

2023 ACADIA PARISH MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

UNINCORPORATED ACADIA
PARISH, CHURCH POINT,
CROWLEY, ESTHERWOOD, IOTA,
MERMENTAU, MORSE, RAYNE



ACADIA PARISH

**OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY
AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**

ACADIA PARISH MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Prepared for:
Acadia Parish



ACADIA PARISH
**OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY
AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**

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Unincorporated Acadia Parish
 Town of Church Point
 City of Crowley
 Village of Estherwood
 Town of Iota
 Village of Mermentau
 Village of Morse
 City of Rayne

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

- Unincorporated Acadia Parish
- Town of Church Point
- City of Crowley
- Village of Estherwood
- Town of Iota
- Village of Mermentau
- Village of Morse
- City of Rayne

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

Geography, Population and Economy

Geography

Acadia Parish is located in southwest Louisiana, west of the city of Lafayette. Lafayette and St. Landry Parishes are located to the east of Acadia Parish. Jefferson Davis Parish is located to the west of Acadia Parish. Evangeline Parish is located to the north, and Vermilion Parish is located to the south of the parish. Acadia Parish is approximately 31.5 miles long and 27 miles wide, and consists of an area of 655 square miles, or 419,400 acres.

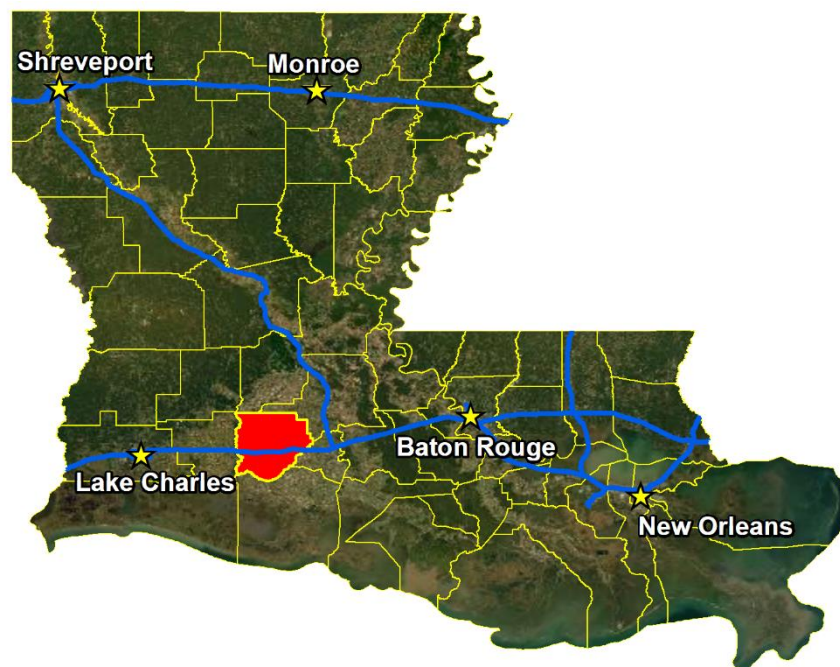


Figure 1-1: Location of Acadia Parish within the State of Louisiana

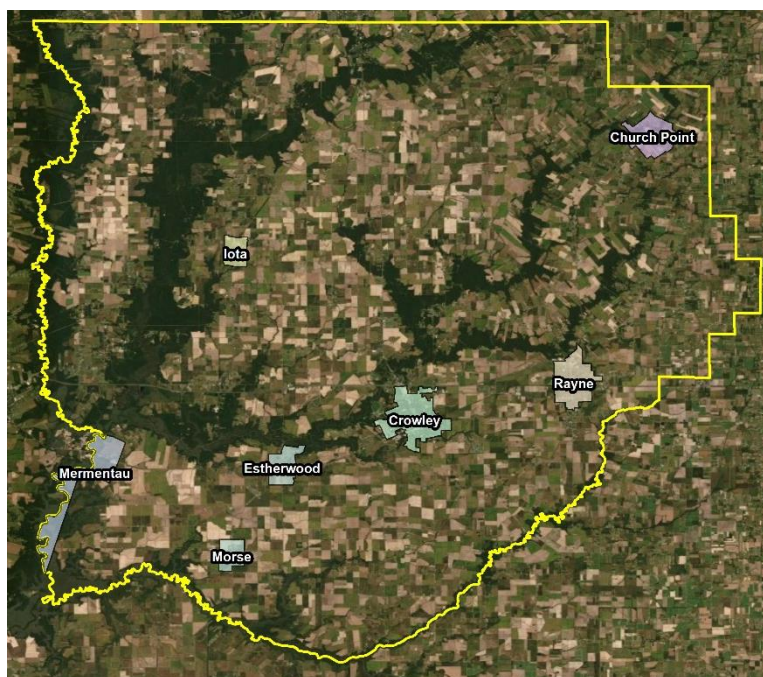


Figure 1-2: Incorporated Jurisdictions within Acadia Parish

The topography of Acadia Parish is relatively flat. The land is primarily used for agriculture and floods quite frequently. Drainage in the parish is influenced by Gulf tides and southerly winds. The terrain of the parish consists of mostly flat land with elevations that range from 55 feet along the northeastern portion of the parish to 5 feet in the southwest portion.

Acadia 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 Acadia 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. Acadia 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.

Acadia Parish is located in Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) Region 4 (Figure 1-3).

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



Figure 1-3: Louisiana Homeland Security Regions

Population

The population of Acadia Parish is estimated at 57,576 (2020 Census) with a population percent change from April 1, 2010 – April 1, 2020 of -7.3%.

Table 1-1: Acadia Parish Population

(Source: US Census)

	2010 Census	2013 Estimate	2020 Census	Percent Change 2010 - 2020
Total Population	61,787	62,169	57,576	-7.31%
Population Density (Pop/Sq. Mi.)	94.3	-----	87.9	-7.28%
Total Households	22,572	22,527	22,236	-1.51%
Persons Per Household	-----	-----	2.76	-----

Economy

The economic base of Acadia Parish consists of companies in the agriculture, commercial bags, and metal works industries. Due to the parish being mostly rural in nature, the economy is primarily based on the agricultural industry, specifically the production of rice, soybeans, and crawfish. Its hardworking labor force, excellent transportation network, abundant raw materials, and land for commercial and industrial development make Acadia Parish an ideal prospect for business investment. Industry data for business patterns in Acadia Parish can be found in the table below.

Table 1-2: Acadia Parish Business Patterns

(Source: US Census, CBP)

Business Description	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
Retail Trade	175	2,249	63,202
Manufacturing	43	1,372	53,846
Health Care and Social Assistance	130	2,237	75,284
Transportation and Warehousing	48	421	19,818
Construction	119	852	30,797
Administration/Support and Waste	39	333	14,482
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	40	303	15,017
Wholesale Trade	55	851	30,631
Other Services (except Public Administration)	90	479	9,786
Accommodation and Food Services	86	1,285	17,048
Financial and Insurance	78	415	18,344
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	130	301	12,079
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	6	29	1,035
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	26	463	21,788
Utilities	9	86	4,795
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	12	66	853
Educational Services	9	198	4,785
Information	15	95	3,378
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5	135	7,132

Hazard Mitigation

To fully understand hazard mitigation efforts in Acadia 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

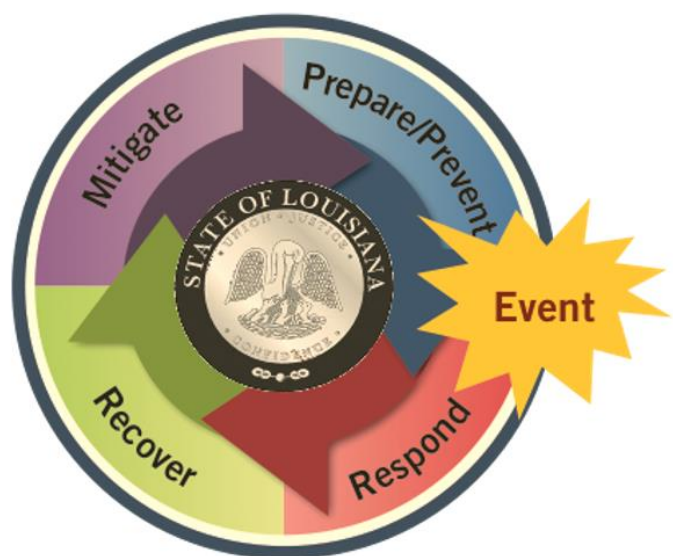


Figure 1-4: The Four Phases of Emergency Management and their Relation to Future Hazard Mitigation
(Source: Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan 2014)

three weeks apart and together caused astonishing damage to human life and to property. The two storms highlighted a hurricane season that spawned 28 storms—unparalleled in American history. The 2005 hurricane season confirmed Louisiana’s extreme exposure to natural disasters and both the positive effects and the concerns resulting from engineered flood-protection solutions. More recently, the historically impactful 2020 hurricane season reinforced the need for proper planning and mitigation strategies.

The catastrophic tropical events of 2005 and 2020, coupled with the unprecedented flooding events of 2016 have had profound impacts on emergency management and hazard mitigation throughout Louisiana. As detailed later in this document, significant funding has been made available to the State of Louisiana and its parishes for the purpose of hazard mitigation planning. The storms also raised awareness of the importance of hazard mitigation among decision-makers and the general population, which has been particularly important since natural hazards will likely be increasing in frequency, magnitude, and impact in the coming years due to climate change.

General Strategy

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

Part of the ongoing integration process is that the Louisiana Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) encourages the parishes and the local communities with independent hazard mitigation plans to utilize the same plan format and methodologies as the State Hazard Mitigation Plan in order to create continuity of information from local to state mitigation plans and programs.

The 2023 Acadia 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 Acadia 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 Acadia 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 Acadia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan. The current goals are as follows:

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

This plan update makes a number of textual changes throughout, but the most obvious changes are data related and structural edits. First, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information's (NCEI) Storm Events Database was used in the analysis, which provides historical hazard data from 1950 to 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 changes in this plan update, the plan remains consistent in its emphasis on the few types of hazards that pose the most risk to loss of life, injury, and property in Acadia Parish and its municipalities. The extent of this risk is dictated primarily by its geographic location. Most significantly, Acadia Parish remains at high risk of water inundation from various sources, including flooding, tornadoes, and tropical cyclone activity. The entire parish is also at high risk of damages from high winds and wind-borne debris caused by various meteorological phenomena. Other hazards threaten the parish and/or its municipalities, although not to such great degrees and not in such widespread ways. In all cases, the relative social vulnerability of areas threatened and affected plays a significant role in how governmental agencies and their partners (local, parish, state, and federal) prepare for and respond to disasters.

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

2. Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment

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 2016 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 2016 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.

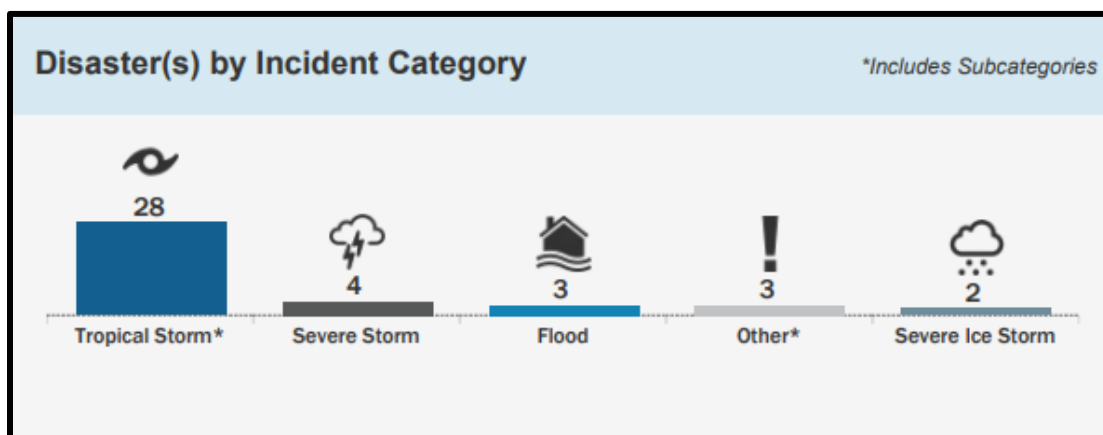
Hazard	Profiled in Previous Plan	Considered Medium or High Risk in the State's HM Plan	Profiled in the 2023 Update
Drought	X		X
Flooding	X	X	X
Sinkholes			X
Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning, & Wind)	X	X	X
Tornadoes	X	X	X
Tropical Cyclones	X		X
Winter Weather	X		X

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
450	11/1/1974	Severe Storms
622	5/21/1980	Severe Storms and Flooding
829	5/20/1989	Severe Storms and Flooding
956	8/26/1992	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Andrew
1246	9/23/1998	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane George / Tropical Storm Frances
1437	10/3/2002	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Lili
3172	2/1/2003	Loss of Space Shuttle Columbia
1521	6/8/2004	Severe Storms and Flooding
1603	8/29/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Katrina
1607	9/24/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Rita
1668	11/2/2006	Severe Storms and Flooding
1786	9/2/2008	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Gustav
1792	9/13/2008	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Ike
4080	8/29/2012	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Isaac
4102	2/22/2013	Severe Storms and Flooding
3538	8/23/2020	Tropical Cyclone – Tropical Storms Laura and Marco
4570	10/16/2020	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Delta
4577	1/12/2021	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Zeta
3556	2/18/2021	Severe Winter Weather
4590	3/9/2021	Severe Winter Weather
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)*

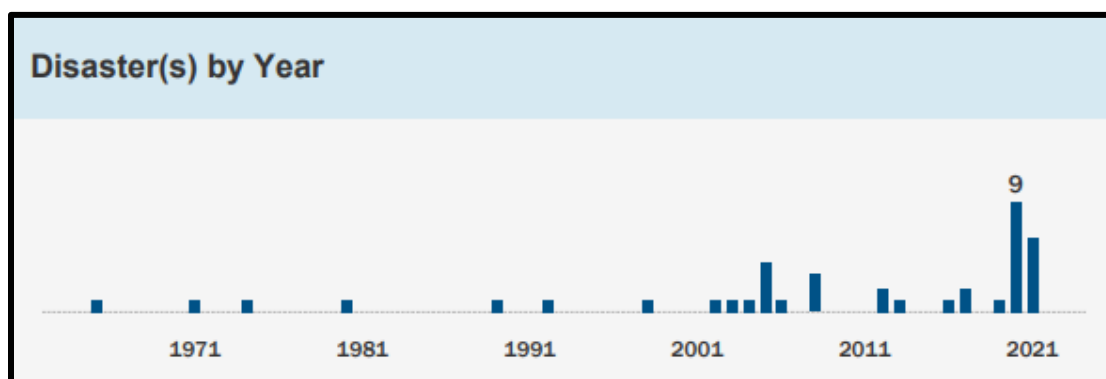


Figure 2-2: Total Presidential Disaster Declarations Yearly Totals for the Parish from 1950 to 2022.
(Source: FEMA Disaster Declarations Summary: Open Government Dataset)

Probability of Future Threats and Hazards

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

Table 2-3: Probability of Future Hazard Reoccurrence.

Hazard	Probability			
	Unincorporated Acadia Parish	Church Point	Crowley	Estherwood
Drought	11%	11%	11%	11%
Flooding	41%	37%	19%	19%
Thunderstorms - Hail	100%	100%	100%	100%
Thunderstorms - Lightning	19%	19%	19%	19%
Thunderstorms - Winds	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tornadoes	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tropical Cyclones	43%	43%	43%	43%
Winter Weather	26%	26%	26%	26%

Table 2-4: Probability of Future Hazard Reoccurrence.

Hazard	Probability			
	Iota	Mermentau	Morse	Rayne
Drought	11%	11%	11%	11%
Flooding	19%	11%	11%	15%
Thunderstorms - Hail	100%	100%	100%	100%
Thunderstorms - Lightning	19%	19%	19%	19%
Thunderstorms - Winds	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tornadoes	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tropical Cyclones	43%	43%	43%	43%
Winter Weather	26%	26%	26%	26%

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:

Expected Annual Loss = Exposure * Annualized Frequency * Historic Loss Ratio

Risk Index = Expected Annual Loss * Social Vulnerability / 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.

Risk Factor = [(Probability * 0.25) + (Impact * 0.25) + (Spatial Extent * 0.20) + (Warning Time * 0.15) + (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 table on the following page. 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 2-5: Summary of the Priority Risk Index.

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

Table 2-6: Associated Risk Factor with PRI Value Range.

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

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 2-7: PRI Vulnerability Analysis for the Parish.

Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Overall Risk
Drought	3	2	4	2	3	2.8
Flooding	3	4	3	4	3	3.4
Sinkholes	1	3	1	4	4	2.4
Thunderstorms - Hail	4	2	3	3	1	2.7
Thunderstorms - Lightning	3	2	2	3	1	2.25
Thunderstorms - Wind	4	2	3	3	1	2.7
Tornadoes	4	3	2	4	3	3.2
Tropical Cyclones	3	4	4	1	4	3.3
Winter Weather	3	4	4	1	2	3

*Table 2-8: 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 Moderate	Very High	Relatively Low	Relatively Moderate

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 \$5,187,541,000 in structures throughout the parish. The tables below and on the next page provide the total estimated value for each type of structure by occupancy.

Table 2-9: Estimated Total of Potential Losses throughout the Parish.

Occupancy	Acadia Parish	Unincorporated Acadia Parish	Church Point	Crowley	Estherwood
Agricultural	\$77,034,000	\$20,955,000	\$198,000	\$4,457,000	\$26,000
Commercial	\$616,471,000	\$276,186,000	\$51,357,000	\$189,451,000	\$2,840,000
Government	\$21,642,000	\$5,639,000	\$336,000	\$10,440,000	\$463,000
Industrial	\$251,530,000	\$178,449,000	\$3,408,000	\$32,591,000	\$352,000
Religion	\$91,504,000	\$29,702,000	\$8,860,000	\$32,573,000	\$445,000
Residential	\$4,061,046,000	\$2,489,728,000	\$207,015,000	\$726,829,000	\$47,312,000
Education	\$68,314,000	\$28,590,000	\$8,269,000	\$17,385,000	\$1,649,000
Total	\$5,187,541,000	\$3,029,249,000	\$279,443,000	\$1,013,726,000	\$53,087,000

Table 2-10: Estimated Total of Potential Losses throughout the Parish.

Occupancy	Iota	Mermentau	Morse	Rayne
Agricultural	\$11,000	\$9,000	\$101,000	\$51,277,000
Commercial	\$10,134,000	\$2,521,000	\$3,170,000	\$80,812,000
Government	\$492,000	\$418,000	\$675,000	\$3,179,000
Industrial	\$420,000	\$818,000	\$202,000	\$35,290,000
Religion	\$1,177,000	\$890,000	\$462,000	\$17,395,000
Residential	\$75,149,000	\$43,948,000	\$38,840,000	\$432,225,000
Education	\$375,000	\$1,486,000	\$254,000	\$10,306,000
Total	\$87,758,000	\$50,090,000	\$43,704,000	\$630,484,000

Critical Facilities of the Parish

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

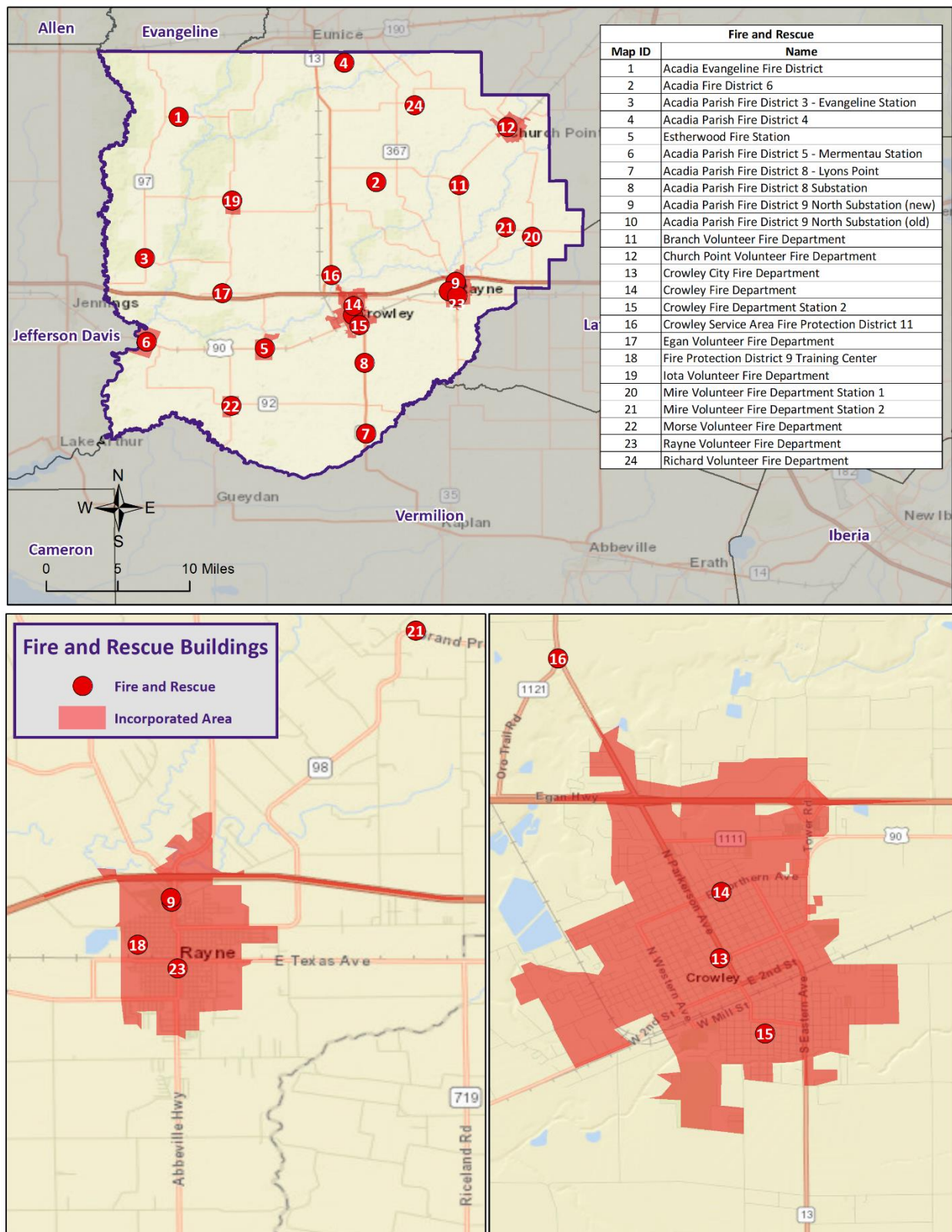


Figure 2-3: Fire and Rescue Facilities in the Parish.

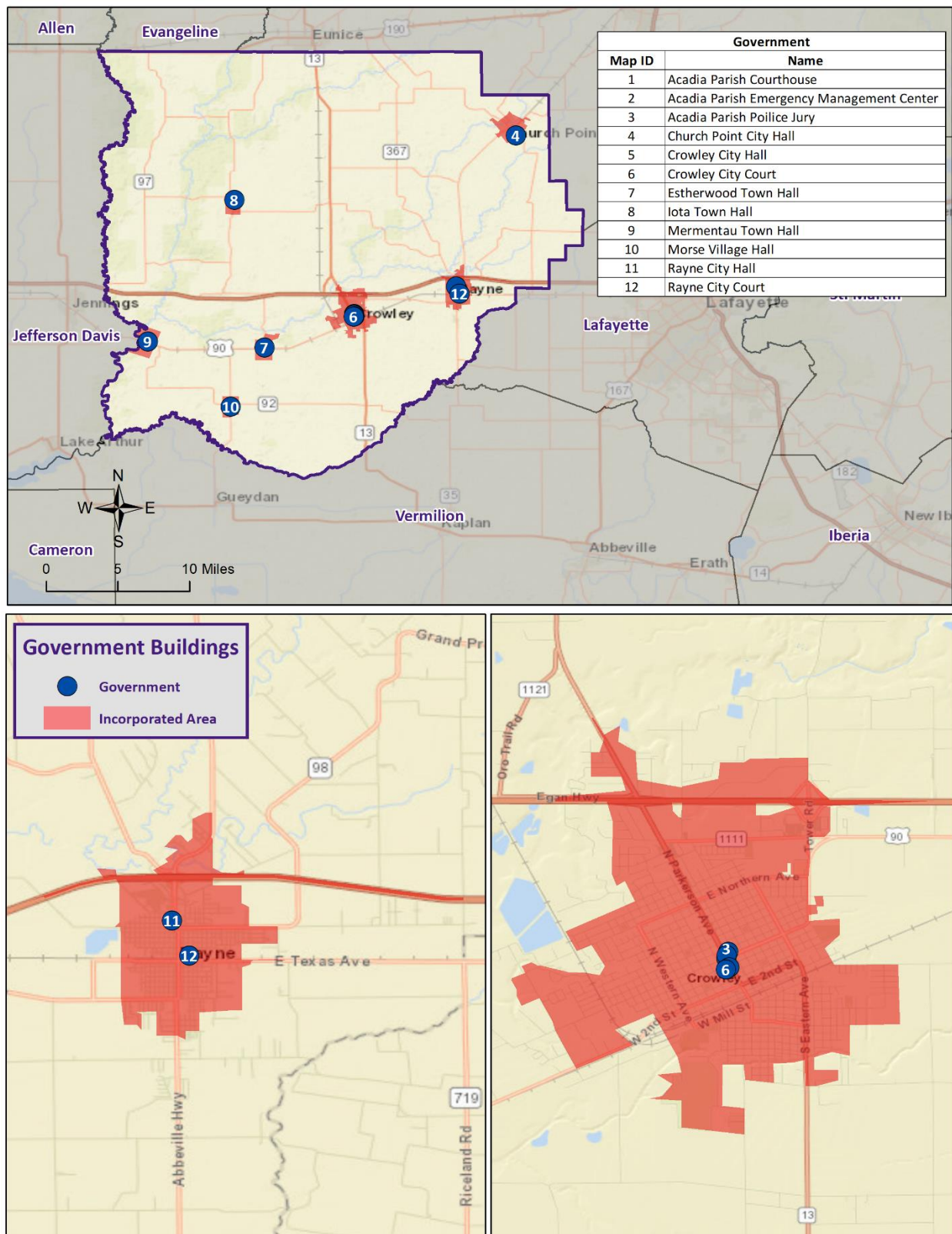


Figure 2-4: Government Buildings in the Parish.

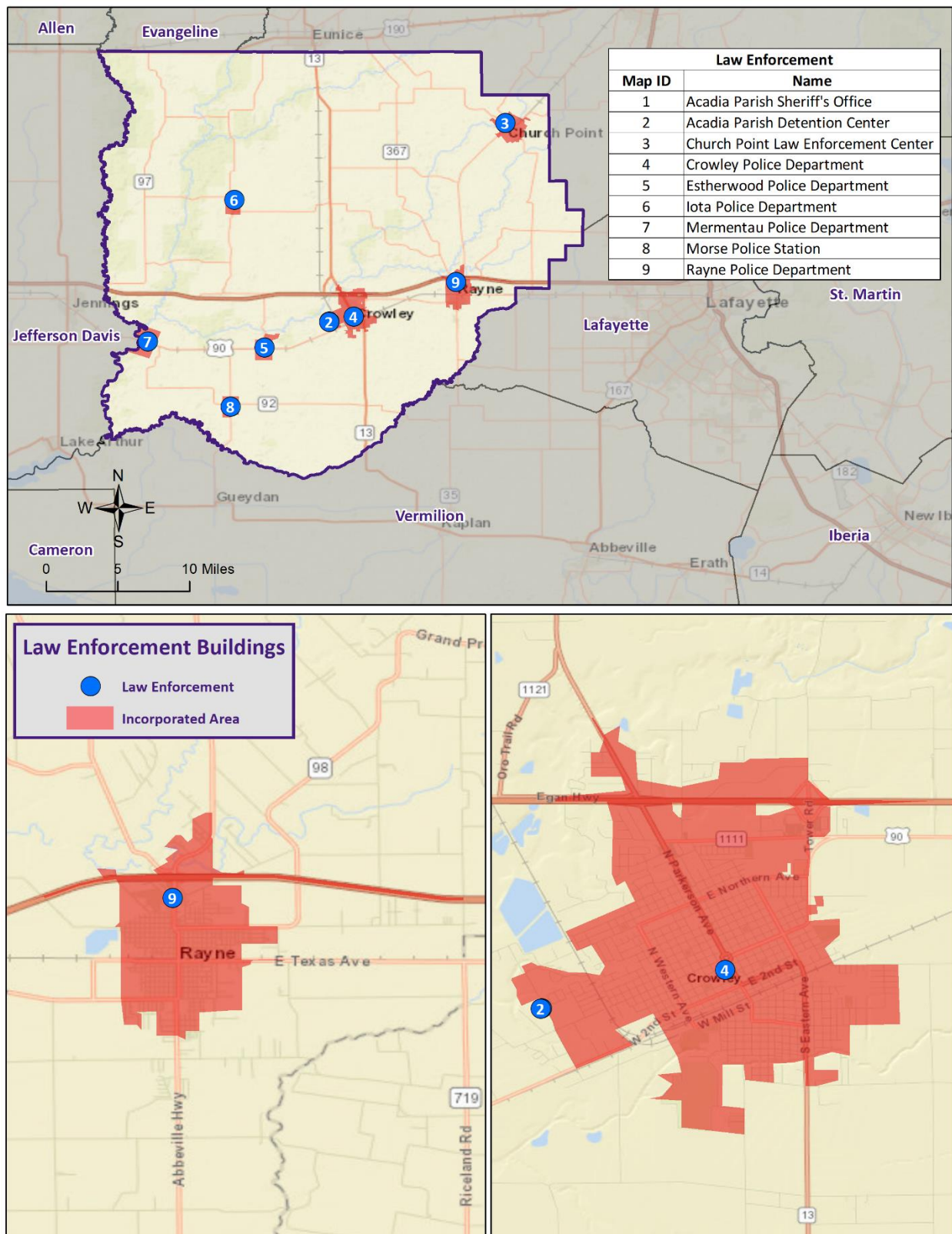


Figure 2-5: Law Enforcement Facilities in the Parish.

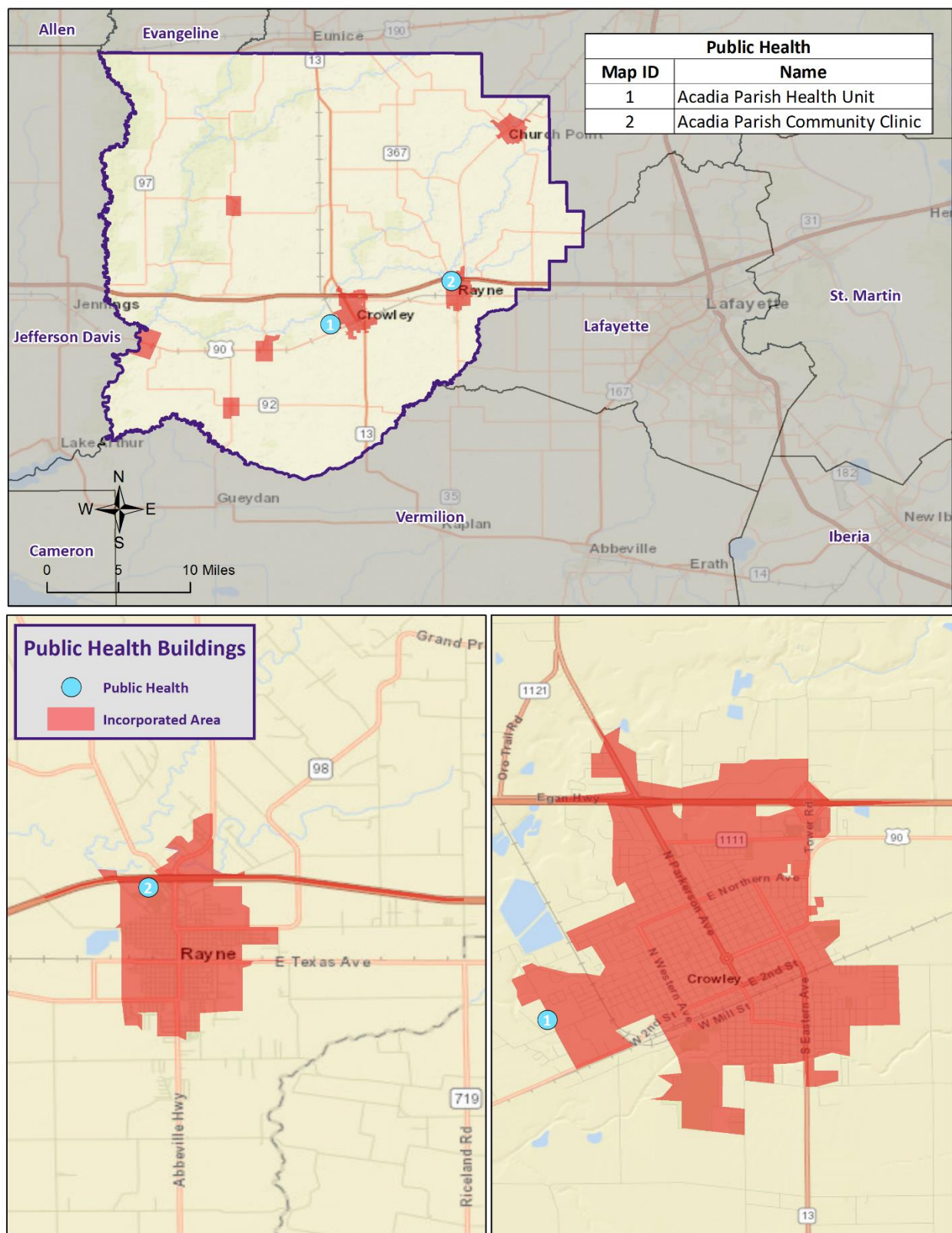


Figure 2-6: Public Health Facilities in the Parish.

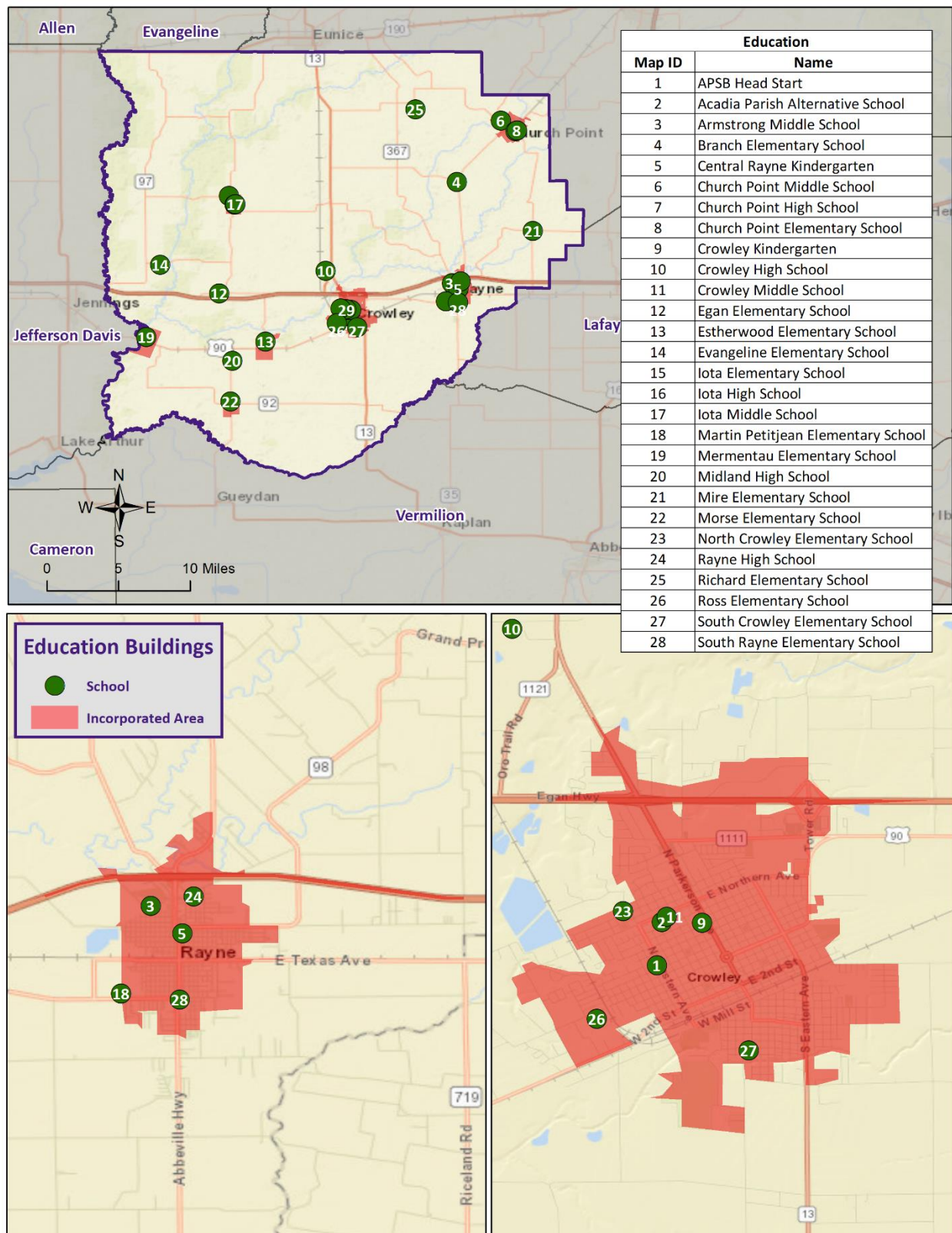


Figure 2-7: Educational Facilities in the Parish.

Socially Vulnerable Populations

The following tables illustrate at risk populations in Acadia Parish, and their respective jurisdictions, compared to the United States as a whole. As seen in the tables below, Acadia 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 Beau 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 2-11: Limiting Factors in Socially Vulnerable Populations in Acadia Parish

Limiting Factors in Neighborhoods at Risk – Population Sample Size (2021)				
Indicators 2021	Acadia Parish	Town of Church Point	City of Crowley	Village of Estherwood
Families in poverty	14,681	1,092	2,777	135
Rental units, mobile homes, households with no car	21,555	1,745	4,643	214
People who do not speak English well	54,263	4,006	10,918	552
People without a high school degree	38,314	3,125	7,516	365
Total Population	58,200	4,252	11,916	597

Table 2-12: Limiting Factors in Socially Vulnerable Populations in Acadia Parish

Limiting Factors in Neighborhoods at Risk – Population Sample Size (2021)					
Indicators 2021	Town of Iota	Village of Mermentau	Village of Morse	City of Rayne	United States
Families in poverty	345	298	289	1,625	80,755,759
Rental units, mobile homes, households with no car	518	358	356	2,839	124,010,992
People who do not speak English well	1,371	754	905	6,550	310,302,360
People without a high school degree	821	595	691	4,766	225,152,317
Total Population	1,463	804	1,073	7,332	329,725,481

Table 2-13: Socially Vulnerable Populations – Acadia Parish

Neighborhoods at Risk – Acadia Parish				
Indicators 2021	Acadia Parish Population	Acadia Parish Percentage	U.S. Percentage	Percentage Difference (Acadia vs U.S.)
People under 5 years	3,937	6.8%	5.9%	14%
People over 65 years	8,909	15.3%	16.0%	-4%
People of color (including Hispanic)	13,396	23.0%	40.6%	-55%
People who do not speak English well	379	0.7%	4.1%	-142%
People without a high school degree	7,546	19.7%	11.1%	56%
Families in poverty	2,853	19.4%	8.9%	10.5%
Housing units that are rentals	6,386	29.6%	35.4%	74%
Housing units that are mobile homes	3,375	15.7%	5.2%	101%
Households with no cars	1,767	8.2%	8.3%	1%
People with disabilities	10,646	18.5%	12.6%	38%
People without health insurance	4,303	7.5%	8.5%	13%
Population of Acadia Parish: 58,200				

Table 2-14: Socially Vulnerable Populations – Town of Church Point

Neighborhoods at Risk – Town of Church Point				
Indicators 2021	Church Point Population	Church Point Percentage	U.S. Percentage	Percentage Difference (Church Point vs U.S.)
People under 5 years	246	5.8%	5.9%	-2%
People over 65 years	718	16.9%	16.0%	5%
People of color (including Hispanic)	1,954	46.0%	40.6%	12%
People who do not speak English well	89	2.2%	4.1%	-60%
People without a high school degree	1,037	33.2%	11.1%	99%
Families in poverty	298	27.3%	8.9%	102%
Housing units that are rentals	745	42.7%	35.4%	19%
Housing units that are mobile homes	229	13.1%	5.2%	86%
Households with no cars	259	14.8%	8.3%	56%
People with disabilities	667	16.1%	12.6%	24%
People without health insurance	429	10.3%	8.5%	19%
Population of Church Point: 4,252				

Table 2-15: Socially Vulnerable Populations – City of Crowley

Neighborhoods at Risk – City of Crowley				
Indicators 2021	Crowley Population	Crowley Percentage	U.S. Percentage	Percentage Difference (Crowley vs U.S.)
People under 5 years	998	8.4%	5.9%	35%
People over 65 years	1,767	14.8%	16.0%	-8%
People of color (including Hispanic)	4,560	38.3%	40.6%	-6%
People who do not speak English well	185	1.7%	4.1%	-83%
People without a high school degree	2,053	27.3%	11.1%	84%
Families in poverty	918	33.1%	8.9%	115%
Housing units that are rentals	2,238	48.2%	35.4%	31%
Housing units that are mobile homes	130	2.8%	5.2%	-60%
Households with no cars	654	14.1%	8.3%	52%
People with disabilities	2,504	21.6%	12.6%	53%
People without health insurance	937	8.1%	8.5%	-5%
Population of Crowley: 11,916				

Table 2-16: Socially Vulnerable Populations – Village of Estherwood

Neighborhoods at Risk – Village of Estherwood				
Indicators 2021	Estherwood Population	Estherwood Percentage	U.S. Percentage	Percentage Difference (Estherwood vs U.S.)
People under 5 years	45	7.5%	5.9%	24%
People over 65 years	74	12.4%	16.0%	25%
People of color (including Hispanic)	11	1.8%	40.6%	-183%
People who do not speak English well	0	0.0%	4.1%	-191%
People without a high school degree	90	24.7%	11.1%	76%
Families in poverty	21	15.6%	8.9%	55%
Housing units that are rentals	75	35.0%	35.4%	-1%
Housing units that are mobile homes	59	27.6%	5.2%	137%
Households with no cars	8	3.7%	8.3%	-77%
People with disabilities	146	24.5%	12.6%	64%
People without health insurance	34	5.7%	8.5%	-40%
Population of Estherwood: 597				

Table 2-17: Socially Vulnerable Populations – Town of Iota

Neighborhoods at Risk – Town of Iota				
Indicators 2021	Iota Population	Iota Percentage	U.S. Percentage	Percentage Difference (Iota vs U.S.)
People under 5 years	92	6.3%	5.9%	7%
People over 65 years	163	11.1%	16.0%	-36%
People of color (including Hispanic)	168	11.5%	40.6%	-112%
People who do not speak English well	6	0.4%	4.1%	-164%
People without a high school degree	146	17.8%	11.1%	46%
Families in poverty	81	23.5%	8.9%	90%
Housing units that are rentals	202	39.0%	35.4%	10%
Housing units that are mobile homes	75	14.5%	5.2%	94%
Households with no cars	62	12.0%	8.3%	36%
People with disabilities	205	14.1%	12.6%	11%
People without health insurance	163	11.2%	8.5%	27%
Population of Iota: 1,463				

Table 2-18: Socially Vulnerable Populations – Village of Mermentau

Neighborhoods at Risk – Village of Mermentau				
Indicators 2021	Mermentau Population	Mermentau Percentage	U.S. Percentage	Percentage Difference (Mermentau vs U.S.)
People under 5 years	50	6.2%	5.9%	5%
People over 65 years	298	37.1%	16.0%	79%
People of color (including Hispanic)	173	21.5%	40.6%	-62%
People who do not speak English well	0	0.0%	4.1%	-191%
People without a high school degree	105	17.6%	11.1%	45%
Families in poverty	32	10.7%	8.9%	18%
Housing units that are rentals	67	18.7%	35.4%	-62%
Housing units that are mobile homes	19	5.3%	5.2%	2%
Households with no cars	29	8.1%	8.3%	-2%
People with disabilities	104	12.9%	12.6%	2%
People without health insurance	37	4.6%	8.5%	-60%
Population of Mermentau: 804				

Table 2-19: Socially Vulnerable Populations – Village of Morse

Neighborhoods at Risk – Village of Morse				
Indicators 2021	Morse Population	Morse Percentage	U.S. Percentage	Percentage Difference (Morse vs U.S.)
People under 5 years	168	15.7%	5.9%	91%
People over 65 years	89	8.3%	16.0%	63%
People of color (including Hispanic)	44	4.1%	40.6%	-163%
People who do not speak English well	0	0.0%	4.1%	-191%
People without a high school degree	143	20.7%	11.1%	60%
Families in poverty	38	13.1%	8.9%	38%
Housing units that are rentals	173	48.6%	35.4%	31%
Housing units that are mobile homes	219	61.5%	5.2%	169%
Households with no cars	26	7.3%	8.3%	-13%
People with disabilities	115	10.7%	12.6%	-16%
People without health insurance	81	7.5%	8.5%	-13%
Population of Morse: 1,073				

Table 2-20: Socially Vulnerable Populations – City of Rayne

Neighborhoods at Risk – City of Rayne				
Indicators 2021	Rayne Population	Rayne Percentage	U.S. Percentage	Percentage Difference (Rayne vs U.S.)
People under 5 years	782	10.7%	5.9%	58%
People over 65 years	1,195	16.3%	16.0%	2%
People of color (including Hispanic)	3,533	48.2%	40.6%	17%
People who do not speak English well	7	0.1%	4.1%	-190%
People without a high school degree	999	21.0%	11.1%	62%
Families in poverty	381	23.4%	8.9%	90%
Housing units that are rentals	1,199	42.2%	35.4%	18%
Housing units that are mobile homes	290	10.2%	5.2%	65%
Households with no cars	351	12.4%	8.3%	40%
People with disabilities	1,745	24.2%	12.6%	63%
People without health insurance	514	7.1%	8.5%	-18%
Population of Rayne: 7,332				

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 2-21: Population Growth Rate for the Parish.

Total Population	Acadia Parish	Unincorporated Acadia Parish	Church Point	Crowley	Estherwood
1-Apr-00	58,795	27,585	4,759	14,290	839
1-Apr-10	61,844	32,170	4,565	13,280	890
1-Apr-20	57,576	31,338	4,179	11,710	694
Population Growth between 2000 – 2010	5.2%	16.6%	-4.1%	-7.1%	6.1%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.5%	1.7%	-0.4%	-0.7%	0.6%
Population Growth between 2010 – 2020	-6.9%	-2.6%	-8.5%	-11.8%	-22.0%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	-0.69%	-0.26%	-0.85%	-1.18%	-2.20%

Table 2-22: Population Growth Rate for the Parish.

Total Population	Iota	Mermentau	Morse	Rayne
1-Apr-00	1,384	702	744	8,492
1-Apr-10	1,502	662	813	7,962
1-Apr-20	1,304	516	599	7,236
Population Growth between 2000 – 2010	8.5%	-5.7%	9.3%	-6.2%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.9%	-0.6%	0.9%	-0.6%
Population Growth between 2010 – 2020	-13.2%	-22.1%	-26.3%	-9.1%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	-1.32%	-2.21%	-2.63%	-0.91%

Table 2-23: Housing Growth Rate for the Parish.

Total Population	Acadia Parish	Unincorporated Acadia Parish	Church Point	Crowley	Estherwood
1-Apr-00	23,211	10,408	1,863	5,906	314
1-Apr-10	25,387	12,374	1,948	5,852	345
1-Apr-20	24,840	12,489	1,857	5,786	288
Housing Growth between 2000 – 2010	9.4%	18.9%	4.6%	-0.9%	9.9%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.9%	1.9%	0.5%	-0.1%	1.0%
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2020	-2.2%	0.9%	-4.7%	-1.1%	-16.5%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	-0.2%	0.1%	-0.5%	-0.1%	-1.7%

Table 2-24: Housing Growth Rate for the Parish.

Total Population	Iota	Mermentau	Morse	Rayne
1-Apr-00	583	344	313	3,480
1-Apr-10	667	323	347	3,531
1-Apr-20	578	245	270	3,327
Housing Growth between 2000 – 2010	14.4%	-6.1%	10.9%	1.5%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	1.4%	-0.6%	1.1%	0.1%
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2020	-13.3%	-24.1%	-22.2%	-5.8%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	-1.3%	-2.4%	-2.2%	-0.6%

Land Use

The Parish Land Use table is provided below. Residential, commercial, and industrial areas account for only 9% of the parish's land use. Agricultural land is the largest category at 295,648 acres, accounting for 71% of parish land. At 65,522 acres, wetlands account for 16% of parish lands, while 13,158 acres of forested areas account for 3% of parish lands. The parish also consists of 2,788 acres of water areas, accounting for 1% of all parish lands.

Table 2-25: Parish Land Use.

(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

Land Use	Acres	Percentage
Agricultural Land, Cropland, and Pasture	295,648	71%
Wetlands	65,522	16%
Forest Land (Not including forested wetlands)	13,158	3%
Urban/Development	37,469	9%
Water	2,788	1%

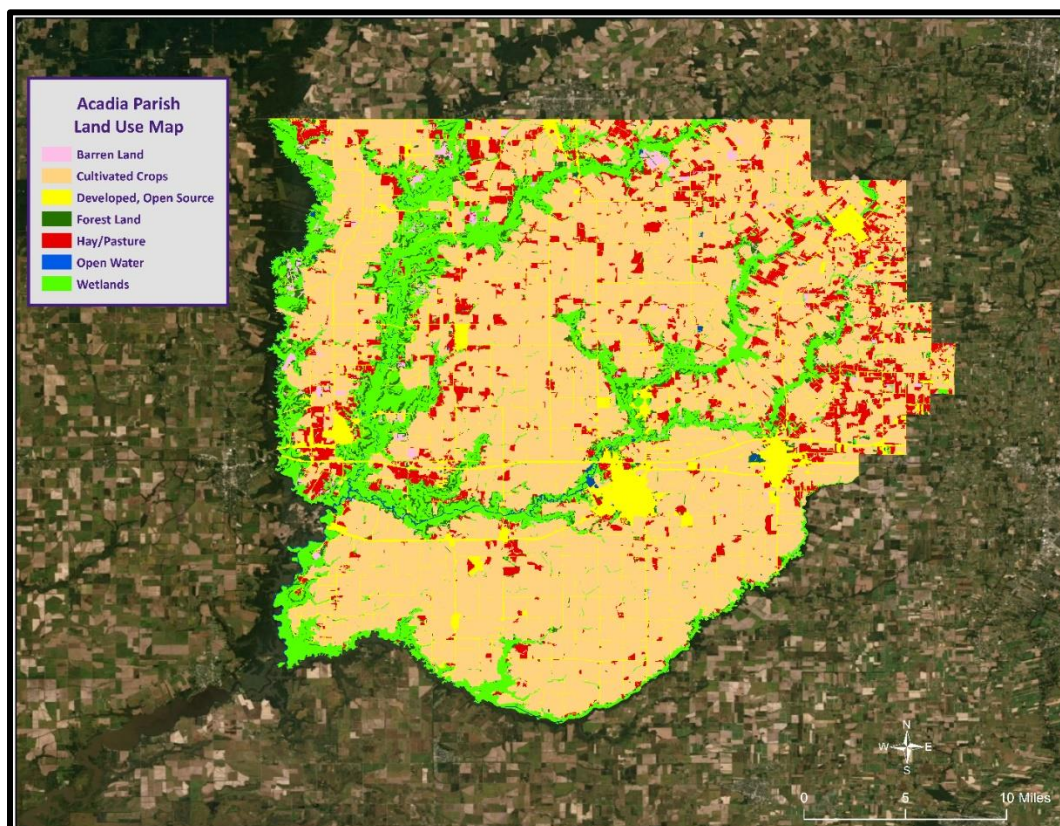


Figure 2-8: Acadia Parish Land Use Map.

(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 decrease 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 2-26: 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	24,840	16,986	16,804	16,624
Value of Structures	\$5,187,541,000	\$3,547,378,495	\$3,691,990,268	\$3,842,497,257
# of People	57,576	39,372	38,032	36,738
Tropical Cyclone Damage				
Structures	24,840	24,840	24,574	24,310
Value of Structures	\$5,187,541,000	\$5,187,541,000	\$5,399,015,332	\$5,619,110,588
# of People	57,576	57,576	55,617	53,724

Since the previous plan update in 2017, the population and housing development in the unincorporated areas of Acadia Parish and their jurisdictions have decreased. Acadia Parish has been 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 Acadia Parish. The development that has occurred since 2017 has not in any knowing way altered the parish's vulnerability to natural hazards. Acadia Parish will continue to monitor populations and development trends 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 Acadia Parish and how population and development trends can affect the areas vulnerability to said hazards.

Drought:

- 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.
- 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.

Sinkholes:

- a. **Population Increase:** As more people move to urban areas to escape the impacts of climate change (such as sea-level rise, extreme weather events, etc.), there is increased pressure on land for development. Urbanization often involves changes to land use and the construction of buildings and infrastructure. If urban planning and construction practices do not adequately consider the potential for sinkhole formation, this can lead to higher risks of sinkhole-related damage to buildings, roads, and other infrastructure.
- b. **Development:** With increased population density comes a greater need for infrastructure development and maintenance. If this infrastructure is not built with consideration for potential sinkhole risks, it can be more vulnerable to sinkhole-related damage, disrupting essential services for a larger number of people.

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

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 following tables display the range and Palmer classifications of the PDSI index, and the United States Drought Monitor Intensity scale.

Table 2-27: 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 2-28: 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 abnormally dry conditions exist in the southeastern portion of the parish at the time this plan went to publication.

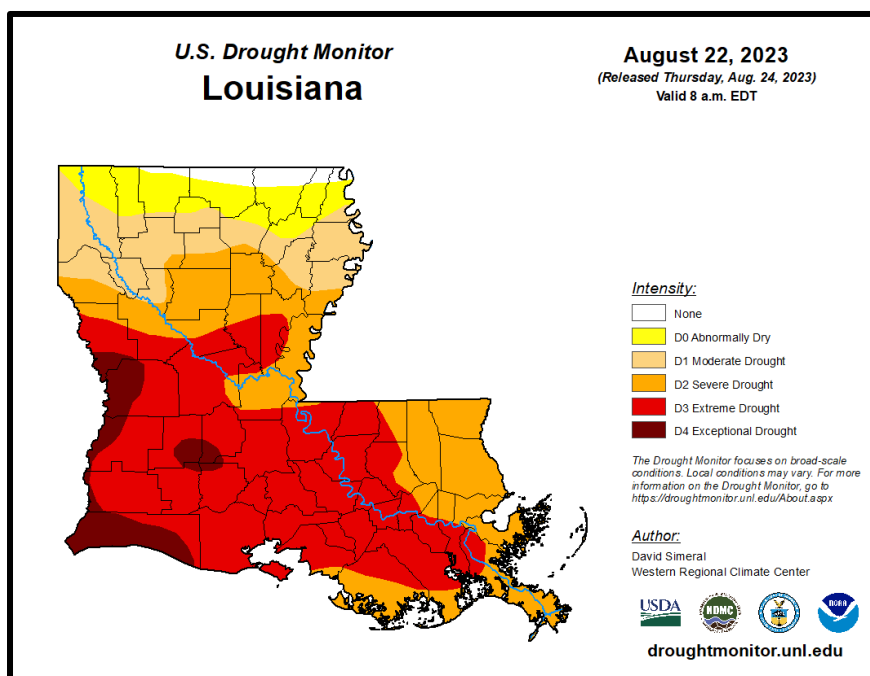


Figure 2-9: United States Drought Monitor for the State of Louisiana and its Parishes.

(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. 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 three drought occurrences between the years 1996 and 2022. Since the last update in 2016, there have been no significant drought occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for periods of drought in the parish is 0.11 (11% annual probability) or approximately 1 drought occurrence every 2 to 3 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 2-29: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Drought Occurrences for the Parish.
(Source: National Risk Index)*

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate

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 following table presents an analysis of agricultural exposure that is susceptible to drought by major crop type for the parish.

*Table 2-30: Agricultural Exposure by Crop Type for Droughts in the Parish.
(Source: LSU Ag Center 2020 Parish Totals)*

Agricultural Exposure by Type for Drought					
Forestry	Hay	Rice	Soybeans	Sweet Potatoes	Wheat
\$1,904,255	\$1,766,908	\$109,987,874	\$21,901,004	\$12,574,499	\$255,111

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 2-31: Drought Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Drought Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	3	2	4	2	3	2.8

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.

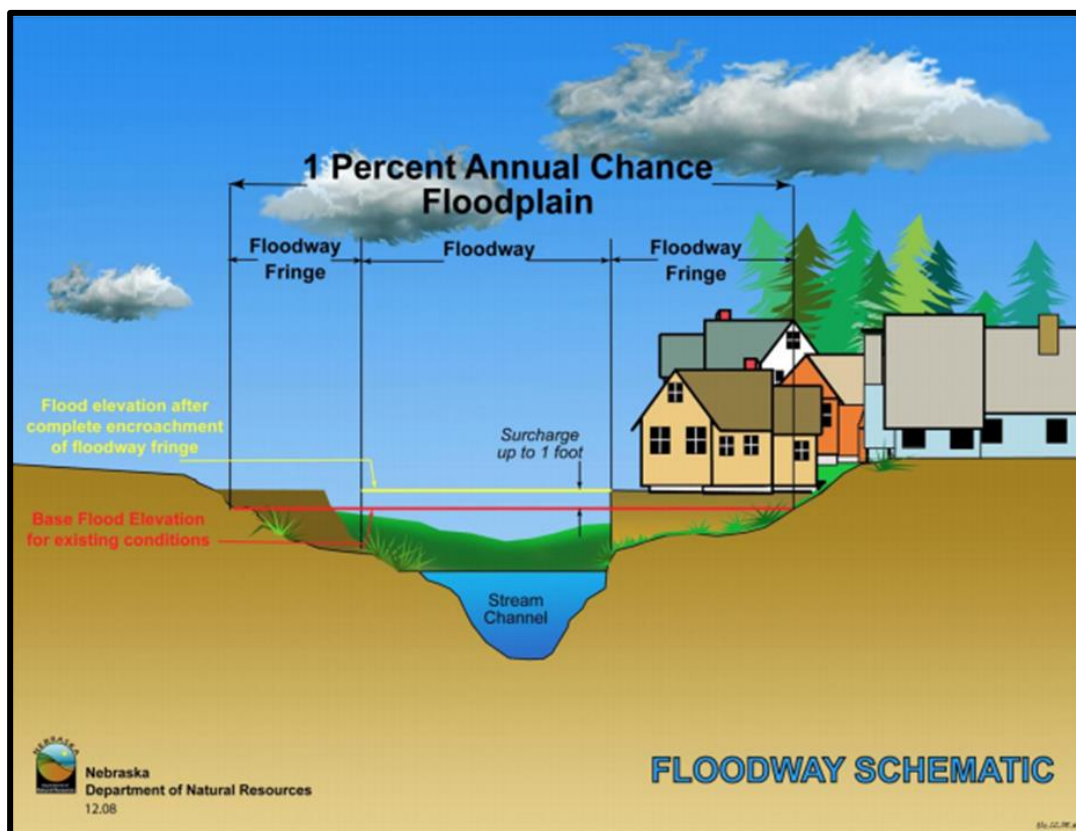


Figure 2-10: Schematic of 100-Year Floodplain.

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. On the next page, flood zones for the parish and jurisdictions are displayed.

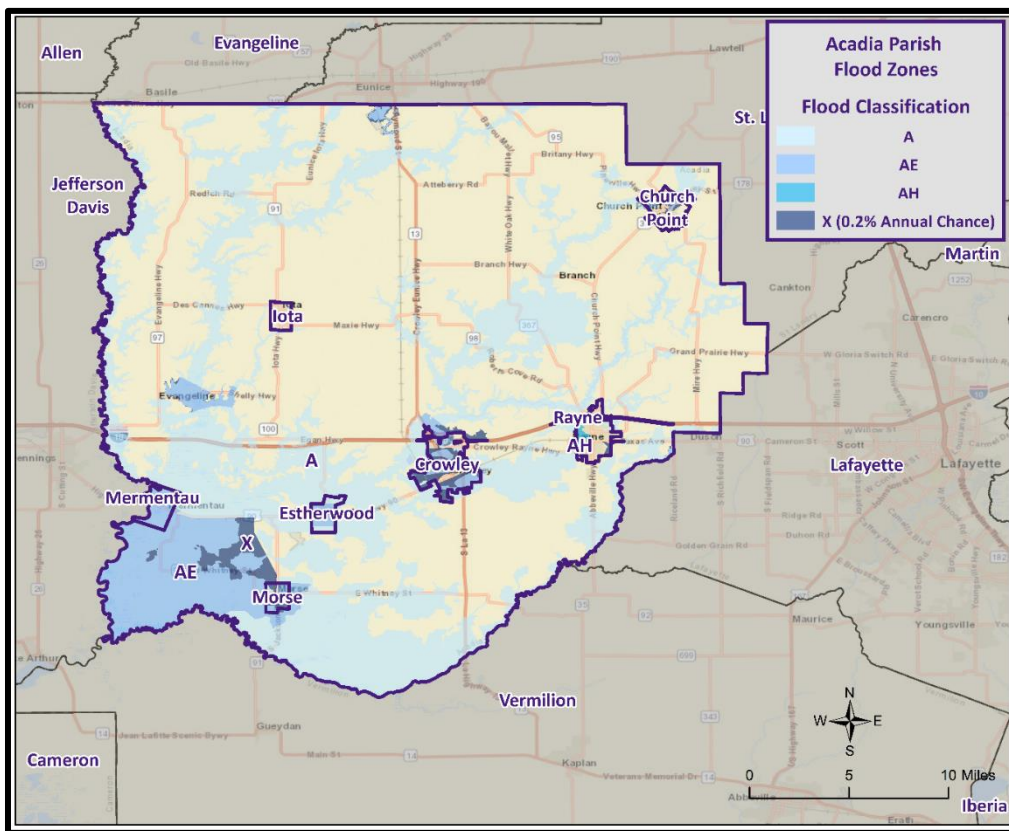


Figure 2-11: Acadia Parish Areas within the Flood Zones.

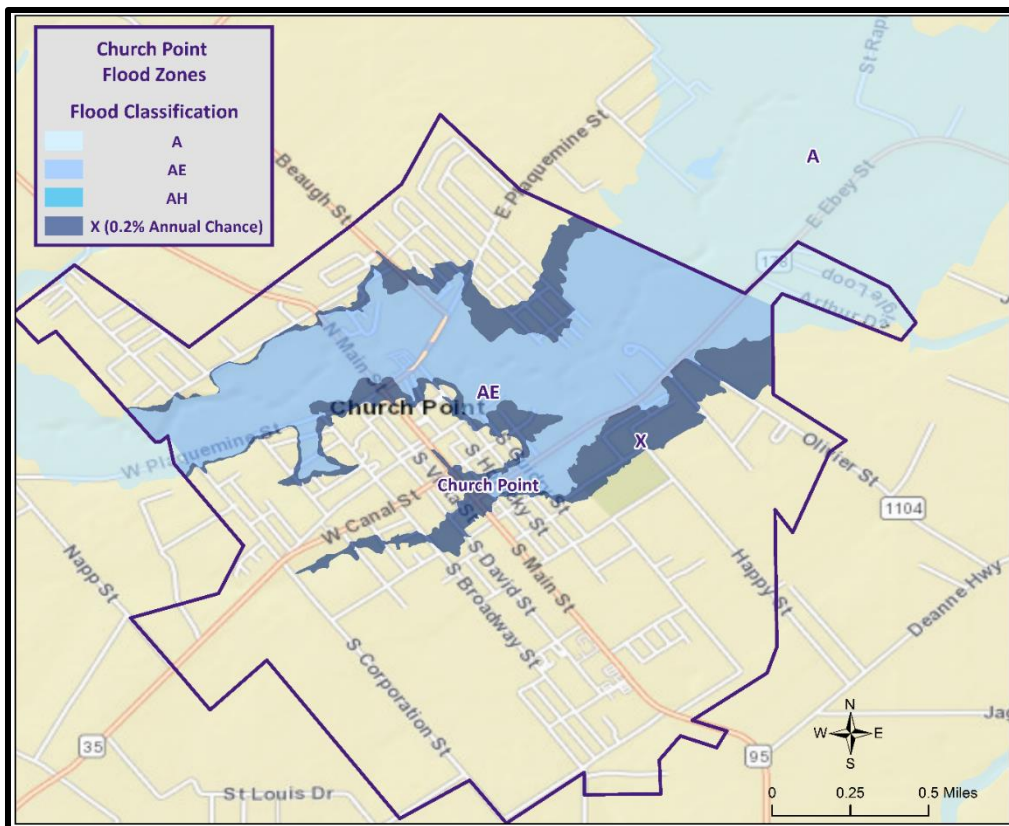


Figure 2-12: Church Point Areas within the Flood Zones.

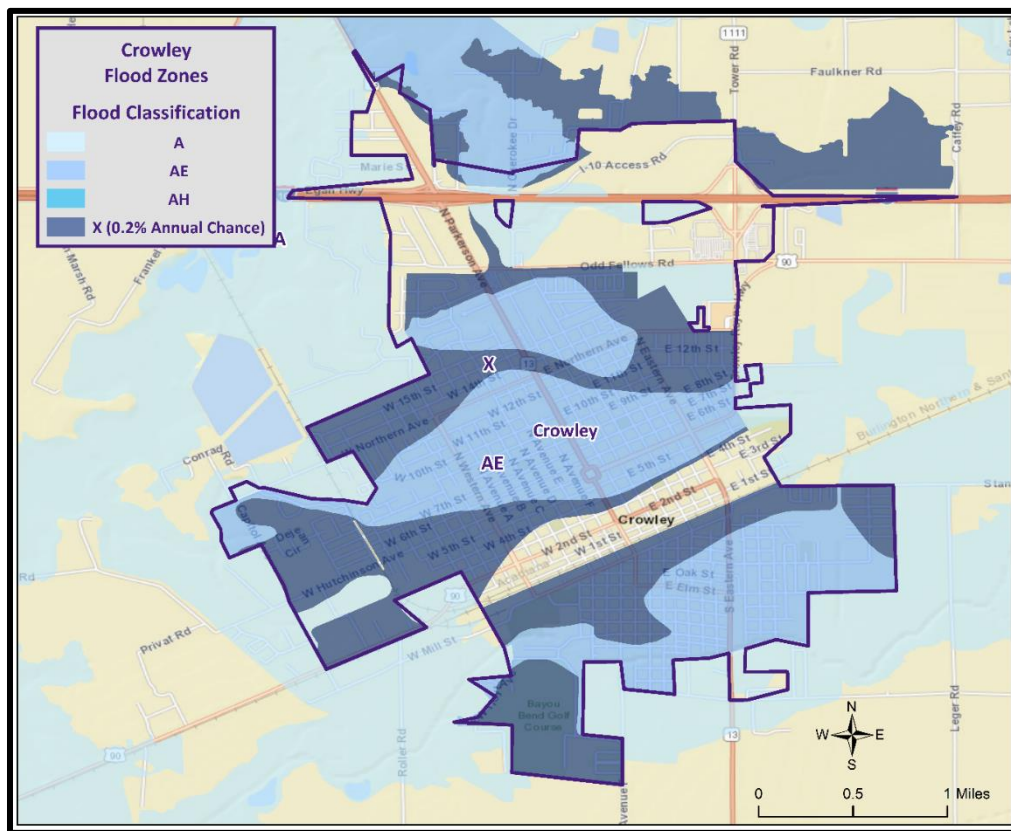


Figure 2-13: Crowley Areas within the Flood Zones.

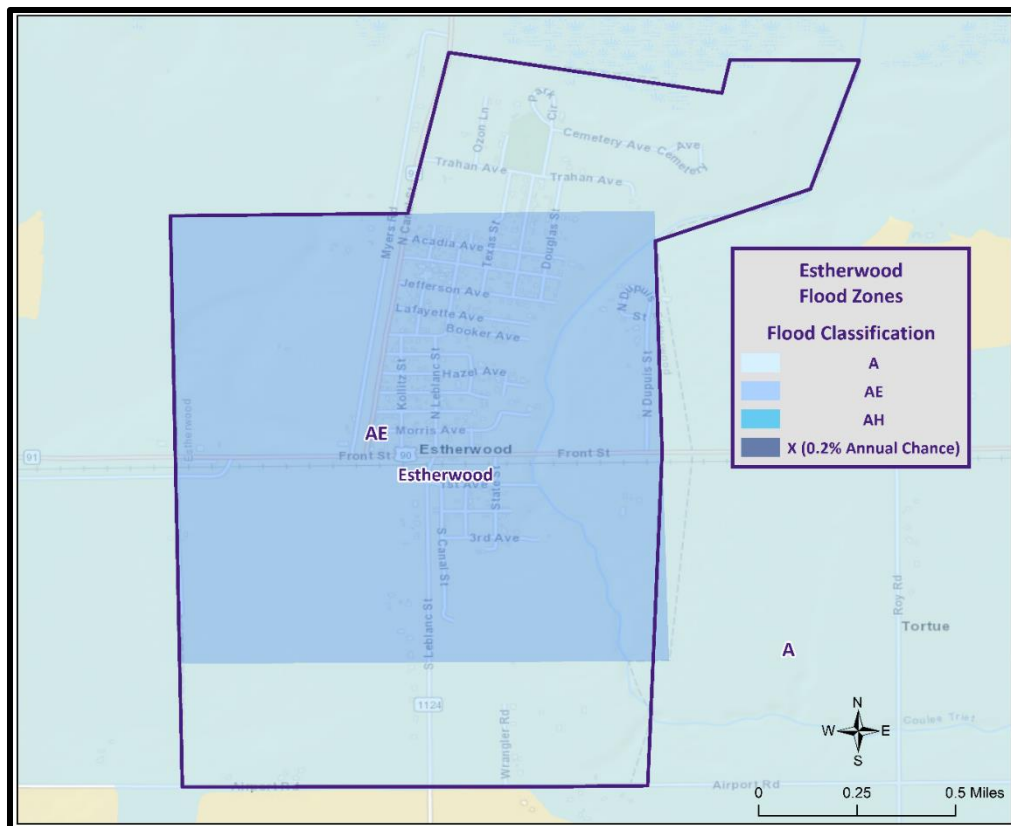


Figure 2-14: Estherwood Areas within the Flood Zones.

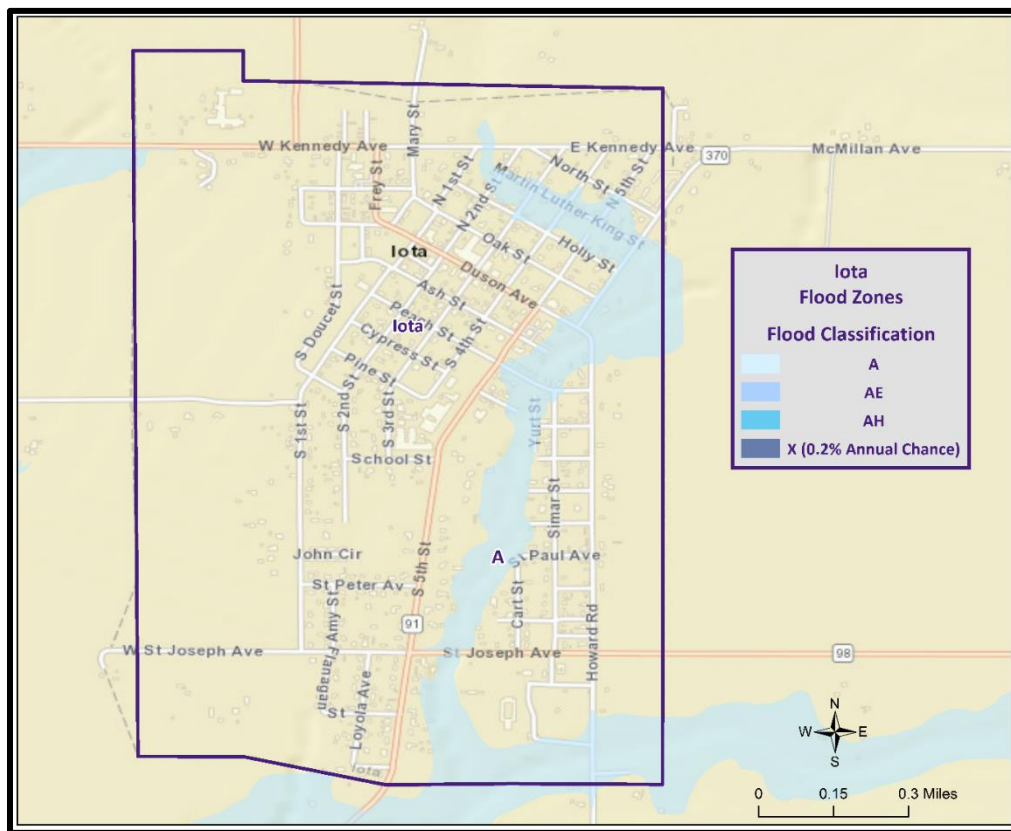


Figure 2-15: Iota Areas within the Flood Zones.

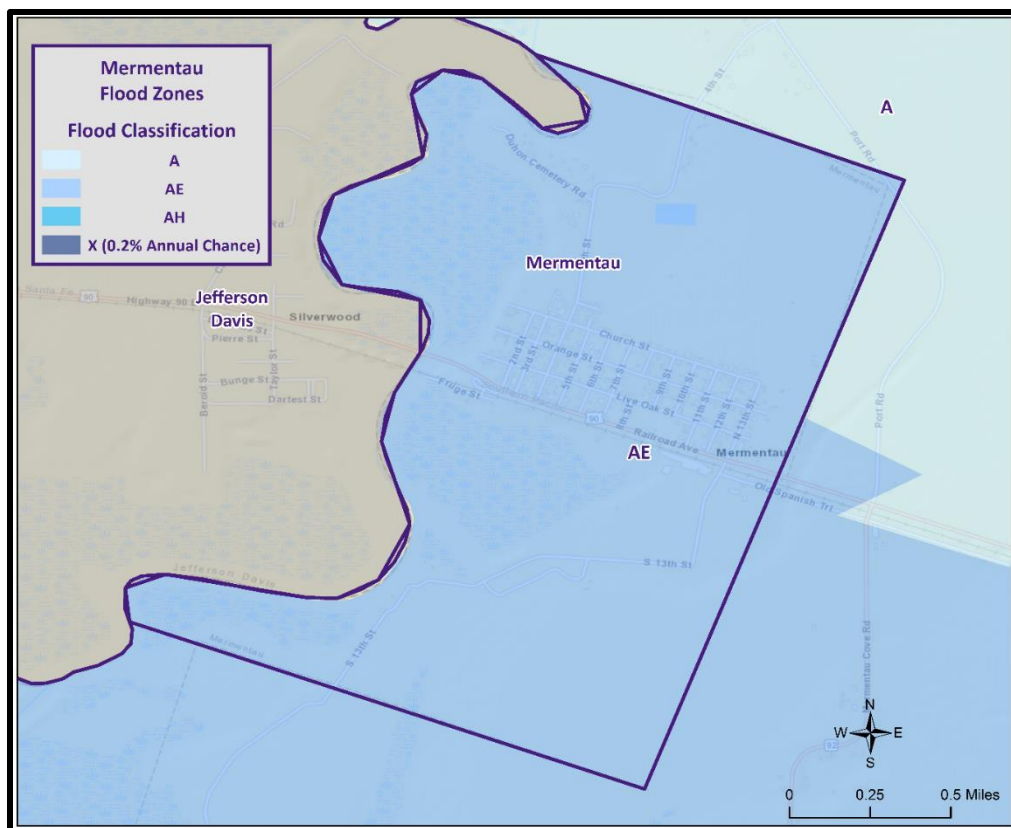


Figure 2-16: Mermentau Areas within the Flood Zones.

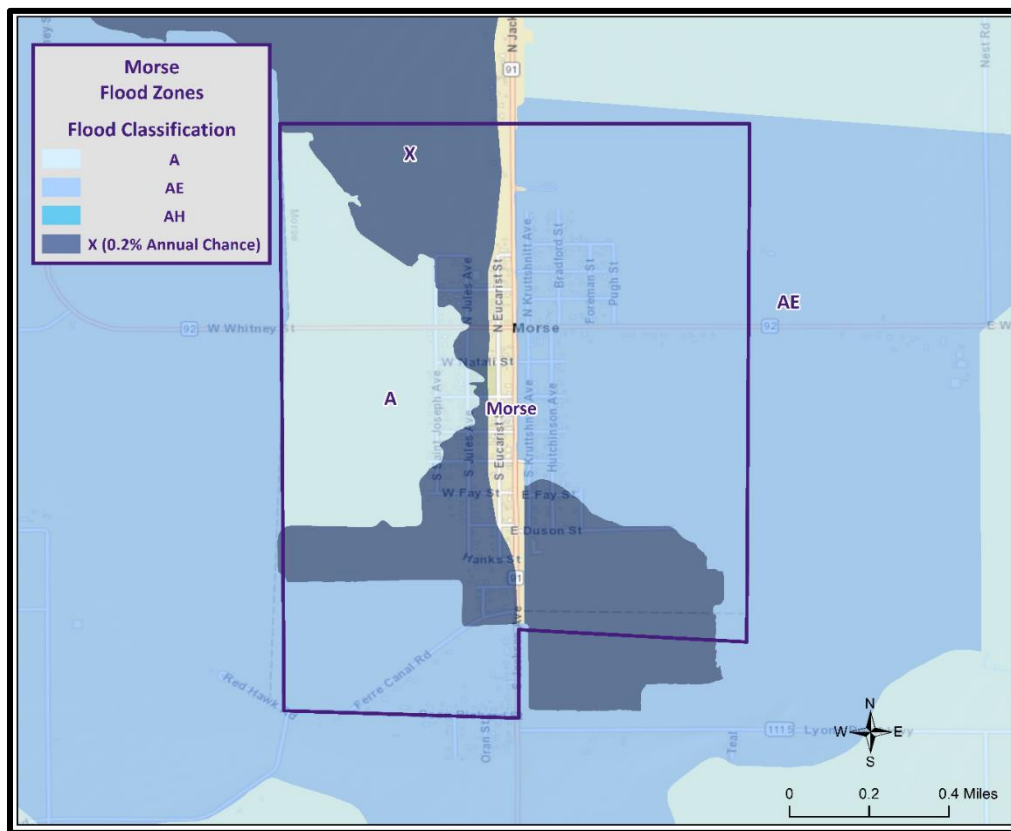


Figure 2-17: Morse Areas within the Flood Zones.

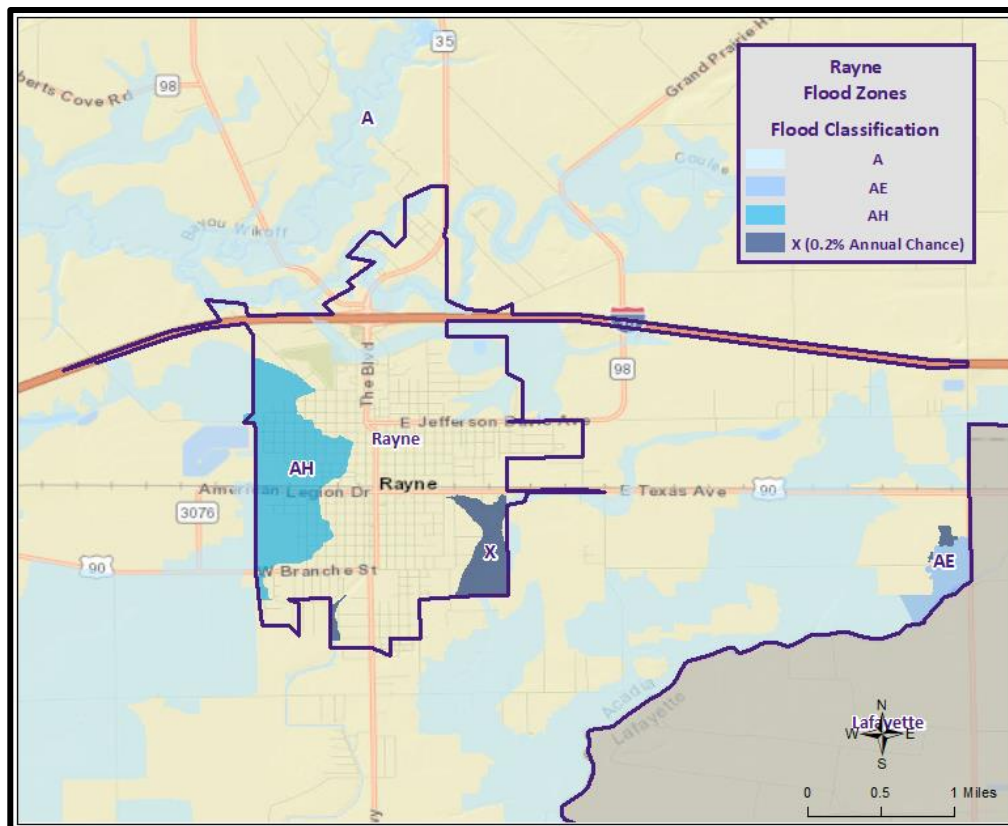


Figure 2-18: Rayne Areas within the Flood Zones.

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 2-32: Repetitive Loss Structures for the Parish.

Jurisdiction	Number of Structures	Residential	Commercial	Government	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid	Average Claim Paid
Unincorporated Acadia Parish	132	131	1	0	36	3,723,705	\$103,436
Church Point	11	10	1	0	44	\$1,134,041	\$25,774
Crowley	31	31	0	0	81	\$2,205,208	\$27,225
Estherwood	2	2	0	0	5	\$157,261	\$31,452
Iota	1	1	0	0	2	\$41,369	\$20,685
Mermentau	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Morse	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Rayne	6	6	0	0	15	\$356,765	\$23,784
Total	183	181	2	0	183	\$7,618,349	\$41,630

All 183 repetitive loss structures were geocoded in order to provide an overview of where the repetitive loss structures are located throughout the parish. The following figures 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 Crowley.

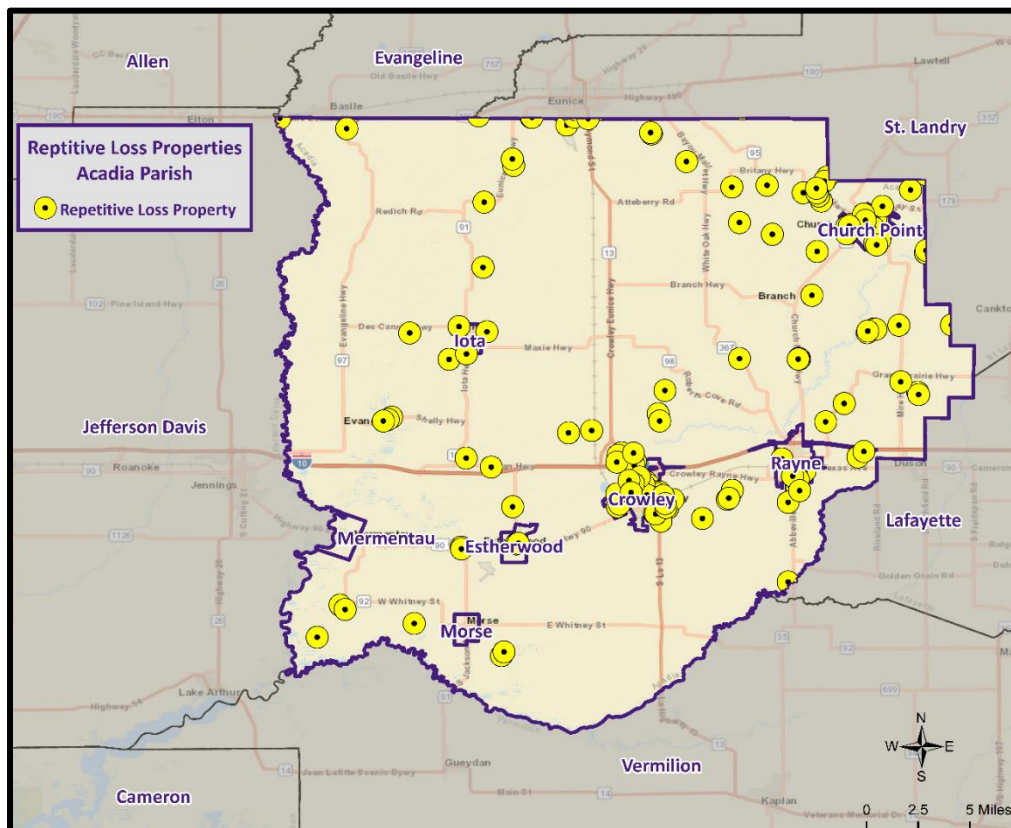


Figure 2-19: Repetitive Loss Properties in the Parish.

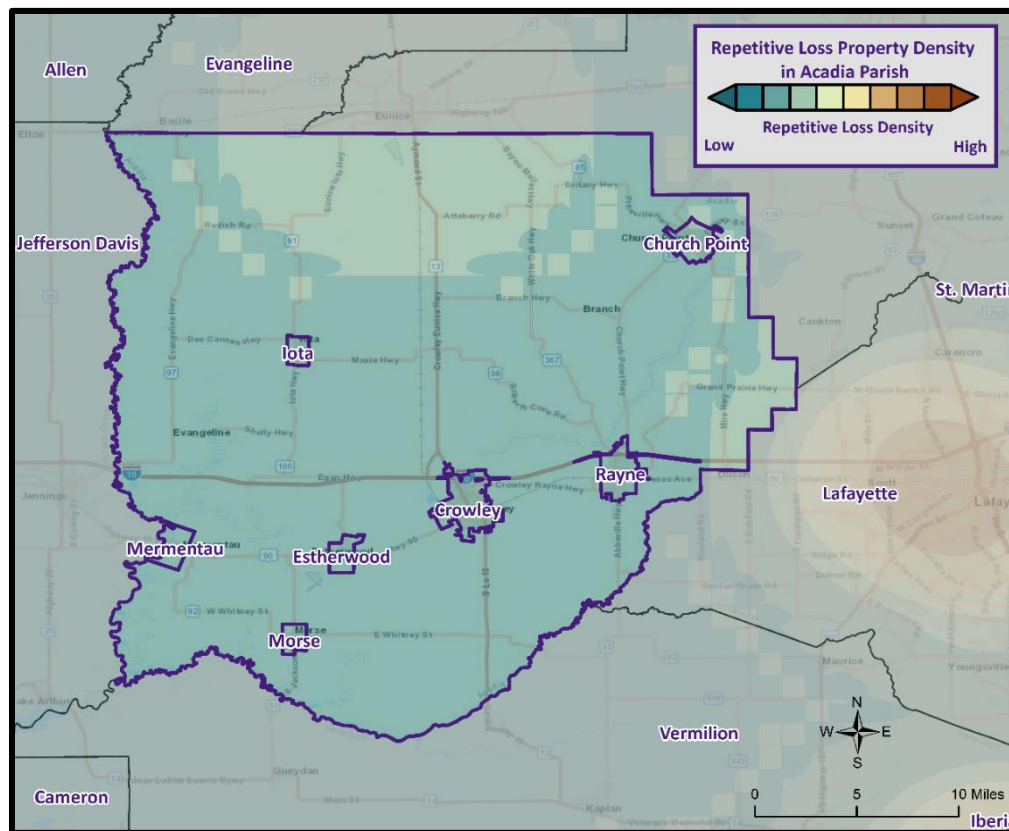


Figure 2-20: Repetitive Loss Property Densities in the Parish.

National Flood Insurance Program

Flood insurance statistics indicate that the Parish has 2,461 flood insurance policies with the NFIP, with total annual premiums of \$1,965,826. The parish and all of its jurisdictions of are all participants in the NFIP. The 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 continue to monitor activities including local requests for new map updates. Flood insurance statistics and additional NFIP participation details for the parish and its jurisdictions is provided in the following tables.

Table 2-33: 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
Unincorporated Acadia Parish	1,245	\$282,480,000	\$914,034	536	\$19,071,185
Church Point	67	\$13,081,200	\$50,935	77	\$1,711,373
Crowley	746	\$138,122,700	\$733,386	564	\$6,654,764
Estherwood	50	\$5,975,600	\$46,162	21	\$542,629
Iota	21	\$3,427,400	\$10,224	6	\$120,967
Mermentau	53	\$7,279,600	\$42,371	10	\$101,222
Morse	27	\$3,906,300	\$15,412	3	\$228,679
Rayne	252	\$56,936,600	\$153,302	127	\$2,458,204
Total	2,461	\$511,209,400	\$1,965,826	1,344	\$30,889,023

Table 2-34: Summary of Community Flood Maps for the Parish.

CID	Community Name	Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Adopted Date	Current Effective Map Date	Date Joined the NFIP	Tribal
220001#	Acadia Parish	1/10/1978	7/16/1981	11/26/2010	11/26/2010	7/16/1981	No
220002#	Church Point	11/16/1973	11/5/1980	11/26/2010	11/26/2010	11/5/1980	No
225195#	Crowley	8/28/1971	7/27/1982	11/26/2010	11/26/2010	6/30/1972	No
220004#	Estherwood	11/23/1973	2/4/1981	11/26/2010	11/26/2010	2/4/1981	No
220005#	Iota	1/9/1974	7/18/1985	11/26/2010	11/26/10 (M)	7/18/1985	No
220006#	Mermentau	11/23/1973	3/2/1981	11/26/2010	11/26/2010	3/2/1981	No
220007#	Morse	11/23/1973	4/15/1981	11/26/2010	11/26/2010	4/15/1981	No
220008#	Rayne	3/29/1974	3/2/1981	11/26/2010	11/26/2010	3/2/1981	No

According to the Community Rating System (CRS) list of eligible communities, the incorporated area of Rayne is the only participant in the in the CRS program.

Table 2-35: Summary of CRS Program.

CID	Community Name	CRS Entry Date	Current Effective Date	Current Class	% Discount for SFHA	% Discount for Non-SFHA	Status
220008	Rayne	10/1/1991	10/1/1991	9	5%	5%	C

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 less than 10 feet (NAVD88) to approximately 57 feet (NAVD88). The highest elevations in the parish are approximately 57 feet (NAVD88), located in the unincorporated area of the parish. These higher elevations are located in the northern portions of the parish in and around the Church Point area. The incorporated areas range in elevation from 7 to 46 feet (NAVD88), with incorporated area of Mermentau averaging 7 feet (NAVD88), Morse averaging 10 feet (NAVD88), Estherwood averaging 16 feet (NAVD88), Crowley averaging 20 feet (NAVD88), Rayne averaging 36 feet (NAVD88), and Church Point averaging 46 feet (NAVD88).

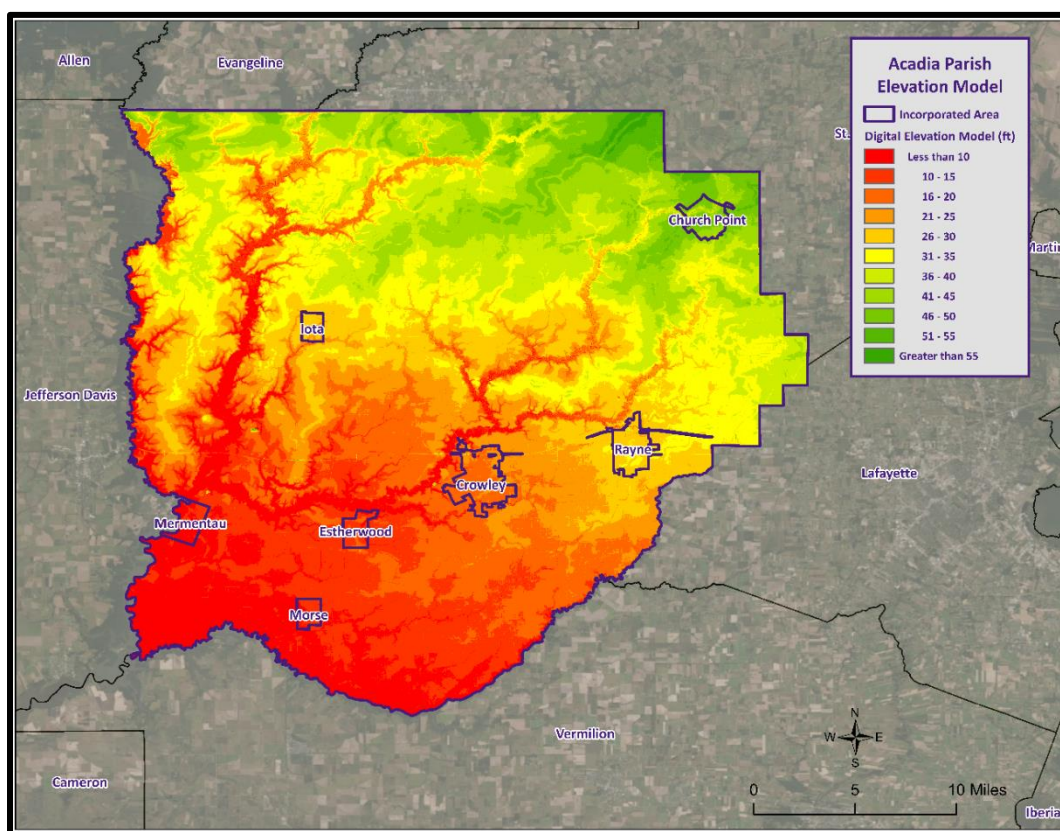


Figure 2-21: Elevation throughout Acadia Parish.

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Acadia Parish has experienced significant flooding in its history and can expect more in the future. Approximately 20% of the parish is located in the 100-year floodplain. Acadia Parish lies wholly within the Calcasieu – Mermentau Basin. The major flooding problems are inadequate drainage and backwater flooding from Bayou Plaquemine Brule, Bayou Queue de Tortue, and the Mermentau River. The southwestern area of the parish is prone to backwater flooding from the Mermentau River. The streams draining three large watersheds, Bayou Nezpique, Bayou des Cannes, and Bayou Plaquemine Brule, converge above the Village of Mermentau at the head of the Mermentau River.

The worst-case scenarios are based on several different types of flooding events. Storm water excesses and riverine flooding primarily affect the low-lying areas of the parish, and flood depths of up to six feet can be expected in the unincorporated areas of the parish and in the incorporated areas of Mermentau and Estherwood. The incorporated areas of Church Point, Morse, and Crowley can expect flood depths of three to five feet, while the incorporated areas of Rayne and Lota can expect levels of one to two feet.

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced 30 flooding occurrences between the years 1996 and 2022. Since the last update in 2016, there have been six flooding occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Table 2-36: Historical Flooding Events in the Parish since the 2016 Update.

Date	Area	Type of Flood	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
3/29/2017	RICHARD	Flash Flood	\$30,000	0	0
4/30/2017	CHURCH PT	Flash Flood	\$50,000	0	0
6/29/2017	TEPETATE	Flash Flood	\$50,000	0	0
4/18/2019	TEPETATE	Flash Flood	\$0	0	10
5/9/2019	RAYNE	Flash Flood	\$0	0	0
7/20/2021	CHURCH PT	Flash Flood	\$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for periods of flooding in the parish is 1.11 (100% annual probability) or approximately 1 to 2 flood occurrences every year. The table below shows the probability and return frequency for each jurisdiction in the parish.

Table 2-37: Annual Flood Probabilities for Each Jurisdiction in the Parish.

Jurisdiction	Annual Probability	Return Frequency
Unincorporated Acadia Parish	41%	1 event every 2 to 3 years
Church Point	37%	1 event every 2 to 3 years
Crowley	19%	1 event every 5 to 6 years
Estherwood	19%	1 event every 5 to 6 years
Iota	19%	1 event every 5 to 6 years
Mermentau	11%	1 event every 9 years
Morse	11%	1 event every 9 years
Rayne	15%	1 event every 6 to 7 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 2-38: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Riverine Flood Occurrences for the Parish.
(Source: National Risk Index)*

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively High	Relatively High

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 2-39: Estimated Losses in the Parish from a 100-Year Flood Event.
(Source: Hazus)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Loss
Unincorporated Acadia Parish	\$31,464,000
Church Point	\$6,868,000
Crowley	\$39,000
Estherwood	\$1,111,000
Iota	\$509,000
Mermentau	\$15,883,000
Morse	\$14,886,000
Rayne	\$1,165,000
Total	\$71,925,000

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 2-40: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for the Parish by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Unincorporated Acadia Parish	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$278,000
Commercial	\$8,854,000
Government	\$491,000
Industrial	\$2,276,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$2,443,000
Residential	\$16,745,000
Schools	\$377,000
Total	\$31,464,000

*Table 2-41: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Church Point by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Church Point	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$8,000
Commercial	\$1,736,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$767,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$231,000
Residential	\$3,417,000
Schools	\$709,000
Total	\$6,868,000

*Table 2-42: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Crowley by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

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

*Table 2-43: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Estherwood by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Estherwood	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$0
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$1,111,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$1,111,000

Table 2-44: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Iota by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Iota	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$0
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$45,000
Residential	\$464,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$509,000

Table 2-45: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Mermentau by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Mermentau	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$1,973,000
Government	\$1,172,000
Industrial	\$169,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$433,000
Residential	\$10,193,000
Schools	\$1,943,000
Total	\$15,883,000

Table 2-46: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Morse by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Morse	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$12,000
Government	\$13,000
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$35,000
Residential	\$14,824,000
Schools	\$2,000
Total	\$14,886,000

Table 2-47: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Rayne by Sector.

(Source: Hazus)

Rayne	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$1,138,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$27,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$1,165,000

Vulnerable Population

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

Table 2-48: 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 Acadia Parish	31,338	22,581	72.1%
Church Point	4,179	1,556	37.2%
Crowley	11,710	9,618	82.1%
Estherwood	694	870	125.4%
Iota	1,304	611	46.9%
Mermentau	516	647	125.4%
Morse	599	618	103.2%
Rayne	7,236	2,871	39.7%
Total	57,576	39,372	68.4%

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

*Table 2-49: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in the Parish.
(Source: Hazus)*

Unincorporated Acadia Parish		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	22,581	72.1%
Persons Under 5 Years	1,581	7.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	5,826	25.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	3,477	15.4%
White	17,455	77.3%
Minority	5,126	22.7%

*Table 2-50: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Church Point.
(Source: Hazus)*

Church Point		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,556	37.2%
Persons Under 5 Years	118	7.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	352	22.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	212	13.6%
White	865	55.6%
Minority	691	44.4%

*Table 2-51: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Crowley.
(Source: Hazus)*

Crowley		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	9,618	82.1%
Persons Under 5 Years	654	6.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	2,568	26.7%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,645	17.1%
White	5,857	60.9%
Minority	3,761	39.1%

*Table 2-52: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Estherwood.
(Source: Hazus)*

Estherwood		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	870	125.4%
Persons Under 5 Years	54	6.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	269	30.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	120	13.8%
White	784	90.1%
Minority	86	9.9%

*Table 2-53: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Iota.
(Source: Hazus)*

Iota		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	611	46.9%
Persons Under 5 Years	51	8.4%
Persons Under 18 Years	228	37.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	56	9.1%
White	551	90.1%
Minority	60	9.9%

*Table 2-54: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Mermentau.
(Source: Hazus)*

Mermentau		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	647	125.4%
Persons Under 5 Years	62	9.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	151	23.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	137	21.1%
White	510	78.9%
Minority	137	21.1%

*Table 2-55: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Morse.
(Source: Hazus)*

Morse		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	618	103.2%
Persons Under 5 Years	91	14.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	191	30.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	39	6.3%
White	604	97.7%
Minority	14	2.3%

*Table 2-56: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Rayne.
(Source: Hazus)*

Rayne		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	2,871	39.7%
Persons Under 5 Years	333	11.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	758	26.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	448	15.6%
White	1,771	61.7%
Minority	1,100	38.3%

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-57: Flood Vulnerability Score for Acadia Parish.

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

Sinkholes

Profile

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

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

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

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

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Currently, there are seven identifiable salt dome locations in the parish and an additional two whose two-mile buffer intersects the parish boundary. The figure on the next page displays the location of these salt domes with their relative location to the nearest jurisdiction. As depicted in the figure, the salt domes are dispersed throughout the parish, with four of the salt domes located in the unincorporated areas of the parish and one located within the incorporated area of Rayne. At this time, there are no salt domes or sinkholes located in or near the incorporated areas of Church Point, Estherwood, Iota, Mermentau, and Morse but the existing salt domes will continue to be monitored.

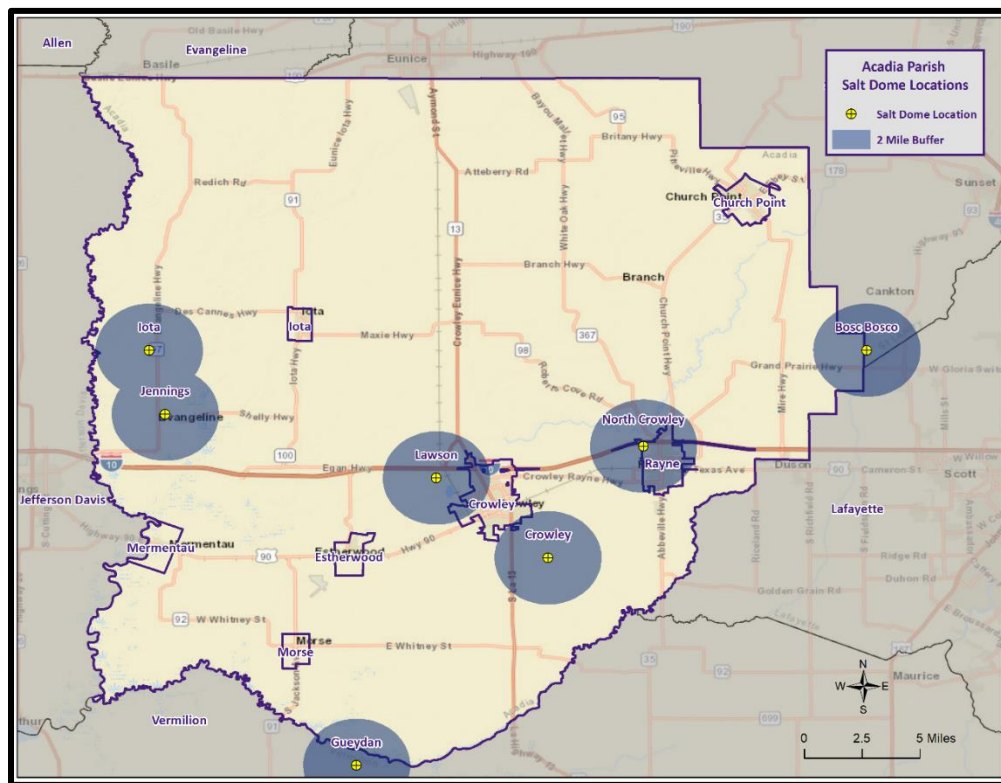


Figure 2-22: Salt Dome Locations in the Parish.

Previous Occurrences

There have been no recorded incidents of sinkholes or salt dome collapses in the parish to date.

Probability

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

Climate Change Impacts

Climate change is exerting significant impacts on the occurrence and behavior of sinkholes, geological formations characterized by ground collapse. Altered precipitation patterns, intensified by climate change, result in increased infiltration of water into the ground, eroding underground rock layers and forming voids that can lead to sinkhole formation. Rising sea levels, another consequence of climate change, contribute to the intrusion of saltwater into coastal aquifers, accelerating the dissolution of underground rocks and enhancing the likelihood of sinkhole development. Furthermore, shifting hydrological patterns and extreme weather events, both exacerbated by climate change, disrupt natural water movement and contribute to the instability of soil and rock formations, increasing the susceptibility of sinkhole formation. As climate change continues to reshape ecosystems and exacerbate these processes, adequate mitigation strategies, including improved urban planning, infrastructure design, and geological assessments, become essential to curbing the escalating impacts of sinkholes on both natural landscapes and human settlements.

Vulnerability Analysis

Sinkholes can have profound and wide-ranging impacts on both natural environments and human communities. These sudden depressions in the Earth's surface can pose serious risks to infrastructure, causing damage to roads, buildings, and utility lines. The resulting economic losses can be substantial, affecting businesses, disrupting local economies, and straining resources for repairs and recovery. Human

populations can be directly affected through displacement due to sinkhole-related damage, leading to temporary or permanent evacuations and upending lives. Public safety concerns also arise as sinkholes can appear with little warning, endangering individuals and vehicles. The environmental consequences are also significant, altering local hydrology, groundwater flow, and potentially causing groundwater contamination if hazardous materials are exposed. As urbanization and climate change further interact with sinkhole dynamics, understanding and managing these impacts becomes increasingly crucial for sustainable development and community resilience.

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

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

*Table 2-58: Estimated Potential Losses from a Sinkhole formation.
(Source: U.S. 2010 Census Data and Hazus)*

Salt Dome Name	Total Building Exposure	Critical Infrastructure Exposure	Number of People Exposed	Number of Houses Exposed
Bosc Bosco	\$145,000	0	5	2
Crowley	\$112,729,000	0	914	399
Gueydan	\$3,109,000	0	147	81
Iota	\$561,922	0	14	3
Jennings	\$1,111,413	0	23	5
Lawson	\$189,807,000	0	706	112
North Crowley	\$125,021,111	0	139	41

Vulnerable Population

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been no reported fatalities or injuries as a result of sinkholes. However, sinkholes pose particularly severe and disproportionate impacts on vulnerable populations, exacerbating existing social disparities. Low-income communities often lack the resources to adequately prepare for and recover from sinkhole-related events. These populations may reside in areas prone to sinkhole formation due to limited housing options or historical settlement patterns. When sinkholes occur, they can destroy homes, disrupt essential services, and force displacement, leaving vulnerable individuals without stable housing and access to necessary amenities. Additionally, marginalized communities might face barriers in receiving timely assistance and information, compounding the challenges they face in the aftermath of sinkhole incidents. Limited financial means can hinder the ability to rebuild or relocate, trapping vulnerable populations in unsafe environments.

Vulnerability Score

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

Sinkhole Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	1	3	1	4	4	2.4

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.

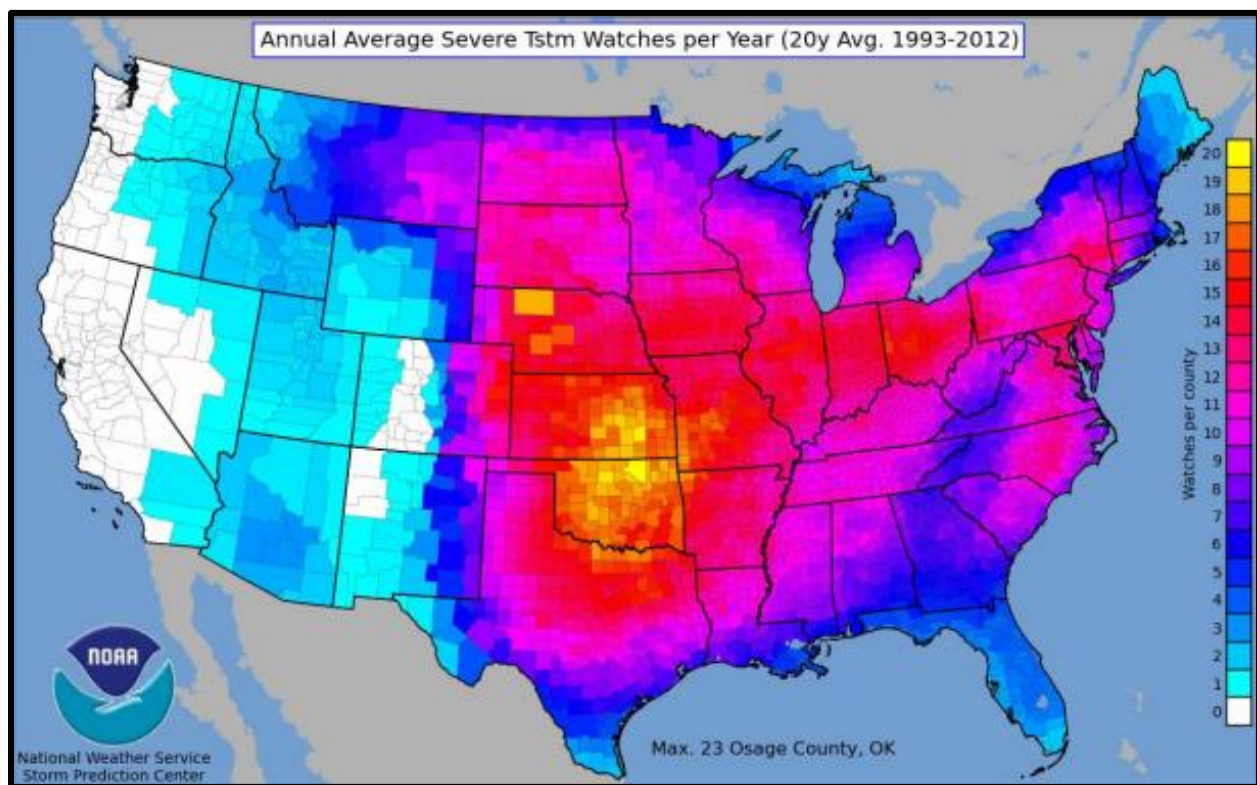


Figure 2-23: County-Level Severe Thunderstorm Watches Issued Per Year on Average.

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 below and on the next page display the TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale, along with a spectrum of hailstone diameters and their everyday equivalents.

Table 2-60: 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 2-61: 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.

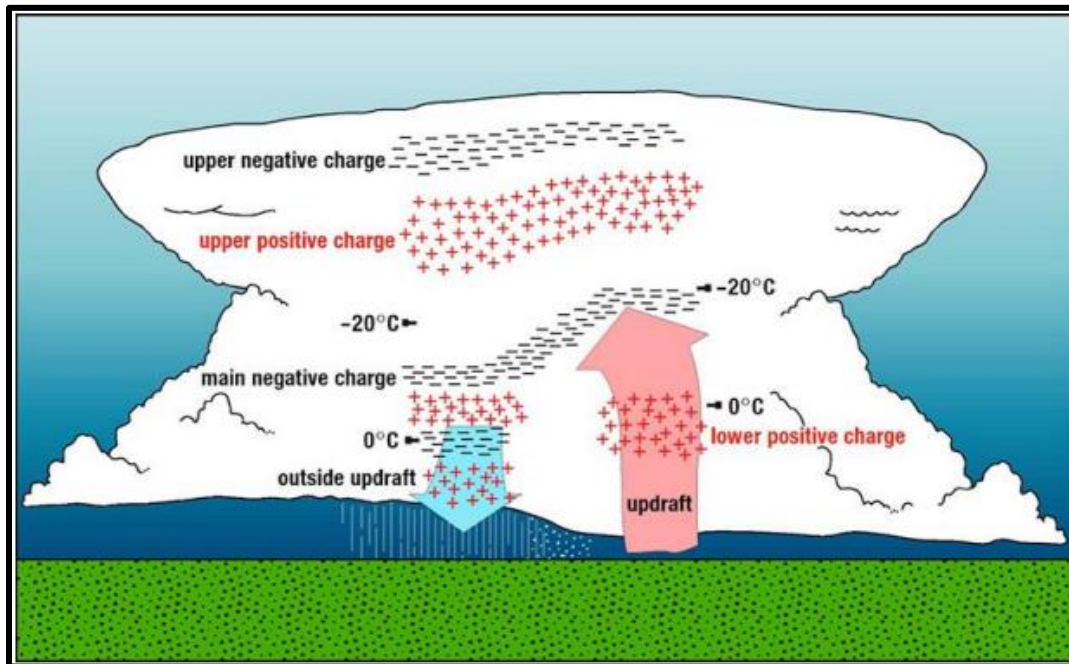


Figure 2-24: Charge Distribution in a Typical Storm Cloud.
(Source: The National Severe Storms Laboratory)

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 following table outlines the lightning activity level and intensity scale:

Table 2-62: 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 2-63: 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 the slope of a mountain; associated with temperature and 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.
Northeaster (Nor'easter) Winds	Wind blowing due to cyclonic storm off the east coast of North America; associated with temperature and pressure gradients between the Atlantic 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 table on the next page 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 2-64: 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 43 hail occurrences between the years 1996 and 2022. Since the last update in 2016, there have been 11 hail occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Table 2-65: Historical Hail Occurrences in the Parish since the 2016 Update.

Date	Magnitude (inches)	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
3/29/2017	1	\$0	0	0
3/29/2017	1	\$0	0	0
4/2/2017	1	\$0	0	0
4/2/2017	1	\$0	0	0
4/2/2017	1	\$0	0	0
4/2/2017	1	\$0	0	0
5/16/2018	1	\$0	0	0
6/28/2019	1	\$0	0	0
4/9/2020	1	\$0	0	0
4/9/2020	1.25	\$0	0	0
5/11/2021	0.88	\$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for hail occurrences in the parish is 1.59 (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.

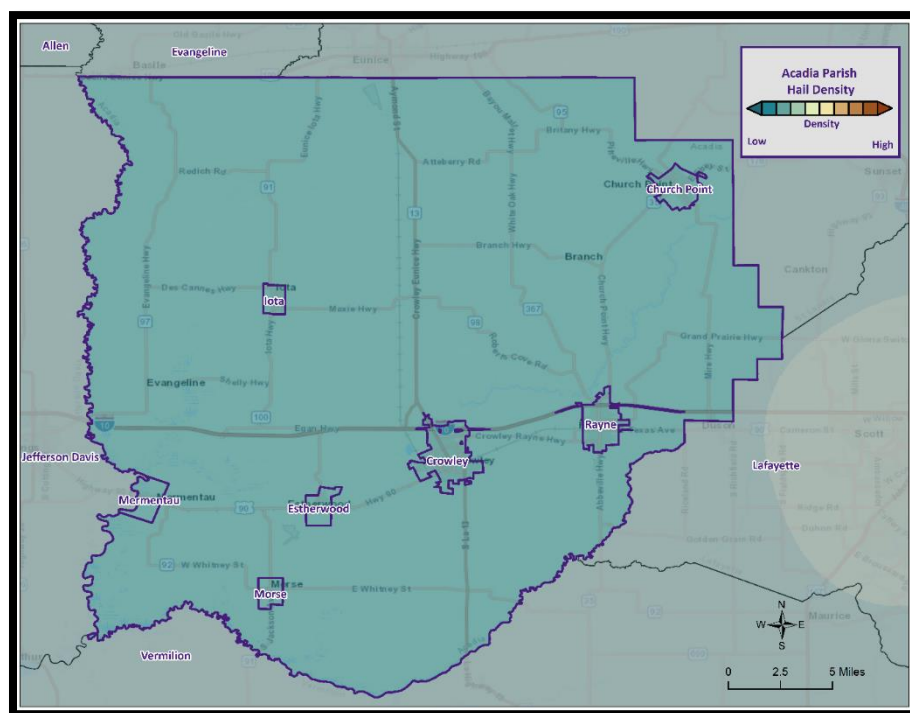


Figure 2-25: Density of Hailstorms by Diameter from 1950-2022.

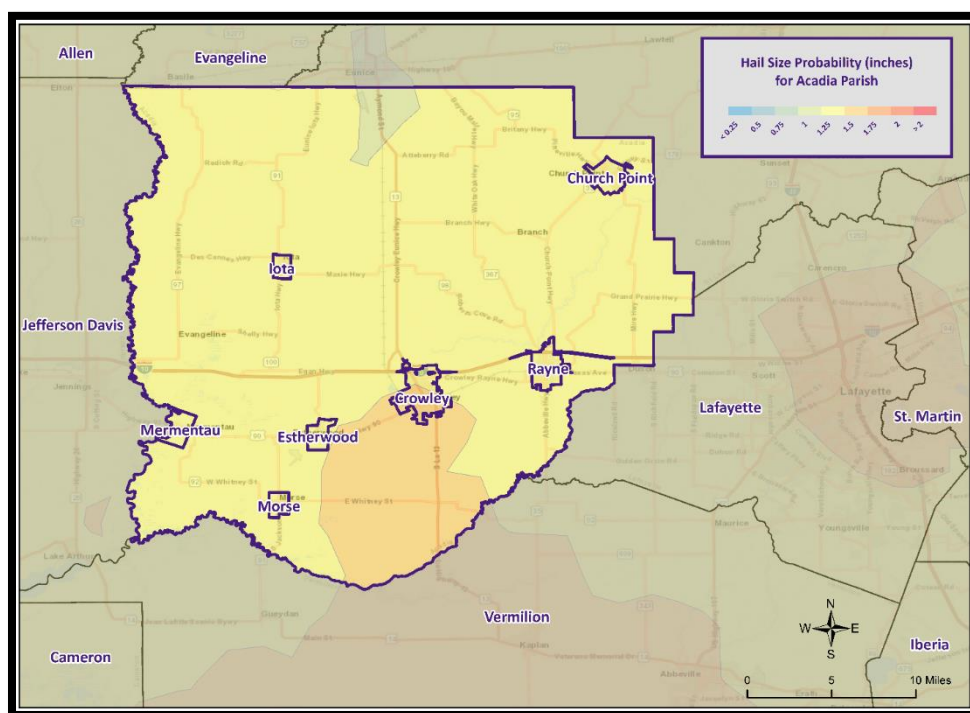


Figure 2-26: Hail Size Probability in Inches for the Parish.

*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 five lightning occurrences between the years 1996 and 2022. Since the last update in 2016, 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 .19 (19% annual probability) or approximately 1 lightning occurrences every 5 to 6 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 115 mph.

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced 90 thunderstorm wind occurrences between the years 1996 and 2022. Since the last update in 2016, there have been 25 thunderstorm wind occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Table 2-66: Historical Thunderstorm Wind Occurrences in the Parish since the 2017 Update.

Date	Magnitude (mph)	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
1/2/2017	58	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
3/29/2017	58	\$15,000	\$0	0	0
4/30/2017	58	\$15,000	\$0	0	0
4/30/2017	58	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
5/3/2017	58	\$10,000	\$0	0	0
5/3/2017	115	\$100,000	\$0	0	0
5/3/2017	64	\$0	\$0	0	0
1/11/2018	81	\$25,000	\$0	0	0
4/14/2018	58	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
12/27/2018	58	\$2,000	\$0	0	0
4/7/2019	60	\$0	\$0	0	0
5/19/2019	58	\$1,000	\$0	0	0
5/19/2019	58	\$15,000	\$0	0	0
5/19/2019	58	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
6/6/2019	58	\$1,000	\$0	0	0
6/6/2019	58	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
4/9/2020	58	\$20,000	\$0	0	0
4/9/2020	58	\$15,000	\$0	0	0
6/14/2020	58	\$35,000	\$0	0	0

Date	Magnitude (mph)	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
12/13/2020	58	\$2,000	\$0	0	0
12/18/2021	58	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
3/30/2022	58	\$2,000	\$0	0	0
5/25/2022	58	\$2,000	\$0	0	0
5/25/2022	58	\$6,000	\$0	0	0
10/25/2022	58	\$5,000	\$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for thunderstorm wind occurrences in the parish is 3.33 (100% annual probability) or approximately 3 to 4 thunderstorm wind occurrences every year. The following figure displays the thunderstorm wind speed probability for the parish.

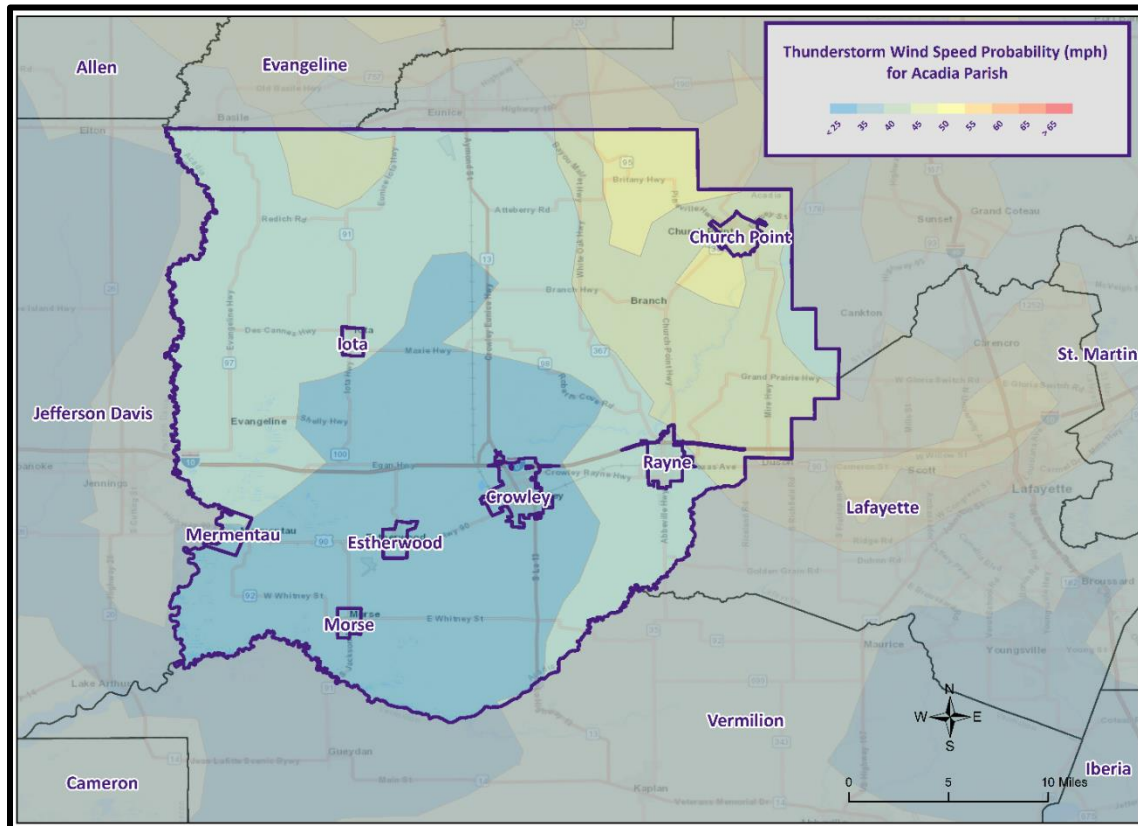


Figure 2-27: Thunderstorm High Wind Speed Probability in Miles Per Hour for the Parish.

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 2-67: 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 68 significant hail occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately \$5,000. 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 \$185 and \$111 per event. The following tables provide an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

Table 2-68: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Acadia Parish resulting from Hail Damage.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses			
Unincorporated Acadia Parish (54.4%)	Church Point (7.3%)	Crowley (20.3%)	Estherwood (1.2%)
\$101	\$13	\$38	\$2

Table 2-69: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Acadia Parish resulting from Hail Damage.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses			
Iota (2.3%)	Mermentau (0.9%)	Morse (1.0%)	Rayne (12.6%)
\$4	\$2	\$2	\$23

Vulnerable Population

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

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-70: Hail Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

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

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 2-71: 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 5 significant lightning occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately \$63,000. 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 \$2,333 and \$12,600 per event. The following tables provide an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

Table 2-72: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Acadia Parish resulting from Lightning Damage.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses			
Unincorporated Acadia Parish (54.4%)	Church Point (7.3%)	Crowley (20.3%)	Estherwood (1.2%)
\$1,270	\$169	\$475	\$28

Table 2-73: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Acadia Parish resulting from Lightning Damage.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses			
Iota (2.3%)	Mermentau (0.9%)	Morse (1.0%)	Rayne (12.6%)
\$53	\$21	\$24	\$293

Vulnerable Population

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

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-74: Lightning Vulnerability Score for Acadia Parish.

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

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 2-75: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Thunderstorm Wind 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 90 significant thunderstorm wind occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately \$1,261,000. 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 \$46,703 and \$14,011 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

Table 2-76: Estimated Annual Property Losses in the Parish resulting from Thunderstorm Wind Damage.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses			
Unincorporated Acadia Parish (54.4%)	Church Point (7.3%)	Crowley (20.3%)	Estherwood (1.2%)
\$25,420	\$3,390	\$9,499	\$563

Table 2-77: Estimated Annual Property Losses in the Parish resulting from Thunderstorm Wind Damage.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses			
Iota (2.3%)	Mermentau (0.9%)	Morse (1.0%)	Rayne (12.6%)
\$1,058	\$419	\$486	\$5,870

Vulnerable Population

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

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-78: Thunderstorm Wind Vulnerability Score for Acadia 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 2-79: Comparison of the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale to the Fujita (F) Scale.

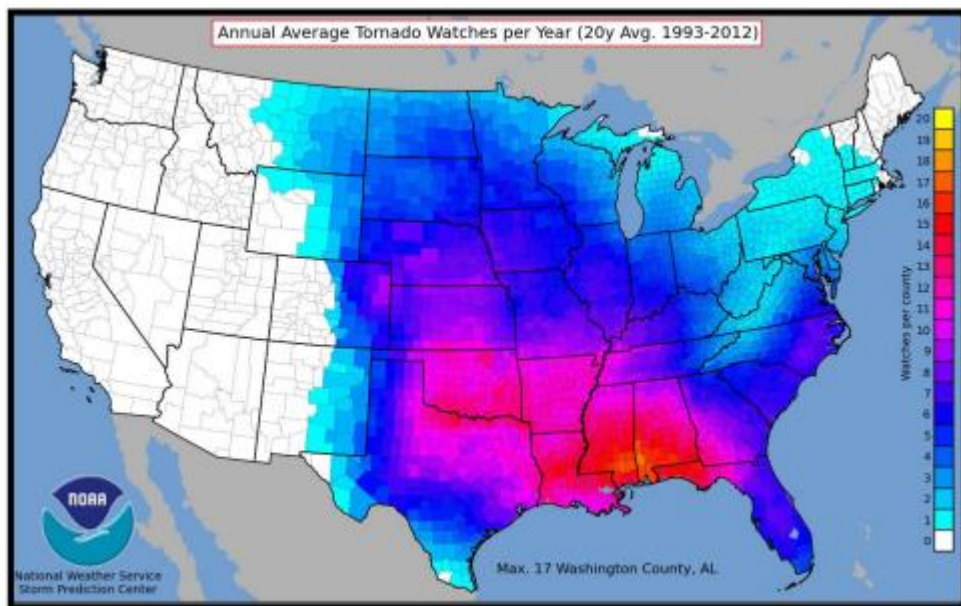
Wind speed (mph)	Enhanced Fujita Scale					
	EF0	EF1	EF2	EF3	EF4	EF5
	65-85	86-110	111-135	136-165	166-200	>200
	Fujita Scale					
	F0	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
	<73	73-112	113-157	158-206	207-260	>261

Table 2-80: Fujita and Enhanced Fujita Tornado Damage Scale.

Scale	Typical Damage
F0/EF0	Light damage. Some damage to chimneys; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over; sign boards damaged.
F1/EF1	Moderate damage. Peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos blown off roads.
F2/EF2	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars overturned; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
F3/EF3	Severe damage. Roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in brush 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 2-28: 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-case scenario of a tornado occurrence is an EF3 tornado.

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced 45 tornado occurrences between the years 1996 and 2022. Since the last update in 2016, there have been eight tornado occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Table 2-81: Historical Tornado Occurrences in the Parish since the 2016 Update.

Date	Location	Magnitude	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
8/29/2017	EVANGELINE	EF2	\$200,000	\$0	0	0
12/27/2018	LYONS PT	EF1	\$7,000	\$0	0	0
6/6/2019	TEPETATE	EF0	\$1,000	\$0	0	0
6/6/2019	TEPETATE	EF1	\$0	\$0	0	0
4/23/2020	MOWATA	EF1	\$50,000	\$0	0	0
5/17/2020	RICHARD	EF3	\$500,000	\$0	1	9
5/17/2021	LYONS PT	EF0	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
5/17/2021	CROWLEY	EF0	\$0	\$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for tornado occurrences in the parish is 1.67 (100% annual probability) or approximately 1 to 2 tornado occurrences every year. The following figure displays the tornado density for the parish.

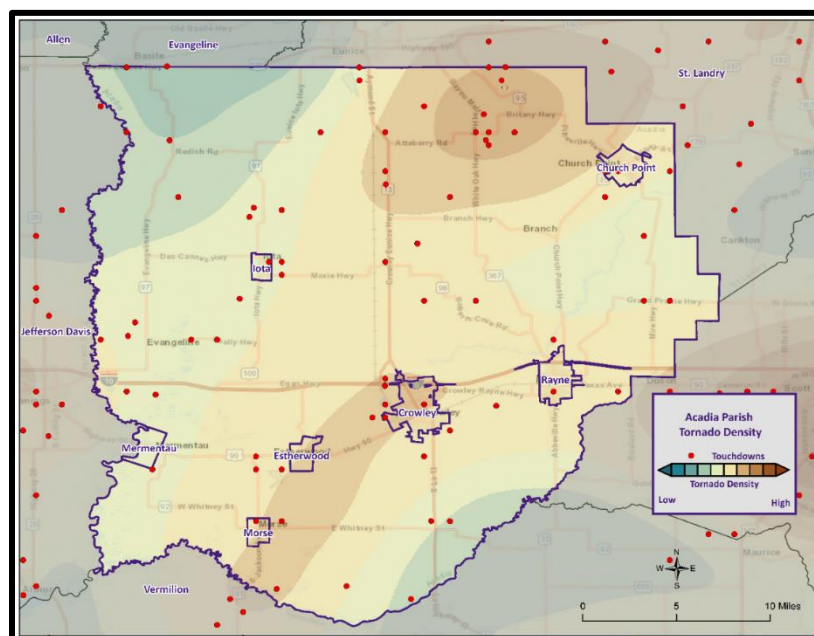


Figure 2-29: Location and Density of Tornadoes to Touchdown in the Parish
(Source: NOAA/SPC Severe Weather Database)

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 2-82: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Tornado 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 45 significant tornado occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately \$27,046,000. 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 \$1,001,704 and \$601,022 per event. The following tables provide an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

Table 2-83: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Acadia Parish resulting from Tornado Damage.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses			
Unincorporated Acadia Parish (54.4%)	Church Point (7.3%)	Crowley (20.3%)	Estherwood (1.2%)
\$545,217	\$72,706	\$203,730	\$12,074

Table 2-84: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Acadia Parish resulting from Tornado Damage.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses			
Iota (2.3%)	Mermentau (0.9%)	Morse (1.0%)	Rayne (12.6%)
\$22,687	\$8,977	\$10,421	\$125,891

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 2-85: 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 (%)
4,061,046	616,471	251,530	77,034	91,504	21,642	68,314	18.9%

Vulnerable Population

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been two reported fatalities and 30 injuries as a result of tornadoes.

In assessing the overall risk to population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish are those residing in manufactured housing. Approximately 21.3% of all housing in the Parish consists of manufactured housing. The location and density of manufactured houses can be seen in the following figure.

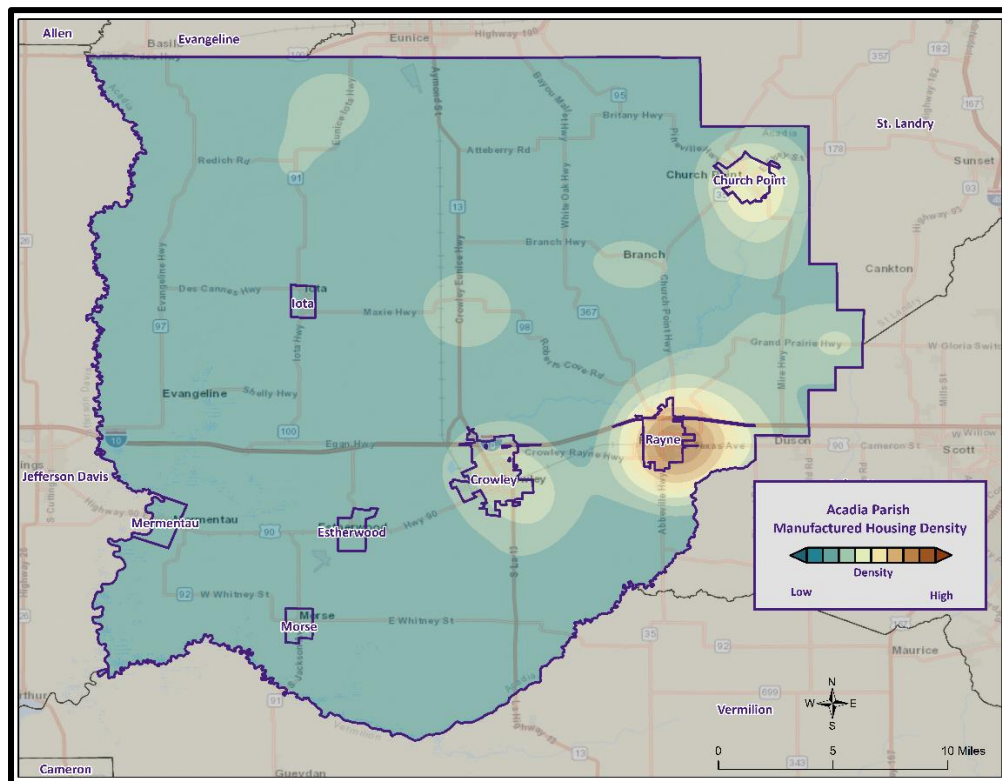


Figure 2-30: Location and Approximate Number of Units in Manufactured Housing Locations throughout the Parish.

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-86: Tornado Vulnerability Score for Acadia Parish.

Tornado Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	4	3	2	4	3	3.2

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.

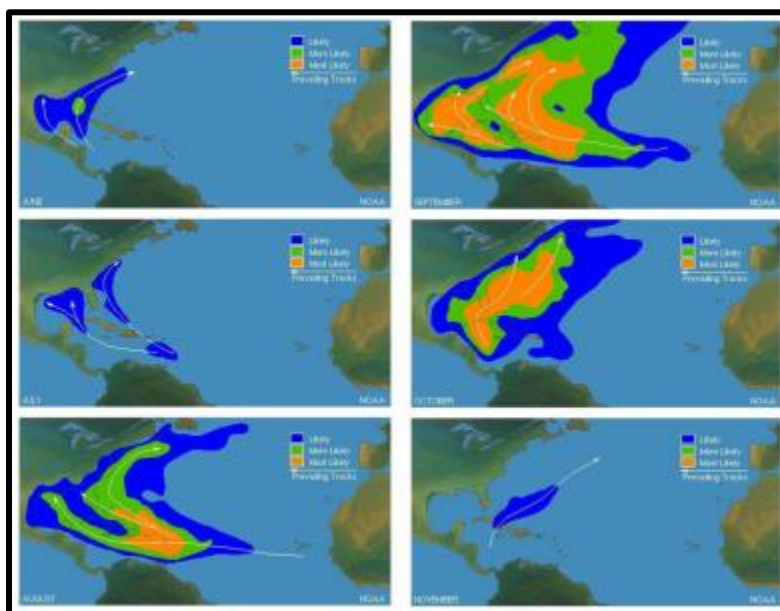


Figure 2-31: Areas of Likely Tropical Cyclone Formation and Tracking.
(Source: NOAA NHC)

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:

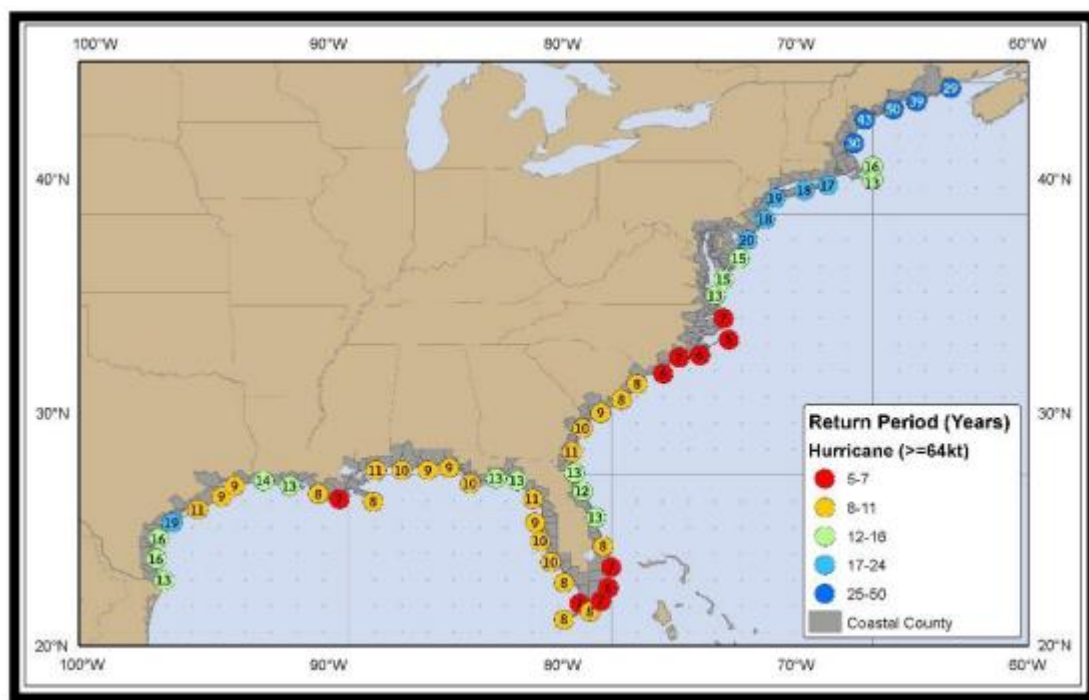


Figure 2-32: Hurricane Return Periods for the Atlantic Basin (USA).
(Source: NOAA NHC)

Table 2-87: 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 nine tropical cyclone occurrences between the years 2002 and 2022. Since the last update in 2016, there have been three tropical cyclone occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Table 2-88: Historical Tropical Cyclone Occurrences in the Parish since the 2016 Update.

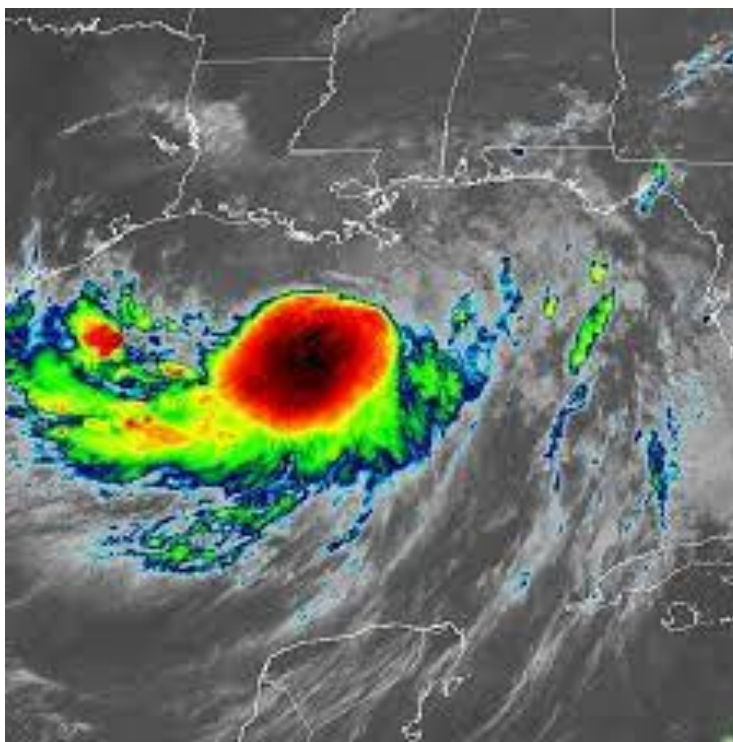
Date	Magnitude	Name	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
7/13/2019	Tropical Storm	Barry	\$100,000	\$0	0	0
8/26/2020	Hurricane	Laura	\$100,000,000	\$0	1	0
10/9/2020	Hurricane	Delta	\$350,000,000	\$0	0	0

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-central Louisiana near Intracoastal City, Louisiana in Vermillion Parish. Tropical storm force winds reached the southeast Louisiana coast by midday on Friday, July 12th and spread slowly northwest reaching the Baton Rouge area during the evening of the 12th. Tropical storm wind impacts had ended across all of southeast Louisiana by midday on July 14th. Tropical storm force winds were primarily measured in gusts across southeast Louisiana. The exception was in Terrebonne and Assumption Parishes, close to the landfall location, where sustained tropical storm force winds and frequent gusts caused more significant power line and tree damage. A few tropical storm wind gusts were recorded in the metro New Orleans area but were not very impactful. No hurricane force wind gusts were recorded in southeast Louisiana.

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

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



*Figure 2-33: Hurricane Barry Rain Bands in the Gulf Coast Area.
(Source: NOAA)*

In Acadia Parish, tropical storm force wind gusts downed several trees in the parish including two onto homes, and one mobile home was heavily damaged. Scattered power outages were reported around the parish.

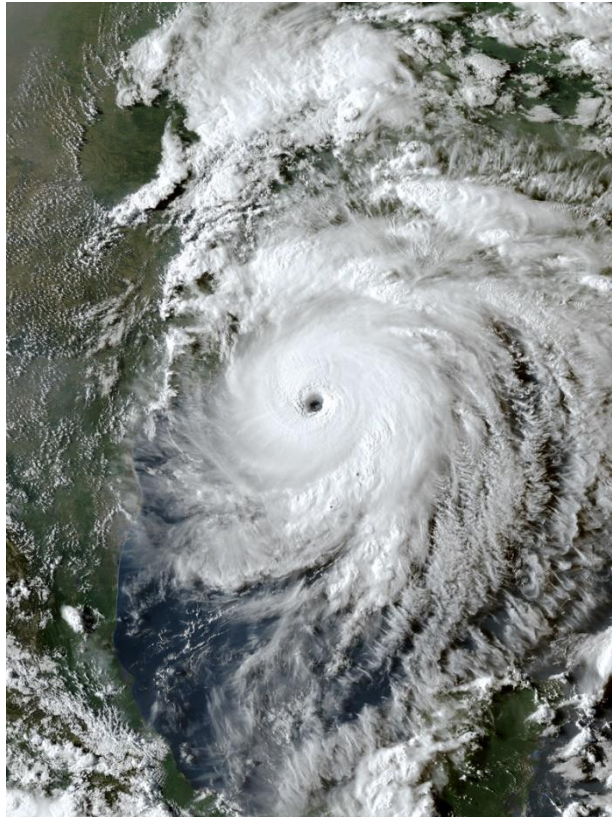
[Hurricane Laura \(2020\)](#)

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

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

across Eastern Cuba later that evening. Tropical Storm Laura continued west northwestward, traveling just south of the island with a second landfall across Western Cuba late on August 24th.

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



*Figure 2-34: Hurricane Laura in the Gulf Coast Area.
(Source: NOAA)*

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

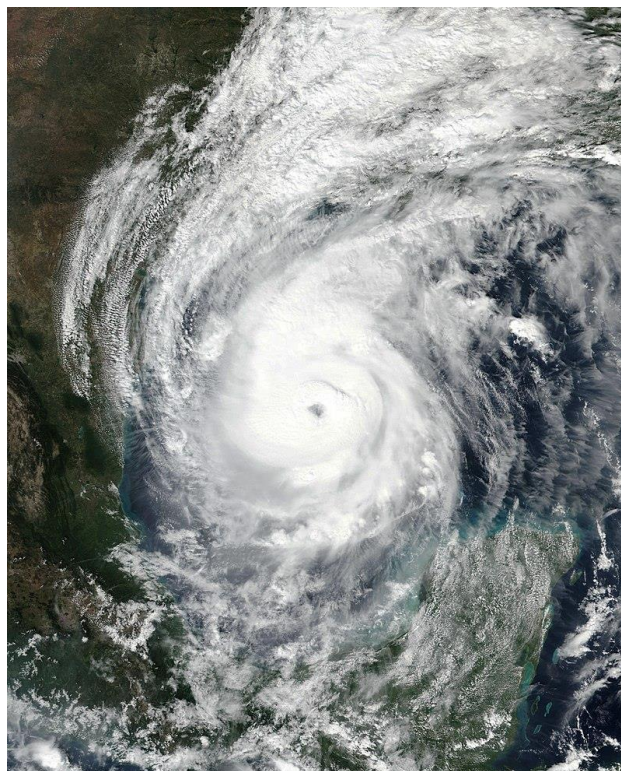
The National Weather Service in Lake Charles, Louisiana recorded a station record highest peak wind gust of 116 knots (133 mph) at 1:42 AM CDT before the Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS) wind equipment failed. However, the ASOS barometer sensor that was safely within the NWS building (which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

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

In Acadia Parish, there was a voluntary evacuation. Numerous trees and power lines were blown down across the parish, with the western side seeing more impact than the eastern side. Homes and businesses were damaged from fallen trees or from wind. Low-lying areas around Church Point flooded from the heavy rains. Over sixty percent of the parish was without power immediately after the storm. A 68-year-old man died from a fallen tree. Wind gusts ranged from 60 to 80 miles per hour.

[Hurricane Delta \(2020\)](#)

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



*Figure 2-35: Hurricane Delta in the Gulf Coast Area.
(Source: NOAA)*

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

In Acadia Parish, Wind gusts to around 80 mph and heavy rainfall lead to numerous downed trees and power lines across the parish. Flooding at numerous locations was reported from heavy rainfall. Moderate flooding occurred along Bayous Nezpique and Des Cannes.

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for tropical cyclone occurrences in the parish is 0.43 (43% annual probability) or approximately 1 tropical cyclone occurrence every 2 to 3 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 seal 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 2-89: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Tropical Cyclone Occurrences for the Parish.
(Source: National Risk Index)*

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate

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 2-90: Total Estimated Losses for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Unincorporated Acadia Parish	\$67,198,391
Church Point	\$8,961,072
Crowley	\$25,109,872
Estherwood	\$1,488,151
Iota	\$2,796,180
Mermentau	\$1,106,464
Morse	\$1,284,442
Rayne	\$15,516,228
Total	\$123,460,801

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

Table 2-91: 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 Acadia Parish	\$67,198,391	\$3,029,249,000	2.2%
Church Point	\$8,961,072	\$279,443,000	3.2%
Crowley	\$25,109,872	\$1,013,726,000	2.5%
Estherwood	\$1,488,151	\$53,087,000	2.8%
Iota	\$2,796,180	\$87,758,000	3.2%
Mermentau	\$1,106,464	\$50,090,000	2.2%
Morse	\$1,284,442	\$43,704,000	2.9%
Rayne	\$15,516,228	\$630,484,000	2.5%

Based on the Hazus Hurricane Model, estimated total losses for the parish and the jurisdictions ranged from less than 0.1% to 0.1% 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 below.

Table 2-92: Estimated Losses in Unincorporated Area of the Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Unincorporated Acadia Parish	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$1,788,252
Commercial	\$7,292,413
Government	\$383,464
Industrial	\$2,838,459
Religious / Non-Profit	\$800,170
Residential	\$74,286,470
Schools	\$512,478
Total	\$67,198,391

*Table 2-93: Estimated Losses in Church Point for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Church Point	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$182,302
Commercial	\$743,419
Government	\$39,092
Industrial	\$289,365
Religious / Non-Profit	\$81,573
Residential	\$7,573,077
Schools	\$52,244
Total	\$8,961,072

*Table 2-94: Estimated Losses in Crowley for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Crowley	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$510,829
Commercial	\$2,083,140
Government	\$109,540
Industrial	\$810,830
Religious / Non-Profit	\$228,575
Residential	\$21,220,564
Schools	\$146,394
Total	\$25,109,872

*Table 2-95: Estimated Losses in Estherwood for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Estherwood	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$30,275
Commercial	\$123,459
Government	\$6,492
Industrial	\$48,054
Religious / Non-Profit	\$13,547
Residential	\$1,257,649
Schools	\$8,676
Total	\$1,488,151

*Table 2-96: Estimated Losses in Iota for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Iota	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$56,885
Commercial	\$231,974
Government	\$12,198
Industrial	\$90,292
Religious / Non-Profit	\$25,454
Residential	\$2,363,076
Schools	\$16,302
Total	\$2,796,180

*Table 2-97: Estimated Losses in Mermentau for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Mermentau	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$22,510
Commercial	\$91,793
Government	\$4,827
Industrial	\$35,729
Religious / Non-Profit	\$10,072
Residential	\$935,082
Schools	\$6,451
Total	\$1,106,464

*Table 2-98: Estimated Losses in Morse for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Morse	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$26,130
Commercial	\$106,559
Government	\$5,603
Industrial	\$41,476
Religious / Non-Profit	\$11,692
Residential	\$1,085,493
Schools	\$7,488
Total	\$1,284,442

*Table 2-99: Estimated Losses in Rayne for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Rayne	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$315,659
Commercial	\$1,287,242
Government	\$67,688
Industrial	\$501,039
Religious / Non-Profit	\$141,244
Residential	\$13,112,895
Schools	\$90,462
Total	\$15,516,228

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

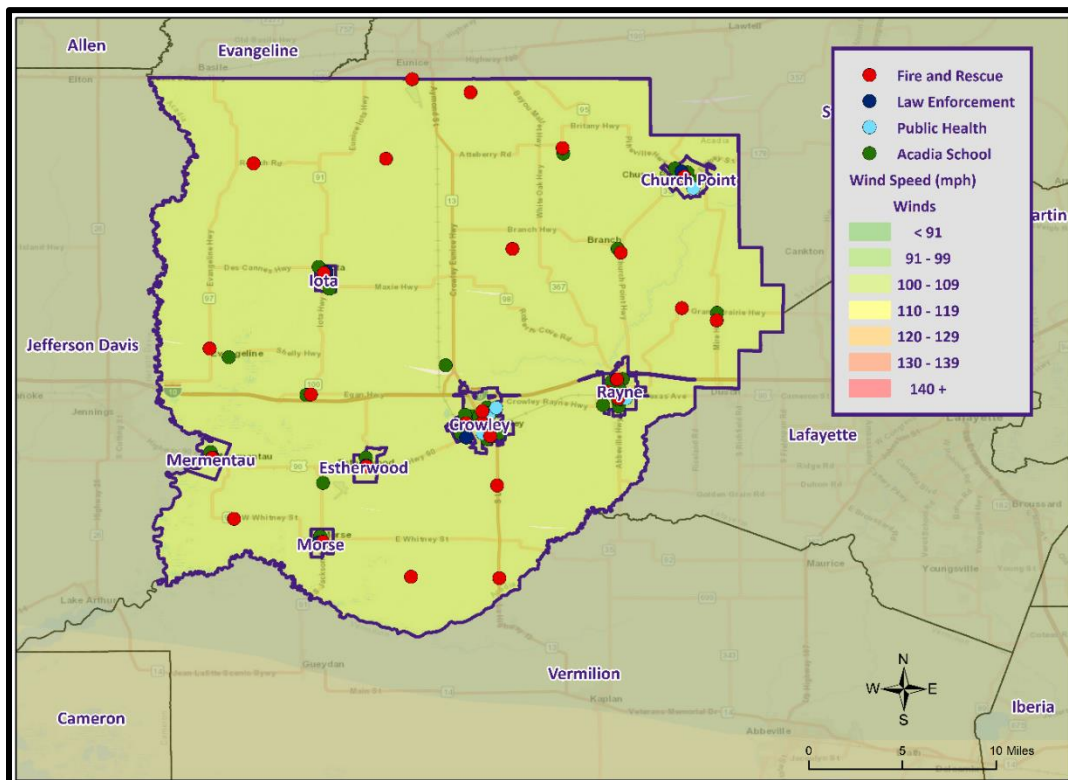


Figure 2-36: Winds Zones for the Parish in Relation to Critical Facilities

Vulnerable Population

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

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

Number of People Exposed to Hurricane Hazards			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Unincorporated Acadia Parish	31,338	31,338	100%
Church Point	4,179	4,179	100%
Crowley	11,710	11,710	100%
Estherwood	694	694	100%
Iota	1,304	1,304	100%
Mermentau	516	516	100%
Morse	599	599	100%
Rayne	7,236	7,236	100%
Total	57,576	57,576	100%

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

*Table 2-101: Vulnerable Populations in Unincorporated Area of the Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Unincorporated Acadia Parish		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	31,338	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	2,194	7.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	8,085	25.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	4,826	15.4%
White	24,224	77.3%
Minority	7,114	22.7%

*Table 2-102: Vulnerable Populations in Church Point for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Church Point		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	4,179	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	318	7.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	944	22.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	568	13.6%
White	2,324	55.6%
Minority	1,855	44.4%

*Table 2-103: Vulnerable Populations in Crowley for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Crowley		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	11,710	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	796	6.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	3,127	26.7%
Persons 65 Years and Over	2,002	17.1%
White	7,131	60.9%
Minority	4,579	39.1%

*Table 2-104: Vulnerable Populations in Estherwood for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Estherwood		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	694	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	43	6.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	214	30.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	96	13.8%
White	625	90.1%
Minority	69	9.9%

*Table 2-105: Vulnerable Populations in Iota for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Iota		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,304	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	110	8.4%
Persons Under 18 Years	486	37.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	119	9.1%
White	1,175	90.1%
Minority	129	9.9%

*Table 2-106: Vulnerable Populations in Mermentau for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Mermentau		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	516	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	50	9.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	121	23.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	109	21.1%
White	407	78.9%
Minority	109	21.1%

*Table 2-107: Vulnerable Populations in Morse for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Morse		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	599	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	88	14.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	185	30.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	38	6.3%
White	585	97.7%
Minority	14	2.3%

*Table 2-108: Vulnerable Populations in Rayne for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Rayne		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	7,236	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	839	11.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,910	26.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,129	15.6%
White	4,465	61.7%
Minority	2,771	38.3%

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-109: 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 central, and to an even greater extent the southern parts of the state, such as Ascension Parish, have experienced the fewest severe winter events. The table on the next page displays 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 2-110: 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 seven winter storm occurrences between the years 1996 and 2022 per the NCEI Storm Events Database. There have been three winter storm events since the 2016 update.

Table 2-111: Historical Winter Weather Occurrences in Acadia Parish since the 2016 Update.

Date	Synopsis	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
12/8/2017	Two to four inches of snow fell during the event. Ice formed on some area bridges impeding traffic and closing schools during the event.	\$0	\$0	0	0
1/16/2018	A light dusting of snow and sleet over a thin glaze of ice occurred during the 16th. Northwest Acadia and Church Point received the most with just under one inch of snow. A spotter in Church Point reported 0.8. Area travel was interrupted and area schools canceled classes for 2-3 days.	\$0	\$0	0	0

Date	Synopsis	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
2/15/2021	Temperatures fell below freezing during the evening of the 14th as showers developed across the parish. Rain changed over to freezing rain then quickly over to sleet. Sleet changed over to light snow by the end of the event. Around half an inch of sleet and snow accumulated. All roads were icy making travel difficult.	\$0	\$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for winter storm occurrences in the parish is .26 (26% annual probability) or approximately 1 winter storm event every 3 to 4 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 2-112: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Winter Storm 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 seven significant winter storm occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately \$5,000. 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 \$185 and \$714 per event. The following tables provide an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

Table 2-113: Estimated Annual Property Losses in the Parish resulting from Winter Weather Damage.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses			
Unincorporated Acadia Parish (54.4%)	Church Point (7.3%)	Crowley (20.3%)	Estherwood (1.2%)
\$101	\$13	\$38	\$2

Table 2-114: Estimated Annual Property Losses in the Parish resulting from Winter Weather Damage.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses			
Iota (2.3%)	Mermentau (0.9%)	Morse (1.0%)	Rayne (12.6%)
\$4	\$2	\$2	\$23

Vulnerable Population

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

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-115: Winter Storm Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Winter Storm Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	3	4	4	1	2	3

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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, Acadia 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 Acadia 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

[illegible]

All jurisdictions within the Acadia 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](#)

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

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

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

While local capabilities for mitigation can vary from community to community, the jurisdictions within the Acadia 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 Acadia 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.									
	Acadia Unincorporated	Church Point	Crowley	Estherwood	Iota	Marmetau	Morse	Rayne	Comments
Administration	Yes / No								
Planning Commission	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Staff	Yes / No								
Chief Building Official	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	
Community Planner	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
Grant Writer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Other									
Technical	Yes / No								
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Other									

Financial capabilities are the resources that Acadia 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 Acadia 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.									
	Acadia Unincorporated	Church Point	Crowley	Estherwood	Iota	Marmetau	Morse	Rayne	Comments
Funding Resource	Yes / No								
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Other Funding Programs									

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 Acadia 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 indicate so in your comments.									
	Acadia Unincorporated	Church Point	Crowley	Etherwood	Iota	Mermentau	Morse	Rayne	Comments
Program / Organization	Yes / No								
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
Storm Ready certification	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
Other									

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

Flood Insurance and Community Rating System

Participation in the CRS strengthens local capabilities by lowering flood insurance premiums for jurisdictions that exceed NFIP minimum requirements. As noted in the CRS Eligible Communities List effective October 1, 2023, the City of Rayne is rated as a Class 9 community.

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

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

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

CLASS	DISCOUNT	CLASS	DISCOUNT
1	45%	6	20%
2	40%	7	15%
3	35%	8	10%
4	30%	9	5%
5	25%	10	—
SFHA (Zones A, AE, A1-A30, V, V1-V30, AO, and AH): Discount varies depending on class.			
SFHA (Zones A99, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1-A30, AR/AH, and AR/AO): 10% discount for Classes 1-6; 5% discount for Classes 7-9.*			
Non-SFHA (Zones B, C, X, D): 10% discount for Classes 1-6; 5% discount for Classes 7-9.			

Figure 3-1: CRS Discounts by Class

(Source: FEMA)

As of October 2023, 318 communities in the State of Louisiana participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Of these communities, 47 (or 13%) participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Jefferson Parish leads the state with a rating of Class 5, followed by four cities with a rating of Class 6: the Cities of Gretna and Kenner in Jefferson Parish and the Cities of Mandeville and Slidell in St. Tammany Parish. Of the top fifty

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

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

In 2011¹, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) completed a comprehensive review of the Community Rating System (CRS) that resulted in the release of a new CRS Coordinator's Manual. The changes to the 2013 CRS Coordinator's Manual are the result of a multi-year program evaluation that included input from a broad group of contributors to evaluate the CRS and refine the program to meet its stated goals. The changes helped to drive new achievements in the following six core flood loss reduction areas important to the NFIP: (1) reduce liabilities to the NFIP Fund; (2) improve disaster resiliency and sustainability of communities; (3) integrate a Whole Community approach to addressing emergency management; (4) promote natural and beneficial functions of floodplains; (5) increase understanding of risk, and; (6) strengthen adoption and enforcement of disaster-resistant building codes.

Since the revision of the 2013 Coordinator's Manual, FEMA released the 2017 CRS Coordinator's Manual which continued the evolution of the CRS program and its mission to reward communities that prioritize mindful floodplain regulations. As with the 2013 manual, the changes made in the 2017 manual impact each CRS community differently. Some communities see an increase in the points they receive since points for certain activities have increased (e.g., Activity 420 Open Space Preservation). Other communities receive fewer points for certain activities (e.g., Activity 320 Map Information Service). It is likely that some communities with marginal CRS Class 9 programs have to identify new CRS credits in order to remain in the CRS class. Most notably, as it relates to this hazard mitigation plan, more credit was made available for Activity 410 Floodplain Mapping.

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

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

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 Acadia 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 Acadia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee under the coordination of the Acadia 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 May 2022 – August 2023.

An online public opinion survey of Acadia Parish residents was conducted between May 2022 – August 2023. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in the Acadia 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 Acadia 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 Acadia Parish survey can be found at the following link:

https://lsu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_08O13uHzxrubUai

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

The goals are as follows:

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

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

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

2023 Mitigation Actions and Update on Previous Plan Actions

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

Acadia Parish Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Unincorporated Acadia Parish - New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
ACA1: 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	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Acadia Parish Mitigation Action 1)
ACA2: 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	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Acadia Parish Mitigation Action 2)
ACA3: 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	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Acadia Parish Mitigation Action 3)
ACA4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Acadia Parish. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Acadia Parish Mitigation Action 4)

ACA5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Drought, Flooding, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, and Winter Weather hazards, as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Acadia Parish Mitigation Action 5)
ACA6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Acadia Parish Mitigation Action 6)
ACA7: 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	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Not Started - Carried Over (See Acadia Parish Mitigation Action 7)
ACA8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Acadia Parish as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Acadia Parish Mitigation Action 8)
ACA9: 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	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Acadia Parish Mitigation Action 9)
ACA10: 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	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Acadia Parish Mitigation Action 10)

ACA11: Drainage Improvement	Improve drainage ways by adding new drainage pumps with flood gates and enlarging any inferior culverts and replacing any substandard bridges where necessary.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
ACA12: Master Drainage Plan	Develop a master drainage plan which will evaluate drainage projects at major drainage laterals to determine the best method of increasing drainage capacity. Implement recommended projects resulting from drainage plans.	Parish and/or Drainage Board Budget	1-5 years	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
ACA13: Critical Facility Hardening	Harden critical facilities by utilizing applicable floodproofing techniques, wind retrofitting and add back up power supply/generators at these locations.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
ACA14: Warning System	Install a warning system around the community.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
ACA15: Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted (Duplicate action)

ACA16: Public Awareness	Increase public awareness of hazards and hazardous areas. Distribute public awareness information regarding flood hazards, SFHA's, and potential mitigation measures using the local newspaper, utility bill inserts, inserts in the phone book, and parish hazards awareness website, and an educational program for school age children or "how to" classes in retrofitting by local merchants. Integrate "Disaster Resistance Education" into the public school curriculum. Provide public education on the importance of maintaining the ditches. Implement a public notification system, such as sirens or a call down system with a backup communication system.	Parish Budget, Acadia Funding	1-5 years	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
ACA17: American Red Cross Coordination	Continue to seek ways to coordinate with the American Red Cross for educational outreach opportunities.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
ACA18: Multi-Hazard Awareness Week	Sponsor a "Multi-Hazard Awareness Week", to educate the public on tornadoes, severe storms, and hurricanes (sheltering in place, evacuation, emergency preparedness, and structural retrofitting), flooding (evacuation, emergency preparedness, retrofitting, and flood insurance), thunderstorms and lightning (emergency preparedness).	Parish and Town Budgets, Business and Industry	1-5 years	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Deleted (Duplicate Action)

ACA19: Localized Interior Drainage Projects	Investigate and implement a localized interior drainage projects and reduce flood potential where necessary.	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Project Funds, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Funds, Small Business Administration (SBA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Section 205, and State Capital Outlay, Local Drainage Funds	1-5 years	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
ACA20: Community Rating System	Participate in the "Community Rating system (CRS)" of the NFIP. Inform the public about the CRS program and the fact that it could result in a discount in Flood Insurance Premiums. Review the existing floodplain ordinance and see how it could be augmented to increase CRS potential and further reduce the flood insurance premiums.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Acadia Parish Mitigation Action 11)
ACA21: International Building Codes	Adopt the current International Building Codes by ordinance, which would result in additional techniques to harden structures.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Deleted (Duplicate Action)
ACA22: New Development Regulation	Develop and pass ordinances to help regulate new development in the Parish, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; berms; levees and floodwalls if appropriate, and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.	Parish Budget	1-5 years	Acadia Parish Police Jury/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Acadia Parish Mitigation Action 12)

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS ACADIA PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
ACADIA PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 1	Building Retrofits
LEAD AGENCY	Acadia Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS ACADIA PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
ACADIA PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 2	Drainage Improvements
LEAD AGENCY	Acadia Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS ACADIA PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
ACADIA PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 3	Mitigation of Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties and Other Hazard Prone Structures
LEAD AGENCY	Acadia Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS ACADIA PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
ACADIA PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 4	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Acadia Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Acadia 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS ACADIA PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
ACADIA PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Acadia Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia 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. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS ACADIA PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
ACADIA PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 6	Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government
LEAD AGENCY	Acadia Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS ACADIA PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
ACADIA PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 7	Lightning Mitigation
LEAD AGENCY	Acadia Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS ACADIA PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
ACADIA PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 8	Warning Systems
LEAD AGENCY	Acadia Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Acadia 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS ACADIA PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
ACADIA PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 9	Potable Water
LEAD AGENCY	Acadia Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS ACADIA PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
ACADIA PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 10	Promote Flood Insurance
LEAD AGENCY	Acadia Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS ACADIA PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
ACADIA PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 11	Community Rating System
LEAD AGENCY	Acadia Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Participate in the "Community Rating system (CRS)" of the NFIP. Inform the public about the CRS program and the fact that it could result in a discount in Flood Insurance Premiums. Review the existing floodplain ordinance and see how it could be augmented to increase CRS potential and further reduce the flood insurance premiums.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Participation in CRS program will allow Flood insurance policy holders to receive a discount on insurance premiums
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS ACADIA PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
ACADIA PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 12	New Development Regulations
LEAD AGENCY	Acadia Parish Police Jury
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia 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. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Develop and pass ordinances to help regulate new development in the Parish, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; berms; levees and floodwalls if appropriate, and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood prone areas. Encourage new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	New development regulations will reduce the risk to loss of property within suburban/urban development areas
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS ACADIA PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
ACADIA PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 13	Regulate Development in Sinkhole Buffer Areas
LEAD AGENCY	Acadia Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish Police Jury
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness 4. Facilitate sound development in the Parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Regulations would include prohibiting development in areas that have been identified as “at risk” or restricting development in areas with close proximities to salt domes
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Regulating development where sinkhole hazards are present, will prevent property loss.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Sinkholes

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS ACADIA PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
ACADIA PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 14	Inventory all water wells in the vicinity of the sinkholes to encourage abandonment.
LEAD AGENCY	Acadia Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish Police Jury
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Inventory all water wells in the vicinity of the sinkhole to encourage abandonment.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Risk of sinkholes reduced
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Sinkholes

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS ACADIA PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
ACADIA PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 15	Water Conservation Ordinance
LEAD AGENCY	Acadia Parish OHSEP
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish Police Jury
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Implements mandatory measures surrounding water conservation during drought events/emergencies
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
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 Church Point Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Town of Church Point						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
CP1: 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 Church Point Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Church Point Mitigation Action 1)
CP2: 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 Church Point Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Church Point Mitigation Action 2)
CP3: 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 Church Point Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Church Point Mitigation Action 3)
CP4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Church Point. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Church Point Mitigation Action 4)

CP5: 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, and Winter Weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Church Point Mitigation Action 5)
CP6: Generators for continuity of operations and government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Church Point Mitigation Action 6)
CP7: 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 Church Point Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Not Started - Carried Over (See Church Point Mitigation Action 7)
CP8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Church Point as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Church Point Mitigation Action 8)
CP9: 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	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Church Point Mitigation Action 9)
CP10: 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 Church Point Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Church Point Mitigation Action 10)

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF CHURCH POINT	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF CHURCH POINT MITIGATION ACTION 1	Building Retrofits
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF CHURCH POINT	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF CHURCH POINT MITIGATION ACTION 2	Drainage Improvements
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF CHURCH POINT	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF CHURCH POINT MITIGATION ACTION 3	Mitigation of Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties and Other Hazard Prone Structures
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF CHURCH POINT	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF CHURCH POINT MITIGATION ACTION 4	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Church Point. 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF CHURCH POINT	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF CHURCH POINT MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia 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. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF CHURCH POINT	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF CHURCH POINT MITIGATION ACTION 6	Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF CHURCH POINT	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF CHURCH POINT MITIGATION ACTION 7	Lightning Mitigation
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF CHURCH POINT	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF CHURCH POINT MITIGATION ACTION 8	Warning Systems
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Church Point 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF CHURCH POINT	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF CHURCH POINT MITIGATION ACTION 9	Potable Water
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF CHURCH POINT	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF CHURCH POINT MITIGATION ACTION 10	Promote Flood Insurance
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF CHURCH POINT	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF CHURCH POINT MITIGATION ACTION 11	Water Conservation Ordinance
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Implements mandatory measures surrounding water conservation during drought events/emergencies
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
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 Crowley Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

City of Crowley						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
CRO1: 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	City of Crowley Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Crowley Mitigation Action 1)
CRO2: 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	City of Crowley Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Crowley Mitigation Action 2)
CRO3: 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	City of Crowley Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Crowley Mitigation Action 3)
CRO4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Crowley. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	City of Crowley Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Crowley Mitigation Action 4)

CRO5: 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, and Winter Weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	City of Crowley Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Crowley Mitigation Action 5)
CRO6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	City of Crowley Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Crowley Mitigation Action 6)
CRO7: 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	City of Crowley Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Not Started - Carried Over (See Crowley Mitigation Action 7)
CRO8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Crowley as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	City of Crowley Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Crowley Mitigation Action 8)
CRO9: 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	City of Crowley Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Crowley Mitigation Action 9)
CRO10: 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	City of Crowley Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Crowley Mitigation Action 10)

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF CROWLEY	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF CROWLEY MITIGATION ACTION 1	Building Retrofits
LEAD AGENCY	City of Crowley Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF CROWLEY	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF CROWLEY MITIGATION ACTION 2	Drainage Improvements
LEAD AGENCY	City of Crowley Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia 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. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF CROWLEY	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF CROWLEY MITIGATION ACTION 3	Mitigation of Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties and Other Hazard Prone Structures
LEAD AGENCY	City of Crowley Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF CROWLEY	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF CROWLEY MITIGATION ACTION 4	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	City of Crowley Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Crowley. 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF CROWLEY	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF CROWLEY MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	City of Crowley Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF CROWLEY	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF CROWLEY MITIGATION ACTION 6	Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government
LEAD AGENCY	City of Crowley Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF CROWLEY	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF CROWLEY MITIGATION ACTION 7	Lightning Mitigation
LEAD AGENCY	City of Crowley Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF CROWLEY	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF CROWLEY MITIGATION ACTION 8	Warning Systems
LEAD AGENCY	City of Crowley Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Crowley 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF CROWLEY	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF CROWLEY MITIGATION ACTION 9	Potable Water
LEAD AGENCY	City of Crowley Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF CROWLEY	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF CROWLEY MITIGATION ACTION 10	Promote Flood Insurance
LEAD AGENCY	City of Crowley Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF CROWLEY	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF CROWLEY MITIGATION ACTION 11	Regulate Development in Sinkhole Buffer Areas
LEAD AGENCY	City of Crowley Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness 4. Facilitate sound development in the Parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Regulations would include prohibiting development in areas that have been identified as "at risk" or restricting development in areas with close proximities to salt domes
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Regulating development where sinkhole hazards are present, will prevent property loss.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Sinkholes

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF CROWLEY	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF CROWLEY MITIGATION ACTION 12	Inventory all water wells in the vicinity of the sinkholes to encourage abandonment.
LEAD AGENCY	City of Crowley Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Inventory all water wells in the vicinity of the sinkhole to encourage abandonment.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Risk of sinkholes reduced
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Sinkholes

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF CROWLEY	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF CROWLEY MITIGATION ACTION 13	Water Conservation Ordinance
LEAD AGENCY	City of Crowley Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Implements mandatory measures surrounding water conservation during drought events/emergencies
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
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 Estherwood Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Village of Estherwood						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
EST1: 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	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office/ Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Estherwood Mitigation Action 1)
EST2: 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	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Estherwood Mitigation Action 2)
EST3: 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	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Estherwood Mitigation Action 3)
EST4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Estherwood. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Estherwood Mitigation Action 4)

EST5: 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, and Winter Weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Estherwood Mitigation Action 5)
EST6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Estherwood Mitigation Action 6)
EST7: 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	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Not Started - Carried Over (See Estherwood Mitigation Action 7)
EST8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Estherwood as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Estherwood Mitigation Action 8)
EST9: 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	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Estherwood Mitigation Action 9)
EST10: 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	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Estherwood Mitigation Action 10)

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD MITIGATION ACTION 1	Building Retrofits
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD MITIGATION ACTION 2	Drainage Improvements
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD MITIGATION ACTION 3	Mitigation of Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties and Other Hazard Prone Structures
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD MITIGATION ACTION 4	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Estherwood. 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD MITIGATION ACTION 6	Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD MITIGATION ACTION 7	Lightning Mitigation
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD MITIGATION ACTION 8	Warning Systems
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Estherwood 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD MITIGATION ACTION 9	Potable Water
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD MITIGATION ACTION 10	Promote Flood Insurance
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD MITIGATION ACTION 11	Water Conservation Ordinance
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Estherwood Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Implements mandatory measures surrounding water conservation during drought events/emergencies
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
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 Iota Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Town of Iota						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
IOT1: 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 Iota Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Iota Mitigation Action 1)
IOT2: 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 Iota Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Iota Mitigation Action 2)
IOT3: 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 Iota Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Iota Mitigation Action 3)
IOT4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Iota. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Iota Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Iota Mitigation Action 4)

IOT5: 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, and Winter Weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Iota Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Iota Mitigation Action 5)
IOT6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Iota Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Iota Mitigation Action 6)
IOT7: 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 Iota Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Not Started - Carried Over (See Iota Mitigation Action 7)
IOT8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Iota as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Town of Iota Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Iota Mitigation Action 8)
IOT9: 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	Town of Iota Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Iota Mitigation Action 9)
IOT10: 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 Iota Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Iota Mitigation Action 10)

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF IOTA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF IOTA MITIGATION ACTION 1	Building Retrofits
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Iota Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF IOTA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF IOTA MITIGATION ACTION 2	Drainage Improvements
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Iota Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF IOTA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF IOTA MITIGATION ACTION 3	Mitigation of Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties and Other Hazard Prone Structures
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Iota Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF IOTA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF IOTA MITIGATION ACTION 4	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Iota Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Iota. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Allows for continued operations of essential personnel to actively respond during a natural hazard event
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2017 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF IOTA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF IOTA MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Iota Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF IOTA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF IOTA MITIGATION ACTION 6	Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Iota Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF IOTA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF IOTA MITIGATION ACTION 7	Lightning Mitigation
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Iota Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF IOTA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF IOTA MITIGATION ACTION 8	Warning Systems
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Iota Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Iota 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF IOTA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF IOTA MITIGATION ACTION 9	Potable Water
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Iota Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF IOTA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF IOTA MITIGATION ACTION 10	Promote Flood Insurance
LEAD AGENCY	Town of Iota Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF IOTA	
DESCRIPTION	
TOWN OF IOTA MITIGATION ACTION 11	Water Conservation Ordinance
LEAD AGENCY	Tow of Iota Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Implements mandatory measures surrounding water conservation during drought events/emergencies
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
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 Mermentau Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Village of Mermentau						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
MER1: 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	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mermentau Mitigation Action 1)
MER2: 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	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mermentau Mitigation Action 2)
MER3: 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	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mermentau Mitigation Action 3)
MER4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Mermentau. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mermentau Mitigation Action 4)

MER5: 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, and Winter Weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mermentau Mitigation Action 5)
MER6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mermentau Mitigation Action 6)
MER7: 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	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mermentau Mitigation Action 7)
MER8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Mermentau as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mermentau Mitigation Action 8)
MER9: 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	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mermentau Mitigation Action 9)
MER10: 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	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mermentau Mitigation Action 10)

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU MITIGATION ACTION 1	Building Retrofits
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU MITIGATION ACTION 2	Drainage Improvements
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU MITIGATION ACTION 3	Mitigation of Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties and Other Hazard Prone Structures
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU MITIGATION ACTION 4	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Mermentau. 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MERMENEAU	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MERMENEAU MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU MITIGATION ACTION 6	Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU MITIGATION ACTION 7	Lightning Mitigation
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU MITIGATION ACTION 8	Warning Systems
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Mermentau 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU MITIGATION ACTION 9	Potable Water
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU MITIGATION ACTION 10	Promote Flood Insurance
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU MITIGATION ACTION 11	Water Conservation Ordinance
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Mermentau Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Implements mandatory measures surrounding water conservation during drought events/emergencies
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
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 Morse Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Village of Morse						
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	Village of Morse Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morse Mitigation Action 1)
MOR2: 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	Village of Morse Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morse Mitigation Action 2)
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	Village of Morse Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morse Mitigation Action 3)
MOR4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Morse. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Village of Morse Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morse Mitigation Action 4)

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, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, and Winter Weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Morse Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morse Mitigation Action 5)
MOR6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Village of Morse Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morse Mitigation Action 6)
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	Village of Morse Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morse Mitigation Action 7)
MOR8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Morse as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	Village of Morse Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morse Mitigation Action 8)
MOR9: 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	Village of Morse Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morse Mitigation Action 9)
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	Village of Morse Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Morse Mitigation Action 10)

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MORSE	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MORSE MITIGATION ACTION 1	Building Retrofits
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Morse Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MORSE	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MORSE MITIGATION ACTION 2	Drainage Improvements
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Morse Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MORSE	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MORSE MITIGATION ACTION 3	Mitigation of Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties and Other Hazard Prone Structures
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Morse Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MORSE	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MORSE MITIGATION ACTION 4	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Morse Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Morse. 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MORSE	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MORSE MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Morse Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia 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. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MORSE	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MORSE MITIGATION ACTION 6	Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Morse Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MORSE	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MORSE MITIGATION ACTION 7	Lightning Mitigation
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Morse Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MORSE	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MORSE MITIGATION ACTION 8	Warning Systems
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Morse Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Morse 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MORSE	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MORSE MITIGATION ACTION 9	Potable Water
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Morse Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MORSE	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MORSE MITIGATION ACTION 10	Promote Flood Insurance
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Morse Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MORSE	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MORSE MITIGATION ACTION 11	Water Conservation Ordinance
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Morse Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Implements mandatory measures surrounding water conservation during drought events/emergencies
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
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 Rayne Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

City of Rayne						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
RAY1: 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	City of Rayne Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Rayne Mitigation Action 1)
RAY2: 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	City of Rayne Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Rayne Mitigation Action 2)
RAY3: 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	City of Rayne Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Rayne Mitigation Action 3)
RAY4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Rayne. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	City of Rayne Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Rayne Mitigation Action 4)

RAY5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Drought, Flooding, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, and Winter Weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local	1-5 years	City of Rayne Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Rayne Mitigation Action 5)
RAY6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	City of Rayne Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Rayne Mitigation Action 6)
RAY7: 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	City of Rayne Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms	Not Started - Carried Over (See Rayne Mitigation Action 7)
RAY8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Rayne as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HGMP, BRIC, Local	1-5 years	City of Rayne Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Rayne Mitigation Action 8)
RAY9: 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	City of Rayne Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Rayne Mitigation Action 9)
RAY10: 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	City of Rayne Mayor's Office/Acadia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Rayne Mitigation Action 10)

New Mitigation Actions

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF RAYNE	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF RAYNE MITIGATION ACTION 1	Building Retrofits
LEAD AGENCY	City of Rayne Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF RAYNE	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF RAYNE MITIGATION ACTION 2	Drainage Improvements
LEAD AGENCY	City of Rayne Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia 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. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF RAYNE	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF RAYNE MITIGATION ACTION 3	Mitigation of Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties and Other Hazard Prone Structures
LEAD AGENCY	City of Rayne Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF RAYNE	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF RAYNE MITIGATION ACTION 4	Safe Room Projects
LEAD AGENCY	City of Rayne Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Rayne. 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF RAYNE	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF RAYNE MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	City of Rayne Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness 3. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and municipalities 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF RAYNE	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF RAYNE MITIGATION ACTION 6	Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government
LEAD AGENCY	City of Rayne Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF RAYNE	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF RAYNE MITIGATION ACTION 7	Lightning Mitigation
LEAD AGENCY	City of Rayne Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 4. Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF RAYNE	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF RAYNE MITIGATION ACTION 8	Warning Systems
LEAD AGENCY	City of Rayne Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Rayne 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, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF RAYNE	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF RAYNE MITIGATION ACTION 9	Potable Water
LEAD AGENCY	City of Rayne Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from 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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF RAYNE	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF RAYNE MITIGATION ACTION 10	Promote Flood Insurance
LEAD AGENCY	City of Rayne Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
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

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF RAYNE	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF RAYNE MITIGATION ACTION 11	Regulate Development in Sinkhole Buffer Areas
LEAD AGENCY	City of Rayne Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness 4. Facilitate sound development in the Parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Regulations would include prohibiting development in areas that have been identified as "at risk" or restricting development in areas with close proximities to salt domes
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Regulating development where sinkhole hazards are present, will prevent property loss.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Sinkholes

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF RAYNE	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF RAYNE MITIGATION ACTION 12	Inventory All Water Wells in the Vicinity of the Sinkholes to Encourage Abandonment.
LEAD AGENCY	City of Rayne Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Inventory all water wells in the vicinity of the sinkhole to encourage abandonment.
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Risk of sinkholes reduced
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Sinkholes

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF RAYNE	
DESCRIPTION	
CITY OF RAYNE MITIGATION ACTION 13	Water Conservation Ordinance
LEAD AGENCY	City of Rayne Mayor's Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Acadia Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Implements mandatory measures surrounding water conservation during drought events/emergencies
Type of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
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 Acadia 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.

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

Appendix A: Planning Process

Purpose

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

The Acadia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

The Acadia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process began in May 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
5/3/2022	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.
12/1/2022	Initial Planning Committee Meeting	Crowley, LA	No	Discuss with Acadia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee the process and expectations of plan participants. Discuss timeline and action items for parish and each jurisdiction.
8/24/2023	Planning Committee Risk Assessment Review	Crowley, LA	Yes	Presentation of Risk Assessment and profiled hazards to Planning Committee.
8/24/2023	Public Meeting	Crowley, 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.
5/3/2022 – 8/24/2023	Public Opinion Survey	Online	Yes	This survey asked participants about public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Acadia Parish. In addition, questions covered the methods and techniques preferred for reducing the risks and losses associated with these hazards. Survey Results: https://lsu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_08O13uHzxrubUai

Planning

The plan update process consisted of several phases:

	Month 1-4	Month 5-8	Month 9-12	Month 13-16	Month 17-20	Month 21-24
Plan Revision						
Data Collection						
Risk Assessment						
Public Input						
Mitigation Strategy and						
Plan Review by GOHSEP and FEMA						
FEMA APA						
Plan Adoptions						
Final Plan Approval						

Coordination

The Acadia 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 Acadia Parish OHSEP Director. Acadia 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 Acadia 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
- Action item development and action progress from 2017 update
- Risk Assessment review
- Plan document draft review
- Formal adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Evangeline and Vermillion Parish OHSEP Directors were invited to attend the Initial Planning and Risk Assessment Meetings for Acadia Parish in an effort to coordinate mitigation efforts where possible as neighboring communities. The Evangeline and Vermillion OHSEP Directors were invited via email and phone call to participate in an effort to collaborate with neighboring communities. SDMI assisted Acadia Parish with encouraging the collaboration with these neighboring communities via email by extending an invitation to the Acadia 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:

Acadia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee			
Name	Title	Agency	Email
Ashley LeBlanc	OHSEP Director	Acadia Parish Police Jury	acadiahsep@appj.org
Bryan Borill	Sec.-Treas.	Acadia Parish Police Jury	secretarytreasurer@appj.org
Chance Henry	Parish Police Jury President	Acadia Parish Police Jury	electchancehenry@gmail.com
Kaitlyn Sonnier	OHSEP Assistant Director	Acadia Parish Police Jury	acadiahsep-asst@appj.org
Homer Stelly	OEP Director	Vermilion Parish Police Jury	ohsep_director@vppj.org
Liz Hill	OHSEP Director	Evangeline Parish Police Jury	vangy911@epcd911.org
Cody Leckelt	Mayor	Town of Iota	iotamayor@gmail.com
Chad Monceaux	Mayor	City of Crowley	chad.monceaux@crowley-la.com
Charles Robicheaux	Mayor	City of Rayne	mayor@rayne.org
Ryan Meche	Mayor	Town of Church Point	clerk@churchpoint-la.com
Darla Istre	Mayor	Village of Mermentau	villageofmermentau@gmail.com
Donna Bertrand	Mayor	Village of Estherwood	esthervillageof@gmail.com
Ray Richard	Mayor	Village of Morse	rrichard.morse_70559@yahoo.com

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 Acadia 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, Acadia 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, Acadia Parish also uses vulnerability statistics and integration strategies to help guide their mitigation practices. These strategies and practices can be found at the end of each profiled hazard in the risk assessment. Furthermore, the parish holds annual meetings to discuss any changes that have occurred within the parish that could alter the vulnerability of Acadia Parish and how to combat any issues that have arisen.

Acadia 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 Acadia 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:** May 16, 2022**Location:** Louisiana Emergency Management Conference - Lake Charles, LA**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:**

Acadia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Ashley LeBlanc	Director	Acadia Parish OHSEP
Chris Rippetoe	Program Manager	LSU-SDMI
Jessie Jenkins-Kirkpatrick	Emergency Management Specialist	LSU-SDMI

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

Acadia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Ashley LeBlanc	OHSEP Director	Acadia Parish Police Jury
Bryan Borill	Sec.-Treas.	Acadia Parish Police Jury
Chance Henry	Parish Police Jury President	Acadia Parish Police Jury
Kaitlyn Sonnier	OHSEP Assistant Director	Acadia Parish Police Jury
Homer Stelly	OEP Director	Vermilion Parish Police Jury
Liz Hill	OHSEP Director	Evangeline Parish Police Jury
Cody Leckelt	Mayor	Town of Iota
Chad Monceaux	Mayor	City of Crowley
Charles Robicheaux	Mayor	City of Rayne
Ryan Meche	Mayor	Town of Church Point
Darla Istre	Mayor	Village of Mermentau
Donna Bertrand	Mayor	Village of Estherwood
Ray Richard	Mayor	Village of Morse

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

Date: August 24, 2023**Location:** Acadia, LA**Purpose:** Presentation of Risk Assessment hazards and maps to Planning Committee.**Public Invitation:** No**Meeting Invitees:**

Acadia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Ashley LeBlanc	OHSEP Director	Acadia Parish Police Jury
Bryan Borill	Sec.-Treas.	Acadia Parish Police Jury
Chance Henry	Parish Police Jury President	Acadia Parish Police Jury
Kaitlyn Sonnier	OHSEP Assistant Director	Acadia Parish Police Jury
Homer Stelly	OEP Director	Vermilion Parish Police Jury
Liz Hill	OHSEP Director	Evangeline Parish Police Jury
Cody Leckelt	Mayor	Town of Iota
Chad Monceaux	Mayor	City of Crowley
Charles Robicheaux	Mayor	City of Rayne
Ryan Meche	Mayor	Town of Church Point
Darla Istre	Mayor	Village of Mermentau
Donna Bertrand	Mayor	Village of Estherwood
Ray Richard	Mayor	Village of Morse

Meeting #4 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Public Meeting

Date: August 24, 2023

Location: Acadia, 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 Acadia 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:

Acadia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Ashley LeBlanc	OHSEP Director	Acadia Parish Police Jury
Bryan Borill	Sec.-Treas.	Acadia Parish Police Jury
Chance Henry	Parish Police Jury President	Acadia Parish Police Jury
Kaitlyn Sonnier	OHSEP Assistant Director	Acadia Parish Police Jury
Homer Stelly	OEP Director	Vermilion Parish Police Jury
Liz Hill	OHSEP Director	Evangeline Parish Police Jury
Cody Leckelt	Mayor	Town of Iota
Chad Monceaux	Mayor	City of Crowley
Charles Robicheaux	Mayor	City of Rayne
Ryan Meche	Mayor	Town of Church Point
Darla Istre	Mayor	Village of Mermentau
Donna Bertrand	Mayor	Village of Estherwood
Ray Richard	Mayor	Village of Morse

Meeting Announcement:**ACADIA PARISH OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS****PUBLIC MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT****Acadia Parish and its partners are seeking community input for the 2023 Acadia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan update!**

Acadia 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 Acadia Parish Hazard Mitigation Multi-Jurisdictional Plan describes the **naturally occurring** risks to the region and outlines strategies to reduce these risks to save lives, reduce property damage, and lessen the impact of future disasters.

Are you passionate about building a more resilient future for your parish? Do you have questions about the natural hazards your community is at risk to? Please join us on Thursday, August 24th, for a public meeting at 4:00 PM to learn more about the plan and share your input on the risks and vulnerabilities that most impact you and your community.

Meeting Location:

LSU AgCenter Cooperative Extension
157 Cherokee Drive
Crowley, LA 70526

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

https://lsu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_08O13uHzxrbUai

The Parish appreciates your input.

If you have questions, please contact the Acadia Parish OHSEP Office



ACADIA PARISH
**OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY
AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**

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 Acadia Parish residents was conducted between May 2022 – August 2023. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Acadia 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 24, 2023 there have been zero responses to the Acadia Parish Hazard Mitigation survey; therefore, no public input could be incorporated into this plan update. The full survey can be found here:

https://lsu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_08O13uHzrubUai

Outreach Activity #2: Public Meeting Activity - Incident Questionnaire**Date:** August 24, 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 Acadia 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 Acadia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Review**Date:** Ongoing**Location:** SDMI Hazard Mitigation Website**Public Initiation:** Yes

After an initial review by the Acadia Parish Planning Committee was completed, the 2023 Acadia 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/acadia>

ACADIA PARISH PUBLIC MEETING**PUBLIC ACTIVITY:
INCIDENT/ ISSUE
QUESTIONNAIRE****1. HAZARD TYPE(S):**

- A. DROUGHT
- B. FLOODING
- C. SINKHOLES
- D. THUNDERSTORMS
- E. TORNADOES
- F. TROPICAL CYCLONES
- G. WINTER WEATHER

2. DESCRIBE INCIDENT OR ISSUE:**3. LOCATION:**

A. CITY:

B. ADDRESS OR AREA:

4. INTENSITY:

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

B. WIND STRENGTH

5. RECURRING OR ONE TIME:

A. IF RECURRING, HOW OFTEN:

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

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

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

Appendix B: Plan Maintenance

Purpose

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

Implementing, Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

The Acadia 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 and jurisdictions' other plans where applicable. 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 parish website. This section describes the update process as a whole, which includes the following:

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

Responsible Parties

Acadia 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

Acadia 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 Acadia 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 reduced/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 Acadia 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 Acadia Parish Government 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 Acadia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee and participating jurisdictions to determine additional implementation procedures when appropriate. This may include integrating the requirements of the Acadia 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
- Debris Removal Plan
- 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 Acadia 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 Acadia 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 Acadia Hazard Mitigation Plan into other planning documents when appropriate.

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

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

On behalf of the Town of Church Point, City of Crowley, Village of Estherwood, Town of Iota, Village of Mermentau, Village of Morse, City of Rayne, and the Unincorporated areas of Acadia Parish have 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 HM Update as follows through planning committee member and jurisdiction representation throughout the planning process as described above:

Acadia Parish			
<i>Capital Improvements Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Parish Police Jury	✓
<i>Local Emergency Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Parish OHSEP	✓
<i>Economic Development Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Economic Development Plan Steering Committee	✓
<i>Stormwater Management Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Parish Public Works	✓
<i>HHPD Emergency Action Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Parish OHSEP	✓

Town of Church Point			
<i>Comprehensive Master Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Capital Improvements Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Parish Police Jury	✓
<i>Economic Development Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Economic Development Plan Steering Committee	✓
<i>Continuity of Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Transportation Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Town of Church Point Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Stormwater Management Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Parish Public Works	✓

City of Crowley

<i>Comprehensive/Master Plan</i>	Updated as needed	City of Crowley Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Capital Improvement Plan</i>	Updated as needed	City of Crowley Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Local Emergency Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Parish OHSEP	✓
<i>Continuity of Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	City of Crowley Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Transportation Plan</i>	Updated as needed	City of Crowley Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Stormwater Management Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Parish Public Works	✓

Village of Estherwood

****There are no local Plan to incorporate in the Village of Estherwood****

Town of Iota

<i>Local Emergency Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Parish OHSEP	✓
<i>Economic Development Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Economic Development Plan Steering Committee	✓
<i>Stormwater Management Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Parish Public Works	✓

Village of Mermentau

<i>Stormwater Management Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Parish Public Works	✓
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Village of Morse

<i>Comprehensible Master Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Village of Morse Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Local Emergency Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Parish OHSEP	✓
<i>Continuity of Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Village of Morse Mayor's Office	✓
<i>Stormwater Management Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Parish Police Jury	✓

City of Rayne

<i>Capital Improvement Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Parish Police Jury	✓
<i>Economic Development Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Economic Development Plan Steering Committee	✓
<i>Local Emergency Operations Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Parish Police Jury	✓
<i>Stormwater Management Plan</i>	Updated as needed	Acadia Parish Police Jury	✓

Continued Public Participation

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

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

Appendix C: Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities within the Acadia Parish Planning Area

Acadia Parish Planning Area Critical Facilities								
Type	Name	Drought	Flooding	Sinkholes	Thunderstorms	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Winter Weather
Government Facilities	Acadia Parish Courthouse	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Acadia Parish Emergency Management Center	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Acadia Parish Police Jury	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Church Point City Hall	X			X	X	X	X
	Crowley City Hall	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Crowley City Court	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Estherwood Town Hall	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Iota Town Hall	X			X	X	X	X
	Mermentau Town Hall	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Morse Village Hall	X			X	X	X	X
	Rayne City Hall	X			X	X	X	X
	Rayne City Court	X			X	X	X	X
Fire & SAR	Acadia Evangeline Fire District	X			X	X	X	X
	Acadia Fire District 6	X			X	X	X	X
	Acadia Parish Fire District 3 - Evangeline Station	X			X	X	X	X
	Acadia Parish Fire District 4	X			X	X	X	X
	Estherwood Fire Station	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Acadia Parish Fire District 5 - Mermentau Station	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Acadia Parish Fire District 8 - Lyons Point	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Acadia Parish Fire District 8 Substation	X			X	X	X	X

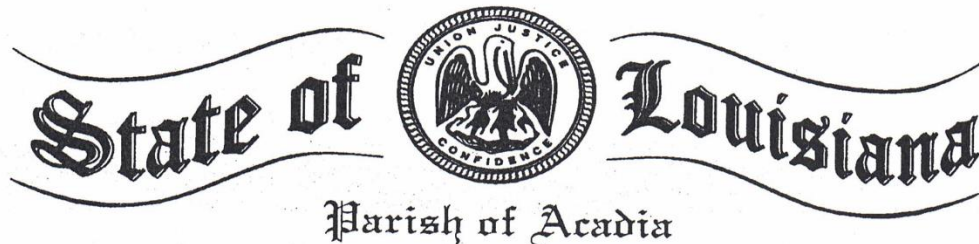
	Acadia Parish Fire District 9 North Substation (new)	X			X	X	X	X
	Acadia Parish Fire District 9 North Substation (old)	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Branch Volunteer Fire Department	X			X	X	X	X
	Church Point Volunteer Fire Department	X			X	X	X	X
	Crowley City Fire Department	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Crowley Fire Department	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Crowley Fire Department Station 2	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Crowley Service Area Fire Protection District 11	X			X	X	X	X
	Egan Volunteer Fire Department	X			X	X	X	X
	Fire Protection District 9 Training Center	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Iota Volunteer Fire Department	X			X	X	X	X
	Mire Volunteer Fire Department Station 1	X			X	X	X	X
	Mire Volunteer Fire Department Station 2	X			X	X	X	X
	Morse Volunteer Fire Department	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Rayne Volunteer Fire Department	X			X	X	X	X
	Richard Volunteer Fire Department	X			X	X	X	X
Law Enforcement	Acadia Parish Sheriff's Office	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Acadia Parish Detention Center	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Church Point Law Enforcement Center	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Crowley Police Department	X	X		X	X	X	X

	Estherwood Police Department	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Iota Police Department	X			X	X	X	X
	Mermentau Police Department	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Morse Police Station	X			X	X	X	X
	Rayne Police Department	X	X		X	X	X	X
Public Health	Acadia Parish Health Unit	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Acadia Parish Community Clinic	X			X	X	X	X
Education	APSB Head Start	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Acadia Parish Alternative School	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Armstrong Middle School	X			X	X	X	X
	Branch Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X
	Central Rayne Kindergarten	X			X	X	X	X
	Church Point Middle School	X			X	X	X	X
	Church Point High School	X			X	X	X	X
	Church Point Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X
	Crowley Kindergarten	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Crowley High School	X			X	X	X	X
	Crowley Middle School	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Egan Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X
	Estherwood Elementary School	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Evangeline Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X
	Iota Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X
	Iota High School	X			X	X	X	X
	Iota Middle School	X			X	X	X	X
	Martin Petitjean Elementary School	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Mermentau Elementary School	X	X		X	X	X	X

	Midland High School	X			X	X	X	X
	Mire Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X
	Morse Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X
	North Crowley Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X
	Rayne High School	X			X	X	X	X
	Richard Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X
	Ross Elementary School	X	X		X	X	X	X
	South Crowley Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X
	South Rayne Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X

Appendix D: Plan Adoption

Unincorporated Acadia Parish



In the Name and By the Authority of The
Acadia Parish Police Jury

ROBERT T. "ROBBY" BAROUSSE
ACADIA PARISH CLERK OF COURT
Inst# 951123 CO
Recorded On: 2/20/2024 11:33 AM

RESOLUTION

MESSERS: PAT DAIGLE AND KIRK GUIDRY

2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

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

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

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

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

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ACADIA PARISH POLICE JURY, ACADIA PARISH, LOUISIANA, THAT:

Section 1. The Acadia Parish Police Jury adopts the 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

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

YEAS: Walter Andrus, Jeffery Morgan, Kirk Guidry, Gordon Morgan, Paul Guidry, Pat Daigle, Troy Lantz, Beau Petitjean

NAYS: N/A

ABSENT: N/A

And the resolution was declared adopted on this, 15th day of February, 2024.

ATTEST:

/s/Huey Bryan Borill

HUEY BRYAN BORILL

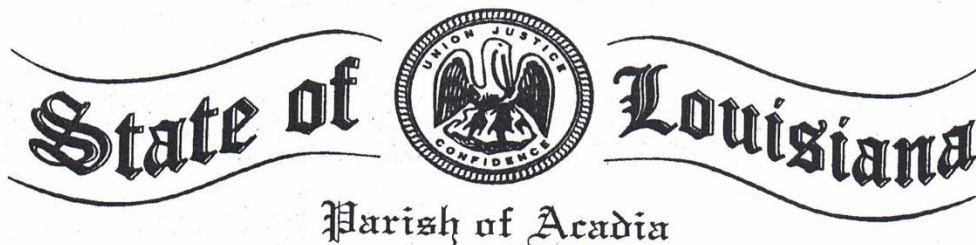
Secretary-Treasurer

/s/ Beau Petitjean

BEAU PETITJEAN

President

951123
Page# 2 of 2




In the Name and By the Authority of The
Acadia Parish Police Jury

CERTIFICATE

I, HUEY BRYAN BORILL, Secretary-Treasurer of Acadia Parish Police Jury, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the Acadia Parish Police Jury in regular session on February 15, 2024, at which a quorum was present.

GIVEN UNDER MY OFFICIAL SIGNATURE AND SEAL OF OFFICE ON THIS THE 16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 2024.


Huey Bryan Borill
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Town of Church Point

The following resolution was offered by Councilman Wimberley, seconded by Councilman Comeaux and unanimously carried.

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF CHURCH POINT

2023 ACADIA PARISH MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF CHURCH POINT, LOUISIANA, at the town council meeting on February 5, 2024 that the following resolution was offered:

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

WHEREAS the TOWN OF CHURCH POINT has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

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

WHEREAS adoption by the TOWN OF CHURCH POINT demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF CHURCH POINT, LOUISIANA, THAT: by the Mayor and Board of Alderman that the 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan shall be adopted immediately.

AND THIS RESOLUTION having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: DAIGLE, MALBROUGH, COMEAUX, O'PRY, WIMBERLEY

NAYS: NONE

ABSTAINED: NONE

ABSENT: NONE



RYAN MECHE, MAYOR

ATTEST:



VALERIE CLAYTON, CLERK

CERTIFICATE

I, VALERIE CLAYTON, performing the duties of the town clerk for the town of Church Point, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the Resolution adopted by the Church Point Town Council/Board of Alderman on February 5th 2024 at such meeting a quorum was present.


VALERIE CLAYTON, CLERK

City of Crowley

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF CROWLEY, ACADIA PARISH, LOUISIANA, ADOPTING THE 2023 ACADIA PARISH MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000

WHEREAS, the Mayor and Board of Alderman of the City of Crowley recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the City of Crowley;

WHEREAS, the City of Crowley in cooperation and conjunction with Acadia Parish and the Acadia Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000;

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 specifically addresses mitigation planning and requires state and local governments to prepare multi hazard mitigation plans as a precondition for receiving FEMA mitigation project grants;

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

WHEREAS, adoption of the 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the Mayor and Board of Alderman of the City of Crowley meets the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 as set forth above and further demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and Board of Alderman of the City of Crowley, Acadia Parish Louisiana that the 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan be and it is hereby adopted by the City of Crowley.

THUS DONE, SIGNED AND ADOPTED in regular session duly convened at Crowley, Acadia Parish, Louisiana, on this the 20th day of February, 2024, at which a quorum was present and acting throughout.


CHAD MONCEAUX, MAYOR

ATTEST:


LISA BRUNO, INTERIM CITY CLERK

CERTIFICATE

I, LISA BRUNO, Interim Clerk of the City of Crowley, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Resolution is a true and correct copy of the Resolution of the Mayor and Board of Alderman of the City of Crowley adopted in regular session on the 20th day of February 2024 at which a quorum was present and acting throughout.

THUS DONE AND SIGNED on this the 22 day of Feb, 2024



LISA BRUNO, INTERIM CLERK

Village of Estherwood

The following resolution was offered by Alderwoman Emily Mire duly seconded by Alderman Michael Mouton and duly resolved and adopted:

RESOLUTION**2024-008**

A resolution adopting the 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

WHEREAS the Village of Estherwood recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Village; and

WHEREAS the Village of Estherwood has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

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

WHEREAS adoption by the Mayor and Board of Alderman for the Village of Estherwood, demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

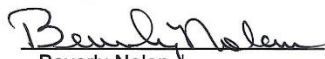
NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD, LOUISIANA, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with R.S. 406.2, The Village of Estherwood adopts the 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

ADOPTED by a vote of 3 in favor and 0 against, and 0 abstaining, this 8th day of February, 2024.

ADOPTED: FEBRUARY 8, 2024


ATTEST:


Beverly Nolan
Village Clerk


Donna Bertrand
Mayor

CERTIFICATE

I, Beverly Nolan, Clerk of the Village of Estherwood, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the Village of Estherwood in regular session on February 8, 2024.

BY: 
BEVERLY NOLAN, VILLAGE CLERK
VILLAGE OF ESTHERWOOD



Town of Iota

A motion was offered by Alderman Sittig, seconded by Alderman Pousson and carried to adopt the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

WHEREAS the Town of Iota recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within Iota; and

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

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

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of Iota demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Town of Iota, Louisiana, that the Town of Iota adopts the 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

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

YEAS: Jude Sittig, James Bertrand, Warren Pousson

NAYS: None

ABSENT: Brandon Hebert, Seth Manuel

And the resolution was declared adopted on this the 6th day of February, 2024.


CODY S. LECKELT, MAYOR


DOLORES G. POUSSON, CITY CLERK

Village of Mermentau

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE
VILLAGE OF MERMENTAU, ACADIA PARISH, LOUISIANA,
ADOPTING THE 2023 ACADIA PARISH MULTI-
JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN.

WHEREAS, the Village of Mermentau recognizes the threat that natural hazards and disasters, including but not limited to severe thunderstorms, high winds, tropical storms, tornados and heavy rains causing flooding events, pose to people and property within the Village of Mermentau and the Parish of Acadia; and

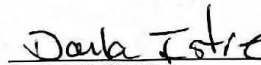
WHEREAS, the Acadia Parish Government has prepared a multi-parish hazard mitigation plan hereby known as the 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

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

WHEREAS, the Village of Mermentau is committed to minimizing the threat and the effects of natural disasters and the impact to the health and wellbeing of its residents and property and that adopting the 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan will further the ability to assist people of the Village and mitigate the effects of natural disasters by advanced preparation and enable them to obtain assistance in the event of a natural disaster occurring;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Aldermen of the Village of Mermentau, Acadia Parish, Louisiana, in regular session duly convened on the 12th day of February, 2024, that it does hereby adopt the 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

THUS DONE AND ADOPTED in regular session convened on the 12th day of February, 2024, in Mermentau, Acadia Parish, Louisiana, at which a quorum was present and acting throughout.


DARLA ISTRE, Mayor

ATTEST:

LEESA SENSAT, Village Clerk

CERTIFICATE

I, LEESA SENSAT, Clerk of the Village of Mermentau, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Resolution is a true and correct copy of the Resolution of the Board of Aldermen of the Village of Mermentau, Acadia Parish, Louisiana, adopted in regular session on the 12th day of February, 2024, at which a quorum was present and acting throughout.

THUS DONE AND SIGNED on this the 12th day of February, 2024.


LEESA SENSAT, Village Clerk

w2024/memo/16983/legal/1 00

Village of Morse

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE VILLAGE OF MORSE, ACADIA PARISH, LOUISIANA, ADOPTING A RESOLUTION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ACADIA PARISH MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN OF 2023 AND TO PROVIDE FOR ALL MATTERS RELATIVE THERETO.

RESOLUTION NO. 2024-03

WHEREAS, the Village of Morse, Acadia Parish Louisiana recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to the people and property within the Village of Morse; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Morse, Acadia Parish, Louisiana has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

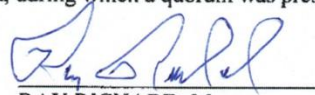
WHEREAS 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to the people and property in the Village of Morse, Acadia Parish, Louisiana from impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS, adoption by the Village of Morse, Acadia Parish, Louisiana demonstrates its commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan,

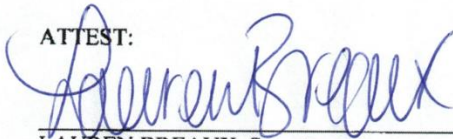
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Aldermen of the Village of Morse, Acadia Parish, Louisiana in regular session duly convened that

Section 1. The Village of Morse adopts the 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

THUS DONE, SIGNED AND ADOPTED in regular session duly convened on this the 7th day of February, 2024, at Morse, Acadia Parish, Louisiana, during which a quorum was present at all times.


RAY RICHARD, Mayor

ATTEST:


LAUREN BREAU, Secretary

City of Rayne

The following resolution was offered by James A. "Jimmy" Fontenot and seconded by Calise Michael Doucet and duly resolved and adopted on this 12th day of February 2024.

RESOLUTION

2023 ACADIA PARISH MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the City of Rayne recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the City of Rayne; and

WHEREAS, the City of Rayne, has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

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

WHEREAS, adoption by the City of Rayne demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and Board of Alderman of the City of Rayne that the Mayor, Charles E. "Chuck" Robichaux, the City of Rayne adopts the 2023 Acadia Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

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

YEAS: 5 - Brian Seth Mouton, Kenneth J. Guidry, Lendell J. "Pete" Babineaux, Calise Michael Doucet and James A. "Jimmy" Fontenot.

NAYS: 0 ABSTAIN: 0 ABSENT: 0

And the resolution was declared adopted on the 12th day of February 2024.


ANNETTE R. CUTRERA, CITY CLERK


CHARLES E. ROBICHAUX, MAYOR

CERTIFICATE

I, ANNETTE R. CUTRERA, City Clerk of the City of Rayne, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Resolution is a true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Rayne in regular session on February 12, 2024 at which a quorum was present.

BY:

Annette R. Cutrera

**ANNETTE R. CUTRERA, CITY CLERK
CITY OF RAYNE**

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

Acadia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee			
Name	Title	Agency	Email
Ashley LeBlanc	OHSEP Director	Acadia Parish Police Jury	acadiahsep@appj.org
Bryan Borill	Sec.-Treas.	Acadia Parish Police Jury	secretarytreasurer@appj.org
Chance Henry	Parish Police Jury President	Acadia Parish Police Jury	electchancehenry@gmail.com
Kaitlyn Sonnier	OHSEP Assistant Director	Acadia Parish Police Jury	acadiahsep-asst@appj.org
Homer Stelly	OEP Director	Vermilion Parish Police Jury	ohsep_director@vppj.org
Liz Hill	OHSEP Director	Evangeline Parish Police Jury	vangy911@epcd911.org
Cody Leckelt	Mayor	Town of Iota	iotamayor@gmail.com
Chad Monceaux	Mayor	City of Crowley	chad.monceaux@crowley-la.com
Charles Robicheaux	Mayor	City of Rayne	mayor@rayne.org
Ryan Meche	Mayor	Town of Church Point	clerk@churchpoint-la.com
Darla Istre	Mayor	Village of Mermentau	villageofmermentau@gmail.com
Donna Bertrand	Mayor	Village of Estherwood	esthervillageof@gmail.com
Ray Richard	Mayor	Village of Morse	rrichard.morse_70559@yahoo.com

Capability Assessment

Unincorporated Acadia Parish

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Acadia Parish		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, policies and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)		
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	Yes	IRC & IBC
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	PIAL Parishwide
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	2010
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other		

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

Financial

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

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

Education and Outreach

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

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

Town of Church Point

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

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

Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	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		

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

City of Crowley

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Crowley		
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	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	
Transportation Plan	Yes	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)		
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	PIAL Class 2
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes/No	Comments
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other		

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

Financial

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

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

Education and Outreach

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

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

Village of Estherwood

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

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

Financial

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

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

Education and Outreach

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

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

Town of Iota

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

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

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

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

Village of Mermentau

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

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

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

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

Village of Morse

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

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

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

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		

City of Rayne

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Rayne		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)		
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	PIAL 5
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes/No	Comments
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other		

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

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

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

Building Inventory

Acadia Parish Owned Building Information								
Acadia Unincorporated								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Acadia Detention Center and Sheriff's Office	Prisons and Correctional Facilities	1037 Capitol Avenue	Crowley	30.20768895	-92.3987261	\$1,250,000	2000	Metal
Acadia Evangeline Fire District	Fire Search and Rescue	1st Street	Eunice	30.41468462	-92.55107022	\$91,355	1997	Metal
Acadia Fire District 6	Fire Search and Rescue	104 West Hutchinson Avenue	Branch	30.34871032	-92.35099463	\$532,710	2000	Concrete
Acadia Parish Animal Control	Civil Government	1534 West 2nd Street	Crowley	30.20287155	-92.38776744	\$134,175	2010	Metal
Acadia Parish Courthouse	Civil Government	500 North Parkerson Avenue	Crowley	30.21446182	-92.37356689	\$747,090	1950	Concrete
Acadia Parish Emergency Management Center	Emergency Operations Center	Nearby: 500 North Parkerson Avenue	Crowley	30.21533762	-92.37342017	\$751,815	2000	Concrete
Acadia Parish Fire District 4	Fire Search and Rescue	100 Park Avenue	Eunice	30.46965772	-92.38341087	\$803,790	2006	Concrete
Acadia Parish Recycling Center	Civil Government	1552 West 2nd Street	Crowley	30.20266679	-92.38818043	\$503,175	2003	Metal
Acadia Parish Sanitary Landfill	Civil Government	319 Petal Road	Egan	30.25389419	-92.53276052	\$161,810	1985	Metal
Acadia Parish Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	Nearby: 1546 West 2nd Street	Crowley	30.20312059	-92.38672932	\$1,185,705	1990	Concrete
Acadia Police Jury	Civil Government	505 Northeast Court Circle #3	Crowley	30.20308789	-92.38737107	\$721,035	2010	Concrete
Acadia School Board Educational Center	Civil Government	2402 North Parkerson Avenue	Crowley	30.23176886	-92.38104215	\$4,767,390	1973	Concrete
Branch Elementary	Education	Branch	Branch	30.3488951	-92.26981496	\$3,782,295	1937	Concrete
Branch Vol Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	173 Doctor Parrot Avenue	Branch	30.34592714	-92.26735571	\$310,800	1977	Metal
Egan Elementary	Education	Egan	Egan	30.23603175	-92.51039056	\$4,436,370	1953	Concrete
Egan Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	2340 Egan Highway	Egan	30.23631962	-92.5067557	\$371,325	1980	Metal
Evangeline Elementary	Education	1448 Old Evangeline Highway	Evangeline	30.26507125	-92.57027539	\$5,263,515	1967	Concrete

Acadia Parish Registrar of Voters	Civil Government	568 NW Court Circle	Crowley	30.21462954	- 92.37403151			
Acadia Parish Health Unit	Public Health	1029 Capitol Ave	Crowley	30.20625981	- 92.39776285	\$9,000,000		
Acadia Parish Community Clinic	Public Health	200 Frog Festival Dr	Rayne	30.25032617	- 92.27518232			
4-H Building and Multipurpose Facility	Civil Government	159 South Cherokee Dr.	Crowley	30.23327267	- 92.38165075			
Branch Utility Barn/Equipment Office	Public Works	114 Bias Road	Branch	30.34600296	- 92.27003183			
Acadia Parish Crowley Maintenance Facility	Public Works	247 Roller Road	Crowley	30.19833448	- 92.38778786			
Crowley Storage Facility	Public Works	1512 West 2nd Street	Crowley	30.20322476	-92.3873372			
Crowley Service Division	Public Works	1600 West 2nd Street	Crowley	30.20233478	- 92.38850176			
Church Point								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Church Point High School	Education	305 E Lougarre Street	Church Point	None	None	\$5,623,020.00	1954	Concrete
Mire Elementary	Education	5484 Mire Highway	Church Point	30.29938884	- 92.19294428	\$3,171,075.00	1938	Metal
Church Point Elementary	Education	415 East Lougarre Street	Church Point	30.4008796	- 92.20880049	\$10,181,295.00	1995	Concrete
Church Point Middle School	Education	340 West Martin Luther King Drive	Church Point	30.41082601	- 92.22537237	\$6,681,555.00	1965	Concrete
Richard Elementary	Education	Church Point	Church Point	30.42235959	- 92.31165036	\$4,931,700.00	1938	Concrete
Church Point Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	1740 Charlene Highway	Church Point	30.40449359	- 92.21829828	\$475,350.00	1967	Metal
Richard Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	1740 Charlene Highway	Church Point	30.42666	- 92.31225618	\$381,420.00	1989	Metal
Church Point Law Enforcement Center	Law Enforcement	Nearby: 110 West Plaquemine Street	Church Point	30.40859335	- 92.22033681	\$1,761,075.00	2010	Concrete
Church Point City Hall	Civil Government	118 South Court Street #121	Church Point	30.40670088	- 92.21775104	\$547,290.00	2000	Concrete

Crowley								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Crowley Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	104 West Hutchinson Avenue	Crowley	30.21441456	-92.37443863	\$528,795.00	1948	Concrete
Crowley Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	104 West Hutchinson Avenue	Crowley	30.22334624	-92.37421863	\$237,300.00	1949	Concrete
Crowley Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	104 West Hutchinson Avenue	Crowley	30.20421862	-92.36830237	\$119,880.00	1965	Concrete
Crowley Police Department	Law Enforcement	426 N Avenue F	Crowley	30.21289166	-92.3737584	\$912,600.00	1950	Concrete
Crowley City Court	Civil Government	426 North Avenue F	Crowley	30.21291952	-92.37374459	\$912,600.00	2010	Concrete
Crowley City Hall	Civil Government	425 N. Parkerson Avenue	Crowley	30.21322012	-92.37328584	\$2,779,140.00	2010	Concrete
Crowley Rice Festival Building	Assembly	717 West Mill Street	crowley	30.2051439	-92.3768342	\$619,330.00	1960	Concrete
Crowley Rice Theater & Annex	Assembly	323 N Parkerson Ave.	Crowley	30.2123195	-92.3729608	\$30,250.00	1930	Masonry
Wells Fargo Building	Asssembly	10 North Parkerson Ave	Crowley	30.2100497	-92.3710296	\$60,000.00	1903	Masonry
Crowley Public Works	Civil Government	220 Jack Mitchell Drive	Crowley	30.2020123	-92.3908824	\$265,300.00	1970	Metal
Crowley Martin Luther King Bld	Assembly	1725 W Hutchinson Ave	Crowley	30.2068405	-92.3907465	\$21,700.00	1963	Concrete
Crowley Enterprise Building	Business Rentals	11 North Parkerson Ave.	Crowley	30.2093603	-92.3716216	\$28,080.00	1920	Wood
Louisiana DMV	State Government	1710 West Highway 90	Crowley	30.2018288	-92.3897992	\$4,850.00	1995	Masonry
Crowley Waste Water Facility	City Government	412 Conrad Road	Crowley	30.2171743	-92.4024335	\$83,000.00	1992	Masonry
Estherwood								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Estherwood Elementary	Education	214 Jefferson Avenue	Estherwood	30.18751585	-92.46436134	\$4,606,065.00	1932	Concrete
Estherwood Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	303 Front Avenue	Estherwood	30.18071104	-92.46383157	\$149,220.00	1960	Metal
Estherwood Town Hall	Civil Government	124 N Leblanc	Estherwood	30.18155754	-92.46429454	\$260,000.00	1970	Concrete
Estherwood Police Daprtment	Law Enforcement	124 N Leblanc	Estherwood	30.18155754	-92.46429454	\$260,000.00	1970	Concrete

Iota								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Iota High School	Education	405 South 5th Street	Iota	30.32567119	- 92.49527701	\$8,527,005.00	1965	Concrete
Iota Middle School	Education	426 South 5th Street	Iota	30.32657007	- 92.49454382	\$3,547,530.00	1945	Concrete
Iota Elementary School	Education	West Kennedy Avenue	Iota	30.3348652	- 92.50079163	\$6,011,820.00	1977	Concrete
Iota Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	1st Street	Iota	30.33009096	- 92.49670217	\$692,250.00	UNK	Metal
Iota Police Department	Law Enforcement	None	Iota	30.33084518	- 92.49467559	\$796,500.00	2010	Concrete
Acadia Parish Maintenance Facility	Civil Government	1707 Evangeline Road	Iota	30.33379044	- 92.48733875	\$217,750.00	2003	Metal
Iota City Hall	Civil Government	116 Doson Ave	Iota	30.33097933	- 92.49483414	\$693,225.00	2010	Concrete
Mermentau								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Mermentau Elementary School	Education	405 Church Street	Mermentau	30.19184753	- 92.58428609	\$3,380,805.00	1984	Concrete
Mermentau Police Department	Law Enforcement	104 7th St	Mermentau	30.18756218	-92.5821549	\$345,060.00	1950	Concrete
Mermentau City Hall	Civil Government	104 7th St	Mermentau	30.18756218	-92.5821549	\$345,060.00	1950	Concrete
Acadia Parish Fire District 5 - Mermentau Station	Fire SAR	Railroad Ave	Mermentau	30.1871479	-92.5832051			
Morse								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Morse Elementary School	Education	Morse	Morse	30.12670897	- 92.49961579	\$3,650,400	1928	Concrete
Midland High School	Education	735 South Crocker Street	Morse	30.16798289	- 92.49747563	\$11,926,170	1956	Concrete
Morse Police Station	Law Enforcement	S Kruttschnitt Ave	Morse	30.12276738	- 92.49745523			
Morse Town Hall	Civil Government	S Kruttschnitt Ave	Morse	30.12276738	- 92.49745523			
Morse Volunteer Department	Fire Search and Rescue	2340 Egan Highway	Morse	30.12251382	- 92.49746644	\$342,000	1990	Metal

Rayne								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Rayne High School	Education	1200 North Polk Street	Rayne	30.2481327	-92.2658833	\$12,862,125.00	1936	Concrete
Central Rayne Kindergarten	Education	507 North Polk Street	Rayne	30.24067927	-92.26823479	\$3,905,280.00	1925	Concrete
Armstrong Middle School	Education	700 Martin Luther King Drive	Rayne	30.2460608	-92.27444767	\$7,482,645.00	1954	Concrete
South Rayne Elementary	Education	None	Rayne	30.22699261	-92.26877755	\$5,156,730.00	1953	Concrete
Martin Petitjean Elementary	Education	4039 Crowley Rayne Highway	Rayne	30.22816575	-92.28105927	\$5,817,555.00	1978	Concrete
Rayne Volunteer Fire Dept.	Fire Search and Rescue	5431 Standard Mill Road	Rayne	30.24799675	-92.27011396	\$521,370.00	2000	Concrete
Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	200 Oak Street	Rayne	30.23346055	-92.26906809	\$442,650.00	2000	Metal
Fire Protection District 9 Training Center	Fire Search and Rescue	300-398 Bella Avenue	Rayne	30.23832006	-92.27756174	\$165,975.00	2000	Metal
Mire Volunteer Fire Department No. 7	Fire Search and Rescue	5248 Mire Highway	Rayne	30.29356092	-92.19318916	\$198,000.00	UNK	Metal
City of Rayne Police Department	Law Enforcement	Nearby: 1200-1598 Section Street	Rayne	30.24793773	-92.27049568	\$657,450.00	1960	Concrete
Rayne City Hall	Civil Government	801 The Boulevard	Rayne	30.24339568	-92.27027872	\$1,238,490.00	1980	Concrete
Rayne City Court	Civil Government	301 East Louisiana Avenue	Rayne	30.23617245	-92.26670059	\$761,265.00	1980	Concrete
Rayne Chambers of Commerce	Civil Government	1010-1198	Rayne	30.24754827	-92.27052747	\$358,290.00	1980	Concrete

Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable Populations Worksheet					
Acadia Unincorporated					
All Hospitals (Private or Public)	Address	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Ochsner Acadia General Hospital	1305 Crowley Rayne Highway	Crowley	70526	30.2260799	-92.3656628
Crowley Rehab Hospital	713 North Ave. L	Crowley	70526	30.2197239	-92.3692723
Medical Center	1455 Wright Avenue	Crowley	70526	30.21980801	-92.36955381
Parish Health Center	1029 Capitol Avenue	Crowley	70526	30.20636892	-92.37410947
Acadia St. Landry	S. Broadway	Church Point	70525	30.39564272	-92.211174
Nursing Homes (Private or Public)	Address	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Encore	19110 Crowley Eunice Hwy.	Crowley	70526	30.2397508	-92.3864271
Southwind Healthcare	804 Crowley Rayne Highway	Crowley	70526	30.2216916	-92.361233
Rayne Guest Home	308 Amelia St	Rayne	70578	30.22484415	-92.26767876
Landmark of Rayne	2021 Crowley Rayne Hwy	Rayne	70578	30.23169339	-92.34435621
The Acadian @ Southwind	626 Crowley Rayne Highway	Crowley	70526	30.2221866	-92.3608407
Mobile Home Parks	Address	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Unknown	200 Jason Drive	Crowley	70526	30.24294375	-92.37085307
Unknown	100-448 Conrad Road	Crowley	70526	30.21506664	-92.39904999
Unknown	201-205 Mabel Drive	Crowley	70526	30.19445072	-92.33198079
Unknown	100-198 Dorn Street	Crowley	70526	30.21285302	-92.35636851
Unknown	300-310 South Avenue M	Crowley	70526	30.20945914	-92.36201868
Unknown	100-198 Mouton Vincent Lane	Crowley	70526	30.32092181	-92.39838107
Unknown	236 Martha	Crowley	70526	30.32088614	-92.38577461
Unknown	224-276 Patricia Drive	Crowley	70526	30.16665191	-92.36906858
Unknown	Cainen Lane	Branch	70516	30.35145749	-92.31068386
Unknown	100-304 Cotton Gin Court	Branch	70516	30.34748588	-92.26732884
Cajun Haven RV Park	434 Trumps Road	Egan	70531	30.23314545	-92.52662598
La Pay E Bas RV Park	1099 Belle Terre Drive	Eunice	70535	30.4419574	-92.49156284
Shady Acres	Shady Acres Loop	Eunice	70535	30.4561159	-92.4669557
Lake Felix RV Park	4273-4691 Louisiana 91	Eunice	70535	30.40023597	-92.50606428
Hidden Pines Campground	800 Abby Duson Road	Egan	70531	30.24	-92.549
Trails South Trailer Park	Daniels St	Crowley	70526	30.167	-92.369
Unknown	Country Acres Lane	Rayne	70578	30.217	-92.252
Unknown	Kristie Dr	Rayne	70578	30.216	-92.248
Unknown	Country Village Lane	Egan	70531	30.225	-92.493

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)								
	Acadia Parish	Church Point	Crowley	Estherwood	Iota	Mermentau	Morse	Rayne
Insurance Summary								
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	# of Policies: 1,149; Total Premiums: \$806,393; Total Coverage: \$261,047,000	# of Policies: 61; Total Premiums: \$46,106; Total Coverage: \$13,147,000	# of Policies: 671; Total Premiums: \$620,078; Total Coverage: \$125,549,000	# of Policies: 48; Total Premiums: \$42,822; Total Coverage: \$5,521,000	# of Policies: 20; Total Premiums: \$10,267; Total Coverage: \$3,484,000	# of Policies: 49; Total Premiums: \$37,105; Total Coverage: \$6,958,000	# of Policies: 22; Total Premiums: \$13,008; Total Coverage: \$3,311,000	# of Policies: 222; Total Premiums: \$126,616; Total Coverage: \$49,780,000
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: 562; Total amount of paid claims: \$19,361,016; Substantial Damage: 99	# of paid claims: 79; Total amount of paid claims: \$1,748,573; Substantial Damage: 8	# of paid claims: 571; Total amount of paid claims: \$6,707,568; Substantial Damage: 17	# of paid claims: 23; Total amount of paid claims: \$555,500; Substantial Damage: 2	# of paid claims: 7; Total amount of paid claims: \$125,923; Substantial Damage: 1	# of paid claims: 13; Total amount of paid claims: \$111,055; Substantial Damage: 0	# of paid claims: 3; Total amount of paid claims: \$228,679; Substantial Damage: 0	# of paid claims: 128; Total amount of paid claims: \$2,471,804; Substantial Damage: 8
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?								
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.								
Staff Resources								
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	No							
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	Yes							
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)								
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?								

