



# Winn Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Public Meeting

February 13, 2023

Winnfield, LA

# Introductions

- **Winn 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**

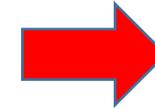
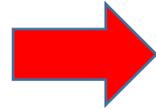


**Risk Assessment  
Maps**



**Public Outreach  
Activities**

# Why Are We Here?



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  
Department of Construction Management  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

University of New Orleans Center for Hazards Assessment, Response & Technology  
(UNO-CHART)  
2000 Lakeshore Drive  
New Orleans, LA 70148



# Hazard Mitigation Is....

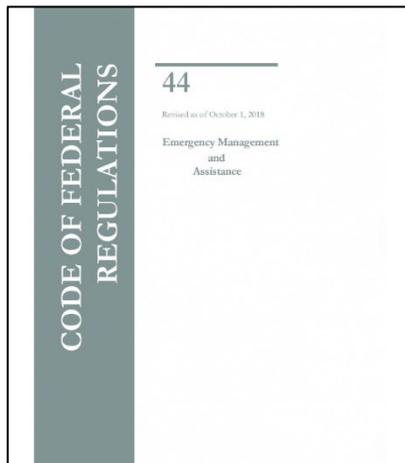
- Any action taken to reduce long term risk to life and property;
- On-going process that occurs before, during, and after disasters;
- Mitigation actions help prevent damage to a community's infrastructure, economic, cultural and environmental assets;
- Minimize operational downtime and accelerate recovery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

# Why Are We Required To Have A Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000)

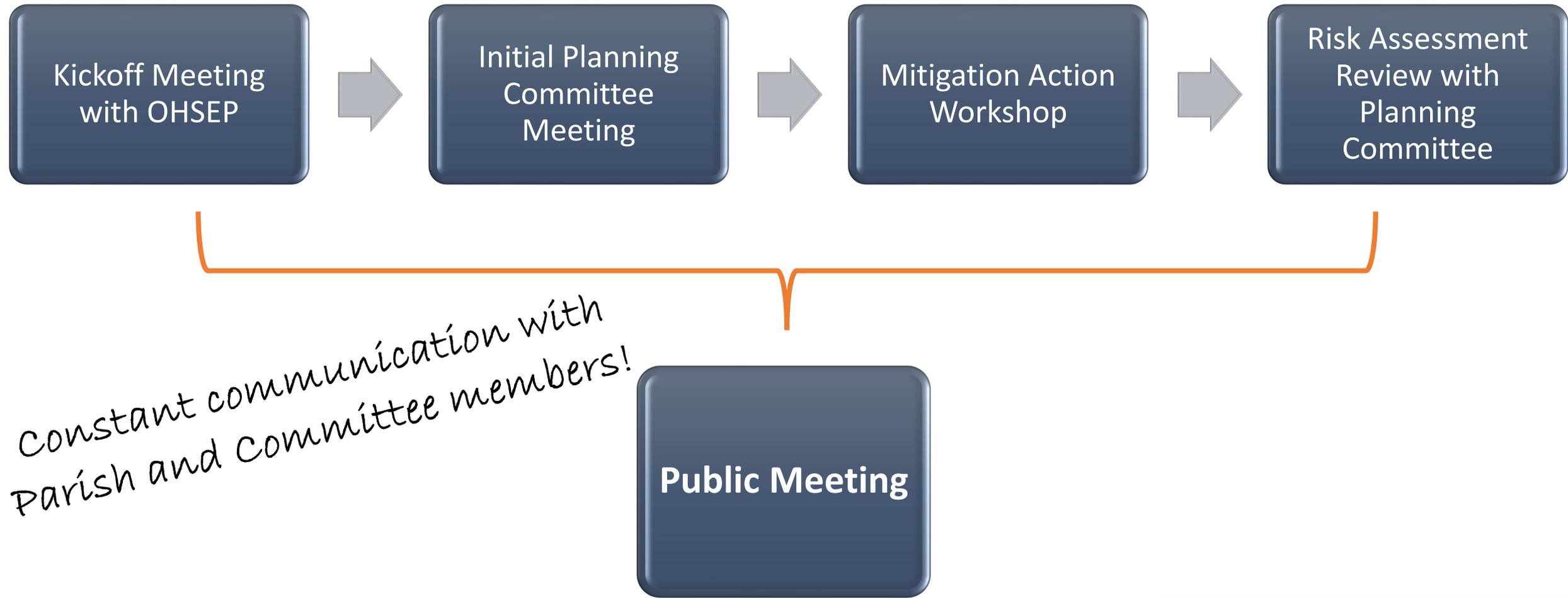
*Section 322 of the Act specifically addresses mitigation planning and requires state and local governments to prepare multi-hazard migration plans as a precondition for receiving FEMA mitigation project grants.*

- Meet federal requirements of Title 44 Code of Regulations (CFR) §201.6 for approval and eligibility to apply for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs.

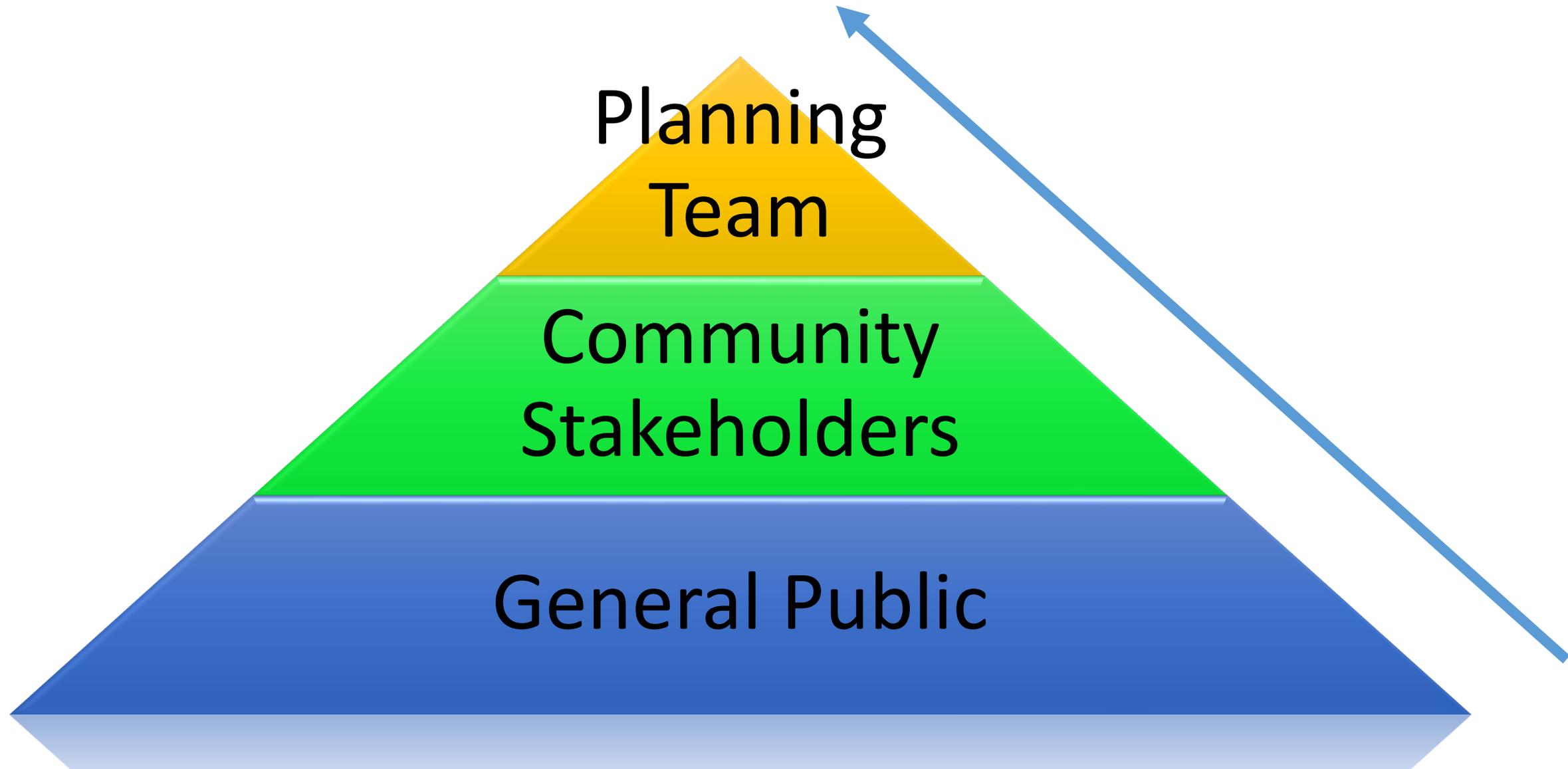


- The FEMA approved Winn Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan will allow for distribution of HM funding following future disasters.

# Planning Process to Date



# Collaborative Planning Approach



# Planning Development



# Plan Layout

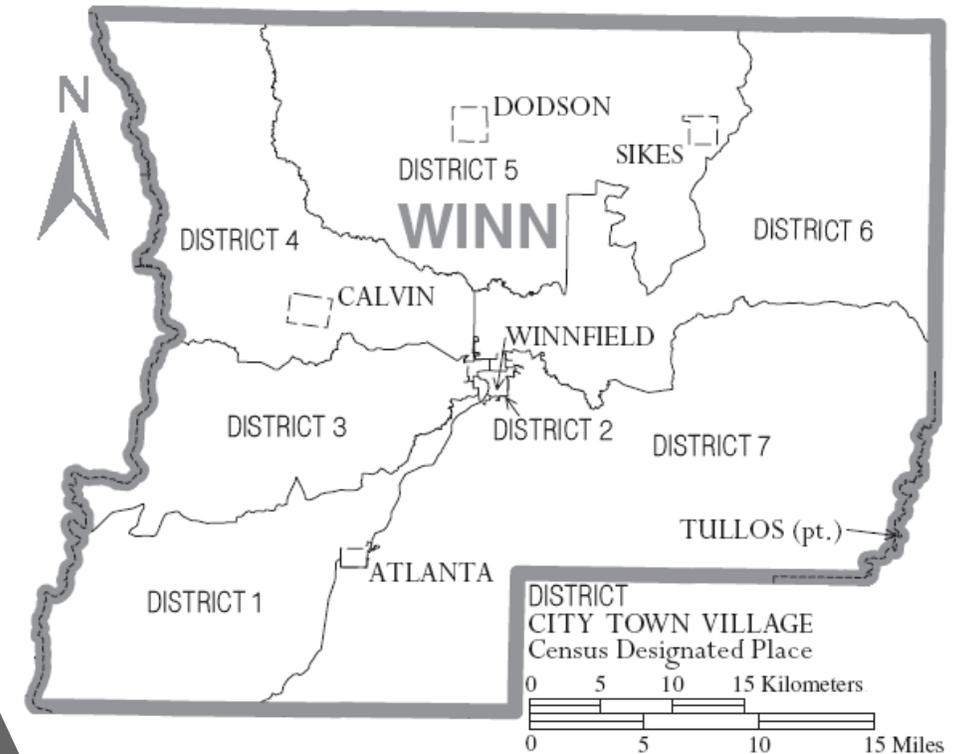
- **Section 1: Introduction**
  - Updated parish description
  - Updated demographics
  - Economics
- **Section 2: Hazard Identification and Parish-wide Risk Assessment**
- **Section 3: Capability Assessment**
- **Section 4: Mitigation Strategies**
  - New actions
  - Action updates
  - Survey results

# 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 Risks
- Any Newly Identified Risks
- Prevalent Hazards
- Previous Occurrences
- Probability of Future Events
- Assets Inventory
- Essential Facilities
- Hazard Impact
- Future Development
- Future Hazard Impacts
- Zoning and Land Use
- Hazard Profiles

# Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

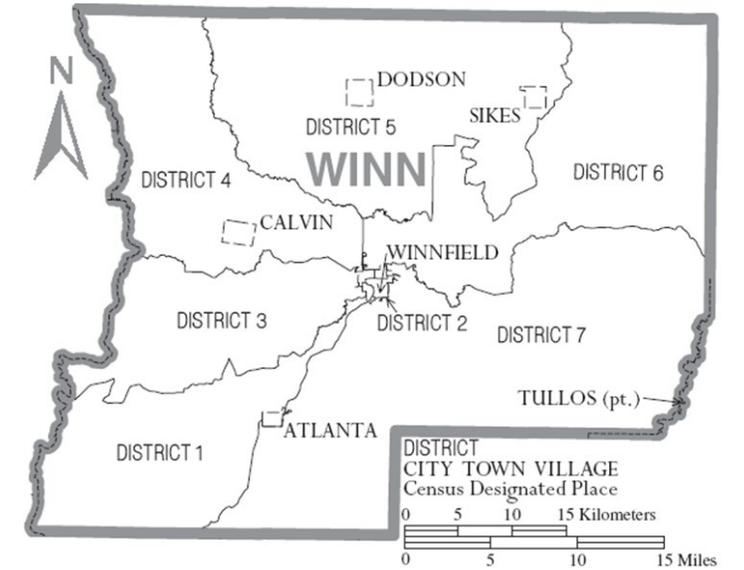
- Drought
- Flooding
- Sinkholes
- Thunderstorms
- Tornadoes
- Tropical Cyclones
- Wildfires
- Winter Weather



# Risk Matrix for Winn Parish

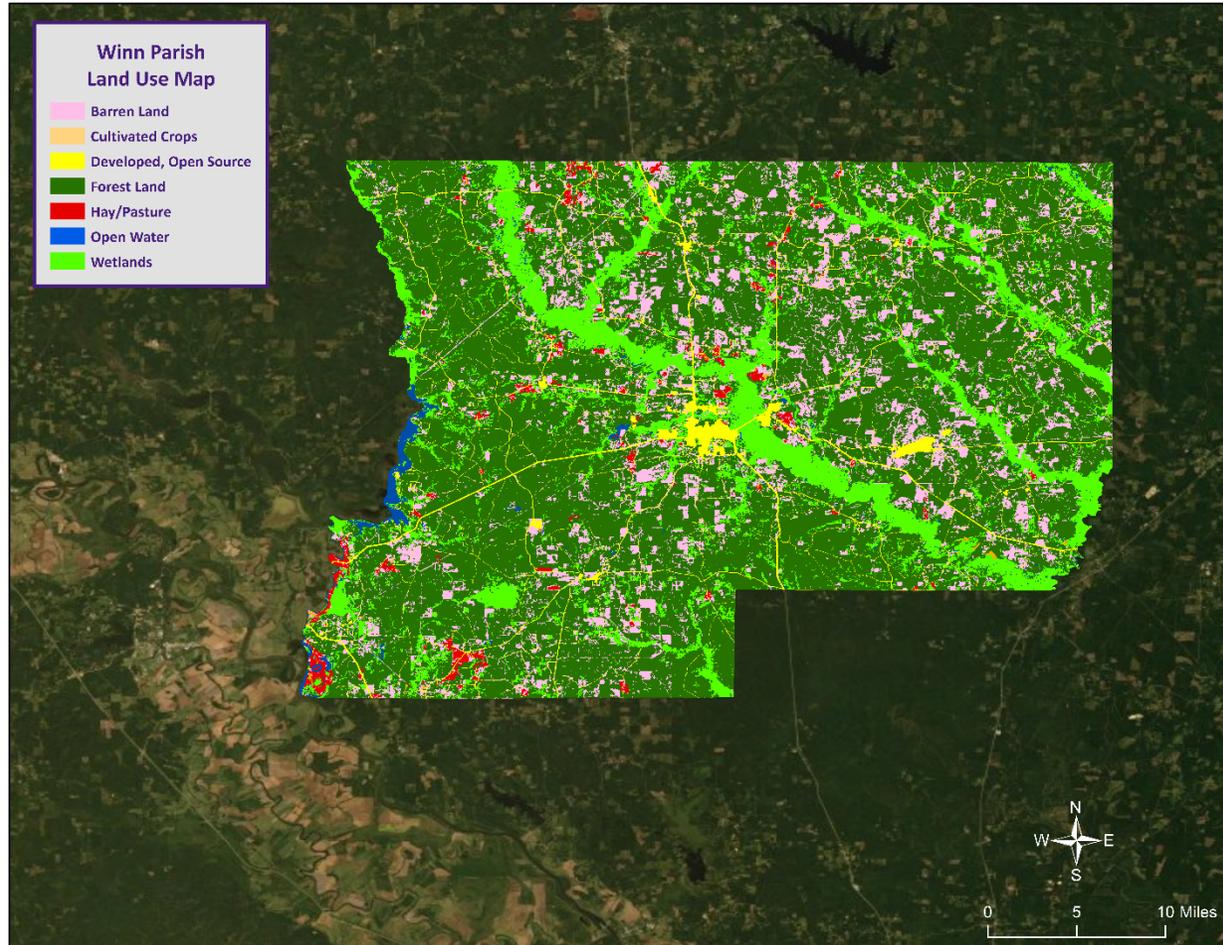
Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Overall Risk
Drought	3	2	4	2	3	2.8
Flooding	3	4	3	4	3	3.4
Sinkholes	1	2	1	4	2	1.85
Thunderstorms – Hail	4	2	3	3	1	2.7
Thunderstorms – Lightning	1	2	2	3	1	1.75
Thunderstorms – Wind	4	2	3	3	1	2.7
Tornadoes	3	3	2	4	3	2.95
Tropical Cyclones	3	4	4	1	4	3.3
Wildfires	1	3	4	1	2	2.25
Winter Weather	3	2	4	1	2	2.5

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



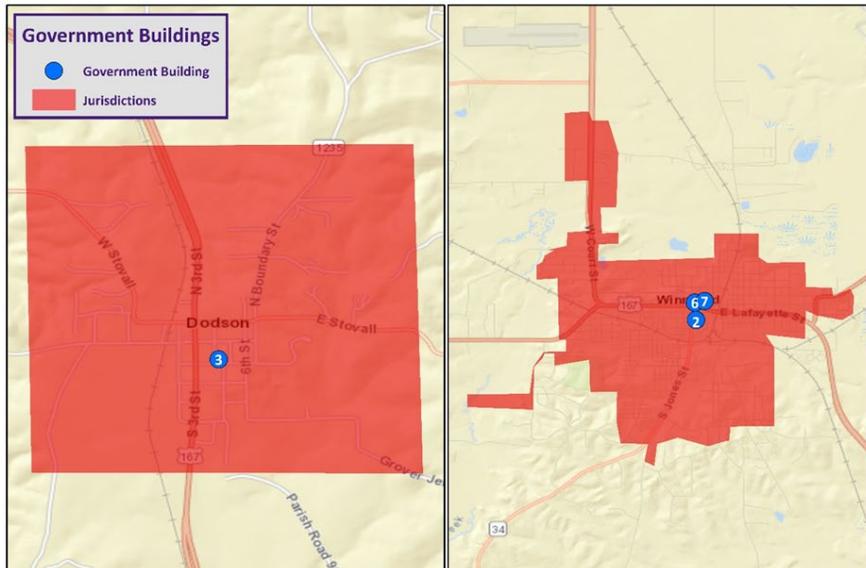
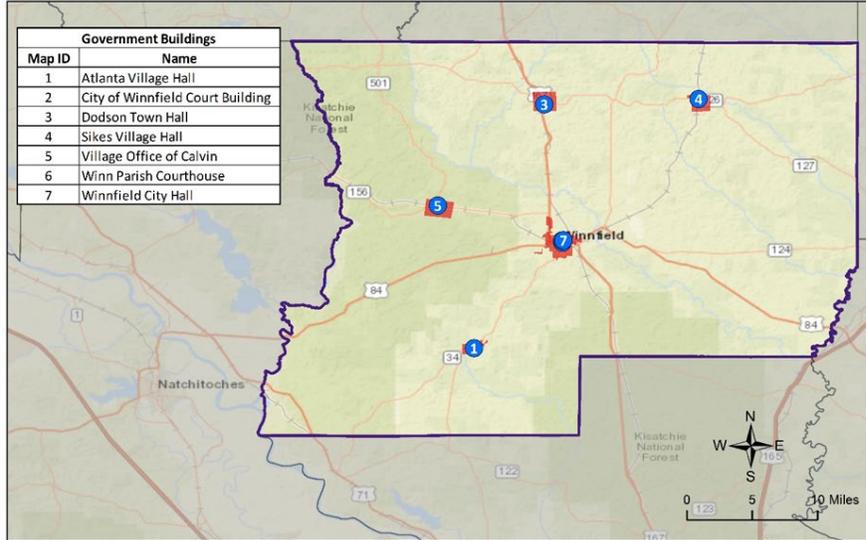
# Risk Assessment Maps

# Winn Parish Land Use

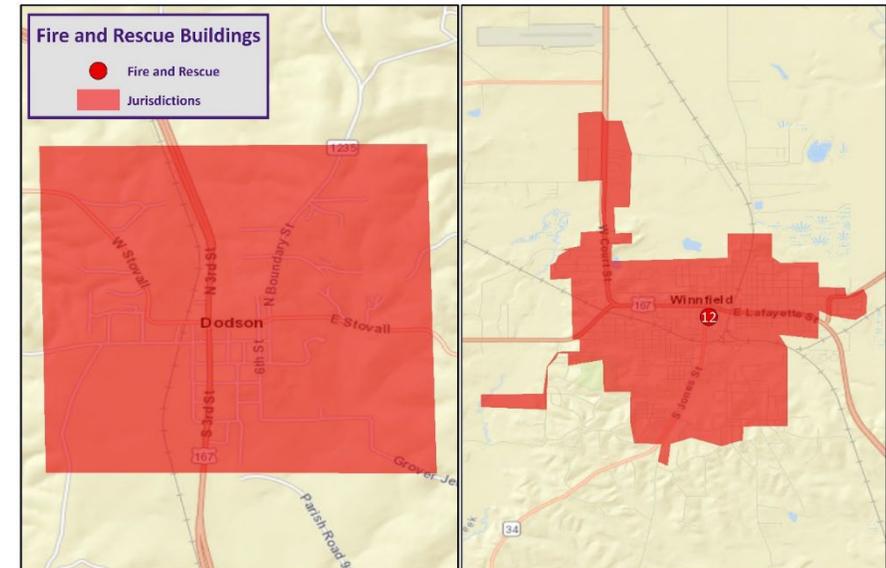
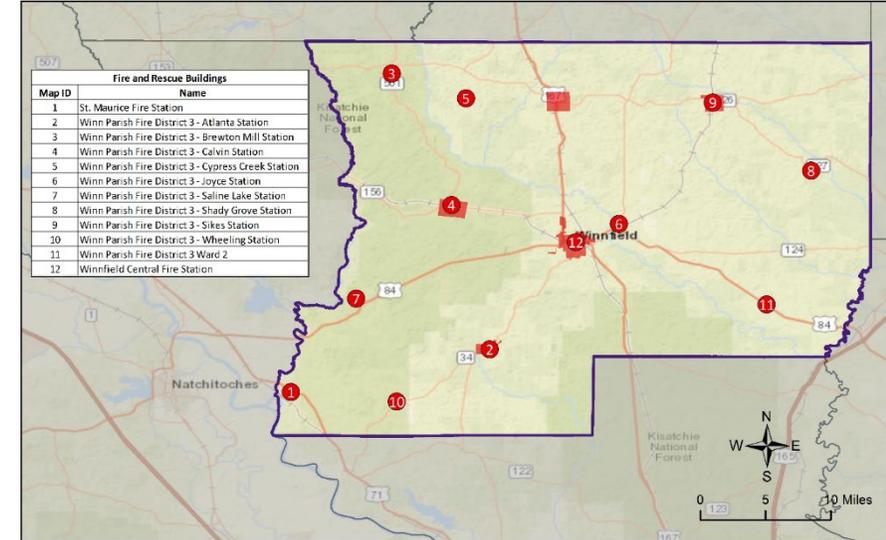


Land Use	Acres	Percentage
Agricultural Land, Cropland, and Pasture	88,948	15%
Wetlands	95,771	16%
Forest Land (Not including forested wetlands)	399,214	65%
Urban/Development	22,977	4%
Water	5,962	1%

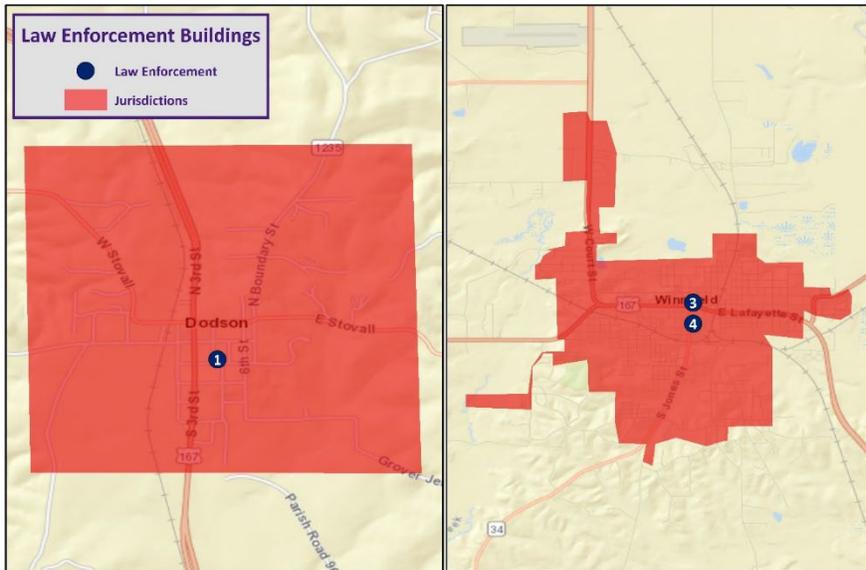
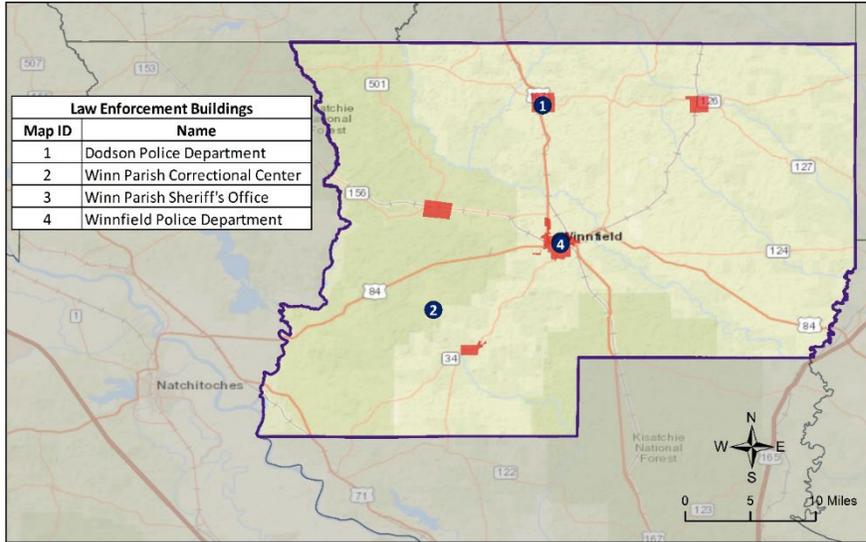
# Critical Facilities: Civil Government



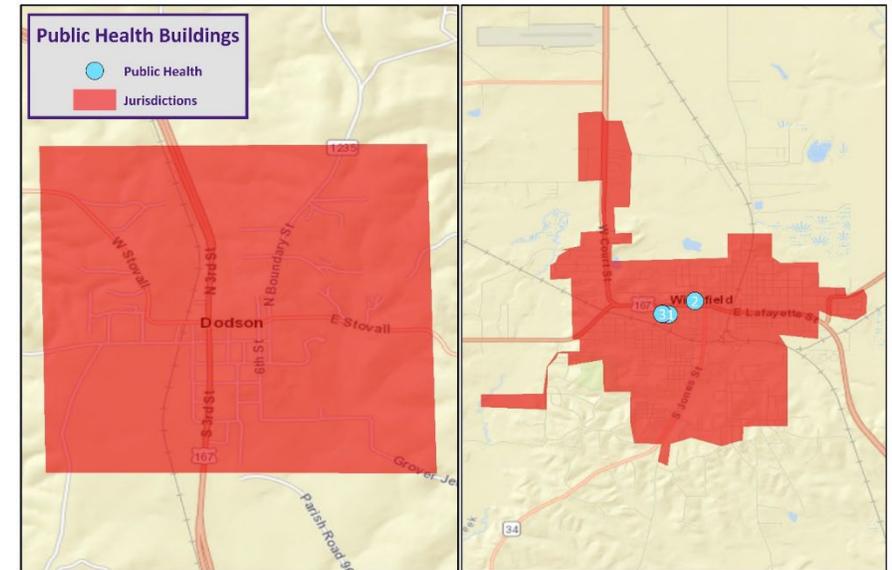
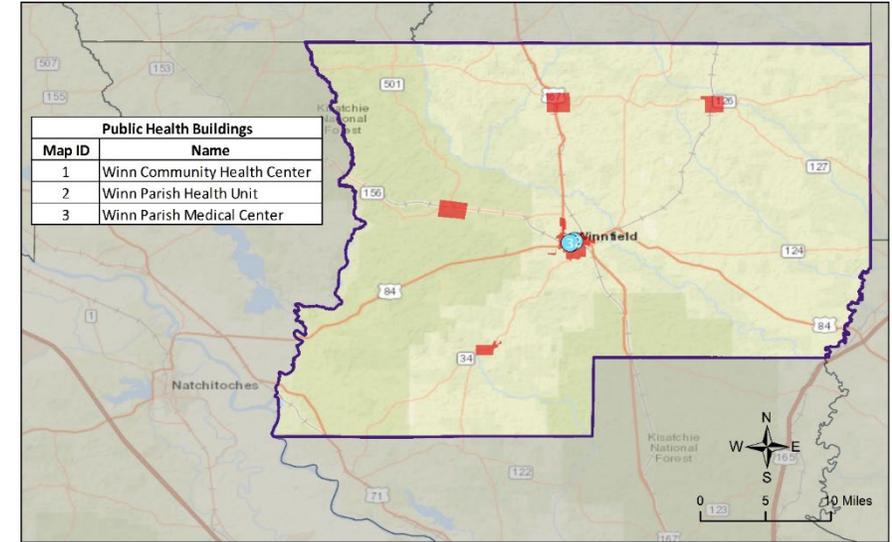
# Critical Facilities: Fire & SAR



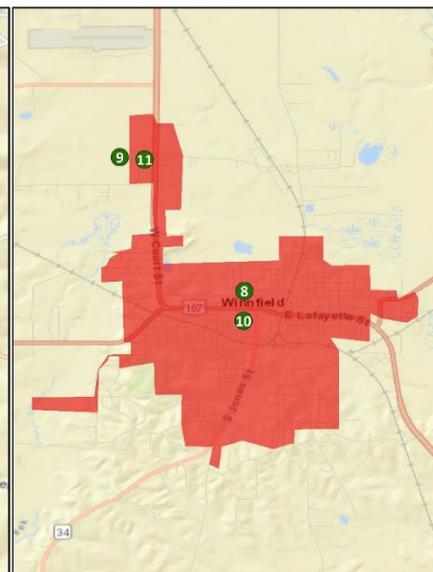
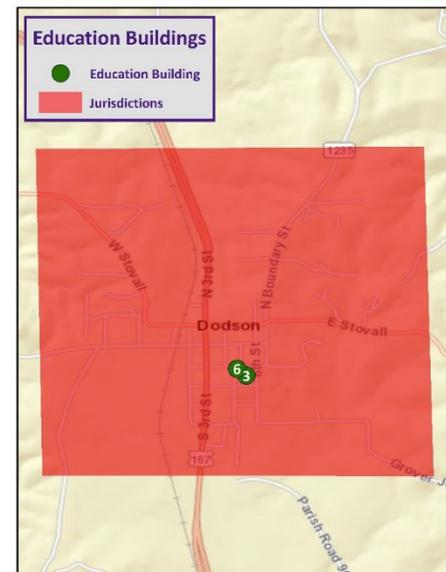
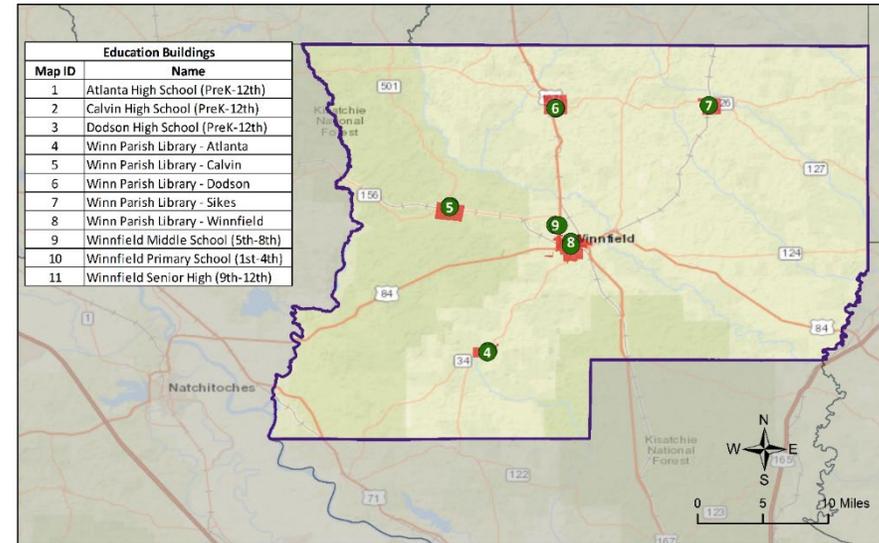
# Critical Facilities: Law Enforcement



# Critical Facilities: Public Health



# Critical Facilities: Education

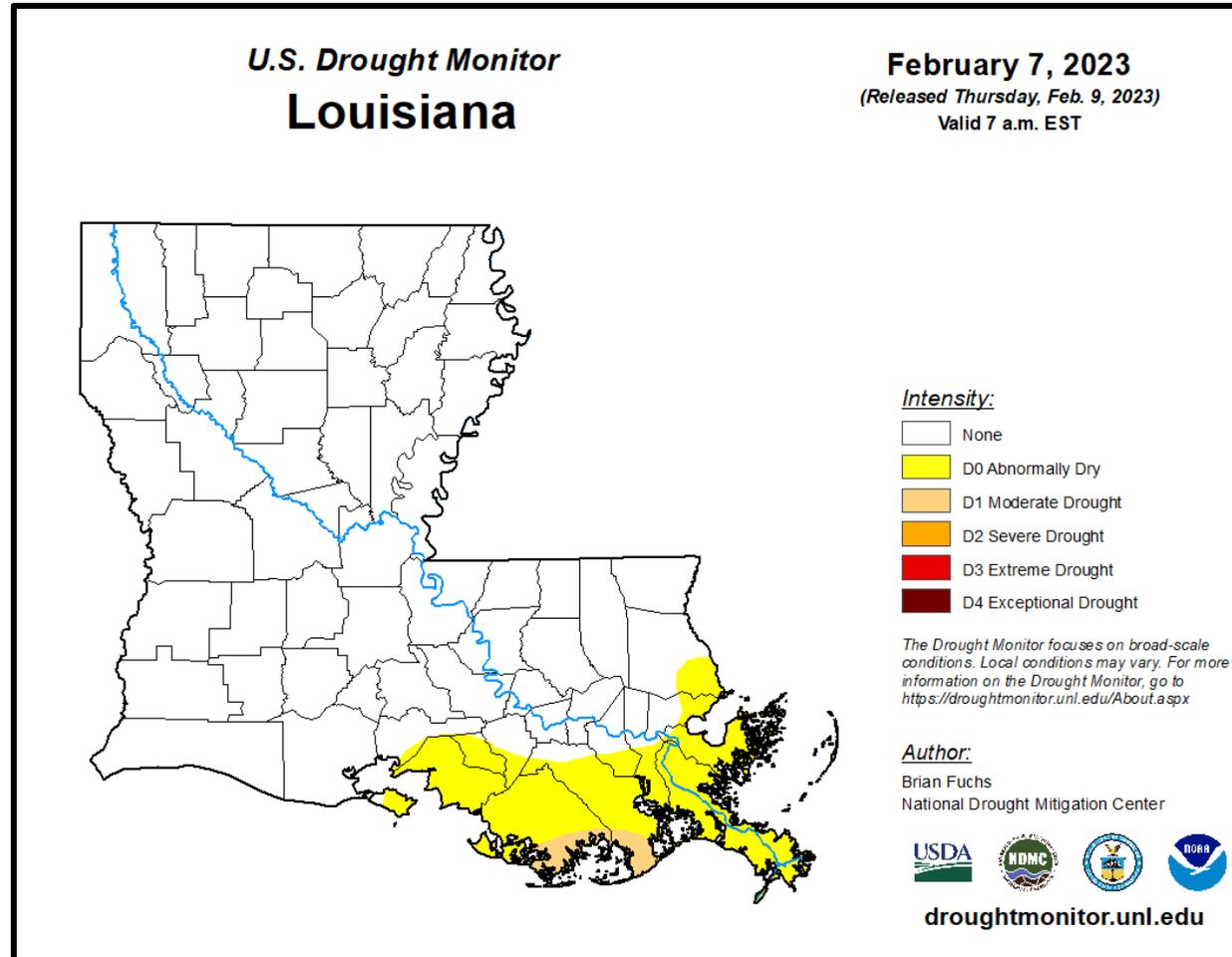


# Drought



- 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

# Drought Monitor



# 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.”

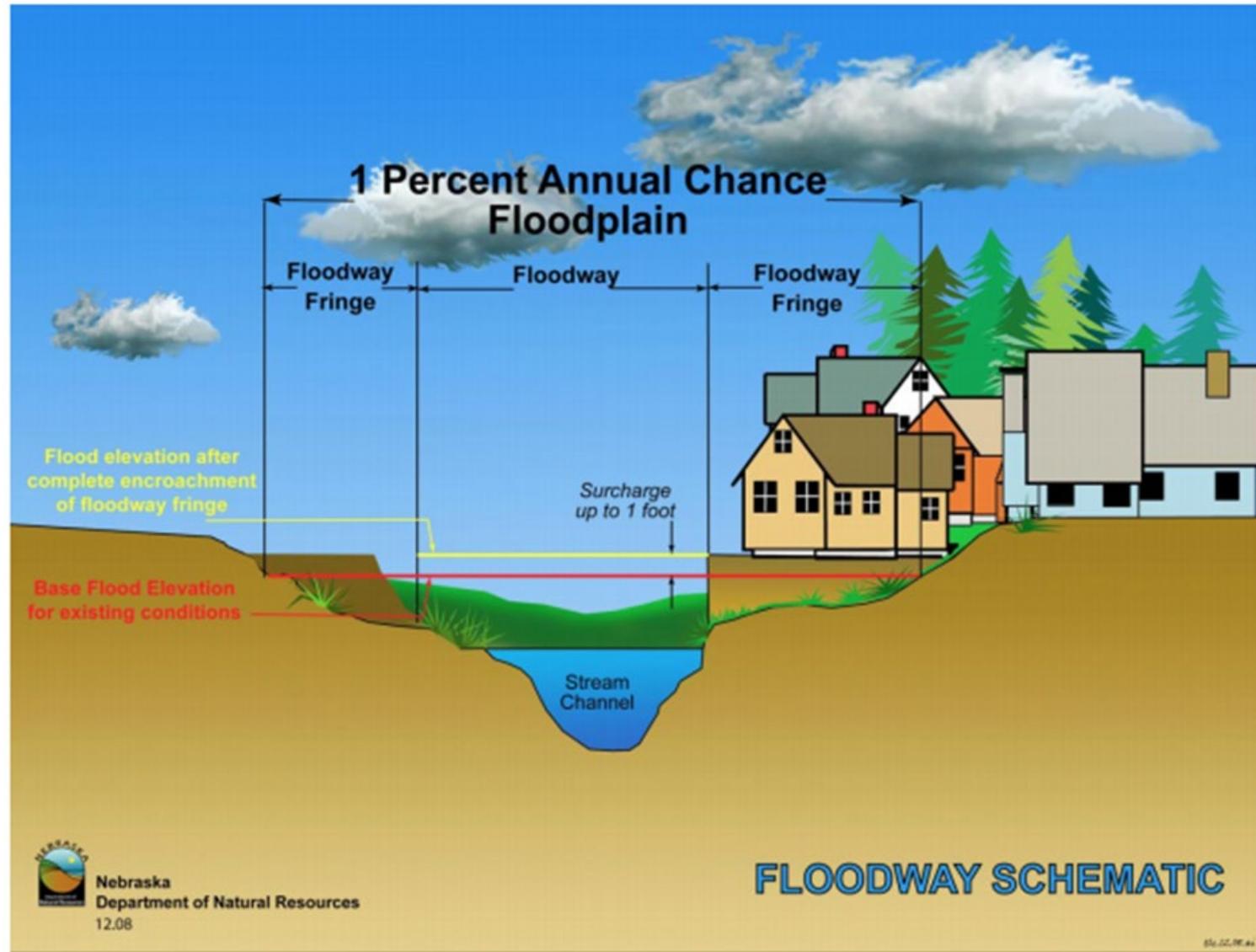


# Flooding

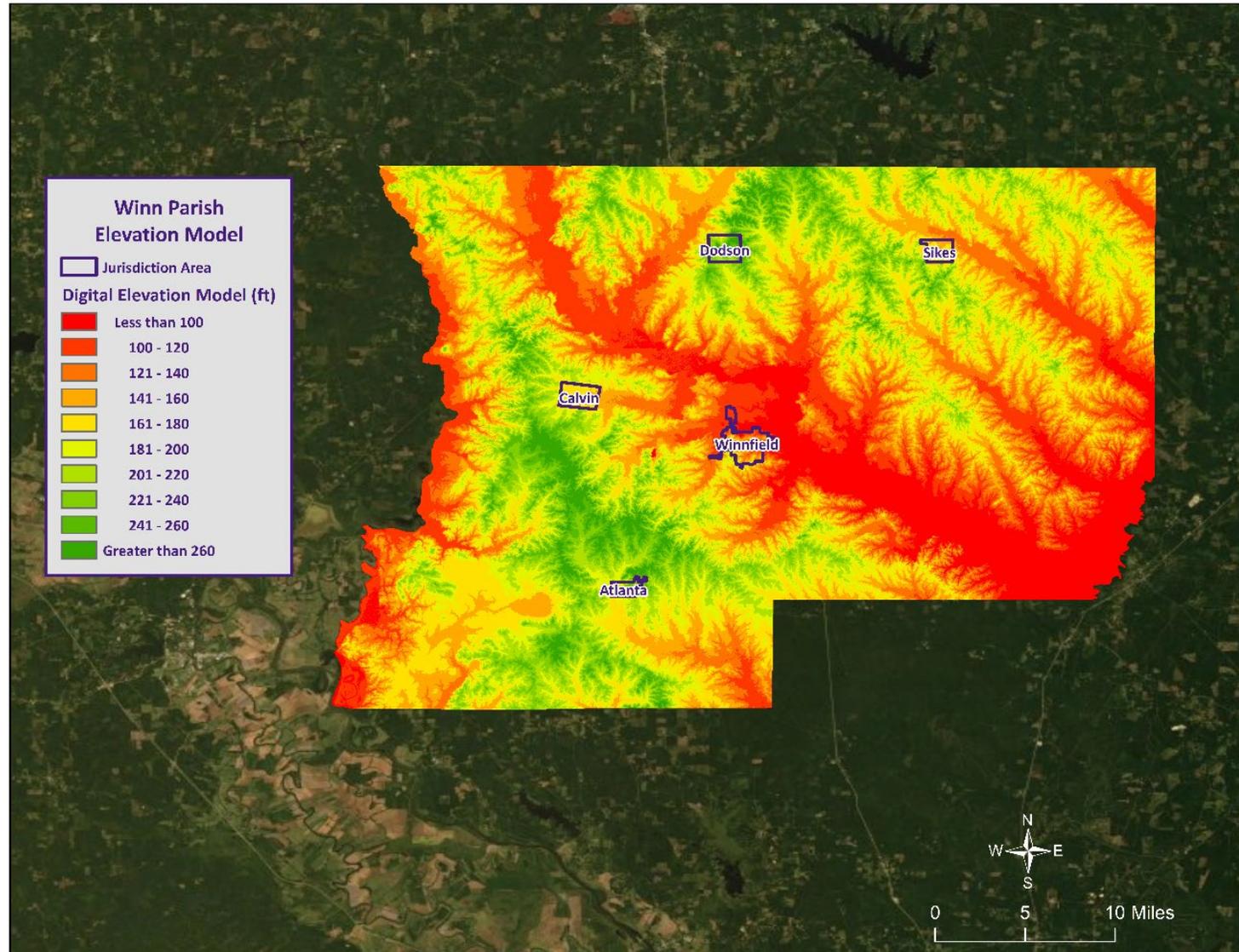
In Louisiana, six specific types of flooding are of main concern:

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

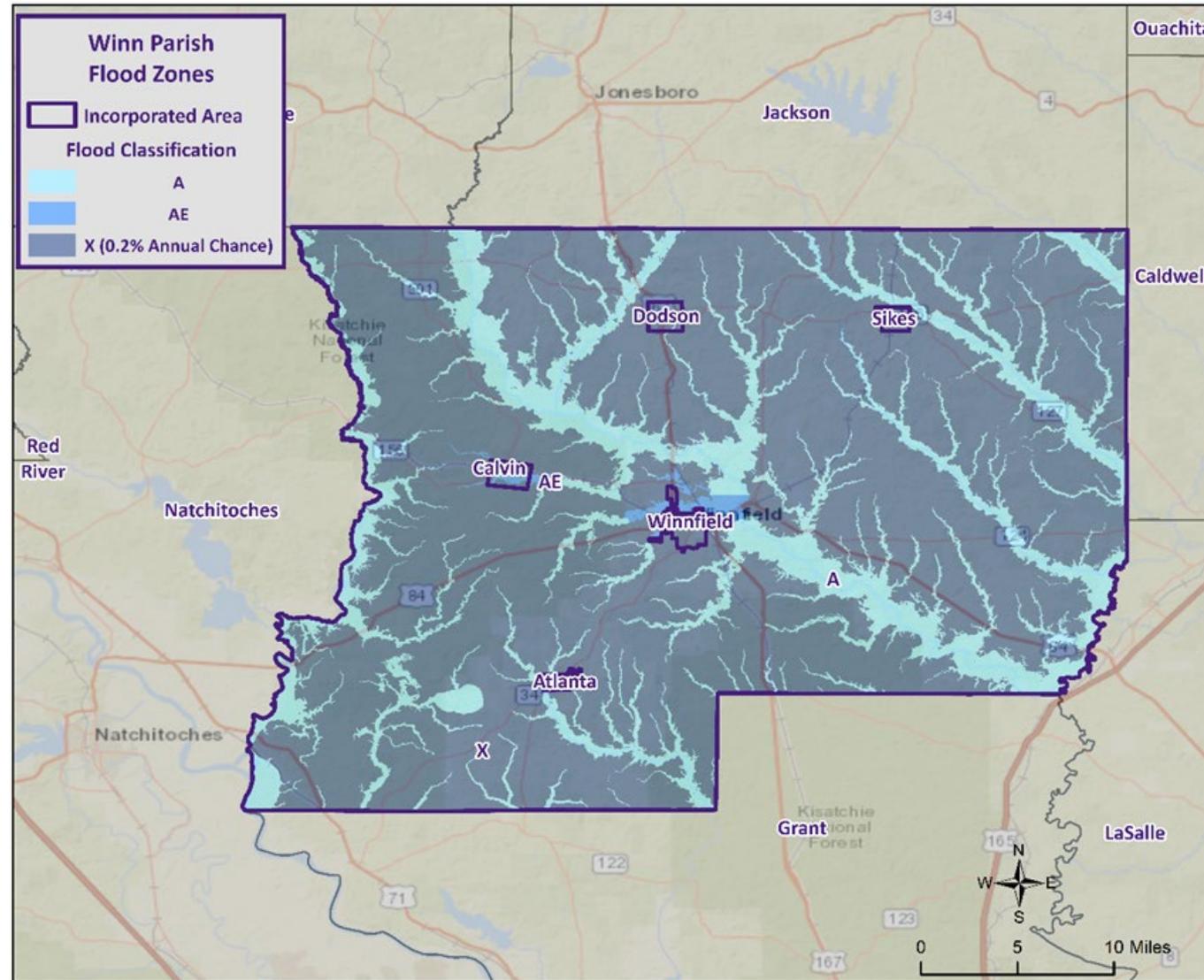
# Floodway Diagram



# Digital Elevation Model

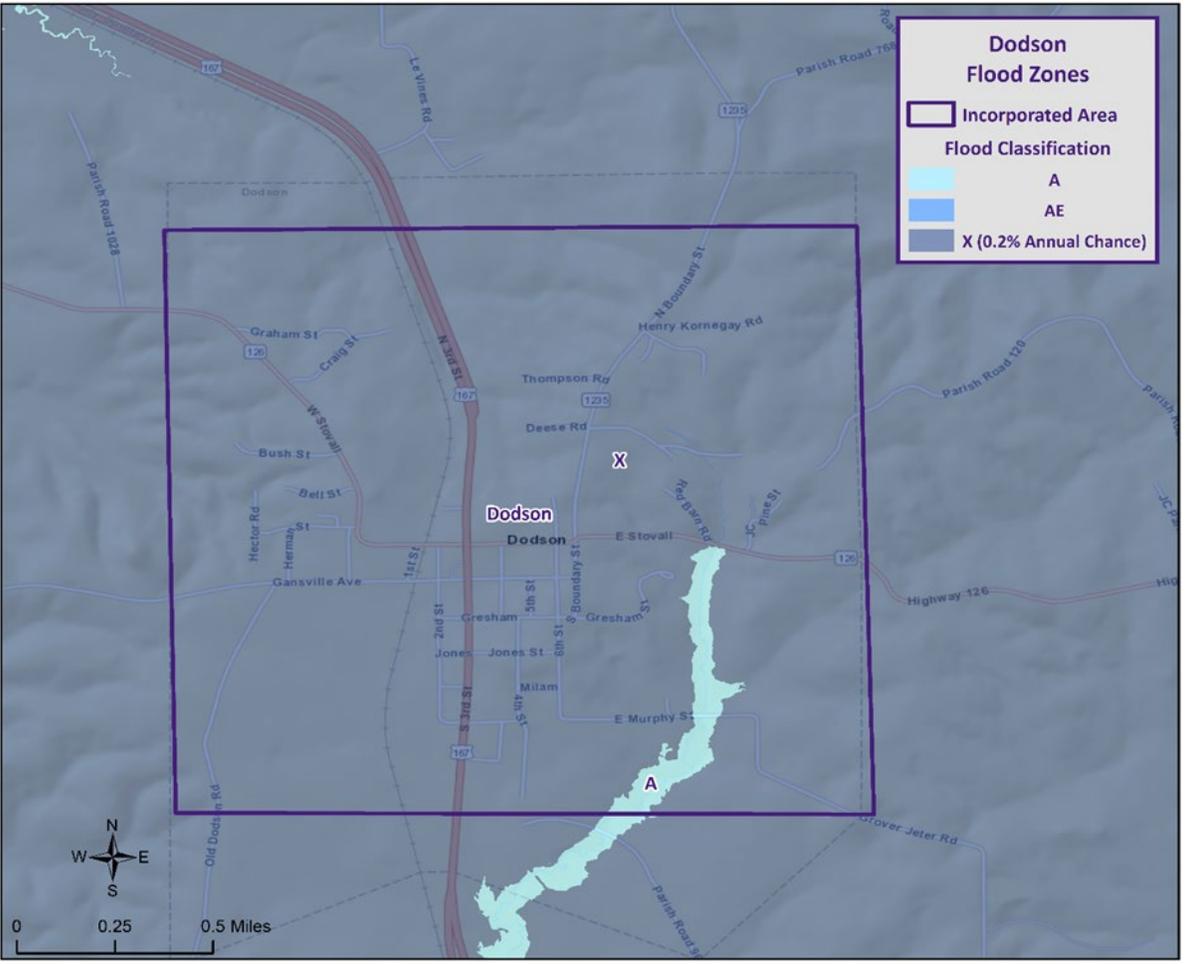


# Winn Parish Flood Map

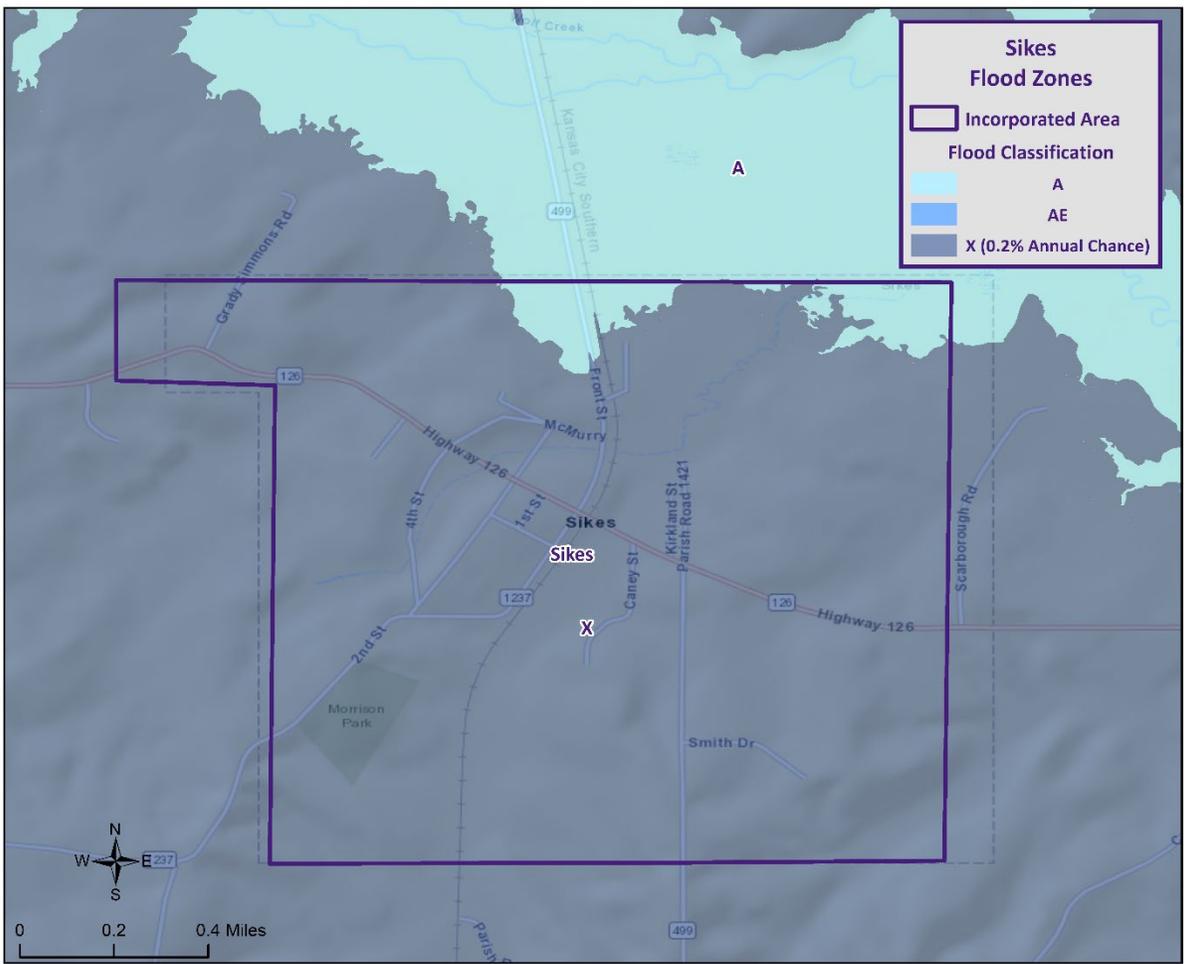




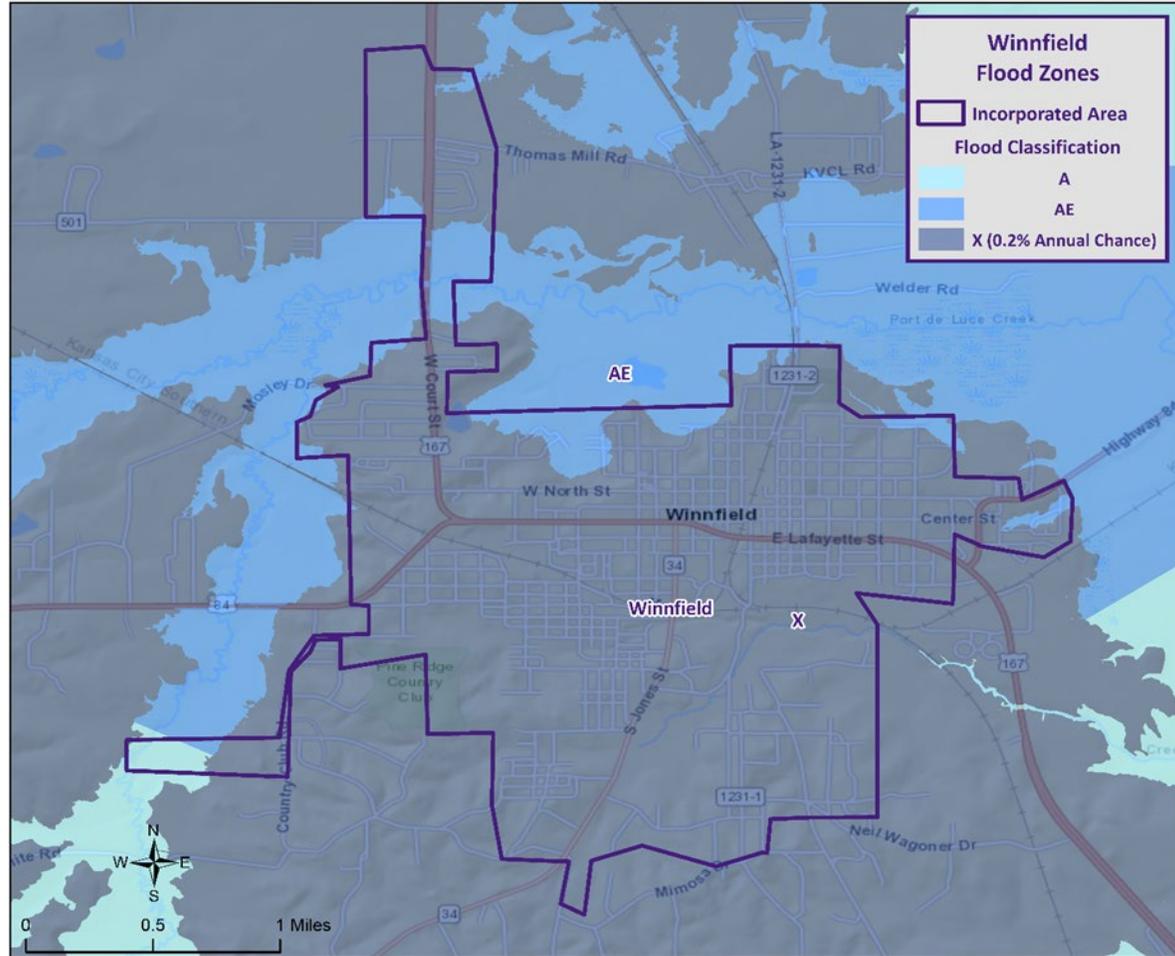
# Flood Map: Dodson



# Flood Map: Sikes



# Flood Map: Winnfield

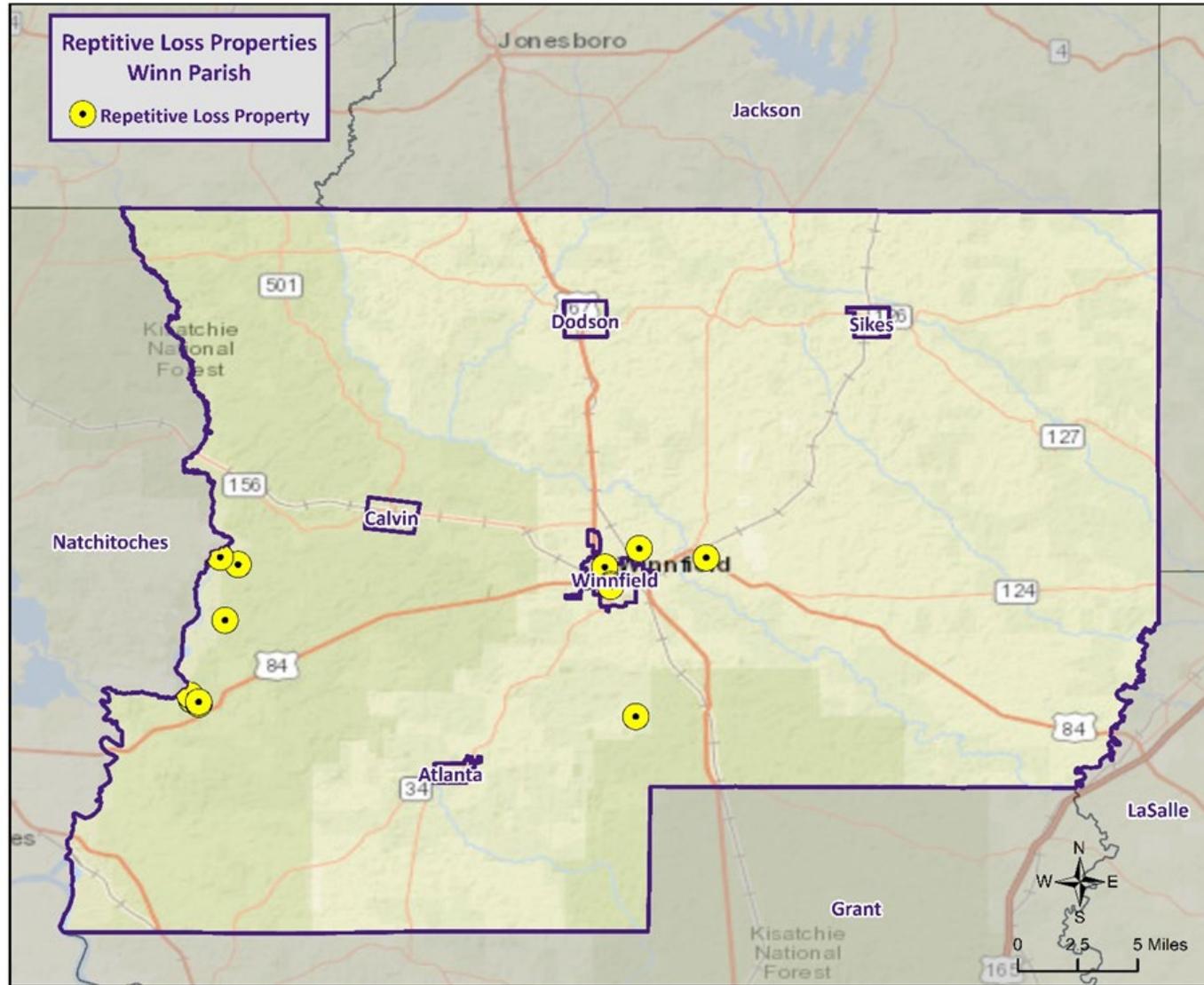




# Flooding

- 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

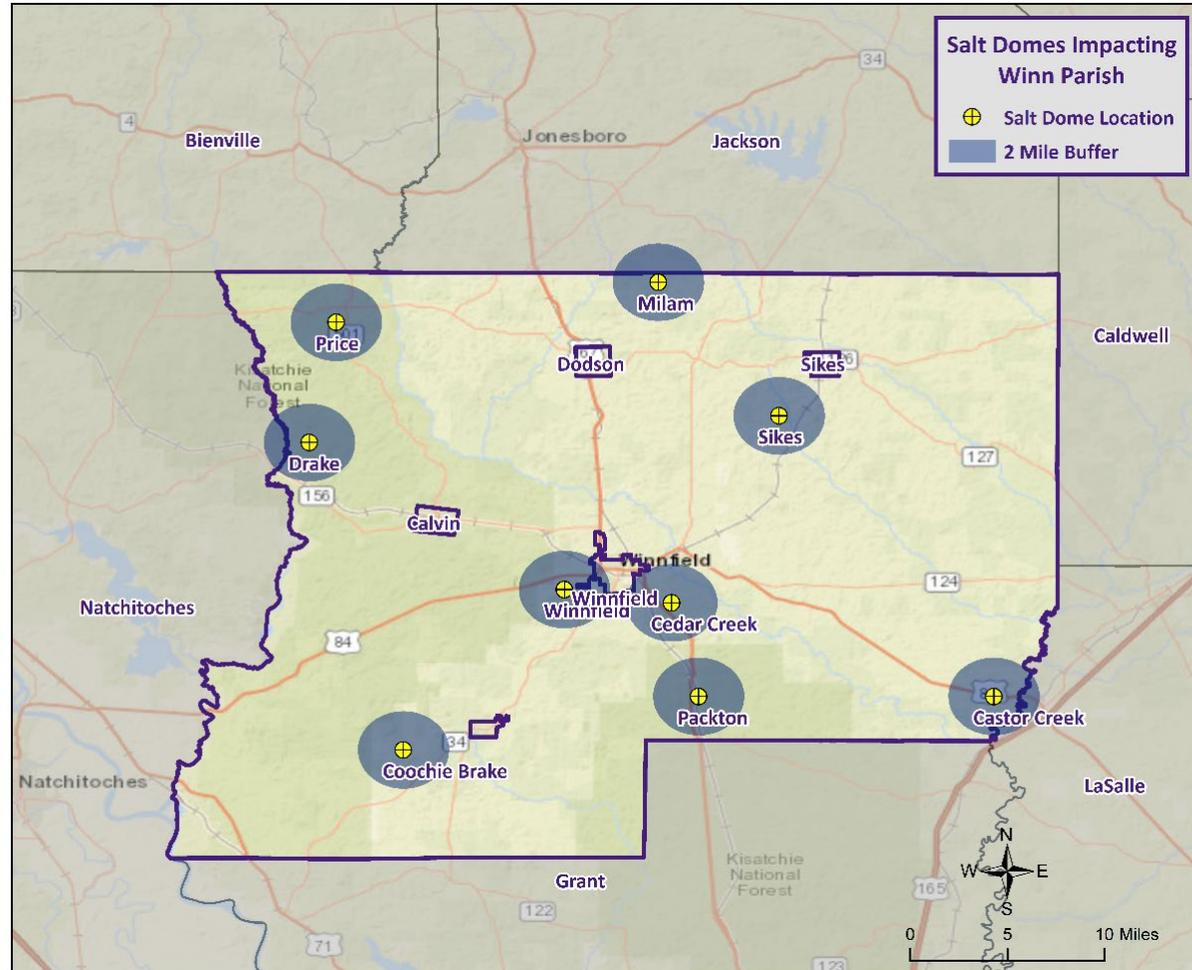


# Sinkholes

- 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



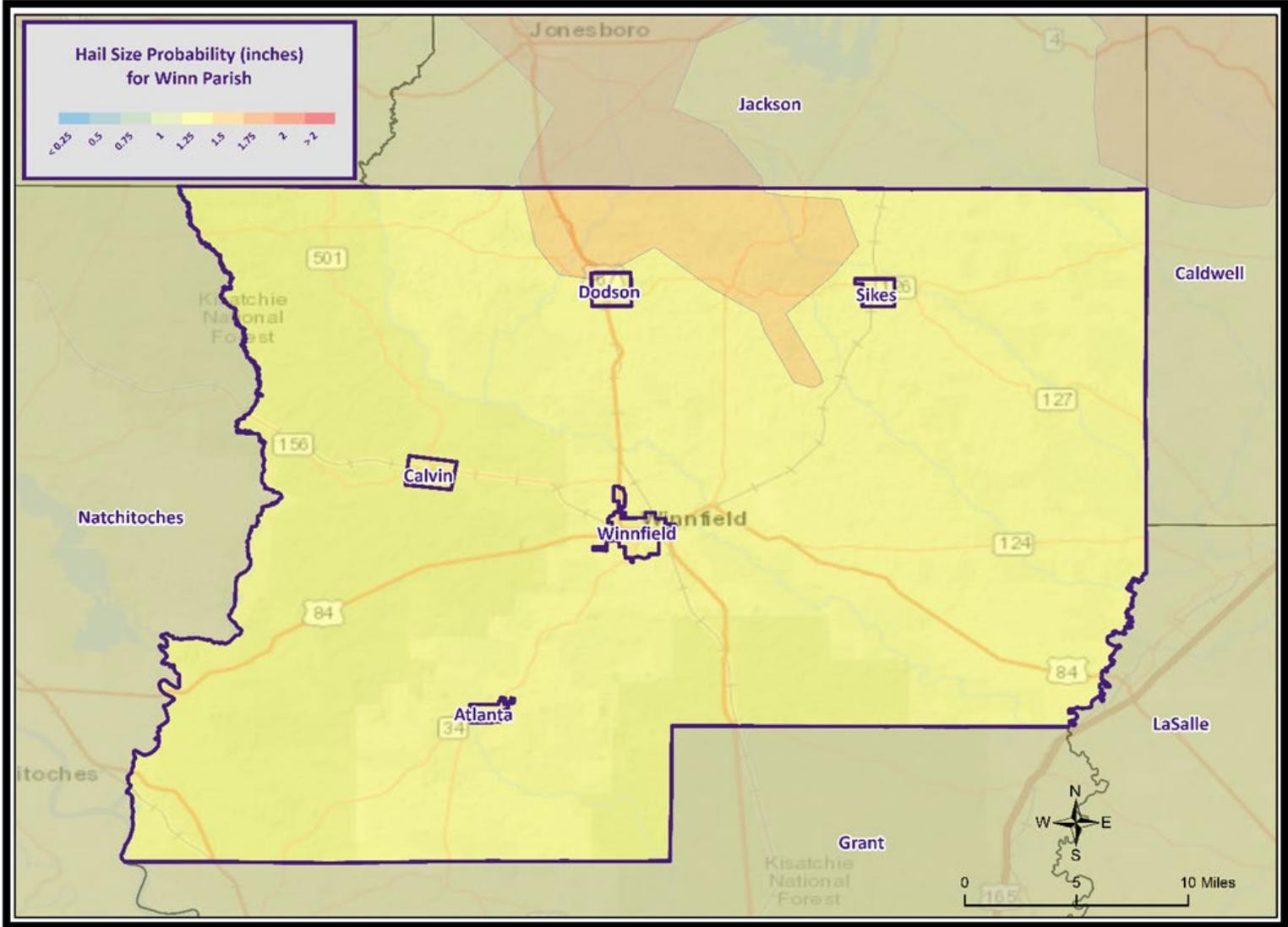


# Thunderstorms

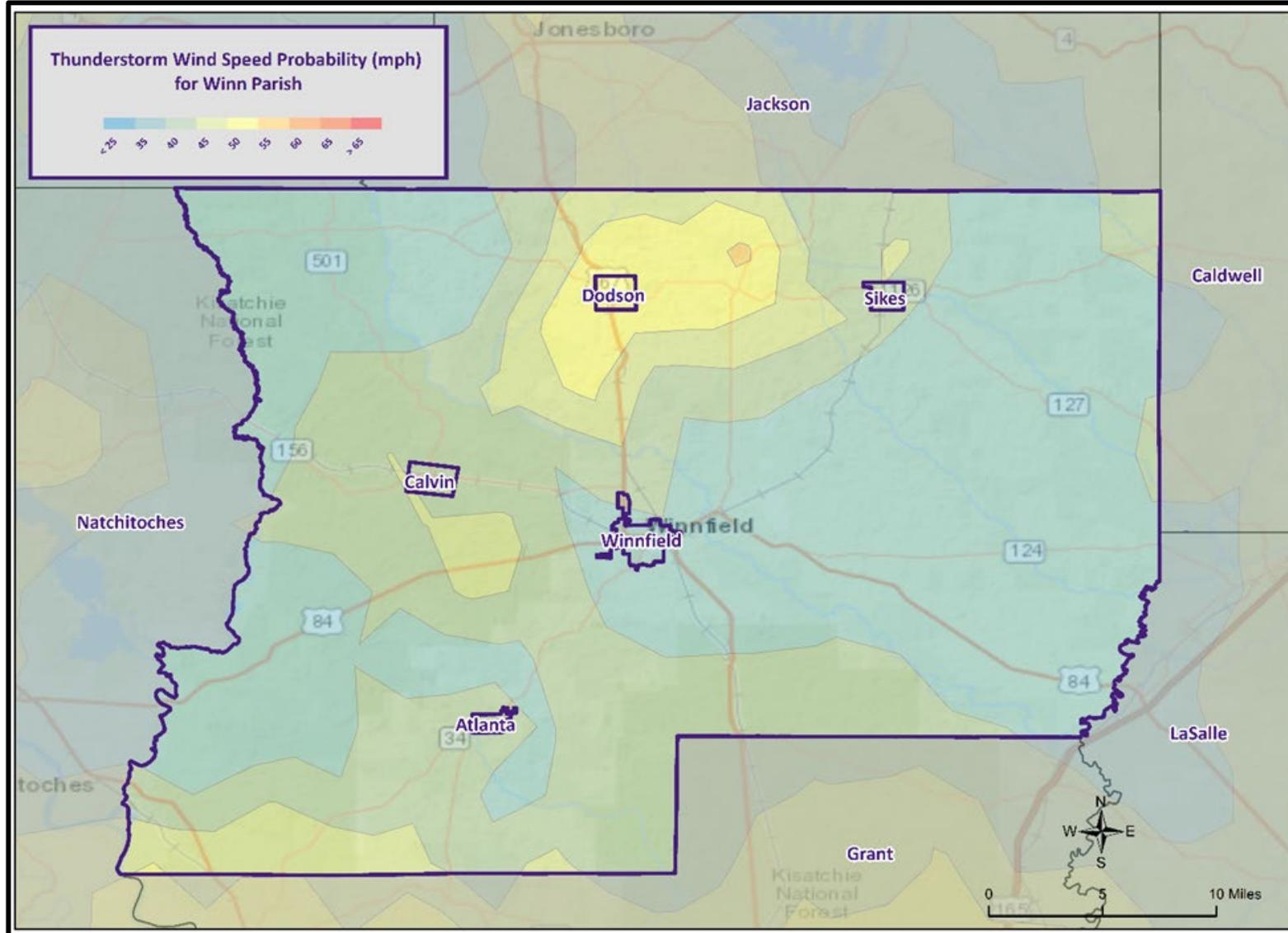
- A **thunderstorm**, also known as an **electrical storm**, a **lightning storm**, or a **thundershower**, is a type of storm characterized by the presence of lightning and its acoustic effect on the Earth's atmosphere known as thunder.
- They are usually accompanied by strong winds, heavy rain, and 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.



# Maximum Hail Size Probability



# Maximum Wind Speed Probability

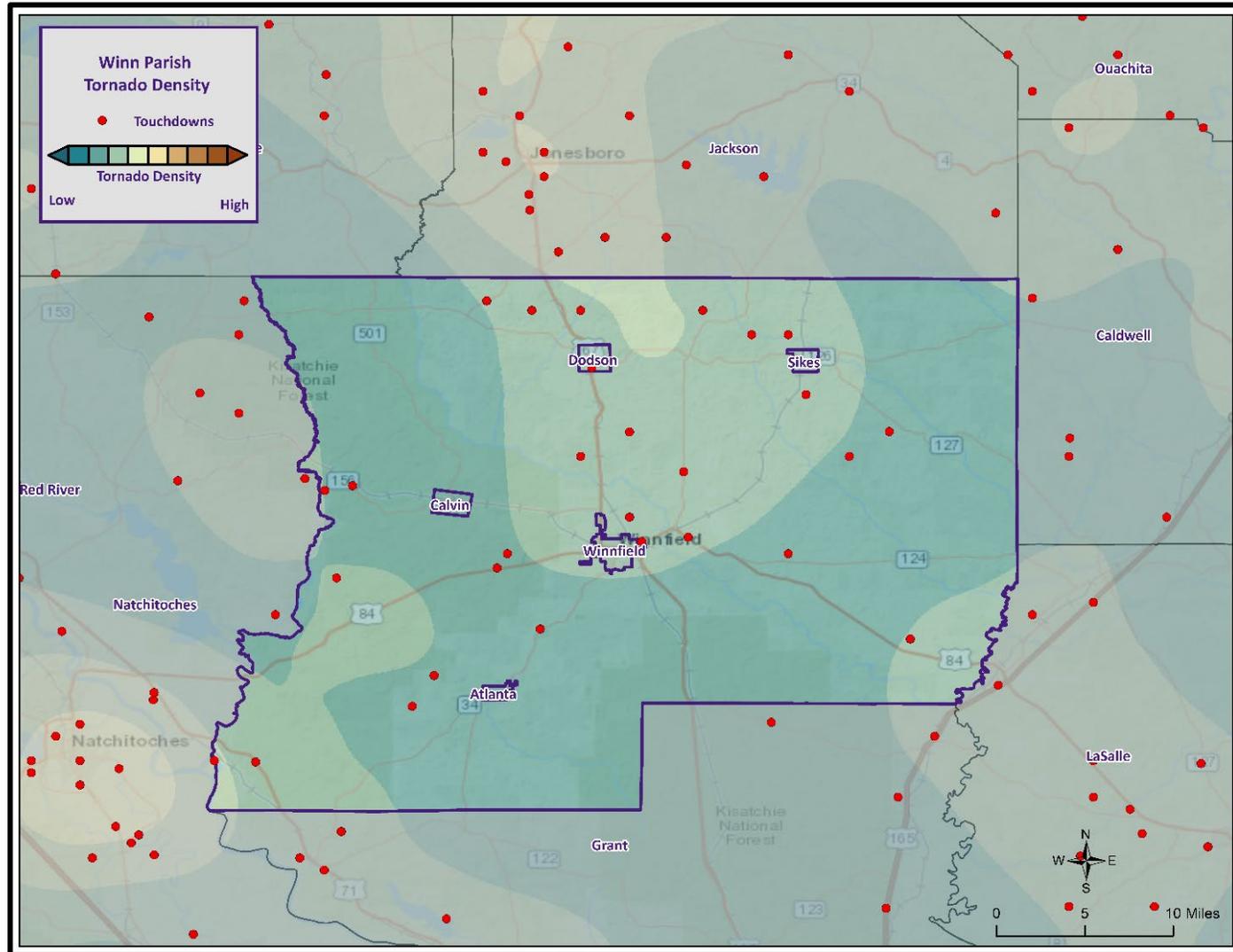


# Tornadoes

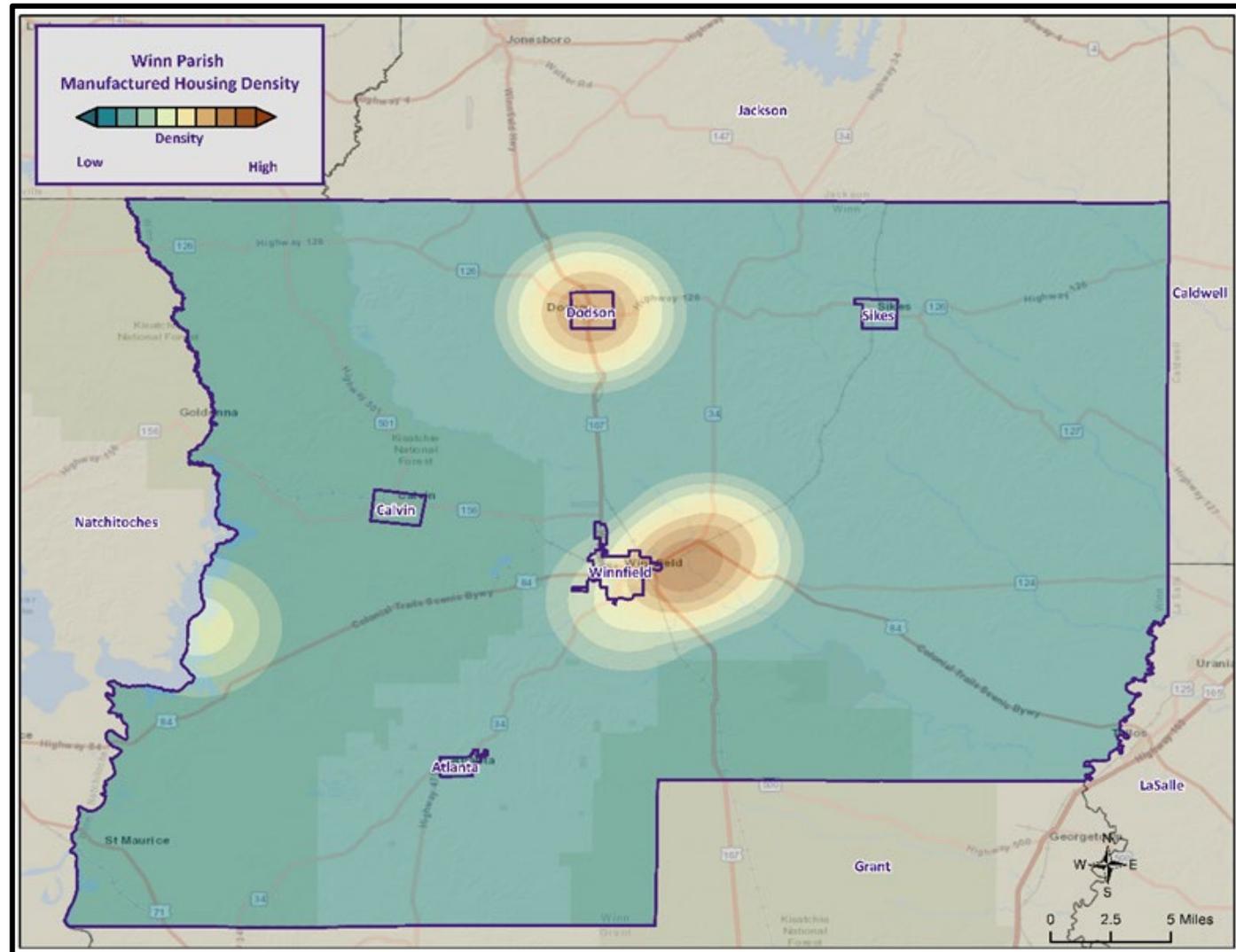
- Tornadoes (also called twisters and cyclones) are rapidly rotating funnels of wind extending between storm clouds and the ground.
- Tornadoes are the most severe storms for their size, and 70% of the world's reported tornadoes occur within the continental United States.

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

# Tornado Location



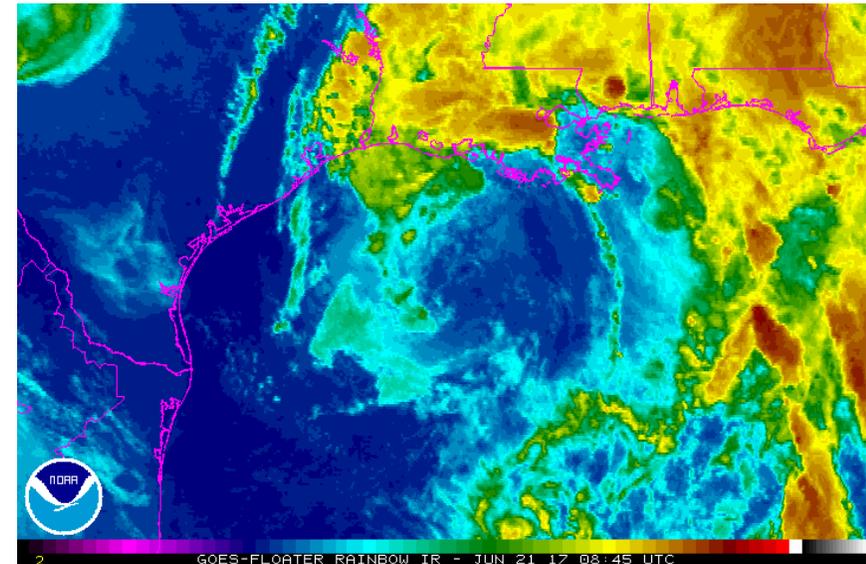
# Manufactured Homes Density

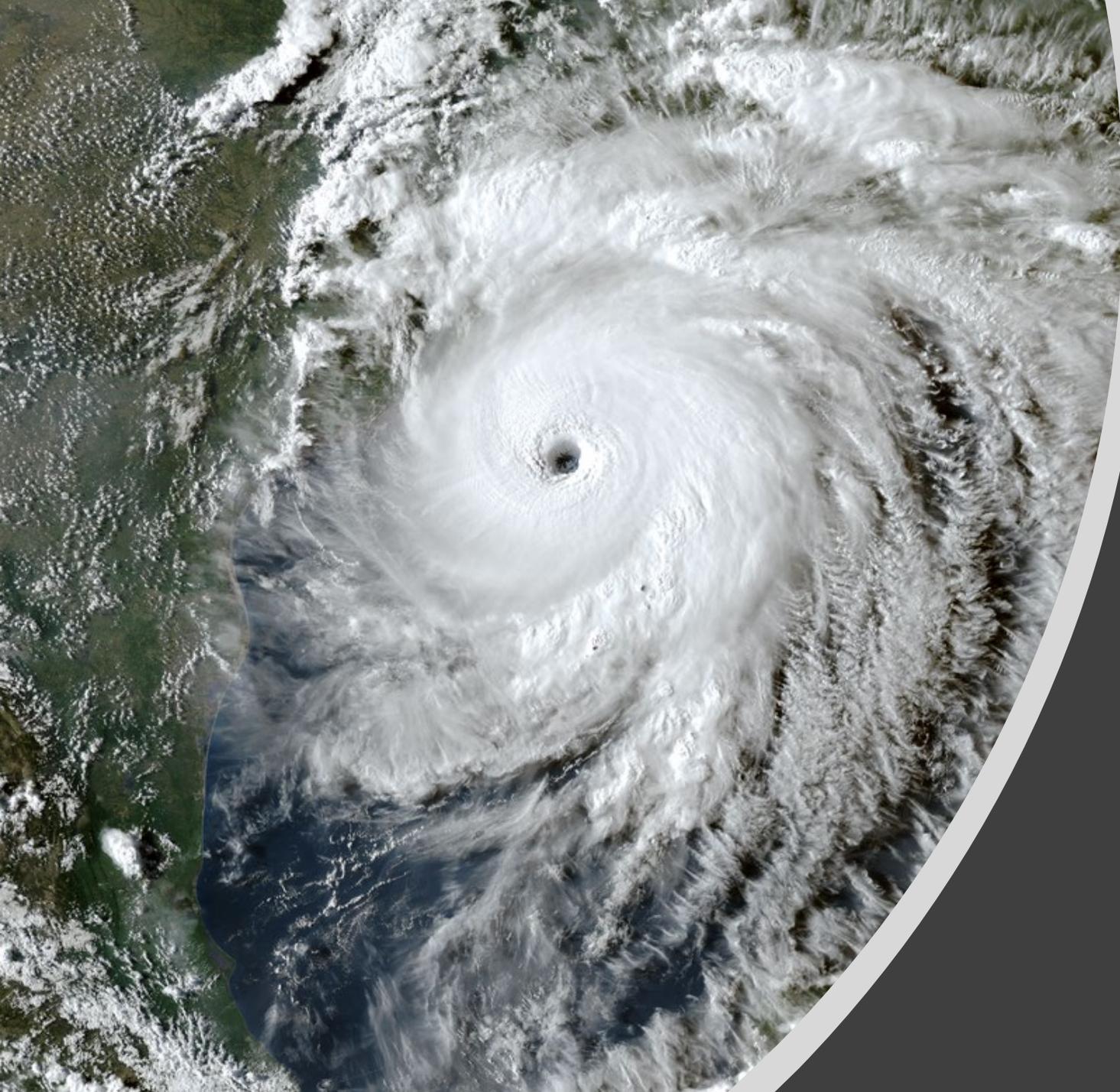


# Tropical Cyclones

- 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.



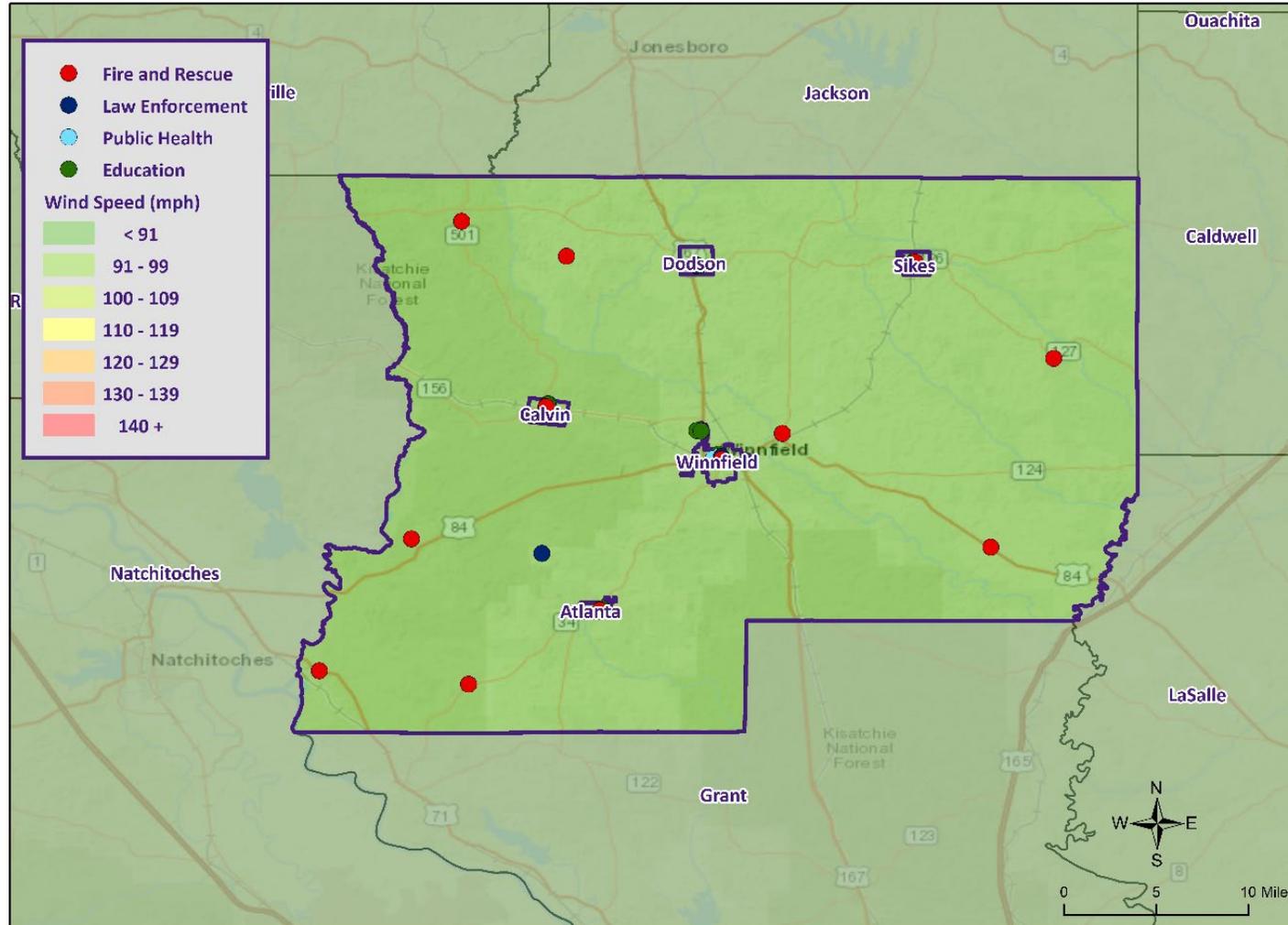


# Hurricane Laura



# Hurricane Delta

# Wind Speed Impacts on Critical Infrastructure





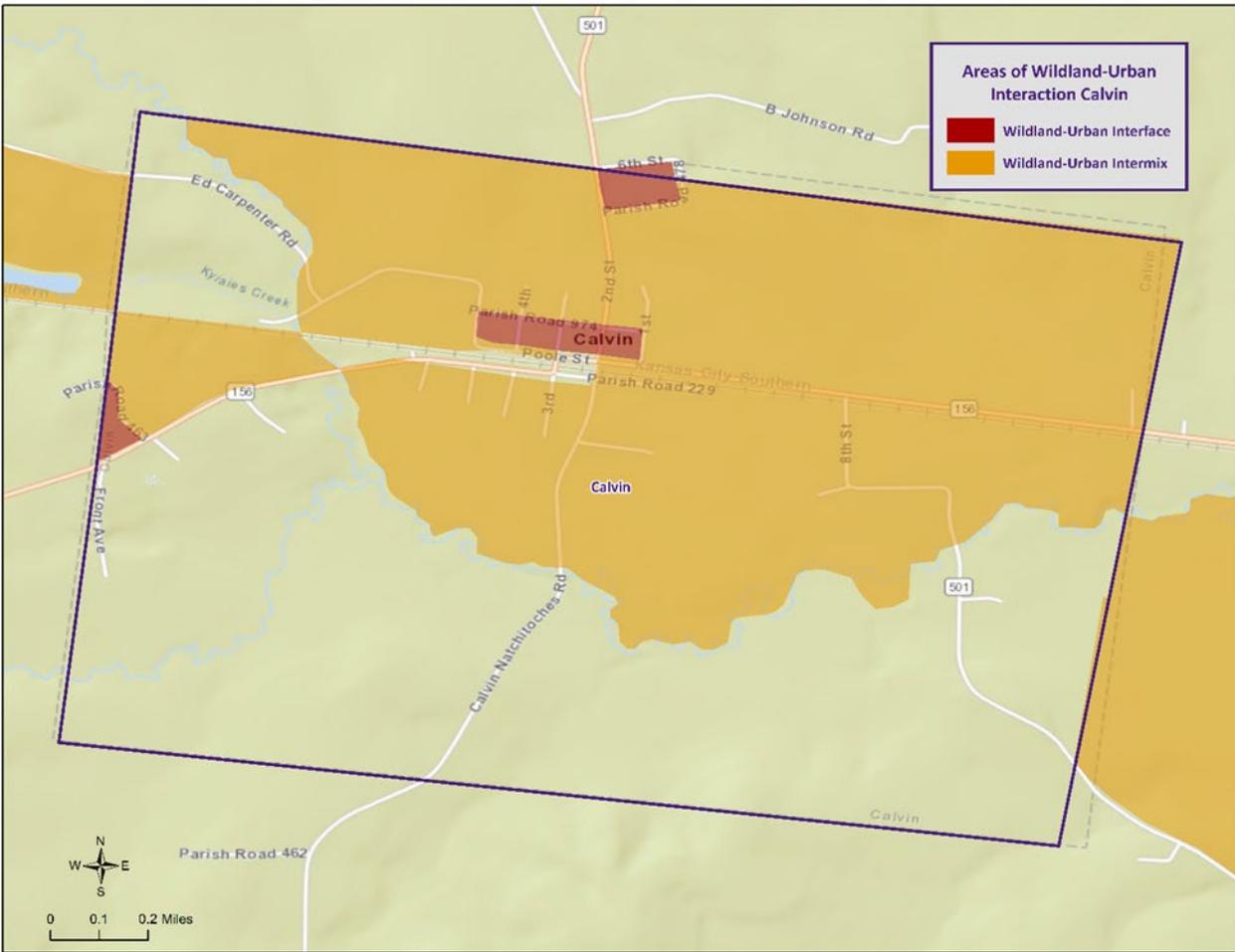
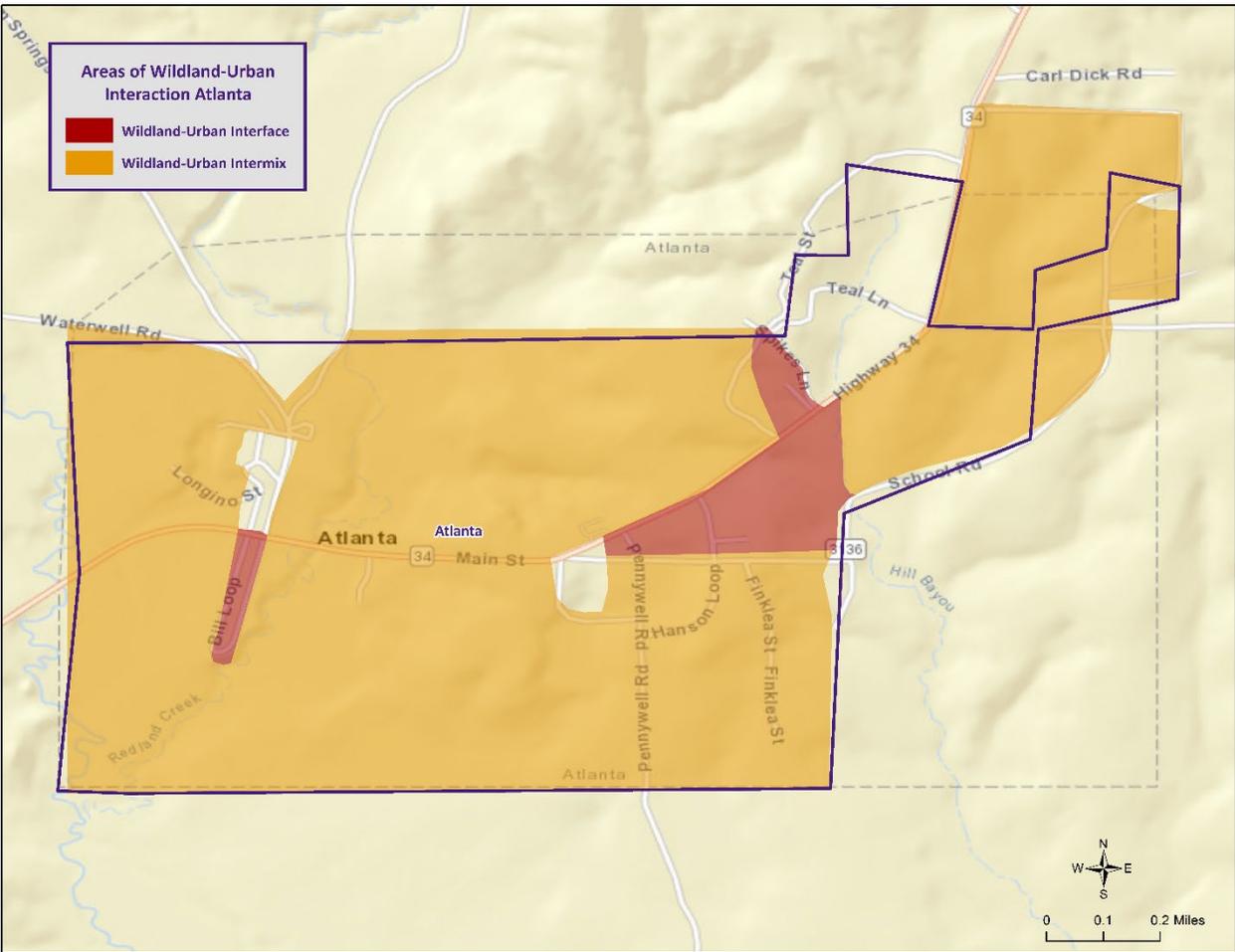
# Wildfires

- A wildfire is combustion in a natural setting, marked by flames or intense heat.
- Most frequently, wildfires are ignited by lightning or unintentionally by humans. Fires set purposefully (but lawfully) are referred to as controlled fires or burns
- While loss of timber is a problem, the real hazard is when wildfires threaten developed areas. As more development moves into and next to forested areas, the hazards to people and property increases.



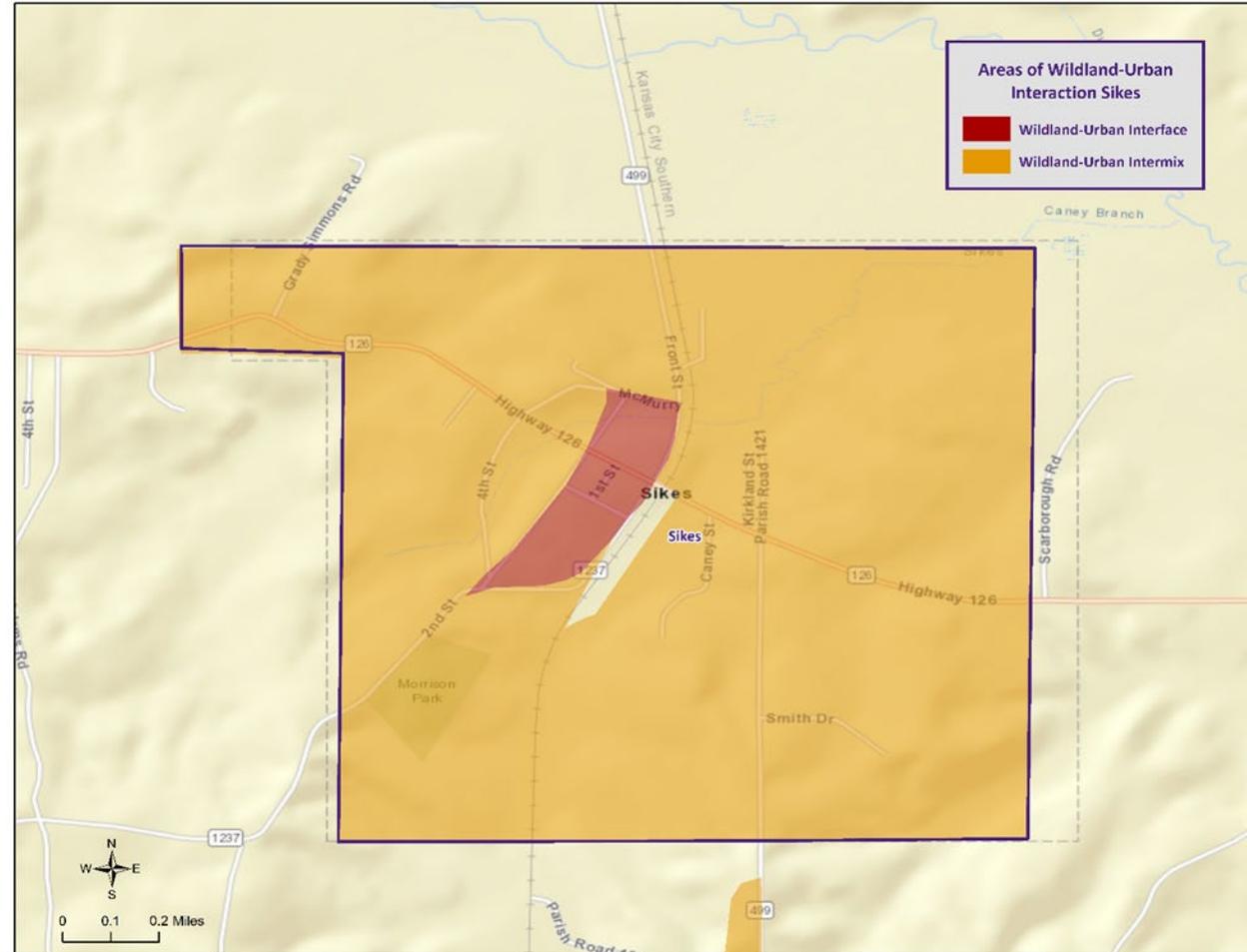
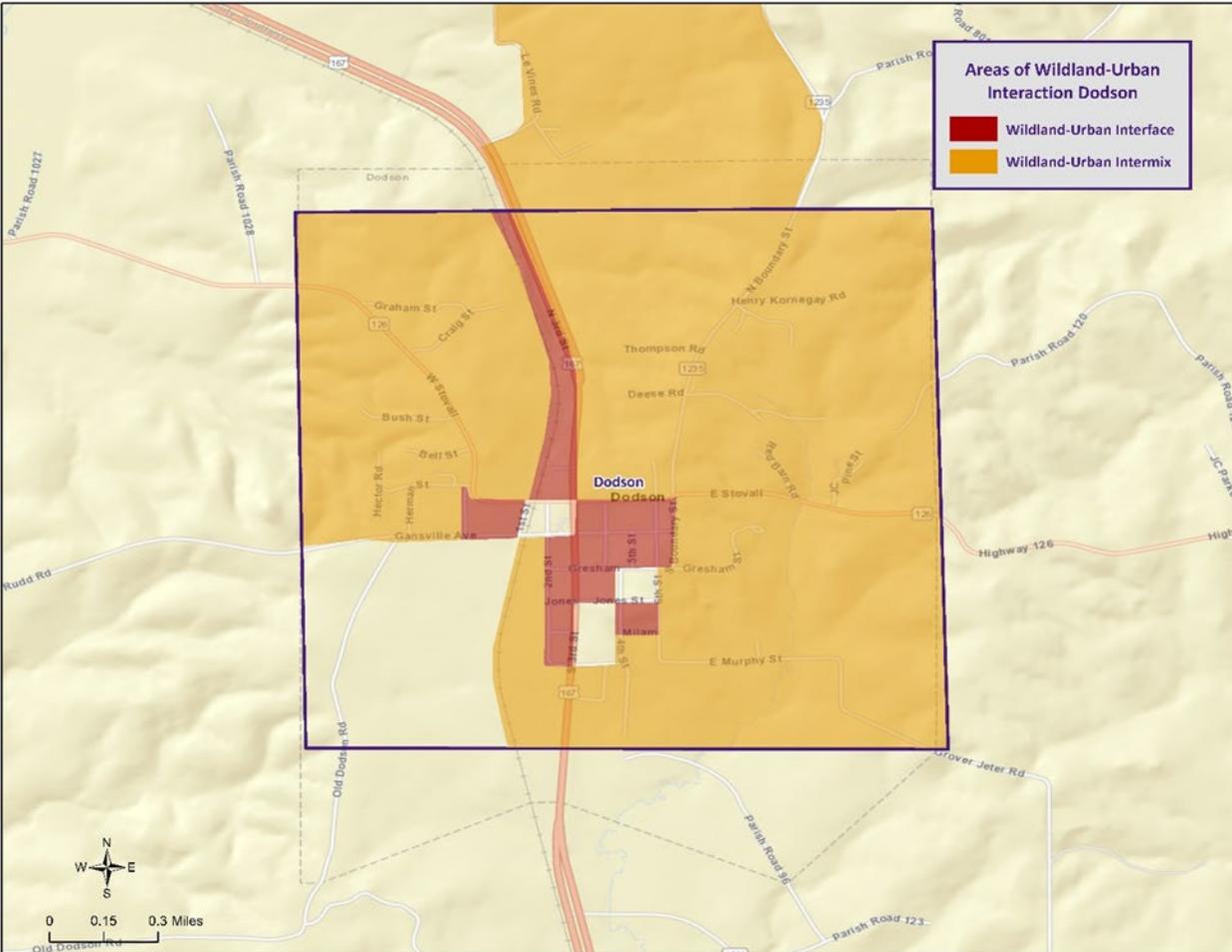
# WUI: Atlanta

# WUI: Calvin

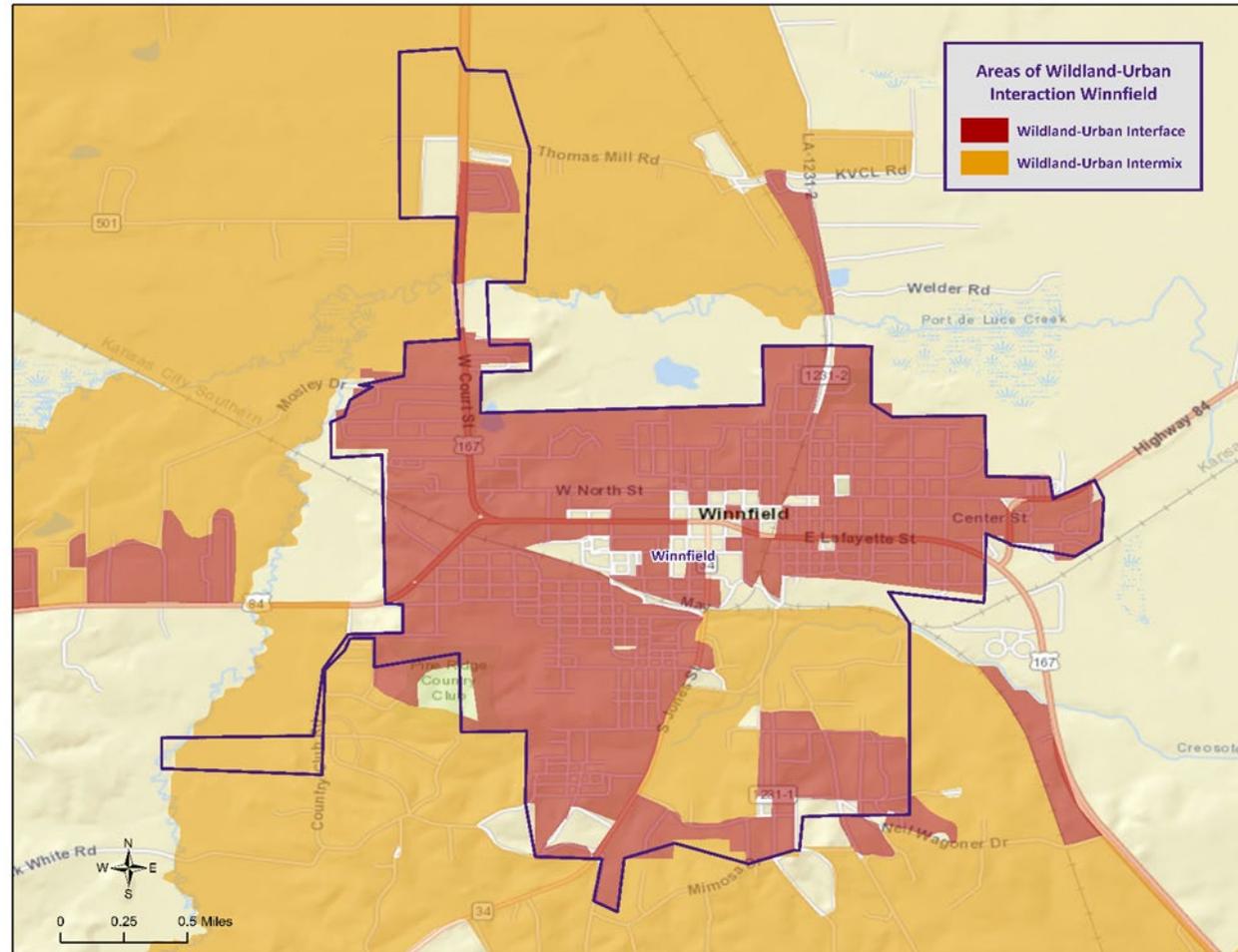


# WUI: Dodson

# WUI: Sikes

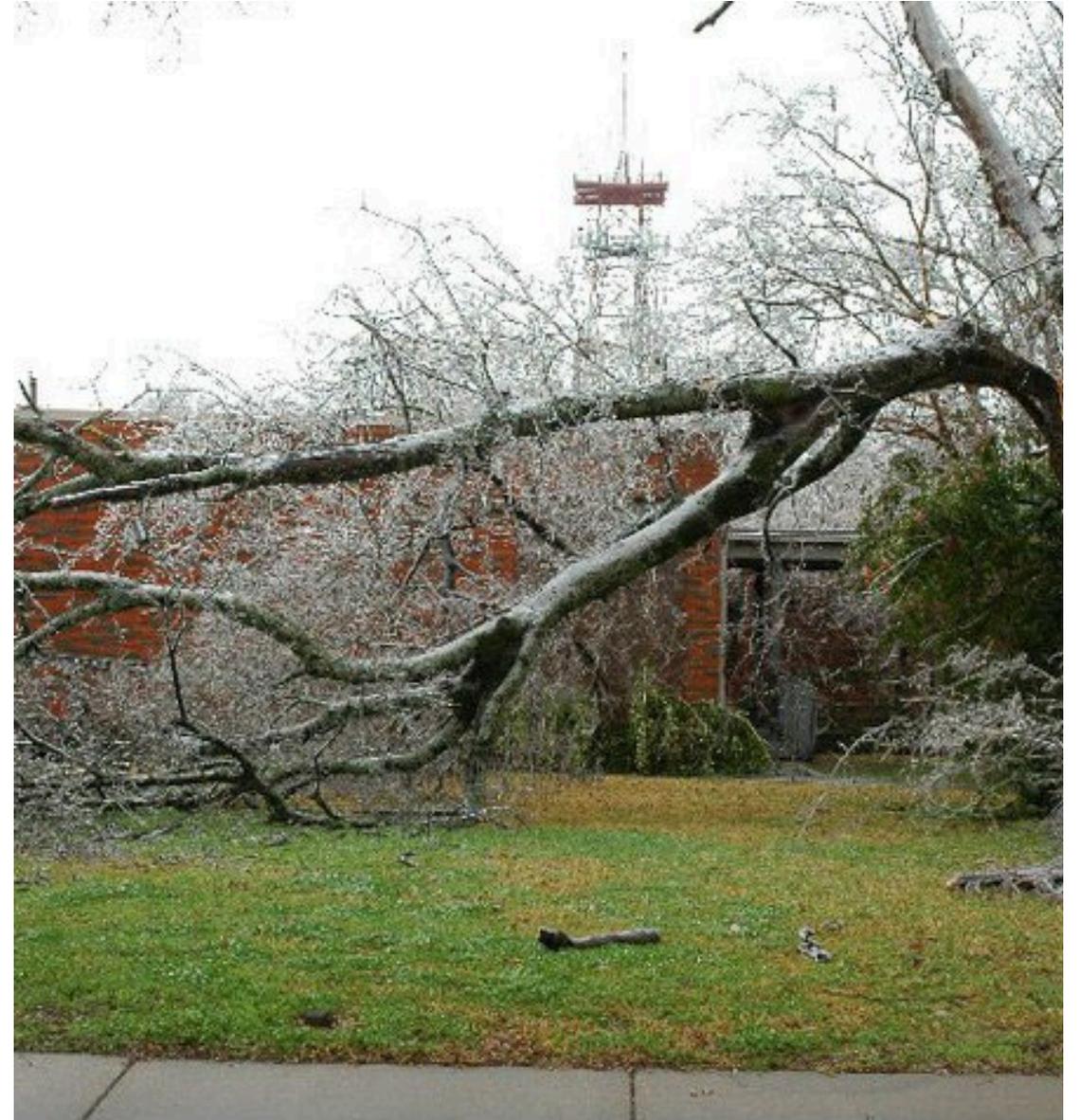


# WUI: Winnfield



# 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.



# Parish Mitigation Goals

- Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages to assets and risk to population from natural hazards
- Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness and mitigation
- Promote economic stability through the reduction of natural hazard impacts in the parish and municipalities
- Facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities through integration of mitigation practices that reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards



## Parish Hazard Mitigation Project Update

Winn OHSEP/  
Winn Government Discussion

# Public Outreach Activity #1

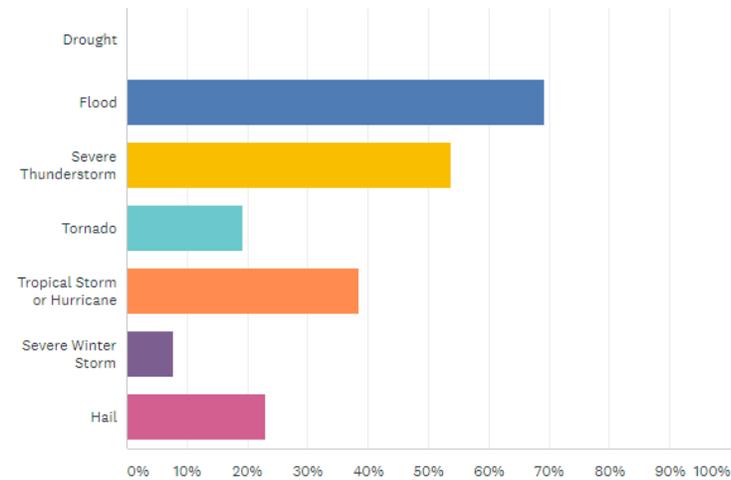
Hazard Mitigation Public Opinion Survey

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/WinnHM2022>



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!



WINN PARISH PUBLIC MEETING	
<b>PUBLIC ACTIVITY: INCIDENT/ ISSUE QUESTIONNAIRE</b>	<b>4. INTENSITY</b>
<b>1. HAZARD TYPE(S):</b>	A. DEPTH (FLOODING) OR SIZE (HAIL ETC.):
A. DROUGHT B. FLOODING C. SINKHOLES D. THUNDERSTORMS E. TORNADOES F. TROPICAL CYCLONES G. WILDFIRES	B. WIND STRENGTH:
<b>F. OTHER:</b>	<b>5. RE-OCCURRING OR ONE-TIME</b>
	A. IF RE-OCCURRING, HOW OFTEN?
<b>2. DESCRIBE INCIDENT OR ISSUE:</b>	<b>6. WHAT TYPE OF INTERRUPTIONS DOES/DID THE INCIDENT OR ISSUE CAUSE? (BUSINESS CLOSURE, DAMAGE, EVACUATION, ETC.)</b>
<b>3. LOCATION:</b>	<b>7. HOW LONG WAS THE INTERRUPTION (HOURS, DAYS, WEEKS, ETC.)?</b>
A. CITY:	
B. ADDRESS OR AREA:	<b>8. HOW COULD THIS PROBLEM OR IMPACT BE PREVENTED, FIXED OR ALLEVIATED?</b>
C. LOCALIZED OR DISPERSED:	



# Contact Us

**Brant Mitchell, SDMI Director, CEM**

[bmitch9@lsu.edu](mailto:bmitch9@lsu.edu)

(225) 578-5939

**Chris Rippetoe, HM Project Manager, CFM**

[crippe2@lsu.edu](mailto:crippe2@lsu.edu)

(225) 578-6667

**Jason Martin, Emergency Management Analyst**

[jmar293@lsu.edu](mailto:jmar293@lsu.edu)

