



Pointe Coupee Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Public Meeting

August 29, 2023
New Roads, LA



Introductions

- **Pointe Coupee 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



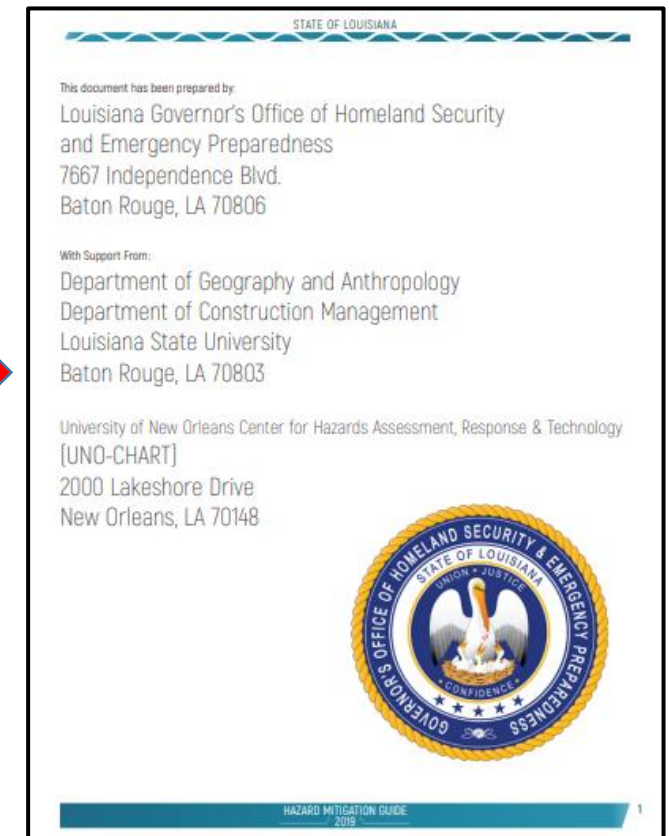
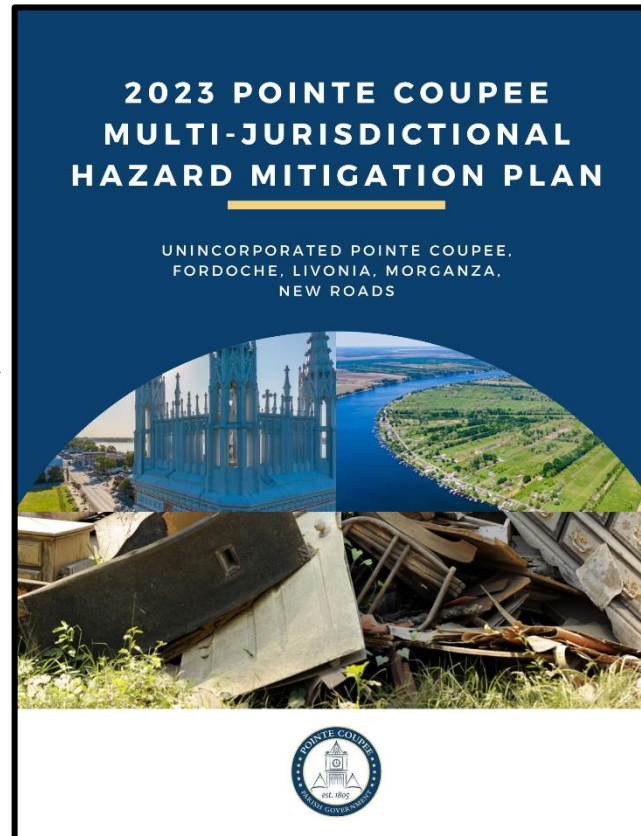
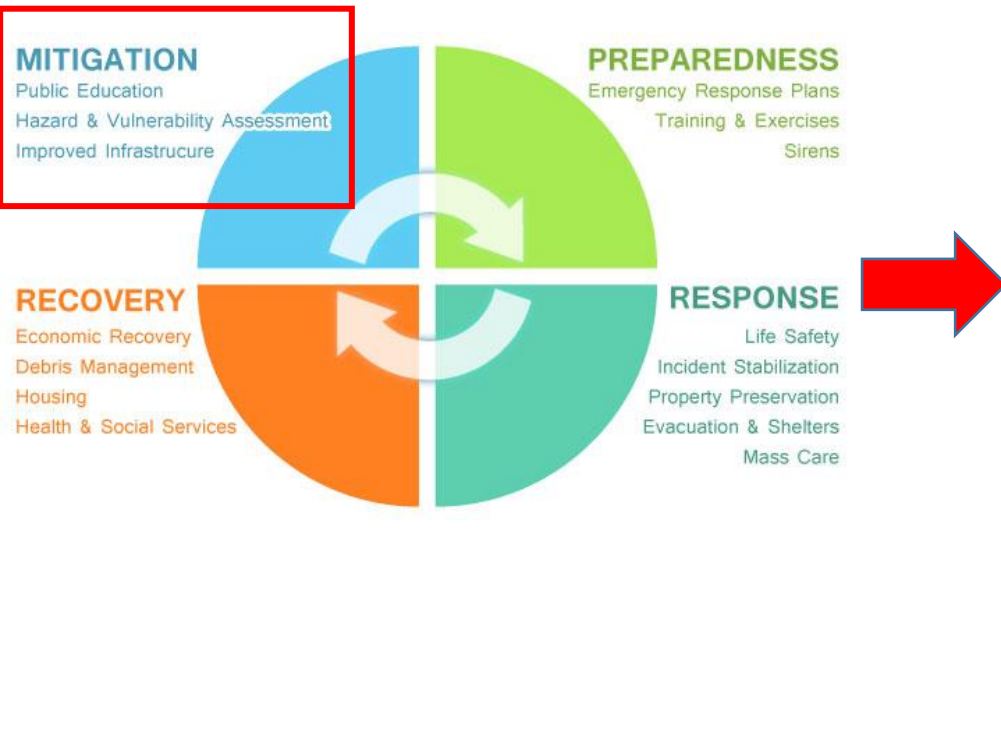
**Risk Assessment
Maps**



**Public Outreach
Activities**



Why We're Here



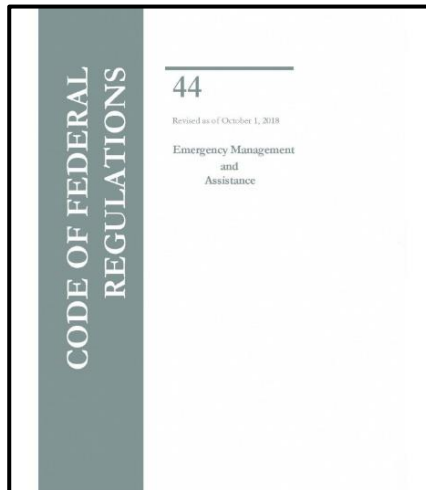
Hazard Mitigation Is...

- 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 mitigation 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 Pointe Coupee 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



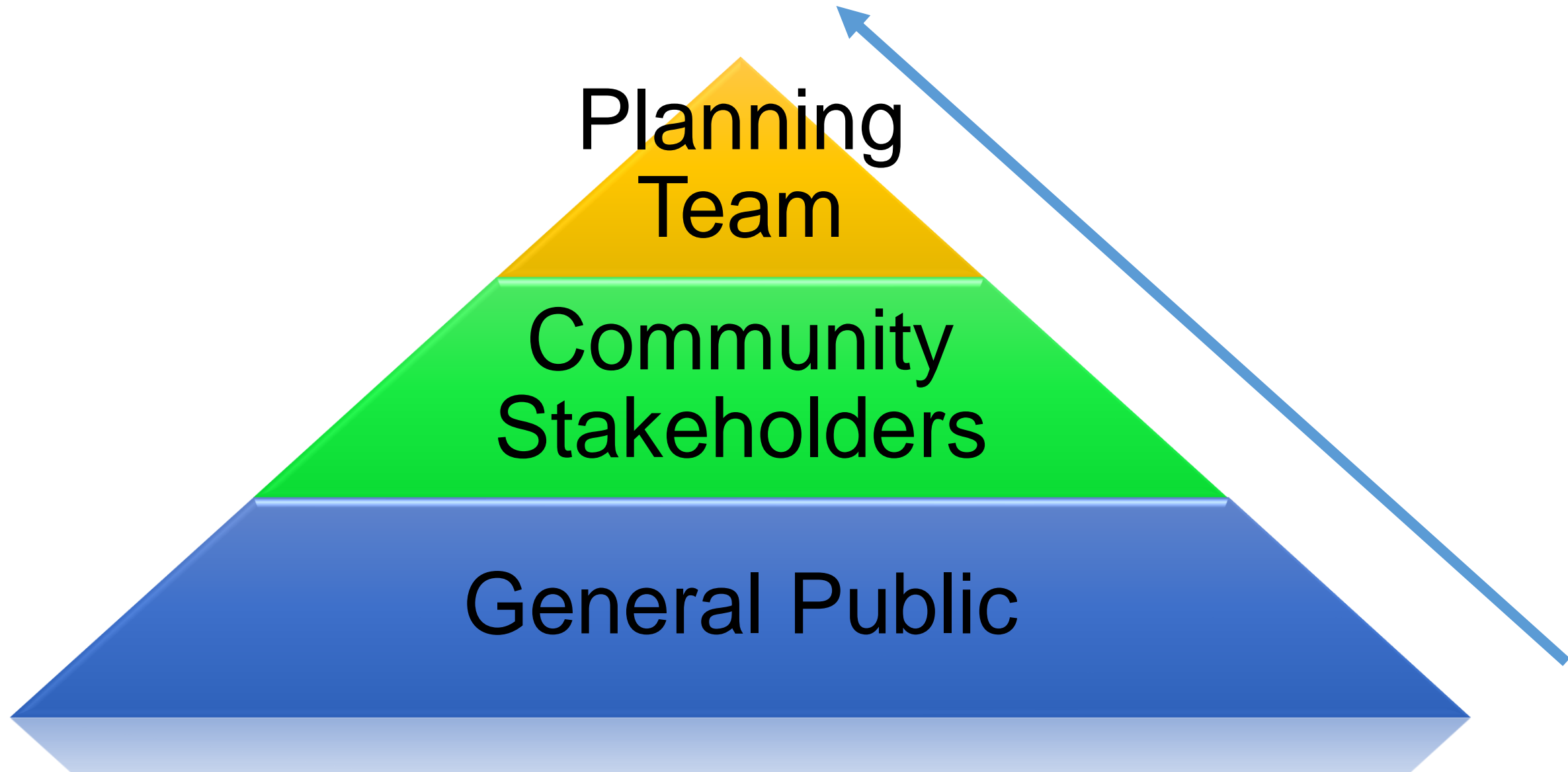
Risk Assessment
Review with
Planning
Committee

*Constant communication
with Parish and
Committee members!*

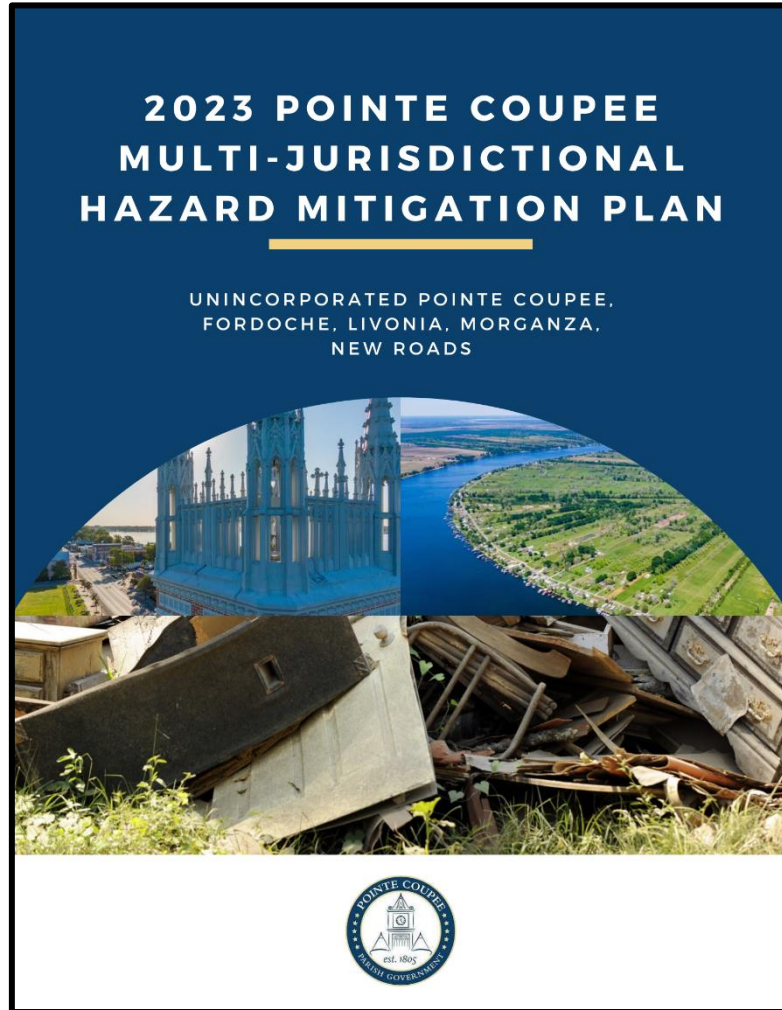
Public Meeting



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



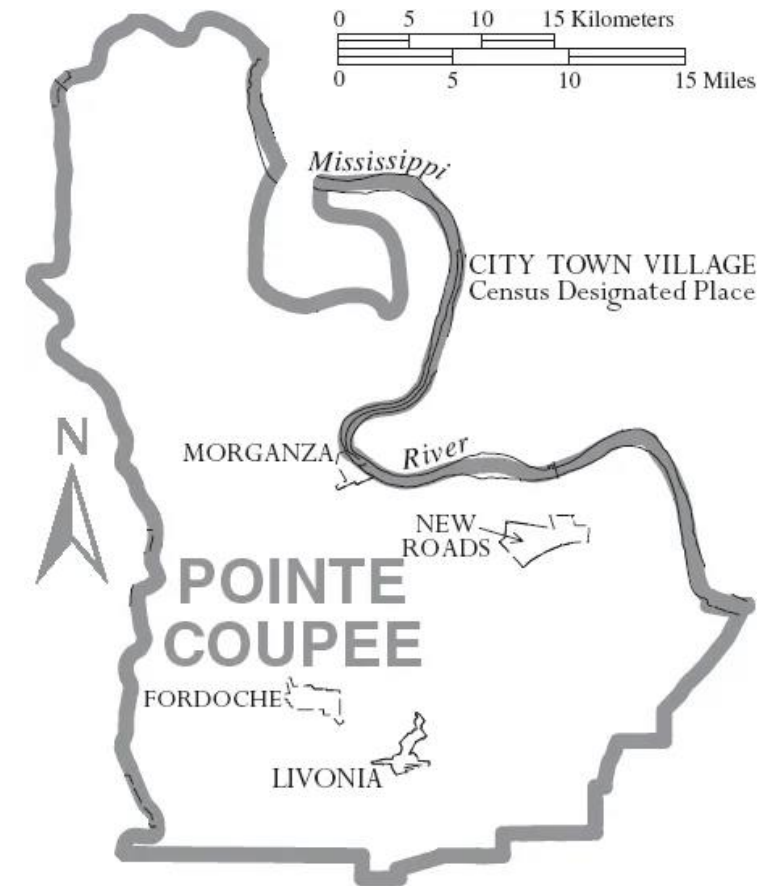
Plan Layout

- **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*



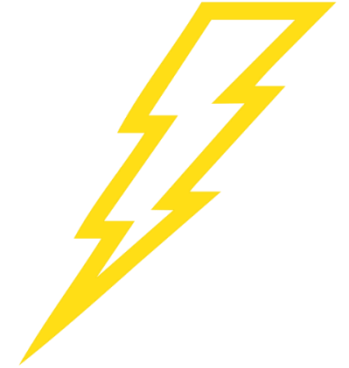
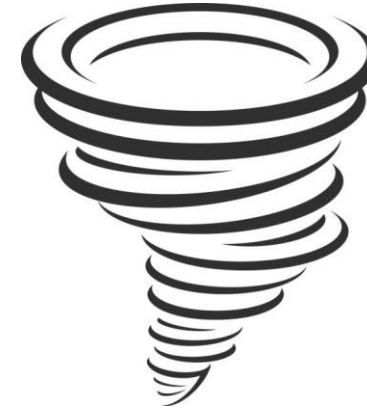
Hazard Identification And Risk Assessment

- 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

- Dam Failure*
- Drought
- Flooding
- Levee Failure
- Thunderstorms
- Tornadoes
- Tropical Cyclones
- Winter Weather

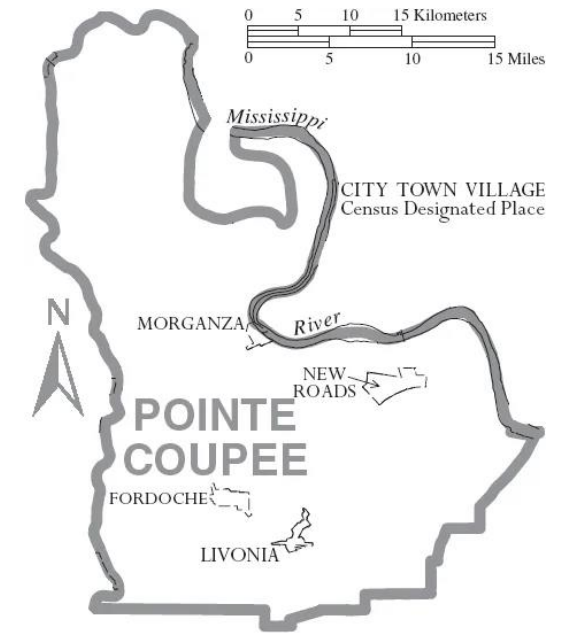


Risk Matrix for Pointe Coupee Parish

Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Overall Risk
Drought	2	2	4	2	3	2.55
Flooding	3	4	3	4	3	3.4
<u>Levee Failure</u>	1	2	1	4	2	1.85
Thunderstorms - Hail	3	2	3	3	1	2.45
Thunderstorms - Lightning	3	2	2	3	1	2.25
Thunderstorms - Wind	4	2	3	3	1	2.7
Tornadoes	3	3	2	4	3	2.95
Tropical Cyclones	3	4	4	1	4	3.3
Winter Weather	3	2	2	4	2	2.55

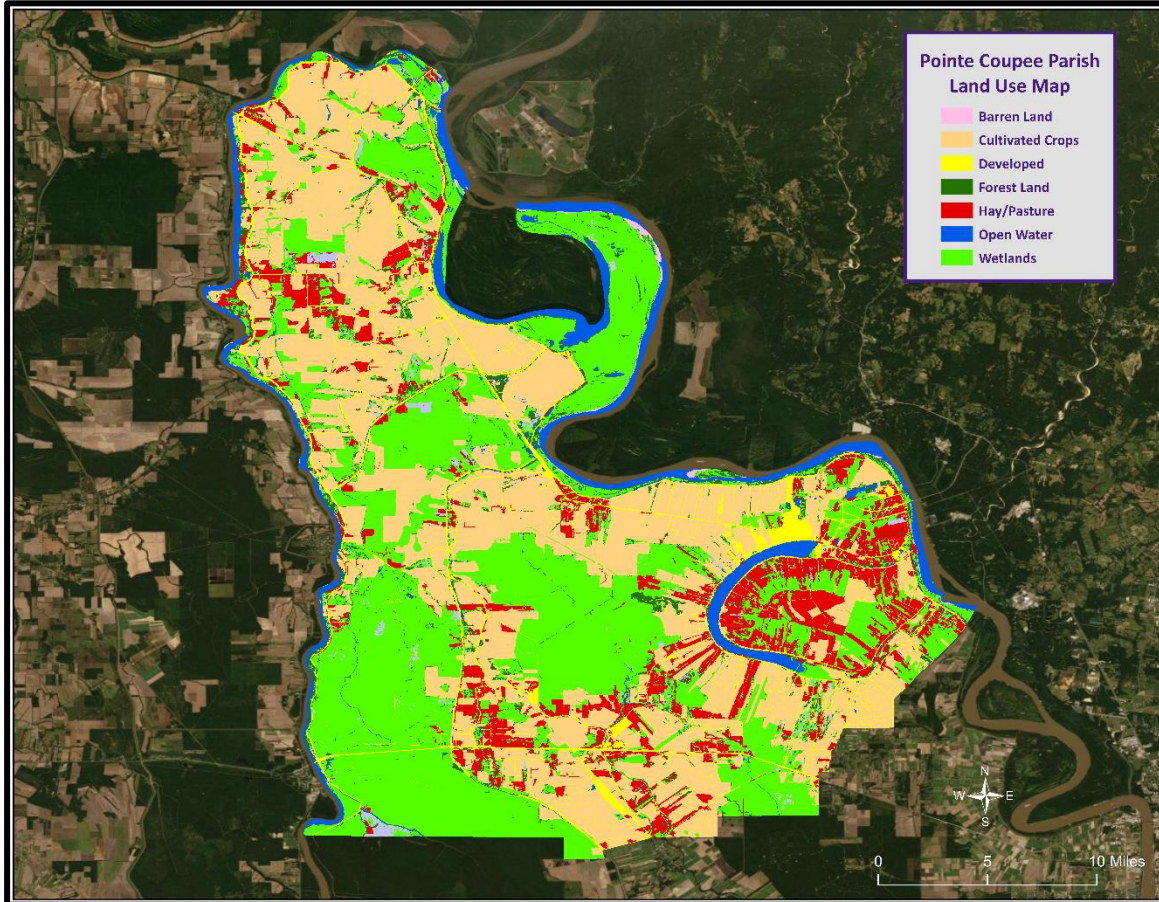
Risk Factor	PRI Range
High Risk	2.5 to 4.0
Moderate Risk	2.0 to 2.4
Low Risk	0 to 1.9





Risk Assessment Maps

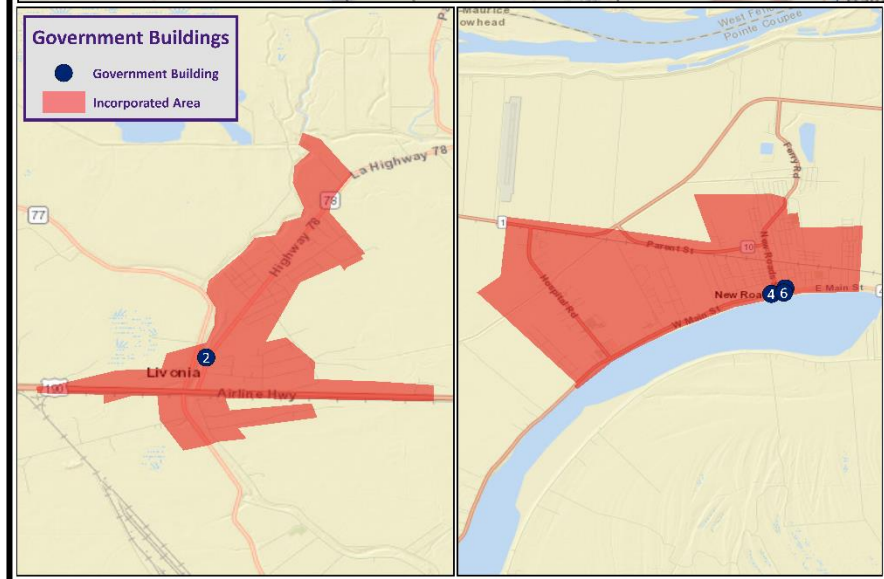
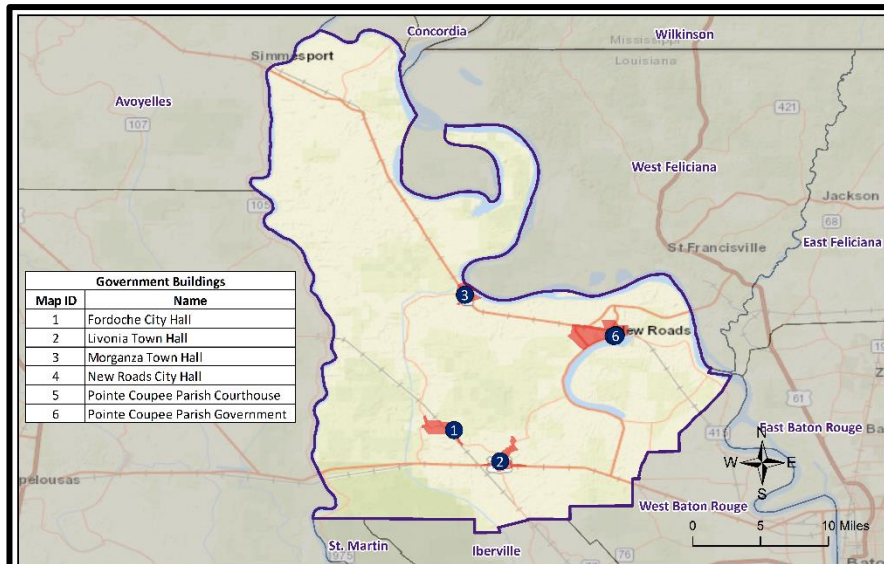
Pointe Coupee Parish Land Use



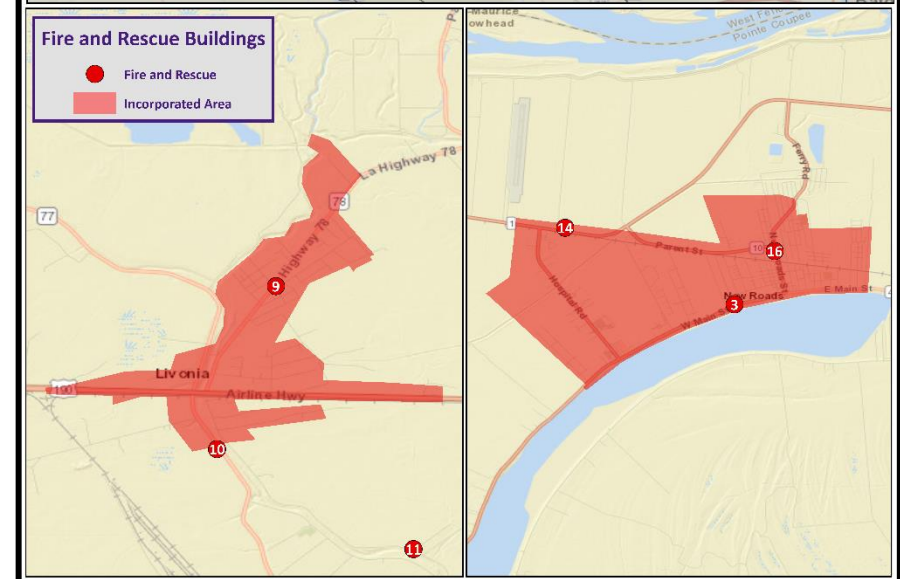
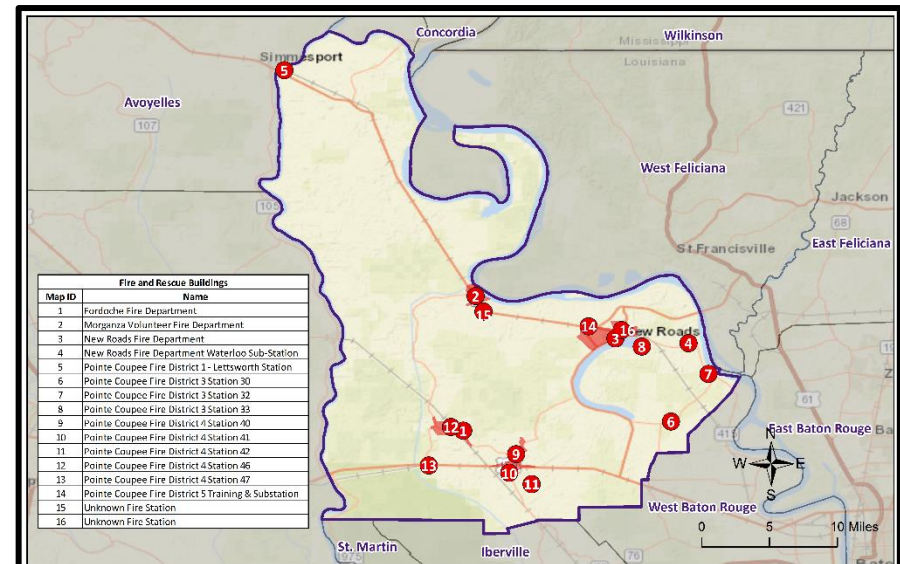
Land Use	Acres	Percentage
Agricultural Land, Cropland, and Pasture	175,481	47%
Wetlands	139,814	38%
Forest Land (Not including forested wetlands)	13,374	4%
Urban/Development	20,902	6%
Water	20,801	6%



Pointe Coupee Parish Critical Facilities

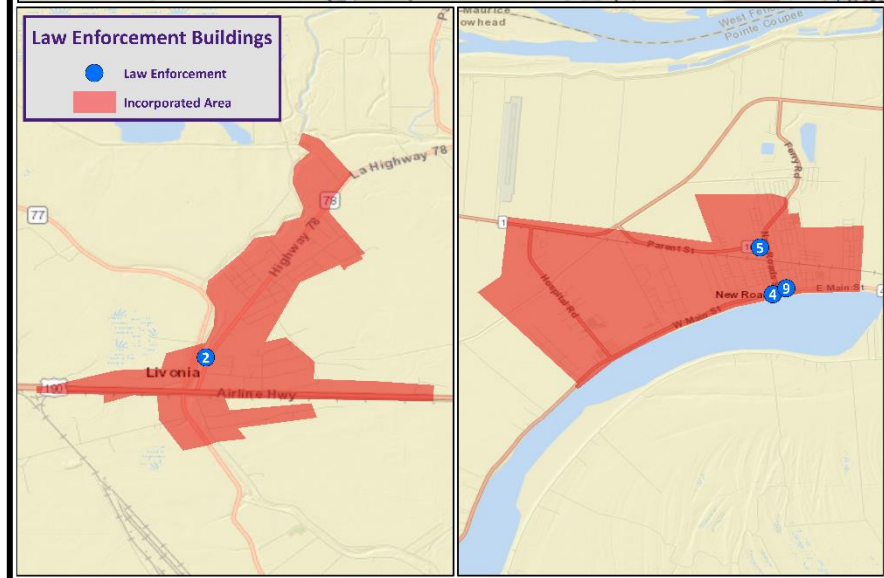
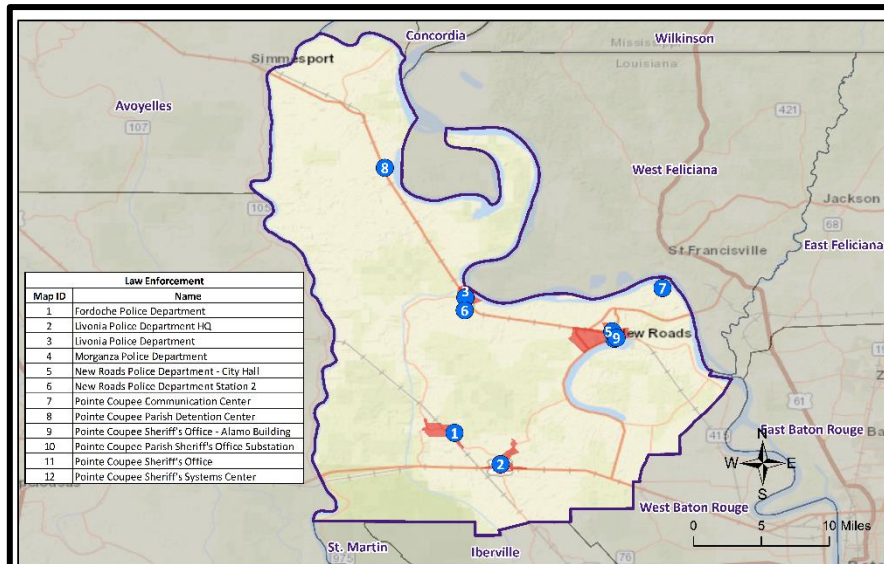


Civil Government

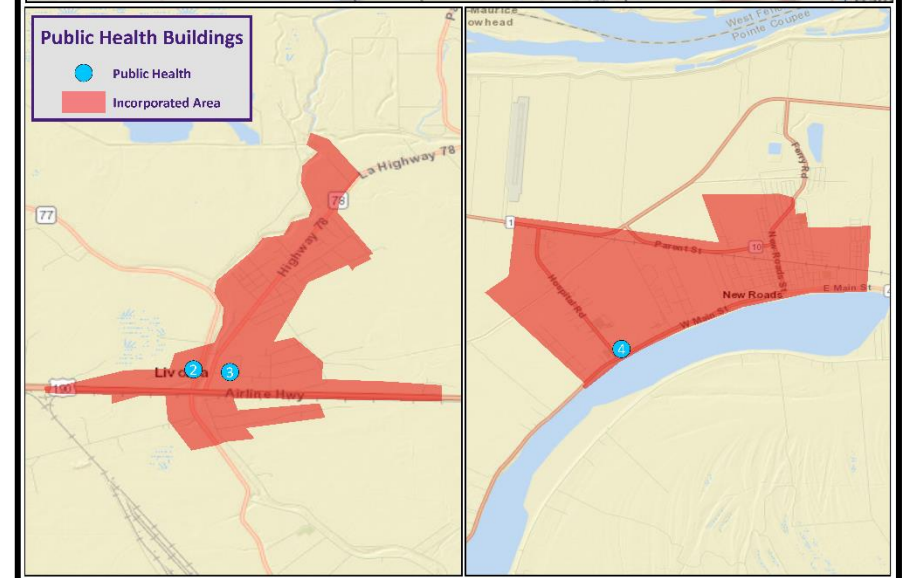
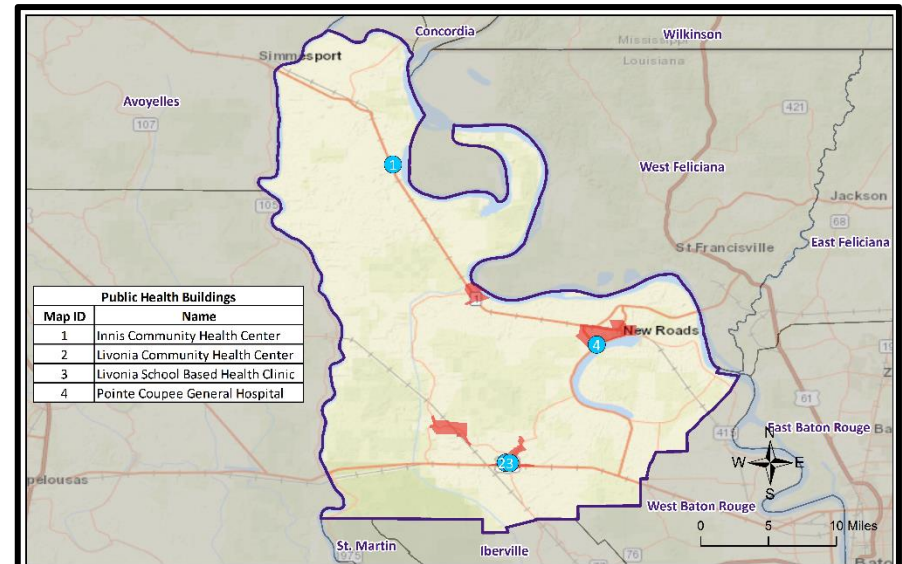


Fire & SAR

Pointe Coupee Parish Critical Facilities

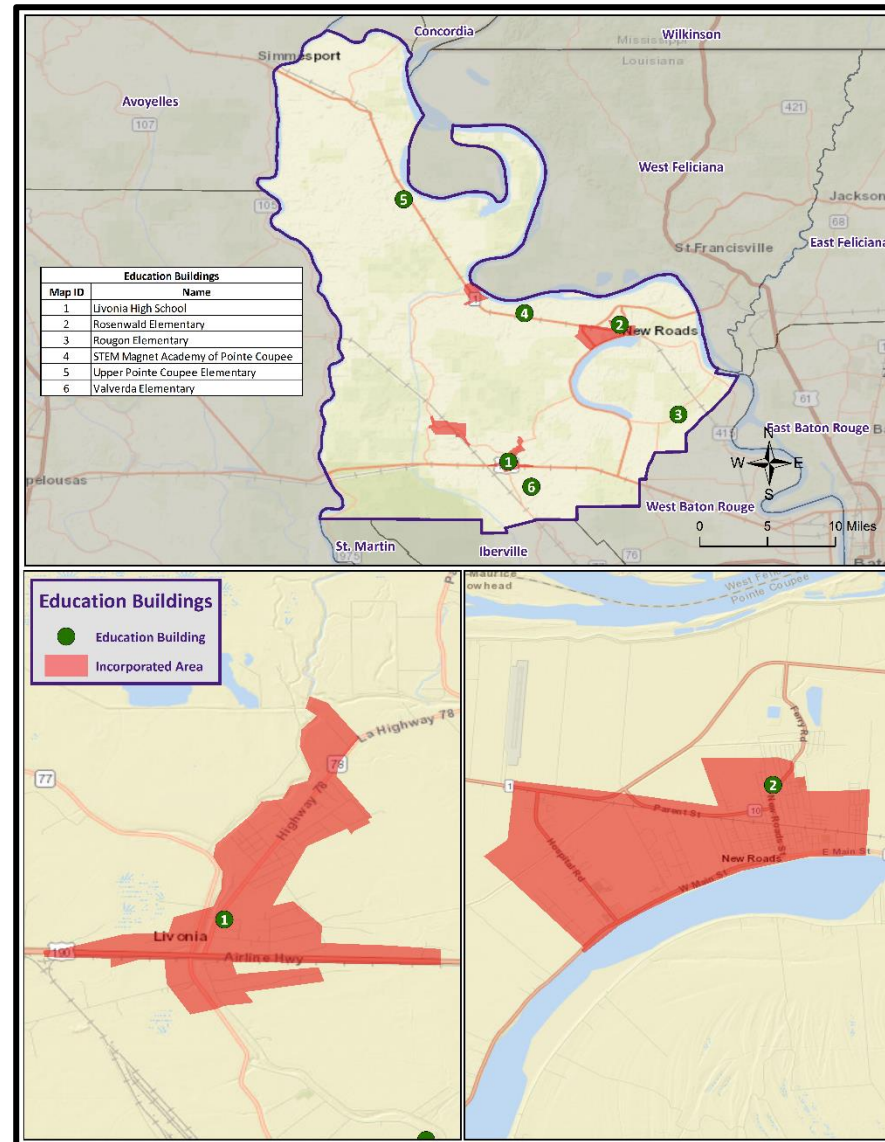


Law Enforcement



Public Health

Pointe Coupee Parish Critical Facilities



Public Education

Drought



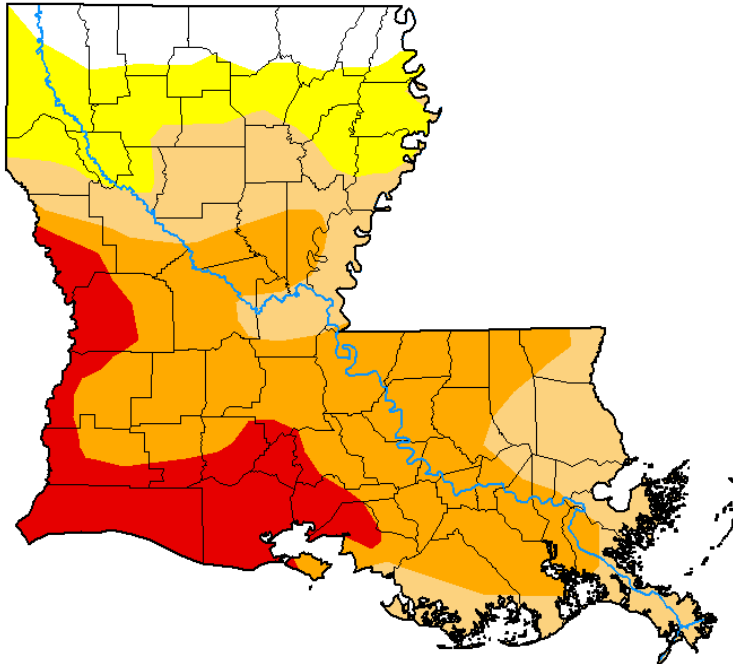
- A drought is a deficiency in water availability over an extended period of time, caused by precipitation totals and soil water storages that do not satisfy the environmental demand for water either by evaporation or transpiration through plant leaves.
- There are four classes of drought:
 - ✓ Meteorological 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



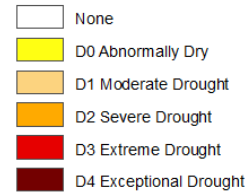
State-wide Drought Monitor

U.S. Drought Monitor Louisiana

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



Intensity:



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:

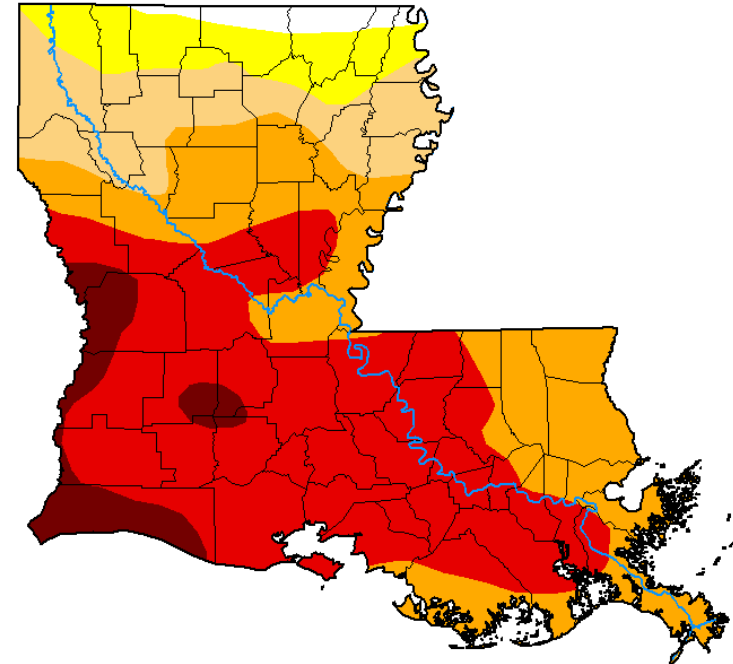
Lindsay Johnson
National Drought Mitigation Center



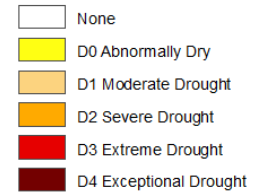
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

U.S. Drought Monitor Louisiana

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



Intensity:



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.”



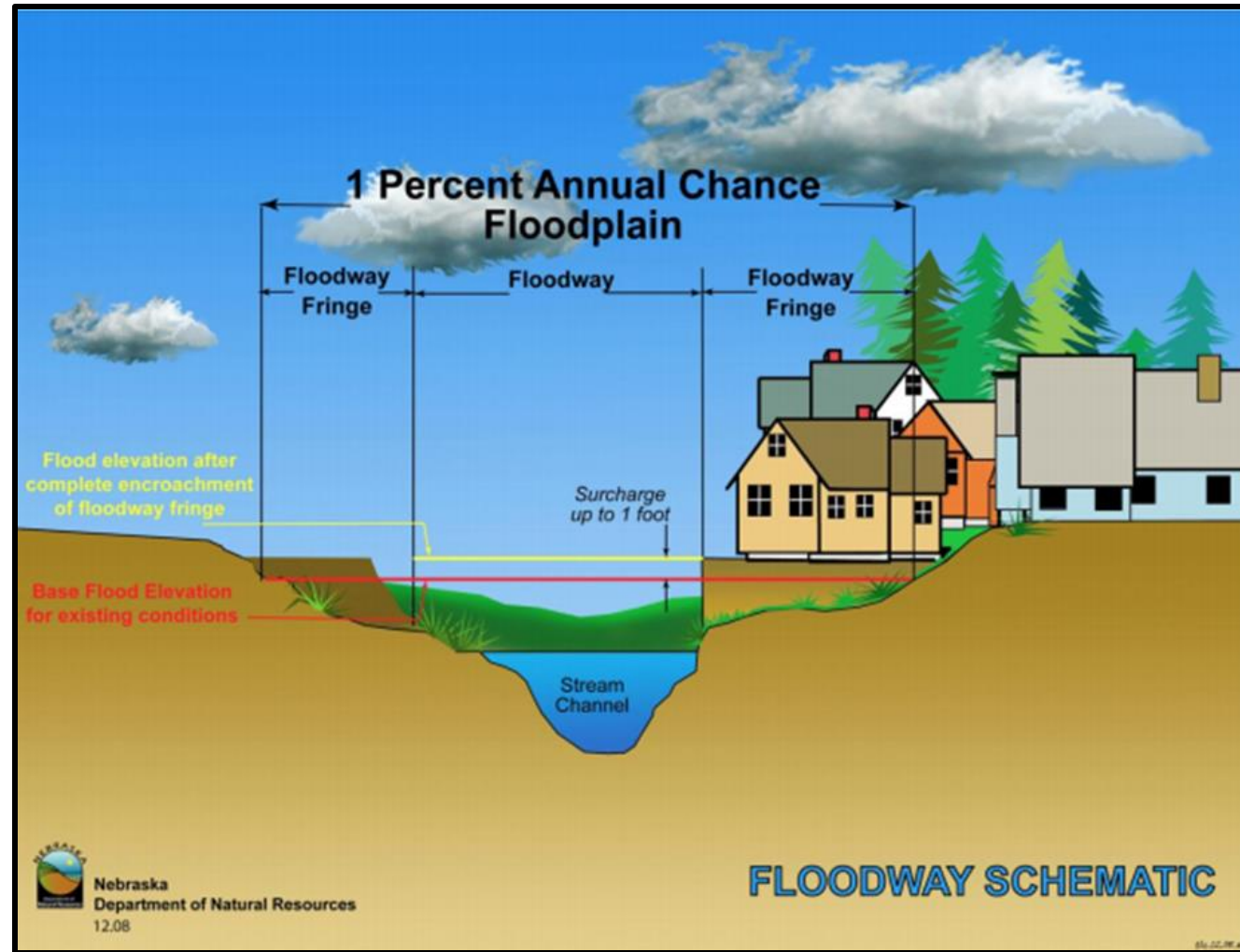
Flooding

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

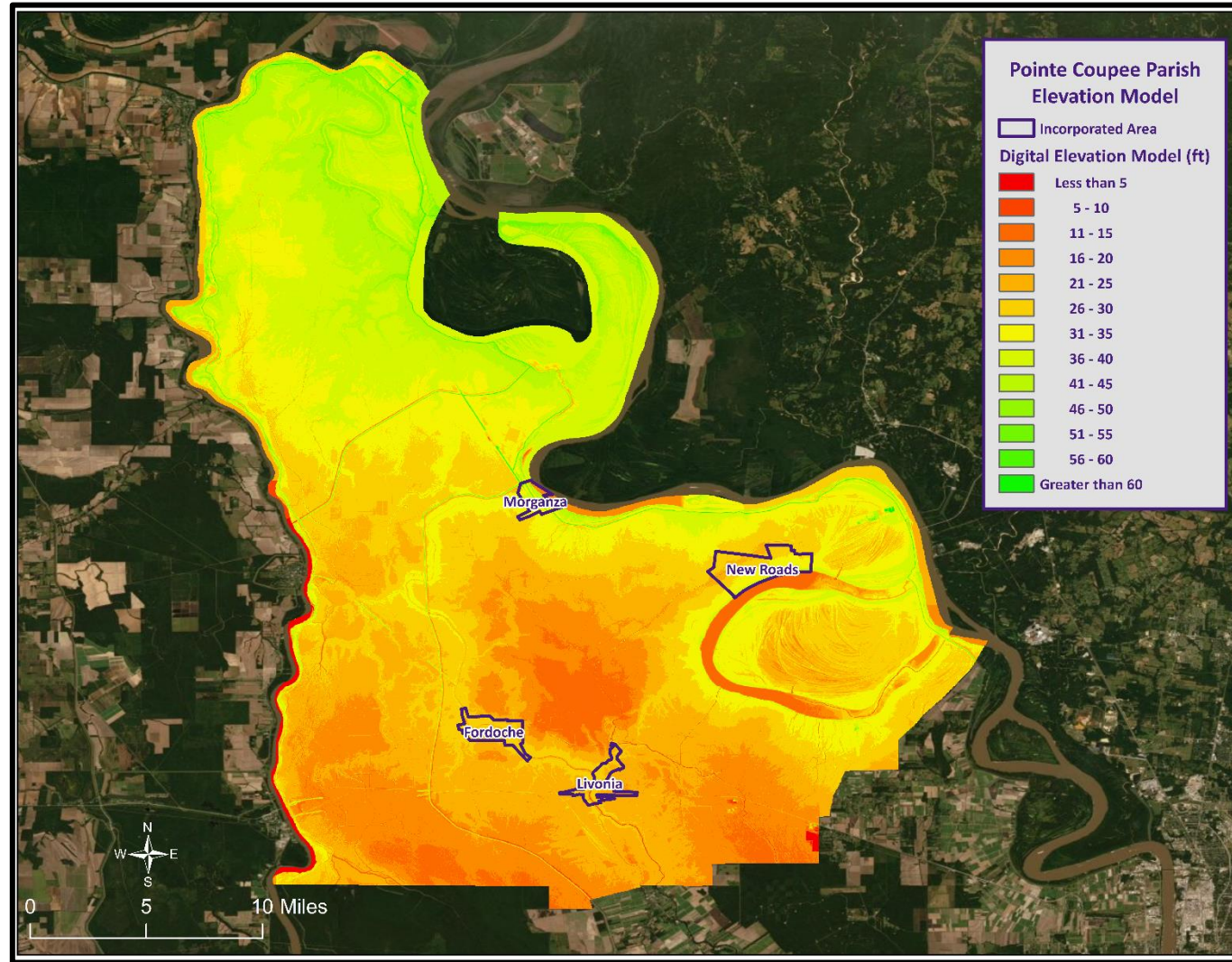
- Riverine
- Flash
- Ponding
- Backwater
- Urban
- Coastal



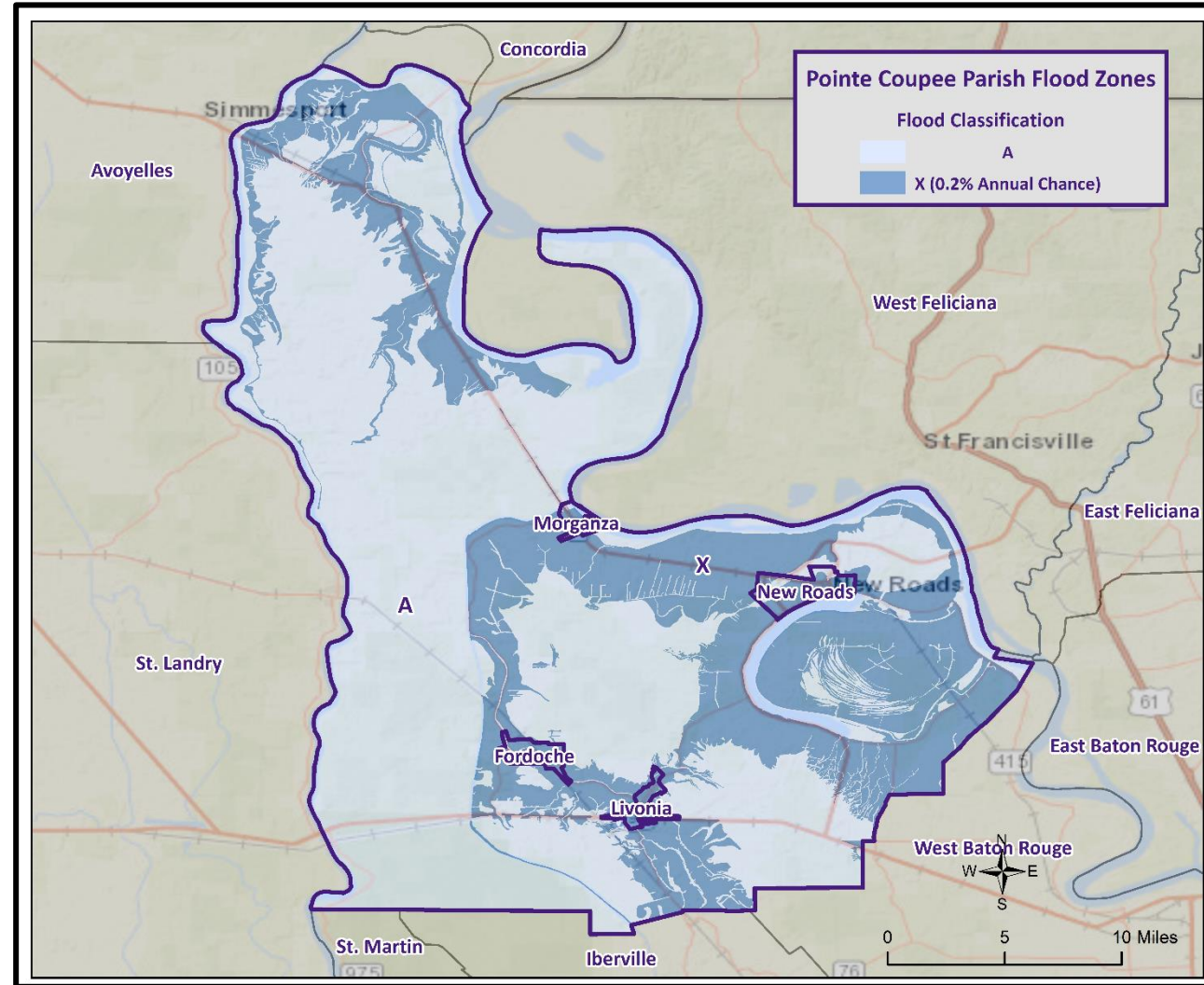
Floodway Diagram



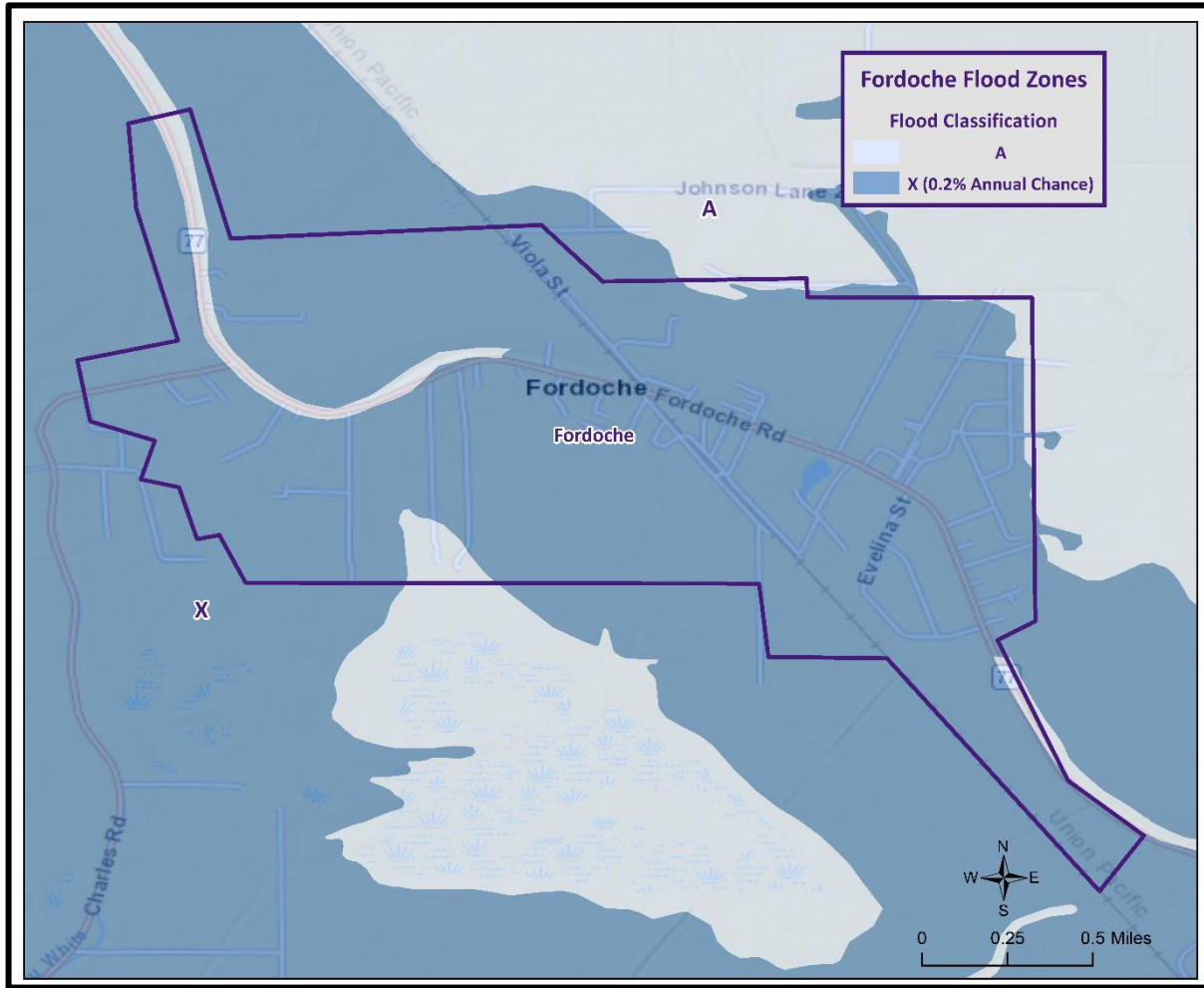
Digital Elevation Model



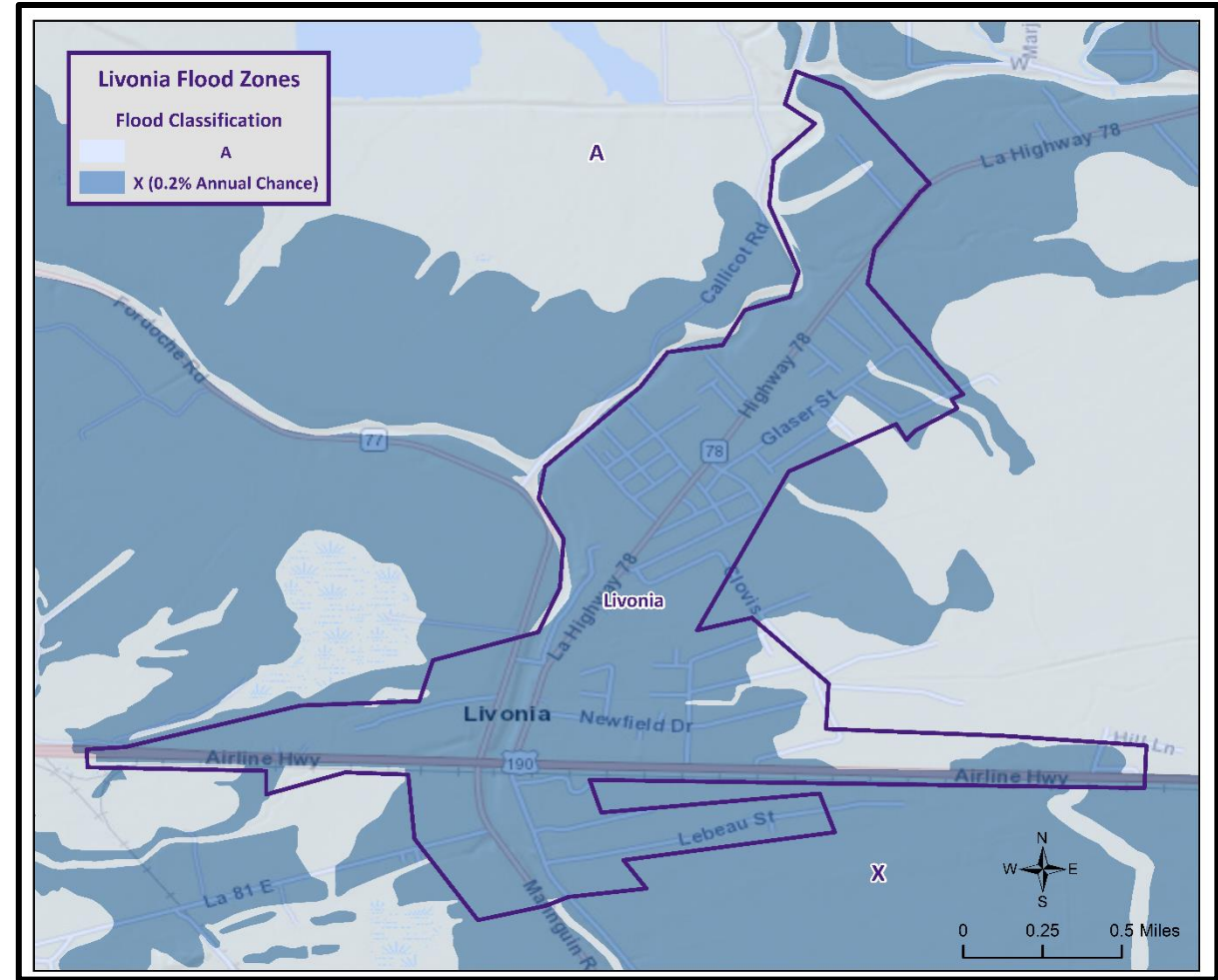
Pointe Coupee Parish Flood Map



Municipal Flood Maps

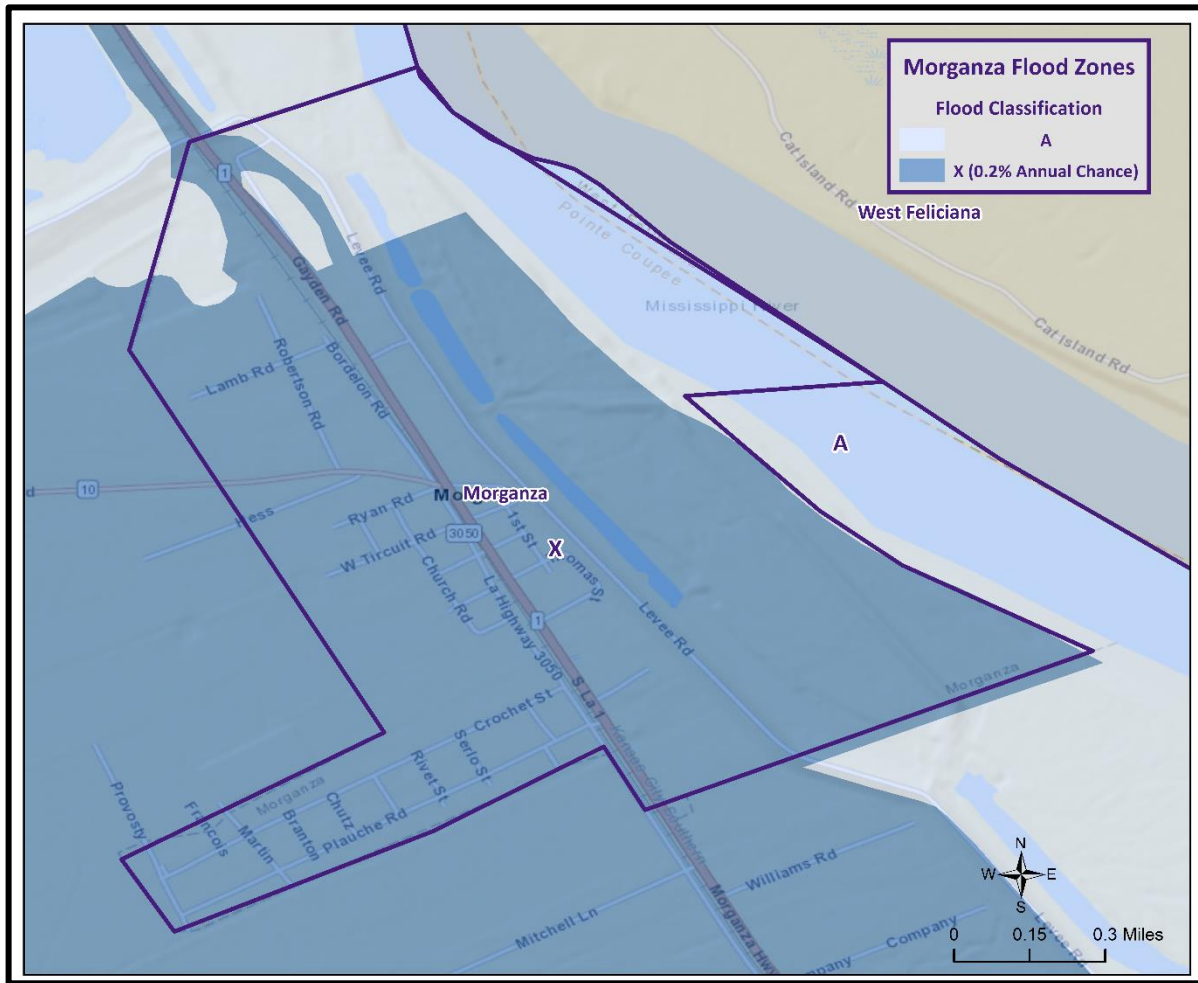


Fordoche

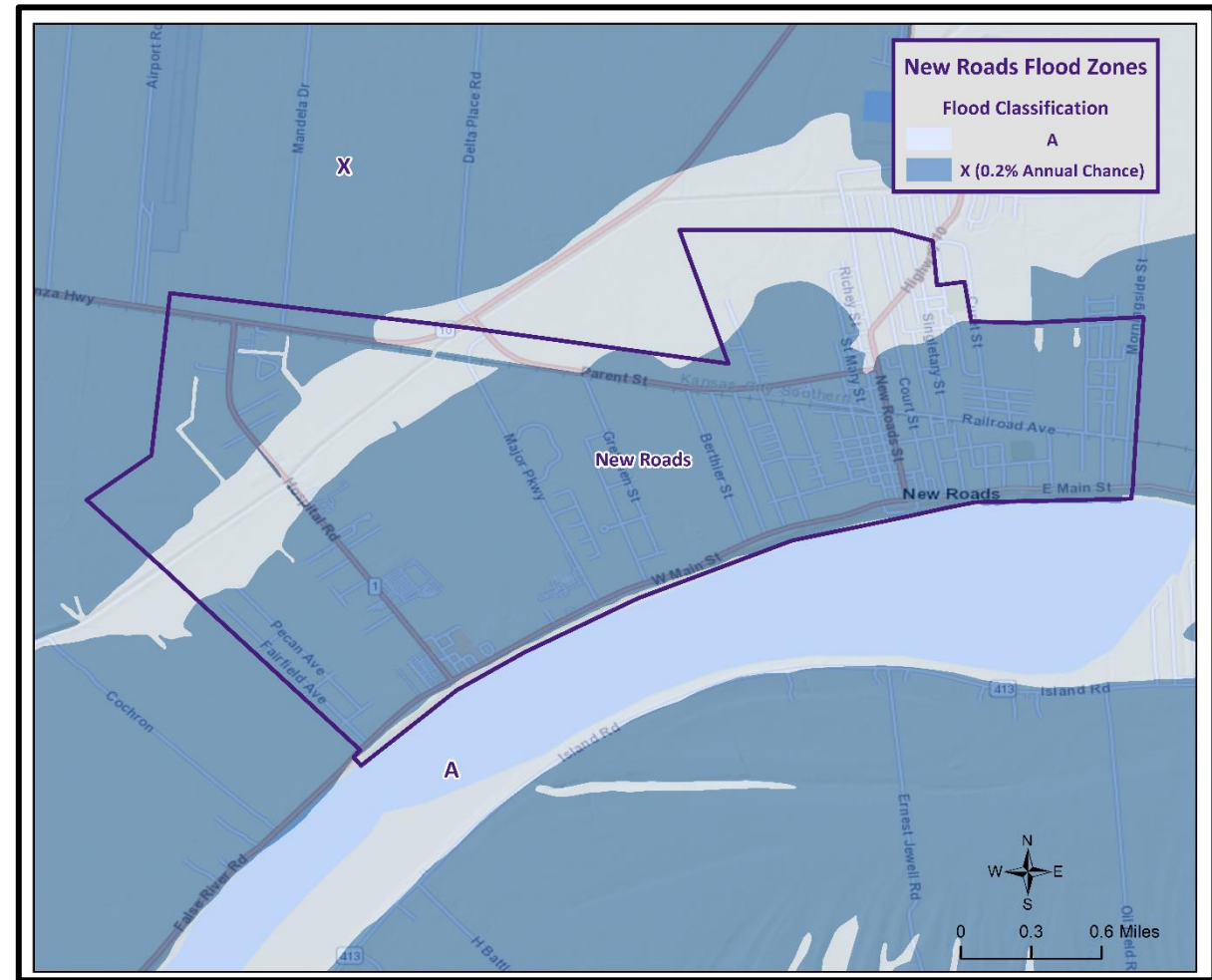


Livonia

Municipal Flood Maps



Morganza



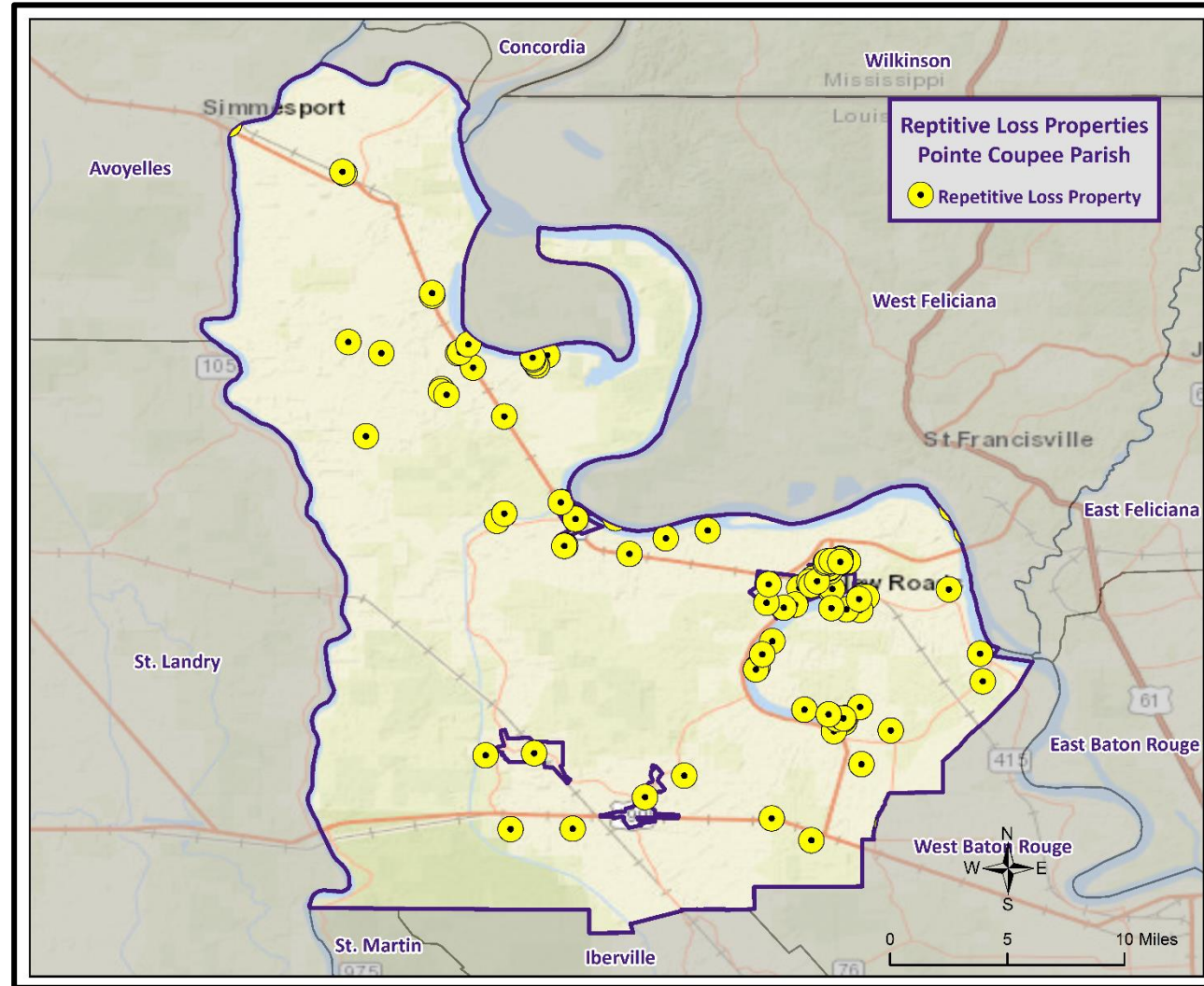
New Roads

Flooding

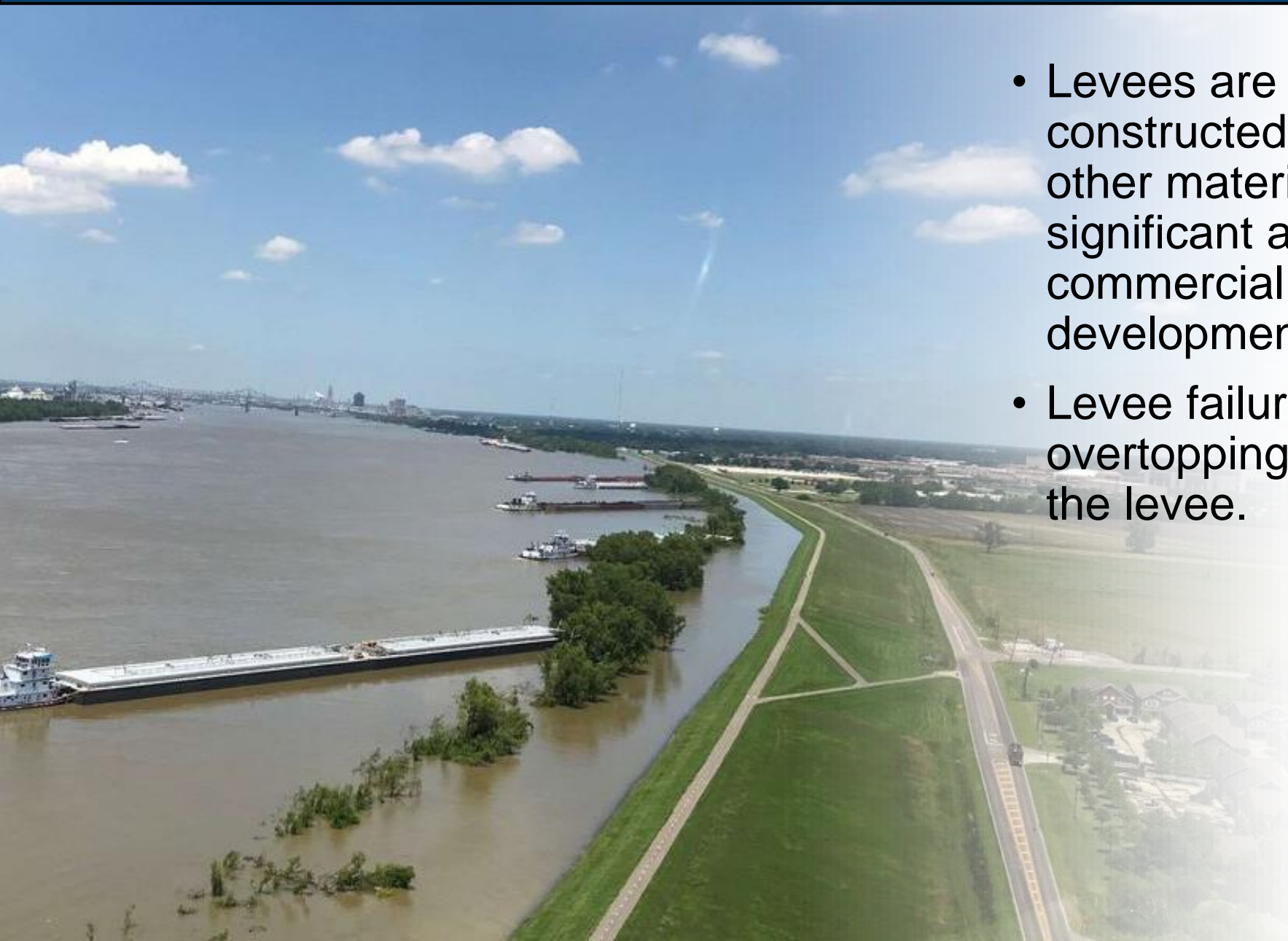


- Some areas flood more often than other properties, even more than those in the mapped 100-year floodplain.
- FEMA defines a “repetitive loss” property as one which has received two flood insurance claim payments for at least \$1,000 over any 10-year period since 1978.
- There are currently around 160,000 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

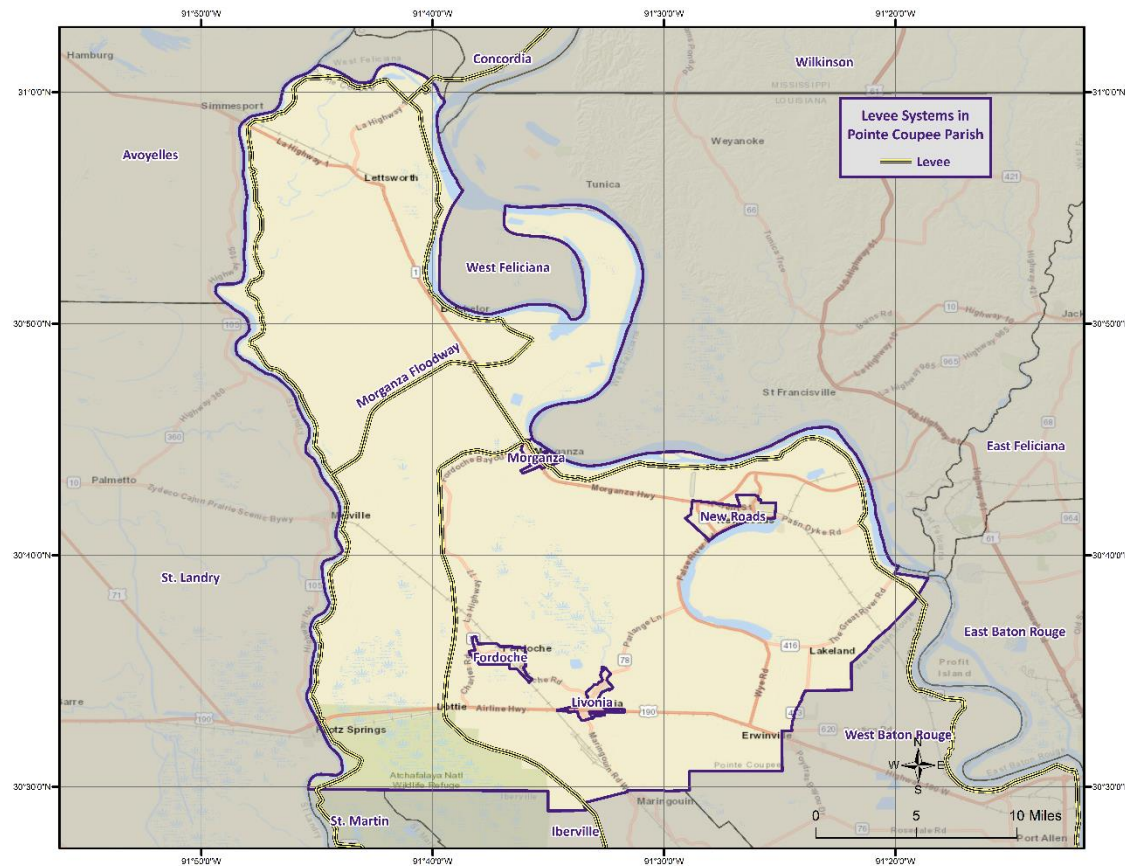


Levee Failure



- Levees are flood control barriers constructed of earth, concrete, or other materials that protect significant areas of residential, commercial, or industrial development.
- Levee failure involves the overtopping, breach, or collapse of the levee.

Location of Levees in Pointe Coupee Parish



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



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.



Pointe Coupee Parish Hail Density

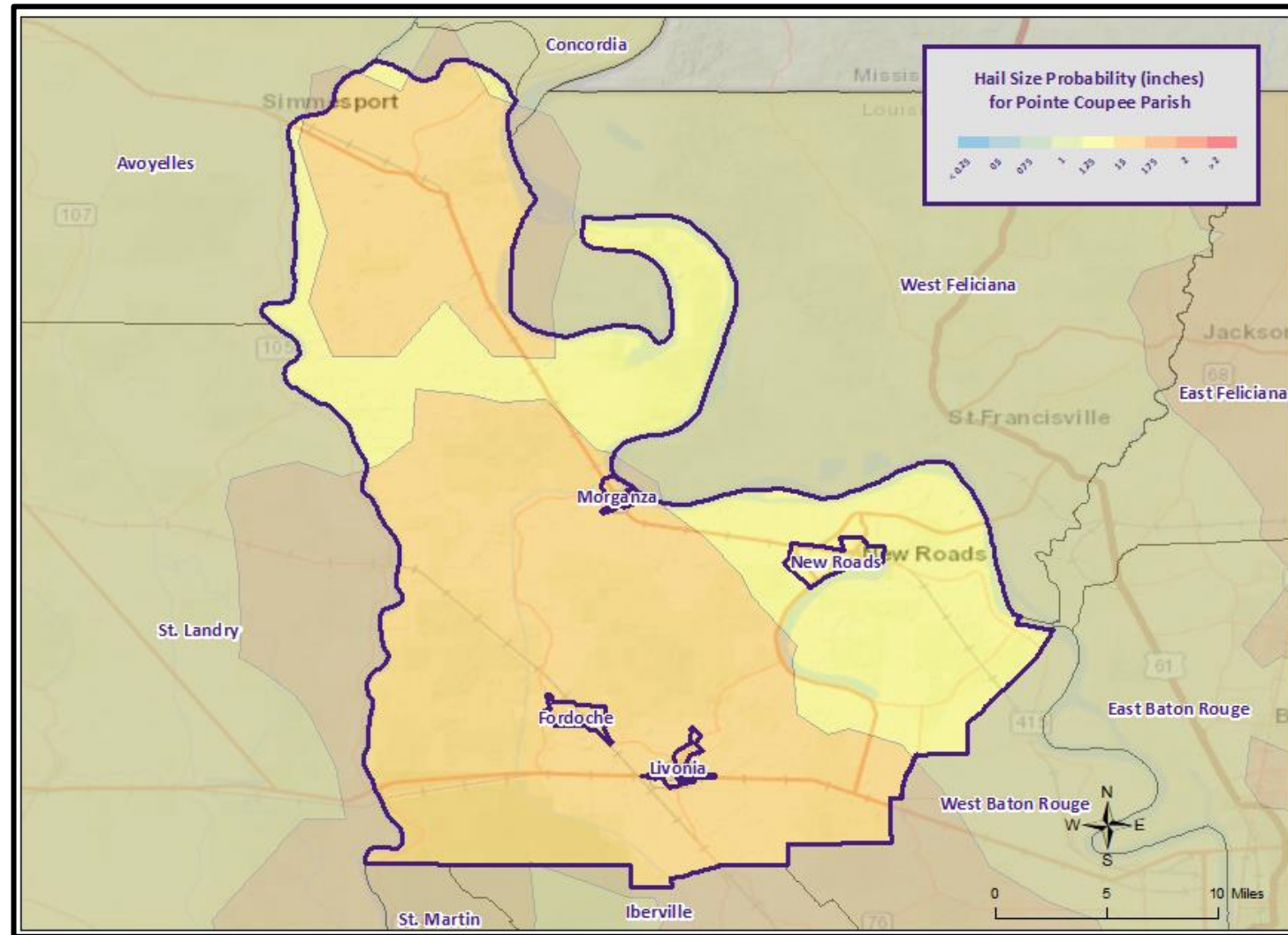
Low High

0 5 10 Miles

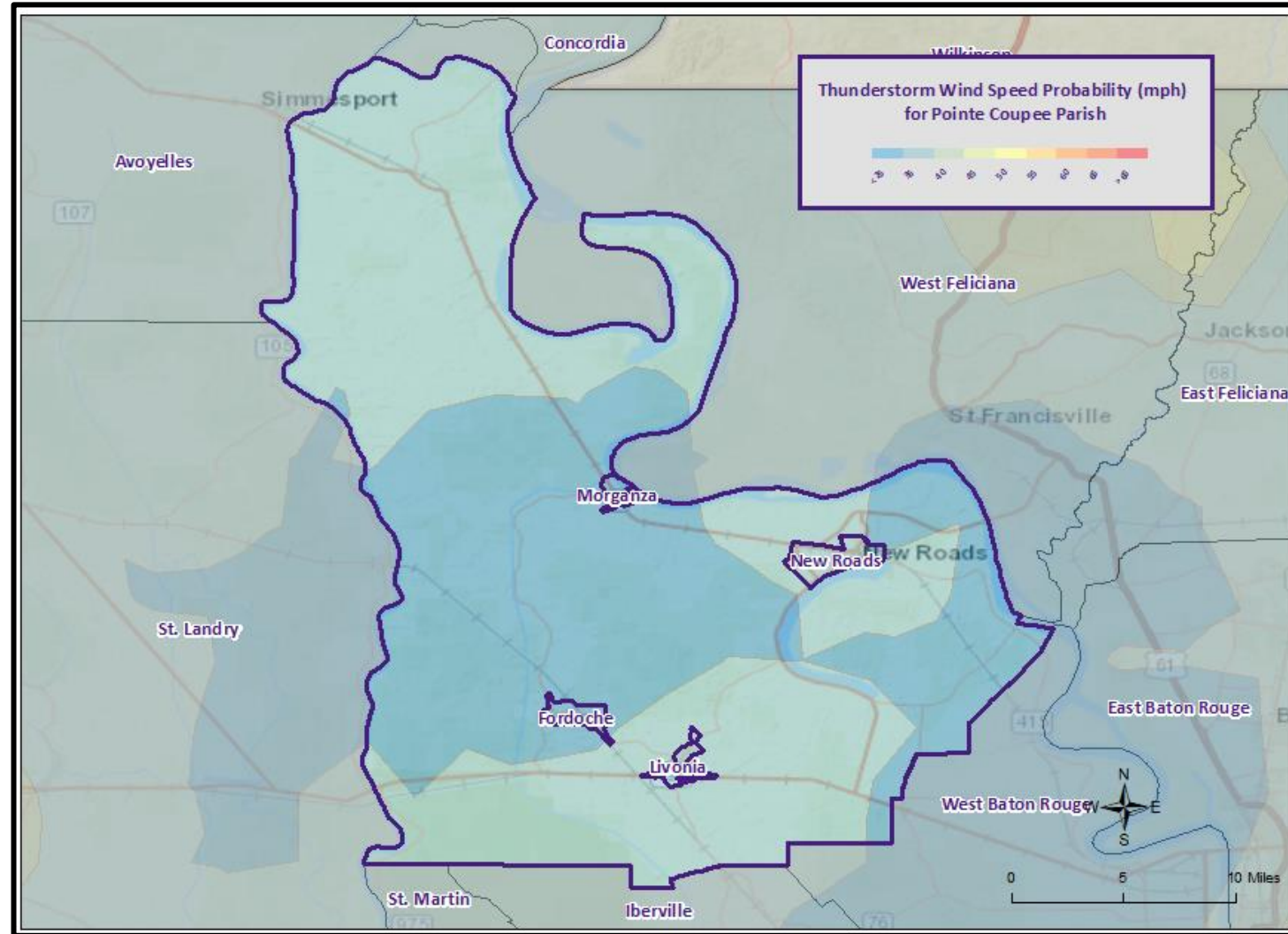
W E N S



Maximum Hail Size Probability



Maximum Wind Speed Probability



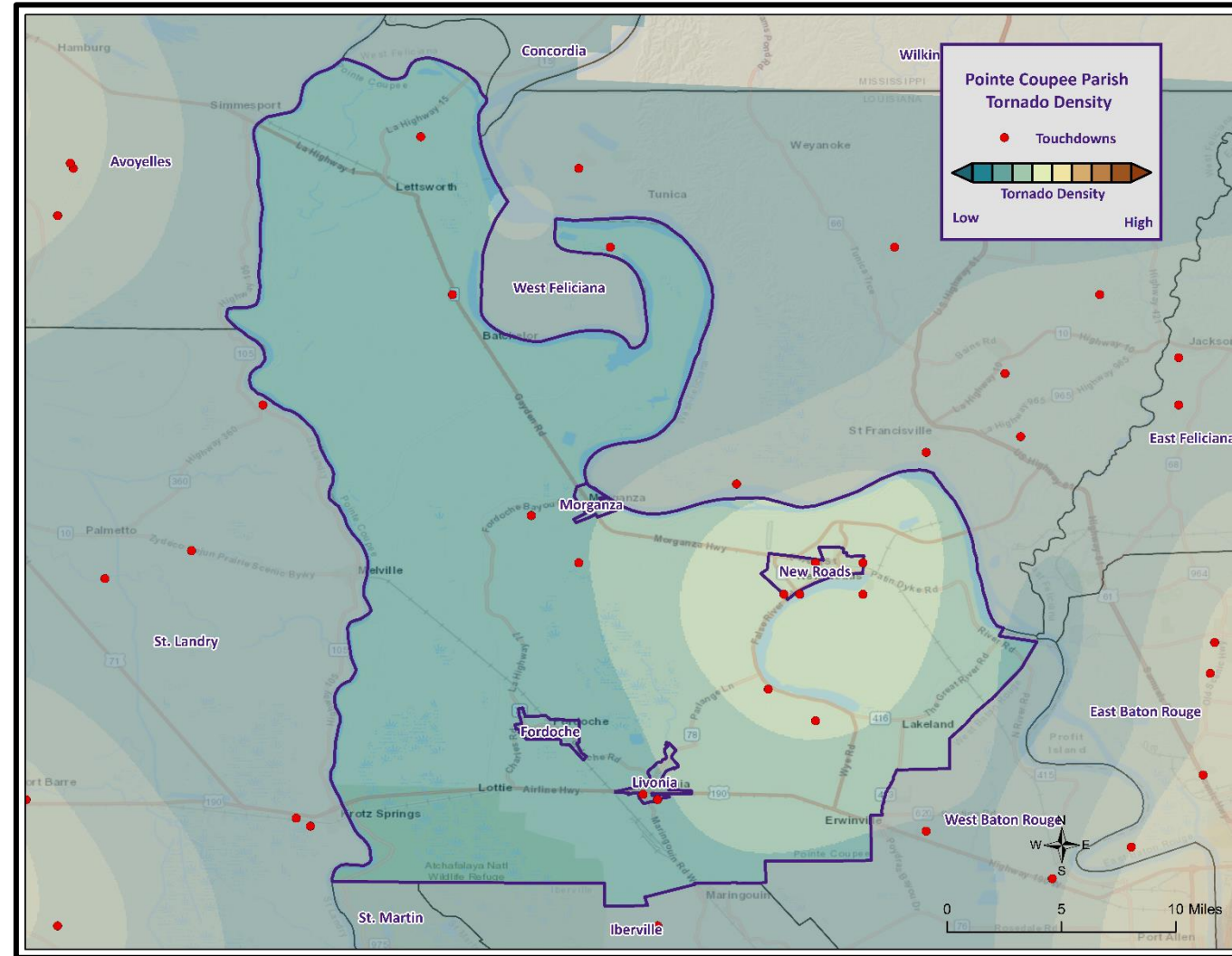
Tornadoes

- 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.

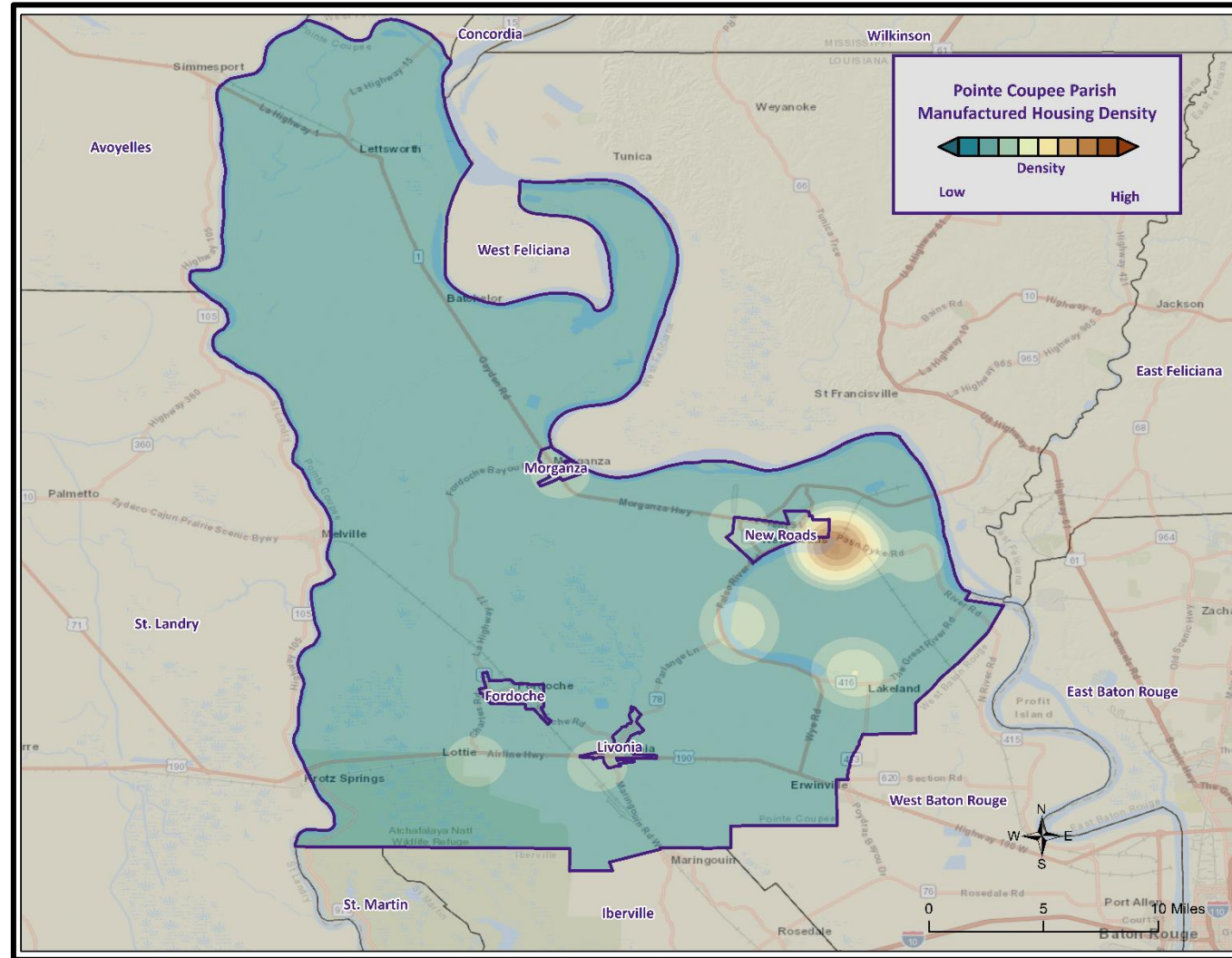
ORIGINAL FUJITA SCALE		ENHANCED FUJITA SCALE	
F5	261-318 mph	EF5	+200 mph
F4	207-260 mph	EF4	166-200 mph
F3	158-206 mph	EF3	136-165 mph
F2	113-157 mph	EF2	111-135 mph
F1	73-112 mph	EF1	86-110 mph
F0	<73 mph	EF0	65-85 mph



Tornadoes in Pointe Coupee Parish



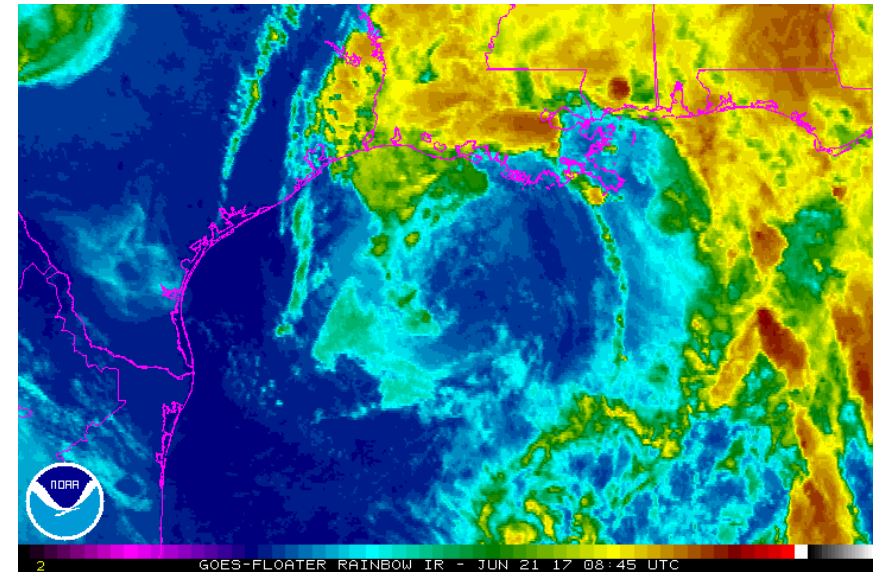
Manufactured Home Density



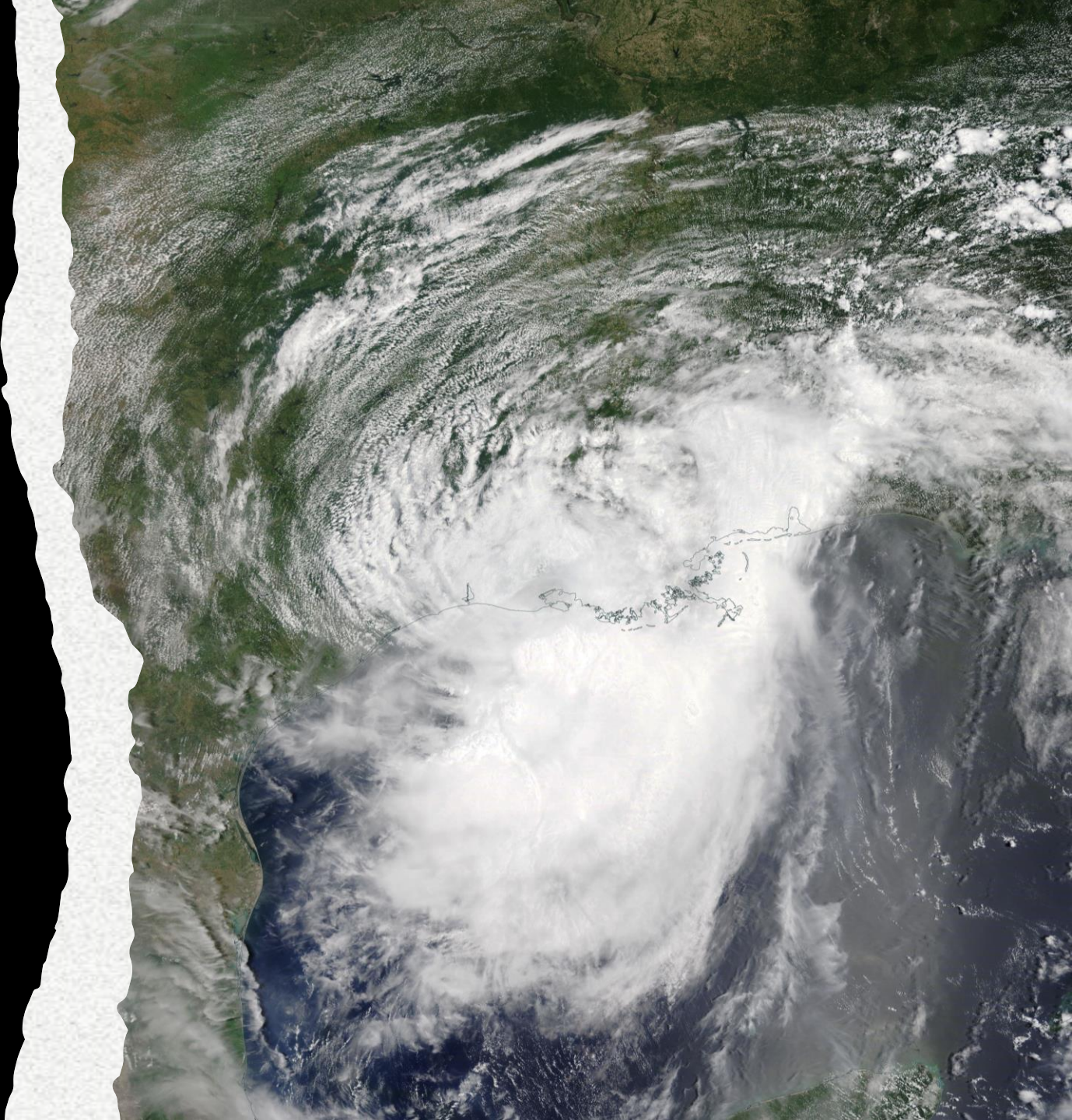
Tropical Cyclones

- 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

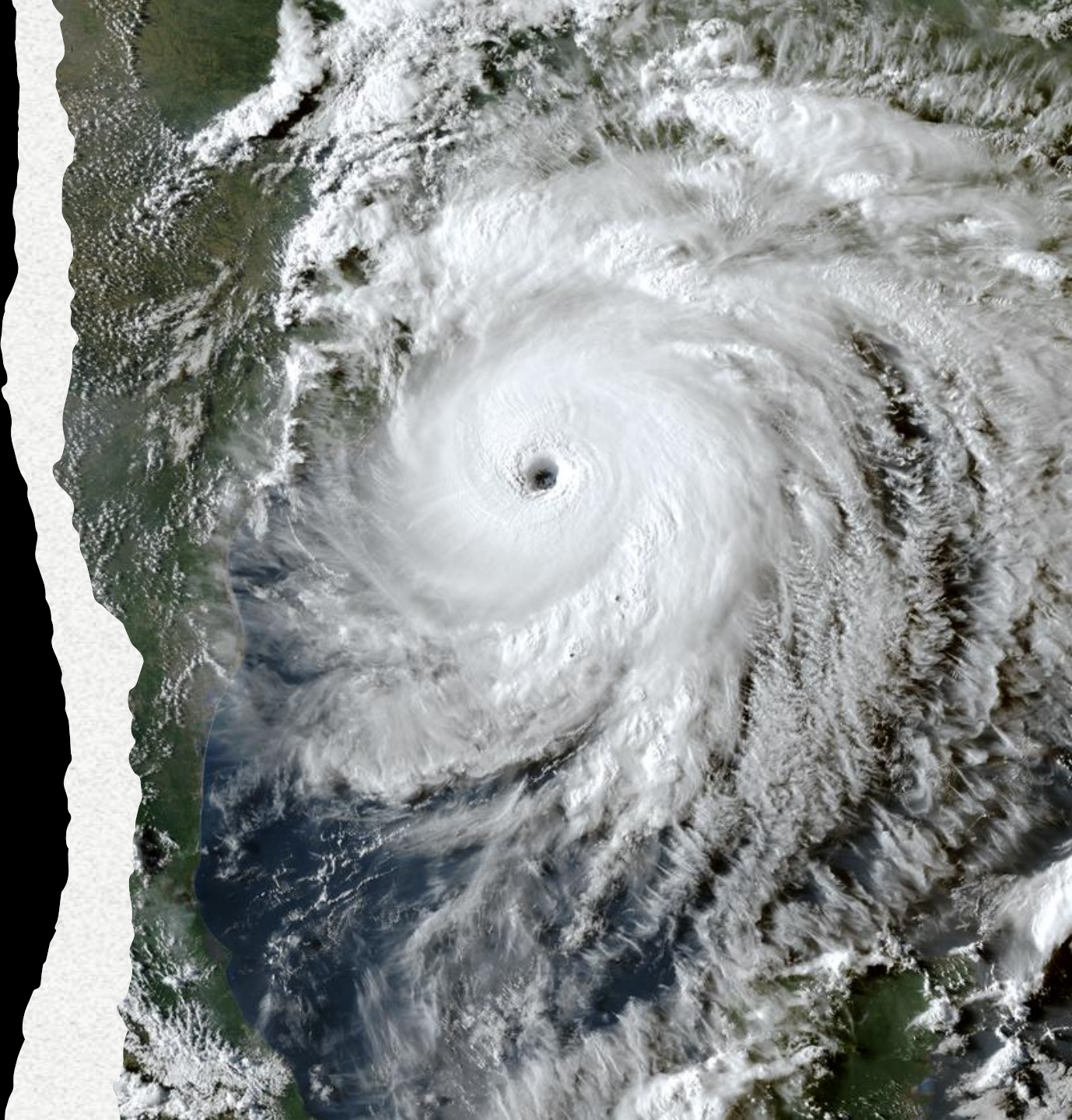
Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale		
	Sustained Wind Speed	Effects
Category 1	74-95 mph (119-153 km/hr)	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage. Low-lying coastal roads flooded, minor pier damage
Category 2	96-110 mph (154-177 km/hr)	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage. Major 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.



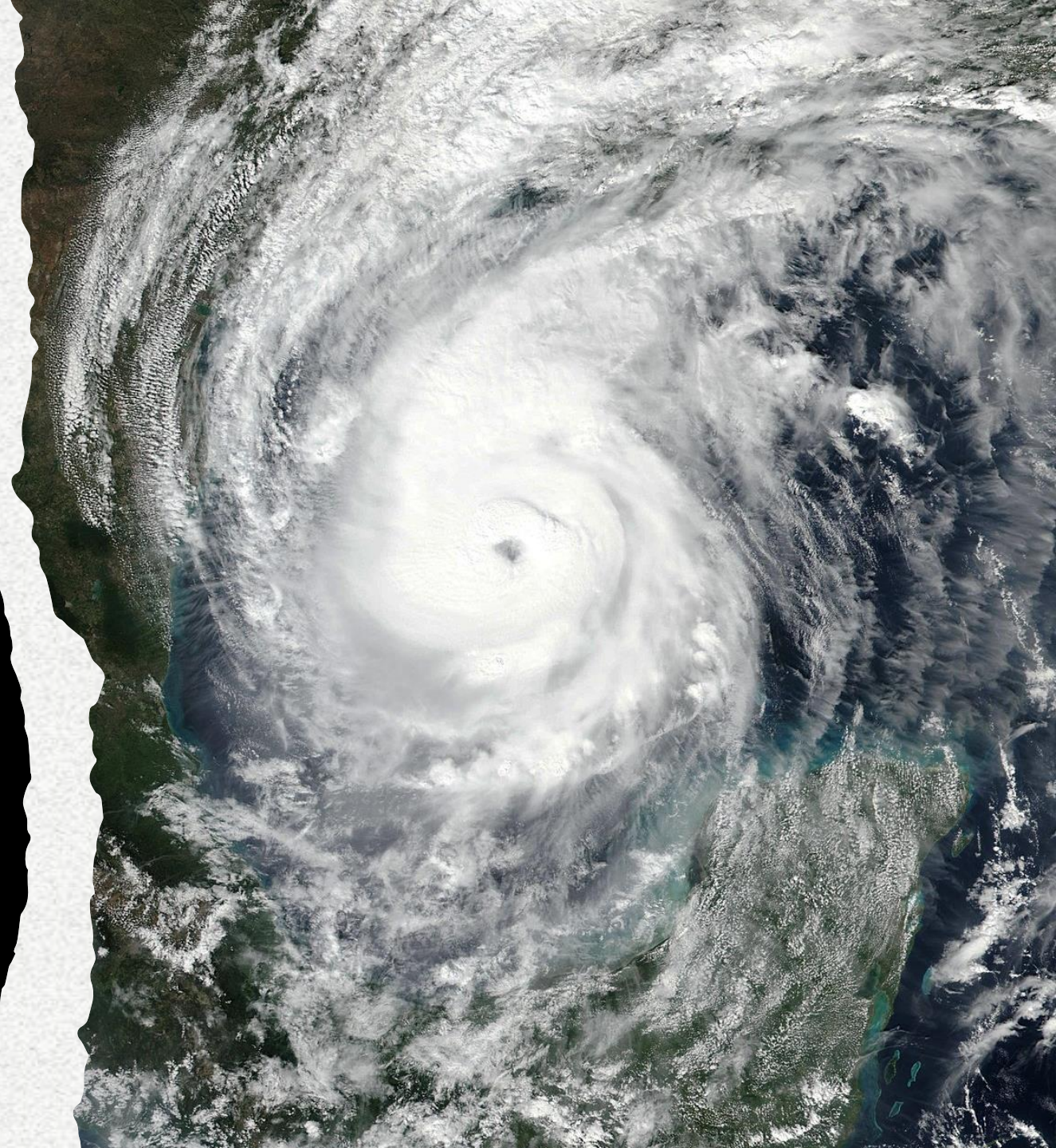
Hurricane Barry (2019)



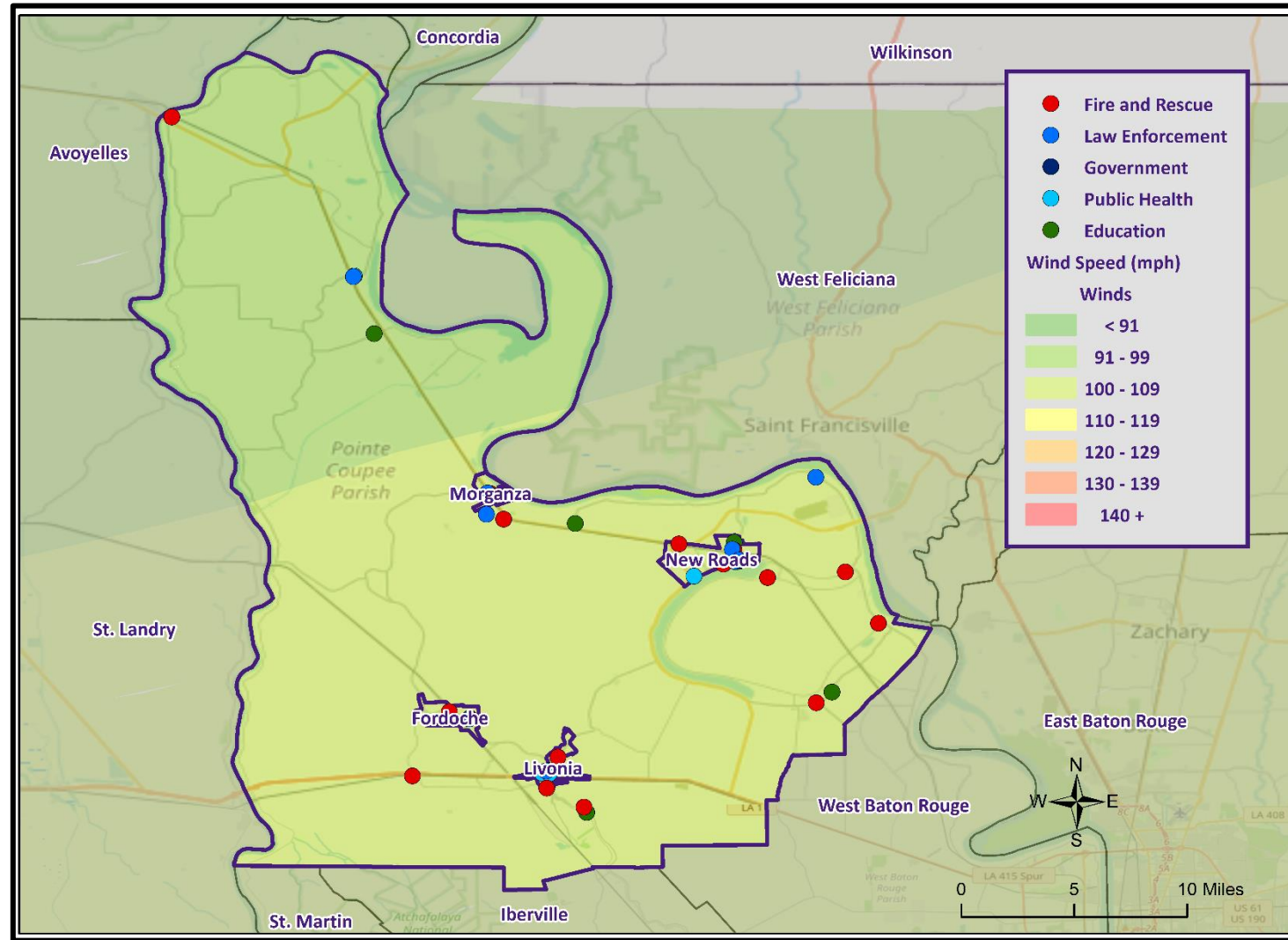
Hurricane Delta (2020)



Hurricane Ida (2021)



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.



Pointe Coupee Parish Mitigation Goals

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





Parish Hazard Mitigation Project Update

Pointe Coupee OHSEP/
Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury Discussion

Public Outreach Activity #1

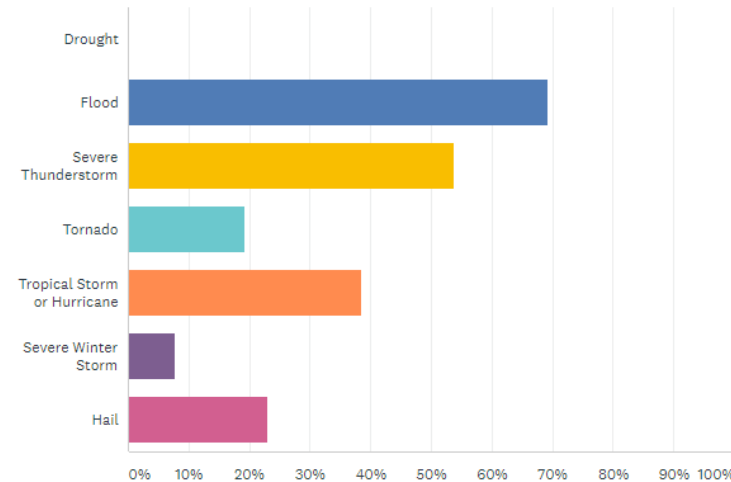
Hazard Mitigation Public Opinion Survey

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



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!



POINTE COUPEE PARISH PUBLIC MEETING

PUBLIC ACTIVITY: INCIDENT/ ISSUE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. HAZARD TYPE(S):

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

F. OTHER:

2. DESCRIBE INCIDENT OR ISSUE:

3. LOCATION:

A. CITY:

B. ADDRESS OR AREA:

C. LOCALIZED OR DISPERSED:

4. INTENSITY

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

B. WIND STRENGTH:

5. RE-OCCURRING OR ONE-TIME

A. IF RE-OCCURRING, HOW OFTEN?

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

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

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



SDMI Hazard Mitigation Website

The screenshot shows the SDMI Hazard Mitigation Website interface. At the top, the LSU Stephenson Disaster Management Institute logo is on the left, and 'SDMI HOME' with social media icons is on the right. Below this is a yellow 'HAZARD MITIGATION' header with a navigation bar containing 'Intro', 'Events', 'FEMA Resources', 'Parish Plans', and 'Settings'. The main content area is titled 'Pointe Coupee Parish' and includes a 'PLAN DUE DATE: APRIL 9 2022' badge. A 'DEVELOPMENT STATUS' section features a progress bar with four stages: 'PLAN DEVELOPMENT' (yellow), 'PLAN REVIEW' (purple), 'PLAN ADOPTION' (purple), and 'COMPLETED' (purple). Below the progress bar, a row of boxes indicates the status of each stage: 'RISK ASSESSMENT & PUBLIC' (yellow), 'TBD' (purple), 'TBD' (purple), and 'TBD' (purple). A 'PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS' section lists five entities: Unincorporated Pointe Coupee Parish, Town of Fordoche, Town of Livonia, Village of Morganza, and City of New Roads. A calendar section lists three upcoming meetings: '2022 POINTE COUPEE PARISH KICK OFF MEETING' (AUG 24), '2022 POINTE COUPEE PARISH INITIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING' (SEP 13), and '2023 POINTE COUPEE PARISH RISK ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC MEETING' (AUG 29). A 'PREVIOUS PLANS' section for the year 2016 shows three downloadable documents: 'POINTE COUPEE HM PLAN', 'POINTE COUPEE KICK OFF MEETING', and 'POINTE COUPEE PUBLIC MEETING'. At the bottom, a 'Survey' section includes an 'Access Survey' button. The LSU logo is at the very bottom of the page.

LSU | Stephenson Disaster Management Institute

SDMI HOME

HAZARD MITIGATION

Intro Events FEMA Resources Parish Plans Settings

Pointe Coupee Parish

PLAN DUE DATE: APRIL 9 2022

DEVELOPMENT STATUS

PLAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW PLAN ADOPTION COMPLETED

RISK ASSESSMENT & PUBLIC TBD TBD TBD

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS

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

AUG 24 2022 POINTE COUPEE PARISH KICK OFF MEETING
Phone Conference
09:00 AM - 09:30 AM 8/24/2022

SEP 13 2022 POINTE COUPEE PARISH INITIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
New Roads, LA
09:00 AM - 10:00 AM 9/13/2022

AUG 29 2023 POINTE COUPEE PARISH RISK ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC MEETING
New Roads, LA
03:00 PM - 04:30 PM 8/29/2023

PREVIOUS PLANS

2016

POINTE COUPEE HM PLAN
DOWNLOAD

POINTE COUPEE KICK OFF MEETING
DOWNLOAD

POINTE COUPEE PUBLIC MEETING
DOWNLOAD

Survey

Access Survey

LSU

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



Contact Us

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