



Acadia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Public Meeting

August 24, 2023

Crowley, LA



Introductions

- **Acadia Parish OHSEP Director/Parish Staff**
- **Stephenson Disaster Management Institute (SDMI) at LSU**
 - Chris Rippetoe – Hazard Mitigation Program Manager
 - Jason Martin – Emergency Management Analyst
- **Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness**
 - Jeffrey Giering – State Hazard Mitigation Officer
 - Marion Pearson – Hazard Mitigation Planner

Agenda



Introductions



**Hazard Mitigation
Overview**



Planning Process

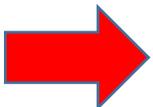


**Risk Assessment
Maps**



**Public Outreach
Activities**

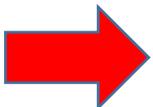
Why We're Here



2023 ACADIA PARISH MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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

ACADIA PARISH
OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS



STATE OF LOUISIANA

This document has been prepared by:
Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
7667 Independence Blvd.
Baton Rouge, LA 70806

With Support From:
Department of Geography and Anthropology
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2000 Lakeshore Drive
New Orleans, LA 70148

HAZARD MITIGATION GUIDE
2019

Hazard Mitigation Is...

- Any action taken to reduce long term risk to life and property;
- On-going process that occurs before, during, and after disasters;
- Mitigation actions help prevent damage to a community's infrastructure, economic, cultural and environmental assets;
- Minimize operational downtime and accelerate recovery of government and the private sector after an event;
- ***Implementation of mitigation actions leads to building stronger, safer and smarter!***

Why the Plan is Required

- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000)
 - Section 322 of the Act specifically addresses mitigation planning and requires state and local governments to prepare multi-hazard migration plans as a precondition for receiving FEMA mitigation project grants.
- Title 44 Code of Regulations (CFR) §201.6
 - Meet federal requirements for approval and eligibility for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs.



- The approved Acadia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan will allow for distribution of HM funding following future disasters.

Planning Process to Date

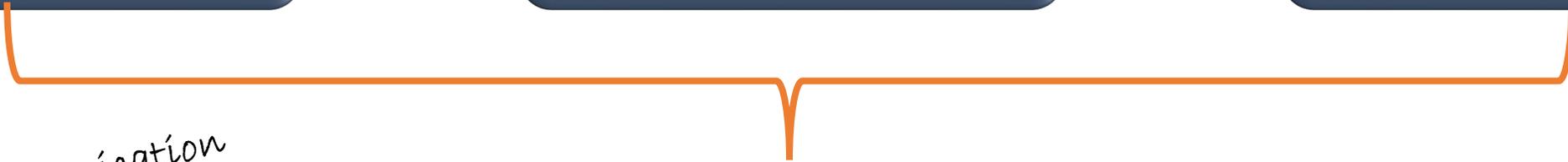
Initial Planning Meeting with OHSEP



Full Planning Committee Meeting



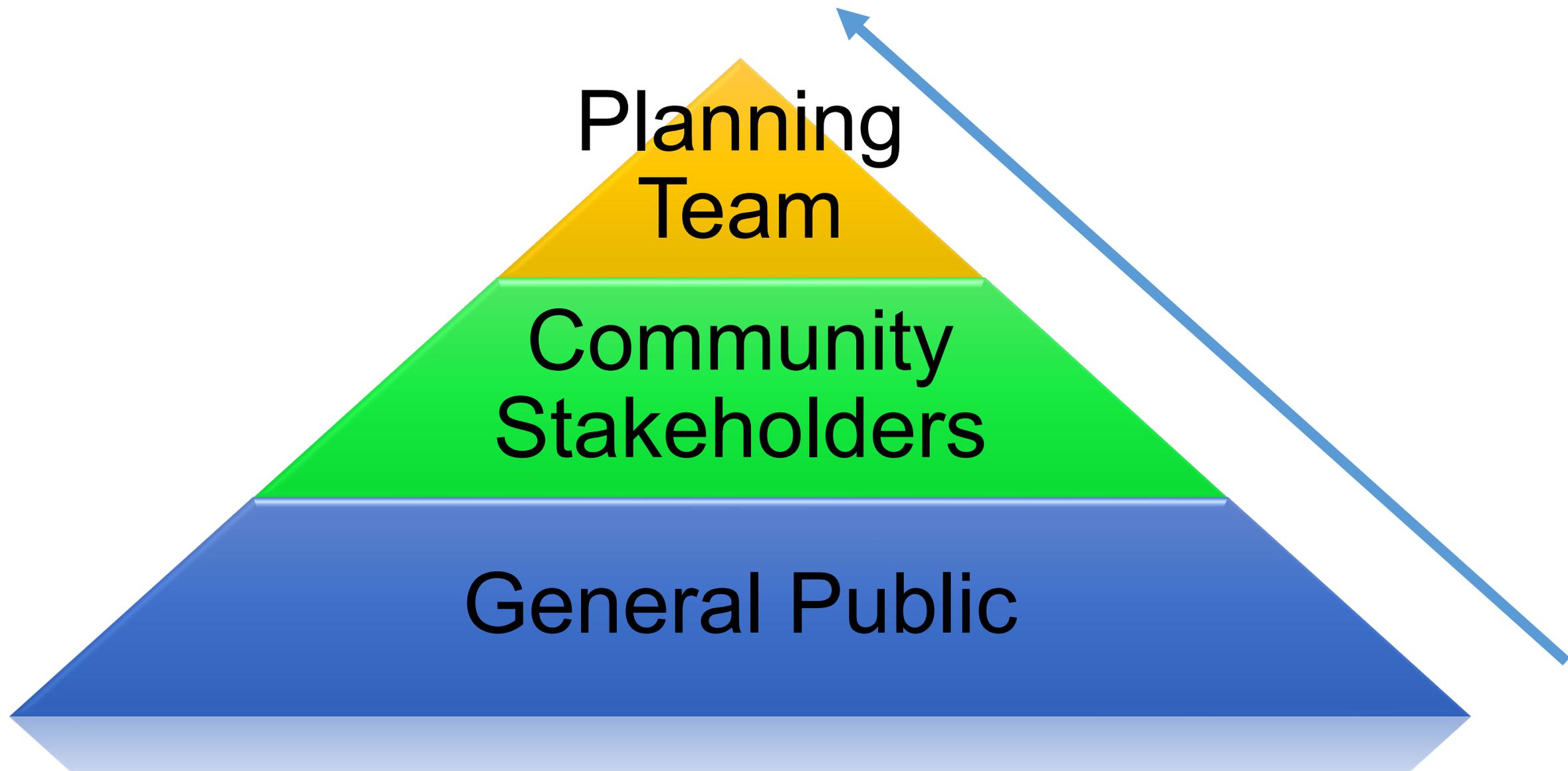
Risk Assessment Review with Planning Committee



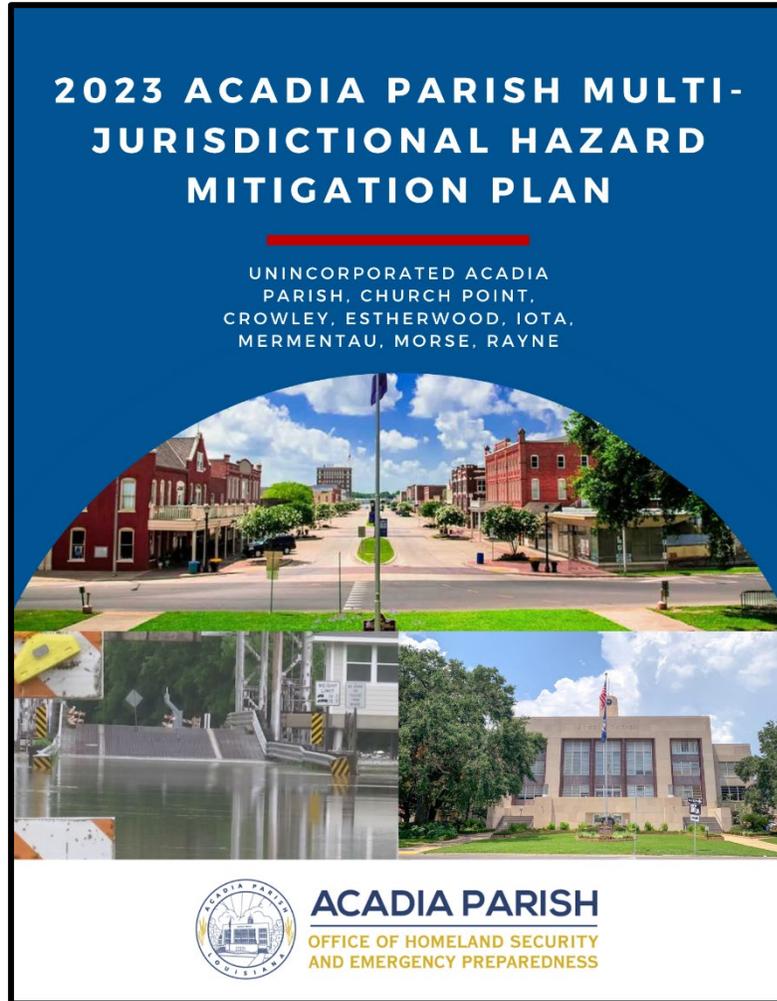
Public Meeting

Constant communication with Parish and Committee members!

Collaborative Planning Approach



Hazard Mitigation Plan Development



Plan Layout

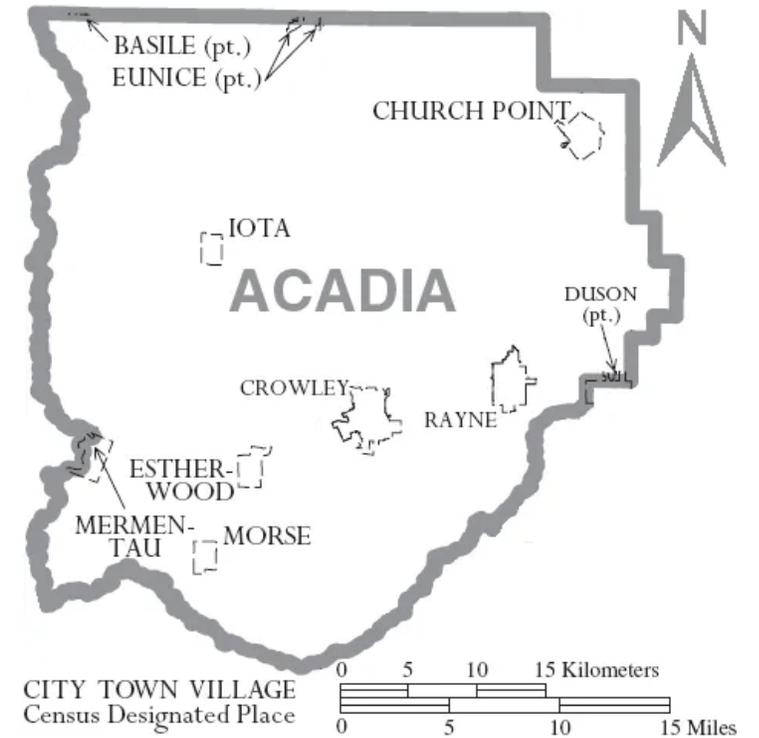
- **Section 1: Introduction**
 - Updated parish description
 - Updated demographics
 - Economics
- **Section 2: Hazard Identification and Parish-wide Risk Assessment**
- **Section 3: Capability Assessment**
- **Section 4: Mitigation Strategies**
 - New actions
 - Action updates
 - Survey results

Plan Layout

- **Appendix A:** Planning Process
- **Appendix B:** Plan Maintenance
- **Appendix C:** Parish Critical Facilities
- **Appendix D:** Plan Adoption
- **Appendix E:** State Required Worksheets

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

- The plan includes descriptions of the natural hazards that affect the jurisdictions in the planning area.
- The hazards identification includes the following:
 - *locations affected*
 - *extent or strength*
 - *previous occurrences*
 - *probability of future events*

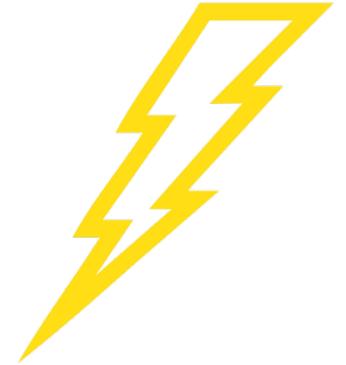
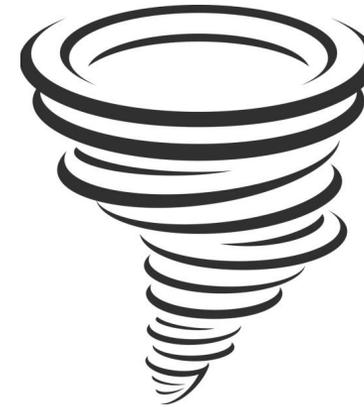


Hazard Identification And Risk Assessment

- Based on Currently Profiled Prevalent Natural Hazards
- Identify Any New Hazards
- Previous Occurrences
- Impact from Events
- Probability of Future Events
- Critical Facilities
- Future Development Trends
- Future Hazard Impacts
- Zoning and Land Use

Hazard Identification And Risk Assessment

- Drought
- Flooding
- Sinkholes
- Thunderstorms
- Tornadoes
- Tropical Cyclones
- Winter Weather



Risk Matrix for Acadia Parish

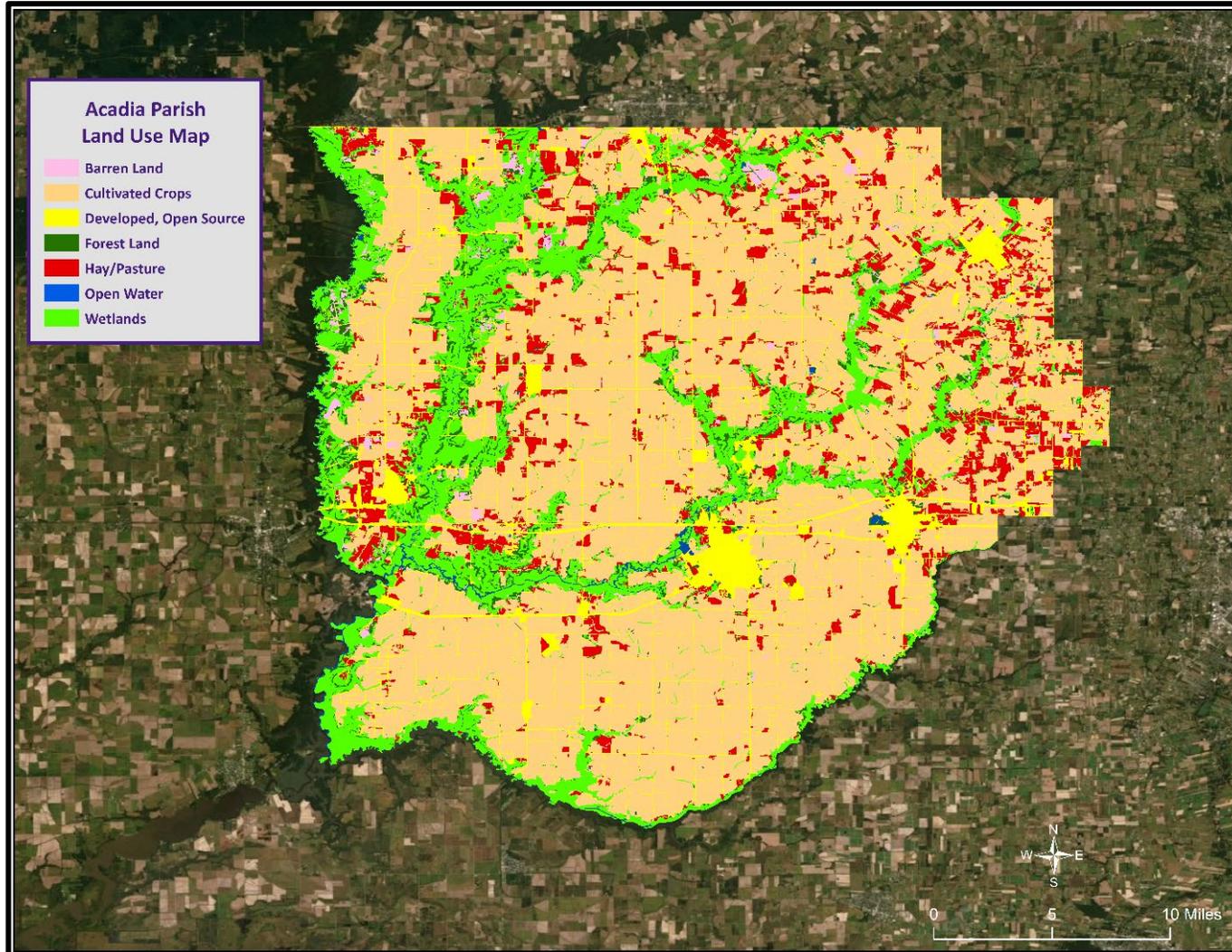
Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Overall Risk
Drought	3	2	4	2	3	2.8
Flooding	3	4	3	4	3	3.4
Sinkholes	1	3	1	4	4	2.4
Thunderstorms - Hail	4	2	3	3	1	2.7
Thunderstorms - Lightning	3	2	2	3	1	2.25
Thunderstorms - Wind	4	2	3	3	1	2.7
Tornadoes	4	3	2	4	3	3.2
Tropical Cyclones	3	4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

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



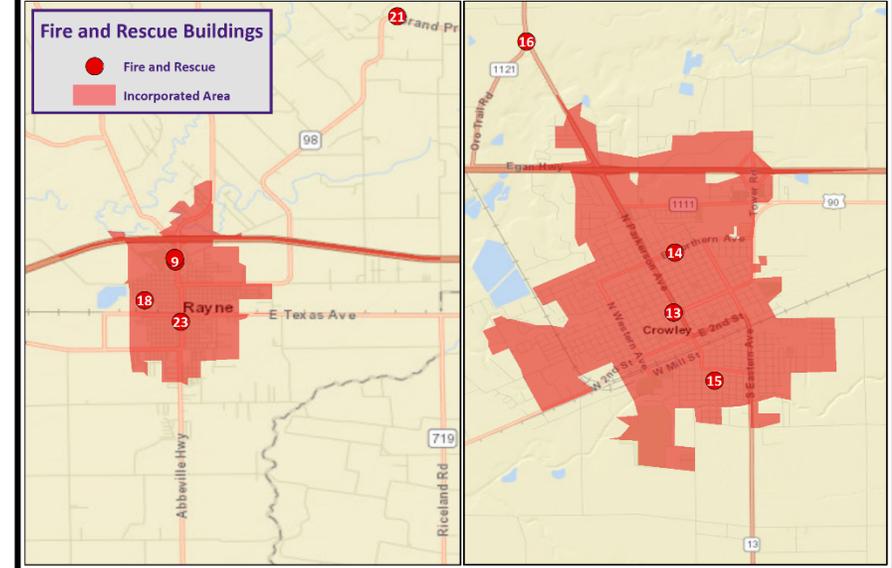
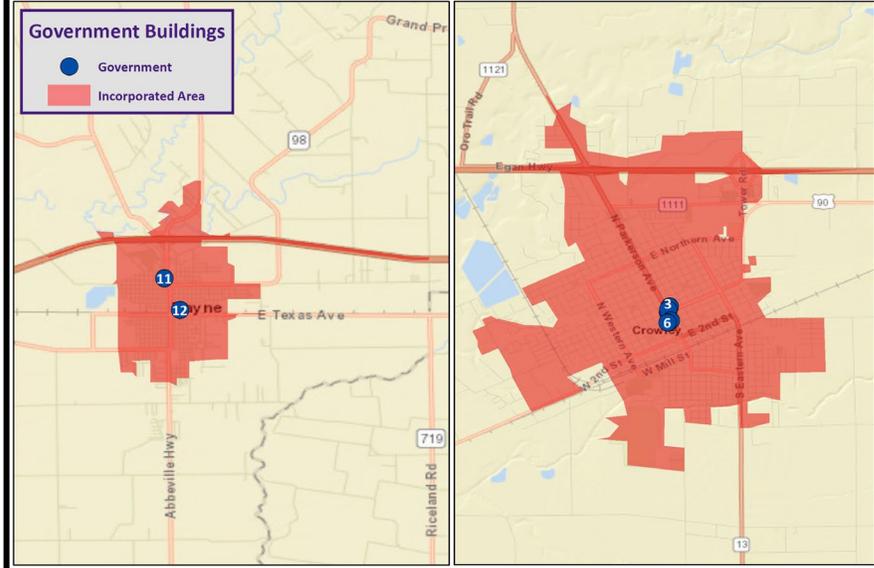
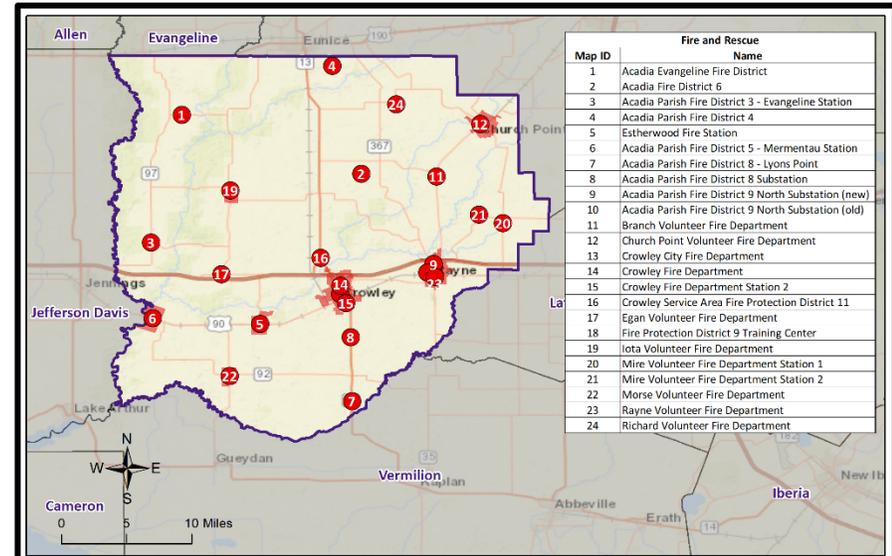
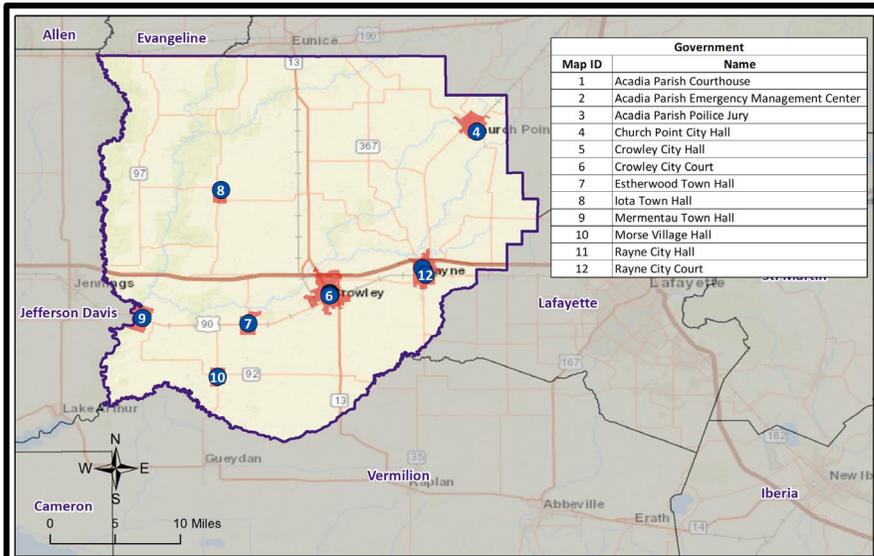
Risk Assessment Maps

Acadia Parish Land Use



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

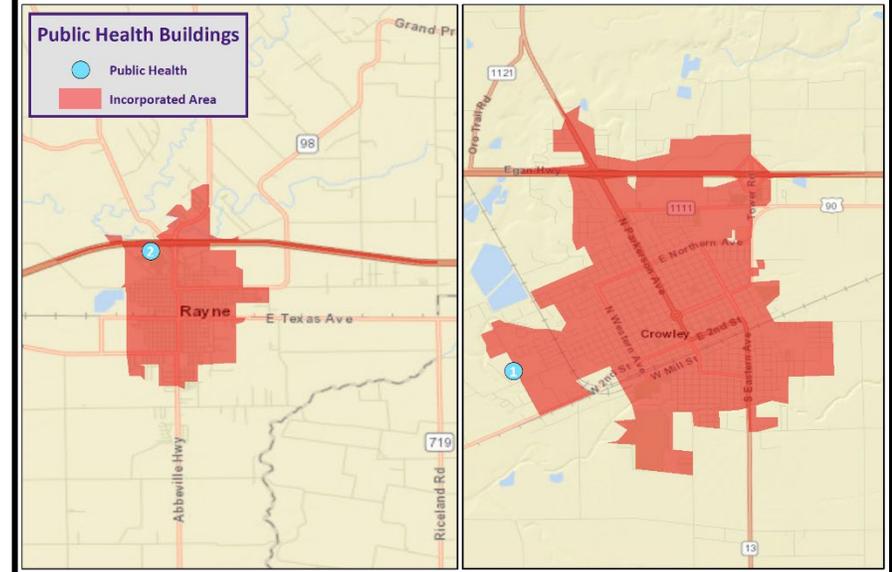
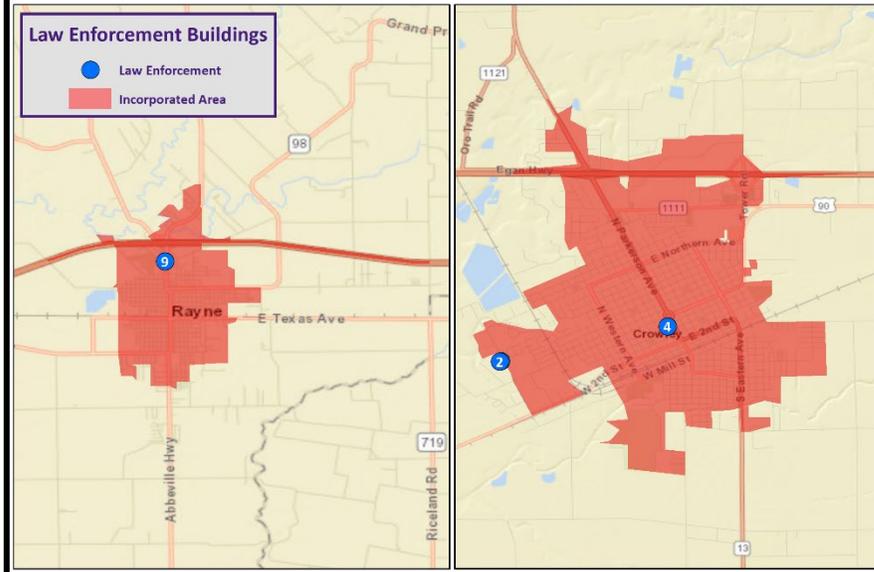
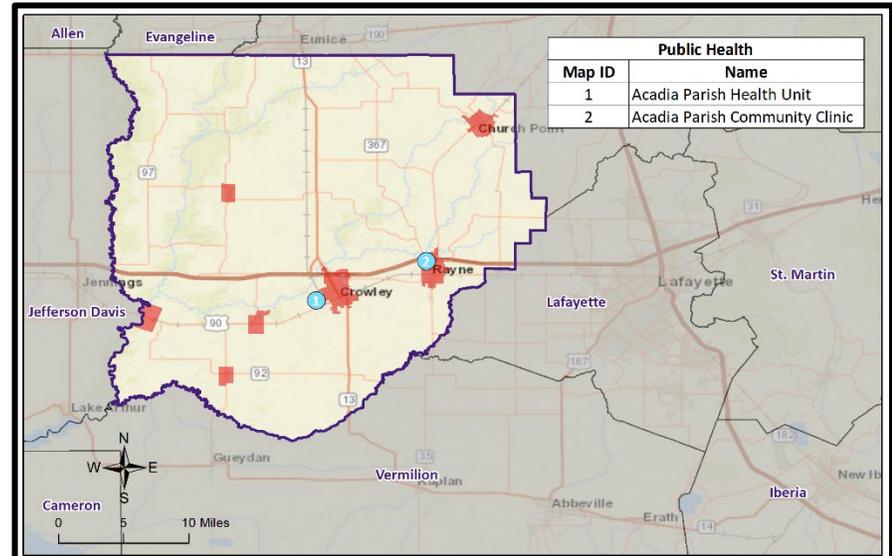
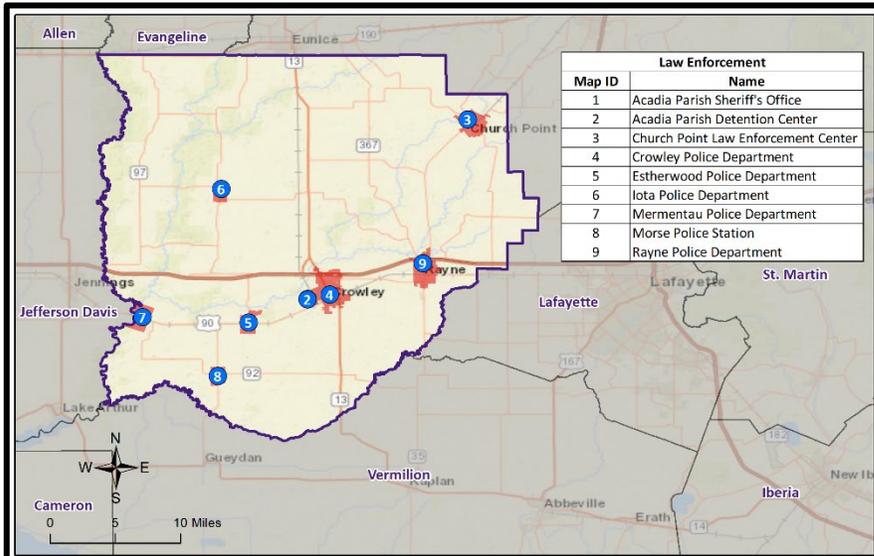
Acadia Parish Critical Facilities



Civil Government

Fire & SAR

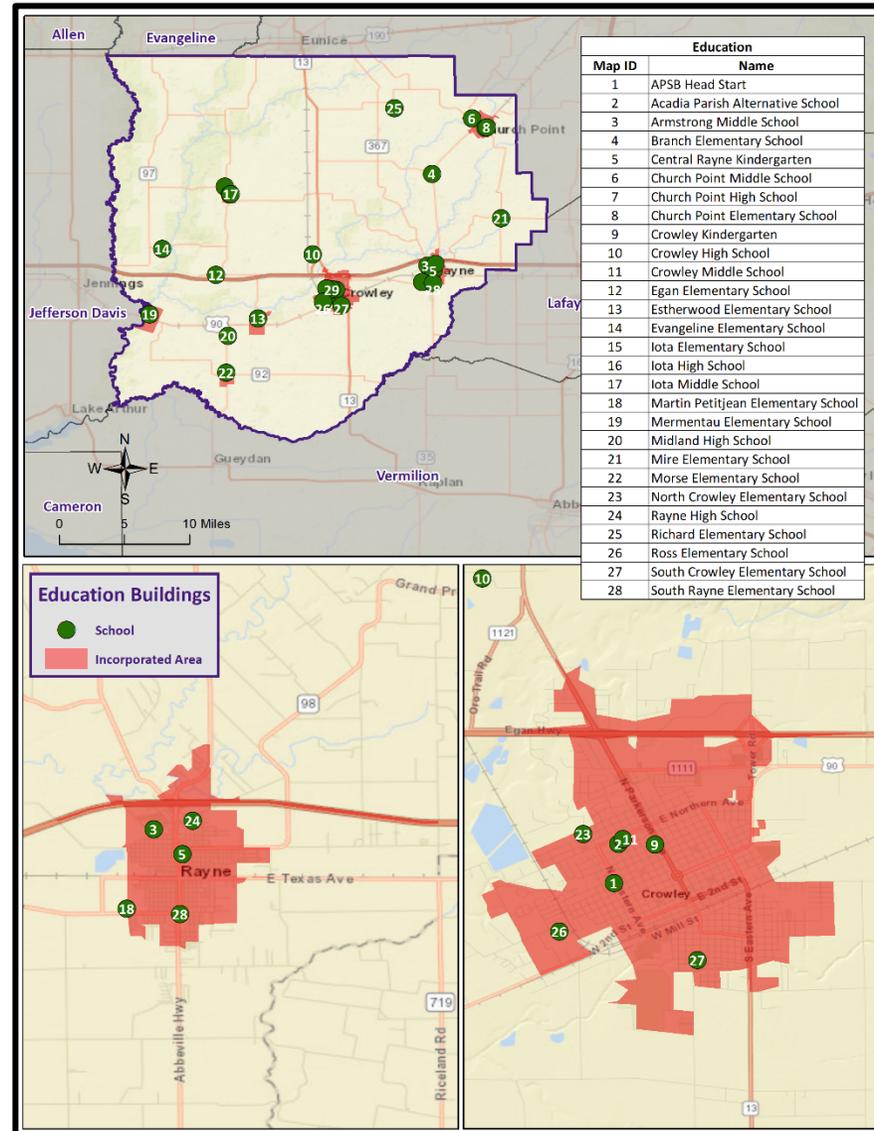
Acadia Parish Critical Facilities



Law Enforcement

Public Health

Acadia Parish Critical Facilities



Public Education

Drought

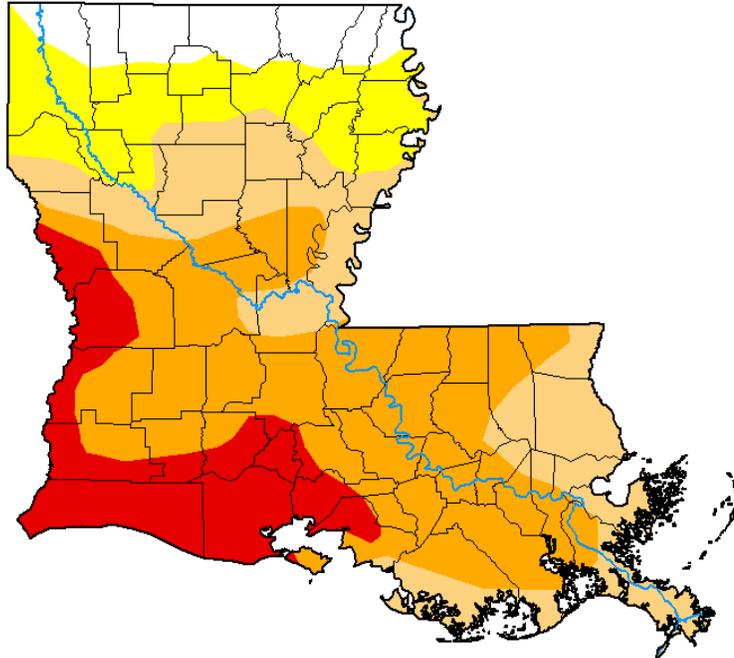


- A drought is a deficiency in water availability over an extended period of time, caused by precipitation totals and soil water storages that do not satisfy the environmental demand for water either by evaporation or transpiration through plant leaves.
- There are four classes of drought:
 - ✓ Meteorological Drought
 - ✓ Hydrologic Drought
 - ✓ Agricultural Drought
 - ✓ Socioeconomic Drought
- Generally, the entire parish will be affected by drought
 - Not limited to one particular location within the parish

State-wide Drought Monitor

U.S. Drought Monitor Louisiana

August 15, 2023
(Released Thursday, Aug. 17, 2023)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

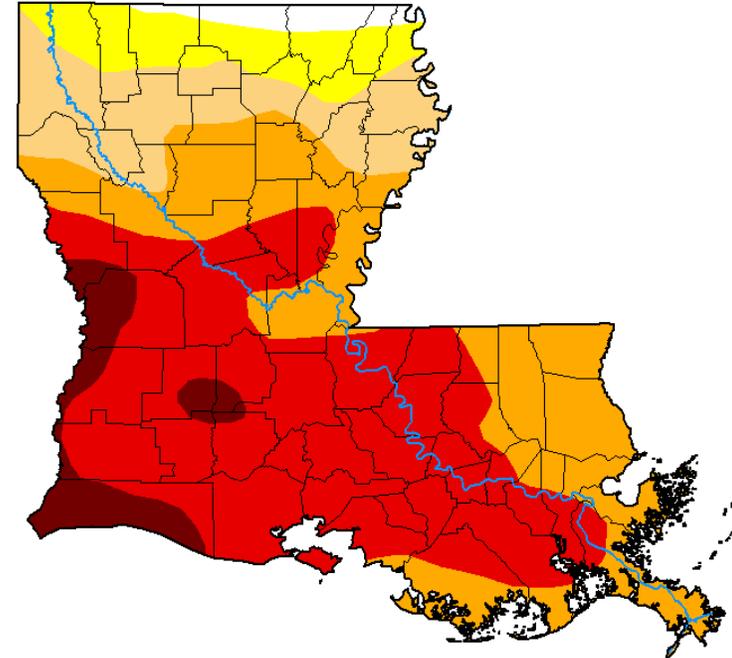
Lindsay Johnson
National Drought Mitigation Center



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

U.S. Drought Monitor Louisiana

August 22, 2023
(Released Thursday, Aug. 24, 2023)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

David Simeral
Western Regional Climate Center



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Flooding

- A flood is the overflow of water onto land that is usually not inundated.
- The National Flood Insurance Program defines a flood as “a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of two or more acres of normally dry land area or of two or more properties from overflow of inland or tidal waves, unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, mudflow, or collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or similar body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels that result in a flood as defined above.”



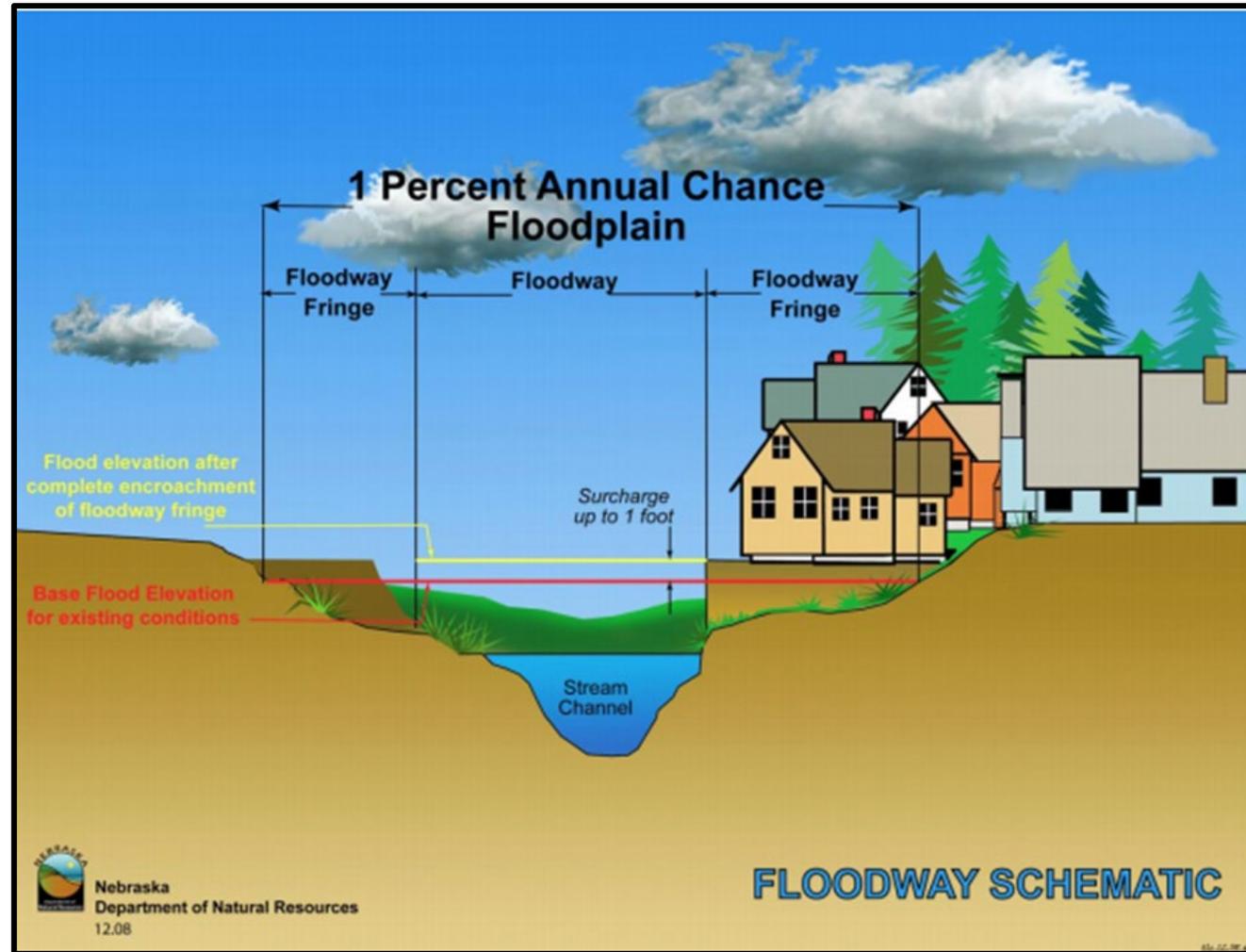


Flooding

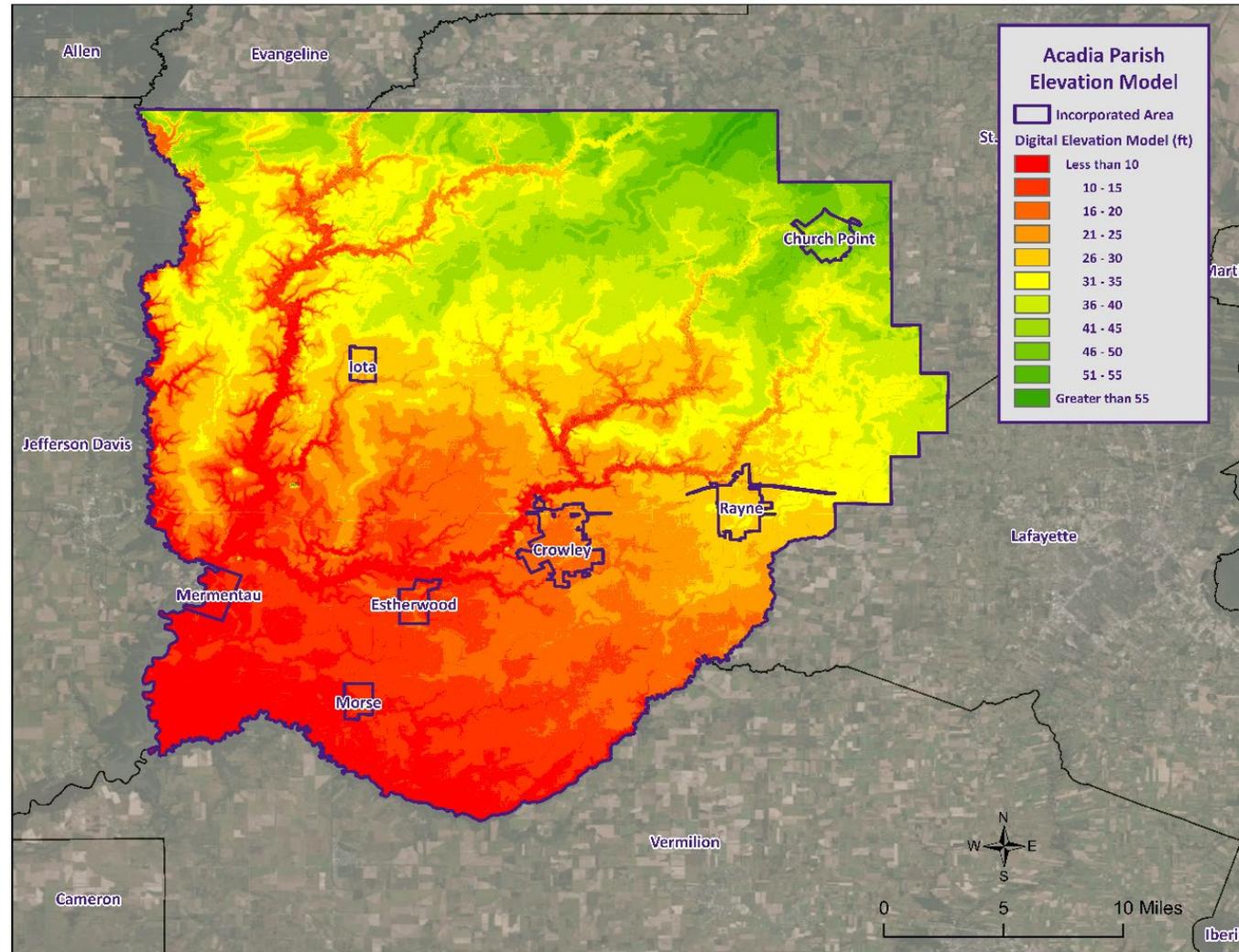
In Louisiana, six specific types of flooding are of main concern:

- Riverine
- Flash
- Ponding
- Backwater
- Urban
- Coastal

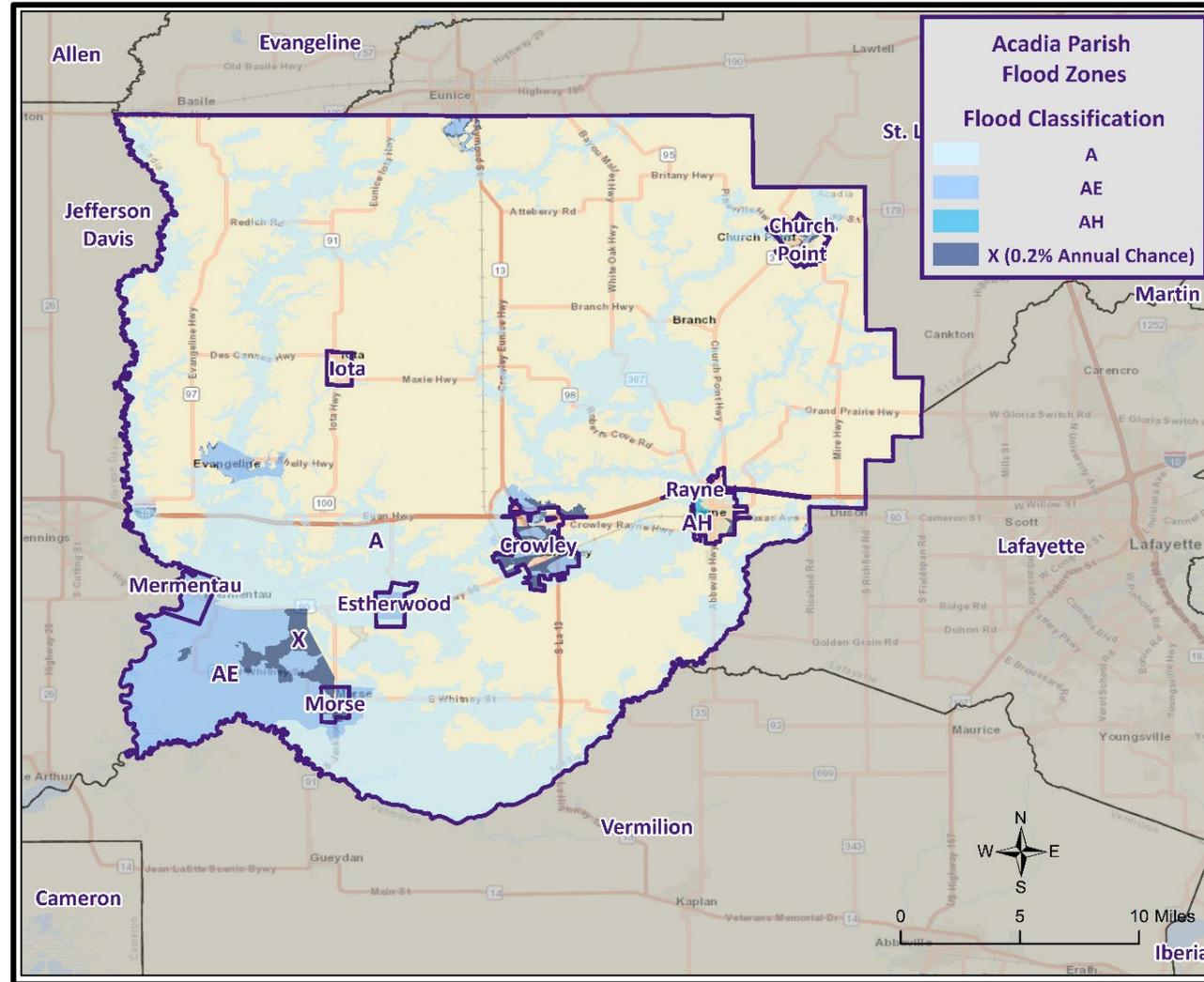
Floodway Diagram



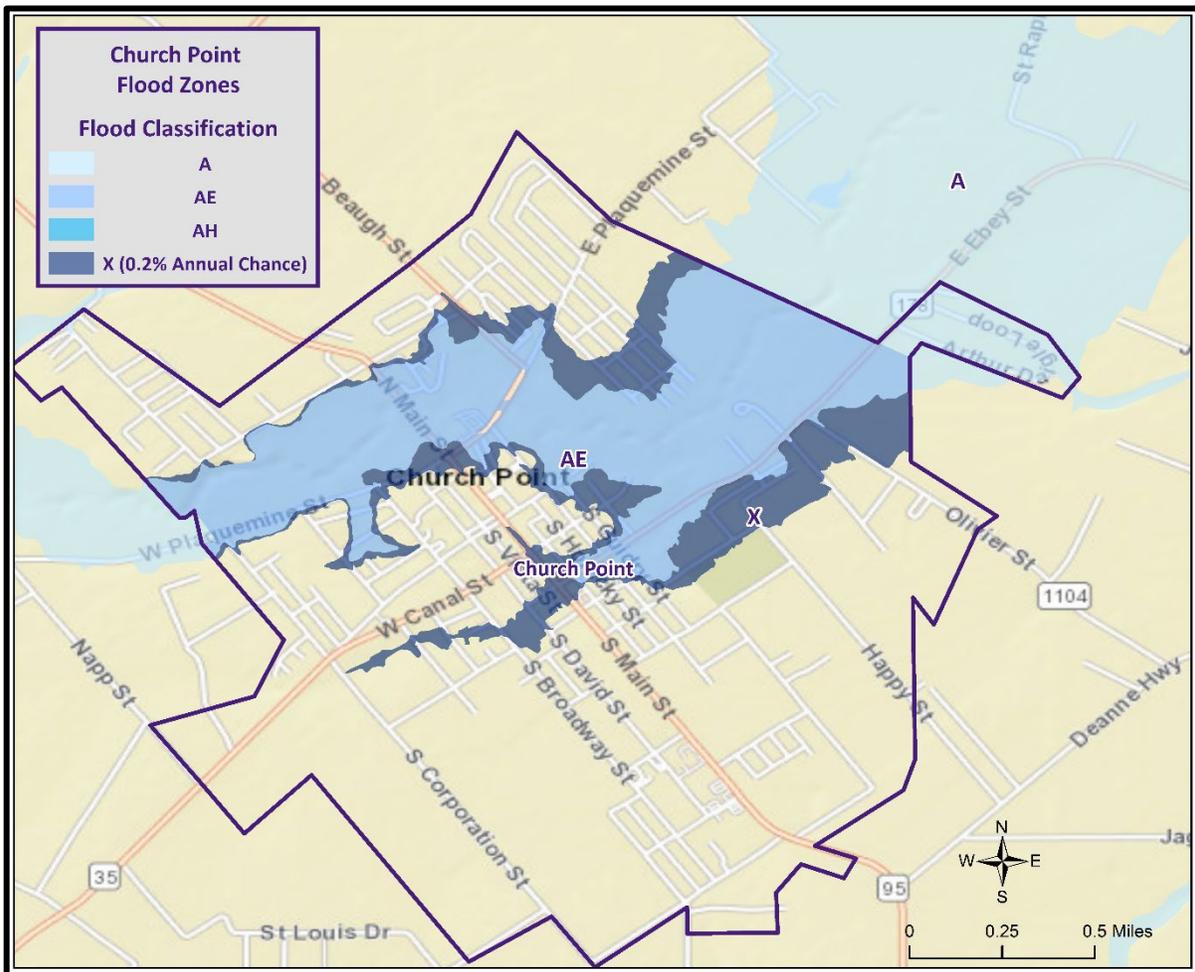
Digital Elevation Model



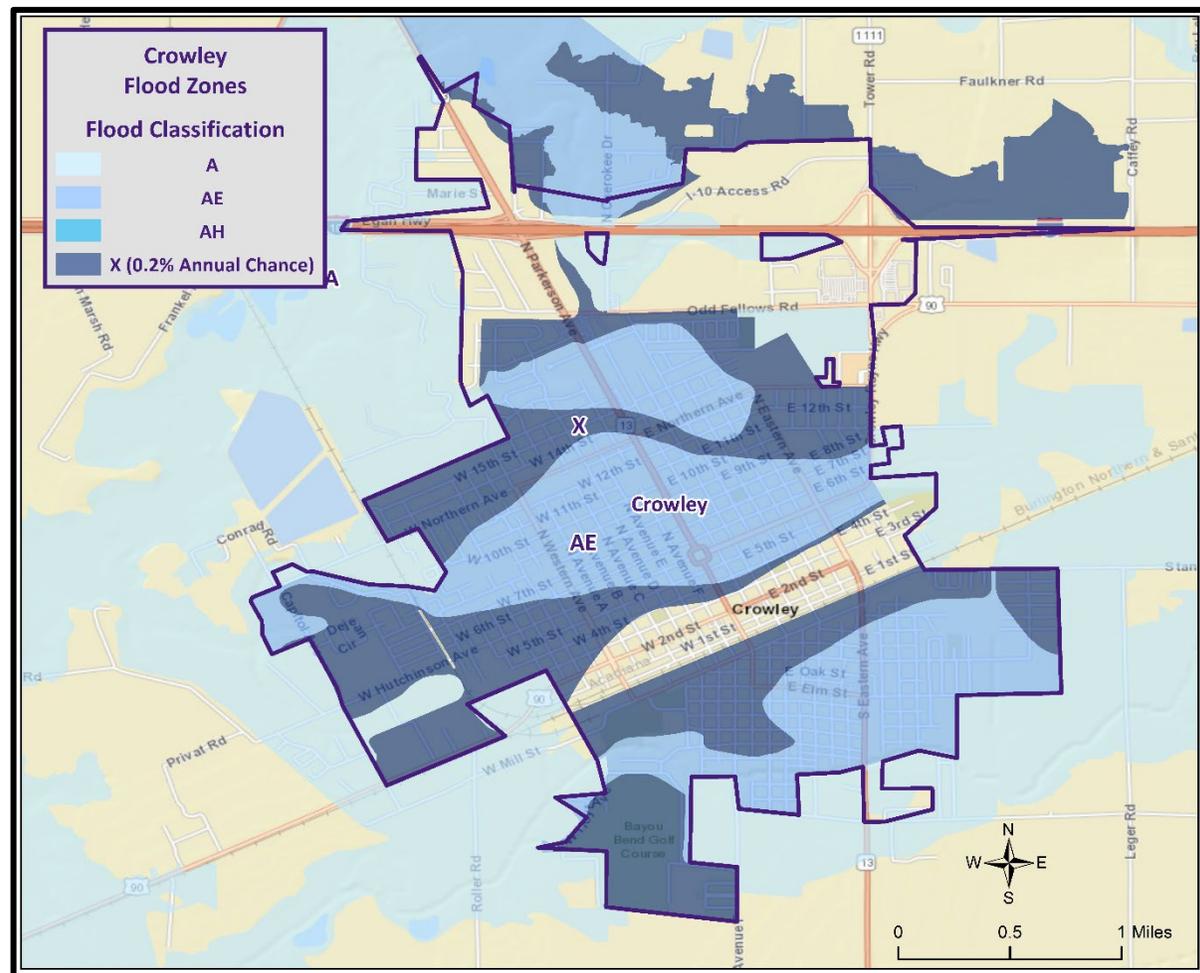
Acadia Parish Flood Map



Municipal Flood Maps

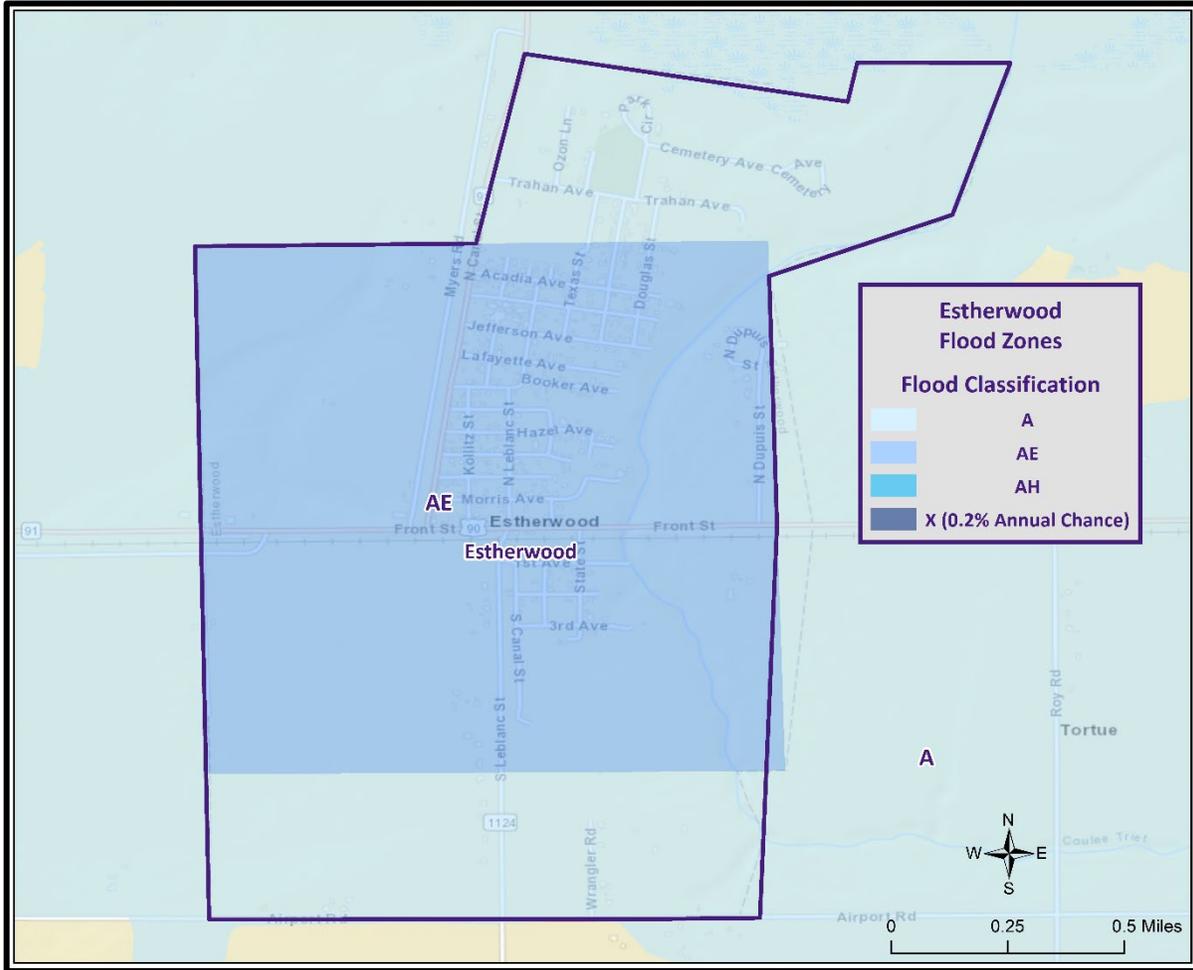


Church Point

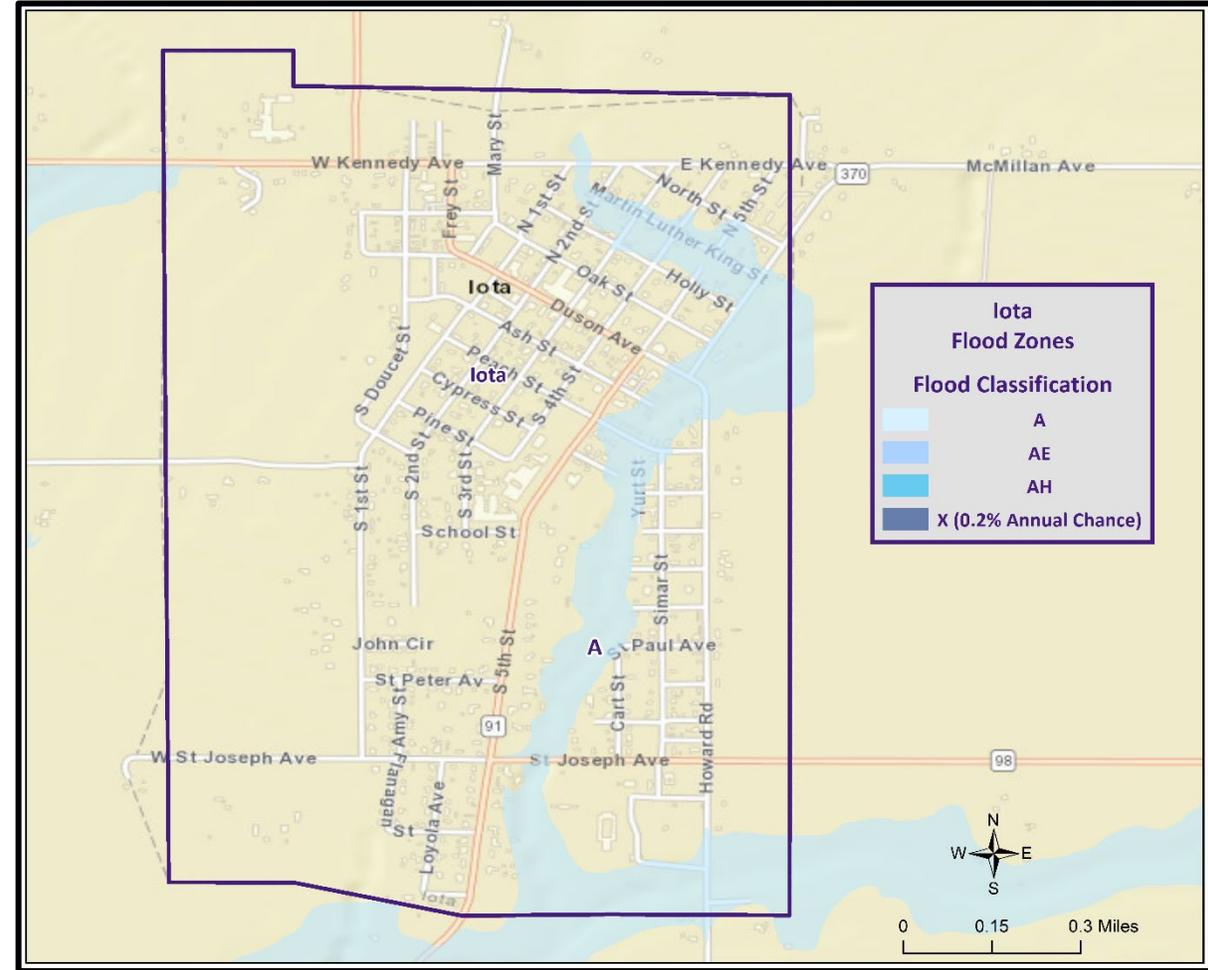


Crowley

Municipal Flood Maps



Estherwood

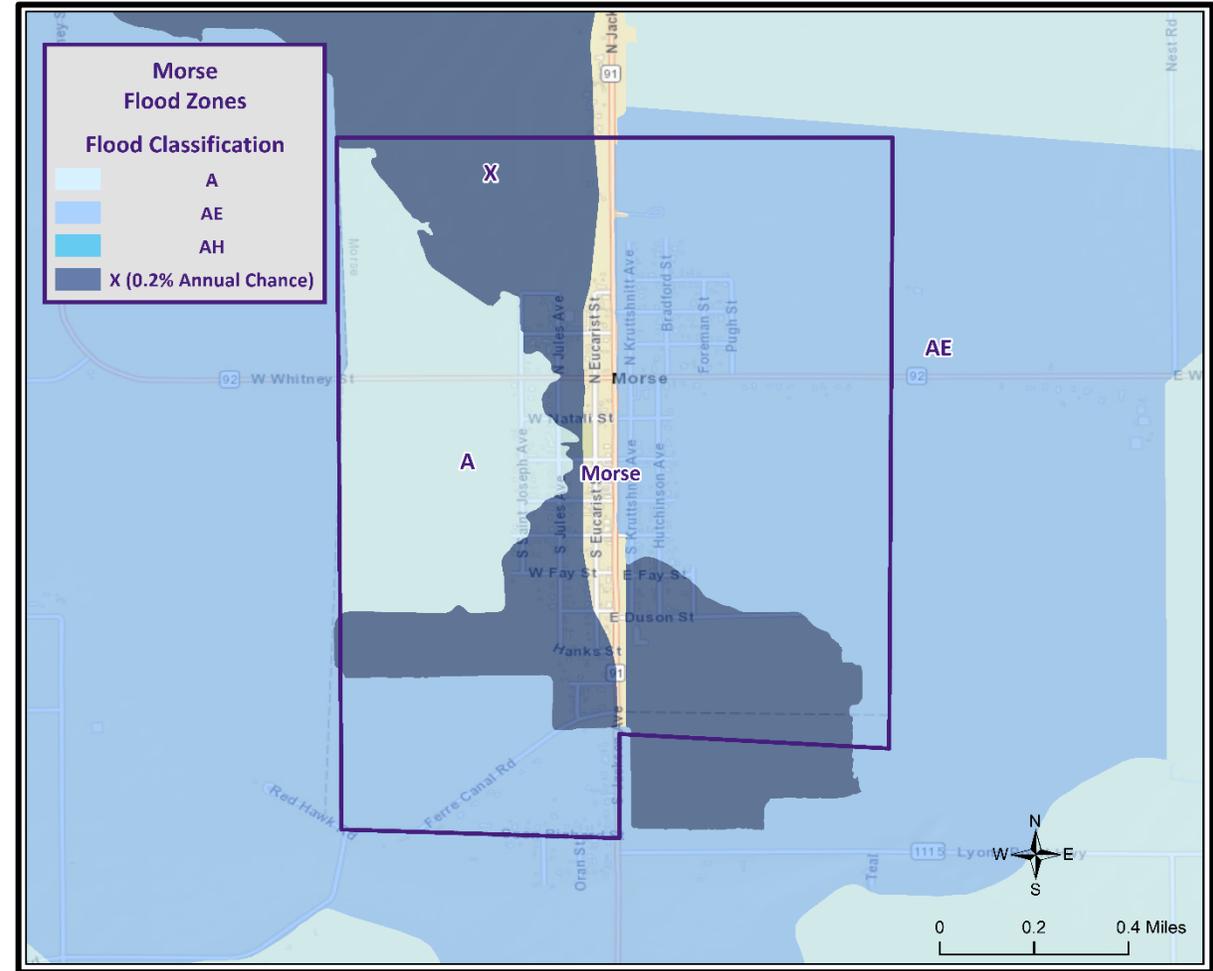


Iota

Municipal Flood Maps

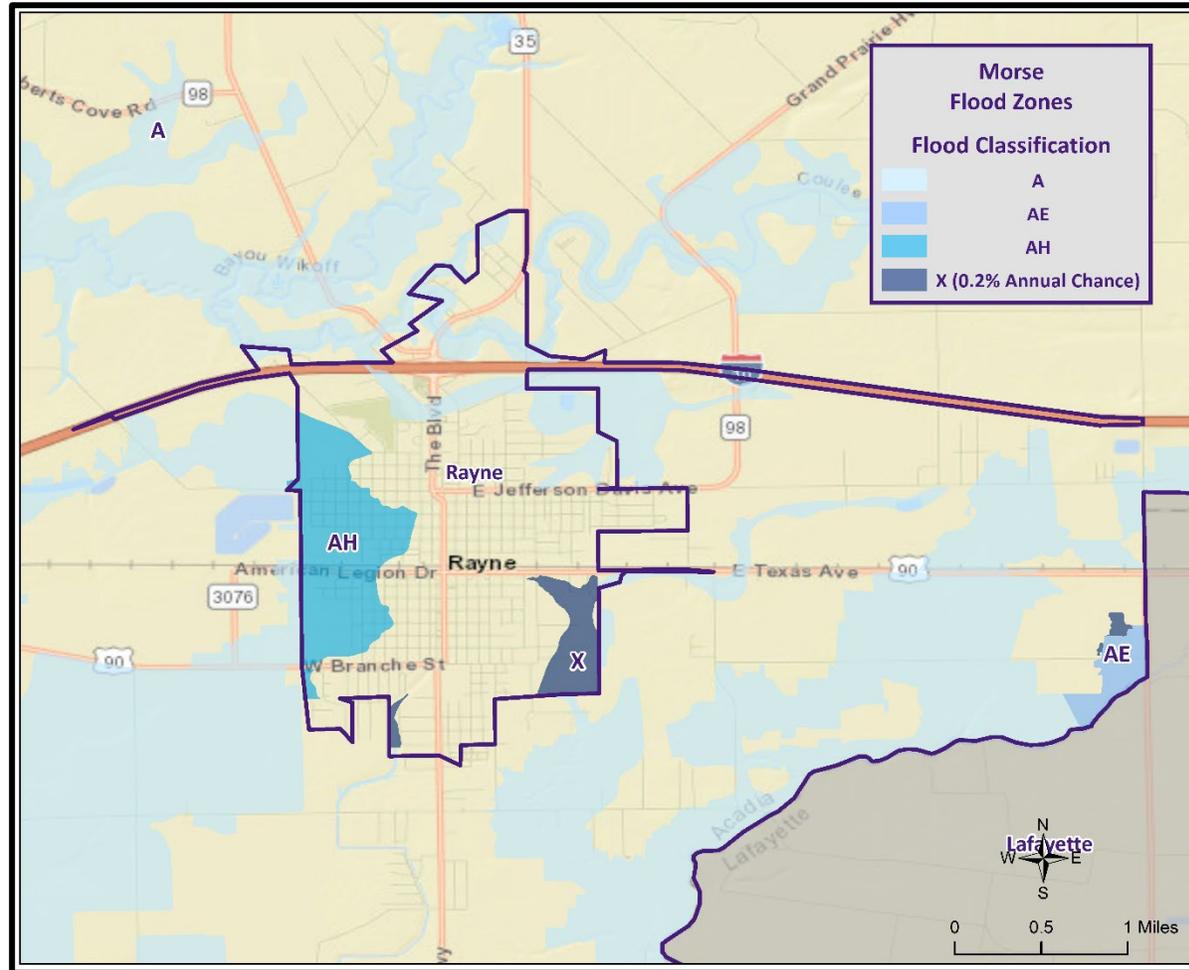


Mermentau



Morse

Municipal Flood Maps



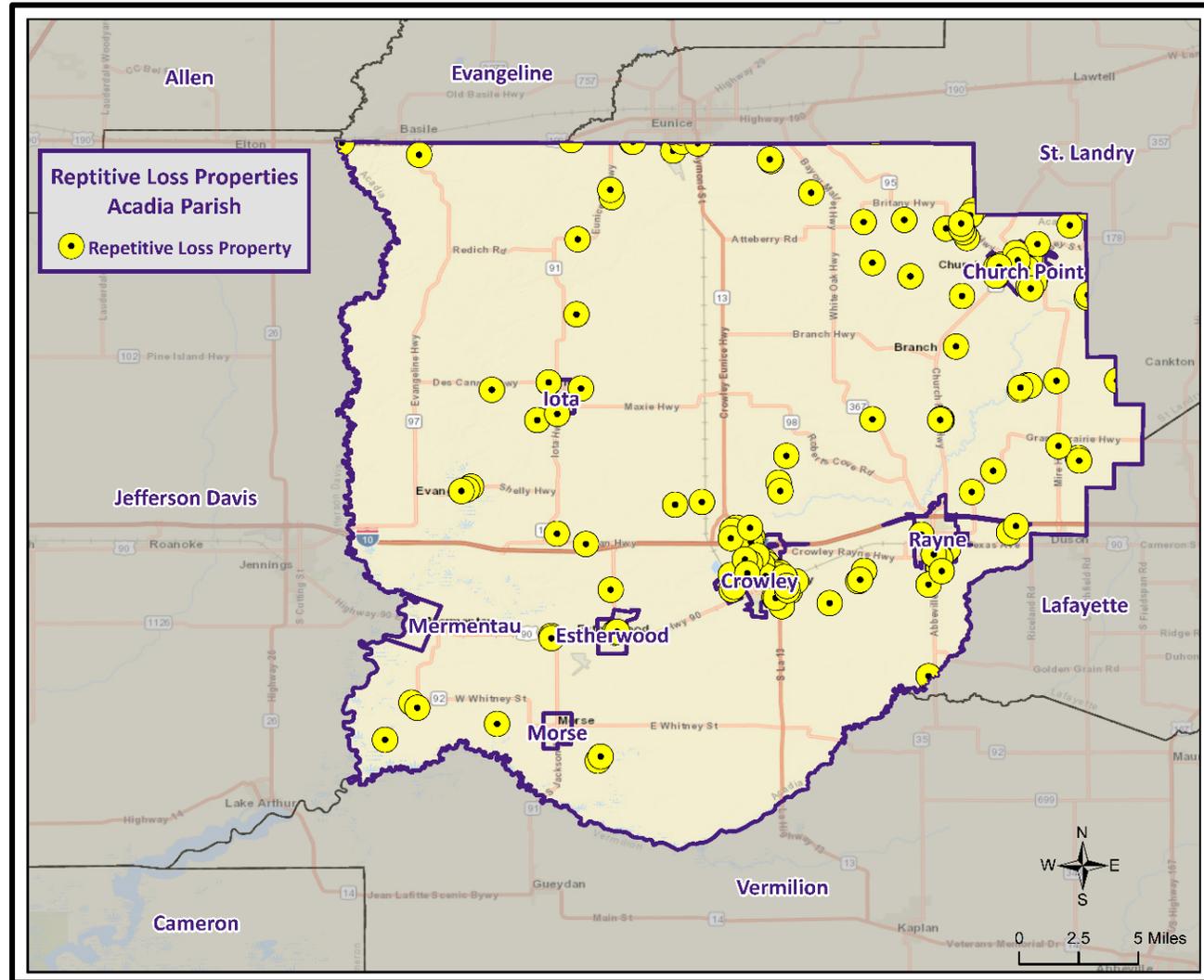
Rayne



Flooding

- Some areas flood more often than other properties, even more than those in the mapped 100-year floodplain.
- FEMA defines a “repetitive loss” property as one which has received two flood insurance claim payments for at least \$1,000 over any 10-year period since 1978.
- There are currently around 160,000 repetitive loss properties in the U.S.
- These properties comprise 1% of the NFIP policy base, but they account for approximately 30% of the country’s flood insurance claim payments.

Repetitive Loss Properties

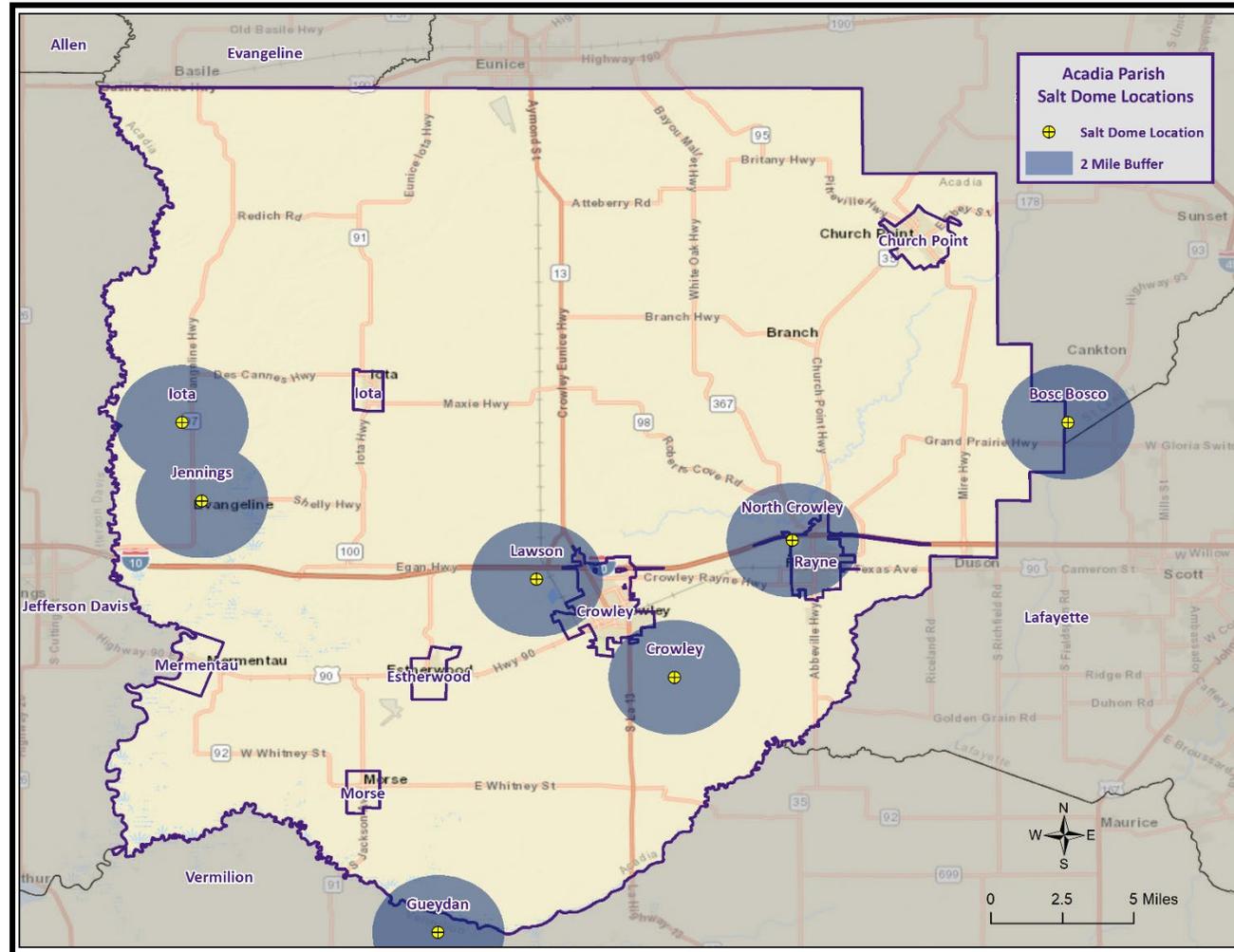


Sinkholes

- A sinkhole is an area of ground that has no natural external surface drainage – when it rains, all of the water stays inside the sinkhole and typically drains into the subsurface.
- Sinkholes form in areas where the rock below the land surface is limestone, carbonate rock, salt beds, or rocks that can naturally be dissolved by groundwater circulating through them.
- As the rock dissolves, spaces and caverns develop underground. Once the spaces underground become too large, there is not enough support for the land above the spaces which causes a sudden collapse on the land surface.



Salt Dome Locations

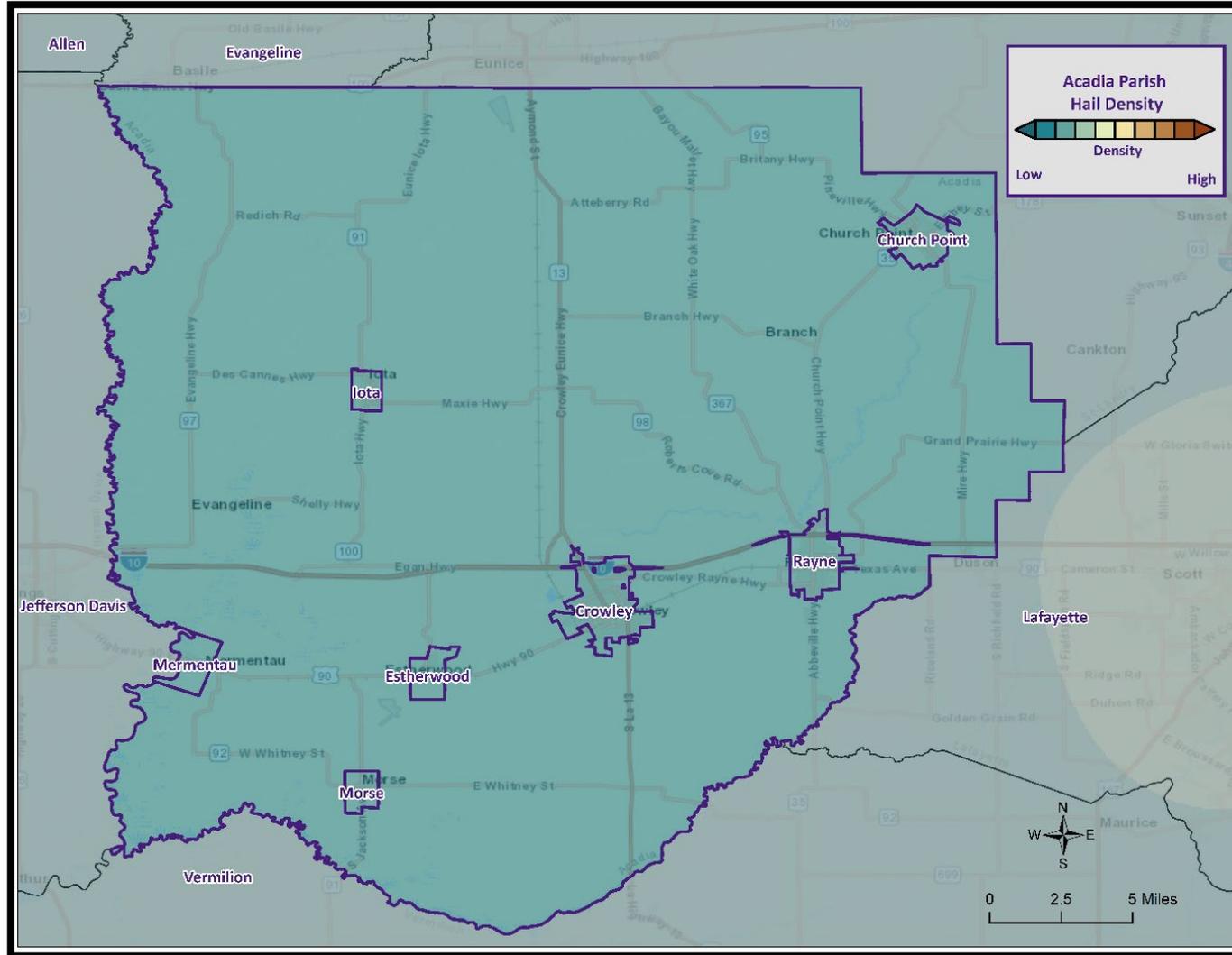


Thunderstorms

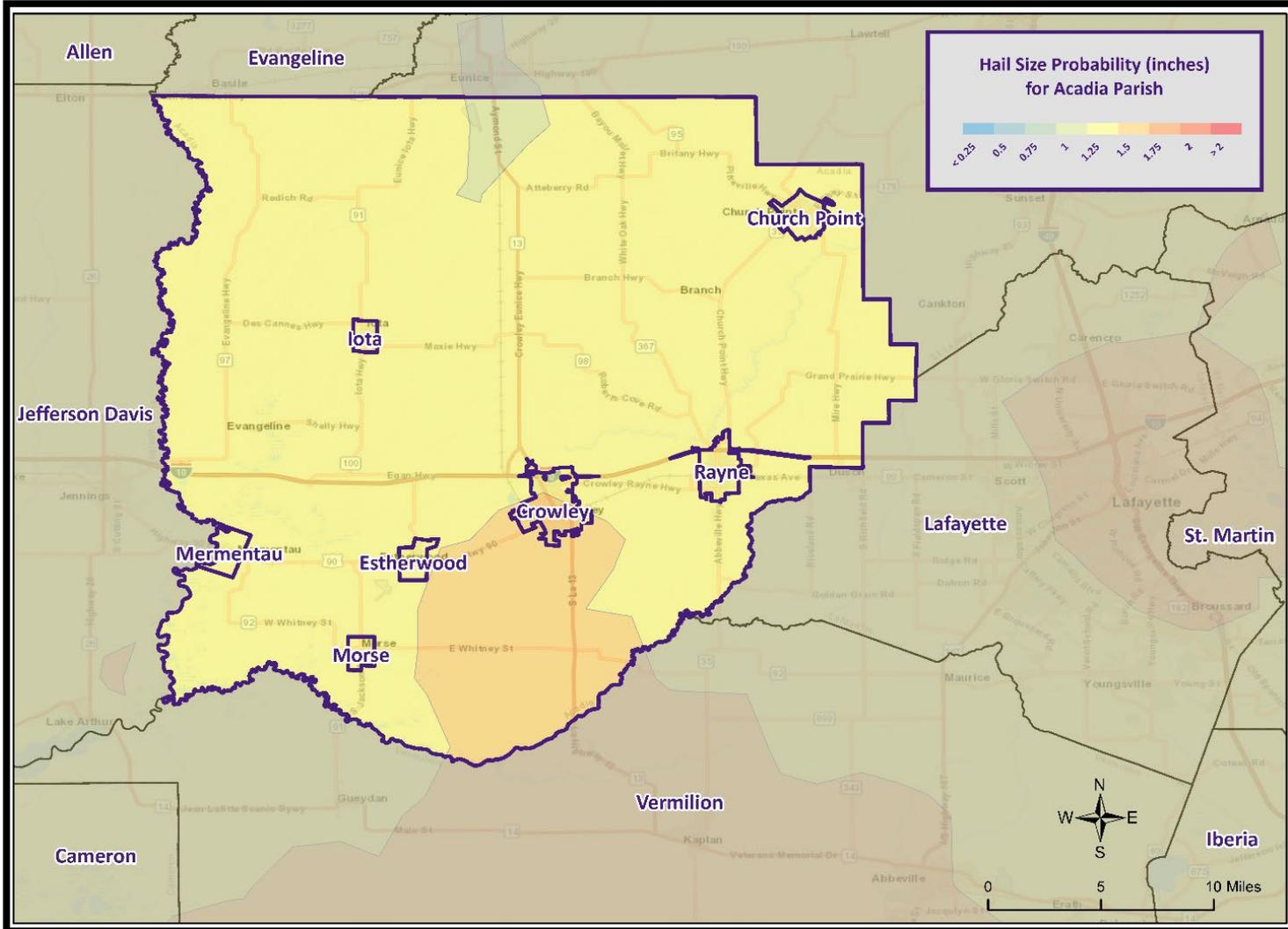


- A **thunderstorm**, also known as an **electrical storm**, a **lightning storm**, or a **thundershower**, is a type of storm characterized by the presence of lightning and its acoustic effect on the Earth's atmosphere known as thunder.
- They are usually accompanied by strong winds, heavy rain, and sometimes snow, sleet, or hail.
- Thunderstorms may line up in a series or rainband, known as a squall line. Strong or severe thunderstorms may rotate, known as supercells. While most thunderstorms move with the mean wind flow through the layer of the troposphere that they occupy, vertical wind shear causes a deviation in their course at a right angle to the wind shear direction.

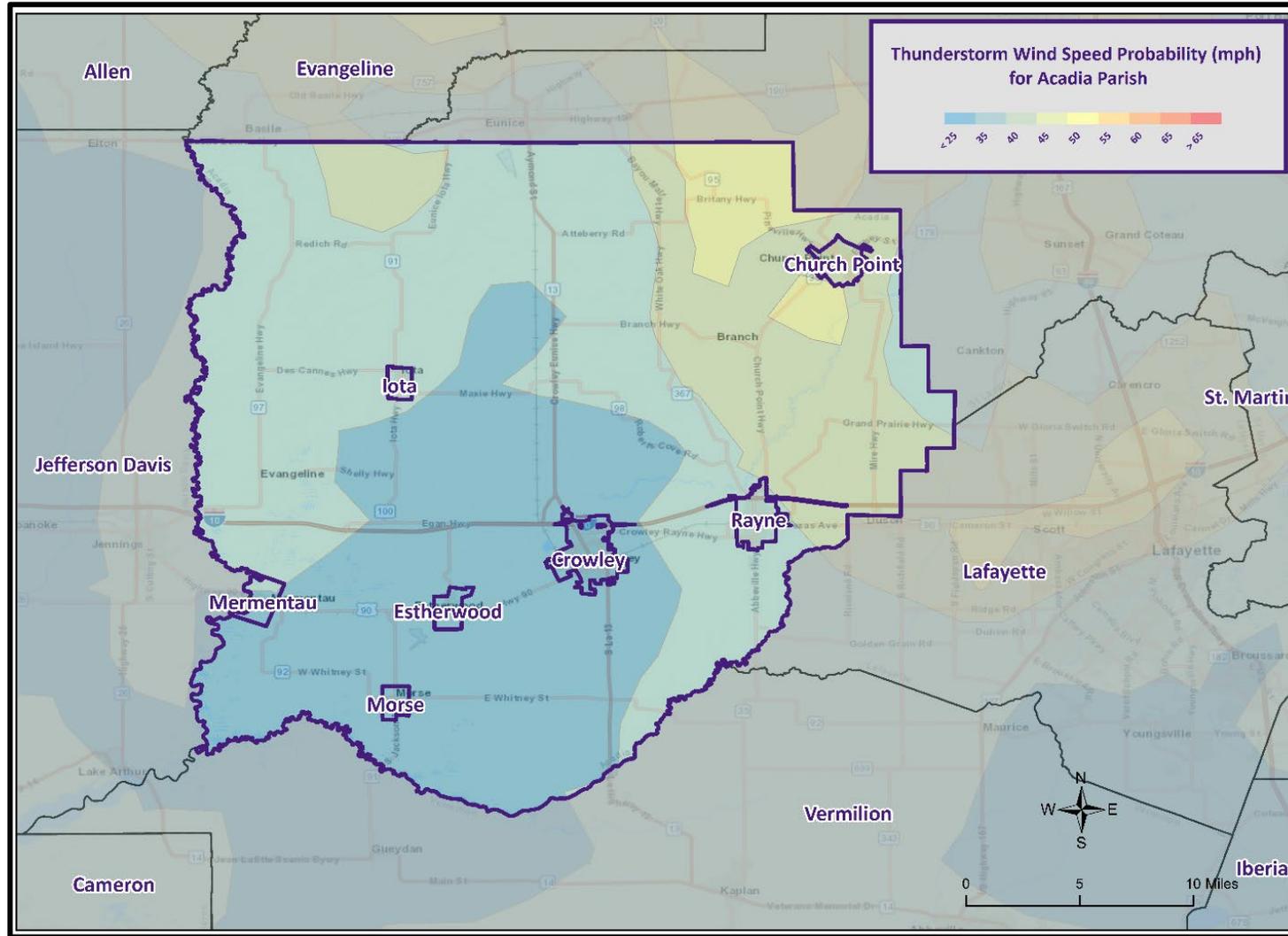
Hailstorm Density



Maximum Hail Size Probability



Maximum Wind Speed Probability

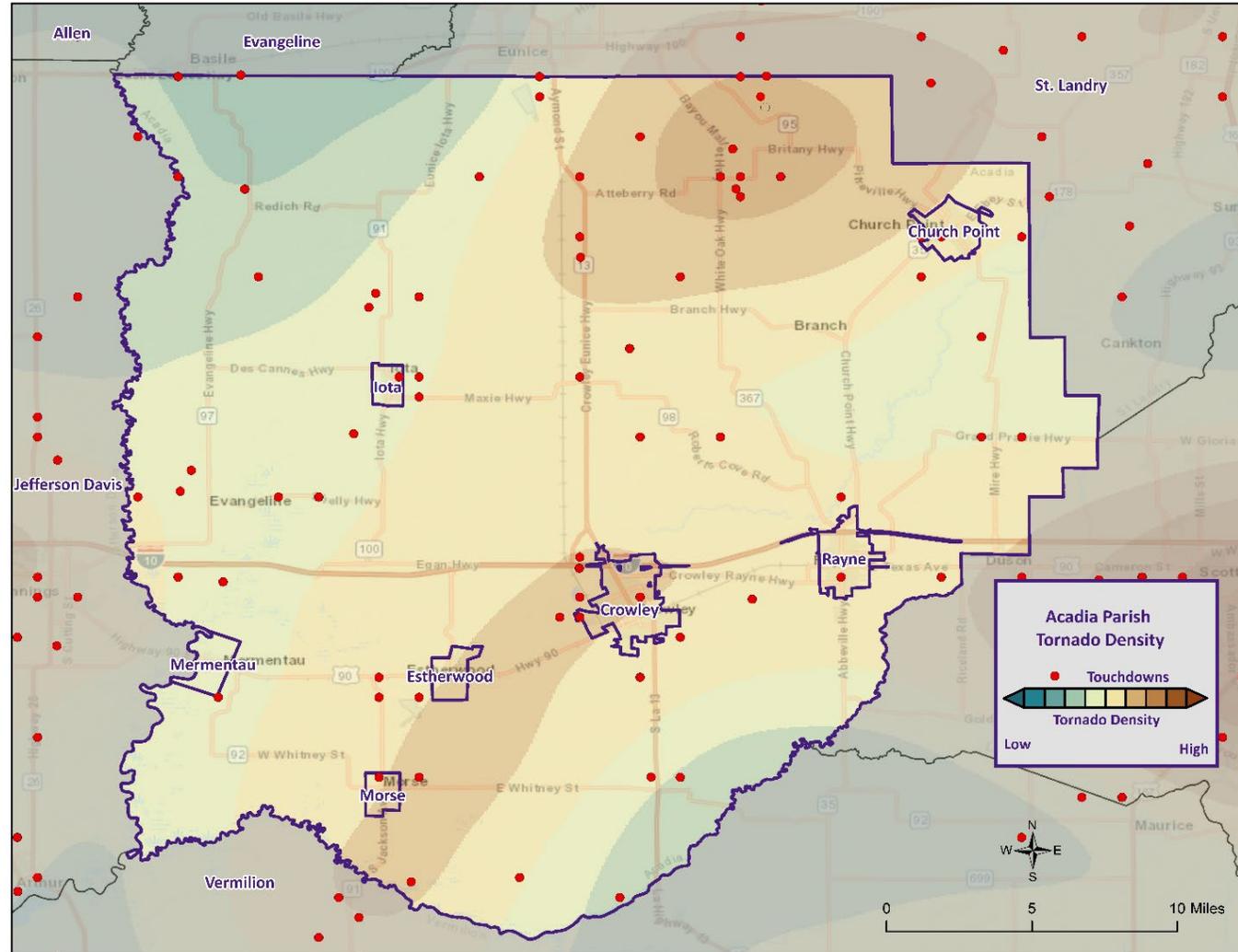


Tornadoes

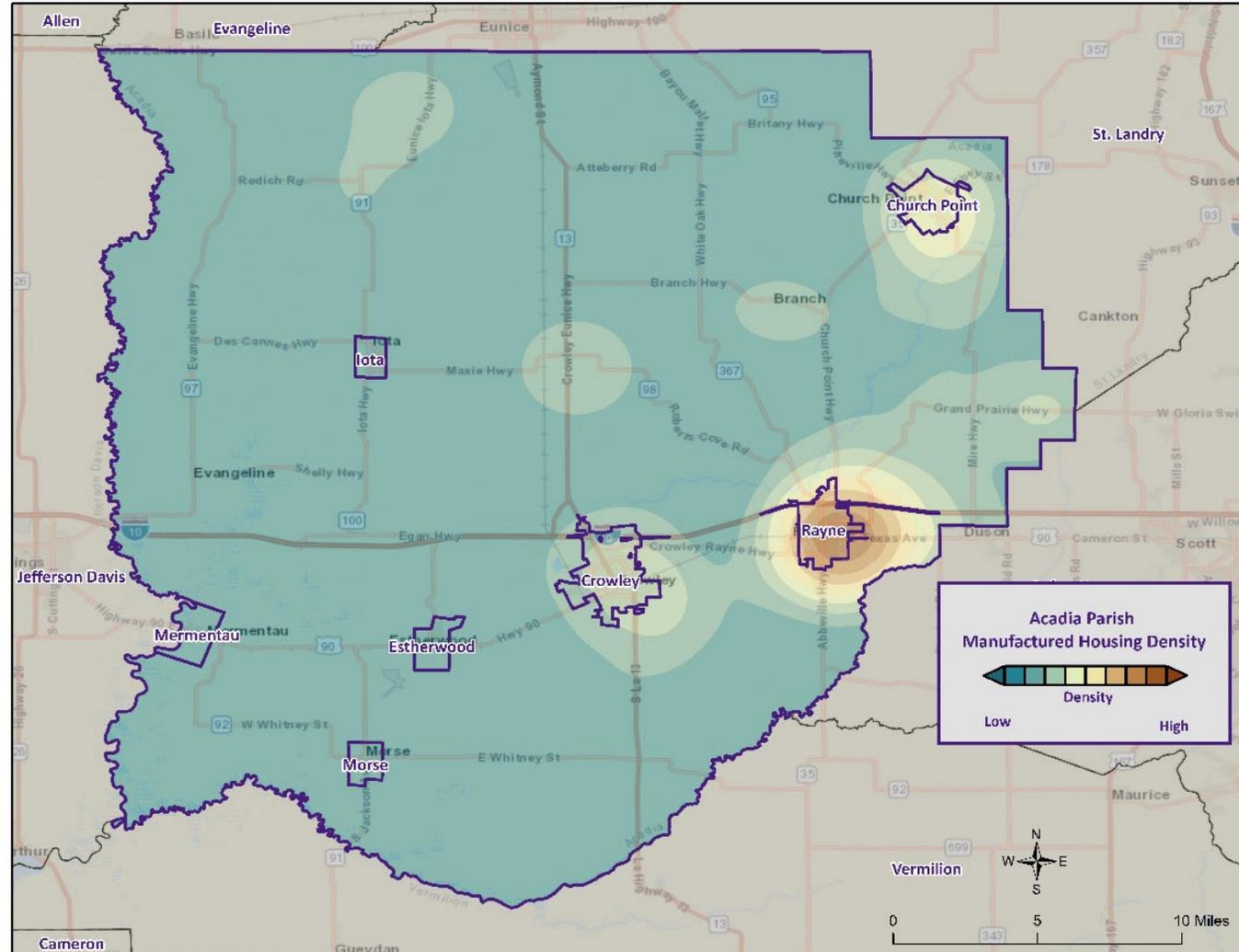
- Tornadoes are rapidly rotating funnels of wind extending between storm clouds and the ground.
- Tornadoes are the most severe storms for their size, and 70% of the world's reported tornadoes occur within the continental United States.

ORIGINAL FUJITA SCALE		ENHANCED FUJITA SCALE	
F5	261-318 mph	EF5	+200 mph
F4	207-260 mph	EF4	166-200 mph
F3	158-206 mph	EF3	136-165 mph
F2	113-157 mph	EF2	111-135 mph
F1	73-112 mph	EF1	86-110 mph
F0	<73 mph	EF0	65-85 mph

Tornadoes in Acadia Parish



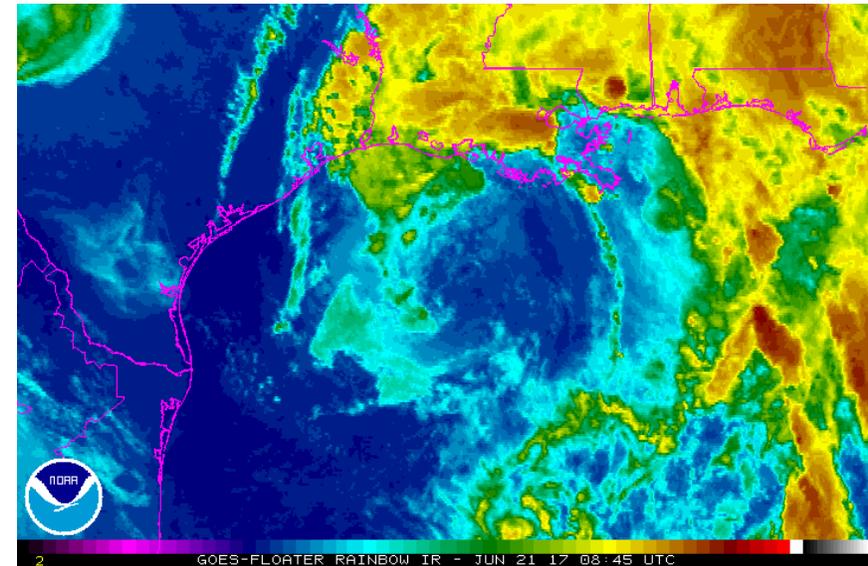
Manufactured Home Density



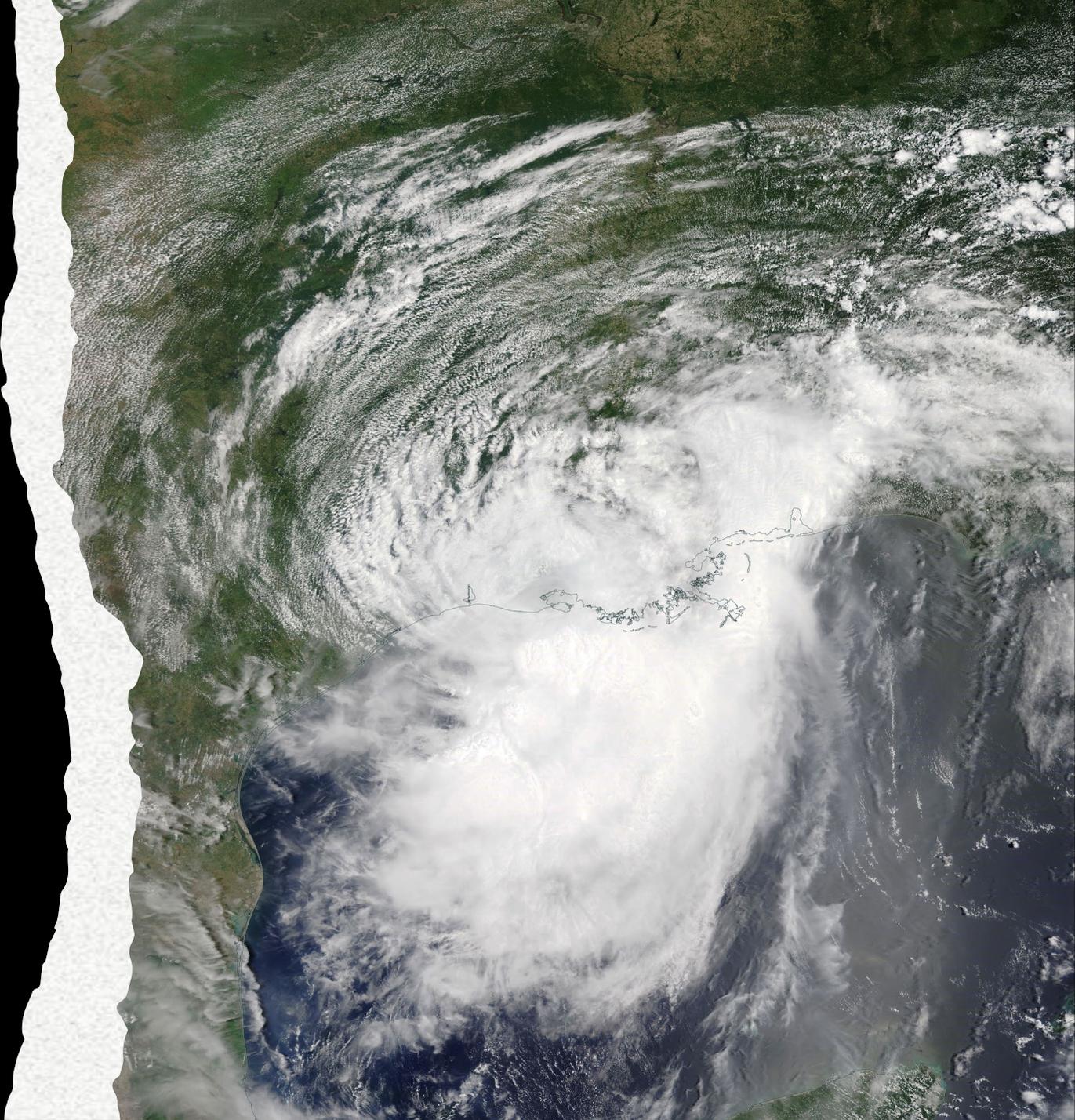
Tropical Cyclones

- Tropical cyclones are defined spinning, low-pressure air masses that draw surface air into their centers and attain strength ranging from weak tropical waves to the most intense hurricanes

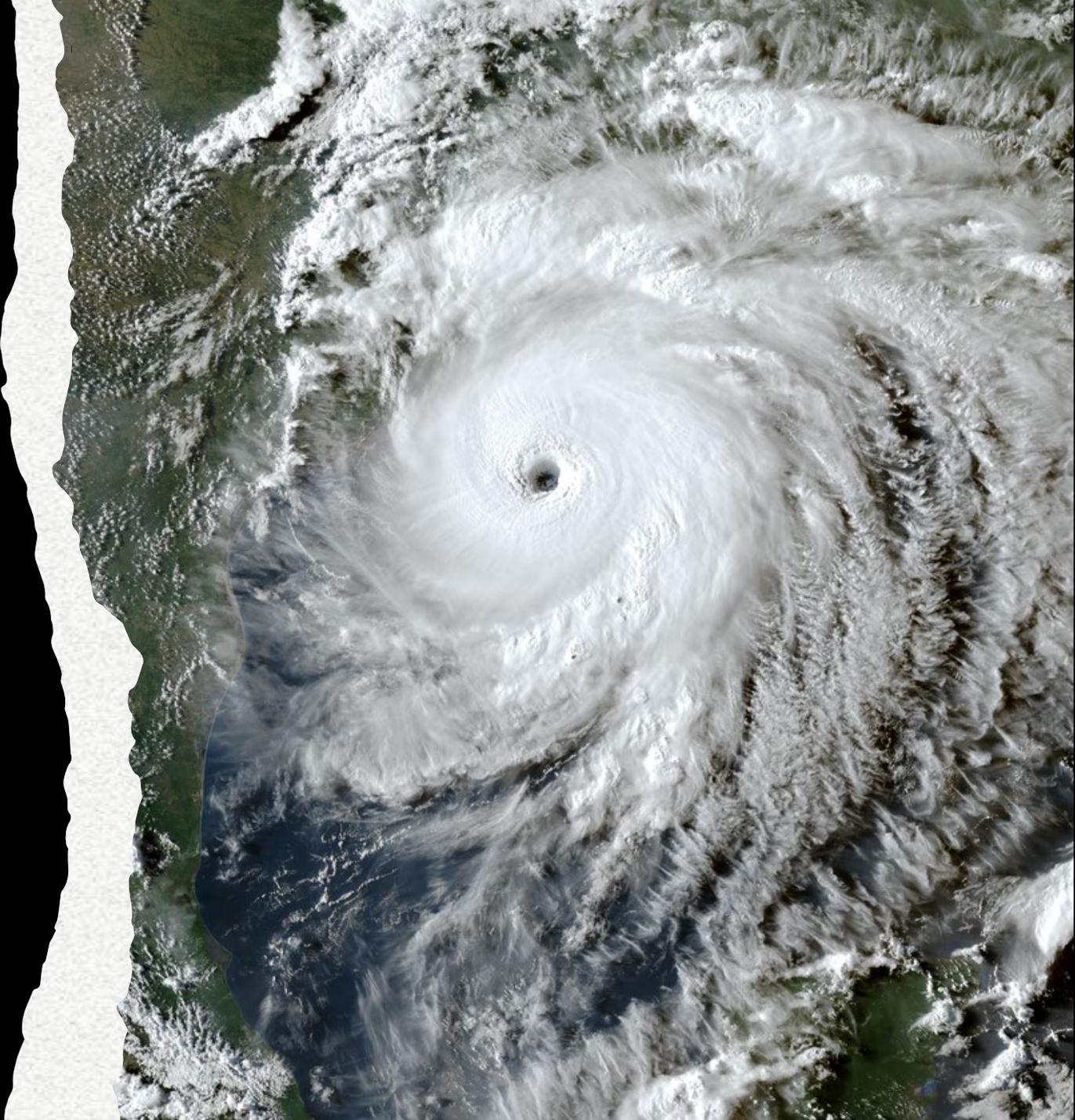
Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale		
	Sustained Wind Speed	Effects
Category 1	74-95 mph (119-153 km/hr)	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage. Low-lying coastal roads flooded, minor pier damage
Category 2	96-110 mph (154-177 km/hr)	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage. Major damage to exposed mobile homes, evacuation of some shoreline residents
Category 3	111-130 mph (178-209 km/hr)	Devastating damage will occur. Some structural damage to small buildings; serious flooding at coast and many smaller structures near coast destroyed
Category 4	131-155 mph (210-249 km/hr)	Catastrophic damage will occur. High risk of injury or death to people, livestock, and pets due to flying and falling debris. Long-term water shortages will increase human suffering. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
Category 5	> 155 mph (249 km/hr)	Catastrophic damage will occur. People, livestock, and pets are at very high risk of injury or death from flying or falling debris. A high percentage of frame homes will be destroyed. Long-term power outages and water shortages will render area uninhabitable for weeks or months.



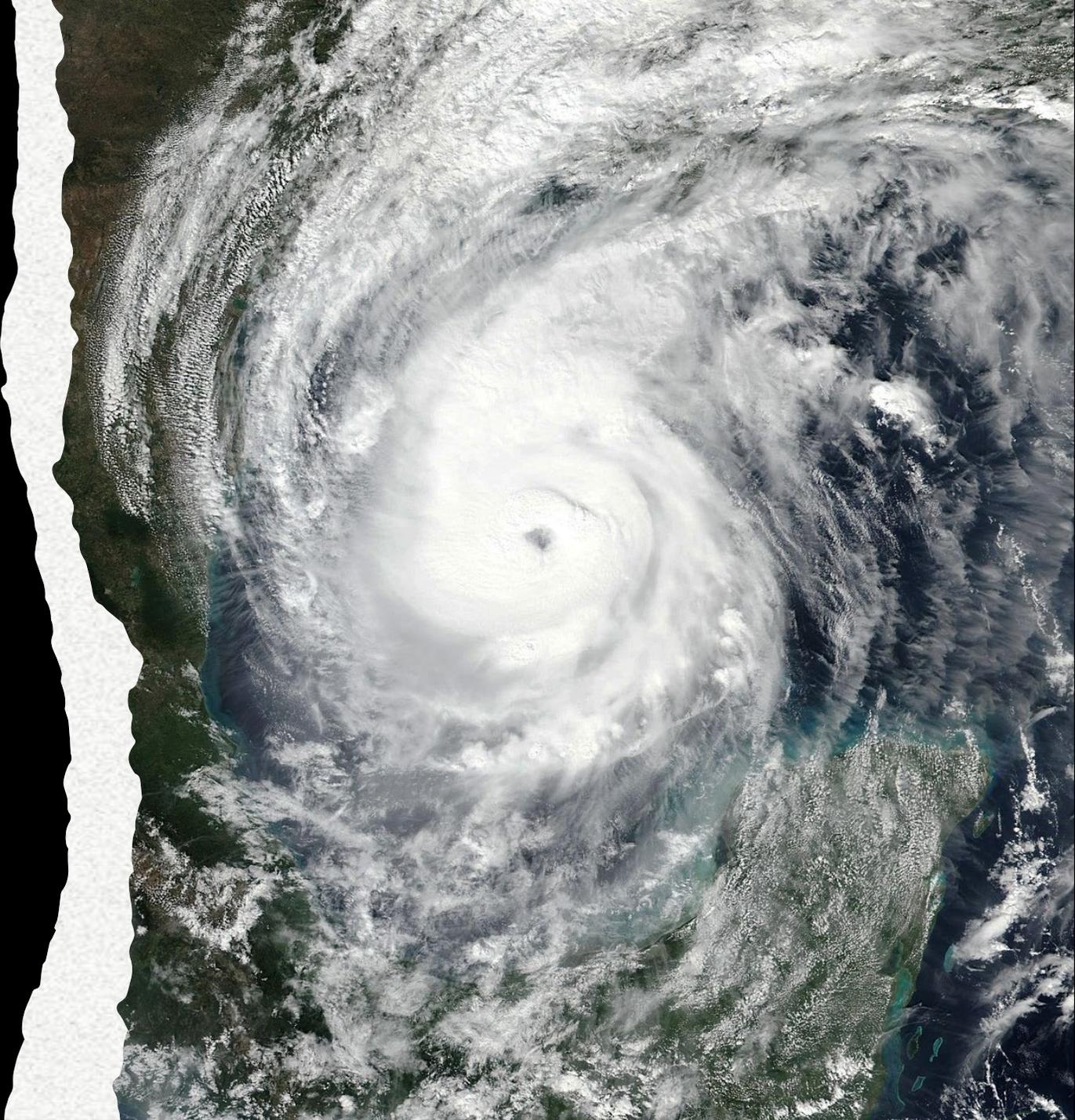
Hurricane Barry (2019)



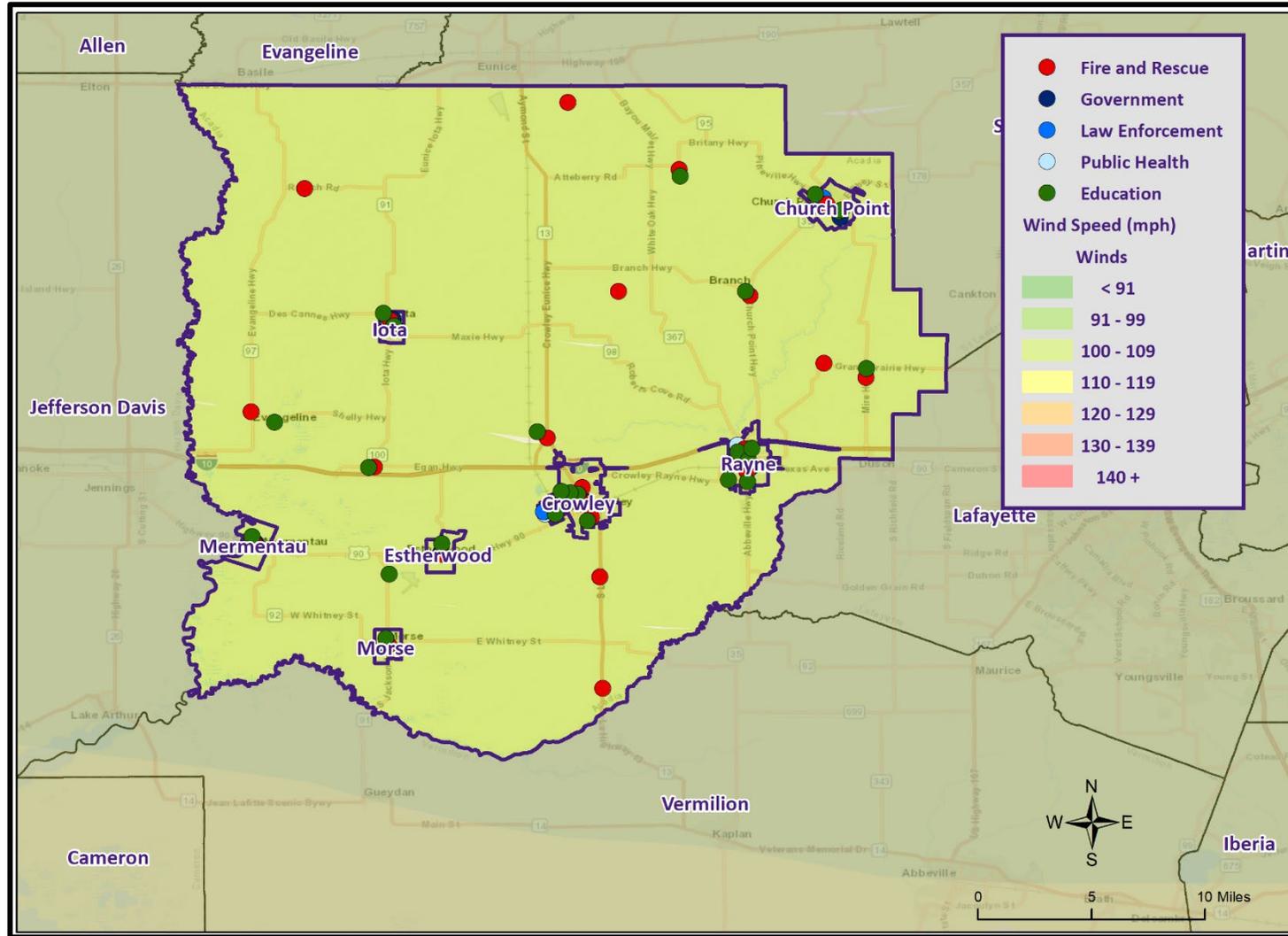
Hurricane Laura (2020)



Hurricane Delta (2020)



Wind Speed Impacts on C.I.



Winter Weather

- Occurs when humid air from the Gulf of Mexico meets a cold air mass from the north.
- As the temperature falls, precipitation may fall in the form of snow or sleet.
- If the ground temperature is cold enough but air temperature is above freezing, rain can freeze instantly on contact with the surface, causing massive ice storms.



Acadia Parish Mitigation Goals

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



Parish Hazard Mitigation Project Update

Acadia OHSEP/
Acadia Parish Police Jury Discussion

Public Outreach Activity #1

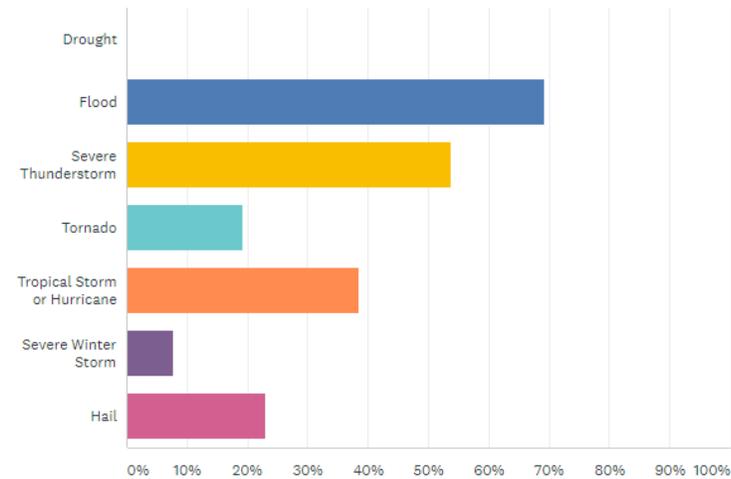
Hazard Mitigation Public Opinion Survey

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



Which of these natural disasters have you or someone in your household experienced in the past five years? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 26 Skipped: 1



Public Outreach Activity #2

Please fill out an incident questionnaire!



ACADIA PARISH PUBLIC MEETING

**PUBLIC ACTIVITY:
INCIDENT/ ISSUE
QUESTIONNAIRE**

1. HAZARD TYPE(S):

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

2. DESCRIBE INCIDENT OR ISSUE:

3. LOCATION:

A. CITY:
B. ADDRESS OR AREA:

4. INTENSITY:

A. DEPTH (FLOODING) OR SIZE (HAILETC.):
B. WIND STRENGTH

5. RECURRING OR ONE TIME:

A. IF RECURRING, HOW OFTEN:

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

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

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



SDMI Hazard Mitigation Website

The screenshot shows the website interface for Acadia Parish. At the top, it features the LSU Stephenson Disaster Management Institute logo and navigation tabs for 'HAZARD MITIGATION', 'Intro', 'Events', 'FEMA Resources', 'Parish Plans', and 'Settings'. The main heading is 'Acadia Parish' with a 'PLAN DUE DATE: DECEMBER 10 2022'. Below this is a 'DEVELOPMENT STATUS' progress bar with stages: PLAN DEVELOPMENT (yellow), PLAN REVIEW (purple), PLAN ADOPTION (purple), and COMPLETED (purple). Underneath, a timeline shows 'RISK ASSESSMENT & PUBLIC' (yellow) and three 'TBD' (purple) stages. A section for 'PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS' lists: Unincorporated Acadia Parish, City of Rayne, Town of Church Point, Town of Iota, City of Crowley, Village of Mermentau, Village of Estherwood, and Village of Morse. A calendar section lists three events: OCT 20 '2023 ACADIA PARISH KICKOFF MEETING' (Phone Call, 02:00 PM - 02:30 PM 10/20/2022), DEC 21 '2022 ACADIA INITIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING' (568 NE Court Circle, Crowley, LA, 01:30 PM - 02:30 PM 12/21/2022), and AUG 24 '2023 ACADIA PARISH RISK ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC MEETING' (Crowley, LA, 03:00 PM - 05:30 PM 8/24/2023). A 'PREVIOUS PLANS' section for 2016 includes three download buttons for 'ACADIA PARISH KICK OFF MEETING', 'ACADIA PARISH PUBLIC MEETING', and 'ACADIA FINAL PLAN'. At the bottom, there is a 'Survey' section with an 'Access Survey' button and the LSU logo.

- Repository for materials used during update process
- <https://hmplans.sdmi.lsu.edu/Home/Parish/acadia>

Contact Us

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