



VERMILION

PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION

UPDATE - 2015



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This 2015 Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was coordinated by the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee, in collaboration with the participating jurisdictions as well as community stakeholders and the general public. The participating jurisdictions are made up of the following communities:

Vermilion Parish
 Town of Gueydan
 City of Abbeville
 Village of Maurice
 Town of Erath
 City of Kaplan
 Town of Delcambre

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 Mayor, Town of Erath
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 Mayor, City of Kaplan
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Contents

Section 1: Introduction	1-1
Location.....	1-2
Physiography.....	1-2
Socioeconomic Factors	1-5
Economy.....	1-6
Hazard Mitigation	1-7
General Strategy	1-8
2015 Plan Update.....	1-9
Section 2: Hazard Identification and Parishwide Risk Assessment.....	2-1
Prevalent Hazards to the Community.....	2-1
Previous Occurrences	2-3
Probability of Future Hazard Events	2-3
Inventory of Assets for the Entire Parish.....	2-4
Essential Facilities of the Parish	2-5
Future Development Trends.....	2-12
Future Hazard Impacts.....	2-14
Zoning and Land Use.....	2-15
Hazard Identification	2-17
Coastal Land Loss	2-17
Flooding.....	2-28
Sinkholes	2-60
Tornadoes	2-63
Tropical Cyclones	2-72
Section 3: Capability Assessment.....	3-1
Policies, Plans, and Programs.....	3-1
Administration, Technical, and Financial.....	3-2
Section 4: Mitigation Strategy.....	4-1
Goals	4-1
Mitigation Actions.....	4-2
Action Prioritization	4-21
Appendix A: Planning Process.....	A-1
Purpose	A-1
The Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update	A-1

Planning	A-2
Coordination	A-2
Neighboring Community, Local, and Regional Planning Process.....	A-2
Program Integration.....	A-5
Documentation (Meetings and Public Outreach)	A-6
Meeting #1: Coordination Meeting	A-6
Meeting #2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Kick-Off.....	A-7
Meeting #3: Risk Assessment.....	A-9
Meeting #4: Public Meeting.....	11
Public Comment	A-17
Supplemental Materials.....	A-19
Appendix B – Plan Maintenance	B-1
Purpose	B-1
Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan.....	B-1
Responsible Parties	B-1
Methods for Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan	B-2
Plan Evaluation Criteria.....	B-3
Updating the Plan	B-3
2015 Plan Version Plan Method and Schedule Evaluation	B-4
Incorporation into Existing Planning Programs	B-4
Continued Public Participation	B-6
Appendix C – Vermilion Parish Essential Facilities.....	C-1
Appendix D – Plan Adoption	D-1
Appendix E – State Required Worksheets	E-1
Vermilion Parish - Building Inventory	E-1
Vulnerable Populations and Critical Infrastructure	E-4
Vermilion Parish – National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	E-23
Capability Assessment	E-35

Section 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 Vermilion 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 Vermilion Parish less vulnerable and more disaster resistant. Information in the plan will be used to help guide and coordinate mitigation activities and local policy decisions affecting future land use.

The Vermilion Parish HMPU is a multi-jurisdictional plan that includes the unincorporated areas of the parish as well as the following incorporated communities which participated in the planning process:

1. Parish of Vermilion (Unincorporated)
2. Town of Gueydan
3. City of Kaplan
4. City of Abbeville
5. Village of Maurice
6. Town of Erath
7. Town of Delcambre.

Localized but unincorporated settlements within the parish include Intracoastal City, Henry, Perry, Meaux, Andrew, Forked Island, Pecan Island, and Cheniere Au Tigre.

This plan addresses natural hazards only. The HMPU Committee agreed at its first meeting not to pursue human-caused hazards in this update. Although the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) encourages integration of human-caused hazards into the mitigation planning process, the scope of this effort did not address these human-caused hazards for three reasons. First, planning activities for mitigation of and emergency response to human-caused hazards are the responsibility of specially designated organizations. Secondly, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA) requires extensive public information and input conflicting with security and confidentiality issues associated with elements such as chemical hazards deemed to be particularly vulnerable to terrorist acts.

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

The DMA requires state and local governments to develop and periodically update hazard mitigation plans to maintain eligibility for certain federal disaster assistance and hazard mitigation funding programs. Compliance with these requirements will maintain continued eligibility for certain hazard mitigation grant programs from FEMA for each organization participating in this planning process.

Location

This plan will identify cost effective and environmentally sound mitigation strategies that will reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards. Implementation of this plan can reduce the enormous cost of disasters to property owners and all levels of government. Mitigation strategies often include protecting critical community facilities, reducing exposure to liability and minimizing community disruption. Land development planning, adoption of building codes, elevation of homes, and acquisition and relocation of homes away from floodplains are just a few examples of mitigation strategies.

Vermilion Parish covers 1538 square miles, in which 23% is water and wetlands, and is located in south western Louisiana as indicated on the map below in Figure 1, with an estimated population of 59,253¹. It is bordered by Cameron Parish to the west, Jefferson Davis, Acadia, and Lafayette Parishes to the north, and Iberia Parish to the east.

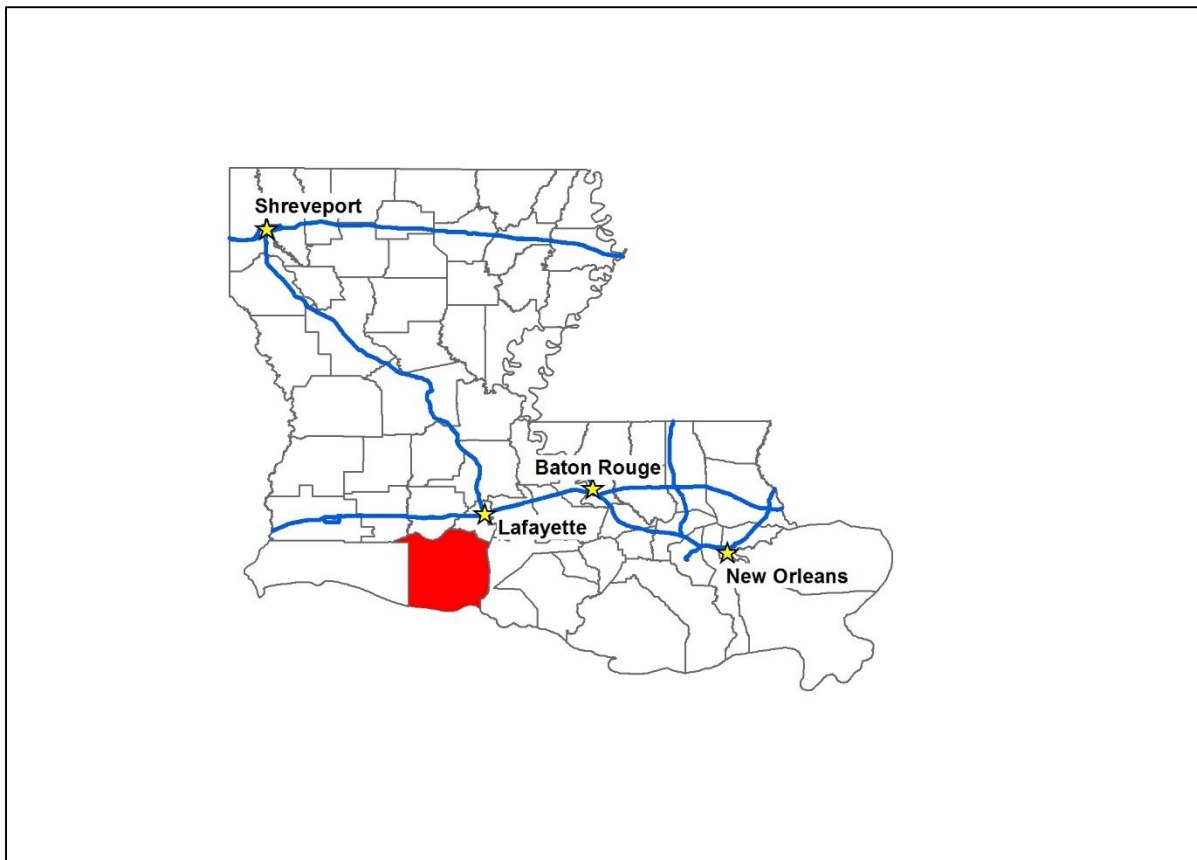


Figure 1-1: Vermilion Parish

Physiography

As a parish along the south western coast of Louisiana, the parish is bordered to the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Vermilion Bay. To the north, the parish is bounded by various waterways including the Mermentau River, Indian Bayou, Coulee Ile des Cannes, and the Vermilion River.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau Data.

The parish is part of two major watersheds, or drainage basins. The area from the western parish line eastward to the Freshwater Bayou Canal is part of the Mermentau system. From the Freshwater Bayou Canal to the eastern border of the parish, the region is part of the Vermilion-Teche system.

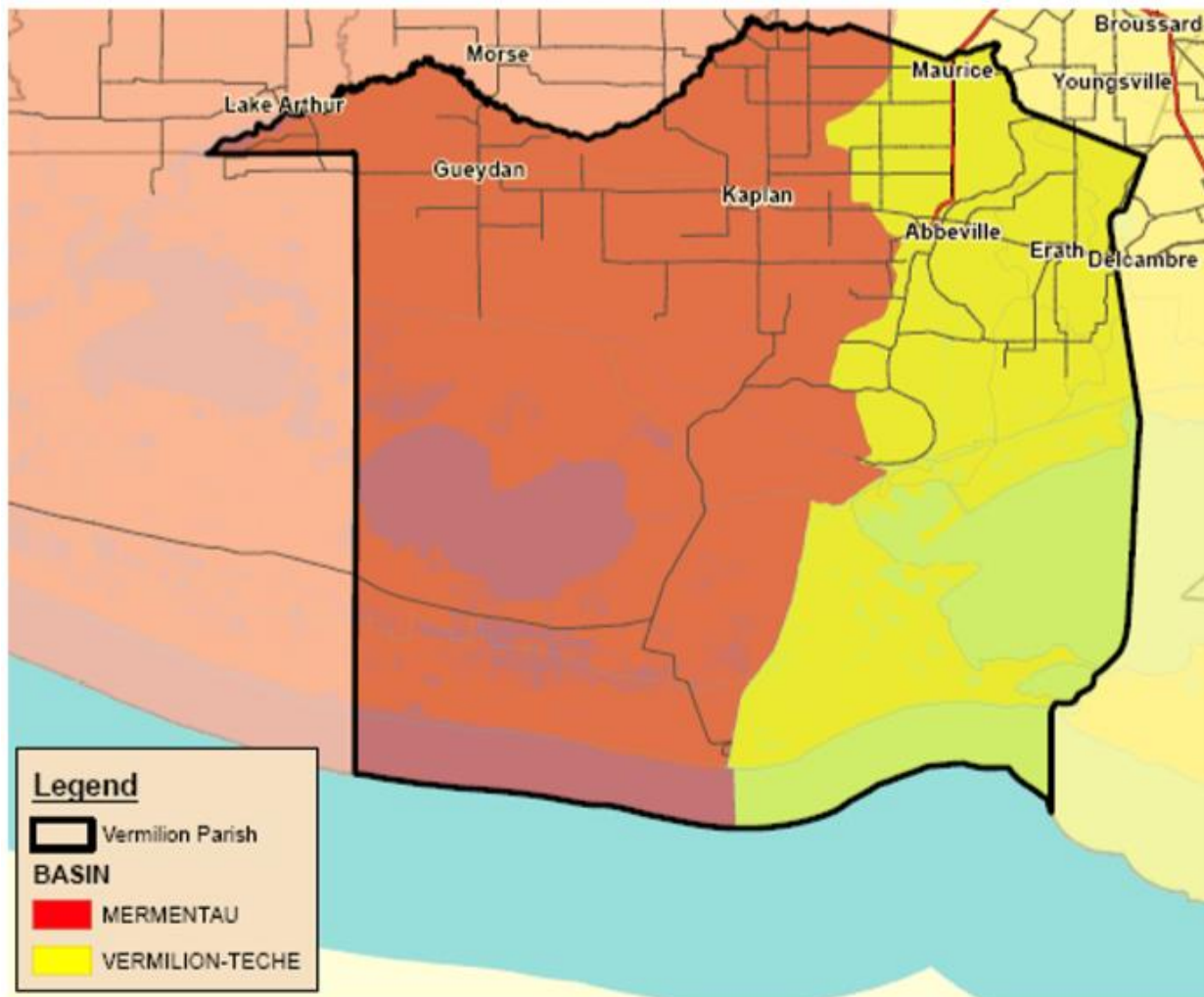
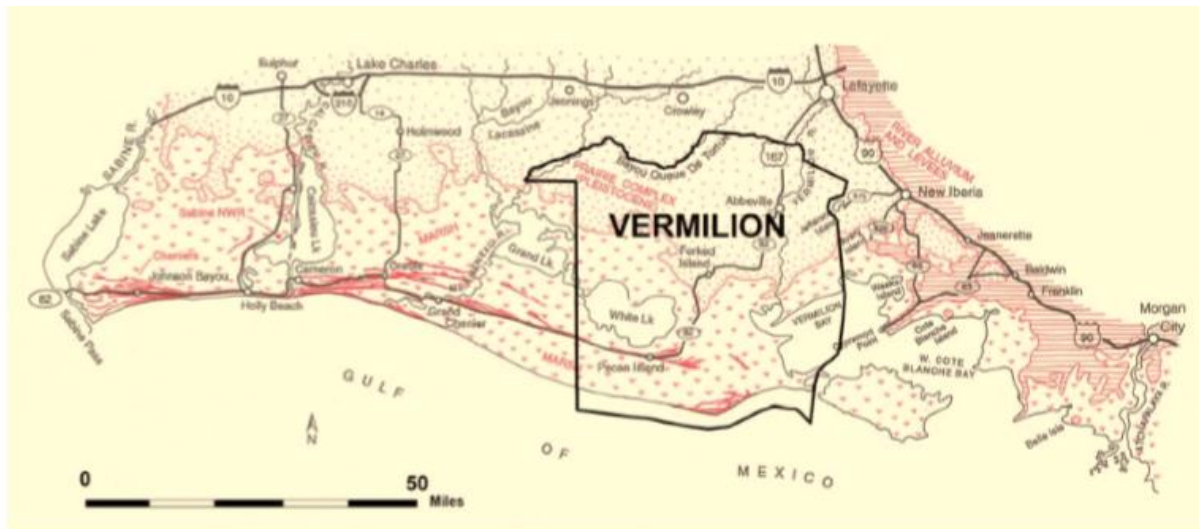


Figure 1-2: Vermilion Parish Drainage Basins

The southwest Louisiana landscape is characterized by two major types of land formation, the Pleistocene Prairie Complex and the marshes of the coastal plain. These two distinct land formations in Vermilion Parish are shown in the graphic below.



Source: *Roadside Geology of Louisiana*, Darwin Spearing, 1995

Figure 1-3: Vermilion Parish Land Characterization

The two formations are no more than 20 feet apart in elevation but their compositions are vastly different. Elevations in the northernmost sections of the parish reach to more than 20 feet above sea level. In the southern section of the parish lies the marshland that covers over 50% of the parish.

Embedded in the marsh plain of the southwestern portion of the parish are cheniers, long ribbons of elevated sand ridges. The community of Pecan Island is located on one of the cheniers. In French, chene means oak, and, as such, the cheniers are ridges forested with oak trees. According the Darwin Spearing's Roadside Geology of Louisiana, radio carbon dates reveal that the oldest ridges, about 1200 years old, are the farthest inland, and that they become progressively younger toward the present shoreline. The cheniers formed in the past few thousand years, after sea level rose to about its present level. The cheniers of Vermilion Parish are shown in the graphic below.

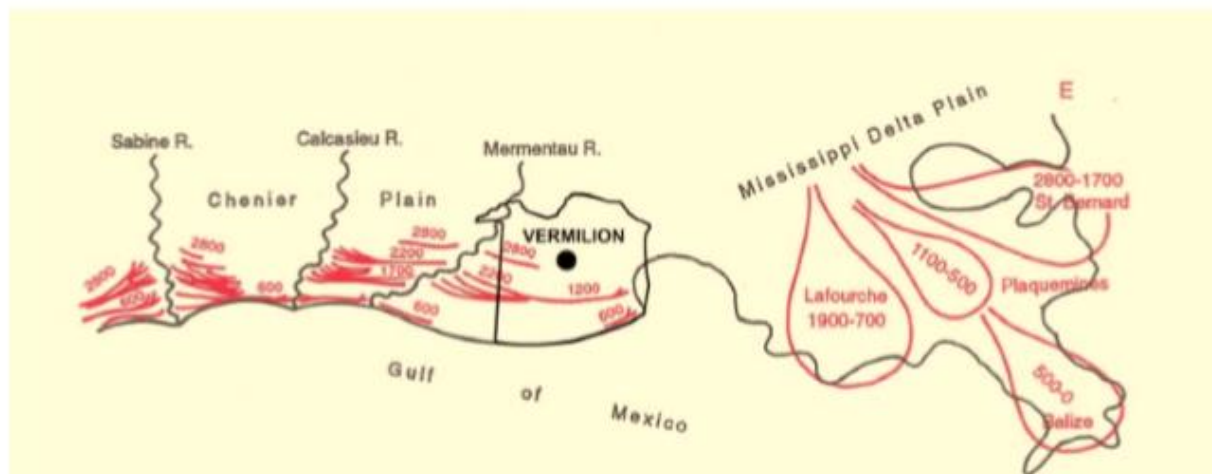


Figure 1-4: Cheniers of Vermilion Parish

Some geologists believe that the cheniers correlate with the shifting deltas of the Mississippi River and prevailing winds, longshore drift, waves, and hurricanes sending delta sediments. More recent data indicates

that perhaps the Sabine, Calcasieu, and Mermentau Rivers contributes sand that formed the cheniers. The dynamics of delta creation, longshore drift, and prevailing winds are shown in the graphic below.



Figure 1-5: Vermilion Parish Delta Creation

Socioeconomic Factors

According to 2000 U.S. Census data, the parish's primary industry sectors based on employment include (1) educational services, health, and social services, (2) agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining, (3) retail trade. These three sectors represented almost 50% of the parish's total employment of 24,845 in 2013. The following table provides a summary of the overall economy based upon employment.

Table 1-1: Vermilion Parish Employment by Industry, US Census Bureau 2013

INDUSTRY	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	4,292	17.3%
Construction	1,812	7.3%
Manufacturing	1,512	6.1%
Wholesale Trade	827	3.3%
Retail Trade	3,326	13.4%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,319	5.3%
Information	356	1.4%
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	1,180	4.7%
Professional, scientific, mgmt, administrative, and waste mgmt services	1,829	7.4%
Educational, health, and social services	4,758	19.2%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	1,289	5.2%
Other services (except public administration)	1,349	5.4%
Public administration	996	4.0%
TOTAL	24,845	100%

Economy

When compared to other counties and parishes throughout the United States, Vermilion Parish has a relatively high household income of \$67,688. This median is 34 percent higher than the median in Louisiana of \$44,673, which is 12.4 percent higher than the U.S. median of \$51,017. Economic business data for Vermilion Parish (2013) is shown in the following table (U.S. Census Bureau).

Table 1-2: 2012 Parish Business Patterns - Vermilion

2012 Parish Business Patterns – Vermilion, LA					
Industry Code	Industry Code Description	Number of Employees	Payroll (\$1,000)		Total Establishments
			1 st Quarter	Annual	
-----	Total	10,471	90,563	397,209	1038
11----	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	20-99	*n/a	*n/a	9
21----	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	750	14,336	57,622	36
22----	Utilities	20-99	*n/a	*n/a	5
23----	Construction	1,008	11,128	56,874	83
31----	Manufacturing	595	4,732	30,818	40
42----	Wholesale Trade	387	4,267	17,537	40
44----	Retail Trade	2,065	11,825	48,099	179
48----	Transportation and Warehousing	644	8,976	37,453	71
51----	Information	144	1,632	6,567	15
52----	Finance and Insurance	481	4,152	18,040	76
53----	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	322	3,386	14,350	41
54----	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	282	2,434	12,731	118
55----	Management of Companies and Enterprises	207	2,019	8,790	8
56----	Administrative and Support of Waste Management Remediation Services	163	1,056	4,628	44
61----	Educational Services	135	783	3,343	10
62---	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,763	13,443	53,166	101
71----	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	20-99	*n/a	*n/a	16
72----	Accommodation and Food Services	900	2,716	11,316	59
81----	Other Services (except Public Administration)	432	2,155	8,870	86

**Information withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.*

Retail trade is the largest employment base in Vermilion Parish. It is followed closely by the Health Care and Social Assistance and then Construction industries. These three economic sectors constitute nearly 46% of Parishwide employment.

Hazard Mitigation

To fully understand hazard mitigation efforts in Vermilion 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., floodproofing 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 1-2 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.



*Figure 1-6: The four phases of emergency management and their relation to future hazard mitigation
(Source: Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan 2014).*

General Strategy

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

The 2015 Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) maintains much of the information from the 2006 and 2010 plan versions, but it now reflects the order and methodologies of the 2011 Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan. The sections in the 2010 Vermilion HMP were as follows:

- Section One Prerequisites – Formal Plan Adoption with Foreword
- Section Two Introduction and Parish Background
- Section Three The Planning Process
- Section Four Plan Content
- Section Five Hazard Mitigation Strategies
- Section Six Plan Maintenance Procedures
- Attachments

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

2015 Plan Update

This 2015 plan update proceeds with the five previous goals of the Vermilion Parish hazard mitigation plan. The current goals are as follows:

Goal 1: Identify and pursue preventative structural and non-structural measures that will reduce future damages.

Goal 2: Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness.

Goal 3: Reduce repetitive flood losses in parish and municipalities.

Goal 4: Facilitate sound building practices in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards.

Goal 5: Improve the ability of the parish and municipalities to rapidly recover and restore facilities and services to the public.

This plan update makes a number of textual changes throughout. But the most obvious changes are data related and structural. First, the Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States (SHELDUS) was used as a data source for hazard identification because it incorporates all storm event data from the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) Storm Events Database used in previous plans, as well as storm event data from other sources including the NOAA Storm Prediction Center, National Hurricane Center, and U.S. Fire Administration. Furthermore, all of the sections were updated to reflect the most current information and the most current vision of the plan update. Second, instead of seven sections and twelve appendices, the present plan update has five sections and five appendices. The most significant changes are the newly developed hazard profiles and Risk Assessments, the removal of much repetition between sections from the previous plan updates. The 2015 plan update is organized generally as follows:

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

Table 1-3: Plan Change Crosswalk

2010 Plan	Revised Plan (2015)
Section 1: Prerequisites	Section 1: Introduction
Section 2: Introduction and Parish Background	Section 2: Hazard Identification and Parishwide Risk Assessment
Section 3: The Planning Process	Appendix A: Planning Process
Section 4: Plan Content	Section 3: Capability Assessment
Section 5: Hazard Mitigation Strategies	Section 4: Mitigation Strategies
Section 6: Plain Maintenance Procedures	Appendix B: Plan Maintenance
References	Appendix C: Vermilion Parish Essential Facilities
Attachments	Appendix D: Plan Adoption, Appendix E: State Required Worksheets

Despite numerous 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 Vermilion Parish and its municipalities. The extent of this risk is dictated primarily by its geographic location. Most significantly, the Vermilion Parish remains at high risk of water inundation from various sources, including storm surge caused by tropical storms and hurricanes; backwater flooding; and failure of dams/levees and forced drainage systems. All the parish is also at high risk of damages from high winds and wind-borne debris—caused by various meteorological phenomena.

Section 2: Hazard Identification and Parishwide Risk Assessment

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

The table below provided an overview of the hazards that had been previously profiled in the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation plan published in 2009, as well as the hazards that were identified in the State's 2014 Hazard Mitigation Plan that were considered to be of high or medium risk for the parish by the State. Those hazards identified as high or medium risk by the state or previously identified as a risk by the parish, have been determined to provide a risk to the parish and will be profiled in this section.

Table 2-1: Hazard Profile Summary.

Hazard	Profiled in Last Plan	Considered Medium or High Risk in the State's HM Plan	Profiled in the 2015 Update
Coastal Land Loss	X	X	X
Drought			
Earthquakes			
Expansive Soils			
Fog			
Floods	X	X	X
Heat			
Sinkhole			X
Subsidence			
Termites			
Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning & Wind)			
Tornado	X	X	X
Tropical Cyclones	X	X	X
Wildfires			
Winter Storm			

Prevalent Hazards to the Community

While many of the hazards identified in Table 2-1 occur in the parish, their occurrence was not merited for further study by the planning committee. The determination was made to focus attention and resources on the most prevalent hazards which include the hazards previously profiled along with sinkholes.

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

- a) **Flooding (backwater, storm surge, riverine, localized stormwater event)**
- b) **Tropical Cyclones (flooding and high winds)**
- c) **Land Change – Coastal Erosion**
- d) **Tornadoes**
- e) **Sinkholes**

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

- Flooding from rivers and waterways, rain storms, tropical storms, and hurricanes in the following forms:
 - a) Riverine
 - b) Stormwater
 - c) Surge
 - d) Back water flooding (as the result of river flooding and surge)
- High wind damage most commonly resulting from hurricanes, thunderstorms and tornadoes
- Land loss as a result of land subsiding and coastal erosion which have been combined into a single hazard since they both result in increased potential for flooding.

The issue of tornadoes was determined to be the most frequent hazard in Vermilion Parish. High winds created by these powerful forces of nature are a detriment to property and the safety of the populace. While there has been no Presidential Declarations for tornadoes alone, they still present risks that must be acknowledged and discussed to further mitigate their effects on a community.

The potential destructive power of tropical cyclones was determined to be one the most prevalent hazards to the parish. Eleven of the sixteen presidential declarations Vermilion Parish has received resulted from tropical cyclones, which validates this as one of the most significant hazards. Therefore, the issue of hurricanes will serve as the main focus during the mitigation planning process. Hurricanes present risks from the potential for flooding, primarily resulting from storm surge, and high wind speeds. While storm surge is considered the hazard with the most potential destructive potential, the risk assessment will also asses non-storm surge flooding as well. Since 1965, Vermilion Parish has received four Presidential Declarations as a result of flooding.

Hurricanes, tropical storms, and heavy storms are fairly common occurrences and resultant wind damage is of utmost concern. Damage from high winds can include roof damage, destruction of homes and commercial buildings, downed trees and power lines, and damage and disruption to services caused by heavy debris. A wind map for Vermilion Parish is included as Figure 2-44.

Because Vermilion Parish is a parish with a significant coastline along the Gulf of Mexico and Vermilion Bay, it is also susceptible to land loss through coastal erosion and land subsidence. The coastal wetlands serve as an important natural barrier to potential storm surge from tropical cyclones and their loss through erosion and subsidence has the potential to significantly increase the risk to Vermilion Parish.

Previous Occurrences

Table 2-2 summarizes federal disaster declarations for Vermilion Parish in the last fifty years. Information includes names, dates and types of disaster.

Table 2-2: Vermilion Parish Major Disaster Declarations

Disaster Declaration Number	Date	Type of Disaster
73	5/16/1957	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Audrey
315	10/13/1971	Tropical Cyclone - Hurricane Edith
448	9/23/1974	Tropical Cyclone - Hurricane Carmen
3031	2/22/1977	Drought and Freezing
622	5/21/1980	Severe Storm, Flood
728	10/31/1984	Severe Storm, Flood
829	5/4/1989	Severe Storm, Flood
835	7/17/1989	Tropical Cyclone - TS Allison
956	8/25/1992	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Andrew
1246	9/30/1998	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Georges
1380	6/5/2001	Tropical Cyclone – TS Allison
1437	10/3/2002	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Lili
1603	8/29/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Katrina
1607	9/24/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Rita
4080	8/29/2012	Hurricane – Hurricane Isaac
4102	2/22/2013	Severe Storm, Flood

Probability of Future Hazard Events

The probability of a hazard event occurring in Vermilion Parish is estimated in the table below (Table 2-3). The percent chance of an event happening during any given year was calculated by posting past events and dividing by the time period. Unless otherwise indicated the time period used to assess probability followed the method used in the State of Louisiana’s most current Hazard Mitigation Plan. The primary source for historical data used throughout the plan is the Spatial Hazards Events and Losses Database (SHELDUS) which provides historical hazard data from 1960 to 2014. In staying consistent with the state plan, the SHELDUS database was evaluated for the last twenty five years (1989 – 2014) in order to determine future probability of a hazard occurring. While the twenty-five year record used by the State was adopted for the purpose of determining the overall probability, to assist with determining estimated losses, the full 54 year record was used (unless otherwise stated) when HAZUS-HM was not available to determine losses. This full record was used to provide a more extensive record to determine losses. All assessed damages were adjusted to inflation to reflect the equivalent amount of damages with the value of the U.S. dollar today. In addition, the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) was also used to help identify hazard data specific to the municipalities as it contains specific data for cities, whereas SHELDUS is limited to parishes.

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

Table 2-3: Probability of Future Hazard Reoccurrence.

Hazard	Probability						
	Vermilion Parish (unincorporated)	Abbeville	Delcambre	Erath	Gueydan	Kaplan	Maurice
Coastal Land Loss	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Floods	50%	33%	11%	22%	6%	11%	17%
Tornado	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%
Tropical Cyclones	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%
Sinkholes	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

As shown in Table 2-3, coastal land loss has the highest chance of occurrence in the parish (100%), but this is limited to the unincorporated areas of the parish, Abbeville, and Delcambre. Tornadoes have the second highest chance of occurrence throughout the entire parish at 96%. This is followed by tropical cyclones (67%) and floods (50%). The 50% chance of flooding is limited to just the unincorporated areas in Vermilion. Abbeville has a 33% chance of flooding, Erath 22%, Maurice 17%, Kaplan 11%, and finally Gueydan at 6%.

Inventory of Assets for the Entire Parish

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

Within the entire planning area there are an estimated value of \$8,347,947,000 in structures throughout the parish. The tables below provides the total estimated value for each structure by occupancy.

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

Occupancy	Vermilion Parish	Unincorporated Tangipahoa	Abbeville	Delcambre	Erath
Agricultural	\$45,088,000	\$27,546,000	\$7,070,000	\$0	\$848,000
Commercial	\$1,126,128,000	\$389,431,000	\$494,813,000	\$10,988,000	\$42,323,000
Government	\$42,473,000	\$19,754,000	\$18,299,000	\$262,000	\$546,000
Industrial	\$296,764,000	\$184,737,000	\$58,893,000	\$354,000	\$23,324,000
Religion	\$122,924,000	\$29,638,000	\$58,248,000	\$446,000	\$6,252,000
Residential	\$6,608,798,000	\$4,191,960,000	\$1,202,272,000	\$102,864,000	\$353,547,000
Education	\$105,772,000	\$14,722,000	\$40,252,000	\$7,968,000	\$21,246,000
Total	\$8,347,947,000	\$4,857,788,000	\$1,879,847,000	\$122,882,000	\$448,086,000

Table 2-5: Estimated Total of Potential Losses throughout Vermilion Parish.

Occupancy	Gueydan	Kaplan	Maurice
Agricultural	\$4,868,000	\$1,478,000	\$3,278,000
Commercial	\$39,324,000	\$131,583,000	\$17,666,000
Government	\$964,000	\$2,648,000	\$0
Industrial	\$3,185,000	\$22,443,000	\$3,828,000
Religion	\$8,190,000	\$17,474,000	\$2,676,000
Residential	\$159,539,000	\$495,290,000	\$103,326,000
Education	\$6,022,000	\$11,268,000	\$4,294,000
Total	\$222,092,000	\$682,184,000	\$135,068,000

Essential Facilities of the Parish

The following pages contain maps that show the locations and names of the essential facilities within the parish.

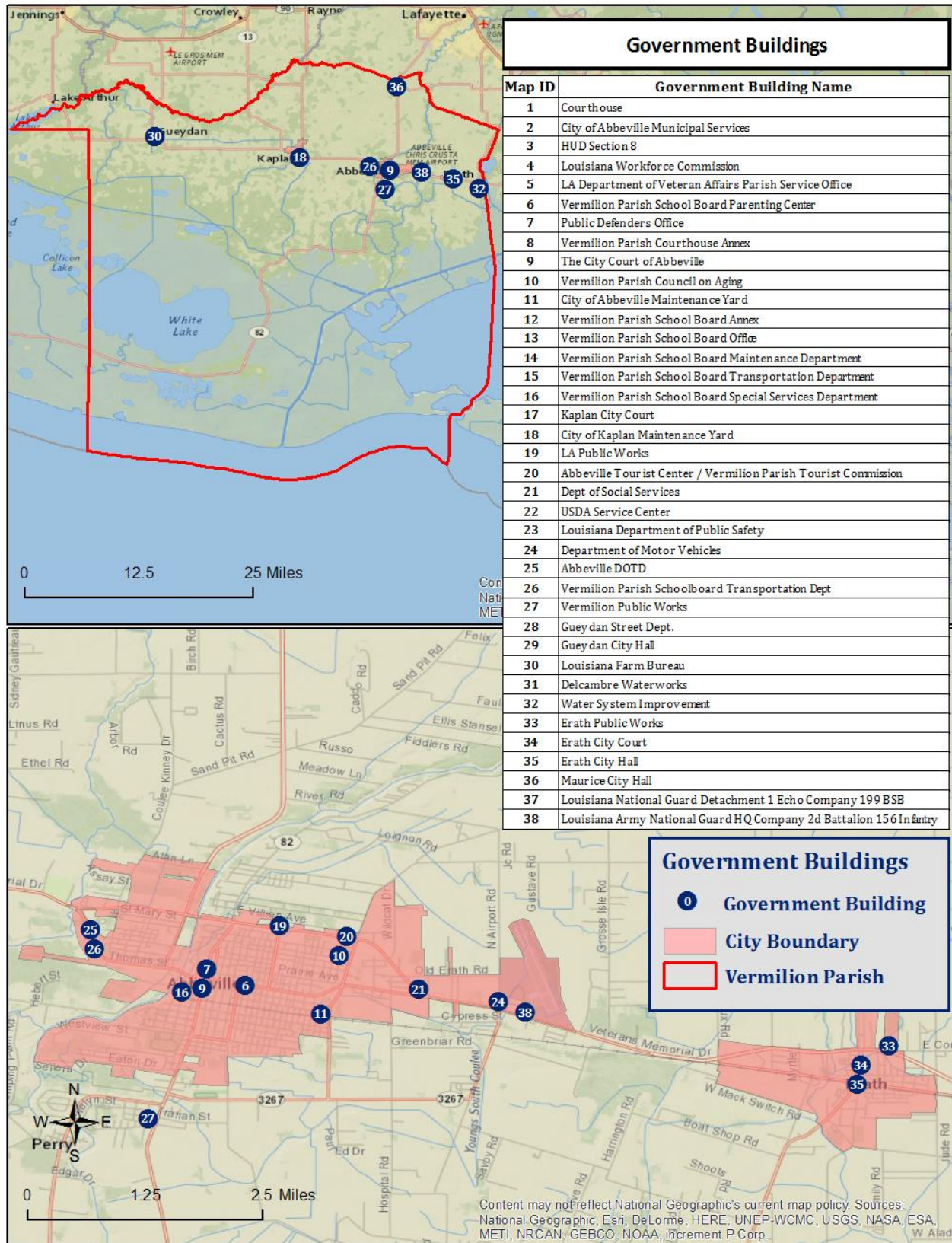


Figure 2-1: Government Buildings throughout Vermilion Parish

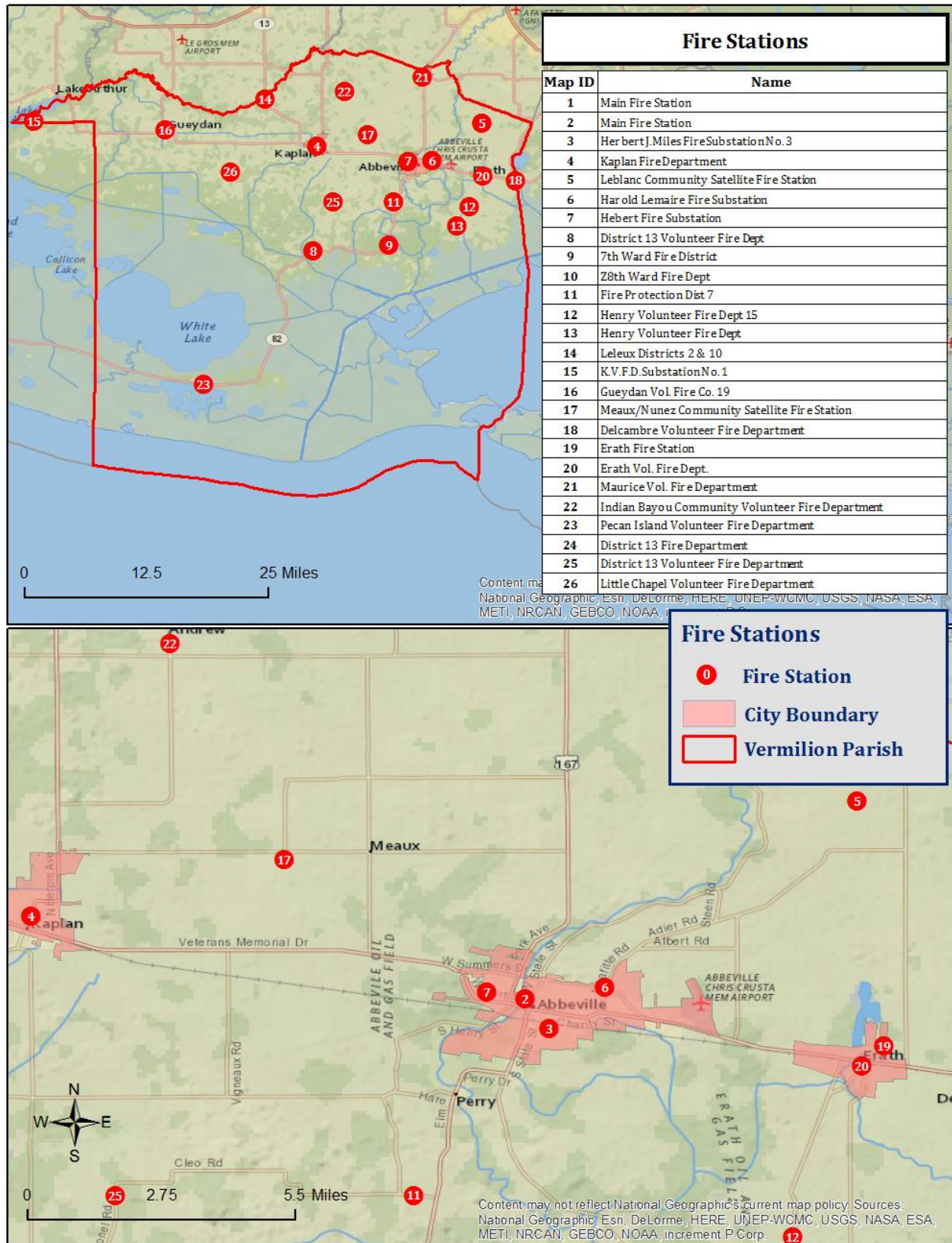


Figure 2-2: Fire Stations throughout Vermilion Parish

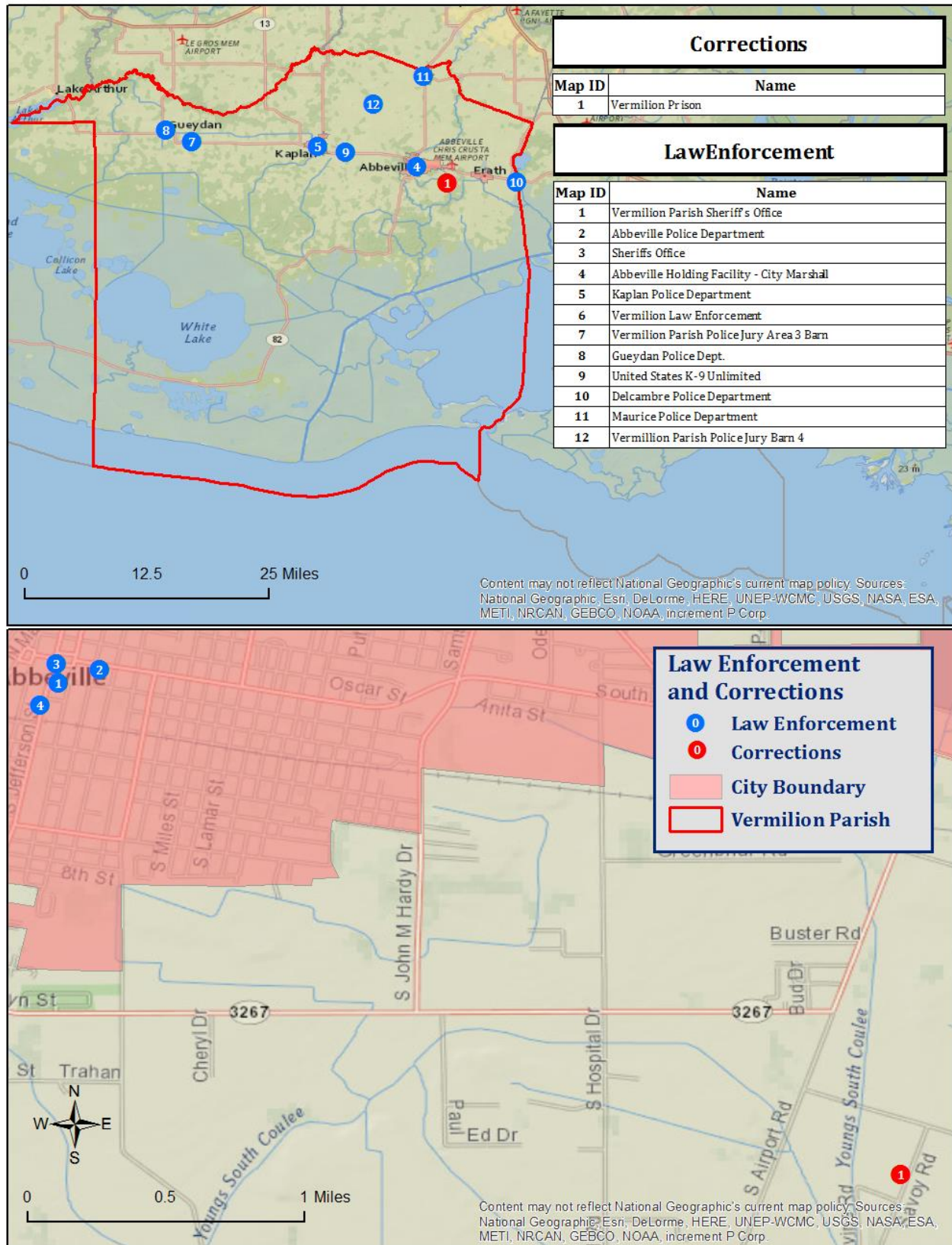


Figure 2-3: Law Enforcement Facilities in Vermilion Parish

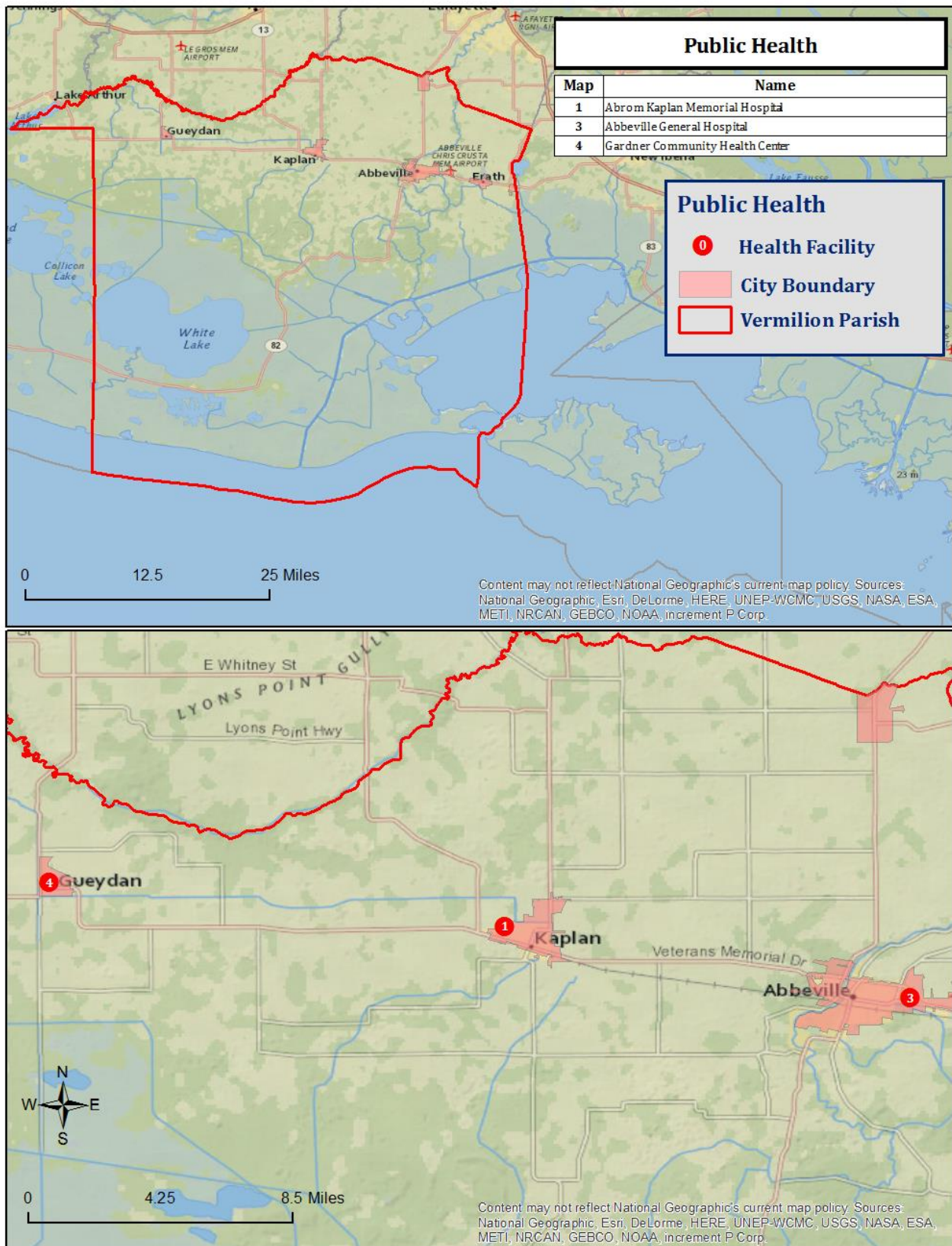


Figure 2-4: Public Health Facilities in Vermilion Parish

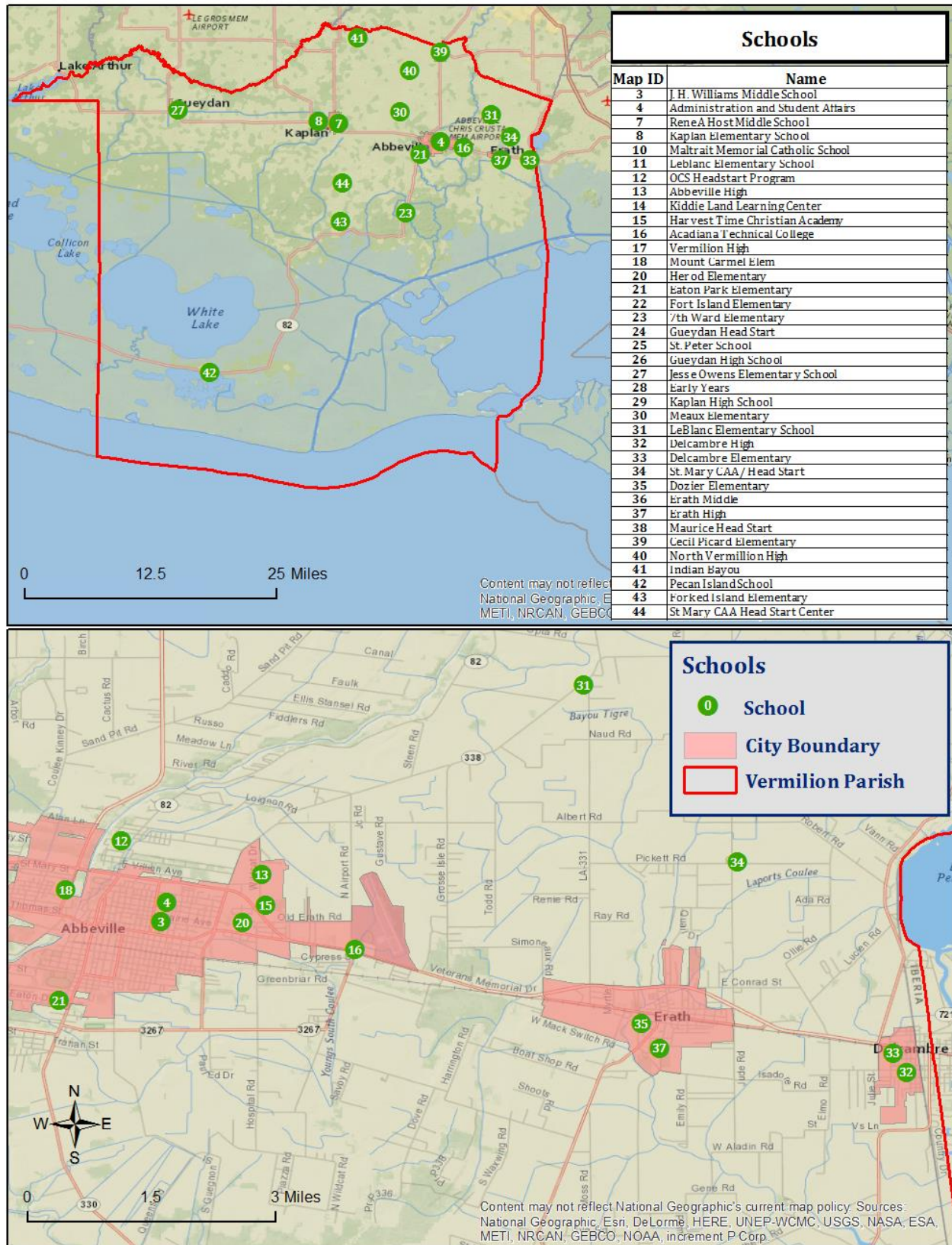


Figure 2-5: Educational Facilities in Vermilion Parish

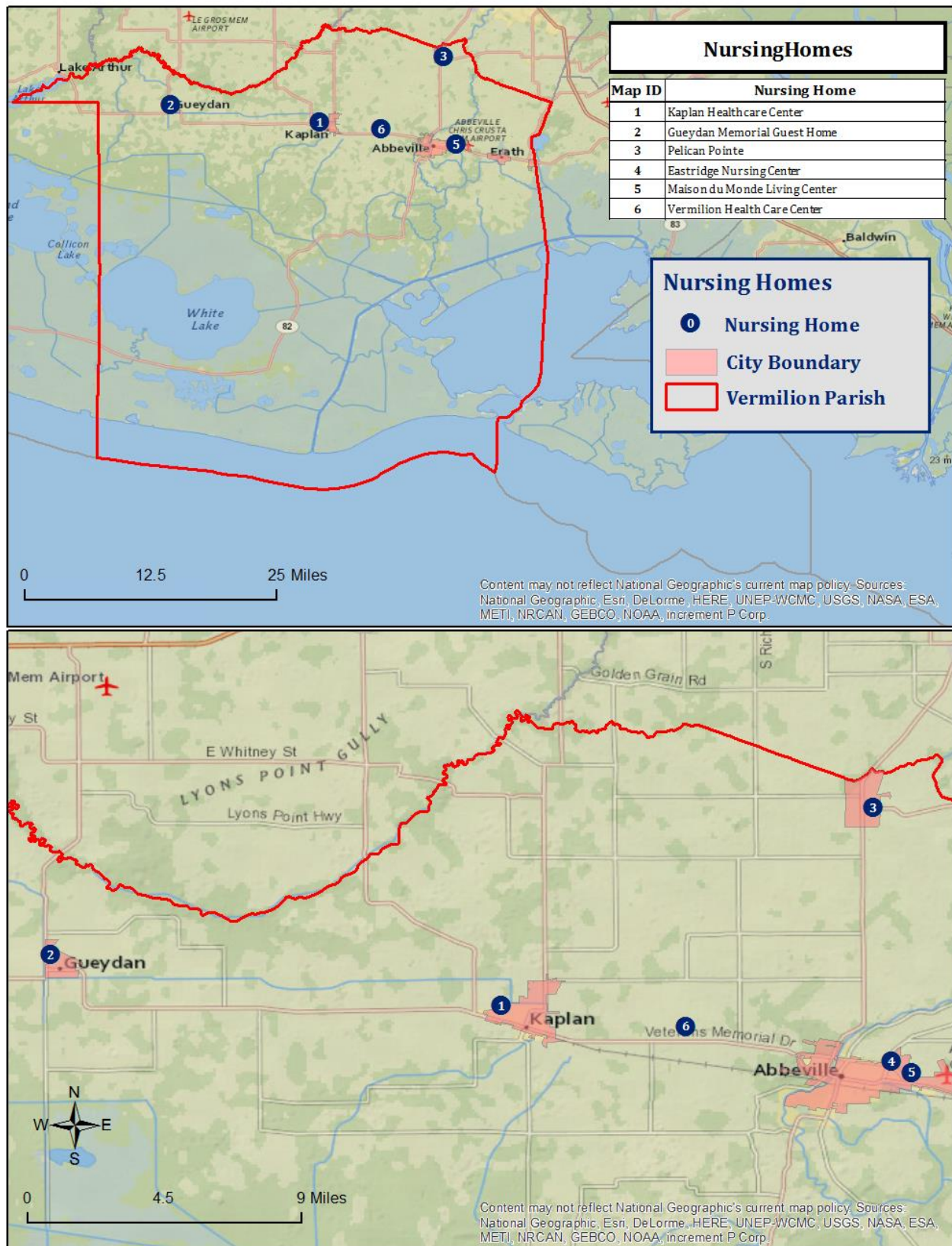


Figure 2-6: Nursing Home Facilities in Vermilion Parish

Future Development Trends

Vermilion Parish has experienced stagnant growth from 2000 to 2013. The parish's population has only increased by approximately 7% from 2000 to 2010 which has an average growth rate of approximately 0.78 annually. The population increased from 57,999 in 2010 to 58,394 in 2013 which only has an average growth rate 0.23%. During the 2000 – 2010 period, Delcambre, Erath, Gueydan, Kaplan, and Kaplan all experienced a decrease in their respective population numbers. Delcambre continued this trend between 2010 and 2013 with an annual average growth rate change of approximately -4%. The exact opposite has occurred in the town of Maurice which has witnessed its population numbers increase from 642 in 2010 to 1,719 in 2013. Between the years of 2000 and 2010, Maurice has experienced a population growth of over 50% with an annual growth rate of 5.02%. The future population and number of buildings can be estimated U.S. Census Bureau housing and population data. The tables below show population and housing unit estimates from 2000 to 2013.

Table 2-6: Population Growth Rate for Vermilion Parish

Total Population	Abbeville	Delcambre	Erath	Gueydan
1-Apr-00	11,887	2,168	2,187	1,598
1-Apr-10	12,257	1,866	2,114	1,398
1-Jul-13	12,293	1,669	2,504	1,620
Population Growth between 2000 – 2010	3.11%	-13.93%	-3.34%	-12.52%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.31%	-1.39%	-0.33%	-1.25%
Population Growth between 2010 – 2013	0.29%	-10.56%	18.45%	15.88%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2013	0.10%	-3.52%	6.15%	5.29%

Table 2-7: Population Growth Rate for Vermilion Parish

Total Population	Kaplan	Maurice	Unincorporated Area	Vermilion Parish
1-Apr-00	5,177	642	11,371	53,807
1-Apr-10	4,600	964	12,166	57,999
1-Jul-13	4,616	1,719	10,603	58,394
Population Growth between 2000 – 2010	-11.15%	50.16%	6.99%	7.79%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	-1.11%	5.02%	0.70%	0.78%
Population Growth between 2010 – 2013	0.35%	78.32%	-12.85%	0.68%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2013	0.12%	26.11%	-4.28%	0.23%

Table 2-8: Housing Growth Rate for Vermilion Parish

Total Housing Units	Abbeville	Delcambre	Erath	Gueydan
1-Apr-00	5,125	903	887	724
1-Apr-10	5,257	823	943	723
1-Jul-13	5,456	804	1,036	811
Housing Growth between 2000 – 2010	2.58%	-8.86%	6.31%	-0.14%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.26%	-0.89%	0.63%	-0.01%
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2013	3.79%	-2.31%	9.86%	12.17%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2013	1.26%	-0.77%	3.29%	4.06%

Table 2-9: Housing Growth Rate for Vermilion Parish

Total Housing Units	Kaplan	Maurice	Unincorporated Area	Vermilion Parish
1-Apr-00	2,265	276	12,281	22,461
1-Apr-10	2,144	414	14,931	25,235
1-Jul-13	2,208	573	14,481	25,369
Housing Growth between 2000 – 2010	-5.34%	50.00%	21.58%	12.35%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	-0.53%	5.00%	2.16%	1.24%
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2013	2.99%	38.41%	-3.01%	0.53%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2013	1.00%	12.80%	-1.00%	0.18%

As shown in [Table 2-6](#) through [Table 2-9](#), Vermilion Parish population and housing has remained stagnant over the last thirteen years with the exception of the town of Maurice. Population rates in Maurice grew at 5.02% between 2000 and 2010 and 26.11% between 2010 and 2013, while housing grew at a little slower rate of 5% from 2000 to 2010 and 12.8% between 2010 and 2013. The communities of Abbeville, Erath, Gueydan, and Kaplan have experienced slow growth from the years 2010 to 2013 with the town of Delcambre being the only incorporated community posting a decline in population numbers during this time period.

Future Hazard Impacts

Hazard impacts were estimated for five years and ten years in the future (2019 and 2024). Yearly population and housing growth rates were applied to parish inventory assets for composite flood and tropical cyclones. Nonresidential structures were estimated to increase by 1.1% annually to reflect moderate growth within the parish. Average growth rates were estimated at 0.18% for housing and 0.23% for population based on recent growth rates in the parish, which have remained stagnant since 2009. A summary of estimated future impacts is shown in the table below. Dollar values are expressed in future costs and assume an annual rate of inflation of 1.02%.

*Table 2-10: Estimated Future Impacts, 2019-2024
(Source: HAZUS, US Census Bureau)*

Hazard / Impact	Total in Parish (2014)	Hazard Area (2014)	Hazard Area (2019)	Hazard Area (2024)
Flood Damage				
Structures	17,073	17,073	18,194	19,144
Value of Structures	\$5,767,475,155	\$5,767,475,155	\$6,466,079,153	7,249,303,809
# of People	38,628	38,628	39,068	39,513
Tropical Cyclone				
Structures	25,868	25,868	27,567	29,005
Values of Structures	\$8,738,598,720	\$8,738,598,720	\$9,797,089,626	\$10,983,793,650
# of People	58,527	58,527	59,194	59,869

Zoning and Land Use

Vermilion Parish has extensive zoning regulations, which address use and height of buildings, density of population, open space limitation, and lot and occupancy requirements. The zoning ordinances are consistent with the parish comprehensive plan. Before the Parish Council enacts or amends development regulations or takes any land use action, and before the Zoning Board may make any recommendation to the Parish Council regarding a proposed development regulation or land use action, the Planning Department or other department responsible for providing findings, recommendations, papers, correspondence, and records related to the regulation, amendment, or action shall provide a written recommendation to the Council and Zoning Board regarding the consistency with the plan. The zoning ordinances address many different types of districts in the parish ranging from suburban, conservation, and mixed-use to industrial.

The Vermilion Parish Land Use table is provided below. Residential, commercial and industrial areas account for only 3% of the parish's land use. Agricultural land at 361,731 acres and wetlands at 333,258 acres are by far the two largest categories accounting for 71% of land combined. The parish also consists of water areas (25%) and forest land (1%).

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

Land Use	Acres	Percentage
Agricultural Land, Cropland, and Pasture	361,731	37%
Wetlands	333,258	34%
Forest land (not including forested wetlands)	5,812	1%
Urban/Development	32,199	3%
Water	252,156	25%

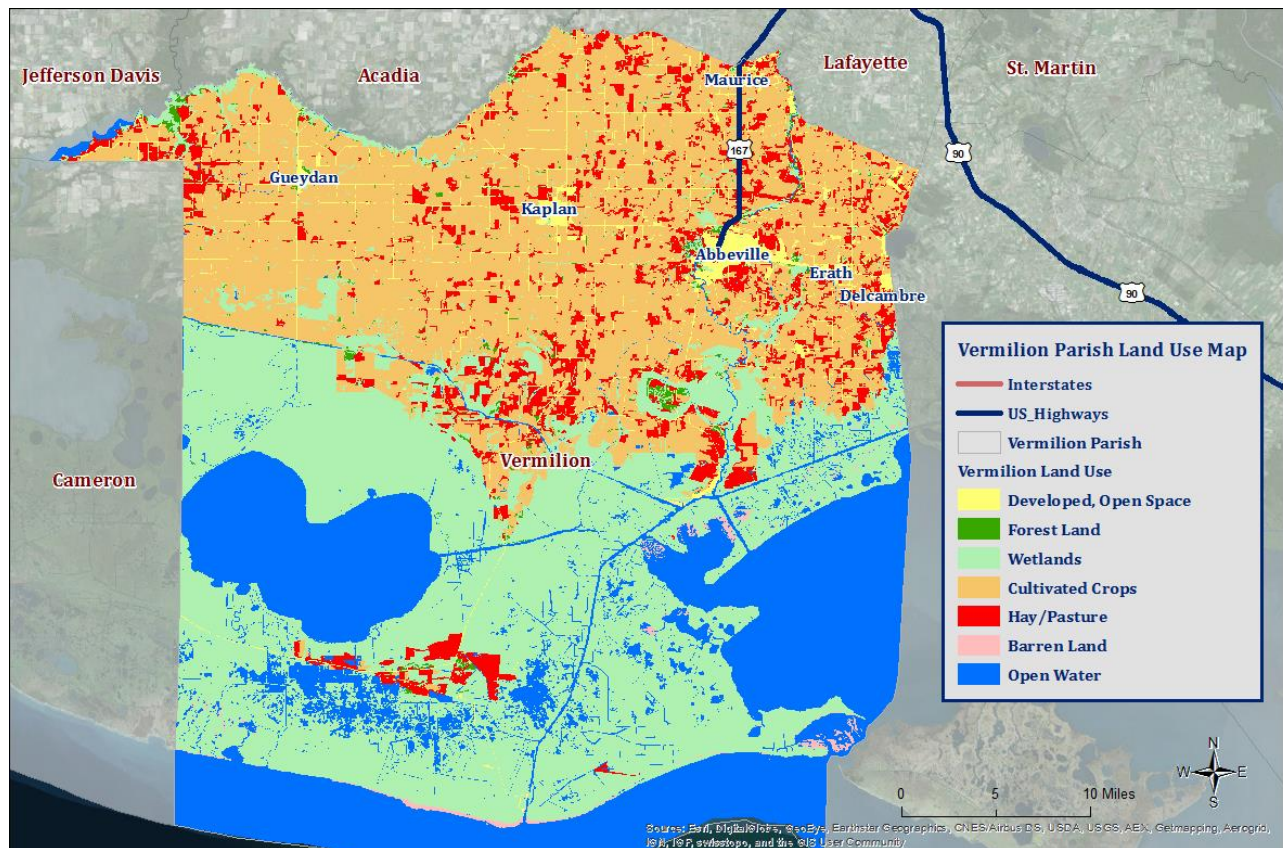


Figure 2-7: Vermilion Parish Land Use Map.
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

Hazard Identification

Coastal Land Loss

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

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

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

The current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimate of global sea level rise is 10–12 inches per century, while future sea level rise could be within the range of 1–4 feet by 2100. According to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Mississippi Delta plain is subject to the highest rate of relative sea level rise of any region in the nation largely due to rapid geologic subsidence.

Subsidence results from a number of factors including:

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

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

Overall, subsidence creates three distinct problems in Louisiana:

- By lowering elevations in coastal Louisiana, subsidence accelerates the effects of saltwater intrusion and other factors that contribute to land loss.

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

Location

Historic areas of coastal land loss and gain (Figure 2-8) and subsidence rates (Figure 2-9) have been quantified for Vermilion Parish using data from the U.S. Geologic Survey and Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA). Since 1932, the average annual land loss in Louisiana is 35 mi², while the average annual land gain has been three mi² for a net loss of 32 mi² per year. Land loss is primarily currently occurring in the southern areas of unincorporated Vermilion Parish (Figure 2-8). Subsidence is occurring throughout southern unincorporated Vermilion Parish and in Abbeville, Erath, and Delcambre (Figure 2-9).

Previous Occurrences / Extent

Coastal land loss is an ongoing process, including discrete (hurricanes) and continuous (subsidence, sea level rise) processes. While historic flood loss data undoubtedly includes the effects of coastal land loss, specific previous occurrences have not been identified as a source of direct disaster damage in Louisiana. Rather, the effects of the underlying flood or hurricane storm surge hazard are recorded. Land loss is a significant hazard; however, and assessment of the added flood impacts caused by land loss is quantified in the following sections.

Frequency / Probability

Subsidence, sea level rise, and coastal land loss are ongoing hazards. Based on historical subsidence rates and land loss/gain trends, the probability of future land loss in Louisiana is 100% certain, but actual rates of subsidence and land loss/gain vary along the coast based on various meteorological, geological, and human-influenced dynamics (e.g., water/resource extraction, canal dredging, saltwater intrusion, marsh restoration projects, etc.).

Table 2-12: Annual Probability of Coastal Land Loss in Vermilion Parish

Coastal Land Loss Probability Vermilion Parish						
Unincorporated Vermilion Parish	Abbeville	Delcambre	Erath	Gueydan	Kaplan	Maurice
100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%

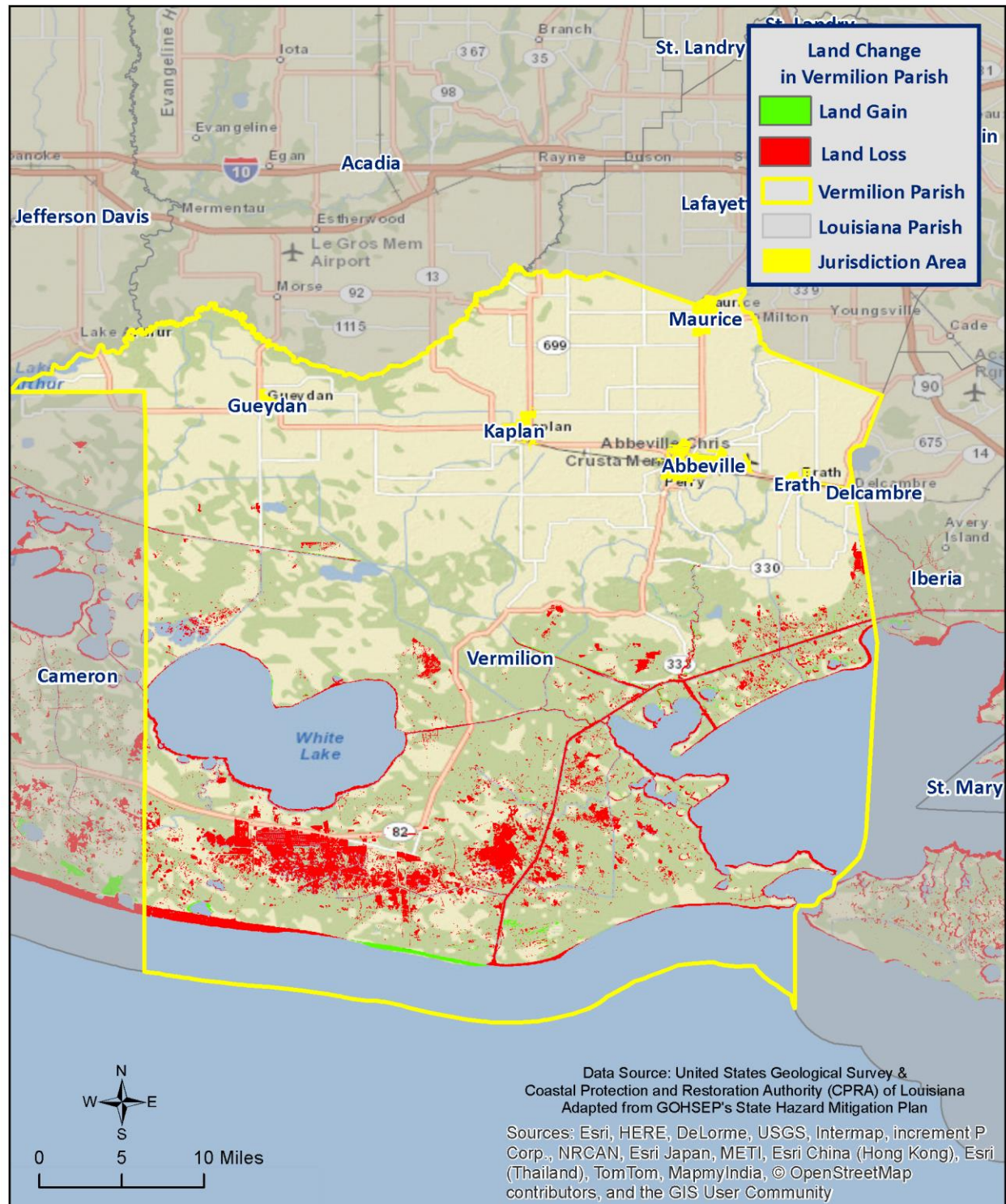


Figure 2-8: Historical Areas of Land Loss and Gain between 1932 and 2010

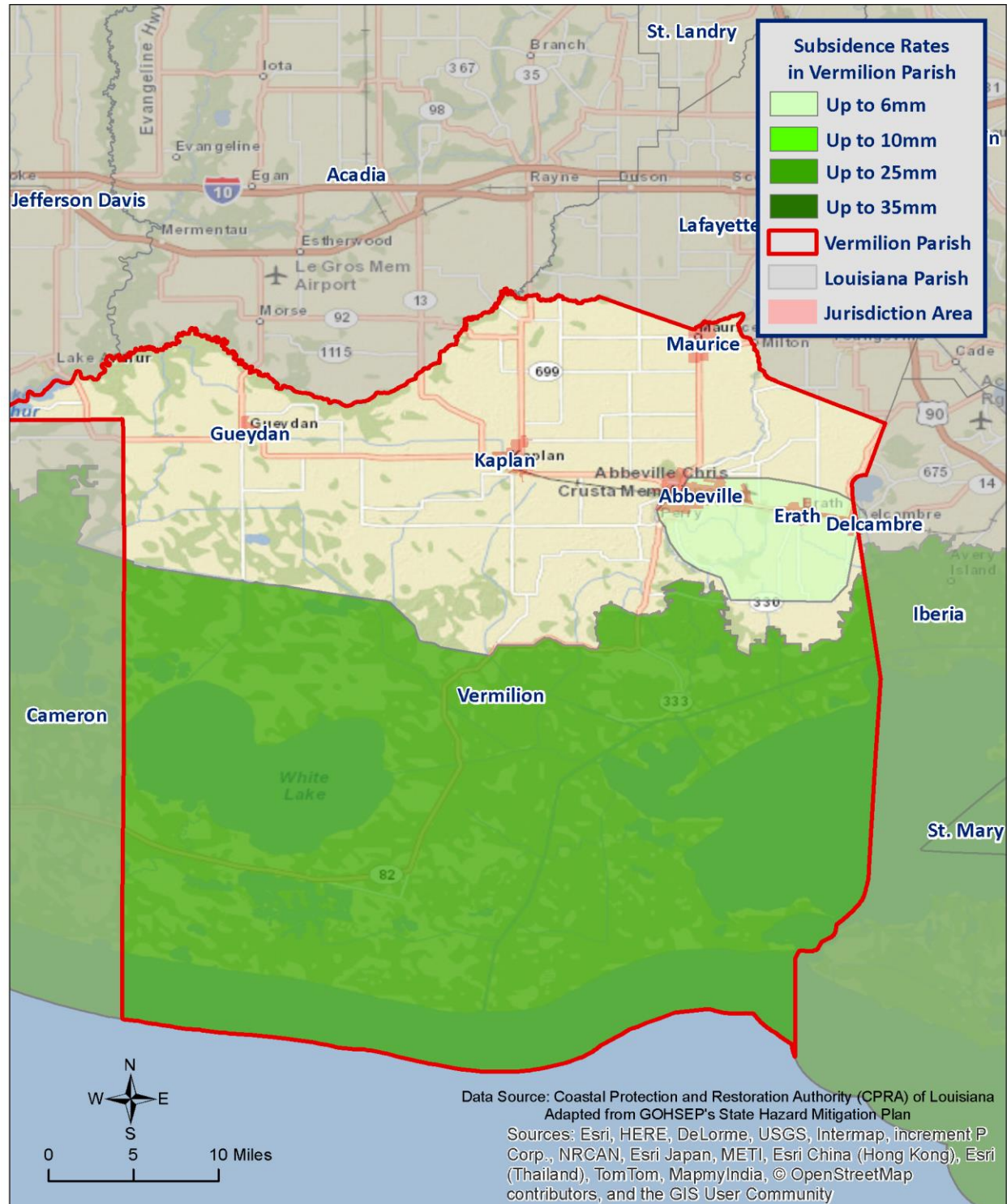


Figure 2-9: Maximum Annual Subsidence Rates Based on Subsidence Zones in Coastal Louisiana

Estimated Potential Losses

To determine the estimated potential losses, the methodology implemented in the 2014 Louisiana State Plan Update was used. In the state plan, two parameters were considered to estimate the projected increase in coastal flood losses from storm surge scenarios – global sea level rise and subsidence. A timeframe of ten years was used for evaluation of future effects of sea level rise and subsidence for comparison with current conditions. The NOAA Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model was used to estimate the maximum of maximum (MOM) storm surge elevations for a Category 1 hurricane at mean tide along the coast of Louisiana. The MOM scenario is not designed to describe the storm surge that would result from a particular event, but rather evaluates the impacts of multiple hurricane scenarios with varying forward speeds and storm track trajectories to create the maximum storm surge elevation surface that would occur given the simultaneous occurrence of all hurricane events for a given category.

There are many global sea level rise scenarios from which to select; however, within a ten year timeframe, methods that predict accelerating sea level rise rates do not deviate significantly from straight line methods. Therefore, a linear sea level rise projection for the sea level rise occurring in ten years (SLR₂₀₂₄) using a linear global sea level rise rate of 3.1 mm/year was used (IPCC, 2007), which is also in accordance with the CPRA Coastal Master Plan. This resulted in an increase of 0.1 feet, which was applied to the NOAA MOM storm surge elevation results over the model output domain.

$$SLR_{2024} = 0.0031 \frac{m}{year} \times 10 \text{ years}$$

$$SLR_{2024} = 0.031 \text{ meters} = 0.10 \text{ ft in 2024}$$

To estimate the effects of subsidence, the elevation profile for southern Louisiana was separated into sections based on subsidence zones. The 20th percentile values for subsidence were used, in accordance with the CPRA Master Plan, and subtracted from the digital elevation model (DEM) for each zone and re-joined to create a final subsided ground elevation layer.

To perform the economic loss assessment, depth grids were created for current conditions (SLOSH MOM Results – Current Land Elevation) and for projected 2024 conditions ([SLOSH MOM Results + 0.1 feet sea level rise] – [Current Land Elevation – Subsidence]). HAZUS-MH was used to calculate economic loss for the current and future depth grids.

Figure 2-10 shows the projected increase in total flood loss resulting from a SLOSH Category 1 MOM in the year 2014 with many areas, primarily in unincorporated Vermilion Parish, expecting an increase in losses. Some areas that would be currently unaffected by a SLOSH Category 1 MOM would be impacted in ten years based on subsidence and sea level rise projections (Figure 2-11).

To determine annual potential loss estimates for coastal land loss, increased exposure estimates over the next ten years calculated using HAZUS-MH were annualized at the parish level (Figure 2-12). To provide an annual estimated potential loss per jurisdiction, the total loss for the census block groups within each jurisdiction were calculated. Based on hazard exposure,

Table **2-13** provides an estimate of annual potential losses for Vermilion Parish. Although Erath is subjected to 100% probability of subsidence, there are no increases in loss modeled for this jurisdiction.

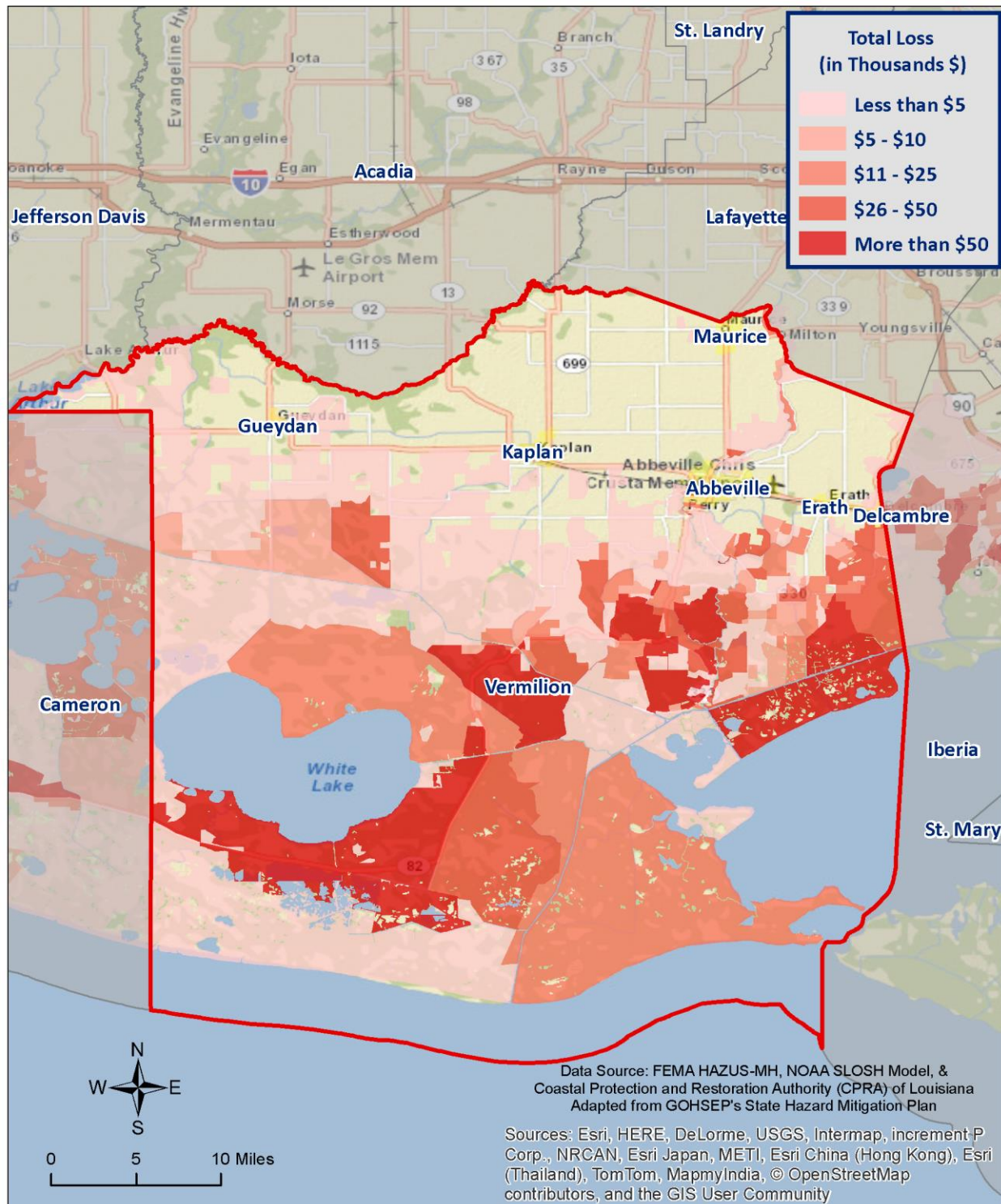


Figure 2-10: Increase in Total Loss Estimates in 2024 by Census Block Group Based on the HAZUS-MH Flood Model and NOAA SLOSH Model

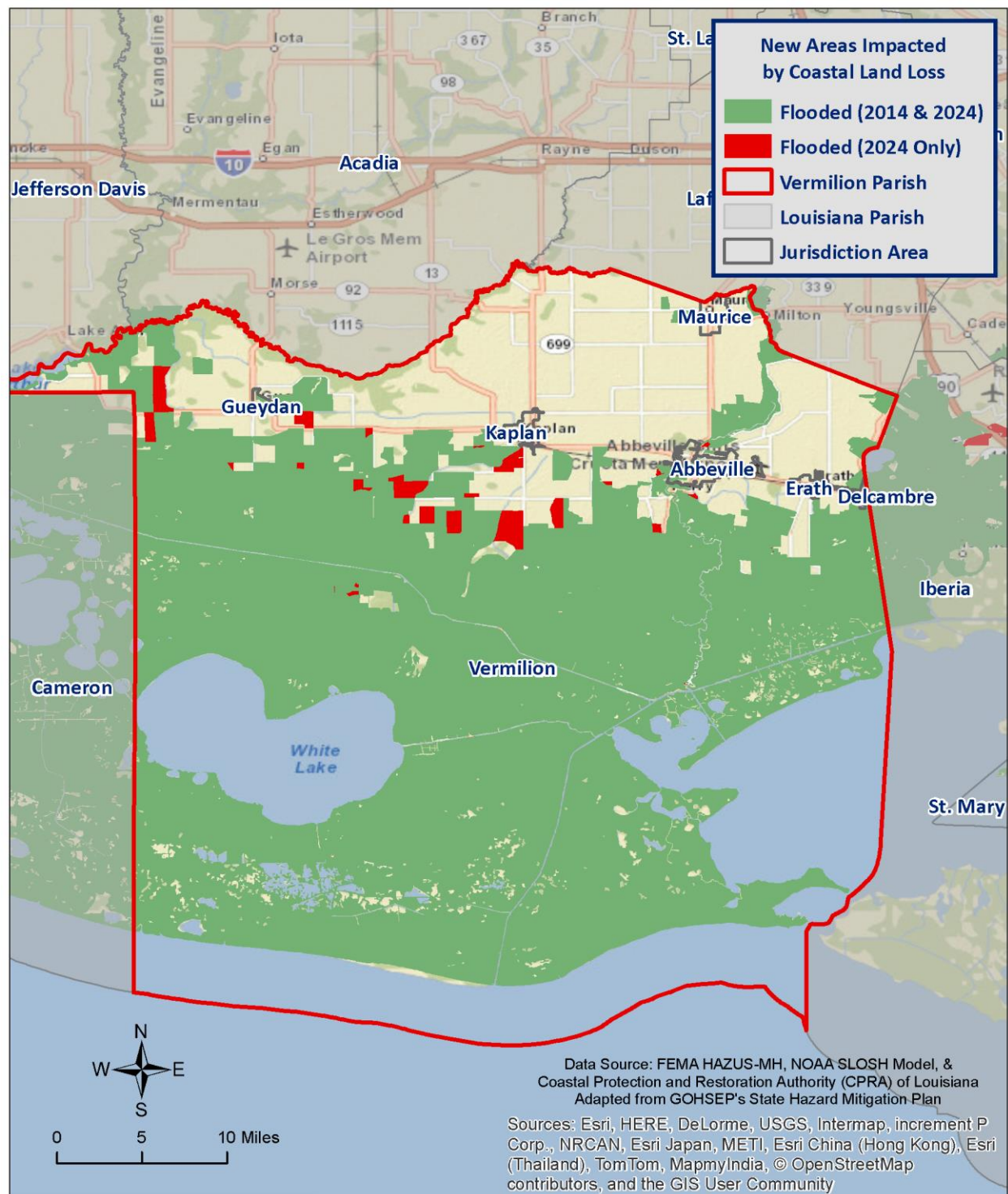


Figure 2-11: Census Block Groups not Currently Impacted by Category 1 Hurricane Storm Surge but Expected to be impacted in 2024 are Shown in Red

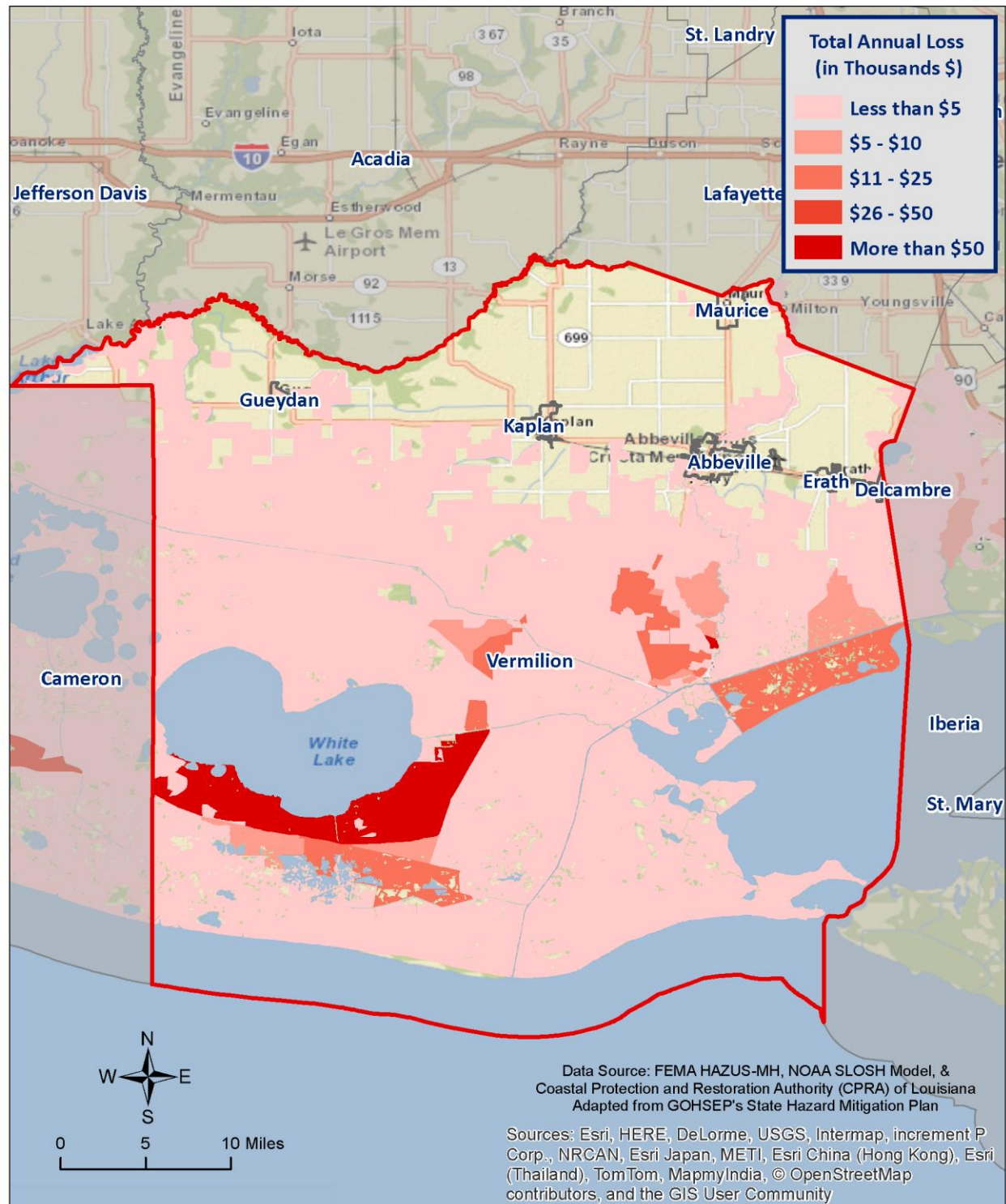


Figure 2-12: Estimated Annual Losses for Coastal Loss by Census Block Group

*Table 2-13: Estimated Annual Losses for Coastal Land Loss in Vermilion Parish.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Coastal Land Loss Estimated Annual Potential Losses for Vermilion Parish						
Unincorporated Vermilion Parish	Abbeville	Delcambre	Erath	Gueydan	Kaplan	Maurice
\$617,000	\$84,000	\$7,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table 2-13 shows the current and future exposure potential based on the HAZUS-MH 2.2 inventory database.

Threat to People

Coastal land loss can impact all demographics and age groups. Buildings located within highly vulnerable coastal land loss areas could be eventually permanently shut down and forced to re-locate. Long-term sheltering and permanent relocation could be a concern for communities that are at the highest risk for future coastal land loss. The total population within the parish that is susceptible to the effects of coastal land loss are shown in Table 2-14.

The HAZUS-MH hurricane model was used to identify populations vulnerable to coastal land loss throughout the jurisdictions in the tables below:

*Table 2-14: Population Vulnerable to Coastal Land Loss in Unincorporated Vermilion Parish.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Vermilion Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	7,500	100%
Persons Under 5 years	510	6.8%
Persons Under 18 years	1,973	26.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,020	13.6%
White	6,083	81.1%
Minority	1,417	18.9%

*Table 2-15: Population Vulnerable to Coastal Land Loss in Abbeville
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Abbeville		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	465	100%
Persons Under 5 years	403	6.1%
Persons Under 18 years	133	28.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	68	14.6%
White	233	50.1%
Minority	232	49.9%

Table 2-16: Population Vulnerable to Coastal Land Loss in Delcambre
(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Delcambre		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	811	100%
Persons Under 5 years	63	7.8%
Persons Under 18 years	226	27.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	106	13.1%
White	649	80%
Minority	162	20%

Flooding

A flood is the overflow of water onto land that is usually not inundated. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) 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 (e.g., agricultural and forestry tend to remove native vegetation and accelerate soil erosion), and the presence of flood-control structures such as levees and dams.

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

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

In Louisiana, six specific types of floods 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 and the shape and land cover of its drainage basin. The smaller the river, the faster water levels rise and fall. Thus, the Mississippi River levels rise and fall slowly due to its large capacity. Generally, elongated and intensely-developed drainage basins will reach faster peak discharges and faster falls than circular-shaped and forested basins of the same area.
- **Flash flooding** occurs when locally intense precipitation inundates an area in a short amount of time, resulting in local stream flow and drainage capacity being overwhelmed.
- **Ponding** occurs when concave areas (e.g., parking lots, roads, and clay-lined natural low areas) collect water and are unable to drain.

- **Backwater flooding** occurs when water slowly rises from a normally unexpected direction where protection has not been provided. A model example is the flooding that occurred in LaPlace during Hurricane Isaac in 2012. Although the town was protected by a levee on the side facing the Mississippi, floodwaters from Lake Maurepas and Lake Pontchartrain crept into the community on the side of town opposite the Mississippi River.
- **Urban flooding** is similar to flash flooding but is specific to urbanized areas. It takes place when storm water drainage systems cannot keep pace with heavy precipitation, and water accumulates on the surface. Most urban flooding is caused by slow-moving thunderstorms or torrential rainfall.
- **Coastal flooding** can appear similar to any of the other flood types, depending on its cause. It occurs when normally dry coastal land is flooded by seawater, but may be caused by direct inundation (when the sea level exceeds the elevation of the land), overtopping of a natural or artificial barrier, or the breaching of a natural or artificial barrier (i.e., when the barrier is broken down by the sea water). Coastal flooding is typically caused by storm surge, tsunami, and gradual sea level rise.

In Vermilion parish, all six types of flooding have historically been observed. For purposes of this assessment, ponding, flash flood and urban flooding are considered to be flooding as a result of storm water from heavy precipitation from thunderstorms.

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

- **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 hydro meteorological 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-yr flood event, for example, is an event of small magnitude (in terms of stream flow or precipitation) but with a relatively high annual probability of recurrence (10%). A 100-yr flood event is larger in magnitude, but it has a smaller chance of recurrence (1%). A 500-yr flood is significantly larger than both a 100-yr event and a 10-yr event, but it has a lower probability than both to occur in any given year (0.2%). It is important to understand that an x-yr flood event does not mean an event of that magnitude occurs only once in x years. Instead, it just means that

on average, we can expect a flood event of that magnitude to occur once every x years. Given that such statistical probability terms are inherently difficult for the lay 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-yr flood event has having a 25% chance of occurring over the life of a 30-yr mortgage.

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

The 100-yr event is of particular significance since it is the regulatory standard that determines the obligation or lack thereof to purchase flood insurance. Flood insurance premiums are set depending on the flood zone as modeled by National Flood Insurance (NFIP) Rate Maps. The NFIP and FEMA suggest insurance rates based on special flood hazard areas (SFHAs), as diagrammed in Figure 2-13.

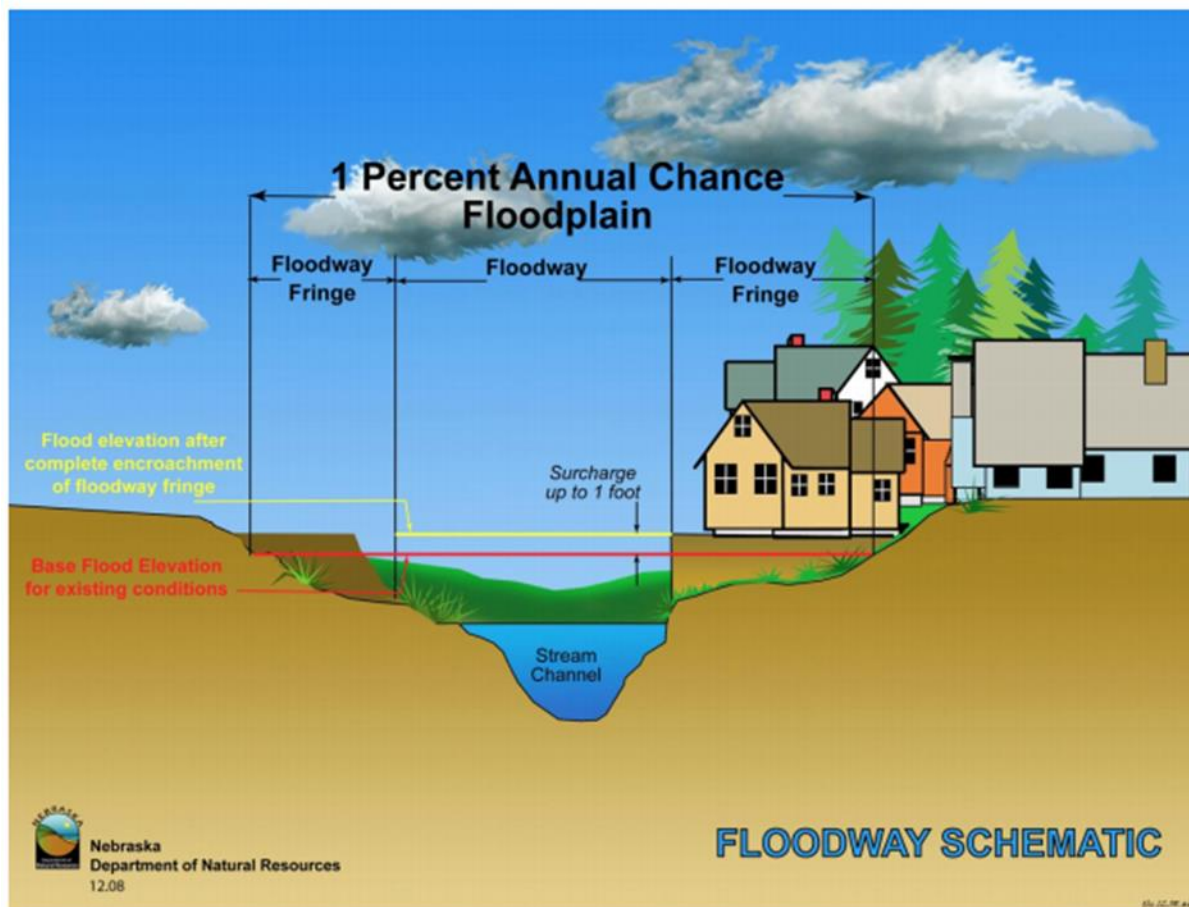


Figure 2-13: Schematic of 100 year Floodplain. The special hazard area (SFHA) extends to the end of the floodway fringe.

(Source: Nebraska Department of Natural Resources)

A SFHA is the land area covered by the floodwaters of the base flood (red line in Figure 2-13), where the NFIP's floodplain management regulations must be enforced and the area where the mandatory purchase of flood insurance applies.

Property Damage

The depth and velocity of flood waters are the major variables in determining property damage. Flood velocity is important because the faster water moves, the more pressure it puts on a structure and the more it will erode stream banks and scour the earth around a building's foundation. In a few situations, deep and fast moving waters will 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 has the potential to fall apart 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 is 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. Has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on the 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. Is covered under a contract for flood insurance made available under the NFIP; and
- b. Has incurred flood related damage –
 - 1) For which four or more separate claims payments have been made under flood insurance coverage with the amount of each claim exceeding \$5,000 and with the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding \$20,000; or
 - 2) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made under such coverage, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the insured structure.

Repetitive loss properties for Vermilion Parish are provided below:

Table 2-17: Repetitive Loss Structures for Vermilion Parish.

Jurisdiction	Number of Structures	Residential	Commercial	Government	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid	Average Claim Paid
Vermilion Parish (Not Incorporated)	325	316	9	0	725	\$31,318,056	\$43,197
Abbeville	24	22	2	0	89	\$2,558,425	\$28,746
Delcambre	73	62	11	0	149	\$6,526,332	\$43,800
Erath	91	89	2	0	91	\$7,612,777	\$83,657
Gueydan	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Kaplan	2	2	0	0	5	\$37,419	\$7,484
Maurice	2	2	0	0	5	\$107,038	\$21,408
Vermilion Parish Total	517	493	24	0	1064	\$48,160,047	\$45,263

Of the 517 repetitive loss structures, 434 were able to be geocoded to provide an overview of where the repetitive loss structures were located throughout the parish. Figure 2-14 shows the approximate location of the 434 structures, while Figure 2-15 shows where the highest concentration of repetitive loss structures are located. Through the density map, it is clear that the primary concentrated area of

repetitive loss structures are focused around the eastern portion of the parish near Delcambre Canal and in close proximity to Vermilion Bay.

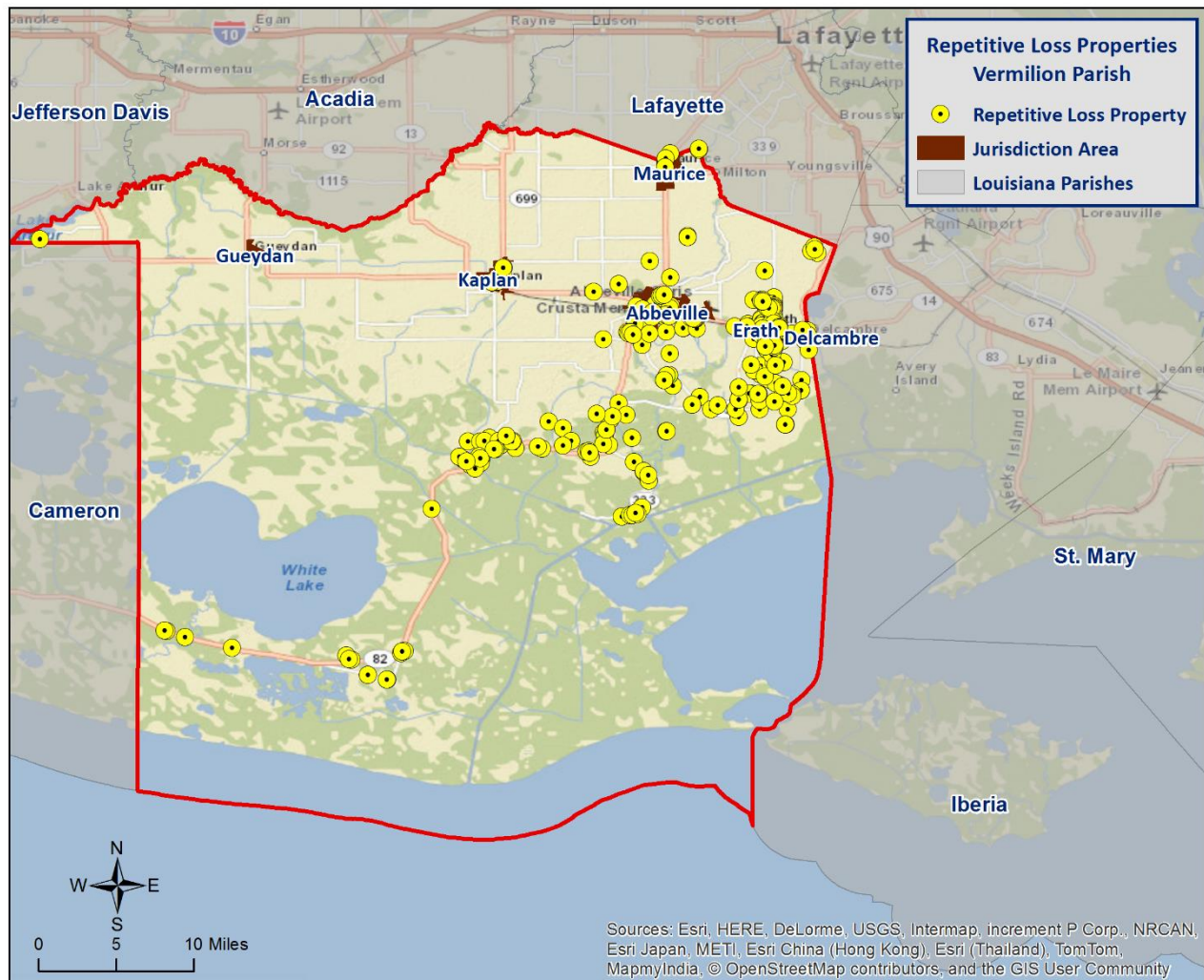


Figure 2-14: Repetitive Loss Properties in Vermilion Parish

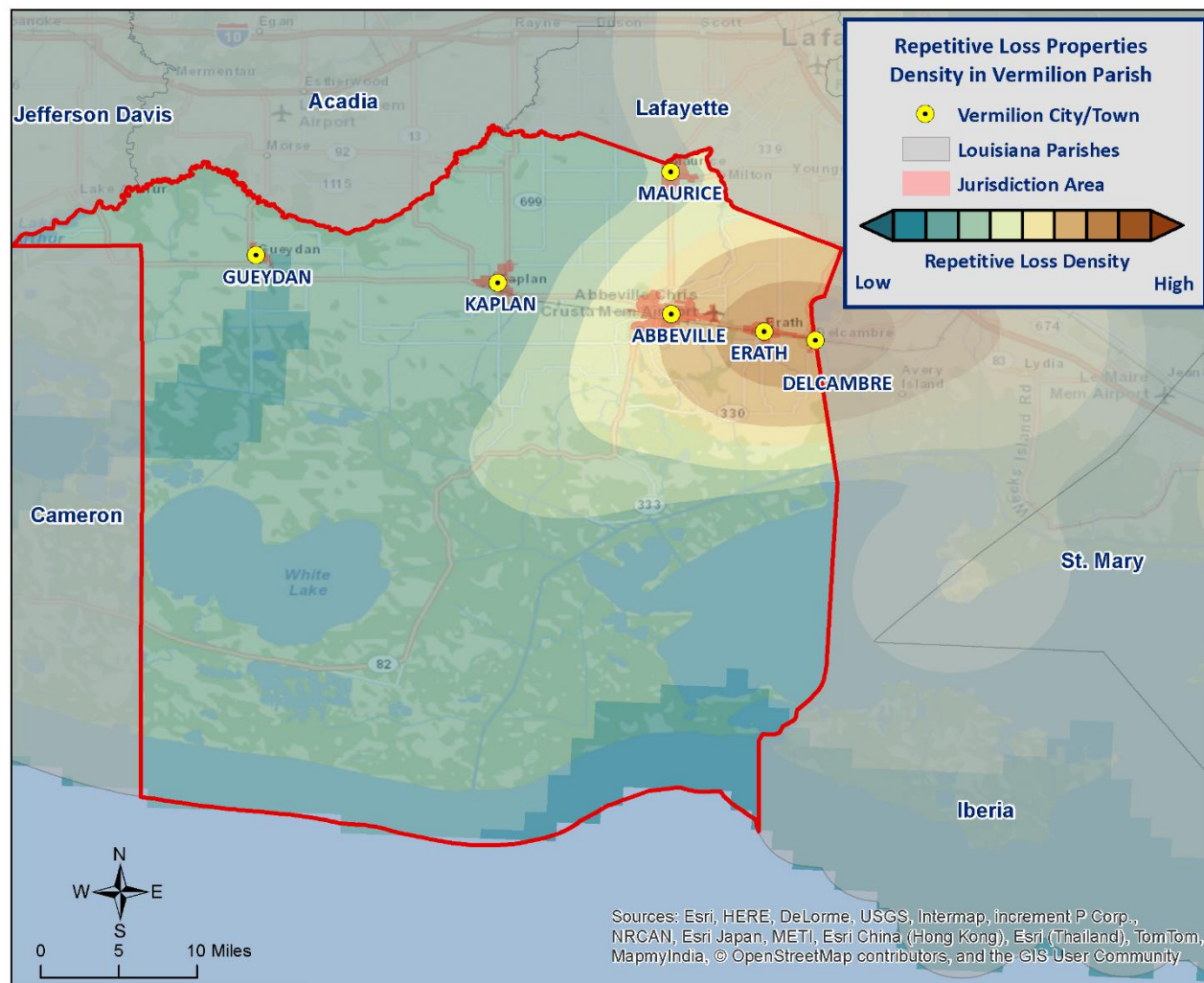


Figure 2-15: Repetitive Loss Property Densities in Vermilion Parish.

National Flood Insurance Program

Flood insurance statistics indicate that Vermilion Parish has 6,232 flood insurance policies with the NFIP with total annual premiums in excess of \$4 million. Vermilion Parish, Abbeville, Erath, Gueydan, Kaplan, and Maurice are all participants in the NFIP. The town of Delcambre is also a participant, but participant numbers are allocated to Iberia Parish since the town is located in two different parishes. Vermilion Parish and each of the incorporated jurisdictions will continue to adopt and enforce floodplain management requirements, including regulating new construction in Special Flood Hazard Areas, and will continue to monitor activities including local requests for map updates. Flood insurance statistics and additional NFIP participation details for the unincorporated part of Vermilion Parish and incorporated municipalities are provided in the tables to follow.

Table 2-18: Summary of NFIP Policies for Vermilion Parish

Location	No. of Insured Structures	Total Insurance Coverage Value	Annual Premiums Paid	No. of Insurance Claims Filed Since 1978	Total Loss Payments
Vermilion Parish (Not Incorporated)	4,638	\$892,184,400	\$3,018,267	2,271	\$89,702,090
Abbeville, City of	747	\$158,643,300	\$390,124	259	\$4,370,636
*Delcambre, Town of	425	\$56,024,200	\$380,051	501	\$18,297,841
Erath, Town of	475	\$61,357,500	\$522,842	650	\$22,315,604
Gueydan, Town of	31	\$10,107,000	\$24,674	5	\$31,866
Kaplan, City of	308	\$45,511,500	\$148,560	65	\$409,578
Maurice, Village of	33	\$8,283,800	\$13,443	14	\$181,870
Total	6,232	\$1,176,087,500	\$4,117,910	3,264	\$117,011,644

*The Town of Delcambre is located within two parishes: Iberia and Vermilion. Under NFIP, Delcambre numbers fall under Iberia Parish.

Table 2-19: Summary of Community Flood Maps for Vermilion Parish

CID	Community Name	Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	Date Joined the NFIP	Tribal
220221	Vermilion Parish (Not Incorporated)	5/31/1977	5/15/1985	1/19/2011	5/15/1985	No
220264	Abbeville, City of	3/15/1974	8/3/1981	1/19/2011	8/3/1981	No
220223	Delcambre, Town of	4/5/1974	4/4/1983	12/2/2011	4/4/1983	No
220224	Erath, Town of	3/8/1974	4/4/1983	1/19/2011	4/4/1983	No
220225	Gueydan, Town of	10/26/1973	1/19/2011	1/19/2011	12/16/1977	No
220226	Kaplan, City of	11/2/1973	3/1/1978	4/19/2005	3/1/1978	No
220227	Maurice, Village of	N/A	6/3/1976	1/19/2011	6/30/1976	No

According to the Community Rating System (CRS) list of eligible communities dated June 1, 2014, Vermilion Parish nor any of the communities located within Vermilion Parish participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Vermilion Parish and its incorporated jurisdictions currently plan to become CRS participants in the near future.

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 the passengers within the vehicle. Victims of floods have often put themselves in perilous situations by entering flood waters they believe are safe or by ignoring travel advisories.

Major health concerns are also associated with floods. Floodwaters 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. Floodwaters can also infiltrate sewer lines and inundate

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

Flooding in Vermilion Parish

By definition, flooding is caused by more water than the drainage system can convey. Flooding is dependent on three factors: precipitation, conditions in the watershed, and conditions in the drainage channel.

Precipitation: Vermilion Parish receives an average of sixty inches of rain each year. The rain comes from tropical storms, convective thunderstorms, and storms caused by the interaction of warm moist air with colder air from the north. The amount of rain that falls varies from storm to storm and varies over an area. Where this rain goes depends on the watershed.

The watershed: A “watershed” is an area of land that drains into a lake, stream or other body of water. The runoff from rain is collected by ditches and sewers which send the water to small streams (tributaries), which send the water to larger channels and eventually to the lowest body of water in the watershed (Vermilion Bay, the Gulf, or White Lake). When one of these conveyance channels receives too much water, the excess flows over its banks and into the adjacent area – causing a flood. Vermilion Parish has two major watersheds. The area from the western parish line eastward to the Freshwater Bayou Canal is part of the Mermentau system. From the Freshwater Bayou Canal to the eastern border of the parish, the region is part of the Vermilion-Teche system. Within these major watersheds are smaller subwatersheds that drain into the tributaries. All of these streams have adjacent floodplains that are inundated during a flood.

There are several watershed conditions that affect flooding. The first is the size of the watershed. Smaller watersheds will flood more quickly. The second watershed factor that affects flooding is the slope of the land. More rain will run off the land and into the streams if the terrain is steep. Because much of Vermilion Parish is so flat, water tends to pond where it falls and run off slowly. This results in very localized flooding conditions, before the water reaches the local drainage system.

A third factor is what development has done to the watershed and drainage system. Given the flat topography of the parish, the natural drainage ways that drain runoff can be hard to discern and are often disrupted or even built on during construction. In areas that have been developed, farm fields and forests have been converted to pavements and rooftops. As a result, the amount of storm water that runs off increases. The original natural drainage system cannot handle the increased loads and localized flooding occurs. These watershed conditions mean that Vermilion Parish is faced with two types of flooding: longer-lasting, overbank flooding from the larger rivers and quick or “flash” storm water flooding in areas where the runoff overloads the local drainage system. The former may be caused by rain falling upstream in the watershed while the latter is caused by rain falling on the affected area. Because overbank flooding takes longer to occur, there may be advanced warning time, but there is very little warning of local storm water flooding.

The channel: Flooding can be aggravated by obstructions in the drainage system. There are two kinds of obstructions: channel obstructions, such as small bridge or culvert openings or log jams, and floodplain obstructions, such as road embankments, fill and buildings. Channel obstructions will aggravate smaller, more frequent floods, while floodplain obstructions impact the larger, less frequent floods where most of the flow is overbank, outside the channel. Channel obstructions can be natural (e.g., log jams or growth)

or manmade (e.g., broken culverts or debris). Channel obstructions can be cleared out by work crews or washed away during larger floods. Floodplain obstructions tend to be more permanent.

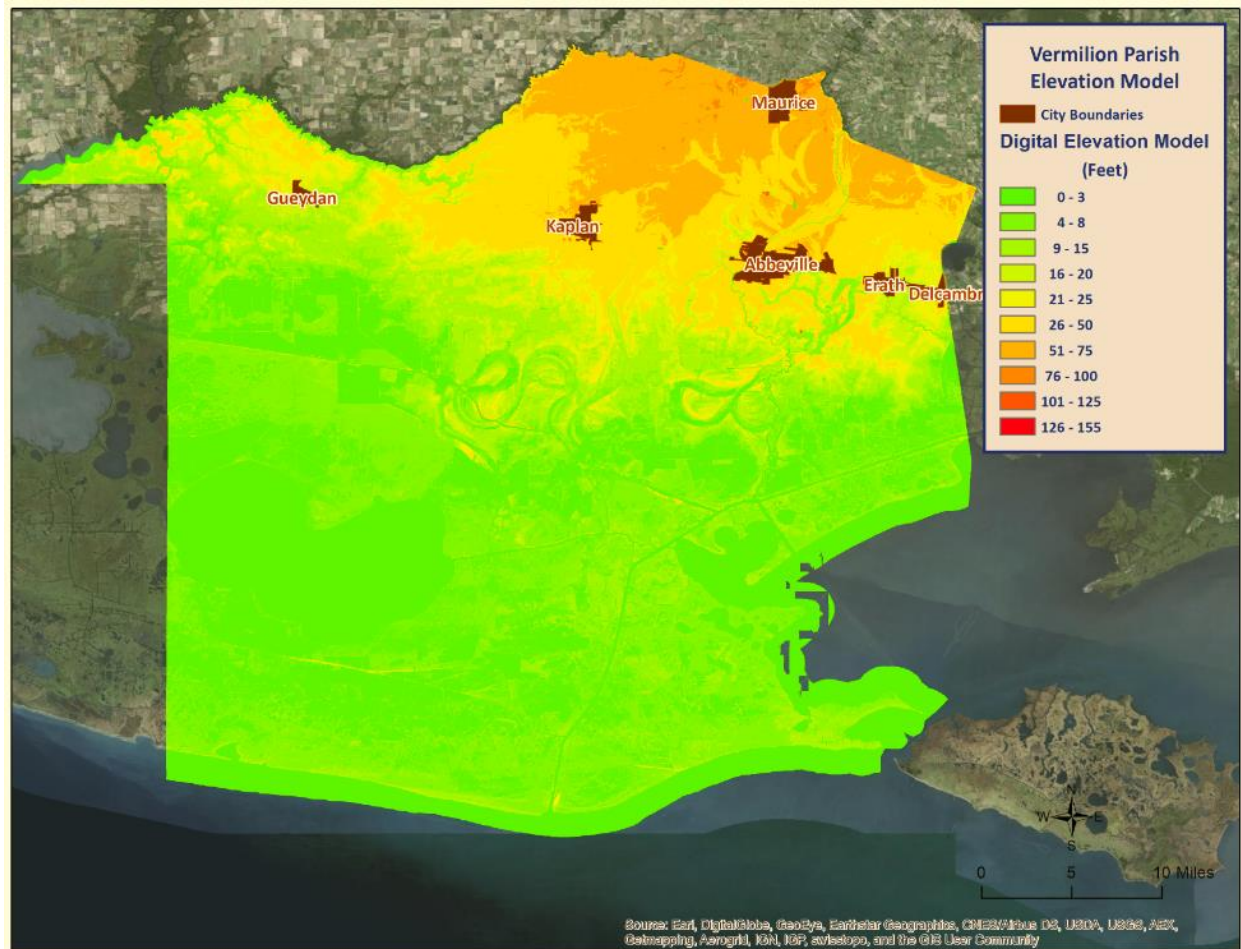


Figure 2-16: Elevation throughout Vermilion Parish

Looking at the digital elevation model (DEM) in Figure 2-16 for Vermilion Parish is instructive in visualizing where the low lying and risk areas are for the parish. Elevations in the northernmost sections of Vermilion Parish average approximately twenty feet while the majority of the southern and western sections of the parish have elevations no greater than three feet. The southern section of the parish is comprised mostly of marsh lands which covers over 50% of the parish. The highest elevations in the parish are located in the northeastern area of the parish with elevations exceeding twenty feet in and around the town of Maurice. The majority of the area in Delcambre, Erath, and Gueydan have elevations averaging around 10 feet. Abbeville and Kaplan elevations are slightly higher ranging from sixteen to 25 feet.

Communities that are fully located in the 100-year floodplain include Delcambre and Erath. Those that are partially located in the floodplain are Kaplan, Maurice, Gueydan, and Abbeville.

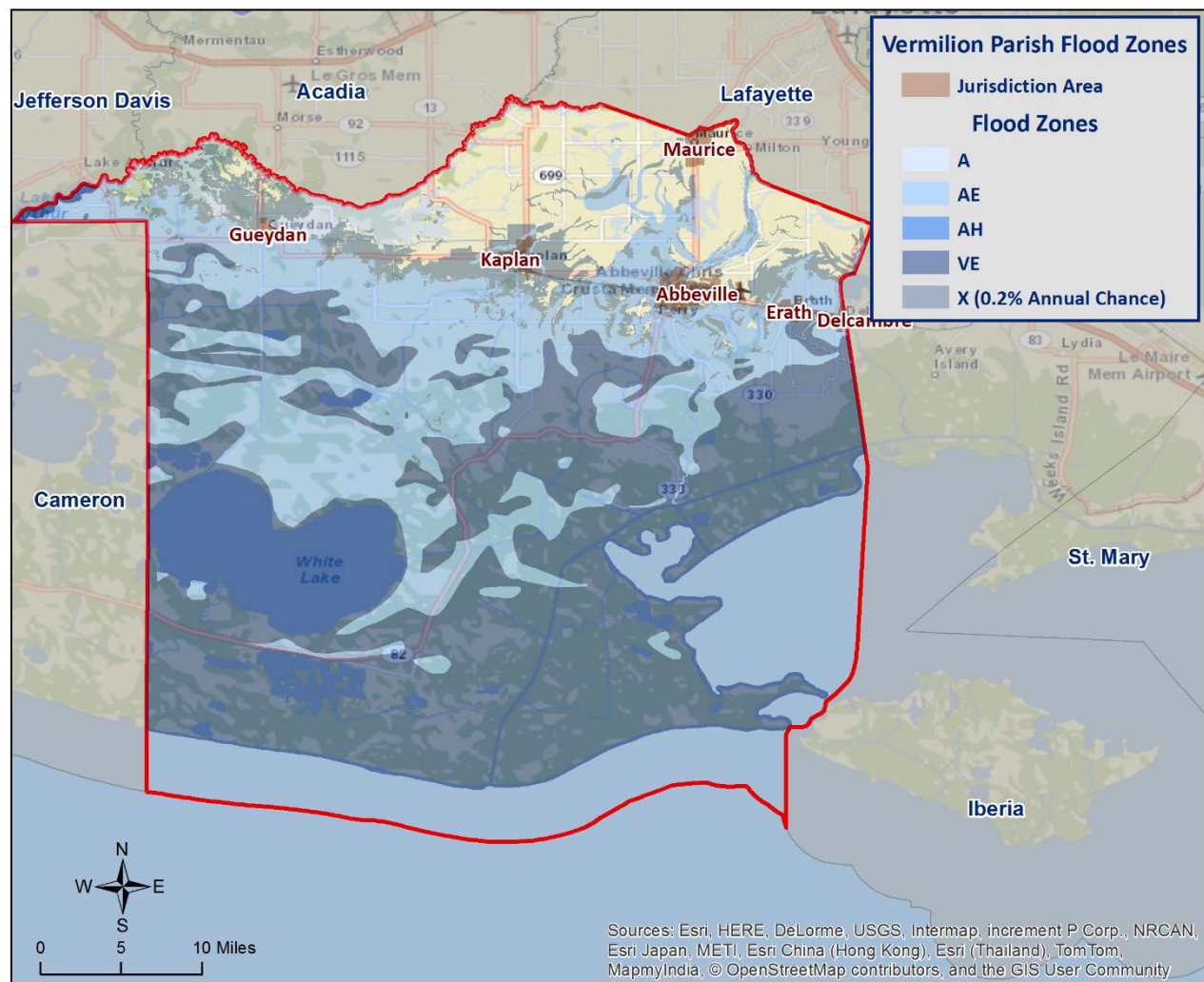


Figure 2-17: The 100 Year Floodplain for Vermilion Parish

Location

Vermilion parish has experienced significant flooding in its history and can expect more in the future. The parish is susceptible to riverine flooding from the Vermilion River on its eastern border and several rivers in the northern portion of the parish including the Mermentau River, Indian Bayou, and Coulee Ile des Cannes. Vermilion is also susceptible to storm surge in the southern and southeastern areas of the parish from the Gulf of Mexico and Vermilion Bay. Low lying coastal areas of Vermilion including Delcambre and Erath are vulnerable to storm surge. The following pages contain enlarged maps of the six incorporated areas showing the areas within each jurisdiction that are at risk to flooding.

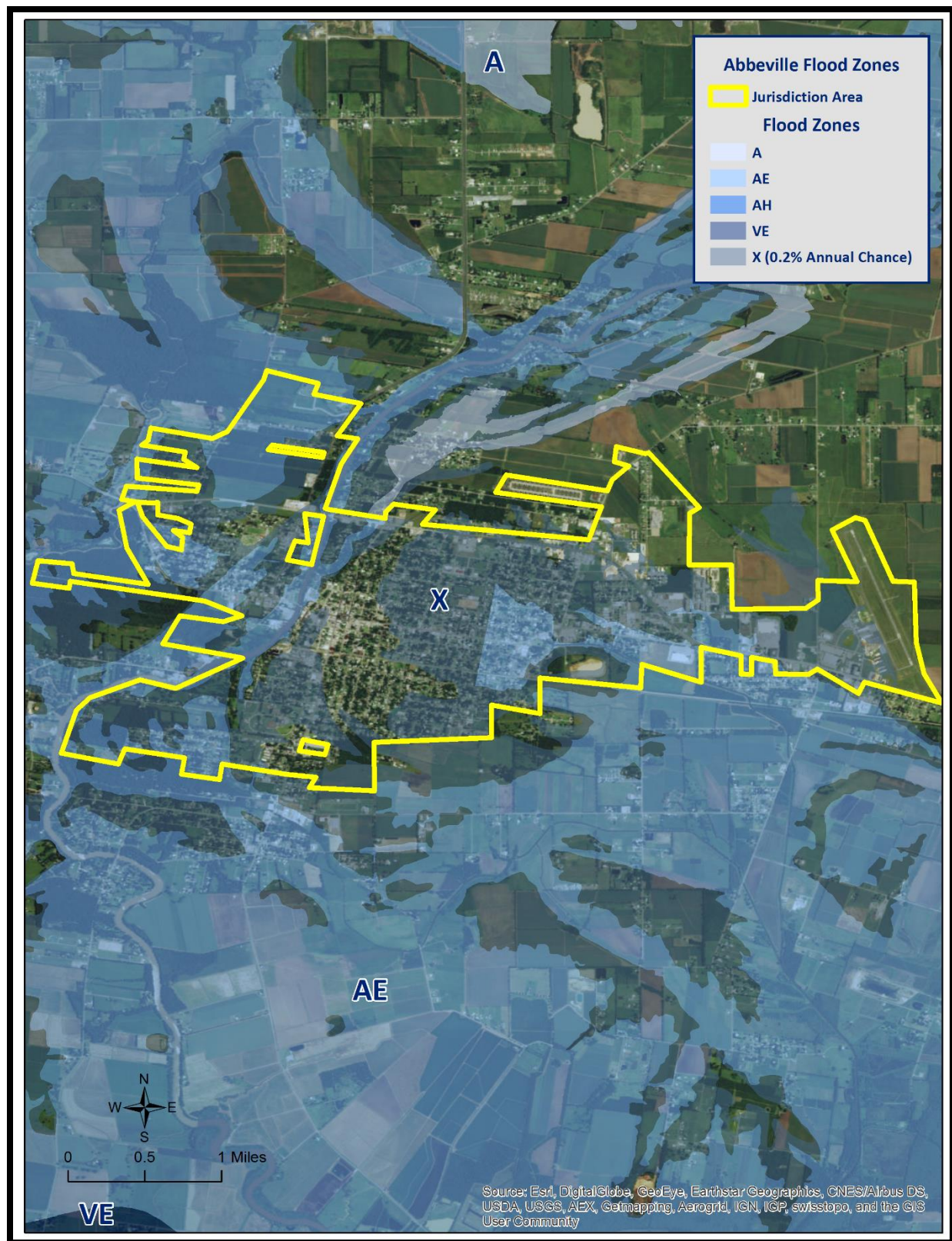


Figure 2-18: Abbeville Areas within the Flood Zones.

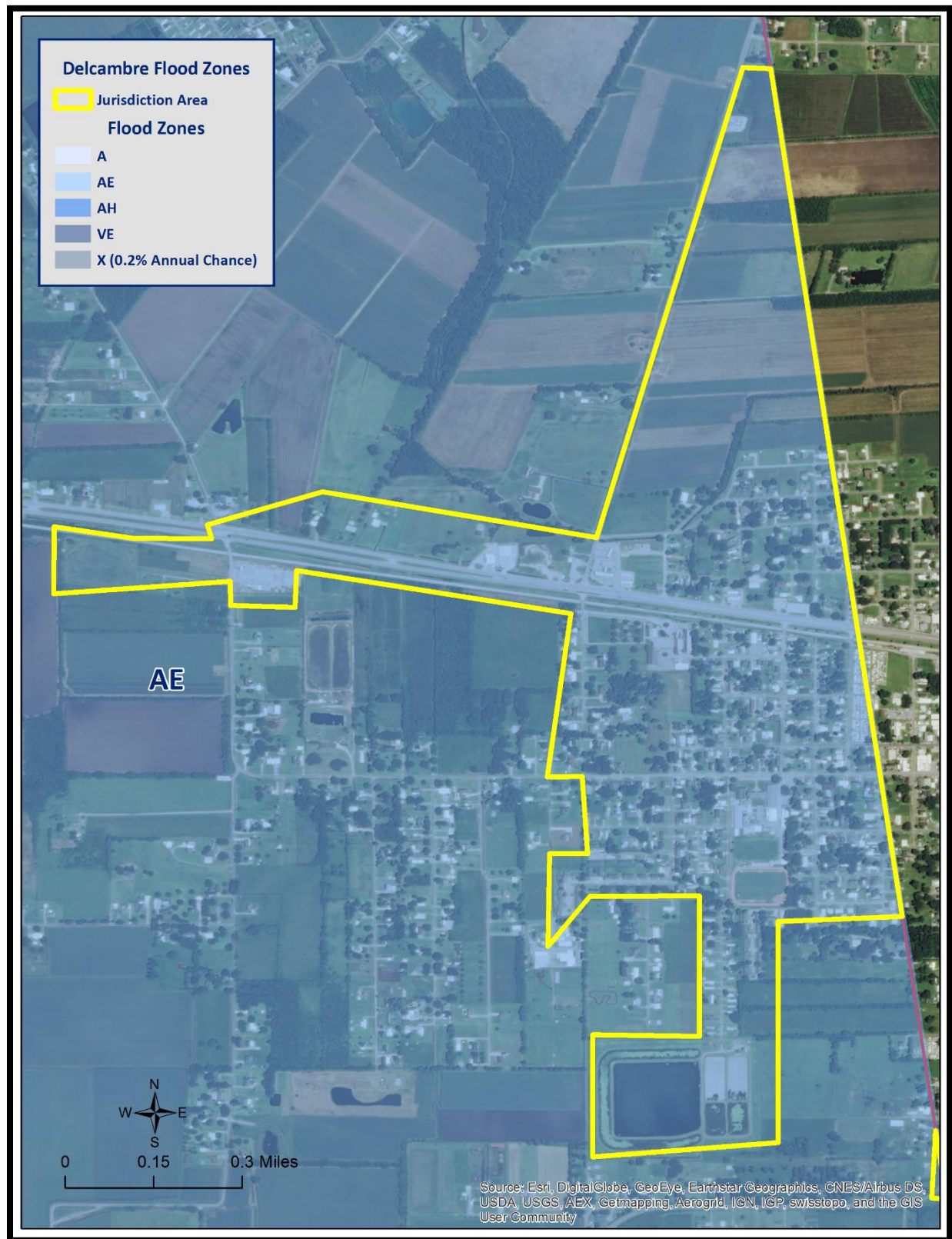


Figure 2-19: Delcambre Areas within the Flood Zones.

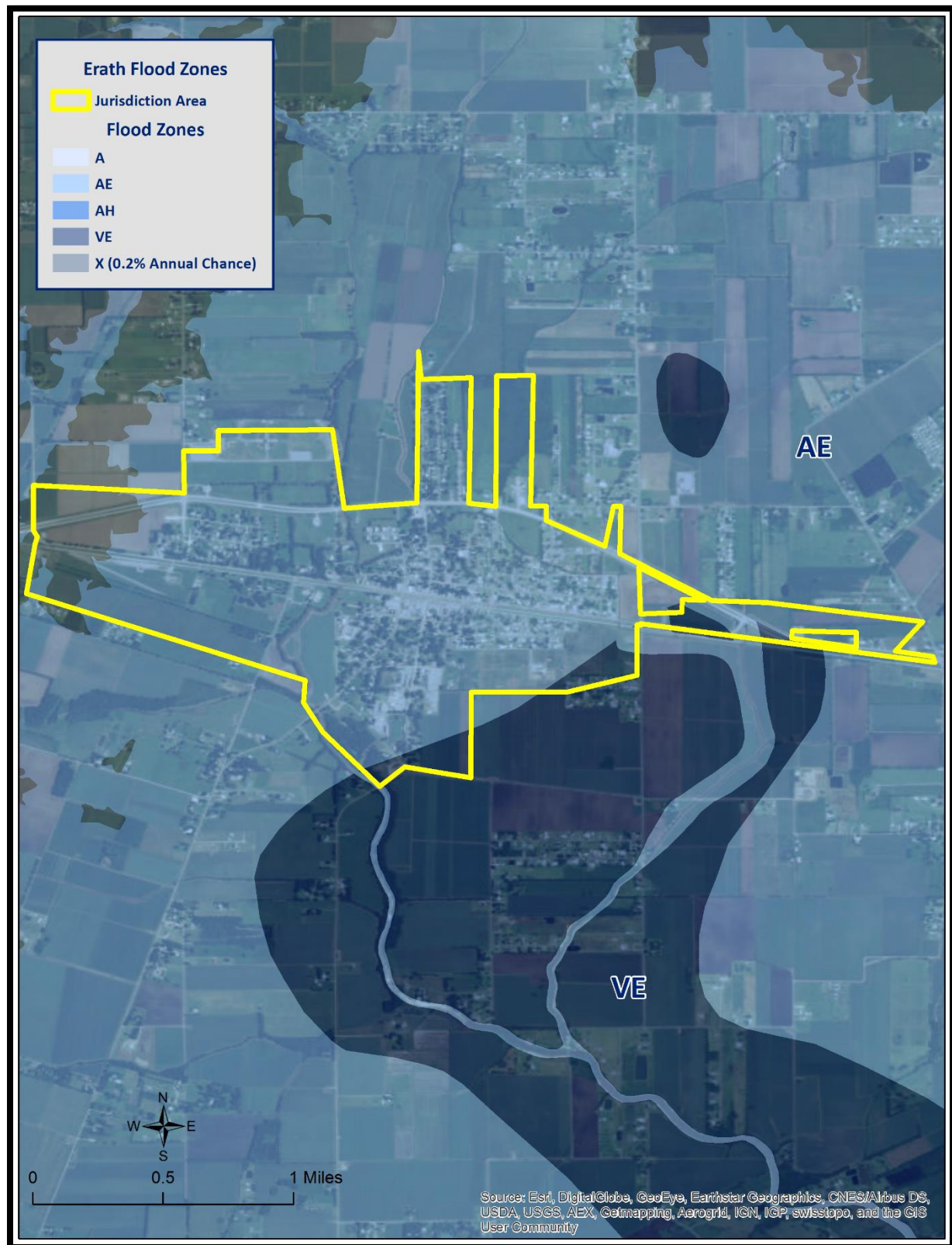


Figure 2-20: Erath Areas within the Flood Zones.

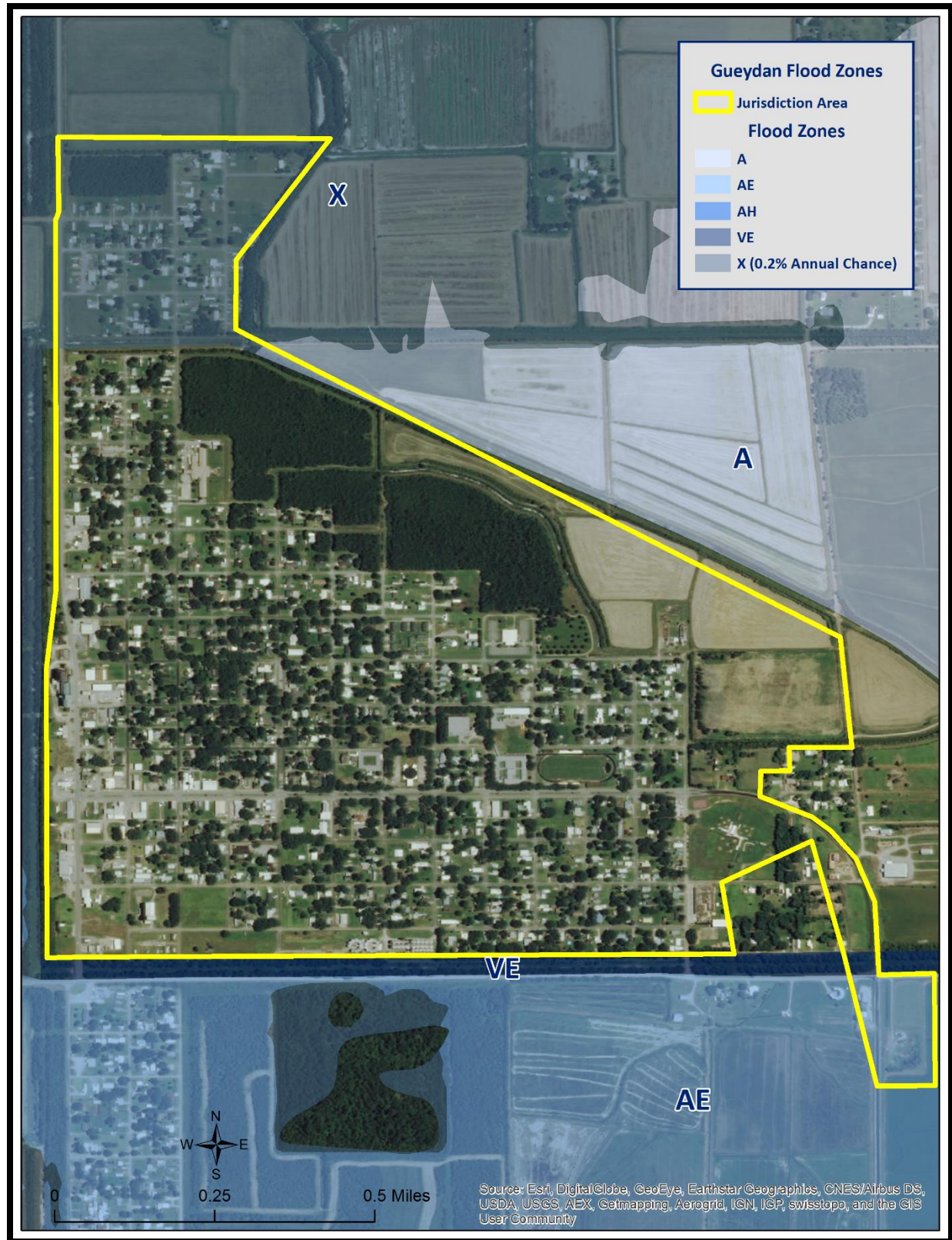


Figure 2-21: Gueydan Areas within the Flood Zones.

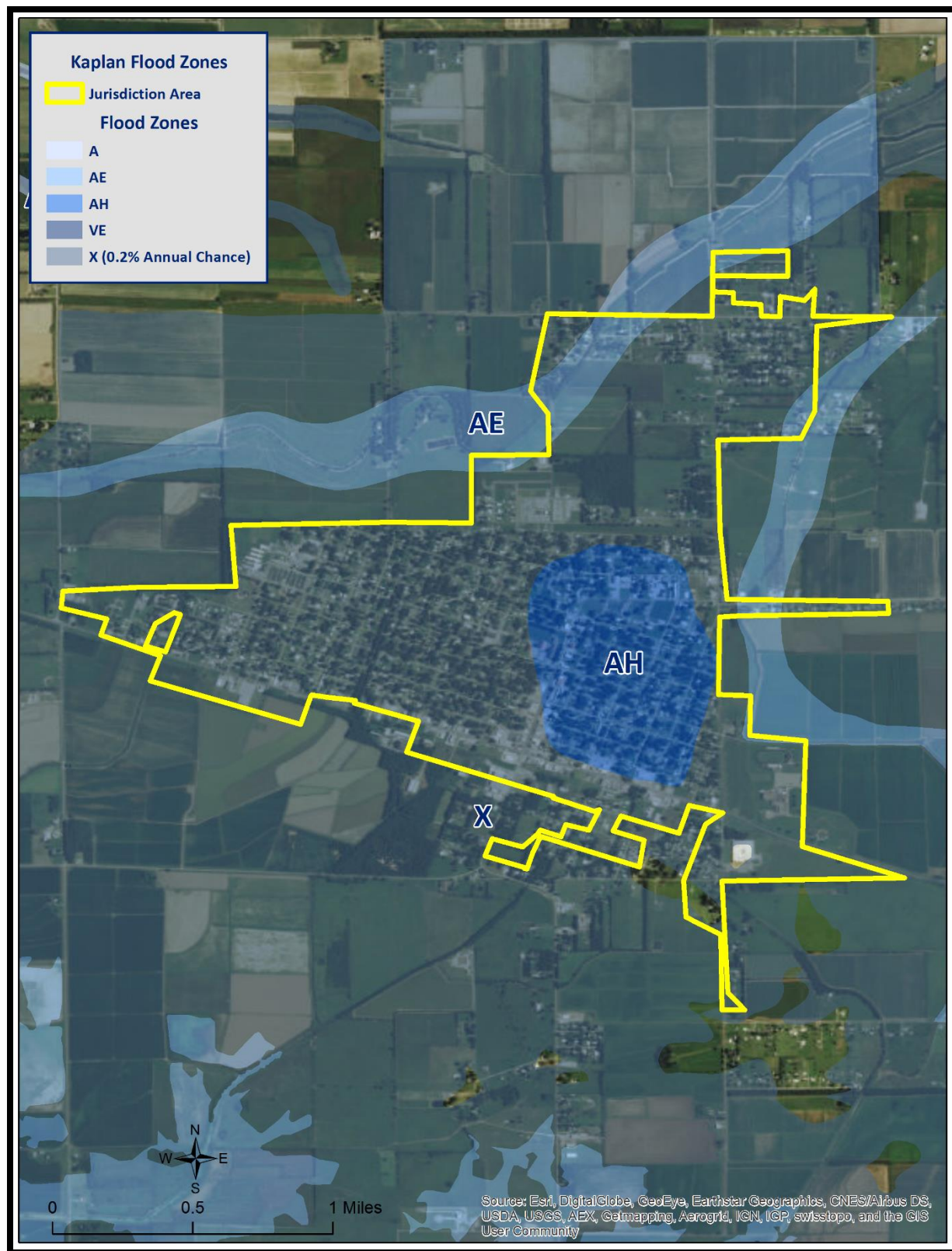


Figure 2-22: Kaplan Areas within the Flood Zones.

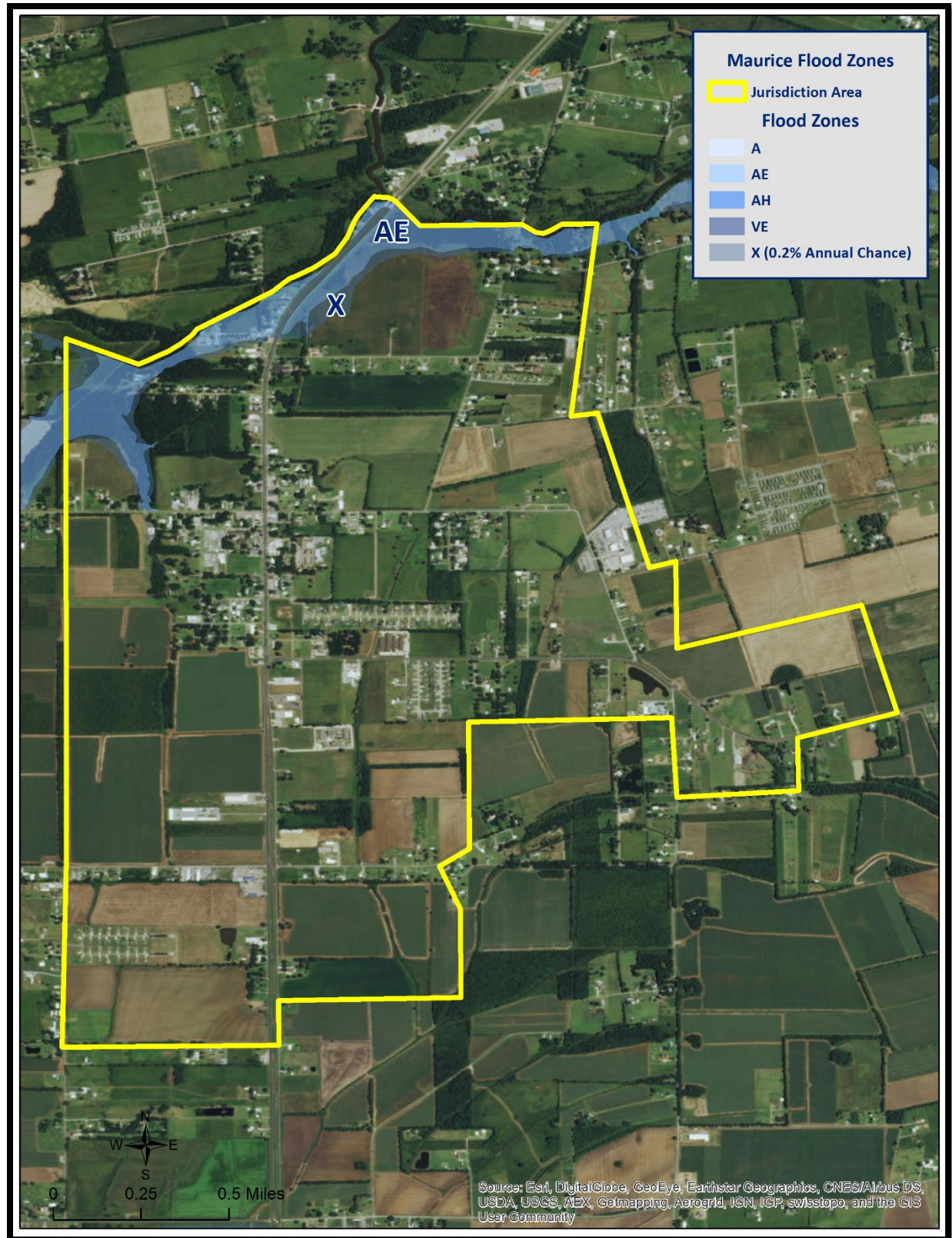


Figure 2-23: Maurice Areas within the Flood Zones.

Previous Occurrences and Extents

Historically, there have been 23 flood events that have created significant flooding in Vermilion parish between 1989 and 2014. Below is a brief synopsis of the 23 flooding events over the last 25 years, including each flooding event that has occurred since the parish's last planning update.

Table 2-20: Historical Floods in Vermilion Parish with Locations from 1989 - 2014.

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
4/26/1997	Nearly ten inches of rain fell in a two day period, flooding Delcambre. Several homes and businesses had water enter, while six to eight streets were closed due to flooding.	Flood	\$10,000	Delcambre
6/17/1997	Between four and six inches of rain fell across northern Vermilion Parish. Minor street flooding occurred in Delcambre and Erath	Flood	\$5,000	Delcambre Erath
1/5/1998	Several streets in Abbeville had two feet of water covering them. This was a result of six to nine inches of rain falling in a six hour period during the early morning hours.	Flash Flood	\$20,000	Abbeville
1/6/1998	Between four and six inches of rain fell across northwestern sections of Vermilion Parish, resulting in serious street flooding in Kaplan.	Flash Flood	\$20,000	Kaplan

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
1/12/1998	The combination of two inches of rain across northern Vermilion Parish and runoff from heavy rain north of the parish resulted in drainage canals overflowing its banks around Maurice. Secondary roads, yards, and farm fields were flooded.	Flash Flood	\$20,000	Maurice
3/11/1999	Over eight inches of rain fell in a few hours, resulting in severe flooding across Abbeville. More than 50 homes and businesses reported water enter them in Abbeville, Erath, and Kaplan. The water rose as much as two feet in 33 of these homes. Several roads were flooded, including LA 14 in Grosse Isle, LA 82 south of Abbeville, the intersection of 696 and 343 in Meaux, LA 693 near Perry, and dozens of secondary roads and city streets.	Flash Flood	\$100,000	Abbeville Erath Kaplan
6/6/2001	Up to ten inches of rain fell in less than three hours, resulting in major flooding the Erath area. Over 500 homes were reported flooded, and many roads remained under water for over 16 hours.	Flash Flood	\$3,000,000	Erath
4/8/2002	Three inches of rain fell in one hour, resulting in significant street flooding across Iberia, Lafayette, and Vermilion parishes. Several homes had water enter them.	Flash Flood	\$25,000	Vermilion Parish (Unincorporated)

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
10/3/2002	Heavy rains associated with Hurricane Lili caused numerous roads to flood across Vermilion Parish, especially in the Kaplan area where water entered a few homes.	Flash Flood	\$10,000	Vermilion Parish (Unincorporated)
6/24/2004	Between 2 and 5 inches of rain fell across Acadiana, resulting in numerous street closures. Many people protected their homes with sandbags.	Flood	\$0	Vermilion Parish (Unincorporated)
6/25/2004	Widespread rains of 2 to 5 inches of rain caused mainly urban and agricultural flooding across Acadiana.	Flood	\$0	Vermilion Parish (Unincorporated)
12/30/2006	Residents around Abbeville reported water in their homes and businesses.	Flash Flood	\$50,000	Abbeville
6/4/2007	Numerous roads were under water in the Maurice and Indian Bayou areas including Highway 167 and Highway 699. As much as eight to ten inches of rain had fallen in less than six hours.	Flash Flood	\$5,000	Maurice
6/4/2007	Over 50 homes were flooded and numerous highways were under water after up to 12 inches of rain had fallen. The heaviest hit area was Victoria Acres subdivision.	Flash Flood	\$250,000	Maurice

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
10/22/2009	Abbeville Meridional newspaper reported widespread street flooding across the city of Abbeville. Numerous streets were underwater across the city, including Prairie Street, and some roads were closed due to the flooding, including Lafayette Street. Water completely surrounded several homes along Lafayette Street.	Flash Flood	\$10,000	Abbeville
6/3/2010	Freshwater Canal Locks NOS Tide Gauge measured a sharp water level rise from 3.41 feet MLLW at 12:12Z to 5.87 feet MLLW at 12:54Z. The water level then fell to 2.24 feet MLLW at 13:18Z.	Coastal Flood	\$0	Vermilion Parish (Unincorporated)

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
11/1/2010	Abbeville Police Department and Abbeville Meridional Newspaper reported widespread flash flooding in and around Abbeville. Two homes on Graceland Avenue in Abbeville were flooded, while the parking lot of an automobile dealership on Louisiana Highway 14 Bypass had its parking lot completely underwater. Numerous vehicles stalled in the floodwaters and drove off roadways into flooded ditches. Many roadways were underwater throughout the city, including Rodeo Road, John Hardy Drive, Charity Street, Lyman Street, Sylvester Street, and Alcide Circle. Radar estimated 6.5 inches of rain fell in an approximately three-hour period.	Flash Flood	\$50,000	Abbeville Meaux
4/27/2011	Public reported high tides caused minor coastal flooding in parts of Delcambre. Some homes were surrounded by flood waters.	Coastal Flood	\$2,000	Delcambre

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
3/20/2012	Strong persistent south winds pushed water into low coastal areas. The water reached the highest points during the late afternoon at high tide and again when the line of storms passed. Areas near bayous in portions of Vermilion Parish flooded including some yards, roadways, baseball fields, and parking lots. Water also approached some homes.	Coastal Flood	\$0	Vermilion Parish (Unincorporated)
1/10/2013	Flood waters from rainfall that fell mainly during the 9th and 10th slowly drained across the Mermentau and Vermilion Basins. Major flooding was recorded on the Mermentau River at Mermentau in Acadia Parish upstream of NW Vermilion Parish and flooding was also noted at Perry and the Broussard Bridge. Flood waters receded along the southern portions of the Vermilion by the 17th, however flood waters did not drop below flood stage along the Mermentau until the 27th. 104 structures flooded during the event mainly near the Mermentau River.	Flood	\$27,800,000	Vermilion Parish (Unincorporated)
5/30/2014	Heavy rain across Acadiana during the 28th and 29th moved down the local rivers and bayous. By the 30th flooding along Bayou Que De Tortue near the town of Indian Bayou forced a few residents to be evacuated from their homes into the afternoon of the 31st.	Flood	\$0	Vermilion Parish (Unincorporated)

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
7/18/2014	Rain began during the 17th into the early morning of the 18th with 2 to 5 inches falling as a cold front approached Vermilion Parish. An additional 2 to 5 inches fell during the 18th leading to the flooding of roadways across portions of the parish by afternoon.	Flash Flood	\$0	West Erath
9/12/2014	Heavy rain fell around Abbeville with a quick 3 to 5 inches producing flooding. Water was reported to be 18" deep along sections of Highway 14 in the western side of town.	Flash Flood	\$0	Abbeville

There have not been any significant flooding events within the Town of Maurice, Town of Gueydan, or Town of Kaplan since the last plan update in 2010. Based on previous flood events, the worst-case scenarios are based on several different types of flooding events. Storm water excesses affect primarily the low lying areas of the parish and flood depths of up to three feet can be expected in the southern and western unincorporated areas of the parish. The southern unincorporated areas of Vermilion parish as well as the towns of Delcambre and Erath are susceptible to storm surge flooding and based on historical records the worst case scenario would be flooding levels of approximately fifteen feet. All six incorporated areas and low lying areas in the parish could expect to have flooding of one to five feet for worse case scenarios involving backwater and riverine flooding.

Frequency / Probability

While other parts of this plan, along with the State's Hazard Mitigation Plan have relied on the SHELUS database to provides the annual probability, due to Vermilion parish having multiple jurisdictions, it was necessary to assess the historical data found in the National Climatic Data Center's for Vermilion parish and its jurisdictions to properly determine probability for future flood events. The table below shows the probability and return frequency for each jurisdiction.

Table 2-21: Flood Annual probabilities for Vermilion Parish.

Jurisdiction	Annual Probability	Return Frequency
Vermilion Parish	100%	1 – 2 Per Year
Vermilion Parish (Unincorporated)	50%	2 Years
Abbeville	33%	3 Years
Delcambre	11%	9 - 10 Years
Erath	22%	4 - 5 Years
Gueydan	6%	18 years
Kaplan	11%	9 - 10 Years
Maurice	17%	6 Years

Based on the State's Hazard Mitigation Plan, the overall probability for the entire Vermilion Parish Planning area is 92% with 23 events taking place over a 25 year period. Based on the amount of significant flood events that have taken place throughout the parish, the Vermilion Parish Planning area can anticipate having a significant flooding event every one to two years.

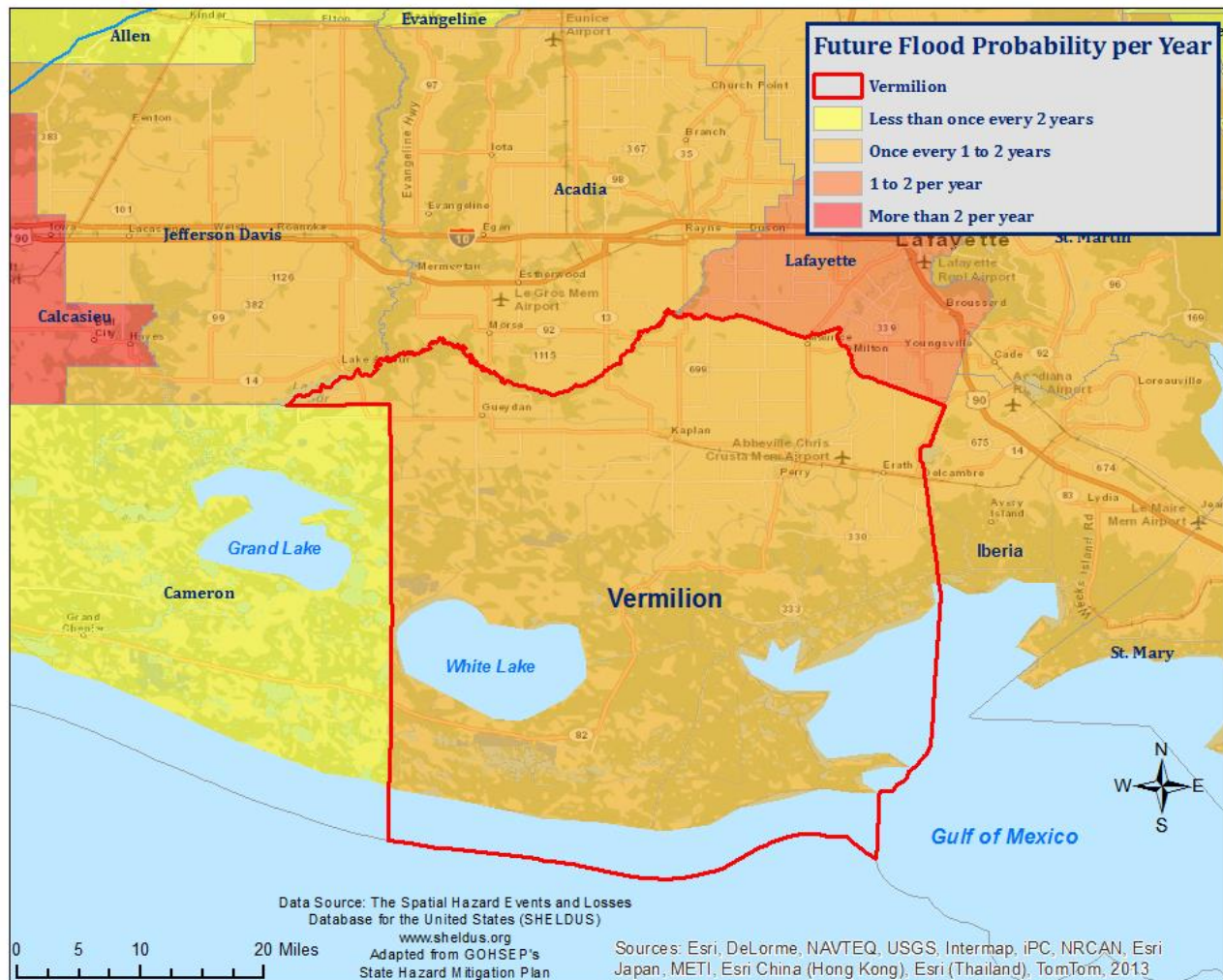


Figure 2-24: Flood Probability for Vermilion Parish.

Estimated Potential Losses

Using Hazus-MH Flood Model the 100 year flood scenario, along with the Parish DFIRM, was analyzed to determine losses from this worst-case scenario. Figure 2-22 shows the total economic losses that would result from this occurrence.

Table 2-22: Estimated Losses in Vermilion Parish from a 100 year Flood Event.

Jurisdiction	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Flood Event
Vermilion Parish (Unincorporated)	\$1,620,262,000
Abbeville	\$150,513,000
Delcambre	\$45,103,000
Erath	\$180,205,000
Gueydan	\$3,955,000
Kaplan	\$50,238,000
Maurice	\$365,000
Total for the Parish	\$2,050,641,000

The Hazus-MH Flood model also provides a breakdown by jurisdiction for seven primary sectors (Hazard occupancy) throughout the parish. The losses for each jurisdiction by sector are listed in the tables below.

*Table 2-23: Estimated 100 year Flood Losses for Unincorporated Vermilion Parish by Sector.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Vermilion Parish (Unincorporated Areas)	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$12,544,000
Commercial	\$179,350,000
Government	\$4,507,000
Industrial	\$86,023,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$16,437,000
Residential	\$1,312,950,000
Schools	\$8,451,000
Totals	\$1,620,262,000

*Table 2-24: Estimated 100 year Flood Losses for Abbeville by Sector.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Abbeville	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$1,169,000
Commercial	\$73,572,000
Government	\$497,000
Industrial	\$5,039,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,557,000
Residential	\$65,639,000
Schools	\$3,040,000
Totals	\$150,513,000

*Table 2-25: Estimated 100 year Flood Losses for Delcambre by Sector.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Delcambre	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$7,438,000
Government	\$50,000
Industrial	\$293,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$344,000
Residential	\$33,830,000
Schools	\$3,148,000
Totals	\$45,103,000

*Table 2-26: Estimated 100 year Flood Losses for Erath by Sector.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Erath	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$727,000
Commercial	\$30,435,000
Government	\$302,000
Industrial	\$14,265,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$3,398,000
Residential	\$114,402,000
Schools	\$16,676,000
Totals	\$180,205,000

*Table 2-27: Estimated 100 year Flood Losses for Gueydan by Sector.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Gueydan	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$128,000
Commercial	\$393,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$362,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$3,072,000
Schools	\$0
Totals	\$3,955,000

*Table 2-28: Estimated 100 year Flood Losses for Kaplan by Sector.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Kaplan	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$9,000
Commercial	\$8,978,000
Government	\$198,000
Industrial	\$735,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$2,312,000
Residential	\$37,138,000
Schools	\$868,000
Totals	\$50,238,000

*Table 2-29: Estimated 100 year Flood Losses for Maurice by Sector.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Maurice	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$22,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$343,000
Schools	\$0
Totals	\$365,000

Threat to People

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

*Table 2-30: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100 year Flood Event.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Number of People Exposed to Flood Hazards			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Parish (Unincorporated)	34,800	28,523	82%
Abbeville	12,257	4,125	34%
Delcambre	1,866	1,006	54%
Erath	2,114	2,114	100%
Gueydan	1,398	156	11%
Kaplan	4,600	1,893	41%
Maurice	964	212	22%
Total	57,999	38,029	66%

The HAZUS-MH flood model was also extrapolated to provide an overview of vulnerable populations throughout the jurisdictions in the tables below:

Table 2-31: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100 year Flood Event in Unincorporated Vermilion Parish.

(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Vermilion Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	28,523	82%
Persons Under 5 years	1,940	6.80%
Persons Under 18 years	7,502	26.30%
Persons 65 Years and Over	3,879	13.60%
White	22,419	78.60%
Minority	6,104	21.40%

Table 2-32: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100 year Flood Event in Abbeville.

(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Abbeville		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	4,125	34%
Persons Under 5 years	357	8.66%
Persons Under 18 years	828	20.08%
Persons 65 Years and Over	601	14.57%
White	2,064	50.03%
Minority	2,061	49.97%

Table 2-33: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100 year Flood Event in Delcambre.

(Source: HAZUS-MH)

Delcambre		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,006	54%
Persons Under 5 years	78	7.72%
Persons Under 18 years	203	20.15%
Persons 65 Years and Over	131	13.02%
White	805	80.01%
Minority	201	19.99%

*Table 2-34: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100 year Flood Event in Erath.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Erath		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	2,114	100%
Persons Under 5 years	141	6.67%
Persons Under 18 years	413	19.54%
Persons 65 Years and Over	326	15.42%
White	1,868	88.36%
Minority	246	11.64%

*Table 2-35: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100 year Flood Event in Gueydan.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Gueydan		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	156	11%
Persons Under 5 years	9	5.72%
Persons Under 18 years	28	17.67%
Persons 65 Years and Over	30	19.10%
White	133	85.55%
Minority	23	14.45%

*Table 2-36: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100 year Flood Event in Kaplan.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Kaplan		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,893	41%
Persons Under 5 years	131	6.91%
Persons Under 18 years	319	16.87%
Persons 65 Years and Over	334	17.65%
White	1,561	82.46%
Minority	332	17.54%

*Table 2-37: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100 year Flood Event in Maurice.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Maurice		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	212	22%
Persons Under 5 years	20	9.44%
Persons Under 18 years	35	16.60%
Persons 65 Years and Over	29	13.49%
White	169	79.88%
Minority	43	20.12%

Vulnerability

See Appendix C-1 to C-5 for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to flooding due to proximity within the 100 year flood plain.

Sinkholes

Sinkholes are areas of ground—varying in size from a few square feet to hundreds of acres, and reaching in depth from one to more than 100 feet—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. When 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 top soil above dissolving bedrock does not sink, but forms a bridge over the soil that is sinking beneath it. As Figure 2 demonstrates, underground soil continues to fill the bedrock fissures, until finally the soil bridge collapses and fills the void beneath it.

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

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

Location

Currently, there are three identifiable salt dome locations in Vermilion Parish. In addition, there are three salt domes in which its two mile buffer extends into Vermilion Parish. Figure 2-25 displays the locations of these salt domes with their relative location to the nearest jurisdiction. As depicted in Figure 2-25, the sink holes are dispersed throughout Vermilion Parish. Two of the sinkholes are located off the shores of Vermilion Parish and are completely discounted. While the majority of sink holes are located in unincorporated areas of the parish, the Jefferson Island salt dome partially encloses the City of Delcambre within its two mile buffer zone.

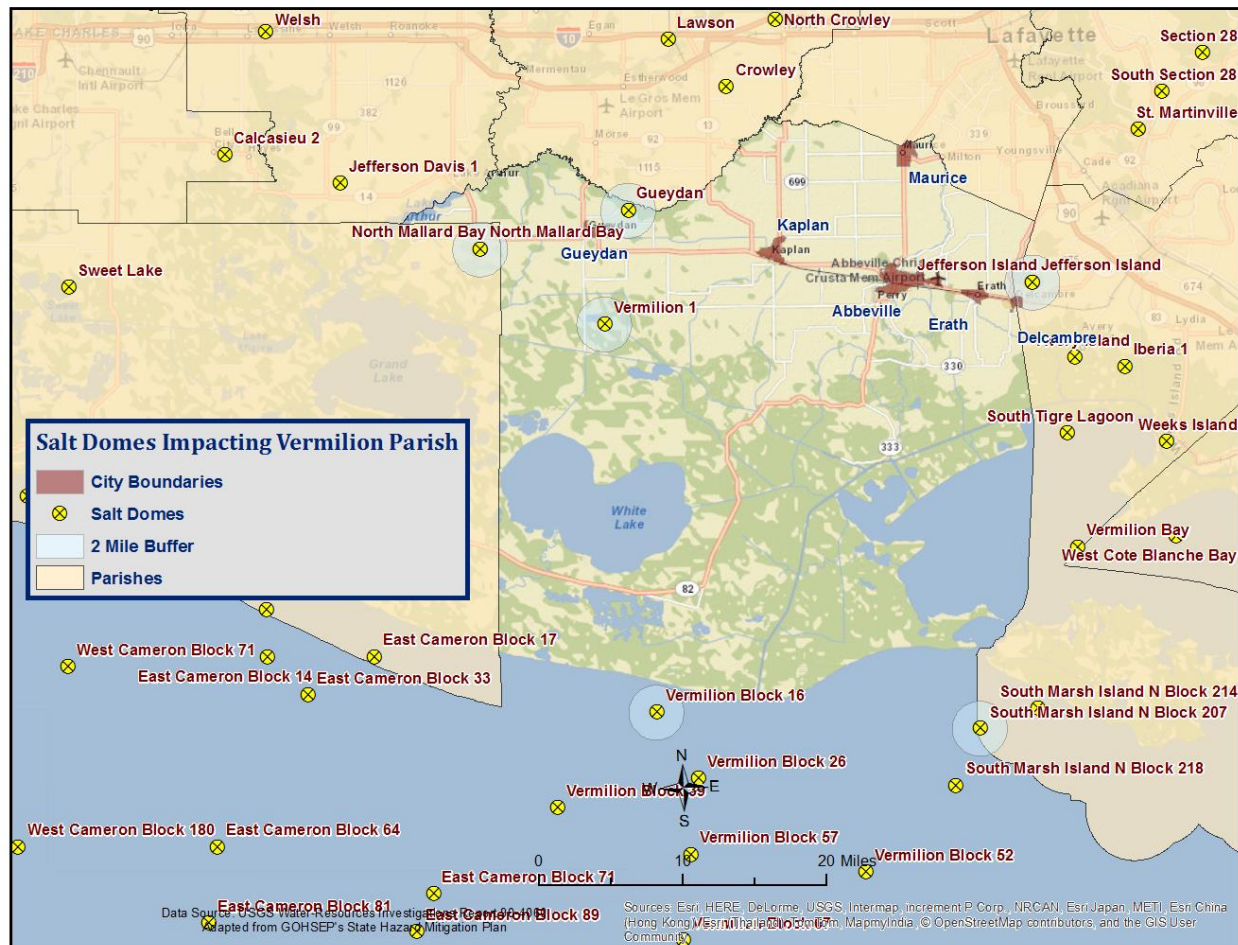


Figure 2-25: Salt Dome Locations in Vermilion Parish Relative to Jurisdictions.

Previous Occurrences / Extent

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

Estimated Potential Losses

Each of the four salt domes that influence Vermilion parish were analyzed to determine the number of people and houses that are potentially susceptible to losses from a sink hole materializing from one of the salt domes. The following tables are based on conducting a 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 were located within two miles of each salt dome. The average value of a home in Iberia parish is \$101,200 according to the Census. This value was used to determine the potential estimated losses for residential structures. Critical facilities were also analyzed to determine if they fell within the \$2 mile buffer of the salt dome. Average value for occupancy group from HAZUS was used to estimate a total loss for any facilities that were within two miles of the salt dome.

The salt dome that poses the greatest risk to Vermilion parish is the Jefferson Salt Dome which has a buffer that extends into the City of Delcambre. The Jefferson Island Salt Dome is also a cavern that was actually punctured during a 1980 sinkhole formation in neighboring Iberia Parish. The Jefferson Island Salt Dome contained a total of 936 homes and 2,247 people within its 2 mile buffer.

*Table 2-38: Estimated Potential Losses from a Sinkhole formation.
(Source: Vermilion Parish Assessor Data)*

Name	Number of Homes	Estimated Residential Losses	Critical Facilities	Estimated Critical Facilities Losses	Number of People
Gueydan Salt Dome	86	\$10,406,000	0	\$0	159
Jefferson Island Salt Dome	936	\$113,256,000	0	\$0	2,247
North Mallard Bay Salt Dome	41	\$4,961,000	0	\$0	41
Vermilion 1 Salt Dome	8	\$968,000	0	\$0	16

Due to isolated locations of the sink holes there is little to no risk to people with the exception being the residents within two miles of the Jefferson Island Salt Dome. The Gueydan, North Mallard Bay and Vermilion Salt Domes also pose some risk but not nearly to the same degree as the Jefferson Island Salt Dome.

Vulnerability

There are no parish or municipality buildings that are susceptible to sinkholes due to proximity within two miles of a salt dome.

Tornadoes

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

Since February 1, 2007, the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale has been used to classify tornado intensity. The EF Scale classifies tornadoes based on their damage pattern rather than wind speed; wind speed is then derived and estimated. This contrasts with the Saffir-Simpson scale used for hurricane classification, which is based on measured wind speed. Table 2-37 shows the EF scale in comparison with the old Fujita (F) Scale, which was used prior to February 1, 2007. When discussing past tornadoes, the scale used at the time of the hazard is used. Adjustment between scales can be made using Table 2-74.

Table 2-39: 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

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

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

Structures within the direct path of a tornado vortex are often reduced to rubble. Structures adjacent to the tornado's path are often severely damaged by high winds flowing into the tornado vortex, known as inflow winds. It is here, adjacent to the tornado's path, that the building type and construction techniques are critical to the structure's survival. Although tornadoes strike at random, making all buildings

vulnerable, mobile homes, homes on crawlspaces, and buildings with large spans are more likely to suffer damage.

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

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

Location

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

Previous Occurrences / Extent

Vermilion Parish has not experienced any federally declared disasters due to a tornado alone. SHELATUS reports a total of 24 tornadoes or waterspouts occurring within the boundaries of Vermilion Parish between the years of 1989-2014. The tornadoes experienced in Vermilion Parish have ranged from EF0 to EF2 on the EF scale and ranged from F0 to F3 on the F scale. The worst case scenario Vermilion Parish can expect in the future is an EF2 tornado.

The tornado that caused the most damage to property and resulted in the most injuries was an F3 that occurred on September 10, 1961. The tornado touched down just north of Kaplan and traveled 5.7 miles to the south towards Kaplan causing \$3,894,043 in property damage and 55 injuries.

Table 2-40: Historical tornadoes in Vermilion Parish with locations from 1989-2014.

Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
March 1, 1991	0.5 mile path with a width of 73 yards.	\$8,552	Kaplan	F1
June 25, 1992	0.5 mile path with a width of 30 yards. Damaged roof of a building near Indian Bayou.	\$415	Unincorporated Area of Parish	F1

Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
November 1, 1992	0.5 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Damaged a utility building and part of a school.	\$8,302	Abbeville	F1
May 21, 1997	1 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Damaged 2 barns and several trees. Overturned a semi-truck of sugarcane.	\$21,771	Henry	F0
September 12, 1998	1 mile path with a width of 10 yards. Minor damage to several homes.	\$28,583	Perry	F0
January 2, 1999	2 mile path with a width of 200 yards. Minor roof damage to homes and a convenience store.	\$68,516	Perry	F0
January 2, 1999	1 mile path with a width of 100 yards. Damaged several mobile homes and downed power lines and trees.	\$71,313	Delcambre	F0
March 13, 1999	0.5 mile path with a width of 10 yards. Damaged an airplane sitting in a hangar.	\$139,830	Gueydan	F0
October 13, 2001	0.5 mile path with a width of 10 yards. Damaged several roofs of homes and downed numerous trees.	\$98,654	Abbeville	F1
February 15, 2003	0.5 mile path with a width of 10 yards. Destroyed 4 mobile homes.	\$158,258	Delcambre	F1
September 21, 2006	1 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Downed several utility poles.	\$6,933	Forked Island	F0
September 21, 2006	1 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Damaged the roofs of several mobile homes and portable buildings.	\$16,639	Erath	F0
September 21, 2006	2 mile path with a width of 50 yards. 10 homes and mobile homes were damaged and 1 was completely destroyed.	\$115,091	Delcambre	F1

Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
October 16, 2006	0.25 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Destroyed a carport and pushed a home off its pilings. Damaged several barns.	\$115,554	Gueydan	F0
February 13, 2007	0.46 mile path with a width of 25 yards. A house under construction was destroyed.	\$44,941	West Erath	EF0
September 13, 2007	0.25 mile path with a width of 25 yards. Downed trees and power lines and destroyed a roof of 1 home.	\$28,088	Haire	EF1
May 15, 2008	0.27 mile path with a width of 25 yards. Destroyed 1 barn and downed several trees.	\$38,032	Gueydan	EF0
May 15, 2008	2.26 mile path with a width of 50 yards. Destroyed 1 mobile home and pushed another off its blocks.	\$108,091	Leroy	EF0
May 15, 2008	5.55 mile path with a width of 50 yards. Downed several trees and caused minor damage to several homes.	\$54,045	Cow Island	EF0
December 24, 2009	5.58 mile path with a width of 50 yards. Caused significant damage to several homes and downed numerous trees.	\$1,085,859	Gueydan	EF2
February 18, 2012	1.13 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Downed several trees.	\$2,029	Gueydan	EF0
March 21, 2012	4.16 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Overturned several gravestones and damaged approximately 20 homes.	\$2,527,487	Gueydan	EF2
March 21, 2012	0.9 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Blew the roof off a barn and damaged several outbuildings.	\$77,975	Henry	EF0

Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
March 21, 2012	1.18 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Destroyed a 2 car garage and 1 portable building.	\$83,353	Abbeville	EF1

Since 2009, the year the last update to this hazard mitigation plan was written, Vermilion parish has had four tornado touch downs. The following is a brief synopsis of these events:

February 18, 2012 – EF0 Tornado in Gueydan

A slow moving cold front produced numerous showers and thunderstorms across southwest Louisiana with some of these storms becoming severe enough to produce tornadoes. A tornado that originated in Cameron Parish moved into Vermilion Parish where it downed several trees along Zwan Road before dissipating.

March 21, 2012 – EF2 Tornado in Gueydan

A slow moving cold front produced severe weather including tornadoes throughout southern Louisiana. A tornado touched down south of Gueydan near the Louisiana 91 and Louisiana 3143 intersection where it destroyed a large barn and produced minor roof damage to several homes. Several grave markers were overturned as the tornado traveled towards Gueydan. In Gueydan, the tornado flipped a mobile home and severely damaged two additional mobile homes. At least twenty other homes in Gueydan reported minor roof damage. One injury occurred when a man tried to escape his mobile home after the storm and cut his feet on broken glass.

March 21, 2012 – EF0 Tornado in Henry

The slow moving cold front that occurred on March 21st produced two additional tornadoes. The first touched down west of Henry where it blew the roof off a barn and damaged several outbuildings. Several trees were downed due to the tornado.

March 21, 2012 – EF1 Tornado in Abbeville

The final and third tornado that occurred on March 21st touched down on the east site of Abbeville. The tornado destroyed a two car garage and one portable building. Several trees and power lines were also downed.

Frequency / Probability

Tornadoes are a sporadic occurrence within Vermilion Parish with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 96% based on the records for the past 25 years (1989-2014). Figure 2-26 displays the density of tornado touchdowns in Vermilion Parish and neighboring parishes. Based on the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, the overall probability of a tornado touching down in Vermilion Parish is once every one to two years.

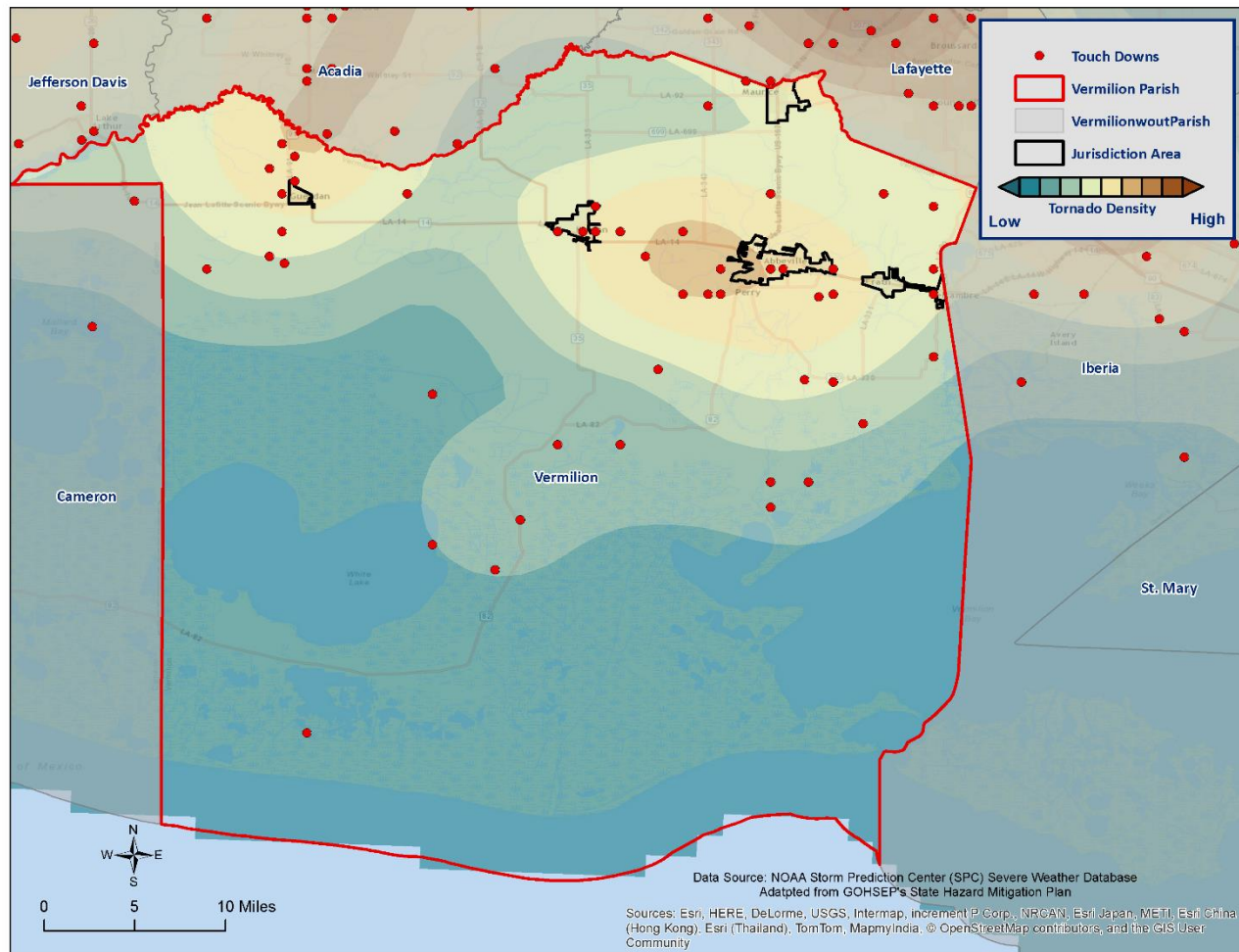


Figure 2-26: Location and density of tornadoes to touchdown in Vermilion Parish.
(Source: NOAA/SPC Severe Weather Database)

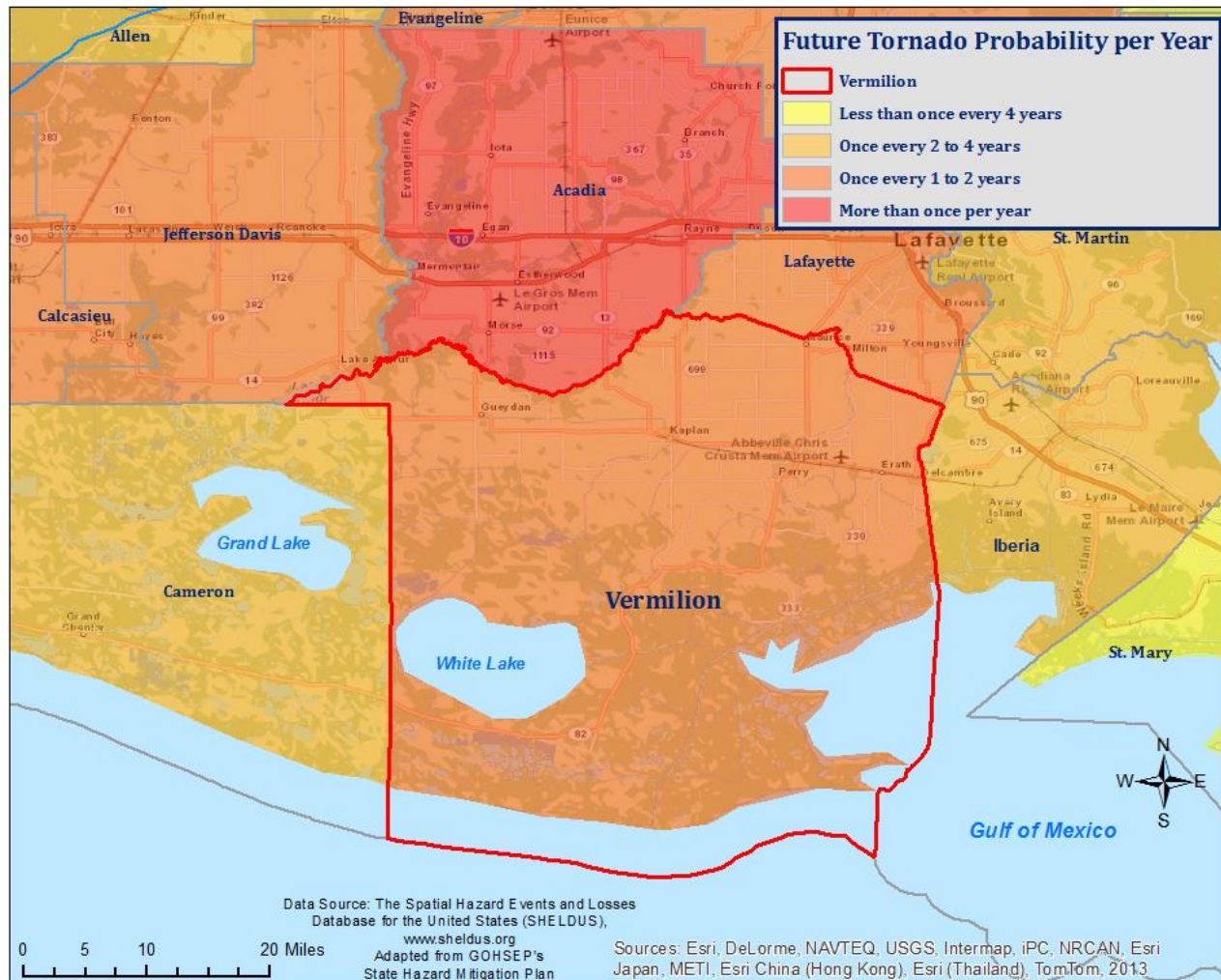


Figure 2-27: Probability of tornado events in Vermilion and adjacent parishes based on data from 1987-2012.

(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan)

Estimated Potential Losses

According to the SHELDUS database, there have been 24 tornadoes that have caused some level of property damage. The total damage from the actual claims for property is \$4,908,315 with an average cost of \$204,513 per tornado strike. When annualizing the total cost over the 25 year record, total annual losses based on tornadoes are estimated to be \$196,333. To provide an estimated annual estimated potential loss per jurisdiction, the 2010 Census population was used to assign the estimated potential losses proportionally across the jurisdictions. Based on the 2010 Census data, Table 2-41 provides an annual estimate of potential losses for Vermilion parish.

Table 2-41: Estimated Annual Losses for Tornadoes in Vermilion Parish.

Unincorporated Vermilion Parish (60% of Population)	Abbeville (21.1% of Population)	Delcambre (3.2% of Population)	Erath (3.6% of Population)	Gueydan (2.4% of Population)	Kaplan (7.9% of Population)	Maurice (1.7% of Population)
\$117,802	\$41,191	\$6,317	\$7,156	\$4,732	\$15,572	\$3,263

Table 2-42 presents an analysis of building exposure that are susceptible to tornadoes by general occupancy type for Vermilion Parish along with the percentage of building stock that are mobile homes.

Table 2-42: Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes in Vermilion Parish.
 (Source: FEMA's Hazus-MH 2.2)

Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes Exposure Types (\$1,000)							
Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural	Religion	Government	Education	Mobile Homes (%)
3,044,085	375,066	82,911	19,322	47,739	14,579	30,959	21.8%

The Parish has suffered through a total of three days in which tornadoes or waterspouts have accounted for three injuries and no fatalities during this 25 year period (Table 2-43). The average injury per event for Vermilion parish is 0.125 per tornado with an average of 0.12 per year for the 25 year period.

Table 2-43: Tornadoes in Vermilion Parish by Magnitude that Caused Injuries or Deaths.

Date	Magnitude	Deaths	Injuries
March 1, 1991	F1	0	1
February 15, 2003	F1	0	1
March 21, 2012	EF2	0	1

In assessing the overall risk to population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish are those residing in manufacturing housing. Approximately 21.8% of all housing in Vermilion parish consists of manufactured housing. Based on location data collected in a previous hazard mitigation project, there are twenty known locations where manufactured housing is concentrated. Those twenty locations have an overall number of manufactured houses ranging from one to 71. The location and density of manufactured houses can be seen in Figure 2-28.

Manufactured housing is more likely to sustain damage from a tornado than any other residential structure. However, this does not influence the risk associated with a tornado event since they strike at random making all structures and population within the planning area equally vulnerable.

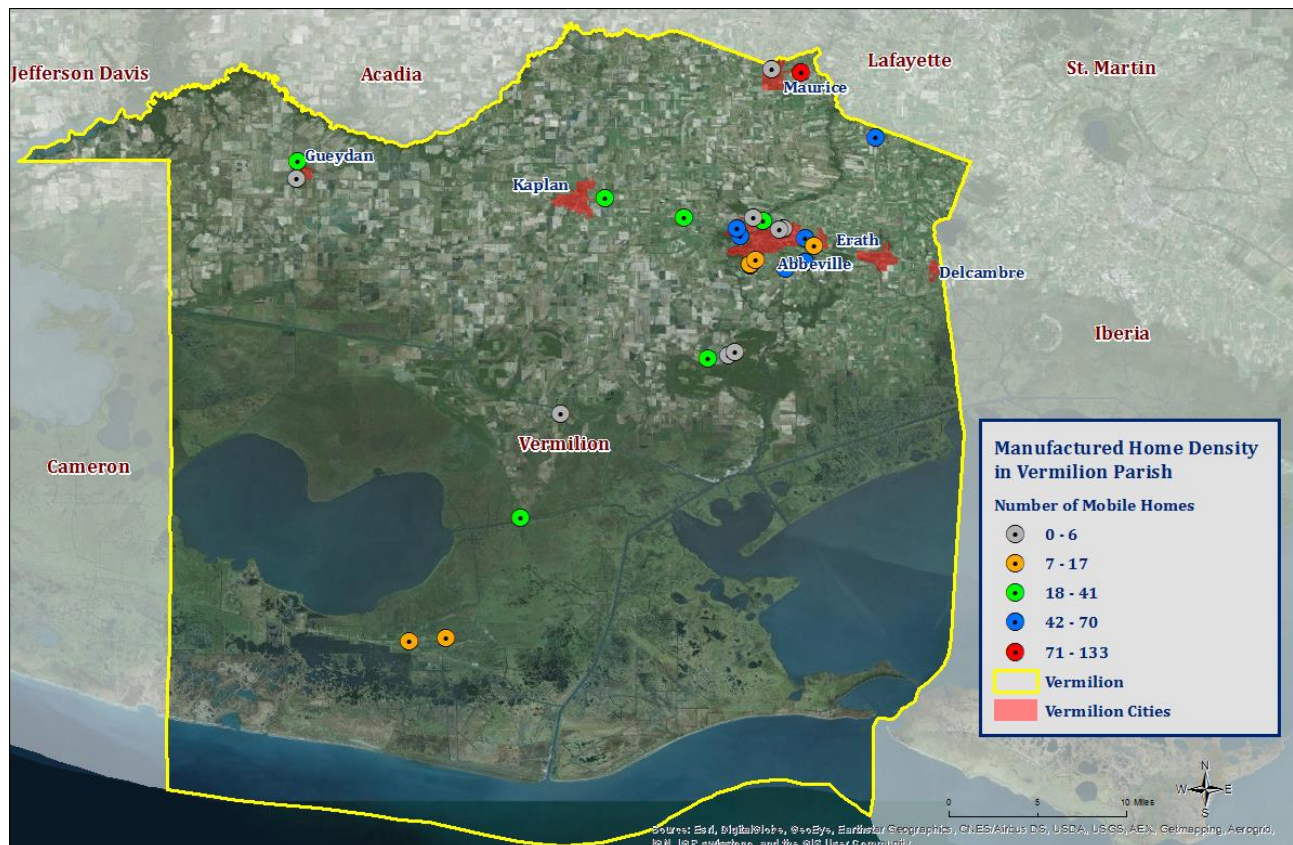


Figure 2-28: Location and approximate number of units in manufactured housing locations throughout Vermilion Parish.

Vulnerability

See Appendix C-1 to C-5 for parish and municipality building exposure to tornado hazards.

Tropical Cyclones

Tropical cyclones are among the worst hazards Louisiana faces. These spinning, low-pressure air masses draw surface air into their centers and attain strength ranging from weak tropical waves to the most intense hurricanes. Usually, these storms begin as clusters of oceanic thunderstorms off the western coast of Africa, moving westward in the trade wind flow. The spinning of these thunderstorm clusters begins because of the formation of low pressure in a perturbation in the westerly motion of the storms associated with differential impacts of the Earth's rotation. The west-moving, counterclockwise-spinning collection of storms-now called a tropical disturbance-may then gather strength as it draws humid air toward its low-pressure center, forming a tropical depression (defined when the maximum sustained surface wind speed is 38 mph or less), then a tropical storm (when the maximum sustained surface wind ranges from 39 mph to 73 mph), and finally a hurricane (when the maximum sustained surface wind speeds exceed 73 mph). Table 2-44 presents the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale, which categorizes tropical cyclones based on sustained winds.

Table 2-44: 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	
Tropical Storm	39-73 mph	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 likely will 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 will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.

4	130-156 mph	13.3-13.7 psi	Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted especially after the soil becomes waterlogged, and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
5	157 mph or higher	<13.7 psi	Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks to months.

Many associated hazards can occur during a hurricane, including heavy rain, 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 (twenty mph) might be expected to drop five inches of rain while a slow-moving (five mph) storm could produce totals of around twenty 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 m in some places that can inflict high numbers 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 in St. Bernard Parish, near Alluvial City.

Property can be damaged by the various forces that accompany a tropical storm. 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 pressures 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). Buildings needing maintenance and mobile homes are most subject to wind damage. High winds mean bigger waves. Extended pounding by waves can demolish any structure not properly designed. The waves also erode sand beaches, roads, and foundations. When foundations are undermined, the building will collapse.

Nine out of ten deaths during hurricanes are caused by storm surge flooding. Falling tree limbs and flying debris caused by high winds have the ability to cause injury or death. Downed trees and damaged

buildings are a potential health hazard due to instability, electrical system damage, broken pipelines, chemical releases, and gas leaks. Sewage and water lines may also be damaged. Salt water and fresh water intrusions from storm surge send animals, such as snakes, into areas occupied by humans.

Location

Hurricanes are the single biggest threat to all of south Louisiana. With any single hurricane having the potential to devastate multiple parishes during a single event, the risk of a tropical cyclone has the probability of impacting anywhere within the planning area for Vermilion parish. As such, all jurisdictions are equally at risk for tropical cyclones.

Previous Occurrences / Extent

The central Gulf of Mexico coastline is among the most hurricane-prone locations in the United States, and hurricanes can affect every part of the state. The SHELDUS database reports a total of eight tropical cyclone events occurring within the boundaries of Vermilion Parish between the years 2002-2014 (Table 2-45). The tropical cyclone events experienced in Vermilion Parish include depressions, storms, and hurricanes.

*Table 2-45: Historical Tropical Cyclone Events in Vermilion Parish from 2002- 2014.
(Source: SHELDUS)*

Date	Name	Storm Type While Impacting Vermilion Parish
September 25, 2002	Isidore	Tropical Storm
October 3, 2002	Lili	Hurricane – Cat 1
September 23, 2005	Rita	Hurricane – Cat 1
August 5, 2008	Edouard	Tropical Storm
September 1, 2008	Gustav	Tropical Storm
September 12, 2008	Ike	Tropical Storm
September 3, 2011	Lee	Tropical Storm
August 28, 2012	Isaac	Tropical Storm

Tropical Storm Allison (2001)

In June 2001, Tropical Storm Allison made landfall in the state of Texas and moved across Louisiana causing extensive flood damage. The storm caused minor problems along coastal sections of southwest Louisiana, but eventually resulted in catastrophic flood losses further inland. Up to thirty inches of rain fell in some areas in the state of Louisiana.

Tropical Storm Allison produced significant precipitation totals in Vermilion Parish. Erath reported over 14 inches of precipitation and every road in the town experienced standing water. Abbeville reported 13.1 inches of precipitation due to Tropical Storm Allison and Kaplan reported 10.02 inches of precipitation.

Hurricane Lili (2002)

Hurricane Lili made landfall on the Louisiana coast on October 3, 2002 with an estimated intensity of 80 knots. Although Lili weakened considerably before making landfall on the central Louisiana coast, it caused significant wind and flood damage in the area. Strong winds toppled trees onto houses and into

roadways, stripped shingles from roofs, and blew out windows. The wind and driving rain flattened sugar cane fields throughout southern Louisiana. A combination of storm surge and rain caused levees to fail in Montegut and Franklin, Louisiana. Lili also temporarily curtailed oil production in the Gulf of Mexico. Vermilion Parish was particularly hard hit by Hurricane Lili with an estimated 3,700 homes and businesses either destroyed or heavily damaged in the parish. The hardest hit areas in the parish were Abbeville and Intracoastal City. Abbeville High School sustained significant roof damage that caused the school to close for several months. A mobile home community just west of Abbeville suffered severe losses due to high winds and precipitation. Intracoastal City and Delcambre experienced wide spread flooding due to storm surge. Twenty buildings owned by a helicopter company in Intracoastal City were destroyed due to flood waters and streets in Delcambre were impassible due to storm surge. A mobile home in Maurice experienced a fire when the electricity was restored. Some rural areas in Vermilion Parish were without power for approximately two weeks. Twenty people were treated for carbon monoxide poisoning in Vermilion Parish due to extensive use of generators.

Hurricane Rita (2005)

While Hurricane Katrina and resulting levee failures captured headlines worldwide, lesser known but just as destructive Hurricane Rita wreaked havoc on southwestern Louisiana less than a month later. The storm made landfall as a Category 3 hurricane but impacted Vermilion Parish as a tropical storm. Across southeast Louisiana, the main affect from Hurricane Rita was the substantial storm surge flooding that occurred in low lying communities across coastal areas of southern Terrebonne, southern Lafourche, and southern Jefferson Parishes where numerous homes and businesses were flooded. Some of the most substantial damage occurred in southern Terrebonne Parish where storm surge of five to seven feet above normal overtopped or breached local drainage levees inundating many small communities. Newspaper accounts indicated approximately 10,000 structures were flooded in Terrebonne Parish. Lafitte and other communities in lower Jefferson Parish also suffered extensive storm surge flooding. Storm surge flooding also occurred in areas adjacent to Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Maurepas with some homes and businesses flooded from Slidell to Mandeville and Madisonville. Approximately 1,500 structures were reported flooded in Livingston Parish near Lake Maurepas. Repaired levees damaged by Hurricane Katrina in late August were overtopped or breached along the Industrial Canal in New Orleans resulting in renewed flooding in adjacent portions of New Orleans and St. Bernard Parish, although the flooding was much more limited in areal coverage than during Hurricane Katrina.

The center of the eastern quadrant of Hurricane Rita traveled over Vermilion Parish on September 24th. The parish experienced wind speeds between seventy and 100 mph. An initial storm surge of approximately twenty feet flooded the southernmost coastal areas of the parish. The parish floodplain south of Abbeville which included Erath and Delcambre experienced a second storm surge of ten to thirteen feet which caused the loss of approximately 10,000 cattle, horses, and other livestock. Prior to the storm, a mandatory evacuation was ordered for all residents south of Highway 14 which resulted in the evacuation of approximately 16,000 residents. Approximately 1,000 of these residents returned before the evacuation order was rescinded. These residents became stranded and required rescue when the second storm surge impacted the area.

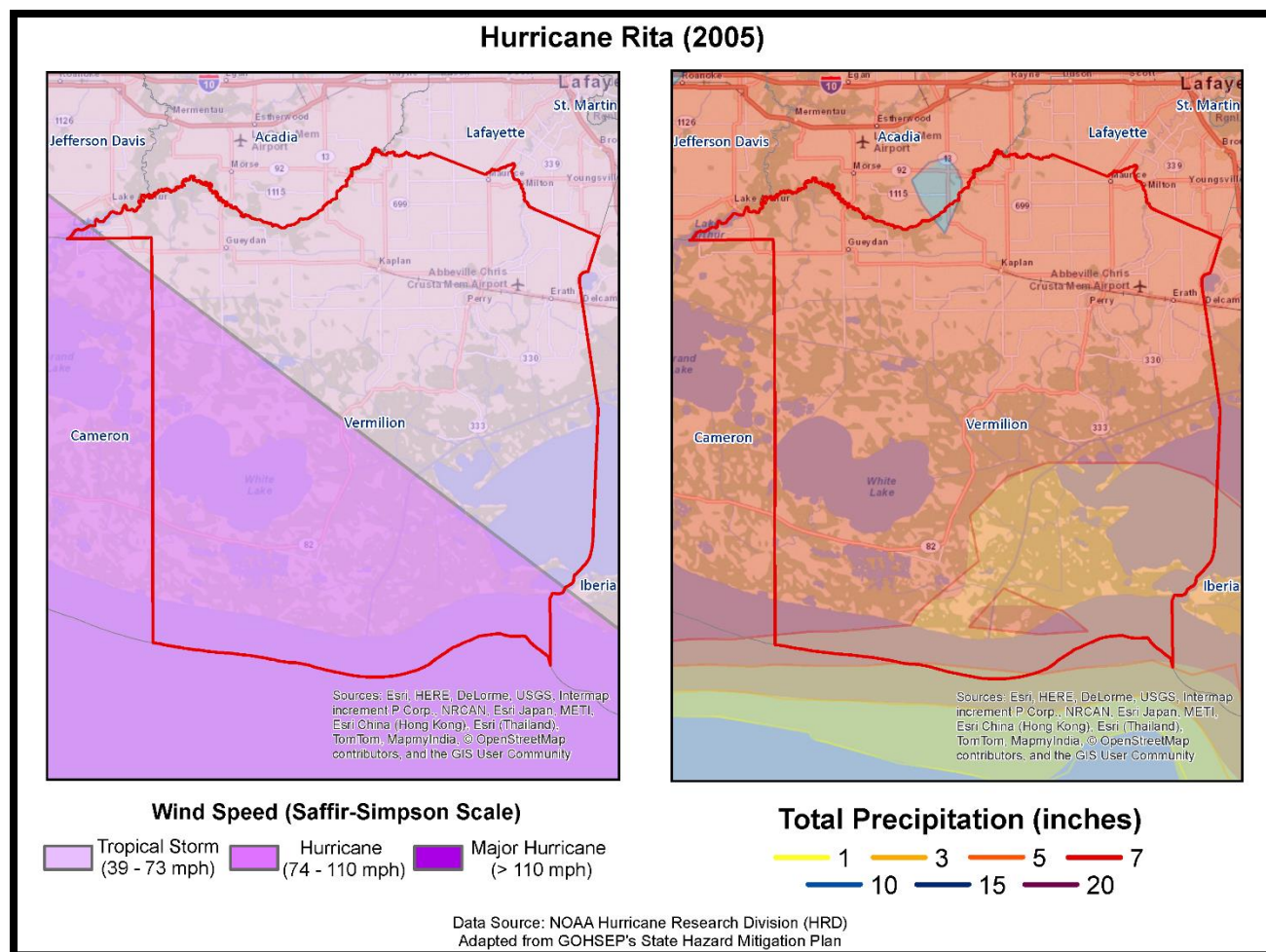


Figure 2-29: Hurricane Rita Impacts on Vermilion Parish

Hurricane Gustav (2008)

Hurricane Gustav emerged into the southeast Gulf of Mexico as a major Category 3 hurricane on August 31st after developing in the Caribbean Sea and moving across western Cuba. Gustav tracked northwestward across the Gulf toward Louisiana and made landfall as a Category 2 hurricane near Cocodrie, Louisiana during the morning of September 1st. Gustav continued to move northwest across south Louisiana and weakened to a Category 1 storm over south central Louisiana later that day. The storm diminished to a tropical depression over northwestern Louisiana on September 2nd.

The highest wind gust recorded was 102 knots or 117 mph at a USGS site at the Houma Navigational Canal and at the Pilot Station East C-MAN at near the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River. The highest sustained wind of 91 mph was recorded at the Pilot's Station East C-MAN site. However, due to the failure of equipment at some observation sites during the storm higher winds may have occurred. The minimum sea level pressure measured was 951.6 millibars at a USGS site at Caillou Lake southwest of Dulac and 954.5 millibars at the LUMCON facility near Dulac. Rainfall varied considerably across southeast Louisiana ranging from around four inches to just over 11 inches.

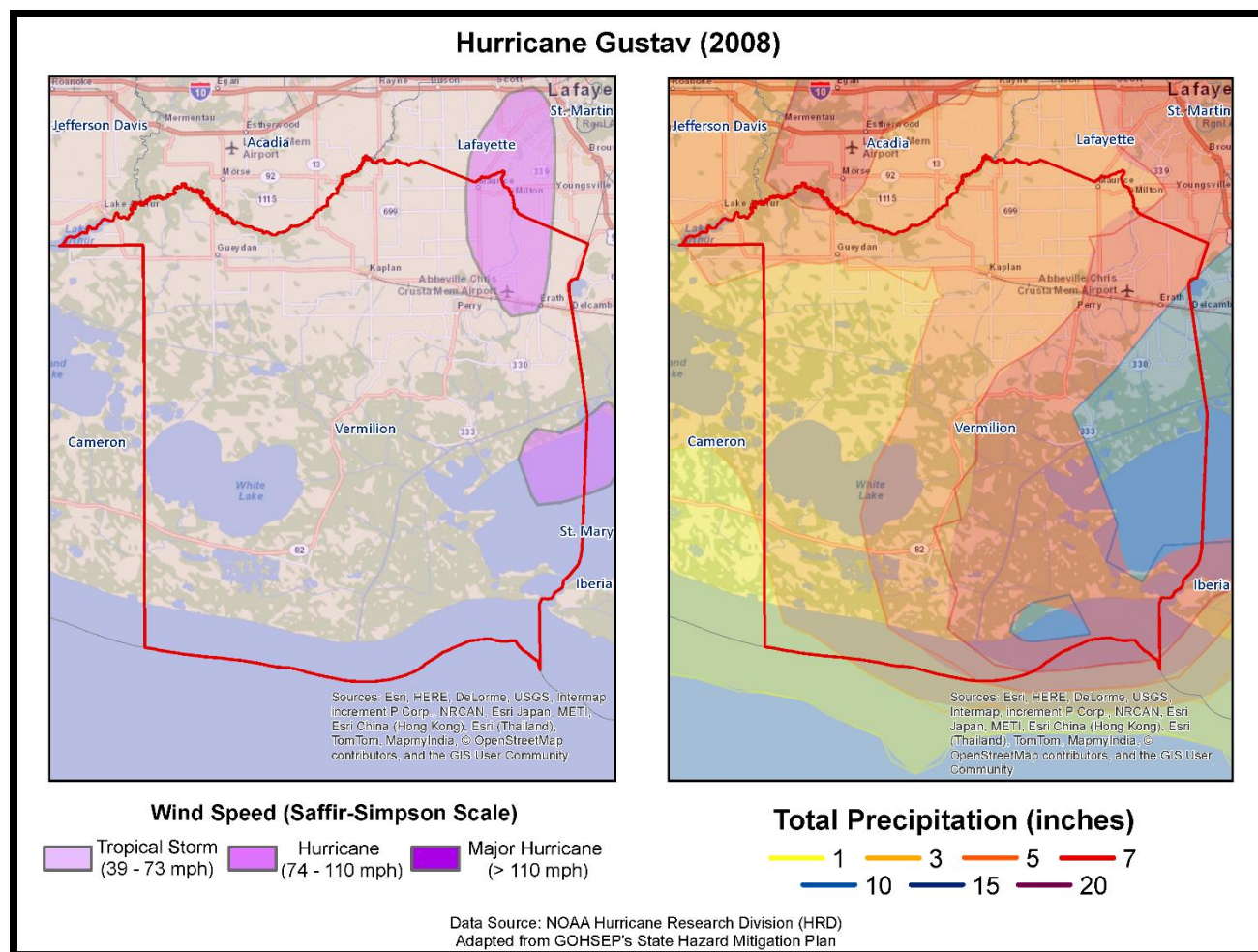


Figure 2-30: Hurricane Gustav Impacts on Vermilion Parish.

Gustav produced widespread wind damage across southeast Louisiana, especially in the area from Houma and Thibodaux through the greater Baton Rouge area including Vermilion Parish. Hurricane force wind gusts occurred across the inland areas through the Baton Rouge area and surrounding parishes. A peak wind gust of 91 mph was recorded at the Baton Rouge (Ryan Field) Airport at 112 PM CST. This was only one mph less than the highest wind gust recorded during Hurricane Betsy in 1965. The electric utility serving most of southeast Louisiana reported 75 to 100 percent of utility customers were without power after the storm from Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes northwest through the Baton Rouge area to southwest Mississippi and central Louisiana. Considerable damage occurred to many houses and structures as large tree limbs and trees were toppled by the hurricane force winds. Preliminary estimates from the American Red Cross indicated that around 13,000 single family dwellings were damaged by the hurricane in southeast Louisiana, and several thousand more apartments and mobile homes. Early estimates from Louisiana Economic Development indicated that Gustav caused at least \$4.5 billion in property damage in Louisiana, including insured and uninsured losses.

Hurricane Gustav caused tropical storm force winds in Vermilion Parish which resulted in downed trees and power lines. Most of the damage caused by Gustav was in the eastern section of the parish. Flash

flooding was experienced in Delcambre, Erath, and Abbeville. A research site in Abbeville recorded wind gusts of 85 mph.

Hurricane Ike (2008)

Hurricane Ike caused tropical storm wind gusts of fifty to sixty mph, resulting in minor wind damage across Acadia Parish. Hurricane Ike caused wind damage, storm surge flooding, and tornadoes across southwest Louisiana. Ike made landfall near Galveston, TX early in the morning on September 13th as a strong Category 2 hurricane. Sustained hurricane force winds were confined to extreme western Cameron Parish. The highest recorded winds in southwest Louisiana were at Lake Charles Regional Airport with sustained winds of 46 kts. (53 mph) and gusts of 67 kts. (77 mph). The lowest pressure reading occurred at Southland Field near Sulphur, LA, with a low of 994.6 mb. Several tornadoes were reported across southwest Louisiana. The most significant one was near Mamou, where a home lost its roof, and another 10-15 homes were damaged. Storm surge was a significant event. Water levels ranged from fourteen feet in western Cameron Parish, to eight feet in St. Mary Parish. This resulted in widespread flooding of the same areas that flooded in Hurricane Rita in 2005. Most of Cameron Parish was under water. Over 3000 homes were flooded. This extended north into Calcasieu Parish, where another 1000 homes flooded in Lake Charles, Westlake, and Sulphur. In Vermilion Parish, at least 1000 homes flooded in Pecan Island, Forked Island, Intracoastal City, and Henry. This extended east into Iberia Parish, where another 1000 homes flooded south of Highway 14 and Highway 90. In St. Mary Parish, some of the worst flooding occurred in Franklin, where a man-made levee failed, flooding over 450 homes. Maximum storm total rainfall ranged from 6 to 8 inches across Cameron, Calcasieu, and Beauregard Parishes. No fatalities were reported in southwest Louisiana. Total property damages, however, were high. Losses are estimated to be almost 420 million dollars across southwest Louisiana. Agricultural losses were over 225 million dollars.

The Louisiana Environmental Action Network conducted damage assessments following both Hurricanes Gustav and Ike. The storm surge flooded agriculture fields, overtopped levee systems, and flooded all coastal communities in southern Iberia and Vermilion Parish. Brackish waters from Vermilion and Weeks Bay was pushed into the fresh water bodies and covered the land surfaces in the lower two-thirds of Iberia and Vermilion parishes. Businesses along the Delcambre Canal were submerged in water and the Town of Delcambre suffered major flooding. The port facilities, homes, and businesses in the low lying coastal areas in Iberia Parish were inundated as waters moved up the port channels. Homes, trailer parks, businesses, and agriculture fields on both the north and south sides of Highway 14 were covered with flood waters.

In Delcambre, water marks on homes indicated four feet of flooding above ground level as a result of Hurricane Ike. Homes elevated to approximately thirteen feet above sea level after Hurricane Rita were not damaged and stood above the flood waters from Ike. Individual testimonies obtained during the damage assessment indicated a difference of twelve to eighteen inches of flooding between Hurricanes Rita and Ike. Hurricane Rita generally caused flooding twelve to eighteen inches higher than Hurricane Ike. New businesses constructed after Hurricane Rita were constructed on top of soil pads which elevated the building slabs six feet above ground level. These businesses were not impacted by Hurricanes Gustav and Ike.

The town of Earth experienced significant flooding due to Hurricane Ike. Flood waters inundated homes along drainage canals in and around the town. All roads surrounding Erath were impassable due to flood waters especially the roads to the south which were flooded all the way to the coast of Vermilion Bay. In Abbeville, the eastern section of the town experienced significant flooding in the Pine Street area. Low lying areas in the town of Kaplan were inundated with flood waters.

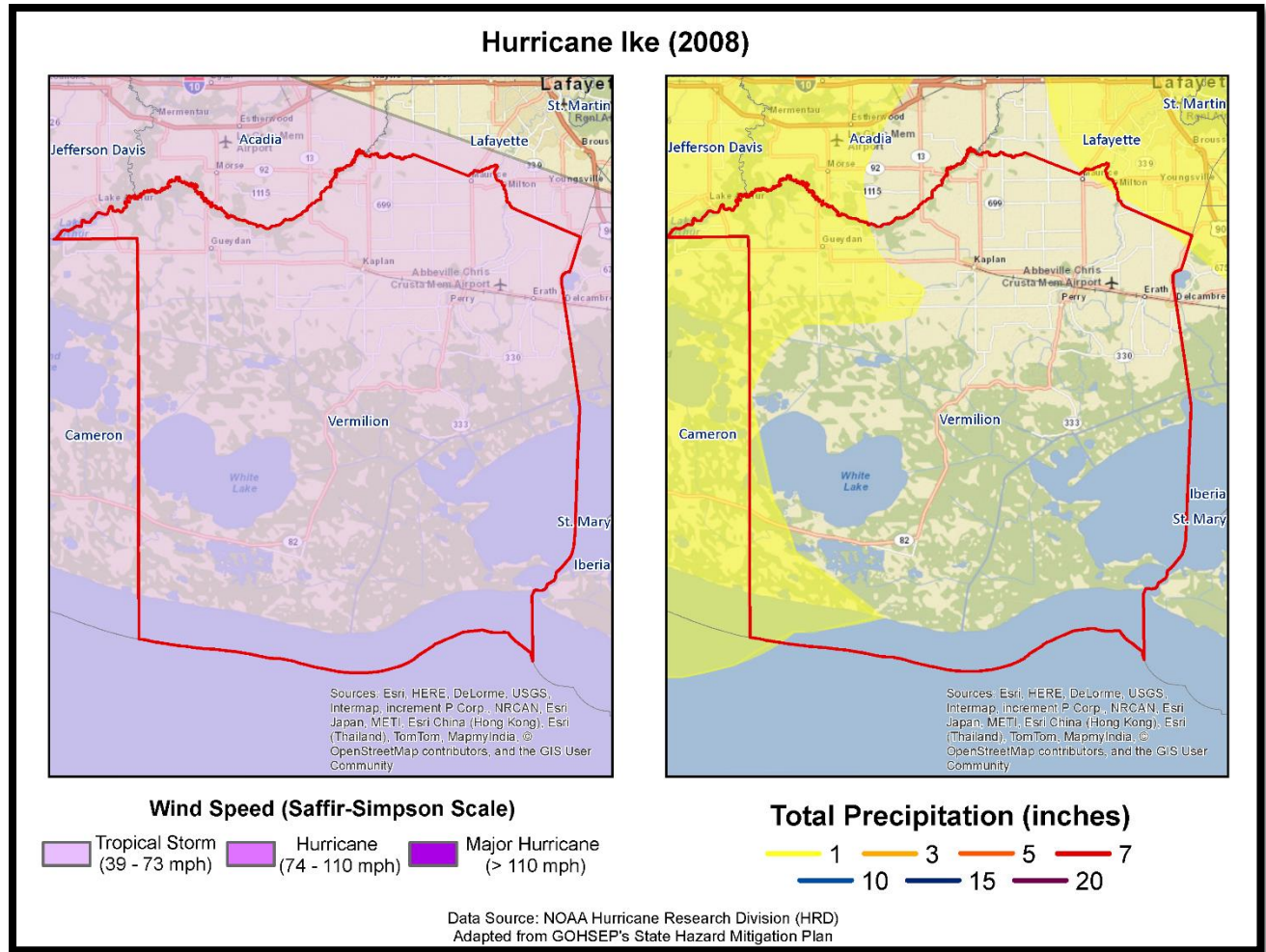


Figure 2-31: Hurricane Ike Impacts on Vermilion Parish.

Tropical Storm Lee (2011)

Tropical Storm Lee initially developed as Tropical Depression Thirteen in the middle of the Gulf of Mexico on Thursday evening September 1st, 2011. The depression moved slowly north and gradually strengthened, eventually reaching tropical storm strength just south of the Louisiana coast on Friday afternoon September 2nd, 2011. Tropical Storm Lee made only slow and haltingly northward progress over the next 24 hours, eventually moving onshore the Louisiana coast Saturday night, September 3rd, 2011, with a maximum sustained wind estimated around 60 mph. Lee moved slowly inland to the north of Baton Rouge late Sunday September 4th, 2011, and eventually weakened to a tropical depression Sunday evening.

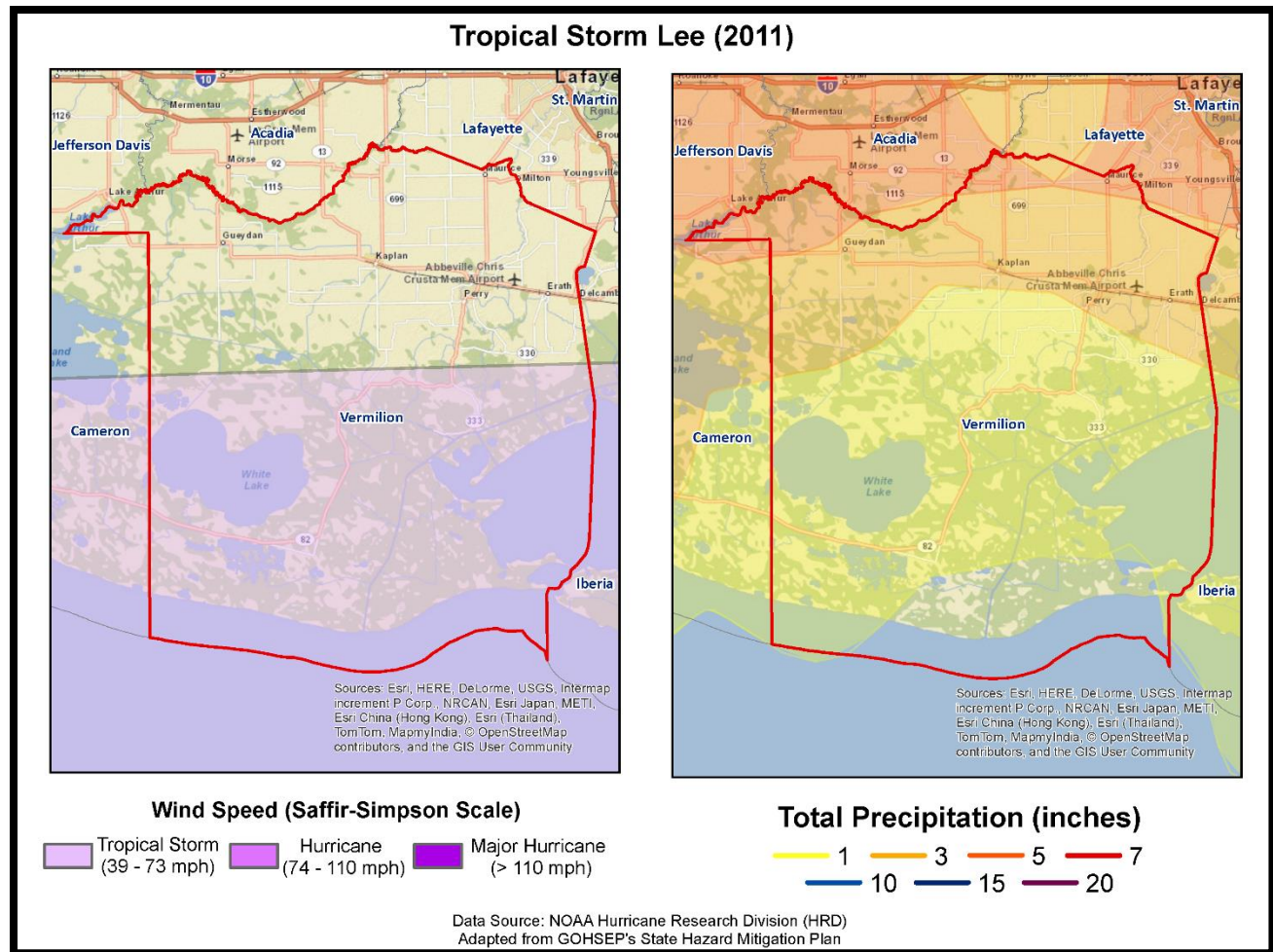


Figure 2-32: Tropical Storm Lee Impacts on Vermilion Parish.

Tropical Depression Lee then moved steadily northeast throughout Monday, September 5th, 2011, taking on extra-tropical characteristics over the next 24 hours as it interacted with an upper level disturbance moving through the region. The maximum wind observed in Louisiana was a southerly wind of 40 kts (46 mph) sustained, 50 kts (58 mph) gust at New Orleans Lakefront Airport on September 4th, 2012 at 0528CST. The lowest minimum central pressure was 993.2 mb at Baton Rouge Ryan Field at Sept 4, 2012 at 0959CST. As Tropical Depression Lee was moving northeast and taking on mid-latitude characteristics, strong northerly winds were experienced across the region, occasionally gusting to higher levels than experienced when Lee was characterized as a tropical storm. No fatalities or injuries were associated with any Tropical Storm Lee hazards.

The main impacts associated with Tropical Storm Lee were associated with storm surge and rainfall. Both of these impacts were related to its slow forward speed as it crossed the region, which allowed the circulation to linger over the area for several days. Storm surge associated with Lee caused storm tides three to five feet above normal, causing lowland flooding. Additional detailed information about Tropical Storm Lee's storm surge is contained in the separate storm surge report. Four day total rainfall ranged between seven and fifteen inches across the area. A maximum of 15.48 inches was recorded near Holden

in Livingston Parish. Due to dry antecedent conditions, river flooding was minimal for the amount of rainfall that occurred. Wind impacts were generally minimal due to only tropical storm strength winds being recorded, resulting in tree limbs being blown down, and weak trees toppling, causing power outages.

In Vermilion Parish, overall there were minimal reports of damage to residences or infrastructure. Tides in Vermilion Parish ran three to five feet above normal. This resulted in minor street flooding in the towns of Delcambre and Intracoastal City.

[Hurricane Isaac \(2012\)](#)

Isaac entered the Gulf of Mexico as a tropical storm on August 26, moving northwest after crossing Haiti, Cuba and the Florida Straits. Isaac strengthened into a hurricane on the morning of the 28th when it was 75 miles south-southeast of the mouth of the Mississippi River. Isaac made landfall in Plaquemines Parish as a Category 1 Hurricane near Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River on the evening of the 28th. A second landfall occurred near Port Fourchon the following morning. The storm weakened to a tropical storm on the afternoon of the 29th about 50 miles west southwest of New Orleans, and weakened further to a tropical depression on the afternoon of the 30th near Monroe, Louisiana.

The highest wind gust recorded on land in Louisiana was 75 knots, or 86 mph, measured by a portable weather station (Texas Tech University) near Buras on the evening at August 28. The maximum sustained wind in Louisiana was 65 knots, or 75 mph, at the same portable weather station near Buras on the evening of August 28. There were several marine observations near the coast that had slightly higher wind readings, but their observation heights were generally 80 feet or higher.

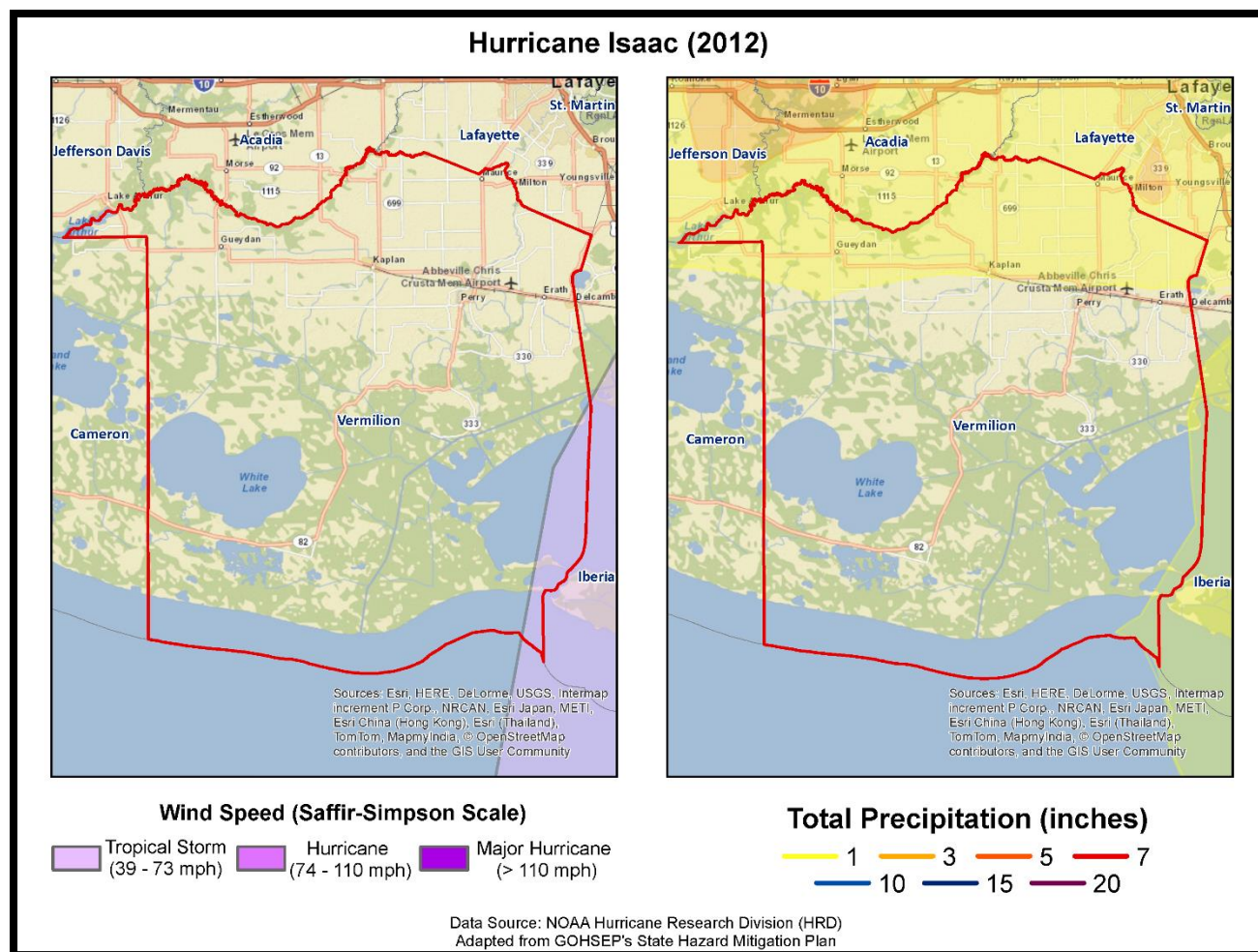


Figure 2-33: Hurricane Isaac Impacts on Vermilion Parish.

Due to Isaac's very large size, and slow forward speed, tropical storm force winds lasted in excess of 48 hours in many areas of coastal southeast Louisiana. Occasional hurricane gusts of 70 to 85 mph were recorded across southeast Louisiana during the night of the Aug 28th and early on the 29th, especially south of Lake Pontchartrain. Interior areas of southeast Louisiana such as around Baton Rouge and northward experienced tropical storm force winds. Widespread power outages occurred across the area. Local utility companies reported over 700,000 customers were without power at the peak of the storm in southeast Louisiana. Generally, most of the wind damage was limited to downed trees and power lines, and roof damage caused by wind and falling trees and tree limbs.

Significant impact also occurred around Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas with a storm tide of five to nine feet. Five to ten thousand homes were flooded in low lying areas of that border these lakes of the following parishes: Vermilion, Tangipahoa, Livingston, Ascension, St James and St John the Baptist. Laplace in St. John the Baptist was especially hard hit with over 5,000 homes flooded by storm surge. An additional storm surge fatality occurred in Vermilion Parish on the morning of the 30th when a 75 year old man drove his car into a storm surge filled ditch. Storm surge flooding also affected areas south and southwest of New Orleans with a storm tide of four to seven feet. Roadways and low lying property were

flooded. Local levees around Lafitte and Myrtle Grove were overtopped and/or breached resulting flooding of numerous houses and property in this area.

Many areas of southeast Louisiana received eight to twelve inches of rain with a few locations having fifteen inches of rain or more. Maximum storm total rainfall was 20.66 inches at the New Orleans Carrollton gauge on the Mississippi River. Rainfall run-off produced moderate to major flooding on the Tangipahoa, Tchefuncte, Tickfaw, Amite, Pearl, Bogue Chitto and Bogue Falaya Rivers. Storm surge and high tides restricted outflow of the rivers near the coast and lakes exacerbating flooding in those areas.

Overall impacts of Isaac resulted in at least \$600 million in damages in southeast Louisiana, three direct fatalities, and two indirect fatalities. Storm surge flooding accounted for the bulk of damage, estimated around \$500 million and the three direct storm surge fatalities in Louisiana. Winds accounted for a much lesser amount of slightly more than a \$100 million.

In Vermilion Parish, Isaac downed several trees and power lines. Approximately 2,500 customers in Vermilion Parish suffered power outages. One home in Abbeville experienced significant home damage when a tree fell on the home due to high winds. Many boats of commercial fishermen and shrimpers were stuck in the mud of the Delcambre canal due to extreme low water levels on the west side of Isaac.

Figure 2-34 displays the wind zones that affect Vermilion Parish in relation to critical facilities throughout the Parish. Based on historical records, the worst case scenario for Vermilion Parish in the future would be a Category 1 hurricane.

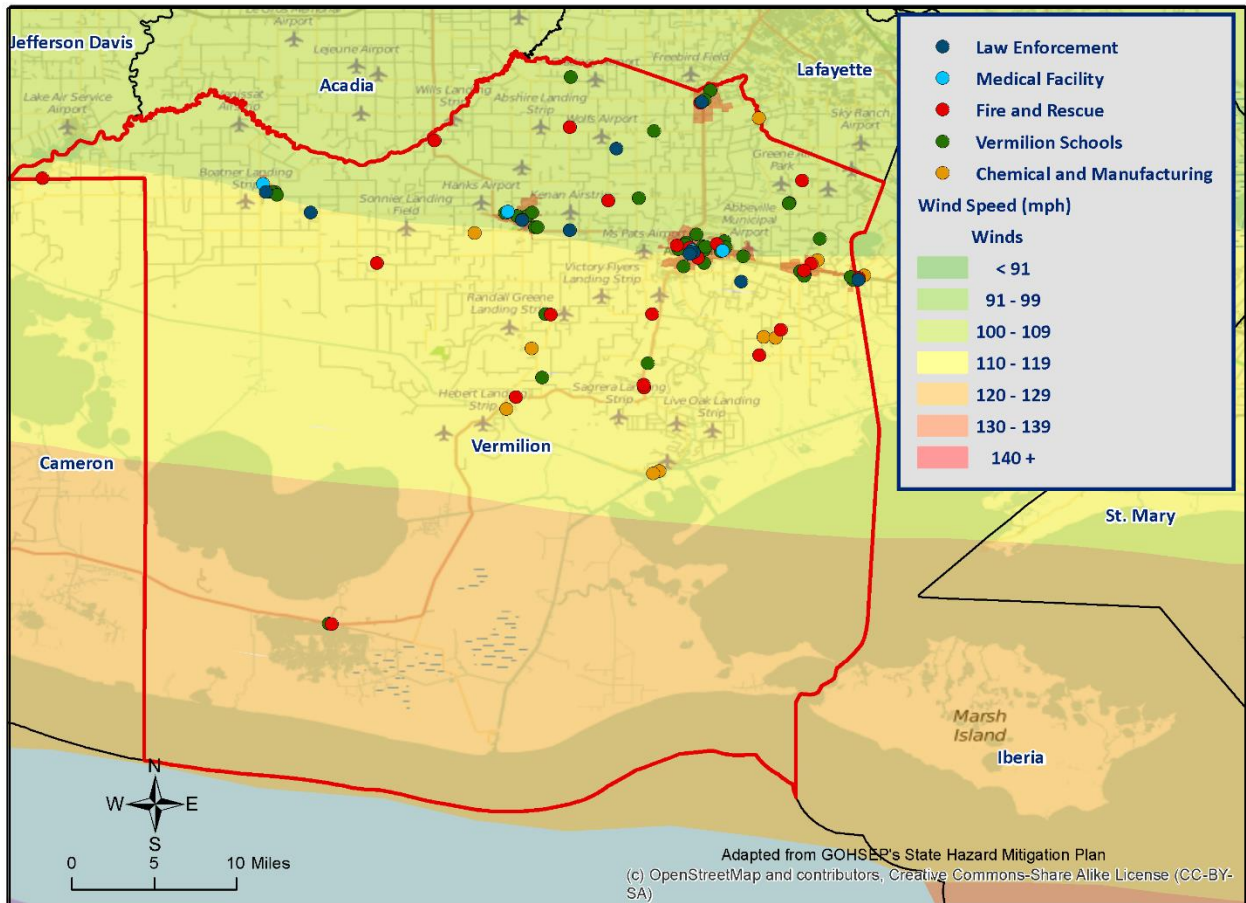
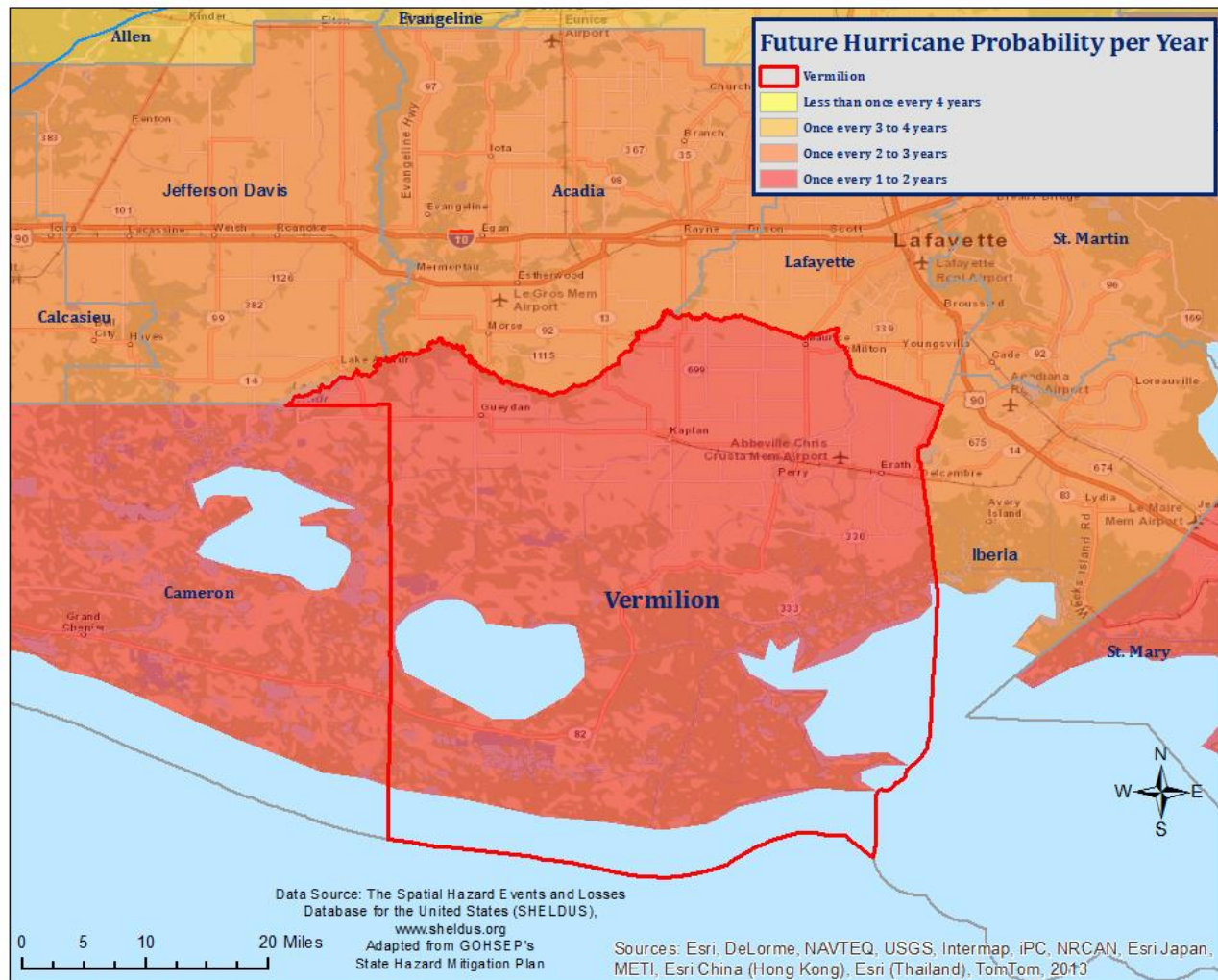


Figure 2-34: Winds Zones for Vermilion Parish in Relation to Critical Facilities.

Frequency / Probability

Tropical cyclones are large natural hazard events that occur regularly within Vermilion Parish. The annual chance of occurrence for a tropical cyclone occurrence is estimated at 66% for Vermilion parish and its municipalities.



*Figure 2-35: Probability of Tropical Cyclones impacting Vermilion Parish.
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan)*

The tropical cyclone season for the Atlantic Basin is from June 1st through November 30th with most of the major hurricanes (Saffir-Sipson Categories 3,4,5) occurring between the months of August and October. Based on geographical location alone, Vermilion Parish is highly vulnerable to tropical cyclones. This area has experienced several tropical cyclone events in the past and can expect more in the future. Based on historical record, illustrated in Figure 2-35, the probability of future occurrence of tropical cyclones in Vermilion Parish is approximately one event every one to two years.

Estimated Potential Losses

Using Hazus-MH 100 year hurricane model, the 100 year hurricane scenario was analyzed to determine losses from this worst-case scenario. Table 2-46 shows the total economic losses that would result from this occurrence.

*Table 2-46: Total Estimated Losses for a 100 year Hurricane Event.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Hurricane Event
Vermilion Parish (Unincorporated)	\$230,170,196
Abbeville	\$81,068,853
Delcambre	\$12,341,885
Erath	\$13,982,178
Gueydan	\$9,246,492
Kaplan	\$30,424,796
Maurice	\$6,375,979
Total for the Parish	\$383,610,380

Total losses from a 100 year hurricane event for each jurisdictional area were compared with the total value of assets to determine the ratio of potential damage to total inventory value in Table 2-47.

Table 2-47: Ratio of Total Losses to Total Estimated Value of Assets for Each Jurisdiction in Vermilion Parish.

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100 Year Hurricane Event	Total Estimated Value of Assets	Ratio of Estimated Losses to Total Value
Vermilion Parish (Unincorporated)	\$230,170,196	\$4,857,788,000	4.7%
Abbeville	\$81,068,853	1,879,847,000	4.3%
Delcambre	\$12,341,885	122,882,000	10.0%
Erath	\$13,982,178	448,086,000	3.1%
Gueydan	\$9,246,492	222,092,000	4.2%
Kaplan	\$30,424,796	682,184,000	4.5%
Maurice	\$6,375,979	135,068,000	4.7%

Based on the Hazus-MH hurricane model, estimated total losses are approximately 4% of the total estimated value of all assets for the unincorporated area of Vermilion Parish and the incorporated areas of Abbeville, Gueydan, Kaplan, and Maurice. The incorporated area of Erath has the lowest ratio at 3.1%, and the incorporated area of Delcambre has the highest ratio at 10%. The disparity between Delcambre and the other areas within the parish is due to geographic location and proximity to Delcambre Canal. Historical records indicate that Delcambre is highly susceptible to storm surge resulting in increased losses from a hurricane event.

The Hazus-MH hurricane model also provides a breakdown by jurisdiction for seven primary sectors (Hazus occupancy) throughout the parish. The losses for each jurisdiction by sector are listed in the tables on the following pages.

*Table 2-48: Estimated Losses in Unincorporated Vermilion Parish for a 100 year Hurricane Event.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Vermilion Parish (Unincorporated Areas)	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$316,830
Commercial	\$17,817,187
Government	\$211,220
Industrial	\$5,302,669
Religious / Non-Profit	\$2,112,202
Residential	\$201,769,835
Schools	\$2,640,253
Totals	\$230,170,196

*Table 2-49: Estimated Losses in Abbeville for a 100 year Hurricane Event.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Abbeville	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$111,592
Commercial	\$6,275,439
Government	\$74,395
Industrial	\$1,867,667
Religious / Non-Profit	\$743,944
Residential	\$71,065,887
Schools	\$929,930
Totals	\$81,068,853

*Table 2-50: Estimated Losses in Delcambre for a 100 year Hurricane Event.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Delcambre	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$16,989
Commercial	\$955,370
Government	\$11,326
Industrial	\$284,333
Religious / Non-Profit	\$113,258
Residential	\$10,819,038
Schools	\$141,572
Totals	\$12,341,885

*Table 2-51: Estimated Losses for Erath for a 100 year Hurricane Event.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Erath	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$19,247
Commercial	\$1,082,343
Government	\$12,831
Industrial	\$322,122
Religious / Non-Profit	\$128,310
Residential	\$12,256,938
Schools	\$160,388
Totals	\$13,982,178

*Table 2-52: Estimated Losses for Gueydan for a 100 year Hurricane Event.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Gueydan	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$12,728
Commercial	\$715,759
Government	\$8,485
Industrial	\$213,021
Religious / Non-Profit	\$84,852
Residential	\$8,105,581
Schools	\$106,065
Totals	\$9,246,492

*Table 2-53: Estimated Losses for Kaplan for a 100 year Hurricane Event.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Kaplan	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$41,880
Commercial	\$2,355,145
Government	\$27,920
Industrial	\$700,928
Religious / Non-Profit	\$279,199
Residential	\$26,670,725
Schools	\$348,999
Totals	\$30,424,796

*Table 2-54: Estimated Losses for Maurice for a 100 year Hurricane Event.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Maurice	Estimated total Losses from 100 Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$8,777
Commercial	\$493,557
Government	\$5,851
Industrial	\$146,890
Religious / Non-Profit	\$58,510
Residential	\$5,589,256
Schools	\$73,138
Totals	\$6,375,979

Threat to People

The total population within the parish that is susceptible to a hurricane hazard are shown in the table below. The HAZUS-MH hurricane model was also extrapolated to provide an overview of vulnerable populations throughout the jurisdictions in the tables below:

*Table 2-55: Vulnerable Populations in Unincorporated Vermilion Parish for a 100 year Hurricane.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Vermilion Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	34,800	100%
Persons Under 5 years	2,366	6.80%
Persons Under 18 years	9,152	26.30%
Persons 65 Years and Over	4,733	13.60%
White	27,353	78.60%
Minority	7,447	21.40%

*Table 2-56: Vulnerable Populations in Abbeville for a 100 year Hurricane.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Abbeville		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	12,257	100%
Persons Under 5 years	1,061	8.66%
Persons Under 18 years	2,461	20.08%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,786	14.57%
White	6,132	50.03%
Minority	6,125	49.97%

*Table 2-57: Vulnerable Populations in Delcambre for a 100 year Hurricane.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Delcambre		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,866	100%
Persons Under 5 years	144	7.72%
Persons Under 18 years	376	20.15%
Persons 65 Years and Over	243	13.02%
White	1,493	80.01%
Minority	373	19.99%

*Table 2-58: Vulnerable Populations in Erath for a 100 year Hurricane.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Erath		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	2,114	100%
Persons Under 5 years	141	6.67%
Persons Under 18 years	413	19.54%
Persons 65 Years and Over	326	15.42%
White	1,868	88.36%
Minority	246	11.64%

*Table 2-59: Vulnerable Populations in Gueydan for a 100 year Hurricane.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Gueydan		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,398	100%
Persons Under 5 years	80	5.72%
Persons Under 18 years	247	17.67%
Persons 65 Years and Over	267	19.10%
White	1,196	85.55%
Minority	202	14.45%

*Table 2-60: Vulnerable Populations in Kaplan for a 100 year Hurricane.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Kaplan		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	4,600	100%
Persons Under 5 years	318	6.91%
Persons Under 18 years	776	16.87%
Persons 65 Years and Over	812	17.65%
White	3,793	82.46%
Minority	807	17.54%

*Table 2-61: Vulnerable Populations in Maurice for a 100 year Hurricane.
(Source: HAZUS-MH)*

Maurice		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	964	100%
Persons Under 5 years	91	9.44%
Persons Under 18 years	160	16.60%
Persons 65 Years and Over	130	13.49%
White	770	79.88%
Minority	194	20.12%

Vulnerability

See Appendix C-1 to C-5 for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to hurricanes.

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Section 3: Capability Assessment

This section summarizes the results of the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee and other agency efforts to develop policies, programs, and activities that directly or indirectly support hazard mitigation. It also provides information on resources and gaps in the parish's infrastructure, as well as relevant changes in its law since the last Plan Update, in order to suggest a mitigation strategy.

Through this assessment, Vermilion Parish is able to identify strengths that could be used to reduce losses and reduce risk throughout the community. It also identifies areas where mitigation actions might be used to supplement current capabilities and create a more resilient community before, during and after a hazard event.

Policies, Plans, and Programs

Vermilion Parish and its jurisdictions' capabilities are unique to the parish as a whole, 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 all jurisdictions to continually propose ways to 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.

As of the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Vermilion Parish and its jurisdictions ensure that all building codes adopted are enforced and in compliance, relating to the construction of any building within the boundaries of the parish. Building code, permitting, and inspections capabilities in place within Vermilion Parish and its incorporated jurisdictions can be found in the following tables.

Some jurisdictions have extensive zoning regulations, which address use and height of buildings, density of populations, open space limitation, and lot and occupancy requirements. The zoning ordinances are consistent with the parish comprehensive plan. Before the Parish Council enacts or amends development regulations or takes any land use action, and before the Zoning Board may make any recommendation to the Parish Council regarding a proposed development regulation or land use action, the Planning Department, or other department responsible for providing findings, recommendations, papers, correspondence, and records related to the regulation, amendment, or action shall provide a written recommendation to the Council and Zoning Board regarding the consistency with the plan. The following tables demonstrate land use, zoning, and ordinance requirements that address many different types of districts in the parish and its incorporated jurisdictions, ranging from suburban, conservation, and mixed-use to industrial.

Table 3-1: Vermilion Parish - Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

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

Some programs and policies, such as the ones just described, might use complementary tools to achieve a common end, but fail to coordinate with or support each other. Thus, coordination among local mitigation policies and programs is essential to hazard mitigation.

Administration, Technical, and Financial

As a community, Vermilion Parish and its jurisdictions 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 following are resources in place in Vermilion Parish and its incorporated jurisdictions:

Table 3-2: Vermilion Parish 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.								
	Vermilion Parish	Greysolon	Kaplan	Abbeville	Maurice	Erath	Delcambre	Comments
Administration	Yes / No							
Planning Commission	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Mitigation/Planning Committee	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Staff	Yes / No; FT/PT; % Hazard Mitigation							
Chief Building Official	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Community Planner	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	
Grant Writer	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	
Other	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
Technical	Yes / No							
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
Grant Writing	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Other	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	

Financial capabilities are the resources that Vermilion Parish and its incorporated jurisdictions have access to or are eligible to use in order to fund mitigation actions. The follow resources are available to fund mitigation actions in Vermilion Parish and its incorporated jurisdictions:

Table 3-3: Vermilion Parish Financial Capabilities

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

Vermilion Parish and its incorporated jurisdictions have existing programs to implement mitigation activities as well as communicate risk. The existing programs are as follows:

Table 3-4: Vermilion Parish Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and Outreach								
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.								
	Yes / No	Vermilion Parish	Gueydan	Kaplan	Abbeville	Maurice	Erath	Delcambre
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	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Storm Ready certification	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	
Other	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	

The following municipalities and entities are recognized by the Parish of Vermilion under the Hazard Mitigation Plan allowing them to apply for available hazard mitigation funding for as long as these municipalities and entities notify the Parish of their intentions and the Parish concurs:

Municipalities:

- Parish of Vermilion
- Town of Gueydan
- City of Kaplan
- City of Abbeville
- Village of Maurice
- Town of Erath
- Town of Delcambre.

Unincorporated Communities:

- Intracoastal City
- Henry
- Perry
- Meaux
- Andrew
- Forked Island
- Pecan Island
- Cheniere Au Tigre.

Section 4: Mitigation Strategy

A Hazard Mitigation Strategy has a common guiding principle and is the demonstration of the jurisdictions' commitment to reduce risks from hazards. The Strategy also serves as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of hazards.

The mitigation actions and projects in this 2015 HMP update are a product of analysis and review of the each participating jurisdiction under the coordination of the Vermilion Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness.

A crucial component of successful mitigation is analysis of previous actions. The success or failure of mitigation actions implemented before an event should be evaluated. Self-analysis should take place during the recovery and mitigation phases of emergency management when the community can take stock of how well it prepared for an event and to what degree it needed to responded.

An online public opinion survey was conducted of Vermilion Parish residents between November and December 2014. The 25 question survey was completed by zero parish residents; therefore, no additional public information was incorporated into the plan update. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Vermilion Parish. In addition, the purpose of the survey was to collect information regarding the methods and techniques preferred by the respondents for reducing the risks and losses associated with local hazards.

Goals

The goals represent the guidelines 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 Vermilion Parish from natural and manmade hazards. By articulating goals and objectives based on 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, each jurisdiction 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 Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update steering committee represent long-term commitments by the participating jurisdictions. After assessing these goals, the committee has decided that the current five goals are valid.

The goals are as follows:

Goal 1: Identify and pursue preventative structural and non-structural measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.

Goal 2: Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness.

Goal 3: Reduce repetitive flood losses in parish and municipalities.

Goal 4: Facilitate sound building practices in the parish and municipalities so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards.

Goal 5: Improve the ability of the parish and municipalities to rapidly recover and restore facilities and services to the public.

All of the activities in the Mitigation Action Plan will be focused on helping the parish and its municipalities in developing and funding projects that are not only cost effective but also meet the other DMA 2000 criteria of environmental compatibility and technical feasibility.

Due to changes in priorities in Vermilion Parish and its jurisdictions, the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee for each jurisdiction reviewed and evaluated the potential project list, 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. The high priority projects determined by the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee:

1. Flood protection projects:
 - a. Victoria Acres pump station with generator
 - b. Erath Schools
 - c. Kaplan pump station
2. Wind hardening projects:
 - a. Abbeville City Hall
 - b. Cecil Picard Elementary
3. Drainage improvement projects: Gueydan storm drain upgrades along Highway 14 and 91.

After vigorous review of each goal, the committee established a consensus on the validity of the goals because of their coverage of all the committee's action items and priorities. Action Items from the original Hazard Mitigation Plan have been identified as being completed, ongoing, carried over, projects ranked, and projects scoped. The projects from the previous Plan Update have been marked complete, ongoing, carried over, or removed have multiple locations where some of the locations have been completed and others have not.

Mitigation Actions

Each participating jurisdiction identified several projects that would reduce and/or prevent future damage. In that effort, each group focused on a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects specific to their jurisdiction. These actions and projects were identified in thorough fashion by

the consultant team, the steering committee, and committee by way of frequent and open communications and meetings held throughout the planning process.

As outlined in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook the following are eligible types of Mitigation Actions:

1. **Local Plans and Regulations** – These actions include government authorities, policies, or codes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built.
2. **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.
3. **Natural System Protection** – These actions minimize the damage and losses and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
4. **Education and Awareness Programs** – These actions inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them.

The established and agreed upon actions relative to the established goals are as follows:

Vermilion Parish - Unincorporated							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
V1: Drainage improvements	Widen drainage ditches and upgrade culverts; improve drainage structures to ensure adequate operation during flood event; Broussard ditch culvert upgrade	HMGP, local, and regional	1-5 years, as funding permits	Existing designated full-time personnel in public works and municipalities	Flooding	1,3	Ongoing
V2: Pump station improvements	Upgrade pump station capacity; provide additional pump station protection inside	HMGP, local, and regional	1-5 years, as funding permits	Existing designated full-time personnel in public	Flooding	1,3	Ongoing
V3: Floodwall improvements	Upgrade floodwall heights to ensure storm surge protection	Federal, local, and regional	1-5 years, as funding permits	Existing designated full-time personnel in public works	Tropical Cyclones	1,4,5	Ongoing
V5: Elevation projects	Elevate roads with flood history	HMGP, local, regional	1-5 years, as funding permits	Existing municipal and parish administration	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	1,3,4,5	Ongoing
V5: Levee upgrade projects	Elevate levee and floodwall heights to further protect from storm surge; Upgrade levees at the following locations: Hebert	Local, regional, federal	1-10 years, as funding permits	Existing parish, and municipal administration	Tropical Cyclones	1,4,5	Ongoing

Vermilion Parish - Unincorporated							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
	Canal, behind Hwy 335						
V6: Generator installation	Install generators at all critical facilities	HMGP, local, regional	1-5 years, as funding permits	Existing parish administration and municipal personnel	Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	4,5	Ongoing
V7: Construction and implementation of surge barriers	Construction of new levees, floodwalls, floodgates, and other storm surge barriers therefore providing protection to existing and new developments	local, regional, federal	1-5 years, as funding permits	Existing parish administration and municipal personnel	Tropical Cyclones	1,5	Ongoing
V8: Construct Safe Rooms	Safe room construction in critical facilities to protect from high wind events	HMGP	1-5 years, as funding permits	parish and municipal administrative staff	Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1,2,4,5	Ongoing
V9: Wind hardening projects	Wind harden critical facilities and new structures	HMGP, local, regional, federal	1-5 years, as funding permits	parish and municipal administrative staff	Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1,4,5	Ongoing
V10: Floodproof critical facilities	Floodproofing critical facilities for flood protection.	HMGP	1-5 years, as funding permits	parish and municipal administrative staff	Flooding	1,3	Ongoing
V11: Creation of additional marshland	Marshland project implementation to mitigate against coastal land loss.	CPRA	Ongoing	Parish engineering, public works, administrative, planning, and zoning staff, and city administrative and/or planning personnel	Coastal Land Loss	1	Ongoing
V12: Increase sediment diversion	Project implementation for mitigation against future coastal land loss.	CPRA	Ongoing	Parish engineering, public works, administrative, planning, and zoning staff, and city administrative and/or planning personnel	Coastal Land Loss	1	Ongoing

Vermilion Parish - Unincorporated							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
V13: Mitigation Educational materials	Provide educational brochures to libraries, schools, and other public facilities including mitigation measures for all hazards including hurricanes, coastal/tropical storms, tornadoes, and coastal erosion	No additional funds required	Ongoing	Parish administrative and planning and zoning staff, and city administrative and/or planning personnel.	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Coastal Land Loss	2	Ongoing
V14: All-Hazard Warning system	Acquire all-hazard warning system to ensure proper citizen notification of all hazards including hurricanes, coastal/tropical storms, tornadoes, and coastal erosion	HMGP, local, and regional	1-5 years, as funding permits	Existing designated full-time personnel in Parish Administration	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Coastal Land Loss	2	In Progress
V15: Severe Repetitive Loss structures	Elevate, acquire, or pilot reconstruct all RL and SRL structures in Vermilion Parish	HMGP	1-5 years, as funding permits	Existing municipal and parish administration	Flooding	1,3	Ongoing
V16: Future development	Utilizing parish land use restriction rights will guide future development away from potential land loss areas, decreasing hazard losses	No additional funds required	Ongoing	One full time member of each municipality and the parish planning department	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Coastal Land Loss, Sinkholes	1,3,4,5	Ongoing
V17: Education and awareness for future development projects	Guide future development away from hazard areas while maintaining other parish goals such as economic development and improving the quality of life	No additional funds required	Ongoing	One full time member of the parish planning department and each municipality	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Coastal Land Loss, Sinkholes	1,3,4,5	Ongoing
V18: Future development mitigation – wind hardening	Enforce the International Building Code requirements for all new construction to strengthen buildings against high wind damage	No additional funds required	Ongoing	One current full time member of the parish and each municipality	Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1,4,5	Ongoing

Vermilion Parish - Unincorporated							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
V19: Protection of critical information	Provide safe locations for files, records, and computer equipment	HMGP, FMA	Ongoing	One current full time member of the parish, the drainage districts, and each municipality	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1,5	Ongoing
V20: Improvements to flood awareness within community	Each political subdivision to join the CRS	No additional funds required	Ongoing	Parish administrative and planning and zoning staff, drainage district personnel, and city administrative and/or planning personnel.	Flooding	1,3	Ongoing
V21: Community flood protection	All jurisdictions continue to participate in the NFIP—Vermilion Parish, Maurice, Kaplan, Gueydan, Abbeville, Erath, and Delcambre	No additional funds required	Ongoing	Municipal and Parish administrative staff	Flooding	1,3	Ongoing
V22: Homeowner education	Establish homeowner education program on flood mitigation measures	No additional funds required	Ongoing	Municipal and Parish administrative staff and/or planning personnel with media representatives	Flooding	1,3	Ongoing
V23: Safe Harbor projects	Locate safe harbor areas for boats and livestock	Local	Ongoing	One full-time member of the parish administration	Tropical Cyclones	2	Ongoing
V24: Backup power for courthouse	Install backup power/supply generators at the courthouse and detention center	Local, HMGP	In progress	Vermilion Parish Government	Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1,4,5	Courthouse complete; detention center - in progress
V25: Coulee Kinney flood protection project	Coulee Kinney flood protection project	HMGP	1-2 years	Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding	1,3	New

Vermilion Parish - Unincorporated							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
V26: Fire station wind retrofit	Wind hardening projects for Vermilion fire stations: Leblanc Fire Department, Indian Bayou Fire Department, Meaux Nunez Fire Department	HMGP, Local and Federal	2-3 years	Vermilion Parish Government	Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1,4,5	New
V27: Flood protection of parish prison	Installation of berm around parish prison	HGMP	1 year	Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding	1,3	Awaiting FEMA approval
V28: Floodgate upgrade projects	Upgrade floodgates at the following locations: Hwy 82 and Hebert Canal, Pleasant Road and Little Bayou, Meaux Ditch adjacent to Hwy 333 in Intracoastal City	HMGP, Local and Federal	2-3 years	Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding	1,3	New
V29: Freshwater Bayou Bankline Protection - Phase II	Phase I completed 33,016 linear feet of rock dike construction; Phase II will complete construction of remaining 3,250 linear feet.	Local, Restore Act	5 years	Vermilion Parish Government	Coastal Land Loss	1	New
V30: Drainage Pump Generator installation	Furnish and install new standby emergency generator for Mont Blanc Subdivision Drainage Pump Station for reduced flooding impact of structures	HMGP, Local and Federal	0-6 months	Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding	1,3	New
V31: Hardening of Waterworks District #1	North Vermilion Water Treatment Plant to provide a secure location in order to house critical employees to be on watch and provide continual operation of the facilities immediately before, during and after storm events	HMGP, Local and Federal	2-3 years	Vermilion Parish Government	Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1,4,5	New

Vermilion Parish - Unincorporated							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
V32: Hebert Watershed hurricane protection	Prevent future inundation in the project area by raising the level of existing protection levees that will afford increased protection to communities from saltwater intrusion damage and flooding from storm surges.	Local, Restore Act	5 years	Vermilion Parish Government	Tropical Cyclones	1,5	New
V33: Highway 82/Schooner Bayou Structure Bank Stabilization	Shoreline protection through rock breakwaters of approximately 21,000 feet of Schooner Bayou Canal bankline from Highway 82 to North Prong, to benefit preservation of shoreline integrity and reduction of wetland degradation	Local, Restore Act	5 years	Vermilion Parish Government	Coastal Land Loss	1	New
V34: Hydraulic Restoration of 4-Mile Canal Lowsill	Hydraulic restoration of eroded canal to reduce effects of storm surge	Local, Restore Act, CWPBRA	2 years	Vermilion Parish Government	Tropical Cyclones	1	New
V35: Hydraulic Restoration of Hebert Canal #2	Prevent future inundation in project area by installing a water control structure and by raising level of existing protection levees that will afford increased protection to communities from saltwater intrusion and storm surge damage	Local, Restore Act	5 years	Vermilion Parish Government	Tropical Cyclones	1	New
V36: Indian Point Shoreline Protection project	Prevent further peninsula loss by providing protection to the shoreline along Indian Point by providing 12,000 linear feet of onshore revetment or nearshore dikes.	Local, Restore Act	2 years	Vermilion Parish Government	Coastal Land Loss	1	New

Vermilion Parish - Unincorporated							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
V37: Marsh Creation - Tom's Bayou	Protect existing healthy marsh from extended periods of high salinity or high water levels; restore degraded marsh to benefit bird species in wetlands	Local, Restore Act, CWPPRA	2 years	Vermilion Parish Government	Coastal Land Loss	1	New
V38: Oyster Reef at Chenier au Tigre, Phase II	Prevent further wetland loss through reduction of bank erosion and subsequent tidal scour of shoreline marshes as well as to enhance the bio-diversity of the project area with the creation of Oyster Reefs. Phase II will complete construction of remaining 2,855 linear feet.	Local, Restore Act	1 year	Vermilion Parish Government	Coastal Land Loss	1	New
V39: Red Fish Point Marsh Creation	Protect existing healthy marsh from extended periods of high salinity or high water levels; restore degraded marsh to benefit bird species in wetlands	Local, Restore Act	2 years	Vermilion Parish Government	Coastal Land Loss	1	New
V40: Shoreline Protection of Vermilion/Cote Blanche	Maintain shoreline integrity and stabilize critical shoreline areas of the Teche-Vermilion Bay systems; optimize riverine flows from GIWW into marshes and minimize flow into bays; reduce sedimentation in bays	Local, Restore Act, CWPPRA	5 years	Vermilion Parish Government	Coastal Land Loss	1	New
V41: Southwest Point at Southwest Pass	Prevent further peninsula loss by providing protection to shoreline between Southwest Point and Indian Point by providing approx 9,000 linear feet of	Local, Restore Act, CIAP	1 year	Vermilion Parish Government	Coastal Land Loss	1	New

Vermilion Parish - Unincorporated							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
	onshore revetment or nearshore dikes.						
V42: Subdivision drainage improvements	Upgrade culverts for drainage improvements in Attakapa Ridge subdivision	HMGP	2-4 years	Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding	1,3	New
V43: Tiger Point wetland reduction, Phase II	Prevent further wetland loss through reduction of bank erosion and subsequent tidal scour of shoreline marshes as well as to enhance the bio-diversity of the project area with the creation of Oyster Reefs. Phase I and II will complete the construction of the remaining 4,190 linear feet of oyster reef/shoreline protection designed in Phase I.	Local, Restore Act	1 year	Vermilion Parish Government	Coastal Land Loss	1	New
V44: Vermilion Hurricane Protection System	Raising the height of existing system of agricultural levees to serve as a sound base for increasing elevation.	Local, Restore Act	5 years	Vermilion Parish Government	Tropical Cyclones	1,5	New
V45: Water system elevation	Elevation of Pecan Island Water District #3	HMGP, Local and Federal	2-3 years	Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	1,3,5	New

Town of Gueydan							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
G1: Construct Safe Rooms	Safe room construction in critical facilities to protect from high wind events	HMGP	1-5 years, as funding permits	Town of Gueydan, parish and municipal administrative staff	Tornadoes	1,2,4,5	Ongoing
G2: Wind harden critical facilities and new structures	Wind harden critical facilities and new structures, including Gueydan Fire and Police Departments (Hwy 14 & 5th Street)	HMGP, local, regional, federal	1-5 years, as funding permits	Town of Gueydan, parish and municipal administrative staff	Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1,4,5	Ongoing
G3: Acquire all-hazard warning system	Acquire all-hazard warning system to ensure proper citizen notification of hazard events	HMGP, local, and regional	1-5 years, as funding permits	Town of Gueydan, Existing designated full-time personnel in Parish Administration	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Coastal Land Loss	2,5	In Progress
G4: Generator addition	Add generators to 2 main elevated sewer pump stations in Gueydan	Local, HMGP	1-2 years	Town of Gueydan, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	4,5	New
G5: Generator upgrade	Generator upgrade for Gueydan Memorial Guest Home	HMGP, local, and regional	1-2 years	Town of Gueydan, Vermilion Parish Government	Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1,4,5	New
G6: Gueydan drainage projects	Remove brush and debris, add storm sewer capacity along Highway 14 and Highway 91 in Gueydan	HMGP	2-4 years	Town of Gueydan, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	4,5	New
G7: Repetitive loss ongoing project	Pursue elevation/acquisition/floodproofing projects and structural solutions to flooding for 47 repetitive loss structures	Local, HMGP	Ongoing	Town of Gueydan, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding	1,3	Ongoing
G8: Wind hardening project – Gueydan Memorial	Wind hardening of Gueydan Memorial Nursing Home - windows and roof	HMGP, local, and regional	2-3 years	Town of Gueydan, Vermilion Parish Government	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,4,5	New

Town of Gueydan							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
Nursing Home							
G9: Mitigation Educational Materials	Provide educational brochures to libraries, schools, and other public facilities including mitigation measures for all hazards including hurricanes, coastal/tropical storms, tornadoes, and coastal erosion	No additional funds required	Ongoing	Town of Gueydan, Parish admin and planning and zoning staff, and city admin and/or planning personnel.	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Coastal Land Loss, Sinkholes	2	Ongoing
G10: Future development	Utilizing parish land use restriction rights will guide future development away from potential land loss areas, decreasing hazard losses	No additional funds required	Ongoing	Town of Gueydan, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Coastal Land Loss, Sinkholes	1,3,4,5	Ongoing

City of Kaplan							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
K1: Construct Safe Rooms	Safe room construction in critical facilities to protect from high wind events	HMGP	1-5 years, as funding permits	City of Kaplan, Existing designated full-time personnel in Parish Admin	Tornadoes	1,2,4,5	Ongoing
K2: Wind harden critical facilities and new structures	Wind hardening of critical infrastructure and new development, including: Kaplan Hospital –roof reinforcement for high wind events, Rost Middle School gymnasium in Kaplan	HMGP, local, regional, federal	1-5 years, as funding permits	City of Kaplan, Existing designated full-time personnel in Parish Admin	Tornado, Tropical Cyclone	1,4,5	Ongoing
K3: Acquire all-hazard warning system	Acquire all-hazard warning system to ensure proper citizen notification of hazard events	HMGP, local, and regional	1-5 years, as funding permits	City of Kaplan, Existing designated full-time personnel in Parish Admin	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Coastal Land Loss	1,4,5	In Progress

City of Kaplan							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
K4: Drainage improvement projects	Drainage improvement projects, including upgrade flap gates on Coulee Des Jons outflow pipes that drain the City of Kaplan	HMGP, local, regional, federal	5 years	City of Kaplan, Vermilion Parish Govmt	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	1,4,5	New
K5: Generator Installation	Install portable generators for Kaplan lift stations and other critical infrastructure	HMGP	1-2 years	City of Kaplan, Vermilion Parish Govmt	Tornado, Tropical Cyclone	1,4,5	New
K6: Repetitive loss ongoing project	Pursue elevation/acquisition/floodproofing projects and structural solutions to flooding for 47 repetitive loss structures	Local, HMGP	Ongoing	City of Kaplan, Vermilion Parish Govmt	Flooding	1,3	Ongoing
K7: Sewage pump project	Upgrade 10 sewage pump stations in Kaplan	Local, HMGP	2-4 years	City of Kaplan, Vermilion Parish Govmt	Flooding	1,3	New
K8: Mitigation Educational Materials	Provide educational brochures to libraries, schools, and other public facilities including mitigation measures for all hazards including hurricanes, coastal/tropical storms, tornadoes, and coastal erosion	No additional funds required	Ongoing	City of Kaplan, Parish admin and planning and zoning staff, and city admin and/or planning personnel.	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Coastal Land Loss, Sinkholes	2	Ongoing
K9: Future development	Utilizing parish land use restriction rights will guide future development away from potential land loss areas, decreasing hazard losses	No additional funds required	Ongoing	City of Kaplan, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Coastal Land Loss, Sinkholes	1,3,4,5	Ongoing

City of Abbeville							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
A1: Construct Safe Rooms	Safe room construction in critical facilities to protect from high wind events	HMGP	1-5 years, as funding permits	City of Abbeville, parish and municipal admin staff	Tornadoes	1,2,4,5	Ongoing

City of Abbeville							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
A2: Wind hardening projects	Wind hardening of critical infrastructure and new development, including: Hardening Abbeville City Hall with impact-resistant window coverings and doors, and installing roof straps; Abbeville City Hall window glazing, roof retrofit, and second floor roof retrofit; Wind retrofit project for Abbeville airport FBO hangar; Wind hardening Meaux Elementary in Abbeville; Abbeville Recreation Center – hardening the building with impact-resistant window coverings, doors, and roof straps; Abbeville Water Plant-Hardening the building with impact-resistant window coverings, doors, and roof straps; Wind hardening Abbeville Hospital	HMGP, local, regional, federal	1-5 years, as funding permits	City of Abbeville, parish and municipal admin staff	Tornado, Tropical Cyclone	1,4	Ongoing
A3: Acquire all-hazard warning system	Acquire all-hazard warning system to ensure proper citizen notification of hazard events.	HMGP, local, and regional	1-5 years, as funding permits	City of Abbeville, Existing designated full-time personnel in Parish Admin	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	2	In Progress
A4: Drainage Improvement Projects	Upgrade 60" culverts to 72" for 2000' linear feet to improve the drainage of storm water into Young Coulee Tributary in Eaton Park Drive in Abbeville	Local, HMGP	1-2 years	City of Abbeville, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding	1,3	New
A5: Flood protection projects	Elevate Monte Blanc road in Abbeville	HMGP	3-4 years	City of Abbeville, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding, Coastal Land Loss	1,3	New

City of Abbeville							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
A6: Generator installation projects	Installation of generators for backup power at sewer treatment plant in Abbeville; installation of generator at SE Water District #2; Portable/mobile generators for lift stations in the City of Abbeville; Portable/mobile generators for lift stations in the City of Abbeville	HMGP	1-5 years, as funding permits	City of Abbeville, Vermilion Parish Government	Tornado, Tropical Cyclone	1,4	New
A7: Hospital relocation project	Relocate detached inpatient psych unit into hardened hospital in Abbeville	HMGP	In Progress, 1-5 years	City of Abbeville, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding	1,3	Phase 1 - pending FEMA approval, Phase 2 - TBD
A8: Repetitive loss ongoing project	Pursue elevation/acquisition/floodproofing projects and structural solutions to flooding for 47 repetitive loss structures	Local, HMGP	Ongoing	City of Abbeville, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding	1,3	Ongoing
A9: Street elevation project	Elevation of Trahan Street to SE Water District #2 in Abbeville	HMGP	2-3 years	City of Abbeville, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding	1,3	New
A10: Water treatment center backup power	Installation of generators for backup power at water treatment plant in Abbeville	local, HMGP	1-2 years	City of Abbeville, Vermilion Parish Government	Tornado, Tropical Cyclone	1,4	New
A11: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, tropical cyclone, tornadoes and coastal erosion 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	FEMA	1-5 years	Vermilion Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclone, flooding, tornado, coastal land loss, Sinkholes	1,4,5	New

City of Abbeville							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
	parish and its communities.						
A12: Future development	Utilizing parish land use restriction rights will guide future development away from potential land loss areas, decreasing hazard losses	No additional funds required	Ongoing	City of Abbeville, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Coastal Land Loss, Sinkholes	1,3,4,5	Ongoing

Village of Maurice							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
M1: Construct Safe Rooms	Safe room construction in critical facilities to protect from high wind events	HMGP	1-5 years, as funding permits	Village of Maurice, Existing designated full-time personnel in Parish Admin	Tornadoes	1,2,4,5	Ongoing
M2: Wind hardening projects	Wind hardening of critical infrastructure and new development, including: Wind hardening for Maurice Fire Station, 410 Chief H. Fred Street; Wind hardening of North Vermilion High School in Maurice; Wind hardening of Cecil Picard Elementary School in Maurice	HMGP, local, regional, federal	1-5 years, as funding permits	Village of Maurice, Existing designated full-time personnel in Parish Admin	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,4,5	Ongoing
M3: Acquire all-hazard warning system	Acquire all-hazard warning system to ensure proper citizen notification of hazard events	HMGP, local, and regional	1-5 years, as funding permits	Village of Maurice, Existing designated full-time personnel in Parish Admin	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	2	In Progress

Village of Maurice							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
M4: Generator installation projects	Portable generator installation for lift and water stations in Maurice; Installation of generators at North Vermilion High School in Maurice; Installation of generators at Picard Elementary School in Maurice	HMGP, local, and regional	3-4 years	Village of Maurice, Vermilion Parish Government	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	1,4,5	New
M5: Drainage Improvement Projects	Upgrade culverts along LA Hwy 167 in Maurice; Upgrade culverts in Victoria Acres to 24" to improve conveyance to pump station in Maurice	Local, HMGP	1-3 years	Village of Maurice, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding	1,3	New
M6: Flood protection - levee elevation	Protect Victoria Acres subdivision by elevation of levees and road over levee in Maurice	HMGP	1-5 years, as funding permits	Village of Maurice, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclone, Coastal Land Loss	1,5	New
M7: Repetitive loss ongoing project	Pursue elevation/acquisition/floodproofing projects and structural solutions to flooding for 47 repetitive loss structures	Local, HMGP	Ongoing	Village of Maurice, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding	1,3	Ongoing
M8: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, tropical cyclone, tornadoes and coastal erosion as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA	1-5 years	Village of Maurice, Vermilion Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclone, flooding, tornado, coastal land loss, Sinkholes	1,4,5	New
K9: Future development	Utilizing parish land use restriction rights will guide future development away from potential land loss areas, decreasing hazard losses	No additional funds required	Ongoing	Village of Maurice, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Coastal Land Loss, Sinkholes	1,3,4,5	Ongoing

Town of Erath							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
E1: Construct Safe Rooms	Safe room construction in critical facilities to protect from high wind events	HMGP	1-5 years, as funding permits	Town of Erath, parish and municipal admin staff	Tornadoes	1,2,4,5	Ongoing
E2: Wind hardening projects	Wind harden critical facilities and new structures	HMGP, local, regional, federal	1-5 years, as funding permits	Town of Erath, parish and municipal admin staff	Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1,4,5	Ongoing
E3: Acquire all-hazard warning system	Acquire all-hazard warning system to ensure proper citizen notification of hazard events	HMGP, local, and regional	1-5 years, as funding permits	Town of Erath, Existing designated full-time personnel in Parish Admin	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	2	In Progress
E4: Drainage Improvement Projects	Improve and enlarge the laterals and drainage structures to provide better conveyance into Bayou Tigre in Erath	Local, HMGP	1-3 years	Town of Erath, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding	1,3	New
E5: Repetitive loss ongoing projects	Pursue elevation/acquisition/floodproofing projects and structural solutions to flooding for 47 repetitive loss structures	Local, HMGP	Ongoing	Town of Erath, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding	1,3	Ongoing
E6: School flood protection project	Construction of 2000' berm surrounding Erath Middle/High Schools	Local, HMGP	5 years	Town of Erath, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	1,5	New
E7: Town of Erath - flood protection	Flood protection of town of Erath	Local, HMGP	5 years	Town of Erath, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Coastal Land Loss	1,5	New
E8: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, tropical cyclone,	FEMA	1-5 years	Town of Erath, Vermilion Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclone, flooding, tornado, coastal land loss, Sinkholes	1,4,5	New

Town of Erath							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
	tornadoes and coastal erosion 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.						
E9: Future development	Utilizing parish land use restriction rights will guide future development away from potential land loss areas, decreasing hazard losses	No additional funds required	Ongoing	Town of Erath, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Coastal Land Loss, Sinkholes	1,3,4,5	Ongoing

Town of Delcambre							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
D1: Construct Safe Rooms	Safe room construction in critical facilities to protect from high wind events	HMGP	1-5 years, as funding permits	Town of Delcambre, parish and municipal admin	Tornadoes	1,2,4,5	Ongoing
D2: Wind hardening projects	Wind harden critical facilities and new structures	HMGP, local, regional, federal	1-5 years, as funding permits	Town of Delcambre, parish and municipal admin staff	Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1,4,5	Ongoing
D3: Acquire all-hazard warning system	Acquire all-hazard warning system to ensure proper citizen notification of hazard events	HMGP, local, and regional	1-5 years, as funding permits	Town of Delcambre, Existing designated full-time personnel in Parish Admin	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	2	In Progress
D4: Delcambre Town Hall hardening project	Upgrade, harden, and floodproof Delcambre Town Hall	HMGP	2-3 years	Town of Delcambre, Vermilion Parish Government	Tornado, Tropical Cyclone	1,3,4,5	New

Town of Delcambre							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Goal	Status
D5: Pump station upgrade	Pump station upgrade - submersible pumps	Local, HMGP	2-3 years	Town of Delcambre, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding	1,3	New
D6: Repetitive loss ongoing projects	Pursue elevation/acquisition/floodproofing projects and structural solutions to flooding for 47 repetitive loss structures	Local, HMGP	Ongoing	Town of Delcambre, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding	1,3	Ongoing
D7: Sewage System Hardening	Hardening of Delcambre Sewage System	Local, HMGP	2-4 years	Town of Delcambre, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding	1,3	New
D8: Wind retrofit - fire stations	Wind hardening of Delcambre Fire Station (In Iberia Parish)	HMGP	1-5 years, as funding permits	Town of Delcambre, Vermilion Parish Government	Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	1,4,5	New
D9: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, tropical cyclone, tornadoes and coastal erosion as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA	1-5 years	Vermilion Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclone, flooding, tornado, coastal land loss, Sinkholes	1,4,5	New
D10: Future development	Utilizing parish land use restriction rights will guide future development away from potential land loss areas, decreasing hazard losses	No additional funds required	Ongoing	Town of Delcambre, Vermilion Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Coastal Land Loss, Sinkholes	1,3,4,5	Ongoing

Action Prioritization

During the prioritization process, each Jurisdiction and the Steering Committee as a whole considered the costs and relative benefits of each new action. Costs can usually be listed in terms of dollars, although at times it involves staff time rather than the purchase of equipment or services that can be readily measured in dollars. In most cases, benefits, such as lives saved or future damage prevented, are hard to measure in dollars, many projects were prioritized with these factors in mind.

In all cases, the 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 Committee and individual jurisdictions prioritized the possible activities that could be pursued. The result were items that address the major hazards, are appropriate for those hazards, are cost-effective, and are affordable. Vermilion Parish and the jurisdictions will implement and administer the identified actions based off of the proposed timeframes for each reflected in the portions of this section where actions are summarized. Actions from the previous plan were validated as having no changes in prioritization as they carry over into the current plan update process.

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Appendix A: Planning Process

Purpose

The hazard mitigation plan update process prompts local jurisdictions to keep their hazard mitigation plan current and moving toward a more resilient community. The plan update builds on the research and planning efforts of previous plans while reviewing recent trends.

The Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

The Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process began in July 2014 with a series of meetings and collaborations between the contractor (SDMI) and the participating jurisdictions. Update activities were intended to give each jurisdiction the opportunity to shape the plan to best fit their community's goals. Community stakeholders and the general public were invited to attend and contribute information to the planning process during specific time periods or meetings.

Date	Meeting or Outreach	Location	Public Invited	Purpose
7/21/14	Coordination Call	Via phone	No	Discussion with Parish HM coordinator (OHSEP Director) expectations and requirements of the project.
9/4/2014	Kick-Off Meeting	OHSEP Office, Abbeville	No	Discuss with the plan steering committee expectations and requirements of the project. Assign plan worksheets to jurisdictions.
10/30/14	Risk Assessment Meeting	OHSEP Office, Abbeville	No	Presented Risk Assessment to plan steering committee.
12/8/2014	Public Meeting	Vermilion Parish Library, Abbeville	Yes	The public meeting allowed the public and community stakeholders to participate and provide input into the hazard mitigation planning process. Maps of the Vermilion parish communities were provide for the meeting attendees to identify specific areas where localized hazards occur.
5/18/2015	Public Plan Review (Digital)	Vermilion Parish OHSEP website	Yes	The public comment period allowed the public to review the draft Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan via online access: http://vermilionparishpolicejury.com/index.html
5/18/2015	Public Plan Review (Hardcopy)	Vermilion Parish OHSEP Office	Yes	The public comment period allowed the public to review the draft Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan hardcopy located at the Vermilion Parish OHSEP office.

Planning

The 7-month plan update process consisted of several phases, as displayed in the table below.

Planning Phase	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7
Plan review and revision							
Data collection							
Risk Assessment							
Public outreach and input			Public meetings and survey			Draft Review	
Mitigation strategy and actions							
GOHSEP plan updates review							
Plan updates review by FEMA							
Plan adoption							
Plan approval							Final

Coordination

The Vermilion Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) oversaw the coordination of the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee during the update process. The OHSEP Director was responsible for identifying members for the committee.

The OHSEP Director and SDMI were jointly responsible for inviting the steering committees and key stakeholders to planned meetings and activities. SDMI assisted the OHSEP 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 meetings and outreach efforts during the update process.

Neighboring Community, Local, and Regional Planning Process

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

The 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee consisted of representatives from the following parish, municipal or community stakeholders:

- Parish of Vermilion
- Town of Gueydan
- City of Kaplan
- City of Abbeville

- Village of Maurice
- Town of Erath
- Town of Delcambre.

Members of the Steering Committee participated in the planning process by attending meetings and providing jurisdictional information required for the plan update, at the request of the OHSEP Director.

Adjacent communities were invited by email to participate in each step of the planning process including Iberia Parish, who shares the Town of Delcambre as a jurisdiction with Vermilion Parish (see Meeting #2 Roster). Multiple projects included in the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan necessitate action from representatives from this parish, as well as representatives from outside agencies who can assist in HMPU processes.

Below is a detailed list of the 2015 HMPU Steering Committee:

MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM - VERMILION PARISH				
Member/Title	Jurisdiction /Entity	Address	Phone	Email
Linda Duhon, Parish Administrator	Vermilion Parish	100 North State Street, Suite 200, Abbeville, LA 70510	337-898-4300	linda.duhon@yahoo.com
Wayne Theriot, Mayor	Village of Maurice	PO Box 128, 115 West Corine Street, Maurice, LA 70555	337-893-6406	villageofmaurice.mayor@cox-internet.com
Rebecca M. Broussard, OHSEP Director	Vermilion Parish	100 North State Street, Suite 211, Abbeville, LA 70510	337-898-4308	vpoep@cox-internet.com
Carly Vaughan, OHSEP	Vermilion Parish	100 North State Street, Suite 211, Abbeville, LA 70510	337-898-4308	vpoep@yahoo.com
Linda Duhon, Flood Plain Manager	Vermilion Parish	100 North State Street, Suite 200, Abbeville, LA 70510	337-898-4300	linda.duhon@yahoo.com
Jerome Puyau, School Board Superintendent	Vermilion Parish	220 South Jefferson, Abbeville, LA 70510	337-652-1325	jerome.puyau@vpxb.net
William "Billy" Noegel, Public Works Director	Vermilion Parish	2211 Leonie Street, Abbeville, LA 70510	337-898-4330	wpnoegel@gmail.com
Clay Menard, Public Works Director	City of Abbeville	PO Box 1170, Abbeville, LA 70511-1170	337-893-8550	cmenard@connection-s-lct.com

Keith Frederick, Solid Waste Department	Vermilion Parish	8500 Birch Road, Abbeville, LA 70510	337-898-4338	keithF@kaplantel.com
Alex Crochet, Water District	Vermilion Parish	n/a	337-893-8711	jolexcro@cox.net
Tony Richard, Water District	Vermilion Parish	n/a	337-652-8414	tony@schzoigl@coxmail.com
Carolyn Bessard, Police Jury	Vermilion Parish	100 North State Street, Suite 200, Abbeville, LA 70510	337-898-4300	cbessard.vermilionppj@yahoo.com
Ronald Darby, Police Jury Vice President	Vermilion Parish	1617 Maude Avenue, Abbeville, LA 70510	337-898-4300	rdarby@cox.net
Wayne Touchet, Police Jury	Vermilion Parish	505 Eaton Drive, Abbeville, LA 70510	337-898-4300	touchetbuilders@msn.com
Gabriel Mathiew, Communications/911 Director	Vermilion Parish	100 North State Street, Suite 201, Abbeville, LA 70510	337-898-4350	vermilionparish911@yahoo.com
Brandon Alleman, Sheriff's Office	Vermilion Parish	101 South State Street, Abbeville, LA 70510	337-652-1000	brandon@vpso.net
Kevin Faulk, Assessor's Office	Vermilion Parish	100 South State Street, Abbeville, LA 70510	337-893-2831	vpao@connection-lct.com
Nicole Soirez, Abbeville General Hospital	City of Abbeville	118 North Hospital Drive, Abbeville, LA 70510	337-898-6514	nicole.soriez@abbgen.net
Bill Gerard, Acadian Ambulance	Vermilion Parish	n/a	337-652-2996	wgerard@acadian.com
David Smith, American Red Cross	Vermilion Parish	American Red Cross	337-234-7371	dave.smith2@redcross.org
Margaret Trahan, United Way	Vermilion Parish	Community Organizations	337-706-1232	margaret.trahan@unitedwayofacadiana.org
Jason Huffman, United Way	Vermilion Parish	Community Organizations	337-706-1202	jason.huffman@unitedwayofacadiana.org
Andrew Granger, LSU Ag Center	Vermilion Parish	Department of Ag & Forestry	337-898-4335	agranger@agcenter.lsu.edu

David Dupuis, Mayor	Town of Gueydan	600 Main Street, Gueydan, LA 70542	337-536-9415	n/a
Carol Broussard, Mayor	Town of Delcambre	107 North Railroad Street, Delcambre, LA 70528	337-685-4462	n/a
Kirk Champayne, Mayor	City of Kaplan	701 North Cushing Ave., Kaplan, LA 70548	337-643-8811	n/a
Mark Piazza, Mayor	City of Abbeville	P.O. Box 1170, Abbeville, LA 70511	337-898-4206	n/a
Wayne Theriot, Mayor	Village of Maurice	P.O. Box 128, Maurice, LA 70555	337-893-6406	n/a
John Earl LeBlanc, Mayor	Town of Erath	115 West Edwards, Erath, LA 70533	337-937-8401	n/a

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 Vermilion Parish programs and planning.

A measure of integration and coordination is achieved through the HMPU participation of steering committee members and community stakeholders who administer programs such as: floodplain management under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), coastal protection and restoration, parish planning and zoning and building code enforcement.

Vermilion Parish as well as its incorporated jurisdictions 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 Jurisdictions, and through the five-year review process described in the Plan Maintenance Section. The primary means for integrating mitigation strategies into other local planning mechanisms will be through the revision, update and implementation of each jurisdiction's individual city/town plans that require specific planning and administrative tasks (e.g. risk assessment, plan amendments, ordinance revisions, capital improvement projects, etc.).

The members of the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation steering committee will remain charged with ensuring that the goals and strategies of new and updated local planning documents for their jurisdictions or agencies are consistent with the goals and actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, and will not contribute to increased hazard vulnerability in Parish. Existing plans, studies, and technical information were incorporated in the planning process. Examples include flood data from FEMA, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE or Corps), and the U. S. Geological Survey. Much of this data was incorporated into the Risk Assessment component of the plan relative to plotting historical events and the magnitude of

damages that occurred. The parish's 2005 Hazard Mitigation Plan was also used in the planning process. Other existing data and plans used in the planning process include those listed below.

- Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan, April 2008
- Coastal Wetlands Planning Protections & Restoration Act (CWPPRA), April 2006
- Louisiana Coastal Impact Assistance Plan (CIAP), June 2007
- Vermilion Parish Long Term Recovery Plan (ESF-14), 2007
- Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast (CPRA), 2007.

Further information on the plans can be found in the Capabilities Assessment, Section 3.

Documentation (Meetings and Public Outreach)

The following pages contain documentation of the agendas, attendees, and presentations, as well as any other related documents, for the meetings and public outreach activities conducted during this hazard mitigation plan update for Vermilion parish. For each meeting held, agendas were distributed, sign-in sheets were collected to record attendance, and PowerPoint presentations were given. For each meeting involving the public, notification was given via newspaper, social media, press releases, and public notices.

Meeting #1: Coordination Meeting

Date: July 21, 2014

Location: SDMI, LSU Baton Rouge, LA

Purpose: Discuss with the hazard mitigation lead for the parish (OHSEP director), as well as the parish's lead planner, the expectations and requirements of the hazard mitigation plan update process and to establish an initial project timeline.

Public Initiation: No

Meeting #2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Kick-Off

Date: September 4, 2014**Location:** Vermilion Parish OEP, Abbeville, Louisiana

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

Public Initiation: No**Meeting #2 Invitees:**

Hazard Mitigation Kickoff Meeting		
Vermilion Parish - Invitees		
NAME	TITLE	AGENCY
David Dupuis	Mayor	Town of Gueydan
Carol Broussard	Mayor	Town of Delcambre
Kirk Champayne	Mayor	City of Kaplan
Mark Piazza	Mayor	City of Abbeville
Wayne Theriot	Mayor	Village of Maurice
John Earl LeBlanc	Mayor	Town of Erath
Rebecca Broussard	Director	VP OHSEP
Michael Couvillon	Sheriff	VP Sheriff's Office
Diane Meaux Broussard	Clerk of Court	VP Clerk of Court Office
Michael Bertrand	Registrar of Voters	VP Registrar of Voters
Gabe Matthews	911 Director	VP
Gabe Marceaux	Tax Assessor	VP Tax Assessor
Paul Moresi, III	Attorney	The Moresi Firm, LLC
Donnie Simon, Jr.	Superintendent	Acadian Ambulance
Matthew Trahan	President	Vermilion Fire Association
Margaret Trahan	President/CEO	United Way of Acadiana
Tony Creduer	Director	American Red Cross
Wayne Phillips	Governmental Affairs Rep.	Slemco Representative
Liz Duhon	Governmental Affairs Rep.	Entergy
Jay Campbell	Director	Abbeville Harbor & Terminal
Andrew Granger	County Agent	VP County Agent
Vicky Granger-Toups	Sanitarian	VP Health Unit
Jerome Puyau	Superintendent	VP School Board
Robert Hensgens	Hospital Svc. District No. 3	
Ray Landry	Hospital Svc. District No. 2	Abbeville General Hospital
Lyman Trahan	Hospital Svc. District No. 1	Abrom Memorial Hospital
Keith Frederick	Director	VP Solid Waste
Robert LeBlanc	Citizen	
Larry Lee	Citizen	Consolidated Gravity Drainage District No.1

Jewitt Hulin	Secretary	Drainage Districts
Edward Saal, Jr.	Secretary	Gueydan Drainage District No. 5
Glenn Mark Broussard	Citizen	Prairie Gregg Drainage District
Alex Crochet	Chairman	Magnolia Plantation Water System, Inc.
Curnal Cessac	Chairman	Southeast Waterworks District No. 2
Hubert Faulk	Chairman	Waterworks District No. 1
Linda Duhon	Administrator	VP Police Jury
William Noegel	Supervisor	VP Public Works
Dane Hebert	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Allen Lemaire	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Nathan Granger	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Ronald Darby	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Wayne Touchet	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Mark Poche	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Paul Bourgeois	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Errol Domingues	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Kevin Sagrera	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Ronald Menard	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Pervis Gaspard	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Cloris Boudreaux	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Sandrus Stelly	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Leon Broussard	Police Juror	VP Police Jury

Meeting #3: Risk Assessment

Date: October 30, 2014**Location:** Abbeville, Louisiana

Purpose: The Risk Assessment Meeting public meeting involved a presentation of the HMPU Risk Assessment to the members of the Vermilion Parish HMPU Steering Committee. This enabled them to view the assessment, including maps and other data, conducted on each hazard identified within the plan.

Public Initiation: No**Meeting #3 Invitees:**

Hazard Mitigation Plan - Risk Assessment Meeting Vermilion Parish - Invitees		
NAME	TITLE	AGENCY
David Dupuis	Mayor	Town of Gueydan
Claudette Price	Councilwoman	Town of Gueydan
Scott Vallot	Councilman	Town of Gueydan
Marilyn Campbell	Councilwoman	Town of Gueydan
Gale Smith	Councilwoman	Town of Gueydan
Jason Suire	Councilman	Town of Gueydan
Lawrence Bertrand	Supervisor	Town of Gueydan Public Works
Carol Broussard	Mayor	Town of Delcambre
Timmy Derise	Alderman	Town of Delcambre
Scott Sonnier	Alderman	Town of Delcambre
Sarah Trahan	Alderwoman	Town of Delcambre
Mildred Delcambre	Alderwoman	Town of Delcambre
Kirk Champayne	Mayor	City of Kaplan
Dirk Gary	Councilman	City of Kaplan
Eva Dell Morrison	Councilwoman	City of Kaplan
John Cartbaugh	Councilman	City of Kaplan
Richard LeBlanc	Councilman	City of Kaplan
Kevin Guidry	Councilman	City of Kaplan
Mark Piazza	Mayor	City of Abbeville
Francis Plaisance	Councilman	City of Abbeville
Brady Broussard, Jr.	Councilman	City of Abbeville
Wayne Landry	Councilman	City of Abbeville
Francis Touchet	Councilman	City of Abbeville
Louis Joe Hardy	Councilman	City of Abbeville
Clay Menard	Supervisor	City of Abbeville Public Works
Wayne Theriot	Mayor	Village of Maurice
Kenneth Picard	Alderman	Village of Maurice
Lynn Howell	Alderman	Village of Maurice
Phyllis Catalon	Alderwoman	Village of Maurice
Richard Meche		Village of Maurice

John Earl LeBlanc	Mayor	Town of Erath
Robert Domingues	Councilman	Town of Erath
Christopher P. Hebert	Councilman	Town of Erath
Timmy Landry	Councilman	Town of Erath
Guy Nerren	Councilman	Town of Erath
Robert B. Vincent	Councilman	Town of Erath
Mark Broussard	Supervisor	Town of Erath Public Works
Rebecca Broussard	Director	VP OHSEP
Michael Couvillon	Sheriff	VP Sheriff's Office
Diane Meaux Broussard	Clerk of Court	VP Clerk of Court Office
Michael Bertrand	Registrar of Voters	VP Registrar of Voters
Gabe Matthews	911 Director	VP
Gabe Marceaux	Tax Assessor	VP Tax Assessor
Paul Moresi, III	Attorney	The Moresi Firm, LLC
Matthew Trahan	President	Vermilion Fire Association
Jay Campbell	Director	Abbeville Harbor & Terminal
Andrew Granger	County Agent	VP County Agent
Vicky Granger-Toups	Sanitarian	VP Health Unit
Jerome Puyau	Superintendent	VP School Board
Robert Hensgens	Hospital Svc. District No. 3	
Ray Landry	Hospital Svc. District No. 2	Abbeville General Hospital
Lyman Trahan	Hospital Svc. District No. 1	Abrom Memorial Hospital
Keith Frederick	Director	VP Solid Waste
Robert LeBlanc	Citizen	
Larry Lee	Citizen	Consolidated Gravity Drainage District No.1
Jewitt Hulin	Secretary	Drainage Districts
Edward Saal, Jr.	Secretary	Gueydan Drainage District No. 5
Glenn Mark Broussard	Citizen	Prairie Gregg Drainage District
Alex Crochet	Chairman	Magnolia Plantation Water System, Inc.
Curnal Cessac	Chairman	Southeast Waterworks District No. 2
Hubert Faulk	Chairman	Waterworks District No. 1
Linda Duhon	Administrator	VP Police Jury
William Noegel	Supervisor	VP Public Works
Dane Hebert	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Allen Lemaire	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Nathan Granger	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Ronald Darby	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Wayne Touchet	Police Juror	VP Police Jury

Mark Poche	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Paul Bourgeois	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Errol Domingues	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Kevin Sagrera	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Ronald Menard	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Pervis Gaspard	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Cloris Boudreaux	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Sandrus Stelly	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Leon Broussard	Police Juror	VP Police Jury
Thomas Broussard	Citizen	

Meeting #4: Public Meeting

Date: December 8, 2014

Location: Abbeville, Louisiana

Purpose: The public meeting allowed the public and community stakeholders to participate and provide input into the hazard mitigation planning process. Maps of the Vermilion parish communities were provided for the meeting attendees to identify specific areas where localized hazards occur. Input from the public meeting on specified hazard areas was incorporated into the Risk Assessment portion of the plan.

Public Initiation: Yes

Meeting #4 -Public Notices

Parish to hold public meeting for hazard mitigation plan update

Baton Rouge, LA – Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update public meeting will be held on Monday December 8th, from 5:00 PM – 6:30 PM at the Vermilion Parish Library, 405 East St. Victor, Abbeville, LA.

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

Hazard mitigation actions are essential to breaking the typical disaster cycle of damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. With careful selection, they can be long-term, cost-effective means of reducing risk and helping to create a more sustainable and disaster-resilient community.

A hazard mitigation plan describes an area's

(See **UPDATE**, Page 3)

Update

From Page 2

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

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

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

Vermilion Parish, in collaboration with Abbeville, Delcambre, Erath, Gueydan, Kaplan, and Maurice, is in the beginning stages of updating its hazard mitigation plan. The Public Meeting will be held on December 8th, at the Vermilion Parish Library, 405 East St. Victor, Abbeville, LA for all citizens interested in learning about and participating in discussions concerning the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Residents of Vermilion Parish are asked to participate in a survey about public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in the parish. The survey results will be used in the development of the plan. This short web-based survey can be found at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/VermilionParish>.

For more information, please contact: Rebecca M. Broussard, Vermilion OHSEP, 337-898-4308.

Rebecca M. Broussard

From: Rebecca M. Broussard <vpoep@cox-internet.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 20, 2014 7:32 AM
To: 'chris.rosa@vermiliontoday.com'
Subject: Press Release for Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Meeting
Attachments: Vermilion Parish HM Press Release _ Final.pdf

Chris,

Attached is the Press Release concerning the Public Meeting for the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update we spoke about last week.

Thanks,
Becky

REBECCA M. BROUSSARD, LEM
DIRECTOR, VERMILION PARISH OHSEP
100 NORTH STATE STREET
SUITE 211
ABBEVILLE, LA 70510
337.898.4308 OFFICE
337.898.4309 FAX
337.315.0995 CELL

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 20, 2014

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For more information, please contact: Rebecca M. Broussard, Vermilion OHSEP, 337-898-4308.

Stephenson Disaster Management Institute
Louisiana State University * 3000 Business Education Complex * Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803



REBECCA M. BROUSSARD
DIRECTOR

Vermilion Parish Office of Homeland Security
and Emergency Preparedness
100 North State Street
Suite 211
Abbeville, LA 70510
(337) 898-4308 (337) 898-4309 FAX



TIM CRESWELL
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

November 21, 2014

PUBLIC NOTICE

We would appreciate your participation in the Public Meeting scheduled for December 08, 2014 for the update of the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). The updated HMP will continue to enable the parish to better prepare for and reduce the effects of hurricanes, flooding, wind damage, and even technological hazards such as hazardous material releases or spills. In addition to saving lives and protecting property, this plan could lead to lower flood insurance premiums for area property owners.

The Public Meeting will be held on December 08, 2014 from 5:00 pm to 7:00 pm at the Vermilion Parish Library, Abbeville Branch, 405 East St. Victor Street, Abbeville, LA. Public participation is a vital part of preparing this plan.

Funding for the update of the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan is being provided by the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and FEMA.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rebecca M. Broussard".

Rebecca M. Broussard, LEM
Director, VPOHSEP

Meeting #4 - Roster

Vermilion PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN PUBLIC MEETING
December 8, 2014

Name	Organization	Email	Phone	Comments
Lauren Stevens	SDMT-LSU	lstevens@lsu.edu	578-0502	
Margaret Poirer	SDM, LSU	mpoirer@lsu.edu	578-6396	
Gardyn Bessard	VPPJ	cbessard.vermilionppj@lsu.edu	337-898-4300	
Chris B. Bessard	SDMT-LSU	cbessard2@lsu.edu	225-578-0238	
Robert B. Bessard	Net		898-2731	
Robert M. Bessard	VPPJ	rbessard@cox-internet.com	337-898-8308	
Emily Vaughan	VPOHSEP	vpoehsep@cox-internet.com	(337) 898-4308	
Linda Johnson	VPPJ	linda.duhneyjohnson@lsu.edu	(337) 898-4300	
Donna J. Mc	VPPJ	APBS85@cox-internet.com	337-517-5367	
Mark Stine	LSU Ag Center	msharley@agcenter.lsu.edu		
Jerome Puyau	VPSB	jerome.puyau@vpsb.net	337-652-1325	
Portie Andrews	SDMT, LSU	randnewst@lsu.edu	578-7034	



SDMT
STEWARTSON
DUNN
MITIGATION
INSTITUTE
LSU

Public Comment



REBECCA M. BROUSSARD
DIRECTOR

Vermilion Parish Office of Homeland Security
and Emergency Preparedness
100 North State Street
Suite 211
Abbeville, LA 70510
(337) 898-4308 (337) 898-4309 FAX



Homer Stelly
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Monday, May 18, 2015

The Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan is currently being updated in a joint effort by the Vermilion Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and the LSU Stephenson Disaster Management Institute to identify and prioritize future efforts to reduce the risk of damages from natural hazards such as flood and wind events. The plan identifies an area's vulnerability to the effects of natural hazards and the goals, objectives, and actions required to minimize future loss. Completion of this plan update will allow the parish and its participating municipalities to apply for pre and post disaster mitigation grant funding through FEMA.

The Draft Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan may also be viewed in the Vermilion Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, Courthouse Building, 100 North State Street, 2nd Floor, Suite 211, Abbeville, LA 70510.

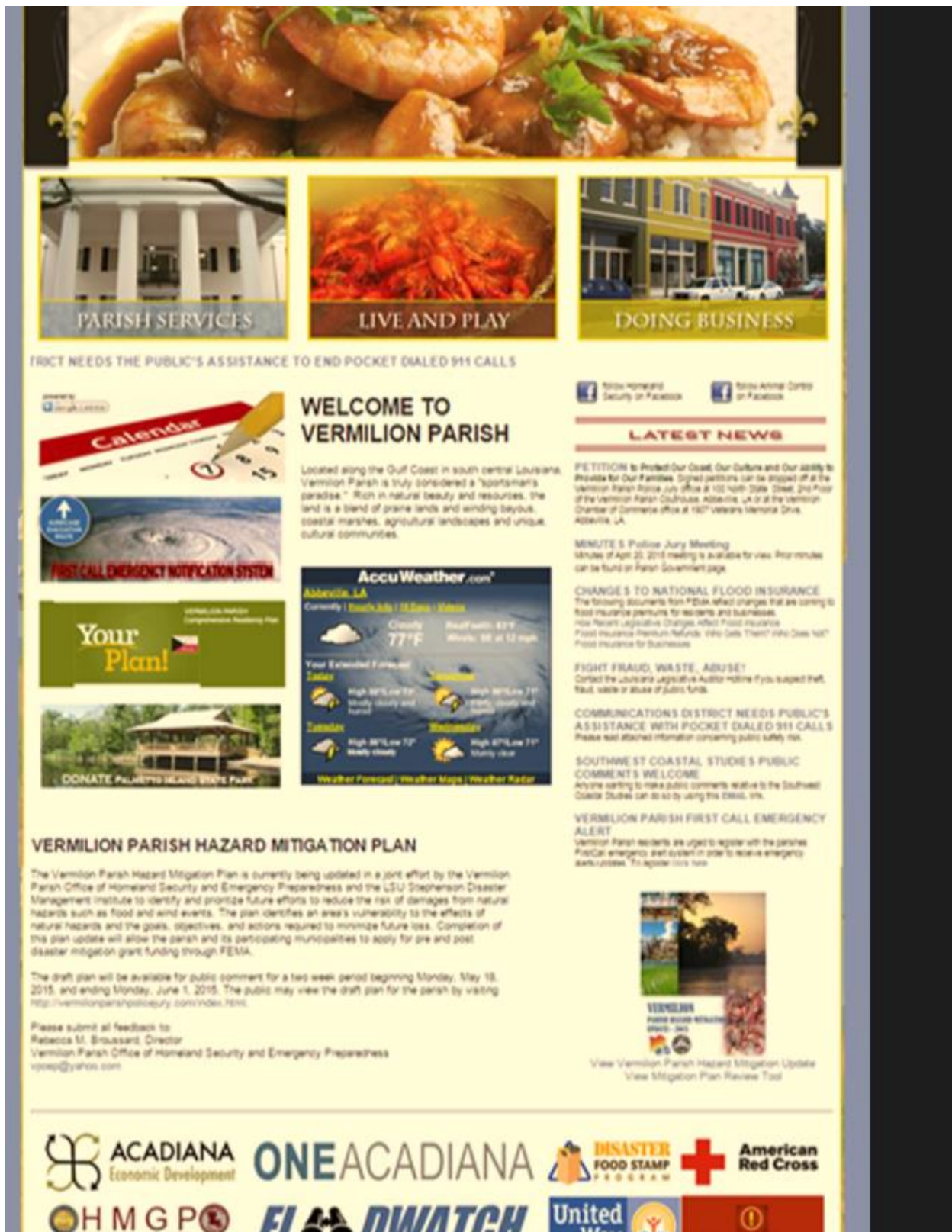
The draft plan will be available for public comment for a two week period beginning Monday, May 18th, 2015 and ending Monday, June 1st, 2015. The public may view the draft plan for the parish by visiting <http://vermilionparishpolicejury.com/index.html>.


Please submit all feedback

to: Rebecca M. Broussard


Director, Vermilion Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness

vpoeep@yahoo.com






PARISH SERVICES




LIVE AND PLAY




DOING BUSINESS


TRISTE NEEDS THE PUBLIC'S ASSISTANCE TO END POCKET DIALED 911 CALLS




Calendar



FIRST CALL EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM




Your Plan!



DONATE PALMETTO ISLAND STATE PARK

WELCOME TO VERMILION PARISH

Located along the Gulf Coast in south central Louisiana, Vermilion Parish is truly considered a "sportsman's paradise." Rich in natural beauty and resources, the land is a blend of prairie lands and winding bayous, coastal marshes, agricultural landscapes and unique cultural communities.



AccuWeather.com[®]
Abbeville, LA
Currently: Touch 44° / 18.5° - 18.5°
Cloudy 77°F
RealFeel[™] with: 83°F
Wind: SE at 12 mph
Your Extended Forecast:
Today: High 88°/Low 61°
Mostly cloudy and humid
Tomorrow: High 88°/Low 71°
Mostly cloudy and humid
Wednesday: High 88°/Low 71°
Mostly cloudy
Thursday: High 87°/Low 71°
Mostly clear
Weather Forecast | Weather Maps | Weather Radar

Follow Homeland Security on Facebook

Follow Animal Control on Facebook

LATEST NEWS

PETITION to Protect Our Coast, Our Culture and Our Ability to Provide for Our Families. Signed petitions can be dropped off at the Vermilion Parish Police Jury Office at 100 North 20th Street, 2nd Floor of the Vermilion Parish Courthouse, Abbeville, LA or at the Vermilion Chamber of Commerce Office at 1807 Veterans Memorial Drive, Abbeville, LA.

MINUTE 5 Police Jury Meeting
Minutes of April 20, 2015 meeting is available for view. Resolutions can be found on Parish Government page.

CHANGES TO NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE
The following documents from FEMA reflect changes that are coming to flood insurance premiums for residents and businesses.
How Recent Legislative Changes Affect Flood Insurance
Flood Insurance Premium Refunds: Info Says "There's" Info Says "Not"
Flood Insurance for Businesses

FIGHT FRAUD, WASTE, ABUSE!
Contact the Louisiana Legislative Auditor hotline if you suspect theft, fraud, waste or abuse of public funds.

COMMUNICATIONS DISTRICT NEEDS PUBLIC'S ASSISTANCE WITH POCKET DIALED 911 CALLS
Please read attached information concerning public safety risk.

SOUTHWEST COASTAL STUDIES PUBLIC COMMENTS WELCOME
Anyone wanting to make public comments relative to the Southwest Coastal Studies can do so by using this [link](#).

VERMILION PARISH FIRST CALL EMERGENCY ALERT
Vermilion Parish residents are urged to register with the parish's FirstCall emergency alert system in order to receive emergency alerts/updates. To register click [here](#).



VERMILION PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION UPDATE


View Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Update
View Mitigation Plan Review Tool

VERMILION PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

The Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan is currently being updated in a joint effort by the Vermilion Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and the LSU Stephenson Disaster Management Institute to identify and prioritize future efforts to reduce the risk of damages from natural hazards such as flood and wind events. The plan identifies an area's vulnerability to the effects of natural hazards and the goals, objectives, and actions required to minimize future loss. Completion of this plan update will allow the parish and its participating municipalities to apply for pre and post disaster mitigation grant funding through FEMA.


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Please submit all feedback to:
Rebecca M. Broussard, Director
Vermilion Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
rbrouss@vermilionparishhsepreps.com




ACADIANA
Economic Development

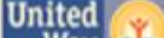
ONE ACADIANA








FLORIDA WATCH





Supplemental Materials

Public Meeting
Incident/Issue Questionnaire

1. Hazard Type(s):
 - a. Flooding
 - i. Riverine
 - ii. Storm Surge
 - iii. Street
 - iv. Other (describe):
 - b. High winds (not tropical)
 - c. Coastal
 - i. Saltwater Intrusion
 - ii. Erosion
 - iii. Other (describe):
 - d. Tropical Systems
 - e. Winter Weather
 - f. Other: _____
2. Describe incident or issue:

3. Location:
 - a. City: _____
 - b. Address or Area: _____
 - c. Localized or dispersed: _____
4. Intensity:
 - a. Depth (flooding) or Size (hail, etc.) _____
 - b. Wind strength
5. Re-occurring or one-time
 - a. If re-occurring, how often? _____
6. What type of interruptions does/did the incident or issue cause? (business closure, damage, evacuation, etc.) _____

7. How long was the interruption (hours, days, weeks, etc.)? _____
8. How could this problem or impact be prevented, fixed or alleviated?

9. Can we contact you if we have further questions about this incident? Yes/No
10. Contact Information (optional)
 - a. Name: _____
 - b. City: _____
 - c. Phone: (_____) _____
 - d. Email: _____

Outreach Activity #1: Public Opinion Survey

Date:

Location: Web survey

Public Initiation: Yes

Appendix B – Plan Maintenance

Purpose

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

Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

By law, the Plan must be updated every five years prior to re-submittal to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for re-approval. The first part of this subsection describes the whole update process, including the responsible parties, methods to be used, evaluation criteria to be applied, and scheduling for monitoring and evaluating the plan. These descriptions are followed by an explanation of how and when the plan will be periodically updated. The Plan must be updated every five years prior to re-submittal to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for re-approval. The first part of this subsection describes the whole update process, including sections on the following:

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

These descriptions are followed by an explanation of how and when the plan will be periodically updated.

Responsible Parties

Vermilion Parish has developed a plan maintenance process to ensure that regular review and update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan occurs. The parish has formed a Hazard Mitigation Plan Evaluation Committee that consists of selected members from municipalities, local agencies, and the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee which prepared the HMPU as included herewith. The HMPU Evaluation Committee will consist of the following representation:

1. Vermilion Parish OHSEP Director (responsible for overall coordination of HMP maintenance activities)
2. Vermilion Parish Police Jury President
3. Vermilion Parish Administrator/Secretary/Treasurer
4. Mayors of each of the municipalities or their representative.

The OHSEP Director of the parish will be responsible for contacting each of the committee members during January of every year. Members will have a one month period in which to respond to initiate a meeting if any one member feels that issues need to be addressed. However, should a hazard event occur and the need for update analysis surface, a meeting can be called by the OEP director or requested by a committee member.

The OHSEP Director will also be responsible for maintaining plan review comments. Members of the evaluation committee will monitor the plan on an ongoing basis using phone calls and emails to contact those responsible to implementing the plan's action items and bring the project status reports to the yearly evaluation meetings. Ideas to be discussed will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Does the committee membership need to be updated?
- Have any new hazard events occurred?
- Has new funding been allotted?
- Have any projects been implemented?
- Have the project priorities changed?
- Are there any new projects to discuss?

Methods for Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan

On an annual basis (and as warranted by circumstances such as a major disaster declaration), the Vermilion Parish OHSEP Director will monitor the plan in order to assess the degree to which assumptions and underlying information contained in the plan may have changed. For example, the Vermilion Parish OHSEP Director will look for the following:

- Changes in the information available to perform vulnerability assessments and loss estimates. For example: as the parish and municipal Risk Assessments and plans are integrated into this Plan Update, the Vermilion Parish OHSEP will be soliciting feedback from parish and municipal officials about any changes in their real or perceived risks.
- Changes in laws, policies, and regulations. Changes in parish or jurisdictional departments and/or their procedures, including the Vermilion Parish OHSEP and the administration of grant programs.

The results of these monitoring efforts will be made available to the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Evaluation Committee as they are produced.

Using the compiled results of ongoing monitoring efforts, the plan will be evaluated annually, generally starting in the month of January (unless circumstances indicate otherwise). The Vermilion Parish OHSEP Director will initiate the evaluations by contacting each of the committee members, who will in turn have a one month period to respond by initiating a meeting or addressing an issue. Should a hazard event occur and the need for update surface, a meeting may be called by the OHSEP Director or requested by a committee member through the OHSEP Director.

The initial contacts will be made no later than December of each year for the first four years and in August in the fifth year (in anticipation of the required Plan Update for FEMA re-approval). The initial contact will advise the appropriate agencies/organizations that the plan will be re-evaluated in the coming months, and request their participation in the process.

The Vermilion Parish OHSEP also has the authority to evaluate and update the plan at times other than those identified in this section under the following general conditions: (1) After a major disaster declaration; (2) At the request of the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP); or (3) When significant new information regarding risks or vulnerabilities is identified.

Plan Evaluation Criteria

The evaluations will consider several basic factors which are similar to those addressed in the monitoring process, and any additional review indicated by GOHSEP or the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Evaluation Committee. The factors that will be taken into consideration during these periodic evaluations of the plan include the following:

1. Changes in vulnerability assessments and loss estimations. The evaluation will include an examination of the analyses conducted for hazards identified in the plan and determine if there have been changes in the level of risk to the state and its citizens to the extent that the plan (in particular the strategies and prioritized actions the parish/jurisdiction is considering) should be modified.
2. Changes in laws, policies, ordinances, or regulations. The evaluation will include an assessment of the impact of changes in relevant laws, policies, ordinances, and regulations pertaining to elements of the plan.
3. Changes in parish/jurisdiction departments or their procedures (in particular the Vermilion Parish OHSEP, which is responsible for maintaining the plan) that will affect how mitigation programs or funds are administered.
4. Significant changes in funding sources or capabilities.
5. Progress on mitigation actions (including project closeouts) or new mitigation actions that the parish/jurisdiction is considering.

Updating the Plan

Updates will follow the original planning process outlined in Appendix A. The update process will entail a detailed and structured re-examination of all aspects of the original plan, followed by recommended updates. The update process will be initiated by Vermilion Parish OHSEP and assisted and tracked by the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Evaluation Committee. The recommendations will be presented to the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Evaluation Committee for consideration and approval. It is expected that the parish and each jurisdiction's administration will issue a letter of adoption for each update of the plan.

At a minimum, the plan will be updated and re-submitted to FEMA for re-approval every five years, as required by Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K). The five-year update for FEMA re-approval requires that all the original steps outlined in Appendix A be revisited to make sure the plan assumptions and results remain valid as a basis for further decision-making and priority-setting.

Vermilion Parish OHSEP will initiate, coordinate and lead all plan updates in conjunction with the SHMPC. The next two paragraphs describe the procedures for interim and five-year updates, respectively.

The nature of plan amendment will be determined by the evaluation process described above. In general, the Vermilion Parish OHSEP will notify the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Evaluation Committee that the parish is initiating an interim amendment, and describe the circumstances that created the need for

the amendment (per the list in the Plan Evaluation Criteria section above). The Vermilion Parish OHSEP Director will determine if the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Evaluation Committee should be consulted regarding potential changes. If it is determined that the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Evaluation Committee should be involved, the nature of the involvement will be at the discretion of Vermilion Parish OHSEP.

When amendments are completed absent the involvement of the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Evaluation Committee, the Vermilion Parish OHSEP will advise all committee members via email that the plan has been amended, and describe the nature of the amendment. In addition, the Vermilion Parish OHSEP will provide GOHSEP with a copy.

As required by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 200 (DMA2K) the plan will be updated every five years and re-submitted to FEMA for re-approval. In those years, the evaluation process will be more rigorous, and will examine all aspects of the plan in detail. It is anticipated that several meetings of the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Evaluation Committee will be required and that the parish and each jurisdiction will formally re-approve the plan prior to its submission to FEMA.

Based on the five-year renewal requirements for Plan Updates, the Vermilion Parish OHSEP anticipates that the submission date for the required update will be approximately June 1, 2020. Prior to that time, the Vermilion Parish OHSEP will contact the committee members and other appropriate agencies/organizations to confirm a schedule for the Plan Update.

2015 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 2015 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

When appropriate, local governments, by way of the individuals who served on the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Evaluation Committee, will address the need to incorporate requirements of the mitigation plan into their respective zoning ordinances, comprehensive plans, and/or capital improvement plans if deemed necessary and if not previously included. An effort will be made by all Hazard Mitigation Evaluation Committee members to ensure consistency in all future planning efforts with the mitigation goals and Risk Assessment presented in this plan. Consistency between all planning efforts will ensure a decrease in losses related to hazard events within future and existing developments. During the life of the plan since the previous update process, the Hazard Mitigation Evaluation Committee was not incorporated into other formal planning mechanisms as none occurred during that time period. However, goals and actions items were frequently discussed at both Parish and Municipal council meetings.

If amendments to existing ordinances or new ordinances are required, each political jurisdiction will be responsible for its respective updates. However, based upon the findings of this plan, little need exists for creating new ordinances or revising existing ordinances as the parish has been dealing with the flood mitigation issues for decades as its livelihood depends on it.

On behalf of the jurisdictions of the Town of Gueydan, the City of Kaplan, the City of Abbeville, the Village of Maurice, the Town of Erath, and the Town of Delcambre, Vermilion Parish has the authority to

incorporate contents of the Hazard Mitigation Plan into the parish's existing regulatory mechanisms. Agreements are currently in place with each jurisdiction to allow for the parish incorporation mechanisms to take place.

The following parish and local plans incorporate requirements of this Hazard Mitigation Plan Update as follows:

Vermilion Unincorporated

- Comprehensive Master Plan (Comprehensive Resiliency Plan and Hurricane Master Plan)– Updated as needed, Vermilion Parish OHSEP is the responsible agency
- Capital Improvements Plan – Updated as needed, Vermilion Parish OHSEP is the responsible agency
- Local Emergency Operations Plan – Updated every four years, Vermilion Parish OHSEP is the responsible agency
- Continuity of Operations Plan – Updated every four years, Vermilion Parish OHSEP is the responsible agency
- Transportation Plan – See Local Emergency Operations Plan

Gueydan

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

Kaplan

- Comprehensive Master Plan – Updated as needed, Kaplan Planning Commission is the responsible agency
- Capital Improvements Plan – Updated as needed, Kaplan Planning Commission is the responsible agency
- Local Emergency Operations Plan – Updated every four years, Vermilion Parish OHSEP is the responsible agency
- Continuity of Operations Plan – Updated every four years, Vermilion Parish OHSEP is the responsible agency
- Transportation Plan – See Local Emergency Operations Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan – Updated as needed, Kaplan Planning Commission is the responsible agency

Delcambre

- Economic Development Plan – Updated as needed, Delcambre Economic Development is the responsible agency
- Local Emergency Operations Plan - Updated as needed, Delcambre Planning Department is the responsible agency

Erath

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

Maurice

- Community Wildfire Protection Plan – Updated as needed, Village of Maurice Fire Department is the responsible agency

Abbeville

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

Vermilion Parish as well as its incorporated jurisdictions 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 Jurisdictions, and through the five-year review process described in the Plan Maintenance Section. The primary means for integrating mitigation strategies into other local planning mechanisms will be through the revision, update and implementation of each jurisdiction's individual city/town plans that require specific planning and administrative tasks (e.g. risk assessment, plan amendments, ordinance revisions, capital improvement projects, etc.).

Continued Public Participation

Responsibility for continued public participation will be that of the Vermilion Parish OHSEP Director. Copies of the plan will be kept on file at the Vermilion Parish OHSEP Office and with each municipality. Contained in the plan is a list of the Hazard Mitigation Evaluation Committee that can be contacted when needed. In addition, copies of the plan and any proposed changes will be posted on the parish government website. This website will also have an email address and phone numbers in which the public can direct their comments or concerns.

Appendix C – Vermilion Parish Essential Facilities

Vermilion Unincorporated Essential Facilities					
Type	Name	Coastal Land Loss	Flood	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone
Fire and Rescue	7th Ward Fire District	X	X	X	X
	District 13 Fire Department		X	X	X
	District 13 Volunteer Fire Department		X	X	X
	District 13 Volunteer Fire Dept		X	X	X
	Fire Protection Dist 7		X	X	X
	Henry Volunteer Fire Dept	X	X	X	X
	Henry Volunteer Fire Dept 15	X	X	X	X
	Indian Bayou Community Volunteer Fire Department		X	X	X
	K.V.F.D. Substation No. 1		X	X	X
	Leblanc Community Satellite Fire Station			X	X
	Leleux Districts 2 & 10			X	X
	Little Chapel Volunteer Fire Department		X	X	X
	Meaux/Nunez Community Satellite Fire Station			X	X
	Pecan Island Volunteer Fire Department	X	X	X	X
	Z8th Ward Fire Dept		X	X	X
Government	City of Kaplan Maintenance Yard			X	X
	Vermilion Public Works		X	X	X
Law Enforcement	United States K-9 Unlimited		X	X	X
	Vermilion Law Enforcement		X	X	X
	Vermilion Parish Police Jury Area 3 Barn			X	X
	Vermillion Parish Police Jury Barn 4			X	X
Schools	7th Ward Elementary	X	X	X	X
	Forked Island Elementary	X	X	X	X
	Fort Island Elementary			X	X
	Indian Bayou			X	X
	Kaplan High School			X	X
	Leblanc Elementary School		X	X	X
	LeBlanc Elementary School		X	X	X

	Meaux Elementary		X	X	X
	North Vermillion High			X	X
	OCS Headstart Program			X	X
	Pecan Island School	X	X	X	X
	St Mary CAA Head Start Center		X	X	X
	St. Mary CAA/ Head Start		X	X	X
Nursing Homes	Maison du Monde Living Centre			X	X
	Vermilion Health Care Center			X	X

Abbeville Essential Facilities					
Type	Name	Coastal Land Loss	Flood	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone
Fire and Rescue	Harold Lemaire Fire Substation	X		X	X
	Hebert Fire Substation		X	X	X
	Herbert J. Miles Fire Substation No. 3	X		X	X
	Main Fire Station		X	X	X
	Main Fire Station			X	X
Government	Abbeville DOTD		X	X	X
	Abbeville Tourist Center / Vermilion Parish Tourist Commission	X		X	X
	City of Abbeville Maintenance Yard	X	X	X	X
	City of Abbeville Municipal Services			X	X
	Courthouse			X	X
	Department of Motor Vehicles	X	X	X	X
	Dept of Social Services	X		X	X
	HUD Section 8			X	X
	LA Department of Veteran Affairs Parish Service Office			X	X
	LA Public Works	X		X	X
	Louisiana Army National Guard HQ Company 2d Battalion 156 Infantry	X	X	X	X
	Louisiana Department of Public Safety	X		X	X
	Louisiana National Guard Detachment 1 Echo Company 199 BSB			X	X
	Louisiana Workforce Commission			X	X
	Public Defenders Office			X	X
	The City Court of Abbeville			X	X

	USDA Service Center			X	X
	Vermilion Parish Council on Aging			X	X
	Vermilion Parish Courthouse Annex			X	X
	Vermilion Parish School Board Annex			X	X
	Vermilion Parish School Board Maintenance Department			X	X
	Vermilion Parish School Board Office			X	X
	Vermilion Parish School Board Parenting Center	X		X	X
	Vermilion Parish School Board Special Services Department		X	X	X
	Vermilion Parish School Board Transportation Department			X	X
	Vermilion Parish Schoolboard Transportation Dept		X	X	X
Law Enforcement	Abbeville Holding Facility - City Marshall			X	X
	Abbeville Police Department			X	X
	Sheriffs Office			X	X
	Vermilion Parish Sheriff's Office			X	X
Public Health	Abbeville General Hospital	X		X	X
Schools	Abbeville High	X		X	X
	Acadiana Technical College	X	X	X	X
	Administration and Student Affairs	X		X	X
	Eaton Park Elementary			X	X
	Harvest Time Christian Academy	X	X	X	X
	Herod Elementary	X	X	X	X
	J. H. Williams Middle School	X		X	X
	Kiddie Land Learning Center			X	X
	Mount Carmel Elem			X	X
	Vermilion High			X	X
Nursing Homes	Eastridge Nursing Center			X	X

Delcambre Essential Facilities

Type	Name	Coastal Land Loss	Flood	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone
Government	Water System Improvement		X		X
Schools	Delcambre Elementary	X	X	X	X
	Delcambre High	X	X	X	X

Kaplan Essential Facilities

Type	Name	Coastal Land Loss	Flood	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone
Fire and Rescue	Kaplan Fire Department		X	X	X
Government	Kaplan City Court		X	X	X
Law Enforcement	Kaplan Police Department		X	X	X
Public Health	Abrom Kaplan Memorial Hospital			X	X
Schools	Early Years			X	X
	Kaplan Elementary School			X	X
	Maltrait Memorial Catholic School			X	X
	Rene A Host Middle School		X	X	X
Nursing Homes	Kaplan Healthcare Center			X	X

Erath Essential Facilities

Type	Name	Coastal Land Loss	Flood	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone
Fire and Rescue	Erath Fire Station		X	X	X
	Erath Vol. Fire Dept.		X	X	X
Government	Erath City Court		X	X	X
	Erath City Hall		X	X	X
	Erath Public Works		X	X	X
Schools	Dozier Elementary		X	X	X
	Erath High		X	X	X
	Erath Middle		X	X	X

Gueydan Essential Facilities					
Type	Name	Coastal Land Loss	Flood	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone
Fire and Rescue	Gueydan Vol. Fire Co. 19			X	X
Government	Gueydan City Hall			X	X
	Gueydan Street Dept.			X	X
	Louisiana Farm Bureau			X	X
Law Enforcement	Gueydan Police Dept.			X	X
Public Health	Gardner Community Health Center			X	X
Schools	Gueydan Head Start			X	X
	Gueydan High School			X	X
	Jesse Owens Elementary School			X	X
	St. Peter School			X	X
Nursing Homes	Gueydan Memorial Guest Home			X	X

Maurice Essential Facilities					
Type	Name	Coastal Land Loss	Flood	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone
Fire and Rescue	Maurice Vol. Fire Department			X	X
Government	Maurice City Hall			X	X
Law Enforcement	Maurice Police Department			X	X
Schools	Cecil Picard Elementary			X	X
	Maurice Head Start			X	X
Nursing Homes	Pelican Pointe			X	X

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Appendix D – Plan Adoption

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Pervis Gaspard, seconded by Mr. Cloris Boudreaux, and duly resolved:

**RESOLUTION
2015-R-10**

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING VERMILION PARISH'S
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE
DATED JULY 2015**

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

WHEREAS the Vermilion Parish Police Jury has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the Vermilion Parish 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan adopted on July 6, 2015 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Vermilion Parish 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan adopted on July 6, 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Vermilion Parish from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Vermilion Parish Police Jury demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Vermilion Parish 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan adopted on July 6, 2015.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE Vermilion Parish Police Jury, Louisiana, adopted the Vermilion Parish 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan on July 6, 2015.

YEAS: (11) Mr. Dane Hebert, Mr. Allen LeMaire, Mr. Wayne Touchet, Mr. Pervis Gaspard, Mr. Paul Bourgeois, Mr. Cloris Boudreaux, Mr. Ronald Menard, Mr. Leon Broussard, Mr. Nathan Granger, Mr. Ronald Darby, and Mr. Errol J. Domingues

NAYS: (0) None

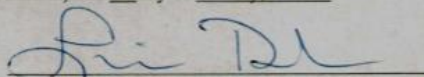
ABSTAINED: (0) None

ABSENT: (3) Mr. Kevin Sagrera, Mr. Mark Poche', Mr. Sandrus Stelly,

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and exact copy of the resolution adopted at the Vermilion Parish Police Jury meeting held on July 6, 2015, at which meeting a quorum was present and voting.

_____, Louisiana, this 6th day of July, 2015.



Linda Duhon
Parish Administrator
Vermilion Parish Police Jury

The following resolution was offered by Alderwoman Phyllis Johnson, seconded by Alderman Kenneth Picard, and duly resolved:

RESOLUTION NO. 07 OF 2015

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING VERMILION PARISH'S HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
UPDATE DATED JUNE 2015**

WHEREAS, on October 30, 2000, the President signed into law the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), and

WHEREAS, DMA 2000 amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by, among other things, adding a new section, 322—Mitigation Planning—which places new emphasis on local mitigation planning, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 requires local governments to develop and submit mitigation plans as a condition of receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) project grants, and

WHEREAS, an Interim Final Rule (the Rule) for implementing Section 322 was published in the Federal Register, 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206, on February 26, 2002, with requirements for Local Plans found in Part 201.6, and

WHEREAS, in Louisiana, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) local mitigation planning initiative is focused at the parish level, and

WHEREAS, when incorporated jurisdictions exist within the parishes, their governments are encouraged to participate in the Parish mitigation planning process, and

WHEREAS, the Village of Maurice participated in the preparation of the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update and supports the plan as it pertains to Maurice and the entire parish,

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Council of the Village of Maurice that the mayor and council does hereby adopt the overall Hazard Mitigation Plan Update dated June 2015.

CERTIFICATE

I, Melanie Denais, Clerk of the Village of Maurice, do hereby certify that the above is a true and exact copy of a resolution adopted by the Mayor and the Council of the Village of Maurice on Wednesday, July 15, 2015, at which time a quorum was present and voting.

s/Melanie Denais
MELANIE DENAIS
CLERK
VILLAGE OF MAURICE

RESOLUTION NO. R15-16 of 2015**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING VERMILION PARISH'S HAZARD
MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

WHEREAS, on October 30, 2000, the President signed into law the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2000), and

WHEREAS, DMA 2000 amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by, among other things, adding a new section, 322-Mitigation Planning-which places new emphasis on local mitigation planning, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 requires local governments to develop and submit mitigation plans as a condition of receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) project grants, and

WHEREAS, an Interim Final Rule (the Rule) for implementing Section 322 was published in the Federal Register, 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206, on February 26, 2002, with requirements for Local Plans found in Part 201.6, and

WHEREAS, in Louisiana, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) local mitigation planning initiative is focused at the parish level, and

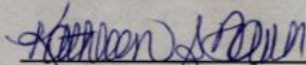
WHEREAS, when incorporated jurisdictions exist within the parishes, their governments are encouraged to participate in the Parish mitigation planning process, and

WHEREAS, the City of Abbeville participated in the preparation of the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update and supports the plan as it pertains to Abbeville and the entire parish.

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Abbeville that the Mayor and Council does hereby adopt the overall Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

CERTIFICATE

I, Kathleen S. Faulk, Secretary/Treasurer of the City of Abbeville, do hereby certify that the above is a true and exact copy of a resolution adopted by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Abbeville on July 7, 2015 at which time a quorum was present and voting.


KATHLEEN S. FAULK
SECRETARY/TREASURER
CITY OF ABBEVILLE



The following resolution was offered by Alderman Donald Martin and seconded by Alderwoman Mildred Delcambre and is duly resolved:

RESOLUTION NO. 07-16-2015

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE VERMILION PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE AS OF JULY 2015.

WHEREAS: On July 16, 2015 by submission of a legal and binding document approved and signed by the Mayor and members of the Town of Delcambre Board of Aldermen, the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update beginning on July 16, 2015 and for the 5 consecutive years following has been approved.

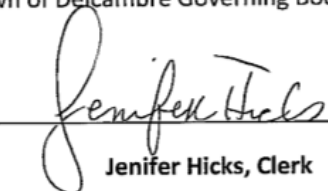
WHEREAS: the new 2015 updates amend the previous resolution submitted in 2010.

WHEREAS: a copy of the 2010 resolution can be found in the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan update that included the years 2010-2015.

WHEREAS: the Town of Delcambre participated in the preparation of the 2015 Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan update and supports the plan as it pertains to Delcambre and the entire parish.

NOW THEREFORE: be it resolved that by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen that the Town of Delcambre does approve and adopt the overall Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan update as of July 16, 2015.

I, Jenifer Hicks, Clerk of the Town of Delcambre, do hereby certify that the above is a true and exact copy of a resolution adopted by the Town of Delcambre Mayor and Board of Aldermen by submission of a legal and binding document on Town of Delcambre letterhead was approved and signed by all members of the Town of Delcambre Governing Body.


Jenifer Hicks, Clerk

MAYOR, CAROL BROUSSARD

TOWN OF DELCAMBRE

Home of the Shrimp Festival



107 N. RAILROAD

DELCAMBRE, LA 70528

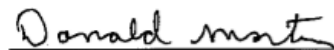
PHONE: 337-685-4462 FAX: 337-685-4466

July 16, 2015

The following Town of Delcambre Aldermen and Alderwomen approve the Vermillion Parish Hazard Mitigation updates as of July 16, 2015. The updated plan will remain in effect for the next 5 consecutive years. The updated resolution will be offered by the first council member signing this official document and seconded by the second council member signing this official document. This document stands in place of the July 2015 monthly council meeting where a quorum was not present. The submission of this document is legal and binding for the Town of Delcambre to remain in compliance with the Hazard Mitigation Program.

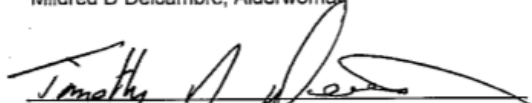
Sincerely,



Carol Broussard, Mayor


Donald Martin, Alderman


Mildred D Delcambre, Alderwoman


Sarah Trahan, Alderwoman


Timothy Deise, Alderman


Scott Saunier, Alderman

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The following resolution was offered by Robert Domingues, seconded by Robert Vincent, and duly resolved:

RESOLUTION NO. 2012

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING VERMILION PARISH'S HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
UPDATE DATED JUNE 2015**

WHEREAS, on October 30, 2000, the President signed into law the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), and

WHEREAS, DMA 2000 amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by, among other things, adding a new section, 322—Mitigation Planning—which places new emphasis on local mitigation planning, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 requires local governments to develop and submit mitigation plans as a condition of receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) project grants, and

WHEREAS, an Interim Final Rule (the Rule) for implementing Section 322 was published in the Federal Register, 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206, on February 26, 2002, with requirements for Local Plans found in Part 201.6, and

WHEREAS, in Louisiana, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) local mitigation planning initiative is focused at the parish level, and

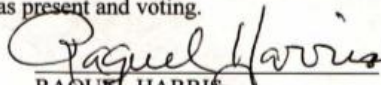
WHEREAS, when incorporated jurisdictions exist within the parishes, their governments are encouraged to participate in the Parish mitigation planning process, and

WHEREAS, the Town of Erath participated in the preparation of the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update and supports the plan as it pertains to Erath and the entire parish,

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Council of the Town of Erath that the mayor and council does hereby adopt the overall Hazard Mitigation Plan Update dated June 2015.

CERTIFICATE

I, Raquel Harris, Clerk of the Town of Erath, do hereby certify that the above is a true and exact copy of a resolution adopted by the Mayor and the Council of the Town of Erath on Monday, July 13, 2015, at which time a quorum was present and voting.


RAQUEL HARRIS
CLERK
TOWN OF ERATH

The following Resolution was offered by JASON SUIRE, seconded by GALE SMITH, and duly resolved:

RESOLUTION 7 OF 2015

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING VERMILION PARISH'S
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATED JUNE 2015

WHEREAS, on October 30, 2000, the President signed into law the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), and

WHEREAS, DMA 200 amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by, among other things, adding a new section, 332 – Mitigation Planning – which places new emphasis on local mitigation planning, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 requires local governments to develop and submit mitigation plans as a condition of receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) project grants, and

WHEREAS, an Interim Final Rule (the Rule) for implementing Section 332 was published in the Federal Register, 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206, on February 26, 2002, with requirements for Local Plans found in Part 201.6, and

WHEREAS, in Louisiana, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) local mitigation planning initiative is focused at the parish level, and

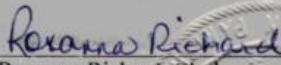
WHEREAS, when incorporated jurisdictions exist within the parishes, their governments are encouraged to participate in the Parish mitigation planning process, and


WHEREAS, the Town of Gueydan participated in the preparation of the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update and supports the plan as it pertains to Gueydan and the entire parish,

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Council of the Town of Gueydan that the Mayor and council does hereby adopt the overall Hazard Mitigation Plan Updated June, 2015.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Roxanna Richard, Clerk of the Town of Gueydan, Louisiana do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true, exact and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the Town of Gueydan at regular meeting held on July 7, 2015, at which time a quorum was present and voting.


Roxanna Richard, Clerk
Town of Gueydan
600 Main Street
Gueydan, LA 70542



The following resolution was offered by Councilman Guidry, seconded by Councilman LeBlanc, and duly resolved:

RESOLUTION

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING VERMILION PARISH'S HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
UPDATE DATED JULY 2015**

WHEREAS, on October 30, 2000, the President signed into law the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), and

WHEREAS, DMA 2000 amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by, among other things, adding a new section, 322—Mitigation Planning—which places new emphasis on local mitigation planning, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 requires local governments to develop and submit mitigation plans as a condition of receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) project grants, and

WHEREAS, an Interim Final Rule (the Rule) for implementing Section 322 was published in the Federal Register, 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206, on February 26, 2002, with requirements for Local Plans found in Part 201.6, and

WHEREAS, in Louisiana, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) local mitigation planning initiative is focused at the parish level, and

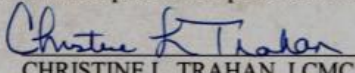
WHEREAS, when incorporated jurisdictions exist within the parishes, their governments are encouraged to participate in the Parish mitigation planning process, and

WHEREAS, the City of Kaplan participated in the preparation of the Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update and supports the plan as it pertains to Kaplan and the entire parish,

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Board of Alderman, of the City of Kaplan, that the Mayor and Council does hereby adopt the overall Hazard Mitigation Plan Update dated July 2015.

CERTIFICATE

I, Christine L. Trahan, Clerk of the City of Kaplan, do hereby certify that the above is a true and exact copy of a resolution adopted by the Mayor and the Board of Alderman of the City of Kaplan on Tuesday, August 18, 2015 at which time a quorum was present and voting.


CHRISTINE L. TRAHAN, LCMC
CLERK
CITY OF KAPLAN

Appendix E – State Required Worksheets

During the planning process (Appendix A) the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee was provided state-required plan update process worksheets to be filled out by each jurisdiction. The worksheets were presented at the Kickoff Meeting by the contractor as tools for assisting in the update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The plan update worksheets allowed for collection of information such as planning team members, community capabilities, critical infrastructure, hazard profiling, and project identification. The following pages contain documentation of the worksheets.

Vermilion Parish - Building Inventory

Vermilion Parish Building Inventory - List of Parish/City Owned Buildings

Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Lat	Long	Value	Date Built	Constr Type
Henry Fire Station	Fire Department	5010 Frank Road	Erath	N 29.54283	W - 92.03388	\$461,841.00	2009	Metal
Indian Bayou Fire Station	Fire Department	4723 LA Highway 700	Kaplan	N 30.04978	W - 92.14543	\$308,475.00	1991	Wood
Gueydan Fire Substation (Little Chapel Fire Station)	Fire Department	13007 LA Highway 3093	Kaplan	N 29.57819	W - 92.24697	\$190,083.00	1991	Metal
Maurice Fire Station	Fire Department	410 Chief H. Fred Avenue	Maurice	N 30.06253	W - 92.07635	\$469,902.00	1988	Reinforced Masonry
Pecan Island Fire Station	Fire Department	28702 West LA Highway 82	Kaplan	N 29.38794	W - 92.27085	\$616,210.00	2008	Metal
Seventh Ward Fire Station	Fire Department	20206 LA Highway 82	Abbeville	N 29.51412	W - 92.10618	\$437,375.00	2009	Metal
Meaux/Nunez Fire Station	Fire Department	9124 Romules Road	Abbeville	N 30.01106	W - 92.12486	\$333,982.00	1991	Reinforced Masonry
Area 1 Barn	Parish Maintenance Building	13115 Mack Switch Road	Erath	N 29.57628	W - 92.03396	\$61,000.00	1997	Metal
Area 2 Barn	Parish Maintenance Building	12002 Calvin Lebouef Road	Abbeville	N 29.57498	W - 92.11145	\$49,000.00	2007	Metal
Area 3 Barn	Parish Maintenance Building	29429 Veterans Memorial Drive	Gueydan	N 30.00417	W - 92.28216	\$240,000.00	1985	Metal
Area 4 Barn	Parish Maintenance Building	13531 Gladu Road	Kaplan	N 30.03855	W - 92.12073	\$56,500.00	2001	Metal

Vermilion Parish Office Complex	Government Offices	407 Charity Street	Abbeville	N 29.58446	W - 92.07891	\$1,924,889.00	1951	Reinforced Masonry
Vermilion Parish Courthouse	Government Offices & Court System	100 North State Street	Abbeville	N 29.58450	W - 92.08136	\$5,889,329.00	1950	Reinforced Masonry
VP Law Enforcement Center	Parish Jail	14202 Allen Bares Drive	Abbeville	N 29.56806	W - 92.05461	\$5,320,035.00	1981	Reinforced Masonry
VP Public Works Facility	Parish Office & Mechanic Shop	2211 Leonie Street	Abbeville	N 29.57147	W - 92.08672	\$1,122,650.00	1977	Metal
VP Solid Waste Facility	Parish Trash Facility	8500 Birch Road	Abbeville	N 30.01714	W - 92.08193	\$1,977,000.00	1978	Metal
VP Sheriff's Annex Building	VP Sheriff's Office	101 South State Street	Abbeville	N 29.58417	W - 92.08146	\$595,000.00	1955	Reinforced Masonry
VP Count Agent Office	VP Agriculture Offices	1105 West Port Street	Abbeville	N 29.58575	W - 92.08766	\$1,988,005.00	1980	Reinforced Masonry
VP Courthouse Parking Lot (NO BLDG ON SITE)	Parking for Courthouse	Corner of South Saint Charles & East Lafayette Street	Abbeville	N 29.58404	W - 92.08078	N/A	N/A	Select One
VP Rabies Control Facility	Parish Rabies Control Office & Building	11303 Pioneer Road	Kaplan	N 29.59208	W - 92.14514	\$447,000.00	1998	Reinforced Masonry
Hollier's Drug Store	Storage for Clerk of Court Records	105 South State Street	Abbeville	N 29.58407	W - 92.08146	\$85,000.00	1995	Reinforced Masonry
Hebert's Boat Landing (Boat Ramp)	Community Use		Pecan Island	N 29.44812	W - 92.19517	N/A	N/A	Select One
Pecan Island Fishing Piers	Community Use		Pecan Island	N 29.43873	W - 92.20053	N/A	N/A	Select One
Airport Subdivision Sewer Pump Station			Abbeville	N 29.58283	W - 92.05360	N/A	N/A	Metal
New Airport Subdivision Pump Station	Lots 150 & 151		Abbeville	N 29.58000	W - 92.04894	N/A	N/A	Metal
Victoria Acres Berm & Pump Station	Berm & Pump Station for Water Control		Abbeville	N 30.02592	W - 92.06285	N/A	N/A	Select One

Herod Village Inc. & Vision of Hope Bldg.	Community Use	1411 ML King Drive	Abbeville	N 29.57871	W - 92.07389	\$1,809,711.00	1955	Reinforced Masonry
Vermilion Parish Multi-Purpose Community Health Center	Community Health Services	2501 Charity Street	Abbeville	N 29.58330	W - 92.06498	\$2,570,000.00	2008	Reinforced Masonry
Freshwater Boat Landing & Parking Lot	Community Use		Freshwater City	N 29.33061	W - 92.18549	N/A	N/A	Select One
VP Parish Library - Abbeville Branch	Parish Library	405 East Saint Victor Street	Abbeville	N 29.58471	W - 92.07891	\$5,478,801.00	2003	Reinforced Masonry
VP Parish Library - Erath Branch	Parish Library	111 West Edwards Street	Erath	N 29.57451	W - 92.02118	\$554,518.00	2002	Reinforced Masonry
VP Parish Library - Gueydan Branch	Parish Library	704 10th Street	Gueydan	N 30.01684	W - 92.30204	\$619,843.00	2005	Reinforced Masonry
VP Parish Library - Kaplan Branch	Parish Library	815 North Cushing Avenue	Kaplan	N 30.00307	W - 92.16965	\$767,843.00	2001	Reinforced Masonry
VP Parish Library - Maurice Branch	Parish Library	100 East Joseph Street	Maurice	N 30.06361	W - 92.07465	\$303,256.00	2004	Reinforced Masonry
VP Old Health Unit Building	Vacant at this moment	401 South Saint Charles Street	Abbeville	N 29.58227	W - 92.08122	\$616,350.00	1980	Reinforced Masonry
Kaplan Health Unit	Community Health Services	419 North Cushing Avenue	Kaplan	N 30.00098	W - 92.17031	\$165,564.00	1960	Reinforced Masonry
Erath Health Unit	Community Health Services	410 North Broadway	Erath	N 29.57642	W - 92.02064	\$152,240.00	1960	Reinforced Masonry
LeBlanc Fire Station	Fire Department	3843 Bares Road	Abbeville	N 30.020976	W - 92.021562	\$294,999.00	1990	Reinforced Masonry
Leleux Fire Station	Fire Department	5801 LA Highway 13	Kaplan	N 30.041470	W - 92.213949	\$407,980.00	1990	Reinforced Masonry
District 13 Fire Station	Fire Department	18838 West LA Highway 82	Kaplan	N 29.504527	W - 92.172232	\$515,844.00	2000	Metal

GREEN = No building on site

Vulnerable Populations and Critical Infrastructure

Please provide in Decimal Format
(Ex: 29.987652 / -90.119426)

Name	Street	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Critical Facilities - Government Facilities					
Vermilion Parish Emergency Operations Center	100 North State Street, Suite 211	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58255	W - 92.08074
Vermilion Parish Courthouse	100 North State Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58264	W - 92.08081
Vermilion Parish Communication District (911)	100 North State Street, Suite 201	Abbeville	70510	N 29.582585	W - 92.080744
Abbeville Detention Center	304 South State Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58170	W - 92.08074
Abbeville City Court	208 South State Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58363	W - 92.08156
Vermilion Parish Jail	14202 Allen Bares Jr. Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.56817	W - 92.05493
Abbeville City Hall	101 North State Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58274	W - 92.08082
Erath City Hall	115 West Edwards Street	Erath	70533	N 29.57271	W - 92.02078
Gueydan City Hall	600 Main Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.01521	W - 92.30456
Delcambre City Hall	107 North Railroad	Delcambre	70528	N 29.565600	W - 91.591892
Maurice City Hall	405 Lastie Avenue	Maurice	70555	N 30.06180	W - 92.07334
LA National Guard Armory	3415 Veterans Memorial Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58065	W - 92.05106
Kaplan City Court/ City Marshalls Office	907 North Guidry Street	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00296	W - 92.16810
Vermilion Parish Government Complex Building	407 Charity Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58446	W - 92.07904
Kaplan City Hall	701 North Cushing Avenue	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00128	W - 92.16589
LSU Ag-County Agent Building & Facilities	1105 West Port Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.583312	W - 92.074584
Law Enforcement Facilities - Sheriff & Police Departments					
Vermilion Parish Sheriff's Office	101 South State Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58248	W - 92.08085

Vermilion Parish Sheriff's Criminal Investigation Division	407 Charity Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.582642	W - 92.075417
Vermilion Parish Sheriff's Dispatch & Detention Facility	14202 Allen Bares Jr Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.56817	W - 92.05493
Abbeville Police Department	304 Charity Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.582424	W - 92.075964
Abbeville Marshall's Office	208 South State Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58212	W - 92.08105
Delcambre Police Department	109 North Railroad Street	Delcambre	70528	N 29.565642	W - 91.591889
Erath Police Department	114 West Bourgue Street	Erath	70533	N 29.57246	W - 92.02103
Gueydan Police Department	414 Main Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.01529	W - 92.30575
Kaplan Police Department	407 North Cushing Avenue	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00044	W - 92.17022
Kaplan City Court/ City Marshalls Office	907 North Guidry Street	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00296	W - 92.16810
Maurice Police Department	405 Lastie Street	Maurice	70555	N 30.06171	W - 92.07332
Emergency Services - Fire Departments					
Seventh Ward Volunteer Fire Department	20206 LA Highway 82	Abbeville	70510	N 29.512512	W -92.10622
Abbeville City Fire Department (Main)	210 West Vermilion Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58602	W - 92.08181
Delcambre Volunteer Fire Department	302 North Railroad Street	Delcambre	70528	N 29.57036	W - 91.59302
District 13 Volunteer Fire Department	18838 West LA Highway 82	Abbeville	70510	N 29.50740	W - 92.17374
Erath Volunteer Fire Department	503 East Veterans Memorial Boulevard	Erath	70533	N 29.574792	W - 92.014650
Gueydan Volunteer Fire Department	414 Main Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.01533	W - 92.30563
Henry Volunteer Fire Department	5010 Frank Road	Erath	70533	N 29.541811	W - 92.032341
Indian Bayou Volunteer Fire Department	4723 LA Highway 700	Kaplan	70548	N 30.04977	W - 92.14532
Kaplan Volunteer Fire Department	501 North Cushing Avenue	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00112	W - 92.17025
Klondike Volunteer Fire Department	432 Veterans Memorial Drive	Gueydan	70542	N 30.13650	W - 92.38212

Leblanc Volunteer Fire Department	3834 Bares Road	Erath	70533	N 30.21492	W - 92.28833
Leleux Volunteer Fire Department	5801 LA Highway 13	Kaplan	70548	N 30.041471	W - 92.213955
Gueydan Sub-Station Volunteer Fire Department	13007 LA Highway 3093	Kaplan	70548	N 29.574820	W - 92.244118
Maurice Volunteer Fire Department	410 Chief Fred Avenue	Maurice	70555	N 30.061528	W - 92.073872
Meaux Nunez Volunteer Fire Department	9124 Romules Road	Kaplan	70548	N 30.010630	W - 92.122999
Pecan Island Volunteer Fire Department	28702 West LA Highway 82	Kaplan	70548	N 29.38802	W - 92.27083
Abbeville Fire Department Lemaire Substation # 1	2021 Veteran Memorial Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.584981	W - 92.064526
Abbeville Fire Department Hebert Substation # 2	307 Joffre Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.584479	W - 92.085222
Abbeville Fire Department Substation # 3	800 Maude Avenue	Abbeville	70510	N 29.580560	W - 92.074551
Shelters - Possible					
Abbeville High School	1305 Wildcat Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.98299	W - 92.10606
Erath High School	808 South Broadway	Erath	70533	N 29.95170	W - 92.03579
Gueydan High School	901 Main Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.013344	W - 92.301438
Kaplan High School	200 East Pirate Lane	Kaplan	70548	N 29.99567	W - 92.27184
North Vermilion High School	11609 LA Highway 699	Maurice	70555	N 30.07963	W - 92.16849
Erath Middle School	800 South Broadway	Erath	70533	N 29.95362	W - 92.03551
North Vermilion Middle School	11609 LA Highway 699	Maurice	70533	N 30.045090	W - 92.100657
J H Williams Middle School	1105 Prairie Avenue	Abbeville	70510	N 29.97450	W - 92.12318
Rene Rost Middle School	112 West 6th Street	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00368	W - 92.28337
Cecil Picard Elementary School	203 South Albert Avenue	Maurice	70555	N 30.10707	W - 92.12322
Dozier Elementary School	415 West Primeaux	Erath	70533	N 29.95638	W - 92.03912
Eaton Park Elementary School	1502 Sylvester Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.96127	W - 92.14185
Forked Island/E. Broussard Elementary School	19635 Columbus Road	Abbeville	70510	N 29.86298	W - 92.26600

James A. Herod Elementary School	120 Odea Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.97383	W - 92.10993
Indian Bayou Elementary School	1603 LA Highway 700	Rayne	70578	N 30.073771	W - 92.142898
Jesse Owens Elementary School	203 13th Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.012268	W - 92.295899
Kaplan Elementary School	608 North Eleazar Avenue	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00772	W - 92.29902
LeBlanc Elementary School	12725 North Road	Abbeville	70510	N 30.005639	W - 92.025929
Meaux Elementary School	12419 LA Highway 696	Abbeville	70510	N 30.02042	W - 92.18185
Seventh Ward Elementary School	12012 Audubon Road	Abbeville	70510	N 29.87599	W - 92.17349
Mount Carmel Elementary School	405 Park Avenue	Abbeville	70510	N 29.9791	W - 92.14050
Vermilion Catholic High School	425 Park Avenue	Abbeville	70510	N 29.9795	W - 92.14030
Delcambre High School	601 West Main Street	Delcambre	70528	N 29.56899	W - 91.59597
Abbeville Recreation Center	301 AA Comeaux Memorial Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.57861	W - 92.08445
Kaplan Recreation Center	East Mill Street	Kaplan	70548	N 29.59669	W - 92.16720
Hospitals & Emergency Medical Services					
Abbeville General Hospital	118 North Hospital Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58419	W - 92.06452
Abrom Kaplan Memorial Hospital	1310 West 7th Street	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00460	W - 92.97830
Gueydan Clinic	710 5th Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.01706	W - 92.30567
Gueydan Guest Home	1201 3rd Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.01988	W - 92.30685
Abbeville Substation AASI (Acadian Ambulance)	218 West Summers Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58977	W - 92.08036
Erath Substation AASI	419 East Veterans Memorial Drive	Erath	70533	N 29.57799	W - 92.01846
Kaplan Substation AASI	710 North Eleazar	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00484	W - 92.17902
Gueydan Substation AASI	805 Eighth Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.01786	W - 92.30330
Schools					

Abbeville High School	1305 Wildcat Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.98299	W - 92.10606
Erath High School	808 South Broadway	Erath	70533	N 29.95170	W - 92.03579
Gueydan High School	901 Main Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.013344	W - 92.301438
Kaplan High School	200 East Pirate Lane	Kaplan	70548	N 29.99567	W - 92.27184
North Vermilion High School	11609 LA Highway 699	Maurice	70555	N 30.07963	W - 92.16849
Erath Middle School	800 South Broadway	Erath	70533	N 29.95362	W - 92.03551
North Vermilion Middle School	11609 LA Highway 699	Maurice	70533	N 30.045090	W - 92.100657
J H Williams Middle School	1105 Prairie Avenue	Abbeville	70510	N 29.97450	W - 92.12318
Rene Rost Middle School	112 West 6th Street	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00368	W - 92.28337
Cecil Picard Elementary School	203 South Albert Avenue	Maurice	70555	N 30.10707	W - 92.12322
Dozier Elementary School	415 West Primeaux	Erath	70533	N 29.95638	W - 92.03912
Eaton Park Elementary School	1502 Sylvester Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.96127	W - 92.14185
Forked Island/E. Broussard Elementary School	19635 Columbus Road	Abbeville	70510	N 29.86298	W - 92.26600
James A. Herod Elementary School	120 Odea Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.97383	W - 92.10993
Indian Bayou Elementary School	1603 LA Highway 700	Rayne	70578	N 30.073771	W - 92.142898
Jesse Owens Elementary School	203 13th Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.012268	W - 92.295899
Kaplan Elementary School	608 Eleazar Avenue	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00772	W - 92.29902
LeBlanc Elementary School	12725 North Road	Erath	70533	N 30.005639	W - 92.025929
Meaux Elementary School	12419 LA Highway 696	Abbeville	70510	N 30.02042	W - 92.18185
Seventh Ward Elementary School	12012 Audubon Road	Abbeville	70510	N 29.87599	W - 92.17349
Vermilion Parish School Board Office	220 South Jefferson	Abbeville	70510	N 29.97123	W - 92.13728
Henry Education Complex	6305 LA Highway 330	Erath	70533	N 29.525462	W - 92.044383
VPSB Media Center/Bus Depot	1731 West Port Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.97863	W - 92.15252

Lighthouse Christian High School	6526 Chiasson Road	Abbeville	70510	N 29.96160	W - 92.08160
Maltrait Memorial School	612 North Hebert	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00400	W - 92.28810
Mount Carmel Elementary School	405 Park Avenue	Abbeville	70510	N 29.97910	W - 92.14050
St. Peter School	513 Sixth Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.02600	W - 92.50790
Vermilion Catholic High School	425 Park Avenue	Abbeville	70510	N 29.97950	W - 92.14030
Castel School of Religion	208 South Saint Peter Street	Delcambre	70528	N 29.56792	W - 91.59527
Delcambre Elementary School	706 Martin Luther King Drive	Delcambre	70528	N 29.570659	W - 91.594182
Delcambre High School	601 West Main Street	Delcambre	70528	N 29.565257	W - 91.593515
Wilkins Stroud School	904 North Frederick Avenue	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00290	W - 92.16761
Bares Ranch	809 South Severin Street	Erath	70533	N 29.57182	W - 92.02019
LA Technical Community College - Gulf Area	1115 Clover Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58683	W - 92.07439
Abbeville Head Start School	Dave Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.591815	W - 92.074988
Erath Head Start School	Deussard Street	Erath	70533	N 29.590618	W - 92.0412069
Kaplan Head Start School - Now in Forked Island	17100 Minos Road	Kaplan	70548	N 29.550803	W - 92.154893
Gueydan Head Start School	1112 Main Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.01543	W - 92.30079
Amana Christian Fellowship	310 Milton Road	Maurice	70555	N 30.1025196	W - 92.1192764
Water Towers, Water Treatment Plants, Water Districts & Waste Water Treatment Plants					
Magnolia Water District	5707 East LA Highway 338	Abbeville	70510	N 30.00950	W - 92.041106
Magnolia Water Tower	1231 Richland Road	Erath	70533	N 29.59184	W - 91.59913
Intracoastal Water District	21124 LA Highway 333	Abbeville	70510	N 29.503347	W - 92.102768
Water Works District # 1	11822 LA Highway 699	Maurice	70555	N 30.044588	W - 92.102127
Southeast Water Works District	417 Trahan Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.570768	W - 92.081614
Abbeville Water Treatment Plant	615 Veterans Memorial Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.585675	W - 92.073698

Kaplan Water Treatment Plant	207 South LeMaire	Kaplan	70548	N 29.594097	W - 92.165452
Gueydan Water Treatment Plant	8th & Wilkerson Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.01769	W - 92.301769
Delcambre Water Treatment Plant	500 West Church	Delcambre	70528	N 29.565744	W - 91.593097
Erath Water Treatment Plant	818 East Derouen Street	Erath	70533	N 29.57526	W - 92.01496
Erath Water Tower	South Broadway behind Cemetery	Erath	70533	N 29.570821	W - 92.015475
Pecan Island Water System	27025 West LA Highway 82	Kaplan	70548	N 29.64680	W - 92.42334
Kaplan Water Tower	Monceaux Road	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00374	W - 92.17910
Abbeville Water Tower	East St. Victor & North Gertrude Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.582385	W - 92.071960
Southeast Water District Water Tower	East Woodman Road	Abbeville	70510	N 29.572377	W - 92.082168
Southeast Water District (Substation)	11334 LA Highway 695	Kaplan	70548	N 29.59150	W - 92.135043
Erath Water Treatment Plant	818 East Derouen Street	Erath	70533	N 29.57526	W - 92.01496
Gueydan Water Tower	8th Street & Wilkerson Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.014501	W - 92.301920
Maurice Water Tower	100 Duhon Road	Maurice	70555	N 30.06960	W - 92.07632
Delcambre Water Tower	205 North Robinson	Delcambre	70528	N 29.565742	W - 91.592808
Maurice Water Treatment Plant	115 West Corine Street	Maurice	70555	N 30.06180	W - 92.07334
Abbeville Sewerage Plant	1908 Lafayette Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58179	W - 92.07023
Kaplan Sewerage Plant	601 East Mire	Kaplan	70548	N 29.593933	W - 92.165277
Gueydan Sewerage Plant	1207 Wilkerson Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.014683	W - 92.301957
Erath Sewerage Plant	840 North Broadway	Erath	70533	N 29.58235	W - 92.02097
Delcambre Sewerage Plant	End of South Central	Delcambre	70528	N 29.563003	W - 91.593655
Maurice Sewerage Plant	100 Duhon Road	Maurice	70555	N 30.06960	W - 92.07632
Daycares					
Brothers & Sisters Child Care	104 South Gertrude Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58311	W - 92.07375

Children & Nutrition	1916 LA Highway 705	Rayne	70578	N 30.07399	W - 92.16650
Community Day Care Center	1109 East Martin Luther King Jr Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.57832	W - 92.07609
Country Cottage Day Care & Nursery	8855 Placide Road	Abbeville	70510	N 30.03880	W - 92.07313
Deborah's Tender Loving Day Care Center	604 East 8th Street	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00163	W - 92.16621
Early Years Nursery School	1211 North Herpin Avenue	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00483	W - 92.16516
Forever Young Daycare Center	332 Elais Road	Erath	70533	N 29.58866	W - 92.01644
LeBlanc Center for Learning	809 West Port Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58670	W - 92.08622
Kiddie Land Learning Center	900 Wildcat Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58670	W - 92.03420
Kiddie Land Learning Center	1919 Charity Street	Abbeville	70510	n 29.584000	w - 92.062490
Next Generation After School Care	1919 Charity Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58686	W - 92.07013
Little People West Day Nursery	513 Thomas Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58686	W - 92.08757
Mt Carmel Elementary School After School Center	405 Park Avenue	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58834	W - 92.08411
A Plus Day Care & Learning Center, LLC & A Plus Too	201 Catalon Avenue	Maurice	70555	N 30.06918	W - 92.07493
Deborah's Tender Loving Day Care Center - Phase II	109 East 5th Street	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00088	W - 92.17004
Creative Beginnings	802 South St. Valerie	Abbeville	70510	N 29.57944	W - 92.07975
Shelby's Kiddie Care	612 Adolph Street	Delcambre	70528	N 29.57028	W - 91.59620
Kidz Connection Day Care & Youth Camp	12412 LA Highway 696	Abbeville	70510	N 30.011504	W - 92.105273
Mommy's Helping Hand	108 South Lyman Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.581849	W - 92.073409
Sam's Kids Safari	379 Sucre Circle	Abbeville	70510	N 29.590845	W - 92.065701
Special Events (Parades, Religious Services/Buildings, Festivals)					
LA Cattle Festival	Concord Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.582753	W - 92.081288
LA Cajun Food Festival	Cushing Avenue	Kaplan	70548	N 29.595329	W - 92.170772
4th of July Festival	West Edwards & South Broadway	Erath	70533	N 29.572702	W - 92.020496

Gueydan Duck Festival	Dallas Guidry Road	Gueydan	70542	N 30.012771	W - 92.294401
Delcambre Shrimp Festival (Shrimp Festival Bldg)	East Church & North Railroad	Delcambre	70528	N 29.565661	W - 91.590196
Kaplan Mardi Gras Festival (Chick A La Pie)	Cushing Avenue & LA Highway 14	Kaplan	70548	N 29.595329	W - 92.170772
Abbeville Omelet Festival	Concord Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.582652	W - 92.080869
Halloween in Abbeville (Scare on the Square)	Magdalen Square	Abbeville	70510	N 29.582753	W - 92.081288
Pecan Island Mardi Gras Parade	LA Highway 82	Pecan Island	70548	N 29.38555	W - 92.24167
Gueydan Civic Center - Duck Festival Activities	901 Wilkerson	Gueydan	70542	N 30.01748	W - 92.30247
October Fete (Maltrait School Grounds)	612 North Hebert	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00400	W - 92.28810
May Festival (MT Carmel & VC School Grounds)	Park Avenue	Abbeville	70510	N 29.585153	W - 92.082368
Mobile Home Parks					
Broussard Rental Homes	East Lafayette	Maurice	70555	N 30.06514	W - 92.07234
Clyve Broussard Trailer park	East Lafayette	Maurice	70555	N 30.1086407	W - 92.1224365
Eastern Oaks Mobile Park	126 Andre Ave	Maurice	70555	N 30.1154445	W - 92.1156292
Trahan Trailer park	West Lafayette	Maurice	70555	N 30.1086502	W - 92.1246414
Bud Chauvin Mobile Home Park	3037 Jacquelyn Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.571992	W - 92.054600
Touchet Mobile Home Park	Jacquelyn Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.571985	W 92.055416
Country Living Park	Paul Ed Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.565459	W - 92.065452
Elite Landing	Sara Drive	Maurice	70555	N 30.06513	W - 92.06253
Fuselier Mobile Home Park	Fuselier Road	Maurice	70555	N 30.04769	W - 92.07313
Lil Prairie Mobile Home Park	LA Highway 82	Kaplan	70548	N 29.445199	W - 92.194501
RV Park	Audubon Road	Abbeville	70510	N 29.523993	W - 92.093118
Bourgeois Mobile Home Park	East Mill Street	Kaplan	70548	N 29.594320	W - 92.1656602
Johnny Gaudet Trailer Park	326 East Elina Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.572813	W - 92.081758
Stafford Labry Trailer Park	8338 Labry Road	Abbeville	70510	N 29.594900	W - 92.070625
Majorie Hebert RV Park	111 Trahan Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.570960	W - 92.083277

Southland Mobile Home Park	2830 Rodeo Road	Abbeville	70510	N 29.582823	W - 92.055463
Whitney LeBlanc Trailer Park	4932 East LA Highway 338	Abbeville	70510	N 30.003994	W - 92.032703
Abbeville Country Estates LLC	1200 Old Kaplan Highway	Abbeville	70510	N 29.585604	W - 92.090924
Abbeville RV Park	LA Highway 14	Abbeville	70510	N 29.583935	W - 92.094281
Country Living Park II	Pine Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.580515	W - 92.052787
Dova Properties (Trailer Park)	Graceland Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.584591	W - 92.071273
Bridges					
Mermentau River Bridge	LA Highway 14	Mermentau Basin	70542	N 30.04309	W - 92.39472
Vermilion River Bridge	LA Highway 14	Vermilion River @ Abbeville	70510	N 29.58517	W - 92.0834
Vermilion River Bridge	LA Highway 14 By Pass	Vermilion River @ Abbeville	70510	N 29.59022	W - 92.08204
Intracoastal Waterway Bridge	LA Highway 82	Intracoastal Waterway	70548	N 29.50184	W - 92.18188
Perry Bridge	LA Highway 82	Vermilion River @ Perry	70510	N 29.5708	W - 92.09388
Little Prairie Bridge	28500 South LA Highway 82	Kaplan	70548	N 29.444122	W - 92.194164
Freshwater City Humble Canal Bridge	38002 LA Highway 3147	Pecan Island	70548	N 29.355990	W - 92.202927
(P001) Trahan Street Bridge	Trahan Street			N 29.95178	W - 92.13677
(P002) Waxwing Road Bridge	Waxwing Road			N 29.93335	W - 92.07464
(P003) Moss Road Bridge	Moss Road			N 29.92410	W - 92.04521
(P004) Gene Road Bridge	Gene Road			N 29.91951	W - 92.02015
(P005) Lucien Road Bridge	Lucien Road			N 29.96864	W - 92.00031
(P006) Albert Road Bridge	Albert Road			N 29.99547	W - 92.06486
(P007) Albert Road Bridge	Albert Road			N 29.99149	W - 92.04253
(P008) Naud Road Bridge	Naud Road			N 30.00658	W - 92.03733
(P009) Wilmen Road Bridge	Wilmen Road			N 29.99938	W - 92.00161

(P010) Michelle Road Bridge	Michelle Road			N 30.03309	W - 91.98373
(P011) Opta Road Bridge	Opta Road			N 30.02382	W - 92.05128
(P012) Polk Road Bridge	Polk Road			N 30.02254	W - 92.03173
(P013) Ranch Road Bridge	Ranch Road			N 30.02715	W - 92.04747
(P014) Ranch Road Bridge	Ranch Road			N 30.03991	W - 92.04979
(P015) J. Alcee Road Bridge	J. Alcee Road			N 30.03756	W - 92.02487
(P016) Sabbath Road Bridge	Sabbath Road			N 30.06592	W - 92.04872
(P017) Roy Guidry Road Bridge	Roy Guidry Road			N 30.07965	W - 92.07017
(P018) Simoneaux Road Bridge	Simoneaux Road			N 29.96569	W - 92.05655
(P019) Weill Road Bridge	Weill Road			N 29.98888	W - 92.12771
(P020) East Valcourt Road Bridge	East Valcourt			N 29.98962	W - 92.12614
(P021) East Villien Road Bridge	East Villien Road			N 29.98565	W - 92.13014
(P022) West Oak Road Bridge	West Oak Road			N 29.98023	W - 92.13435
(P023) Acorn Road Bridge	Acorn Road			N 29.95441	W - 92.11535
(P024) Bobwhite Road Bridge	Bobwhite Road			N 29.86084	W - 92.09810
(P025) Ozard Road Bridge	Ozard Road			N 29.88188	W - 92.04747
(P026) Bamboo Road Bridge	Bamboo Road			N 29.98540	W - 92.17719
(P027) Melrose Road Bridge	Melrose Road			N 29.96260	W - 92.21687
(P028) Nanson Road Bridge	Nanson Road			N 29.91005	W - 92.25402
(P029) Rita Road Bridge	Rita Road			N 29.91117	W - 92.23469
(P030) Elk Road Bridge	Elk Road			N 29.90049	W - 92.20354
(P031) Prairie Road Bridge	Prairie Road			N 29.89438	W - 92.18365
(P032) Prairie Road -South of Community Road Bridge	Prairie Road (South of Community Rd)			N 29.87403	W - 92.19284
(P033) Hawk Road Bridge	Hawk Road			N 29.88988	W - 92.15516
(P034) Trout Road Bridge	Trout Road			N 29.88995	W - 92.15973
(P035) Buck Road Bridge	Buck Road			N 29.88943	W - 92.16744

(P036) School Board Road Bridge	School Board Road			N 29.82384	W - 92.15818
(P037) Waldo Road Bridge	Waldo Road			N 29.88950	W - 92.25463
(P038) Gallet Road Bridge	Gallet Road			N 29.86033	W - 92.28332
(P039) Outside Island Road Bridge	Outside Island Road			N 29.83277	W - 92.37997
(P040) Gaulman Road Bridge	Gaulman Road			N 29.88219	W - 92.31697
(P041) Russ Road Bridge	Russ Road			N 29.88510	W - 92.33073
(P042) Hampton Road Bridge	Hampton Road			N 29.87396	W - 92.35166
(P043) Pecan Road Bridge	Pecan Road			N 29.93762	W - 92.30898
(P044) North Holloway Road Bridge	North Holloway Road			N 29.92997	W - 92.33646
(P045) South Liberty Road Bridge	South Liberty Road			N 29.92343	W - 92.34918
(P046) Oneidas Road Bridge	Oneidas Road			N 29.93728	W - 92.34226
(P047) Jenny Road Bridge	Jenny Road			N 29.94079	W - 92.34864
(P048) Romain Road Bridge	Romain Road			N 29.99760	W - 92.30922
(P049) Holly Road Bridge	Holly Road			N 29.99021	W - 92.32621
(P050) Indigo Road Bridge	Indigo Road			N 29.99994	W - 92.34347
(P051) Poplar Road Bridge	Poplar Road			N 29.99352	W - 92.34768
(P052) Chestnut Road Bridge	Chestnut Road			N 29.98782	W - 92.36371
(P053) Chestnut Road Bridge	Chestnut Road			N 29.99104	W - 92.38415
(P054) Beech Road Bridge	Beech Road			N 29.97647	W - 92.37876
(P055) Almond Road Bridge	Almond Road			N 29.97647	W - 92.39421
(P056) Vick Road Bridge	Vick Road			N 29.96197	W - 92.44524
(P057) Ditch Road Bridge	Ditch Road			N 29.96306	W - 92.46576
(P058) Humble Road Bridge	Humble Road			N 30.00697	W - 92.52255
(P059) Bourque Road Bridge	Bourque Road			N 30.00259	W - 92.59727
(P060) Alvie Road Bridge	Alvie Road			N 30.06602	W - 92.54862
(P061) Oliver Road Bridge	Oliver Road			N 29.98832	W - 92.60883
(P062) Ellis Road Bridge	Ellis Road			N 29.96781	W - 92.55572

(P063) Fisher Road Bridge	Fisher Road			N 30.03791	W - 92.67177
(P064) Price Road Bridge	Price Road			N 30.05714	W - 92.67322
(P065) Cypress Point Road Bridge	Cypress Point Road			N 30.06021	W - 92.60680
(P066) Cypress Point Road Bridge	Cypress Point Road			N 30.06171	W - 92.56551
(P067) Cypress Point Road Bridge	Cypress Point Road			N 30.06777	W - 92.55954
(P068) Fort Smith Road Bridge	Fort Smith Road			N 30.02925	W - 92.56487
(P069) Riceville Road Bridge	Riceville Road			N 30.08235	W - 92.55526
(P070) Leprette Road Bridge	Leprette Road			N 30.07395	W - 92.50968
(P071) Dallas Guidry Road Bridge	Dallas Guidry Road			N 30.03000	W - 92.49659
(P072) Dallas Guidry Road Bridge	Dallas Guidry Road			N 30.02689	W - 92.49626
(P073) Mahogany Road Bridge	Mahogany Road			N 30.03536	W - 92.35410
(P074) Gazette Road Bridge	Gazette Road			N 30.02776	W - 92.33548
(P075) Emery Road Bridge	Emery Road			N 30.04938	W - 92.33990
(P076) Dewberry Road Bridge	Dewberry Road			N 30.07225	W - 92.36046
(P077) Dewberry Road Bridge	Dewberry Road			N 30.07962	W - 92.32957
(P078) Ben Road Bridge	Ben Road			N 30.11287	W - 92.29783
(P079) Calice Road Bridge	Calice Road			N 30.05707	W - 92.27268
(P080) Kristen Road Bridge	Kristen Road			N 30.03501	W - 92.27826
(P081) Merchant Road Bridge	Merchant Road			N 30.01540	W - 92.29248
(P082) David Road Bridge	David Road			N 30.02074	W - 92.28106
(P083) Amy Road Bridge	Amy Road			N 29.99285	W - 92.28103
(P084) East Mill Road Bridge	East Mill Road			N 29.99483	W - 92.28010
(P085) Odilon Road Bridge	Odilon Road			N 30.01782	W - 92.24186
(P086) Steve Road Bridge	Steve Road			N 30.03349	W - 92.22931
(P087) Tee Robe Road Bridge	Tee Robe Road			N 30.05150	W - 92.20780

(P088) Sydney Gautreaux Road Bridge	Sidney Gautreaux Road			N 30.01781	W - 92.16621
(P089) Andrus Road Bridge	Andrus Road			N 30.07218	W - 92.10065
(P090) Cat Road Bridge	Cat Road			N 30.11289	W - 92.10939
(P091) Aaron Road Bridge	Aaron Road			N 30.12232	W - 92.19243
(P092) Brandon Road Bridge	Brandon Road			N 30.12112	W - 92.20049
(P093) Remee Road Bridge	Remee Road			N 30.11136	W - 92.22979
(P094) Murphy Road Bridge	Murphy Road			N 30.10700	W - 92.20548
(P095) Preacher Road Bridge	Preacher Road			N 30.13587	W - 92.24017
(P096) Dubose Road Bridge	Dubose Road			N 30.12143	W - 92.25909
(P097) Alice Road Bridge	Alice Road			N 30.10119	W - 92.26591
(P098) Larry Road Bridge	Larry Road			N 30.08230	W - 92.25945
(P099) Noah Road Bridge	Noah Road			N 30.9477	W - 92.21702
(P100) AURI Road Bridge	AURI Road			N 30.08651	W - 92.22812
(P101) Noah Road Bridge	Noah Road			N 30.10258	W - 92.21711
(P102) Leroy Road Bridge	Leroy Road			N 30.10273	W - 92.19233
(P103) Alfred Road Bridge	Alfred Road			N 30.05535	W - 92.15788
(P104) Alfred Road Bridge	Alfred Road			N 30.05375	W - 92.15565
(P105) Alfred Road Bridge	Alfred Road			N 30.05199	W - 92.15367
(P106) Hilton Road Bridge	Hilton Road			N 30.05352	W - 92.17869
(P107) Gladu Road Bridge	Gladu Road			N 30.06444	W - 92.19028
(P108) Gerald Road Bridge	Gerald Road			N 30.06037	W - 92.22322
(P109) Gerald Road Bridge	Gerald Road			N 30.05644	W - 92.22312
(P110) Gladu Road Bridge	Gladu Road			N 30.06442	W - 92.24451
(P111) Gladu Road Bridge	Gladu Road			N 30.06470	W - 92.28926
(P112) West Etienne Road Bridge	West Etienne Road			N 30.09354	W - 92.21494
Nursing Homes, Assisted Living Homes, Home Health Agencies, Hospice & other Medical Facilities (Non-hospital)					
Vermilion Health Care Center	14008 Cheneau Road	Kaplan	70548	N 29.595649	W - 92.123072

Gueydan Memorial Guest Home	1201 Third Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.015879	W - 92.304019
Eastridge Nursing Home	2305 Richard Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.585466	W - 92.063332
Integrated Health Services	1300 West 8th Street	Kaplan	70548	N 30.003114	W - 92.174797
Eastridge Assisted Living	2309 Richard Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.585615	W - 92.062969
Pelican Pointe Nursing Home	405 Milton Road	Maurice	70555	N 30.061013	W - 92.070946
Maison du Monde Living Center	4000 Rodeo Road	Abbeville	70510	N 29.582909	W - 92.052743
Acadian Home Care	302 North Hospital Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.582541	W - 92.062459
Kaplan Home Care	1402 West 8th Street	Kaplan	70548	N 30.003130	W - 92.174991
MD Home Care Network	2018 Veterans Memorial Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.584757	W - 92.064785
Woodlake Addiction Recovery Center	1314 North Lafitte Road	Abbeville	70510	N 29.590698	W - 92.063947
Gardiner Clinic - Gueydan	710 5th Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.014323	W - 92.303416
Palm Surgery Center	204 North Magdalen Square	Abbeville	70510	N 29.582919	W - 92.081277
Telecommunications Infrastructure, Trunking Stations, Switching, CATV, Radio & TV Stations					
Bellsouth	204 South East Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58323	W - 92.07996
Bellsouth	308 North Broadway Street	Erath	70533	N 29.357593	W - 92.0207
Bellsouth	300 Main Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.01535	W - 92.30678
Bellsouth	P 217B on LA Highway 333	Intracoastal City	70510	N 29.47647	W - 92.08606
Bellsouth	LA Highway 343 & LA Highway 699	Leroy	70555	N 30.04710	W - 92.11018
Bellsouth	9206 LA Highway 339	Erath	70533	N 30.01147	W - 92.01401
KATC TV 3 Tower	7740 Rosewood Road	Kaplan	70548	N 30.2326	W - 92.22186
KPLB Tower	7520 Rosewood Road	Kaplan	70548	N 30.2587	W - 92.22186

KROF Radio Tower	US Highway 167	Abbeville	70510	N 30.00745	W - 92.07404
Spectrasite Communications Tower	9149-A Desire Road	Maurice	70555	N 30.05165	W - 92.0757
Energy, Electric Power Stations, Substations, Switchyards, Oil & Natural Gas Facilities, Refinery Facilities, Distribution Terminals & Liquefied Petroleum Storage Facilities					
Slemco Substation (Cow Island)	19208 Columbus Road	Abbeville	70510	N 29.52279	W - 92.16263
Slemco Substation (Leblanc)	2832 Conrad Road	Erath	70533	N 29.57819	W - 92.0125
Slemco Substation (Esther)	22714 LA Highway 333	Abbeville	70510	N 29.49094	W - 92.08439
Slemco Substation (Melshoir Campbell)	9531 LA Highway 91	Gueydan	70542	N 30.0079	W - 92.30823
Slemco Substation (Lyons Point)	21425 Longleaf Road	Kaplan	70548	N 30.05651	W - 92.20109
Slemco Substation (Pecan Island)	23720 Marina Road	Kaplan	70548	N 29.39444	W - 92.22162
Slemco	9320 Romules Road	Abbeville	70510	N 30.00965	W - 92.12509
Slemco Substation	612 South First Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.01644	W - 92.30818
Slemco Substation (Erath)	14925 South Waxwing Road	Erath	70533	N 29.56075	W - 92.0414
Slemco Substation (Sledge)	24932 West LA Highway 335	Kaplan	70548	N 29.56857	W - 92.23623
Slemco Electric Plant	13937 William Road	Kaplan	70548	N 29.56896	W - 92.23657
Gulf State Utilities - Entergy	9023 Coulee Kinney Road	Abbeville	70510	N 30.01213	W - 92.08443
Entergy Substation	2828 Conrad Road	Erath	70533	N 29.57799	W - 92.0126
Entergy Substation	9115 Gazette Road	Kaplan	70548	N 30.1102	W - 92.20083
Entergy Substation	13804 Jasmine Road	Kaplan	70548	N 29.58992	W - 92.1291
Entergy Substation	130523 LA Highway 89	Erath	70533	N 29.57864	W - 91.59639
Entergy Substation	5420 LA Highway 91	Gueydan	70542	N 30.04475	W - 92.30882
Entergy Substation	10044 LA Highway 92	Maurice	70555	N 30.0652	W - 92.0853
Entergy Substation	3901 Woodlawn Road	Maurice	70555	N 30.0589	W - 92.0472
Pete Noel Substation	1307 Senior High Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.59055	W - 92.06153

Rivianna Substation	400 South Main Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58262	W - 92.08457
Felicity Substation	450 Felicity Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58066	W - 92.08002
Gertrude Substation	209 Gertrude Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58399	W - 92.07342
South Louisiana Substation	312 South Louisiana Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58242	W - 92.08055
Veterans Memorial Substation	800 Veterans Memorial Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58898	W - 92.07346
Abbeville Utilities Department	Veterans Memorial Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58917	W - 92.0745
Abbeville Power Plant	North Main Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58503	W - 92.08283
Columbia Gulf Pecan Island Station	37137 LA Highway 3147	Kaplan	70548	N 29.37656	W - 92.22127
JISH - Jefferson Island Storage & Hub	11408 la Highway 89	Erath	70533	N 29.591643	W - 91.593568
Transcanda Gas Processing Plant	LA Highway 35	Kaplan	70548	N 29.52992	W - 92.16398
Dowell Schumberger - Maurice	133 South Lafayette Street	Maurice	70555	N 30.06391	W - 92.06641
Henry Texaco Gas Plant - Henry Hub	5624 Aristide Road	Erath	70533	N 29.585	W - 92.04005
Sea Robin Gas Processing Plant	5627 Aristide Road	Erath	70533	N 29.53833	W - 92.04025
Schlumberger Technology Corporation	12680 Offshore Road	Intracoastal City	70510	N 29.46835	W - 92.11055
Menard's Oil Company	519 Jacquelyn Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.57337	W - 92.07971
Duhon Brothers Bulk Fuel Plant	818 South Henry	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58201	W - 92.08885
T-Rob's Service Center	1200 West Port Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.5861	W - 92.08813
Exxon Mobil	25230 Front Ridge Road	Pecan Island	70548	N 29.38037	W - 92.23679
Transportation - Railyards, Airports, Pipelines, Locks, Ports					
Chris Crusta Memorial Airport (Abbeville)	262 South Airport Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.581443	W - 92.050806
Port of Vermilion	LA Highway 690	Abbeville	70510	N 29.532857	W - 92.071767
Freshwater Bayou Locks	41225 LA Highway 3147	Kaplan	70548	N 29.330974	W - 92.181745
Leland Bowman Locks	25995 LA Highway 333	Abbeville	70510	N 29.470678	W - 92.121682

Schooner Bayou Locks	28404 South LA Highway 82	Kaplan	70548	N 29.444345	W - 92.194087
Banking and Finance					
Bank of Abbeville (Main)	123 Concord Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58447	W - 92.08201
Bank of Abbeville (Drive Thru)	117 South Jefferson Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58402	W - 92.08218
Bank of Abbeville (Maurice Branch)	8705 Maurice Avenue	Maurice	70555	N 30.06416	W - 92.07466
Bank of Erath (Delcambre Branch)	102 West Main	Delcambre	70528	N 29.56916	W - 91.59313
Bank of Erath (Abbeville Branch)	1309 Charity Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58339	W - 92.07367
Bank of Erath	105 West Edwards Street	Erath	70533	N 29.57448	W - 92.02106
Bank of Gueydan	111 Main Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.01546	W - 92.30782
Bank One	500 Charity Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58394	W - 92.07873
First Guaranty Bank	709 West Summers Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.59057	W - 92.08599
Gulf Coast Bank (Main)	221 South State Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58317	W - 92.08156
Gulf Coast Bank (Drive Thru)	2025 Charity Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58379	W - 92.06917
Gulf Coast Bank (Wal Mart Branch)	3005 Charity Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58338	W - 92.05726
Gulf Coast Bank (Drive Thru)	214 Summers Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58957	W - 92.08019
Gulf Coast Bank (Delcambre)	306 West LA Highway 14	Delcambre	70528	N 29.57141	W - 91.59441
Gulf Coast Bank (Maurice)	9302 Maurice Avenue	Maurice	70555	N 30.060997	W - 92.072965
Capitol One Bank (Drive Thru)	407 Charity Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58446	W - 92.07904
Capitol One Bank (Main)	2425 Veterans Memorial Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.5867	W - 92.06512
Iberia Bank (Kaplan)	200 East 1st Street	Kaplan	70548	N 29.59872	W - 92.17045
Kaplan State Bank (Main)	201 North Cushing Avenue	Kaplan	70548	N 29.59939	W - 92.17094
Kaplan State Bank (Forked Island Branch)	19332 West LA Highway 82	Abbeville	70510	N 29.50748	W - 92.17769
Vermilion Bank & Trust	420 North Cushing Avenue	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00092	W - 92.17057

Vermilion Bank & Trust (Gueydan Branch)	211 Main Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.0156	W - 92.30719
Vermilion Bank (Kaplan Branch)	West 1st Street	Kaplan	70548	N 30.00058	W - 92.17662
Gulf Coast Bank (Erath Branch)	500 West Lastie Street	Erath	70533	N 29.57547	W - 92.02407
Chemical Industry & Hazardous Materials					
Multi Chem	13858 LA Highway 92	Maurice	70555	N 30.06501	W - 92.12343
Coastal Chemical - Abbeville	3520 Veterans Memorial Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58008	W - 92.0514
Gulf Coast Chemical - Abbeville	220 Jacquelyn Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.57342	W - 92.0837
Postal					
Abbeville Post Office	1421 Veterans Memorial Drive	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58914	W - 92.07258
Erath Post Office	115 West Edwards	Erath	70533	N 29.57454	W - 92.02142
Delcambre Post Office	106 West LA Highway 14	Delcambre	70528	N 29.57114	W - 91.59338
Kaplan Post Office	1401 West 1st Street	Kaplan	70548	N 30.0129	W - 92.12992
Maurice Post Office	209 John Street	Maurice	70555	N 30.06455	W - 92.0768
Gueydan Post Office	405 Main Street	Gueydan	70542	N 30.15385	W - 92.30626
Perry Post Office	11118 Hare Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.56917	W - 92.09564
Commercial Key Assets					
Rivianna Foods Inc. (Packaging Plant)	425 South Main Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58232	W - 92.08461
Planter's Rice Mill (Old Rivianna Foods)	403 South Washington Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58258	W - 92.08358
Rivianna Foods, Inc. (Rice Dryer)	400 South Jefferson Street	Abbeville	70510	N 29.58209	W - 92.08262
T-Neg Stelly Alligator Farm	25201 South LA Highway 82	Kaplan	70548	N 29.471336	W - 92.203011
Vermilion Gator Farm	12906 Community Road	Abbeville	70510	N 29.525575	W - 92.111759

Vermilion Parish – National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Vermilion Parish - National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

NFIP Topic	Source of Information	Comments
Insurance Summary		
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist	4659 - Policies, 3034685 premium, \$ 881,896,000.00 Coverage
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?	FEMA NFIP or Insurance Specialist	Vermilion Flood Losses - 2269, Paid claims - 89617181, substantial damage - unknown.
How many structures are exposed to flood risk within the community?	Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	All structures are exposed to flood risk within the parish.
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Community FPA and FEMA Insurance Specialist	None.
Staff Resources		
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Community FPA	No.
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	Community FPA	Yes.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Community FPA	Permits, education and outreach.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Community FPA	Communicating with the residents & making sure they understand changes.
Compliance History		
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	STate NFIP Coordinatorr, FEMA NFIP Specialist, community records	Yes.
Are there any outstanding compliance issues(i.e., current violations)?		No.

When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?		2010 / Jay Henderson.
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?		No.
Regulation		
When did the community enter the NFIP?		Emergency Plan - 1974, Legal Entry 1985.
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?		Both.
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?		Meet FEMA & State Minimum Requirements.
Community Rating System (CRS)		
Does the community participate in CRS?		No, planning to in the future.
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?		N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?		N/A

Town of Gueydan - National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

NFIP Topic	Source of Information	Comments
Insurance Summary		
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist	29 - policies, \$ 24,230 - premium, \$9,939,000 - coverage
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?	FEMA NFIP or Insurance Specialist	5 - paid claims, \$ 31,866 - paid claims, Unknown - substantial damages.
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?	Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	All are exposed to flood risk.
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Community FPA and FEMA Insurance Specialist	None.

Staff Resources		
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Community FPA	No.
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	Community FPA	Yes, auxiliary function.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Community FPA	Permits.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Community FPA	Financial.
Compliance History		
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	State NFIP Coordinator, FEMA NFIP Specialist, community records	Yes.
Are there any outstanding compliance issues (i.e., current violations)?		No.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?		No.
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?		No.
Regulation		
When did the community enter the NFIP?		
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?		Both.
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?		Meets FEMA & State minimum requirements.
Community Rating System (CRS)		
Does the community participate in CRS?		No, planning to in the future.
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?		N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?		N/A

City of Kaplan - National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

NFIP Topic	Source of Information	Comments
Insurance Summary		
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist	KAPLAN POLICIES 315. PREMIUM 151,576. COVERAGE 45,726,000
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?	FEMA NFIP or Insurance Specialist	65/ CLAIMS 409,582
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?	Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	ALL
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Community FPA and FEMA Insurance Specialist	NONE
Staff Resources		
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Community FPA	NO
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	Community FPA	YES
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Community FPA	PERMITS-EDUCATION
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Community FPA	FINANCIAL
Compliance History		
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	STate NFIP Coordinatorr, FEMA NFIP Specialist, community records	YES

Are there any outstanding compliance issues(i.e., current violations)?		NO
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?		NEVER HAD ONE
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?		NO
Regulation		
When did the community enter the NFIP?	CITY OF KAPLAN FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY	2-Nov-73
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?		BOTH
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?		MEETS
Community Rating System (CRS)		
Does the community participate in CRS?		No, planning to in the future.
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?		N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?		N/A

City of Abbeville - National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

NFIP Topic	Source of Information	Comments
Insurance Summary		
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist	755 policies; \$384,010 ;\$167,521,000
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?	FEMA NFIP or Insurance Specialist	259,;\$4370641,;Unknown
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?	Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	All of them
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Community FPA and FEMA Insurance Specialist	None
Staff Resources		
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Community FPA	No
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	Community FPA	No
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Community FPA	Permitting
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Community FPA	Financial Restraints
Compliance History		

Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	STate NFIP Coordinatorrr, FEMA NFIP Specialist, community records	Yes
Are there any outstanding compliance issues(i.e., current violations)?	No	None
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?		2012
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?		2015
Regulation		
When did the community enter the NFIP?		1981
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?		Paper
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?		Met because City adopted FEMA model ordinance and Flood Maps
Community Rating System (CRS)		
Does the community participate in CRS?	n/a	No, planning to in the future.
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	n/a	No
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?	n/a	No

Village of Maurice - National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

NFIP Topic	Source of Information	Comments
Insurance Summary		
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist	Policies - 29, Maurice premium \$11,969, \$7,339,000.00 Coverage
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?	FEMA NFIP or Insurance Specialist	14 Loss, \$181,870.00 Claims paid, unknown substantial damages
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?	Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	All
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Community FPA and FEMA Insurance Specialist	None
Staff Resources		
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Community FPA	No
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	Community FPA	Yes
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Community FPA	Permit review
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Community FPA	Financial resources
Compliance History		
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	State NFIP Coordinator, FEMA NFIP Specialist, community records	Yes
Are there any outstanding compliance issues (i.e., current violations)?		No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?		Yes, 2014, Tommy Mimnaugh
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?		No

Regulation		
When did the community enter the NFIP?		5/15/1985
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?		Both
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?		Yes
Community Rating System (CRS)		
Does the community participate in CRS?		No, planning to in the future.
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?		N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?		N/A

Town of Erath - National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

NFIP Topic	Source of Information	Comments
Insurance Summary		
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist	483 - policies, 525,434 premium, \$61,150,000 Coverage
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?	FEMA NFIP or Insurance Specialist	Erath Flood Losses - 649, Paid claims - 22,284,612; substantial damage - unknown.
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?	Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	All structures are exposed to flood risk within the Town of Erath.

Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Community FPA and FEMA Insurance Specialist	None.
Staff Resources		
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Community FPA	N/A - the Town does not have anyone in this position
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	Community FPA	Yes
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Community FPA	Permits.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Community FPA	Financial.
Compliance History		
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	State NFIP Coordinator, FEMA NFIP Specialist, community records	Yes
Are there any outstanding compliance issues (i.e., current violations)?	No	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	n/a	N/A - there has never been one
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?	No	No
Regulation		
When did the community enter the NFIP?	14-Mar-83	
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?		Both.
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?		Meet both FEMA & State minimum requirements.
Community Rating System (CRS)		
Does the community participate in CRS?	No	No, planning to in the future.
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	n/a	n/a
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?	n/a	n/a

Town of Delcambre - National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

NFIP Topic	Source of Information	Comments
Insurance Summary		
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist	NO DATA REPORTED FOR VERMILION PARISH
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?	FEMA NFIP or Insurance Specialist	NO DATA REPORTED FOR VERMILION PARISH
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?	Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	APPROXIMATELY 600 STRUCTURES
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Community FPA and FEMA Insurance Specialist	n/a
Staff Resources		
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Community FPA	YES
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	Community FPA	n/a
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Community FPA	ALL PERMITS ARE ISSUED THROUGH IBERIA PARISH ZONING, PERMITS, AND PLANNING THROUGH A CERTIFIED REPRESENTATIVE TO COMPLY WITH FEMA REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Community FPA	n/a
Compliance History		

Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	State NFIP Coordinator, FEMA NFIP Specialist, community records	yes
Are there any outstanding compliance issues(i.e., current violations)?	no	no
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?	n/a	n/a
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?	n/a	n/a
Regulation		
When did the community enter the NFIP?	NFIP Community Status Book: http://www.fema.gov/cis/LA.html	APRIL 5, 1974
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Community FPA	DIGITAL
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Community FPA	YES; HOWEVER THE TOWN OF DELCAMBRE RECOGNIZES BASE FLOOD ELEVATION THROUGHOUT THE INCORPORATED AREAS OF THE TOWN OF DELCAMBRE AS 9', 10', OR 11' AS APPROVED BY FEMA
Community Rating System (CRS)		
Does the community participate in CRS?	Community FPA, State, FEMA NFIP	No, planning to in the future.
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	Flood Insurance Manual: http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual	n/a
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?	Community FPA; FEMA CRS Coordinator; ISO; CRS manual (http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/8768)	n/a

Capability Assessment

Vermilion Parish Unincorporated

Worksheet 4.1		
Capability Assessment Worksheet		
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	How often is the plan updated?
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Resiliency Plan & Hurricane Master Plan - updated as needed.
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	n/a
Economic Development Plan	No	n/a
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Every Four Years.
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	Every Four Years.
Transportation Plan	Yes	Included in Parish EOP.
Stormwater Management Plan	No	n/a
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	n/a
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone)	No	n/a
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes / No	Are the codes adequately enforced?
Building Code	Yes	Version / Year
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	n/a	n/a
Fire Department ISO rating	Yes	Rating - 6
Site plan review requirements	No	n/a
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?
Zoning Ordinance	No	Vermilion Parish has a Land Use Plan.
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	n/a
Floodplain Ordinance	No	n/a
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep	No	n/a
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	n/a
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation	Yes	n/a
Other		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk.		

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	n/a
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	n/a
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	n/a
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	n/a
Staff	Yes / No	Percentage of time spent on hazard mitigation
Chief Building Official	No	n/a
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	n/a
Emergency Manager	Yes	n/a
Community Planner	No	n/a
Civil Engineer	Yes	n/a
GIS Coordinator	No	n/a
Grant Writer	No	n/a
Other		
Technical	Yes / No	Describe capability
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Reverse 911 System to warn residents & businesses of impending
Hazard Data & Information	No	n/a
Grant Writing	No	n/a
Hazus Analysis	Yes	Just learning system - not sure of capabilities.
Other		

How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk.

Financial

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

Funding Resource	Yes / No	Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	n/a
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	n/a
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	n/a
Impact fees for new development	No	n/a
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	n/a
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	n/a
Other Funding Programs	No	n/a

How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk.

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	n/a
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	Parish Fire Departments and OHSEP do education outreach on safety and emergency preparedness.
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	Yes	Emergency Manager does education on disaster at schools.
Storm Ready certification	No	n/a
Firewise Communities certification	No	n/a
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	n/a
Other		

How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk.

Town of Gueydan

Worksheet 4.1		
Capability Assessment Worksheet		
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	How often is the plan updated?
Comprehensive / Master Plan	n/a	*Based on current parish agreements, Gueydan has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Capital Improvements Plan	n/a	
Economic Development Plan	n/a	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	
Transportation Plan	Yes	
Stormwater Management Plan	n/a	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	n/a	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone)	n/a	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes / No	Are the codes adequately enforced?
Building Code	Yes	Ordinance 2006-2 & 2006-3
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	n/a	Score
Fire Department ISO rating	Yes	Rating: 3
Site plan review requirements	n/a	n/a
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?
Zoning Ordinance	No	n/a
Subdivision Ordinance	No	n/a
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	January 2011 Ordinance, 2011-01 Flood Prevention Damage
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep	No	n/a
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	No	n/a
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation	No	n/a
Other	No	n/a
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		

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	*Based on current parish agreements, Gueydan has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Mutual Aid Agreements	No	
Staff	Yes / No	Percentage of time spent on hazard mitigation
Chief Building Official	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Gueydan has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Floodplain Administrator	No	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes / No	Describe capability
Warning Systems / Service	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Gueydan has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	

How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.

Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital Improvements project funding	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Gueydan has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	No	
Other Funding Programs	No	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		
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	*Based on current parish agreements, Gueydan has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	No	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		

City of Kaplan

Worksheet 4.1		
Capability Assessment Worksheet		
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	How often is the plan updated?
Comprehensive / Master Plan	YES	AS NEEDED
Capital Improvements Plan	YES	AS NEEDED
Economic Development Plan	NO	n/a
Local Emergency Operations Plan	YES	PARISH
Continuity of Operations Plan	YES	PARISH
Transportation Plan	YES	PARISH
Stormwater Management Plan	YES	AS NEEDED
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	NO	n/a
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone		
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes / No	Are the codes adequately enforced?
Building Code	YES	Version / Year
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	n/a	Score
Fire Department ISO rating	n/a	4
Site plan review requirements	YES	OUTSOURCED
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?
Zoning Ordinance	YES	YES
Subdivision Ordinance	YES	YES
Floodplain Ordinance	YES	YES
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep	n/a	n/a
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	YES	YES
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation	YES	YES
Other		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		

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	n/a
Mitigation Planning Committee	YES	PARISH
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	YES	n/a
Mutual Aid Agreements	YES	n/a
Staff	Yes / No	Percentage of time spent on hazard mitigation
Chief Building Official	YES	VARIABLES
Floodplain Administrator	YES	VARIABLES
Emergency Manager	YES	PARISH
Community Planner	NO	n/a
Civil Engineer	YES	OUTSOURCES
GIS Coordinator	YES	OUTSOURCES
Grant Writer	YES	OUTSOURCES
Other	NO	n/a
Technical	Yes / No	Describe capability
Warning Systems / Service	YES	n/a
Hazard Data & Information	YES	n/a
Grant Writing	YES	OUTSOURCES
Hazus Analysis	NO	n/a
Other	NO	n/a

How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.

Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation action
Capital Improvements project funding	YES	YES
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	YES	BASED ON VOTE RESULTS
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	YES	IF FOR UTILITY SERVICE MITIGATION
Impact fees for new development	NO	n/a
Stormwater Utility Fee	NO	n/a
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	YES	IF APPLIED FOR
Other Funding Programs	NO	n/a
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		
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	PARISH EOC
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	YES	PUBLIC AWARENESS, FIRE EOC
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	YES	PARISH EOC
Storm Ready certification	NO	n/a
Firewise Communities certification	NO	n/a
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	YES	PUBLIC/PARISH
Other	NO	n/a
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		

City of Abbeville

Worksheet 4.1		
Capability Assessment Worksheet		
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	How often is the plan updated?
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Abbeville has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
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)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes / No	Are the codes adequately enforced?
Building Code	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Abbeville has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	
Fire Department ISO rating	No	
Site plan review requirements	No	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?
Zoning Ordinance	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Abbeville has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Subdivision Ordinance	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	No	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	No	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation	No	
Other	No	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		

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	*Based on current parish agreements, Abbeville has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Mutual Aid Agreements	No	
Staff	Yes / No	Percentage of time spent on hazard mitigation
Chief Building Official	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Abbeville has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Floodplain Administrator	No	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes / No	Describe capability
Warning Systems / Service	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Abbeville has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	

How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.

Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation action
Capital Improvements project funding	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Abbeville has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	No	
Other Funding Programs	No	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		
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	*Based on current parish agreements, Abbeville has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	No	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		

Village of Maurice

Worksheet 4.1

Capability Assessment Worksheet

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	How often is the plan updated?
Comprehensive / Master Plan	no	*Based on current parish agreements, Maruice has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Capital Improvements Plan	no	
Economic Development Plan	no	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	yes	
Transportation Plan	yes	
Stormwater Management Plan	no	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	yes	MVFD
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone)	no	n/a
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes / No	Are the codes adequately enforced?
Building Code	yes	n/a
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	n/a	n/a
Fire Department ISO rating	yes	Rating - 3
Site plan review requirements	Yes	BCEO - Yes
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Yes
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Yes
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	Yes
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep)	No	n/a
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	Yes
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation	Yes	Yes
Other		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		

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	n/a
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	n/a
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	n/a
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	n/a
Staff	Yes / No	Percentage of time spent on hazard mitigation
Chief Building Official	Yes	n/a
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	n/a
Emergency Manager	Yes	Parish
Community Planner	Yes	Out Sourced
Civil Engineer	Yes	Out Sourced
GIS Coordinator	Yes	Out Sourced
Grant Writer	Yes	Out Sourced
Other	No	n/a
Technical	Yes / No	Describe capability
Warning Systems / Service	Yes	Parish Reversed 911
Hazard Data & Information	No	n/a
Grant Writing	Yes	Out Sourced
Hazus Analysis	No	n/a
Other	No	n/a
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		

Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation action
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	Yes
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	Yes Utility Operations
Impact fees for new development	No	n/a
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	n/a
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	No
Other Funding Programs	No	n/a
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		
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	Fire Service
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	Fire Service
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	Yes	School and Parish EOC based
Storm Ready certification	No	n/a
Firewise Communities certification	Yes	Fire Service
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Yes	Parish
Other		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		

Town of Erath

Worksheet 4.1		
Capability Assessment Worksheet		
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	How often is the plan updated?
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Erath has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
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)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes / No	Are the codes adequately enforced?
Building Code	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Erath has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	
Fire Department ISO rating	No	
Site plan review requirements	No	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?
Zoning Ordinance	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Erath has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Subdivision Ordinance	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	No	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	No	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation	No	
Other	No	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		

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	*Based on current parish agreements, Erath has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Mutual Aid Agreements	No	
Staff	Yes / No	Percentage of time spent on hazard mitigation
Chief Building Official	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Erath has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Floodplain Administrator	No	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes / No	Describe capability
Warning Systems / Service	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Erath has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		

Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation action
Capital Improvements project funding	No	*Based on current parish agreements, Erath has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	No	
Other Funding Programs	No	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		
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	*Based on current parish agreements, Erath has the ability to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	No	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		

Town of Delcambre

Worksheet 4.1		
Capability Assessment Worksheet		
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		
Town of Delcambre		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	Yes / No	How often is the plan updated?
Comprehensive / Master Plan	NO	n/a
Capital Improvements Plan	NO	n/a
Economic Development Plan	YES	AS UPDATES OCCUR
Local Emergency Operations Plan	YES	AS UPDATES OCCUR
Continuity of Operations Plan	NO	n/a
Transportation Plan	NO	n/a
Stormwater Management Plan	NO	n/a
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	NO	n/a
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone)	YES	HAZARD MITIGATION EVERY 3-5 YEARS
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes / No	Are the codes adequately enforced?
Building Code	YES	Version / Year AS CHANGES OCCUR
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	NO	Score
Fire Department ISO rating	YES	Rating 4
Site plan review requirements	YES	AS CHANGES OCCUR
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?
Zoning Ordinance	NO	N/A
Subdivision Ordinance	YES	YES
Floodplain Ordinance	YES	YES
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep)	NO	N/A
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	YES	YES
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation	NO	N/A
Other	NO	N/A
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		

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	DONE BY IBEREIA PARISH ZONING, PERMITS, & PLANNING
Mitigation Planning Committee	YES	COMMITTEE IS CURENTLY BEING FORMED
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	YES	Town maintenance crew and VPPJ take care of drainage work and cost and some tree trimming. Entergerly also assits with tree trimming within the incorporated limits of the Town of Delcambre
Mutual Aid Agreements	YES	TOWN OF DELCAMBRE & VPPJ
Staff	Yes / No	Percentage of time spent on hazard mitigation
Chief Building Official	YES	15%
Floodplain Administrator	YES	n/a
Emergency Manager	YES	50%
Community Planner	No	n/a
Civil Engineer	NO	n/a
GIS Coordinator	NO	n/a
Grant Writer	NO	n/a
Other	YES	25%
Technical	Yes / No	Describe capability
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	YES	Town Emergency Personnel are partnered with Vermilion Parish Office of Emergency Preparedness, Local Media, and the National Weather Service to receive weather alerts and applicable warnings for the local community and surrounding areas via Parish issued Radios, Cellular Phones, and News Broadcasts via Fax and Television.
Hazard Data & Information	YES	Town Emergency Personnel are partnered with Iberia Parish Office of Emergency Preparedness, Local Media, and the National Weather Service to receive weather alerts and applicable warnings for the local community and surrounding areas via Parish issued Radios, Cellular Phones, and News Broadcasts via Fax and Television.
Grant Writing	YES	The Town uses local grantwriters to assit with applications.
Hazus Analysis	NO	n/a
Other	NO	n/a
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		

Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital Improvements project funding	YES	YES
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	YES	NEED A PUBLIC ELECTION/VOTE
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	YES	GAS, WATER, AND SEWER UTILITIES ARE OWNED BY THE TOWN AND THE TOWN COUNCIL CAN VOTE ON RAISING RATES; HOWEVER SUCH HIGH RATES TO SUPPORT MITIGATION WOULD NOT BE FEASIBLE FOR RESIDENTS TO BEAR THE BURDEN
Impact fees for new development	YES	TOWN COUNCIL WOULD HAVE TO VOTE TO SUPPORT.
Stormwater Utility Fee	NO	n/a
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	YES	TOWN IS ELIGIBLE; HOWEVER WE HAVE OTHER MANDATORY PROJECTS THAT NEED THIS FUNDING FOR THE TOWN TO CONTINUE TO OPERATE EFFICIENTLY
Other Funding Programs	NO	n/a
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increased funding and increased participation in mitigation programs will help to expand and reduce risk. The jurisdiction has the ability to engage in agreements to utilize the capabilities of the parish government.		
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	LOCAL CHURCHES MAY POST IN WEEKLY BULLETINS ABOUT MITIGATION OR HAZARD RELATED INFORMATION OR FLYERS COULD BE MADE TO PLACE AT LOCAL BUSINESSES TO HELP EDUCATE THE PUBLIC. PERHAPS SOME MITIGATION FUNDING CAN HELP WITH THIS KIND OF EXPENSE.
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	YES	AGAIN LOCAL CHURCHES MAY POST IN WEEKLY BULLETINS ABOUT MITIGATION OR HAZARD RELATED INFORMATION OR FLYERS COULD BE MADE TO PLACE AT LOCAL BUSINESSES TO HELP EDUCATE THE PUBLIC. PERHAPS SOME MITIGATION FUNDING CAN HELP WITH THIS KIND OF EXPENSE.
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	YES	LOCAL SCHOOLS PRACTICE FIRE DRILLS AND TORNADO DRILLS FREQUENTLY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. THE DELCAMBRE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT ALSO HOLDS A YEARLY FIRE SAFETY WEEK WHERE MITIGATION AND NATURAL DISASTER ISSUES MAY BE ABLE TO BE ADDRESSED.
Storm Ready certification	NO	n/a
Firewise Communities certification	YES	DELCAMBRE VOLUNTEER FIRE HAS EDUCATION CAPABILITIES
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	NO	TOWN IS UNAWARE OF INITIATIVES FOR DISASTER RELATED ISSUES
Other	NO	n/a
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
PERHAPS A WEBSITE COULD BE CREATED TO IMPLEMENT AND COMMUNICATE HAZARD RELATED ISSUES AND COULD BE CIRCULATED VIA SOCIAL MEDIA TO GET THE WORD OUT ABOUT EDUCATING THE PUBLIC		