



East Feliciana Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Public Meeting



August 17, 2023
Clinton, LA

Introductions

- **East Feliciana 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



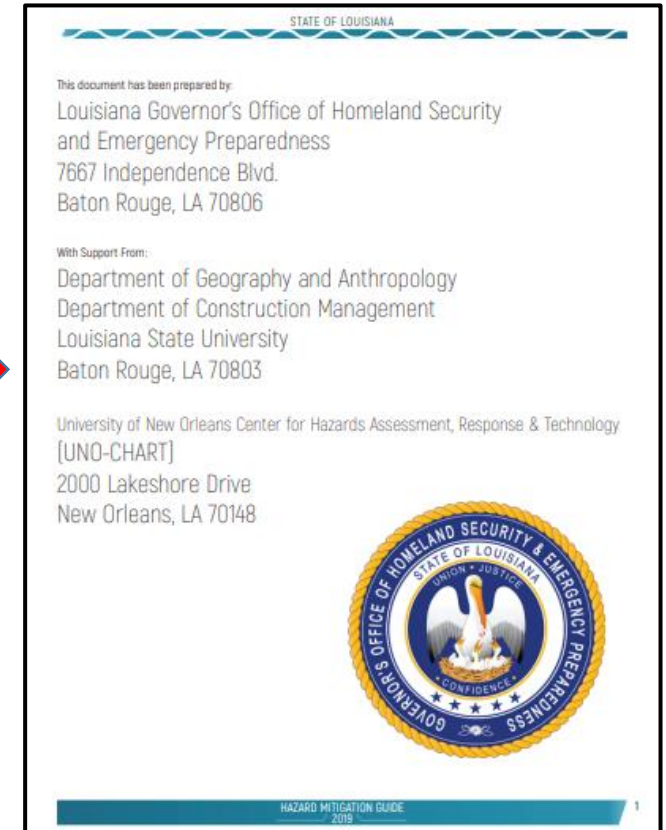
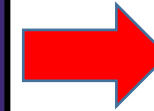
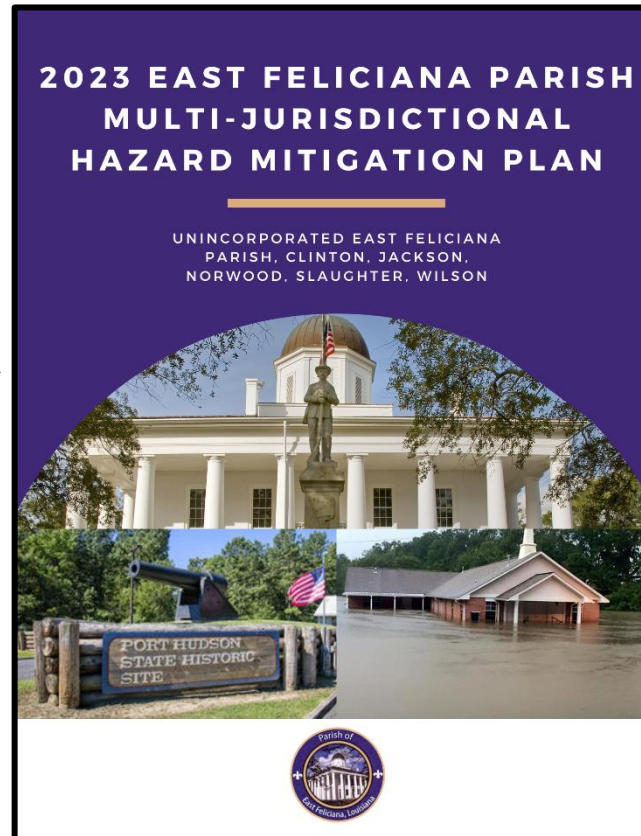
**Risk Assessment
Maps**



**Public Outreach
Activities**



Why We're Here



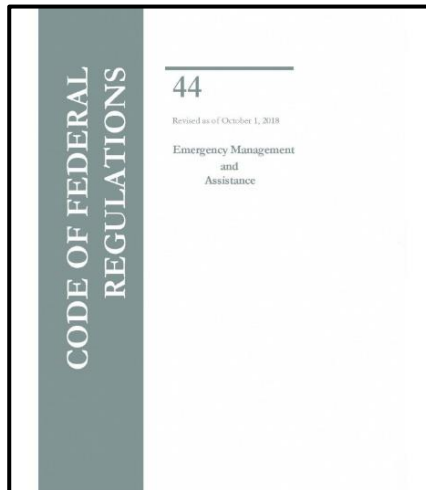
Hazard Mitigation Is...

- 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 East Feliciana 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

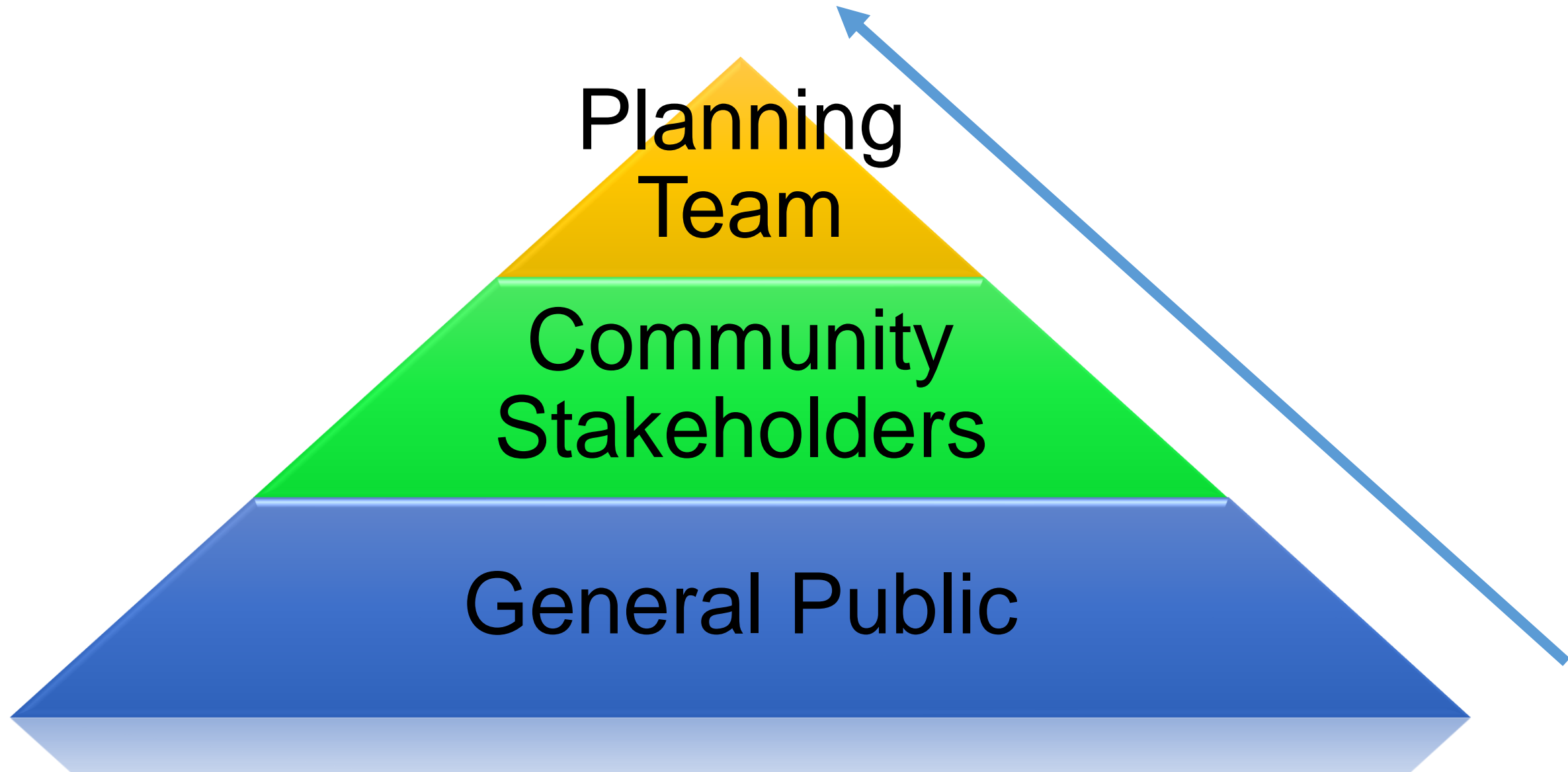


Public Meeting

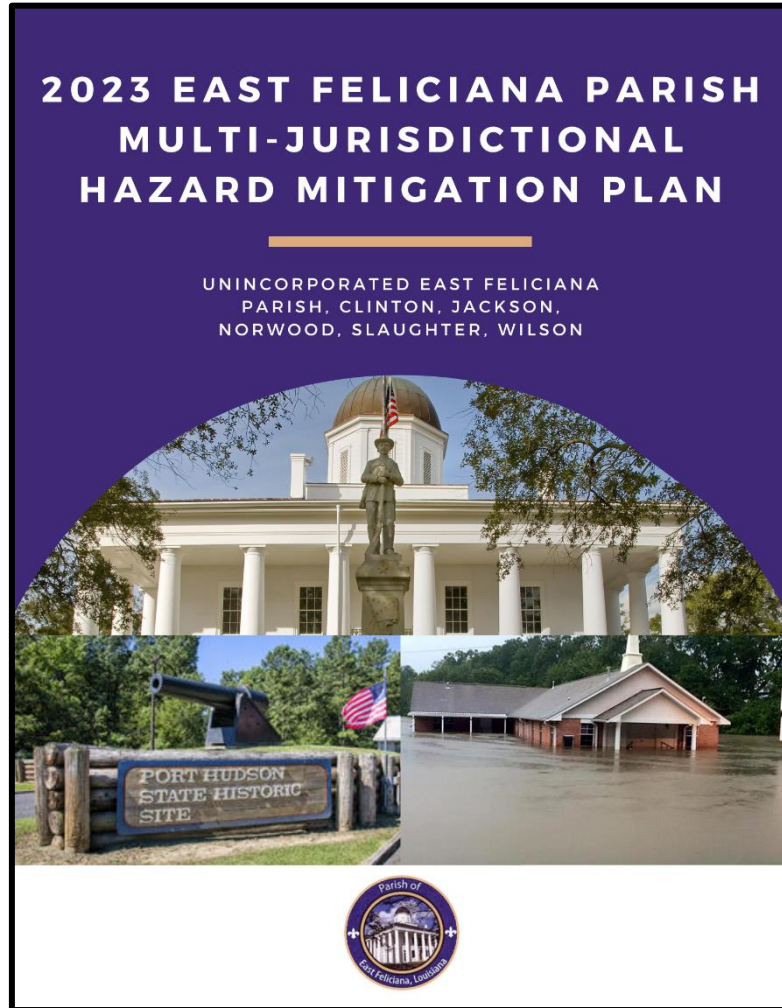
*Constant communication
with Parish and
Committee members!*



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



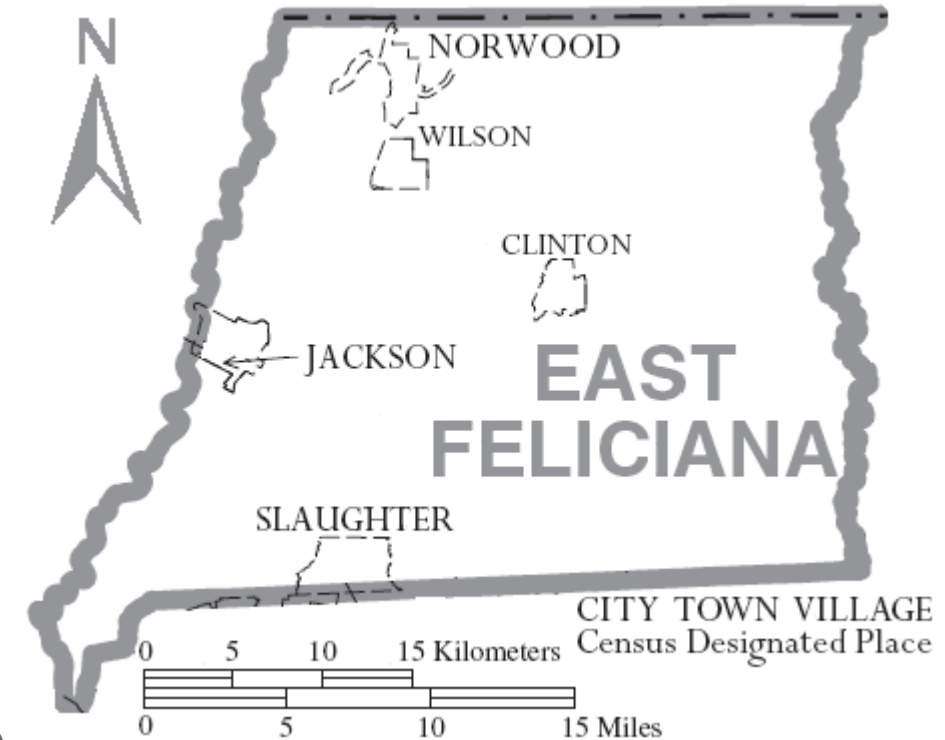
Plan Layout

- **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*



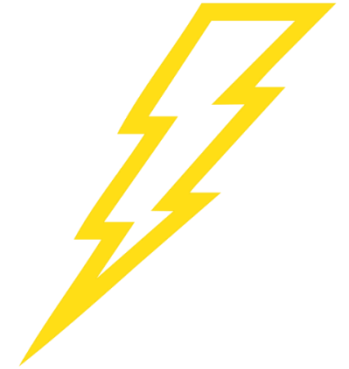
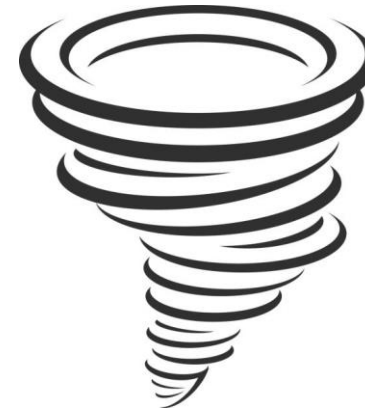
Hazard Identification And Risk Assessment

- Based on Currently Profiled 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
- Thunderstorms
- Tornadoes
- Tropical Cyclones
- Wildfires
- Winter Weather

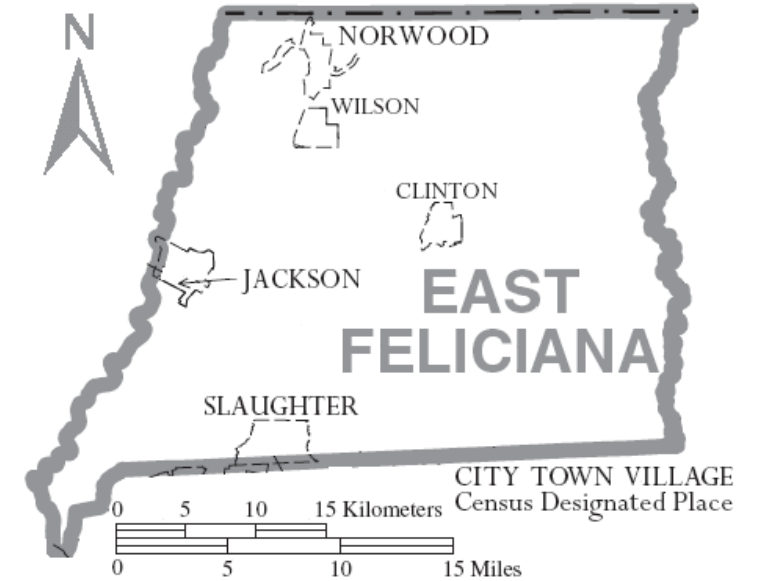


Risk Matrix for East Feliciana Parish

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
Thunderstorms - Hail	3	2	3	3	1	2.45
Thunderstorms - Lightning	1	2	2	3	1	1.75
Thunderstorms - Wind	4	2	3	3	1	2.7
Tornadoes	2	3	2	4	3	2.7
Tropical Cyclones	3	4	4	1	4	3.3
Wildfires	1	3	4	1	2	2.25
Winter Storms	2	4	4	1	2	2.75

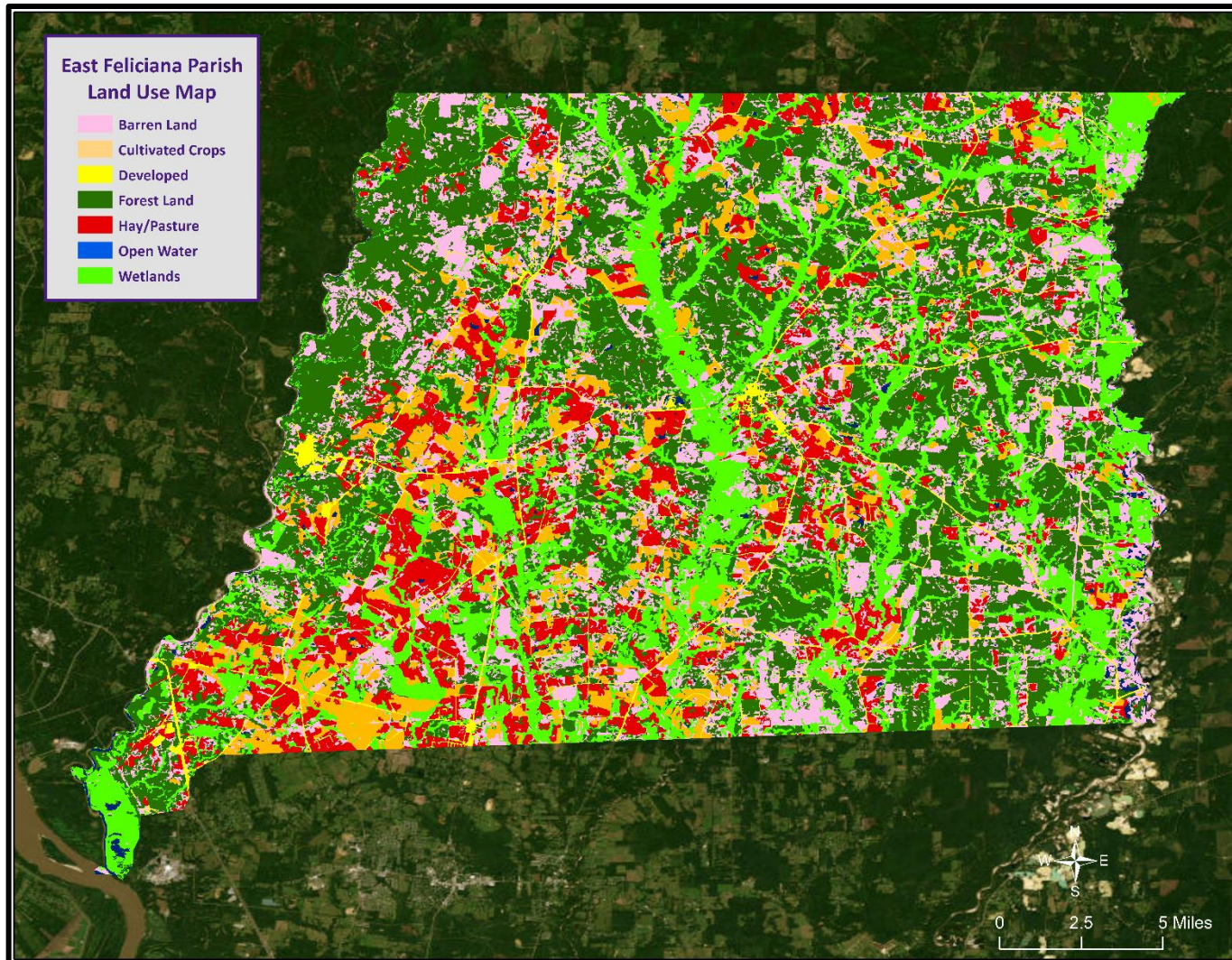
Risk Factor	PRI Range
High Risk	2.5 to 4.0
Moderate Risk	2.0 to 2.4
Low Risk	0 to 1.9





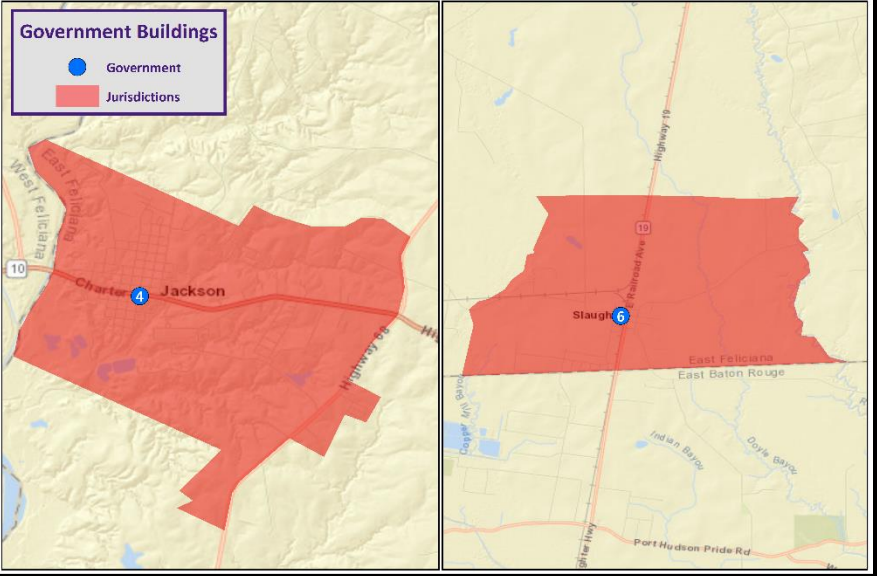
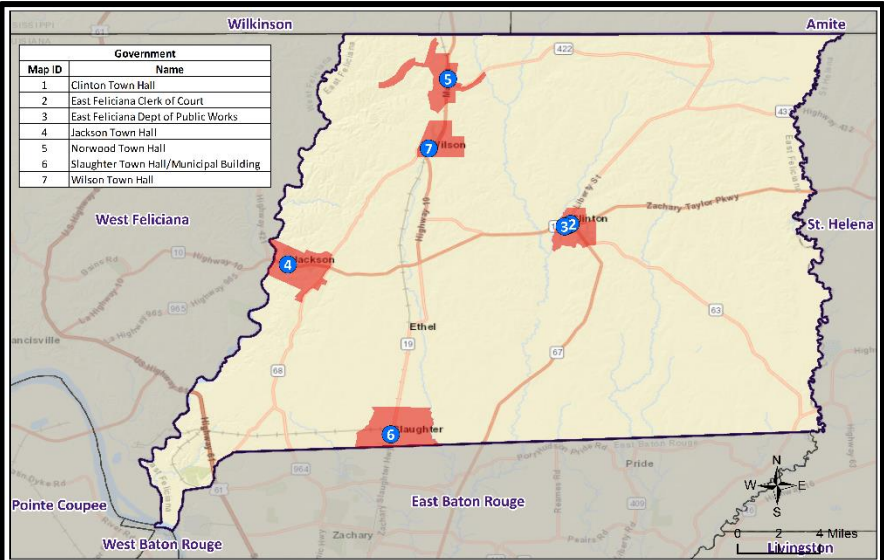
Risk Assessment Maps

East Feliciana Parish Land Use

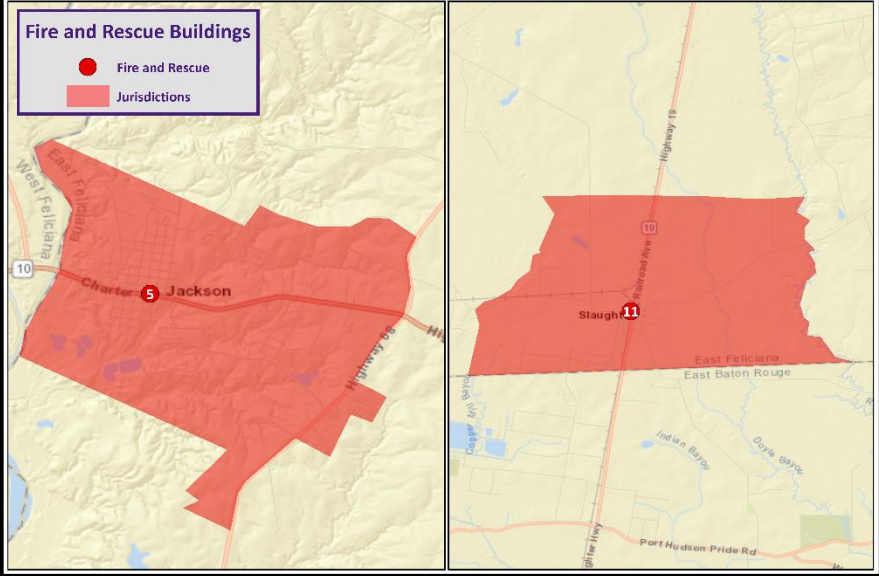
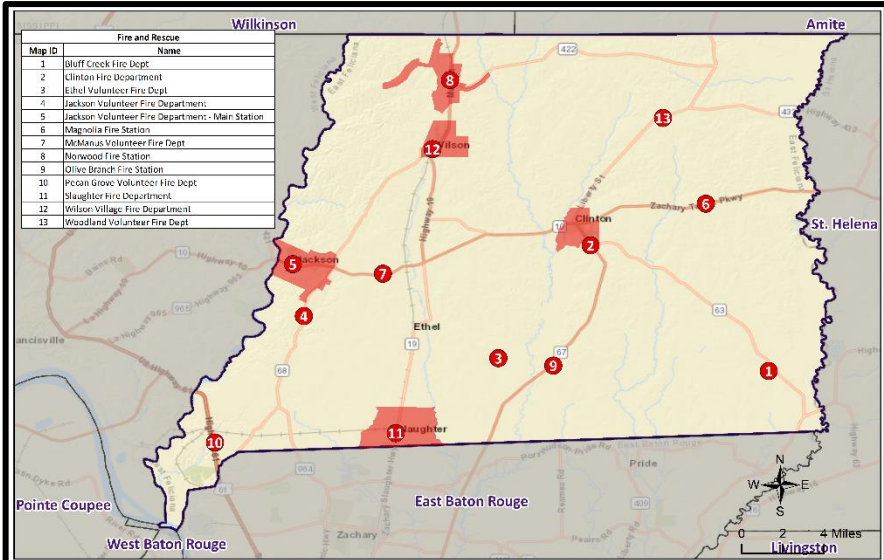


Land Use	Acres	Percentage
Agricultural Land, Cropland, and Pasture	116,755	40%
Wetlands	60,312	21%
Forest Land (Not including forested wetlands)	102,560	35%
Urban/Development	9,607	3%
Water	2,277	1%

East Feliciana Parish Critical Facilities

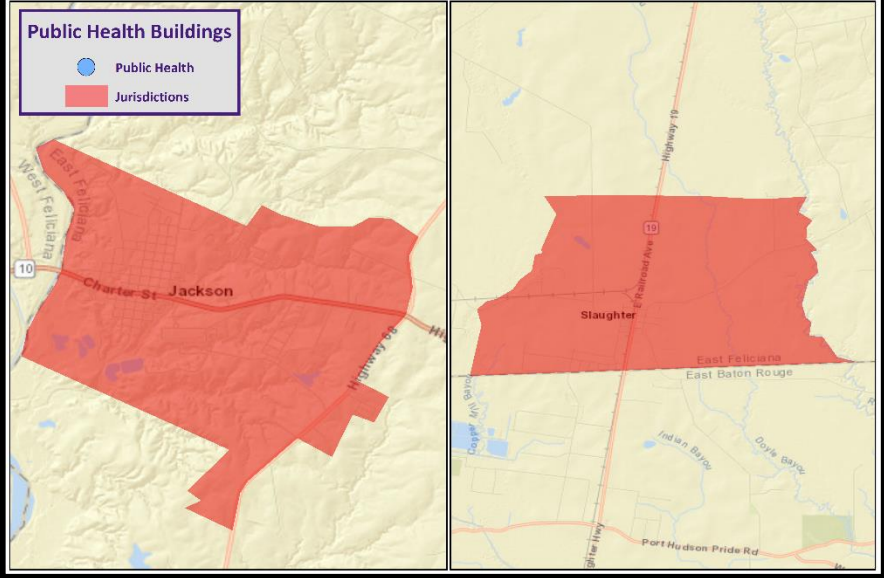
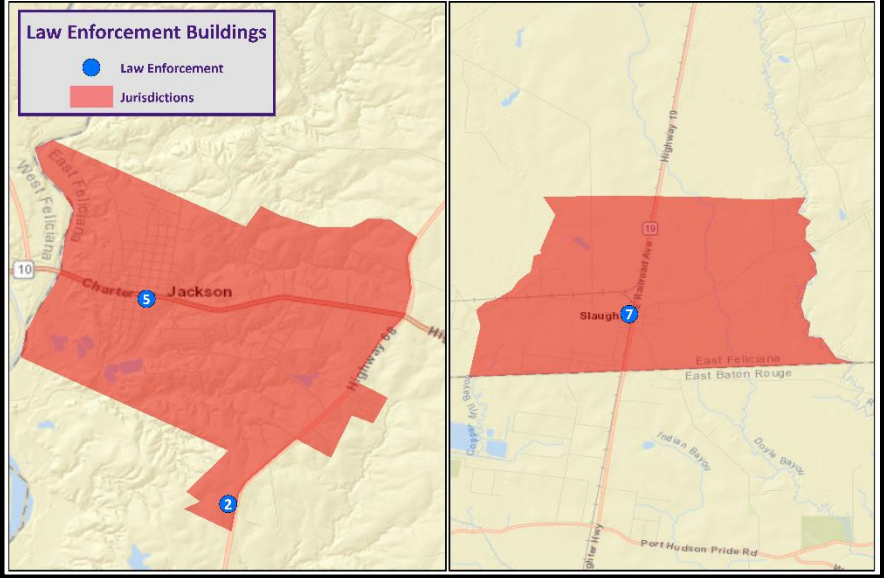
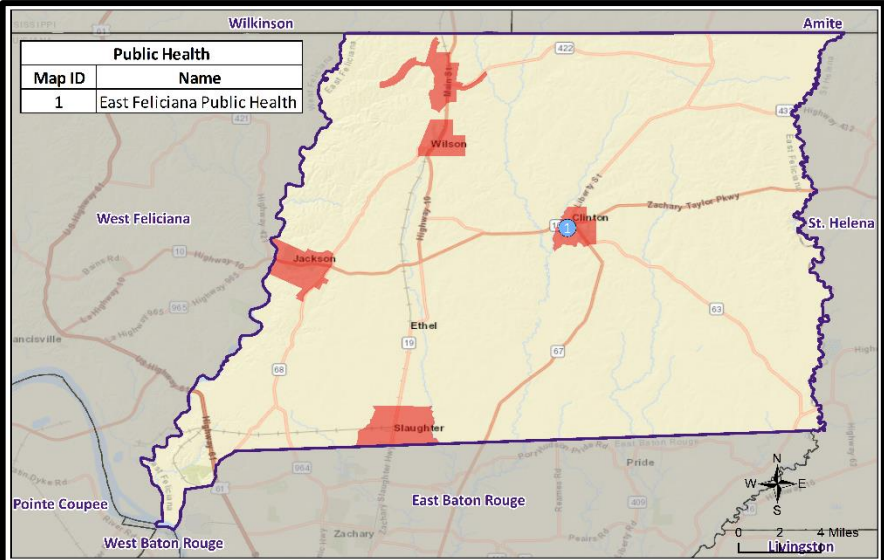
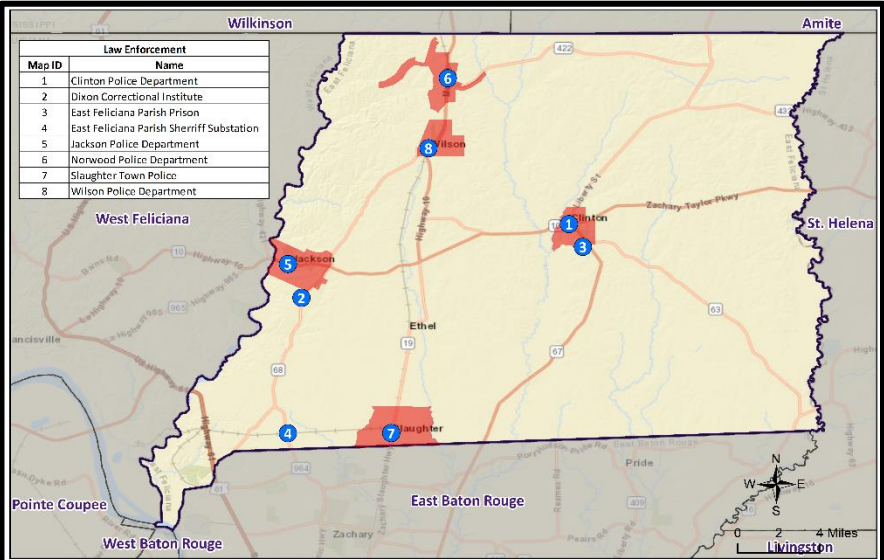


Civil Government



Fire & SAR

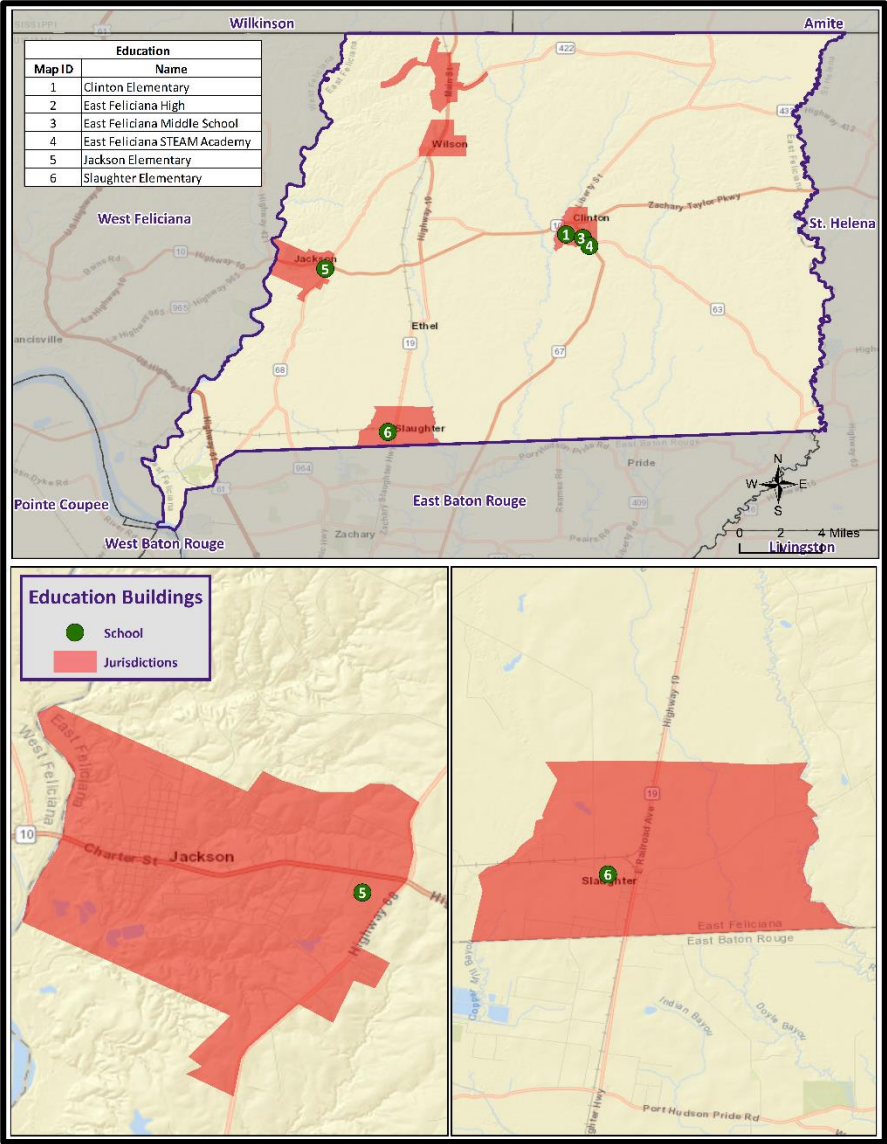
East Feliciana Parish Critical Facilities



Law Enforcement

Public Health

East Feliciana Parish Critical Facilities



Public Education

Drought

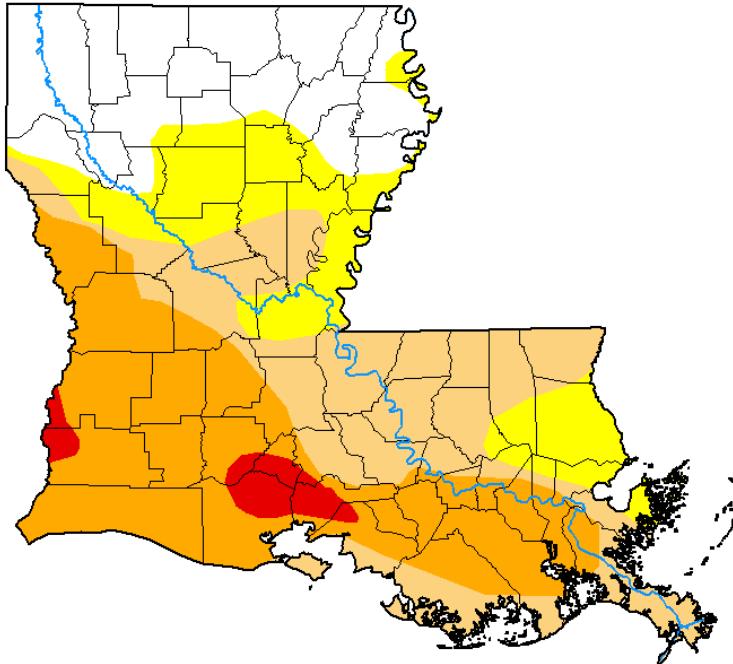


- A drought is a deficiency in water availability over an extended period of time, caused by precipitation totals and soil water storages that do not satisfy the environmental demand for water either by evaporation or transpiration through plant leaves.
- There are four classes of drought:
 - ✓ Meteorological 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 8, 2023
(Released Thursday, Aug. 10, 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:

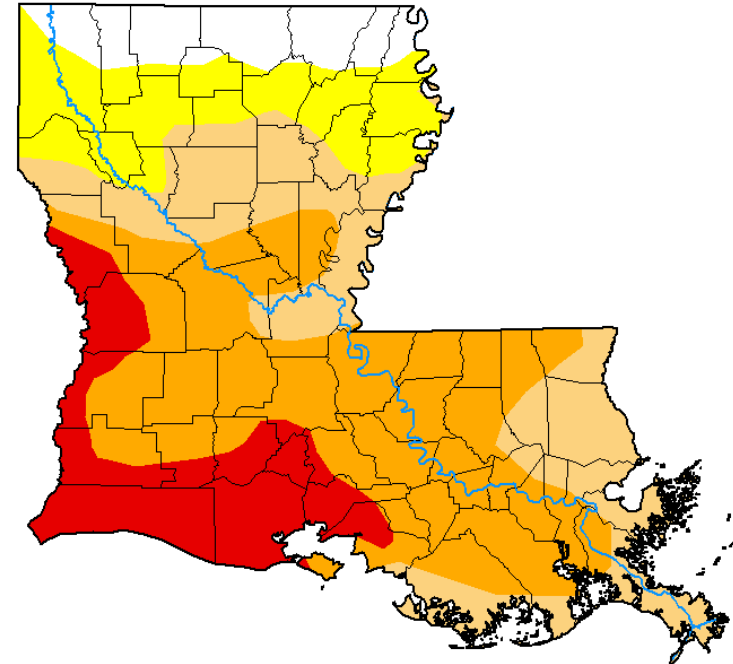
Brad Pugh
CPC/NOAA



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

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

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.”



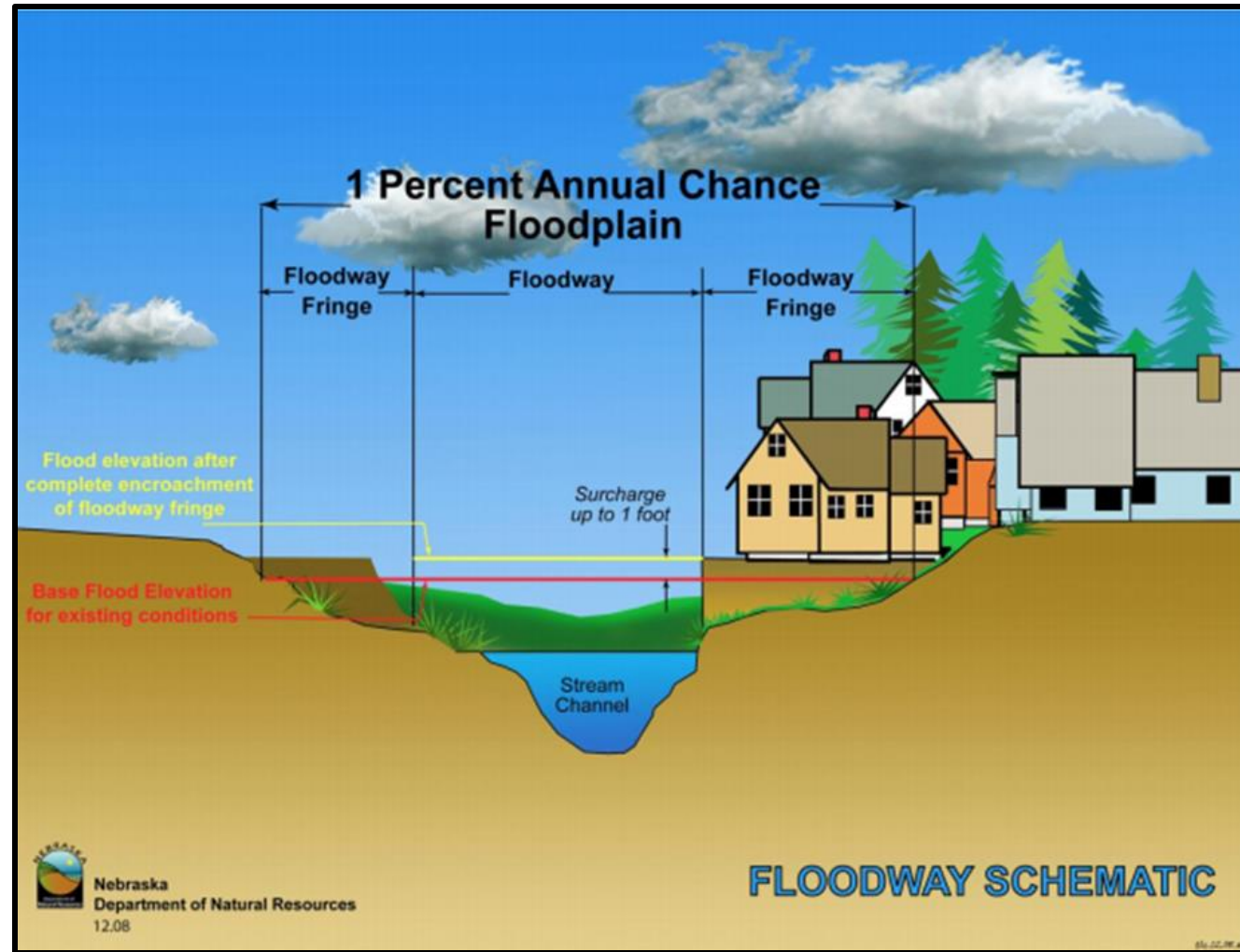


Flooding

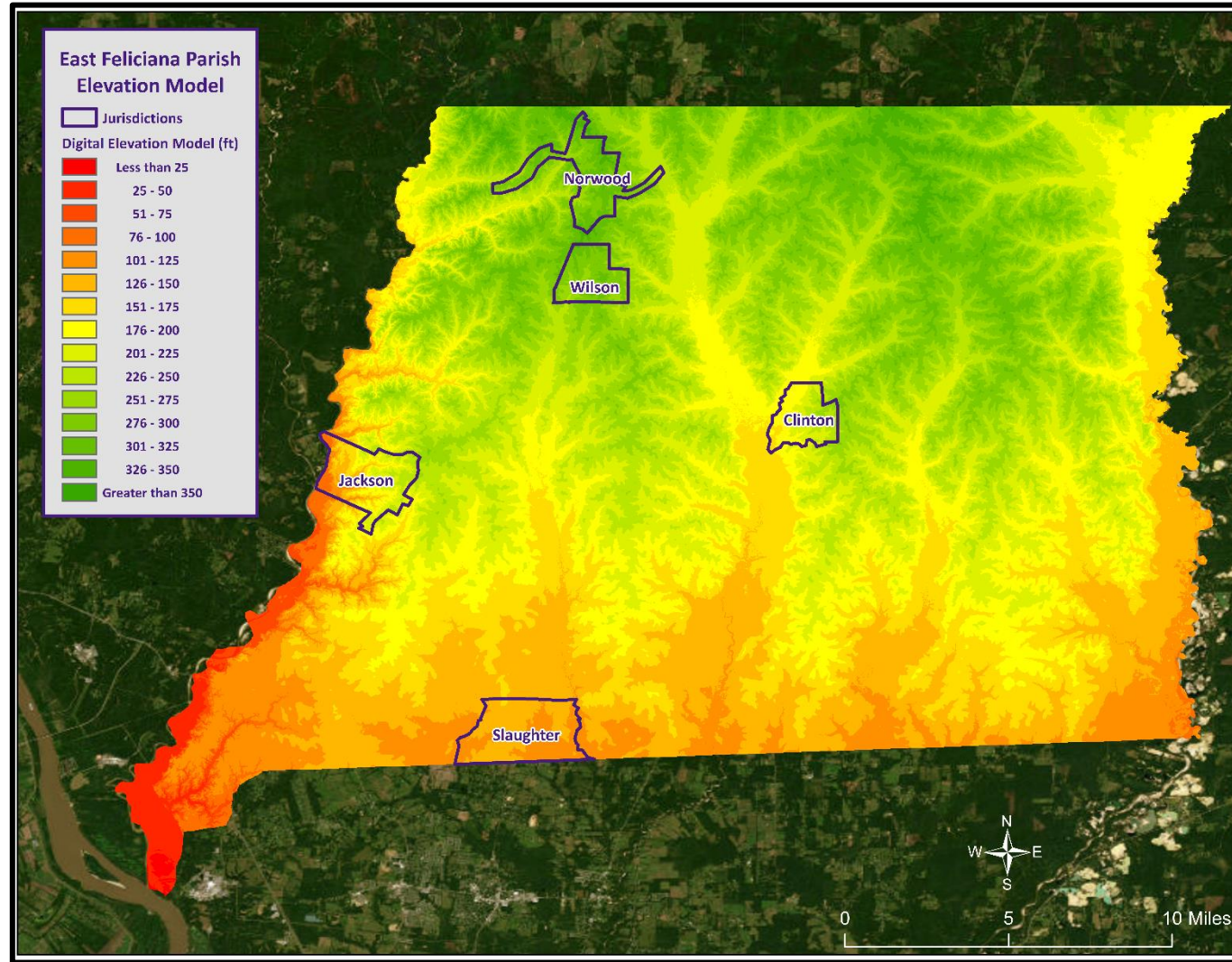
In Louisiana, six specific types of flooding are of main concern:

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

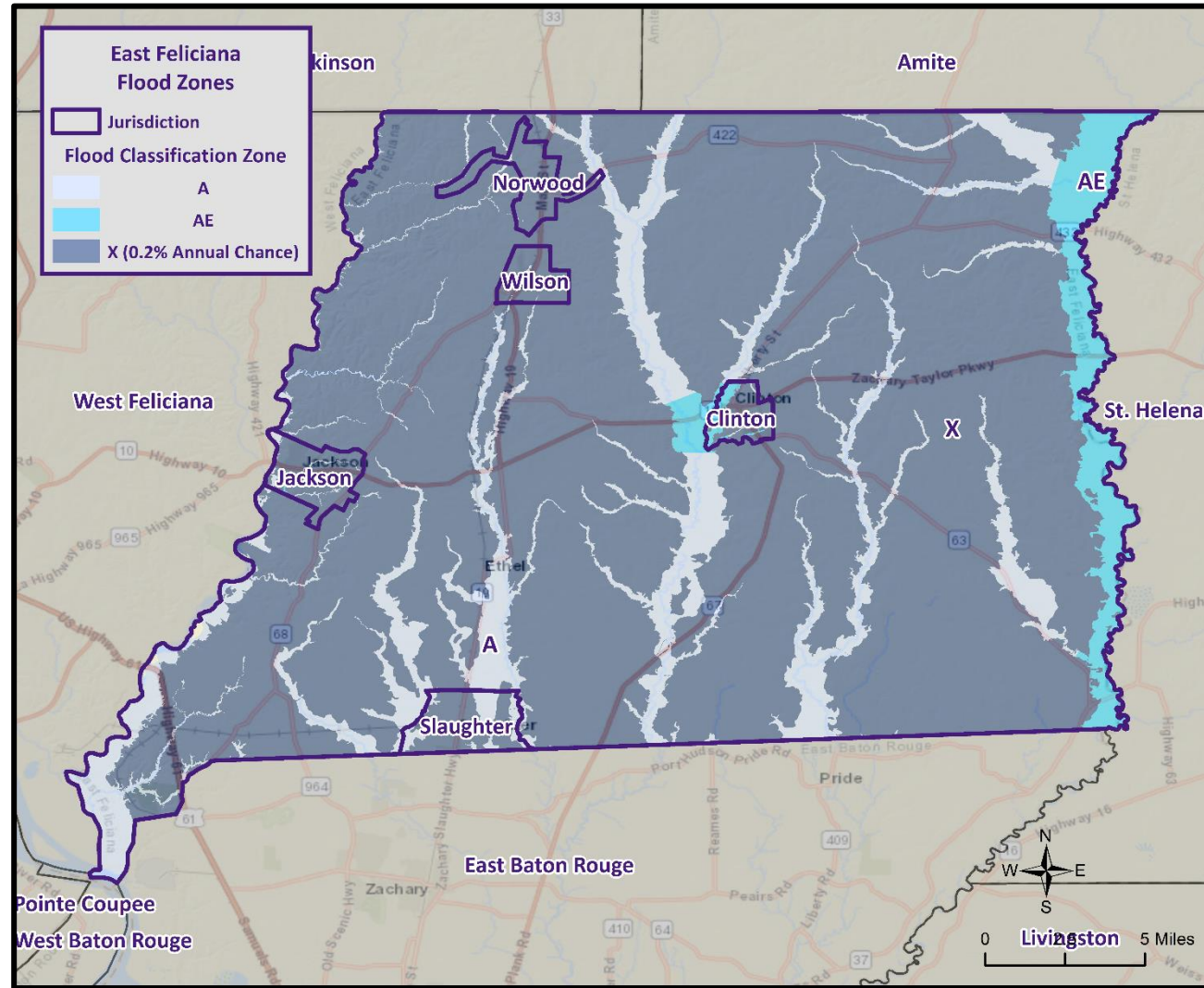
Floodway Diagram



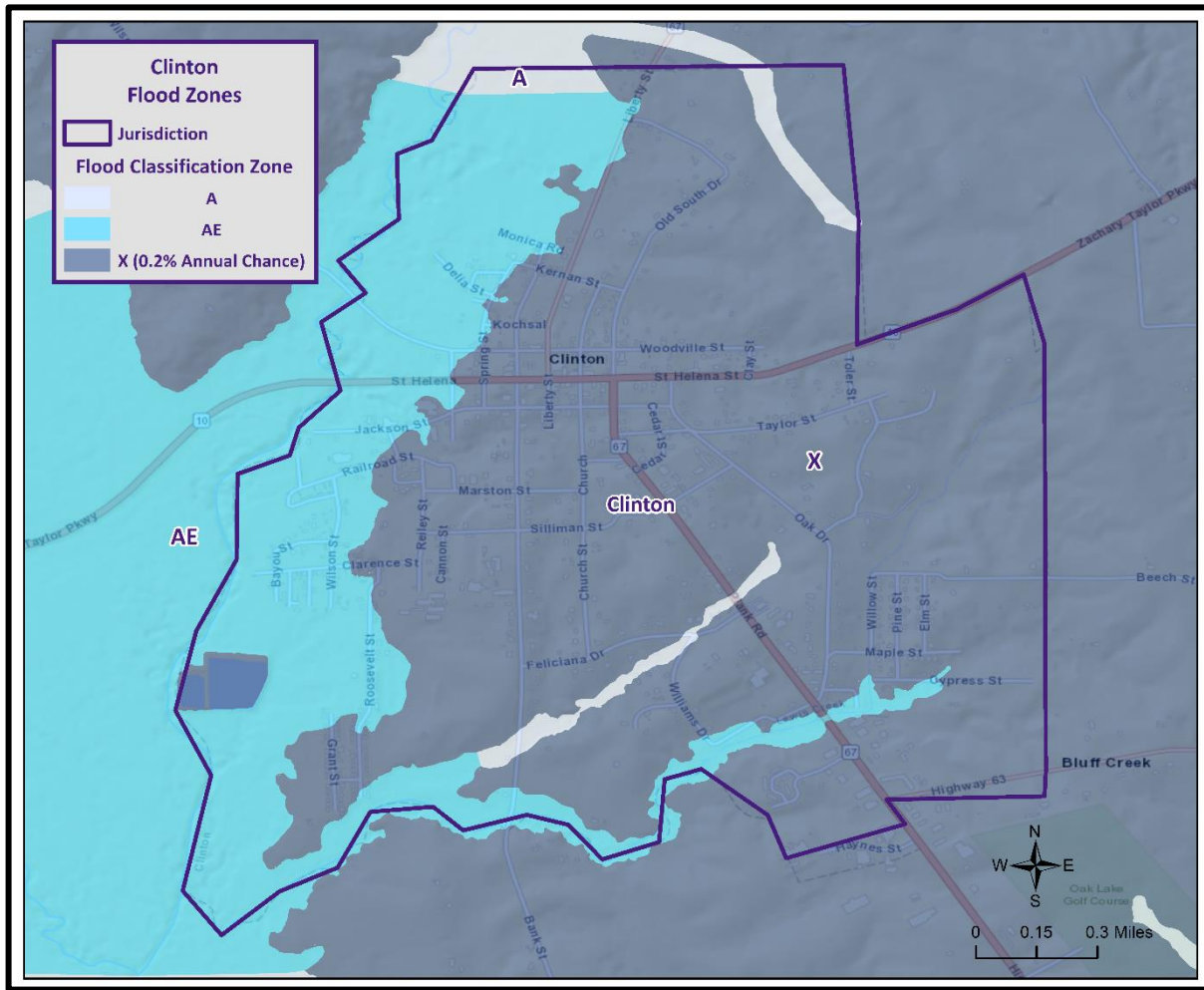
Digital Elevation Model



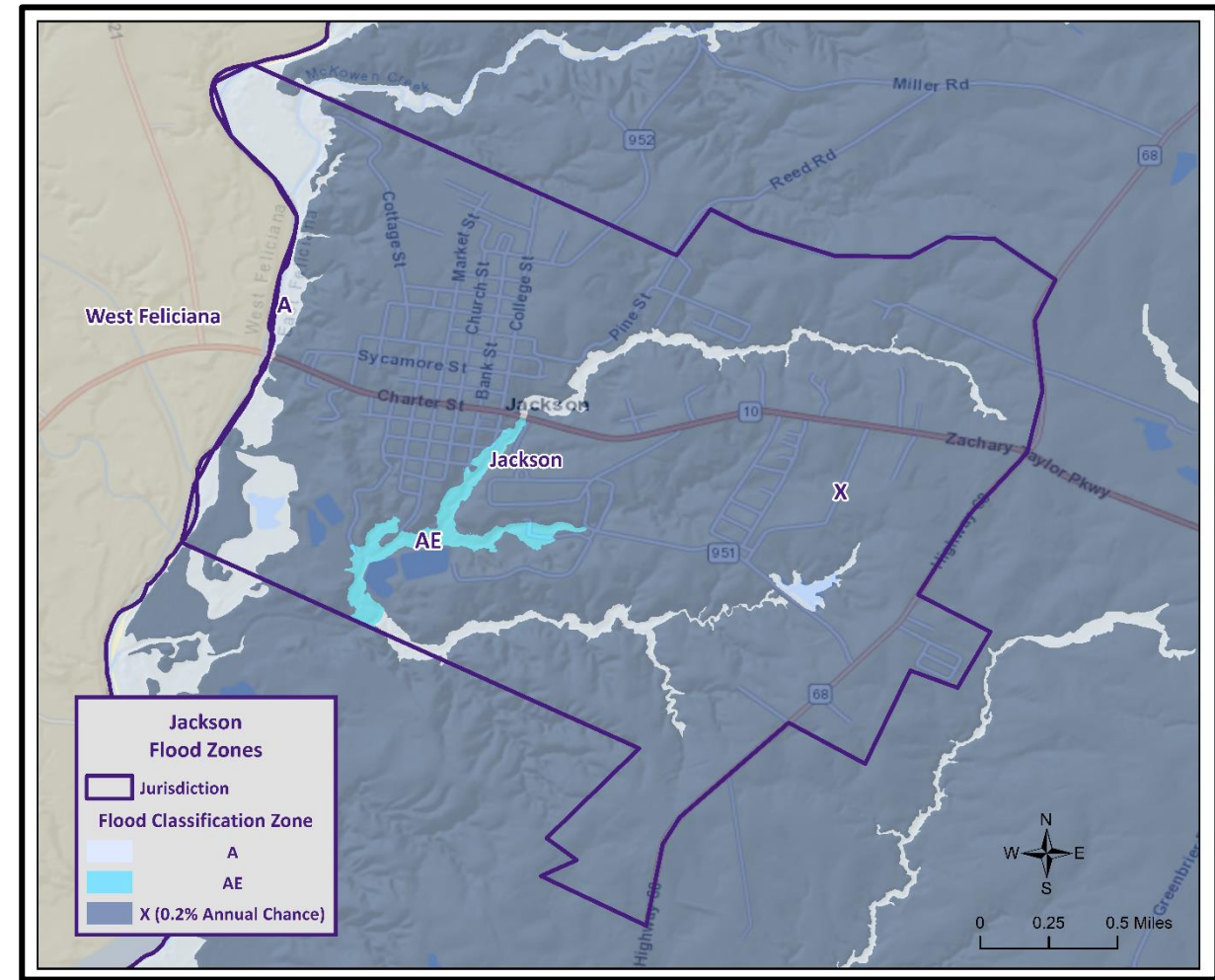
East Feliciana Parish Flood Map



Municipal Flood Maps

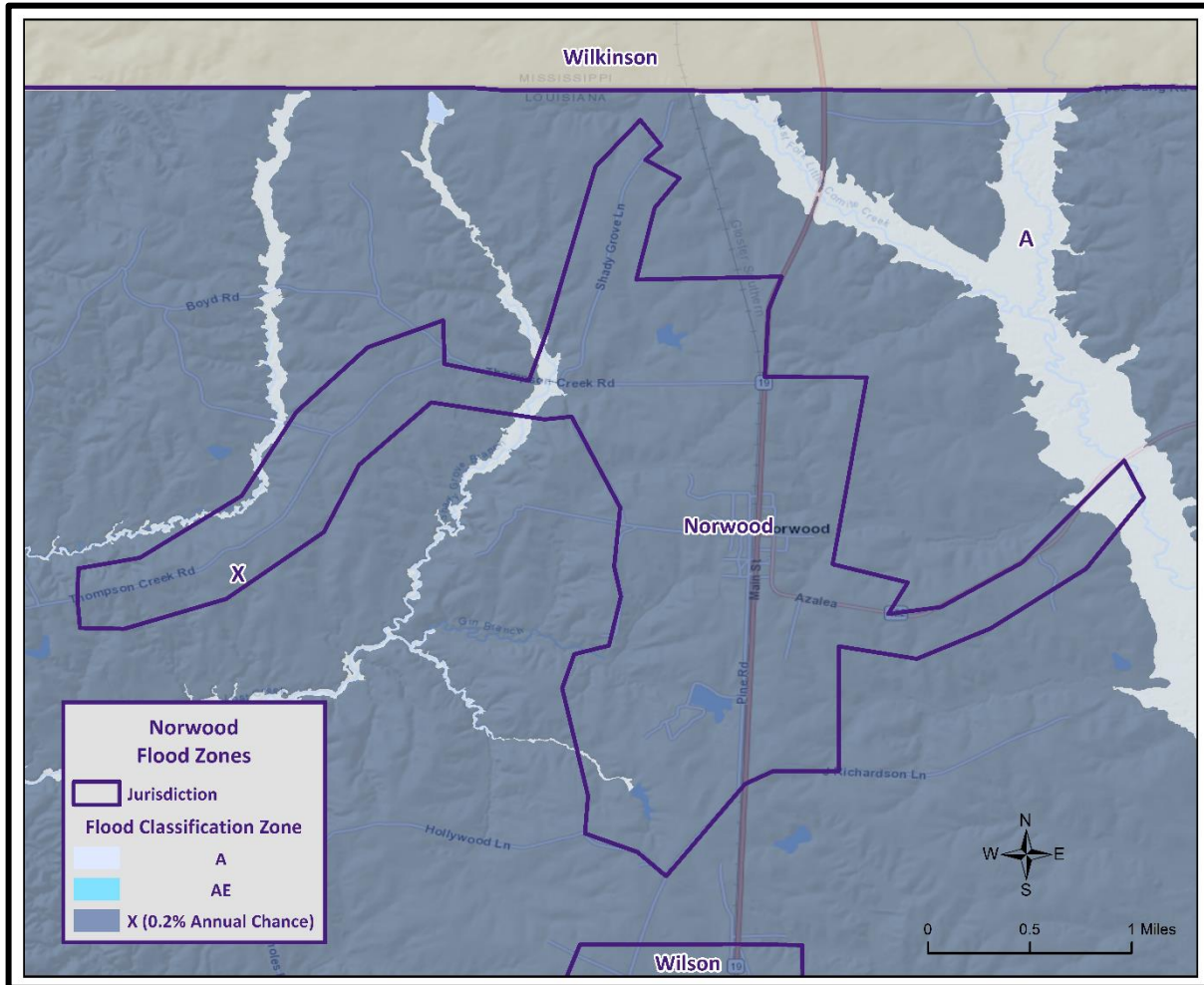


Clinton

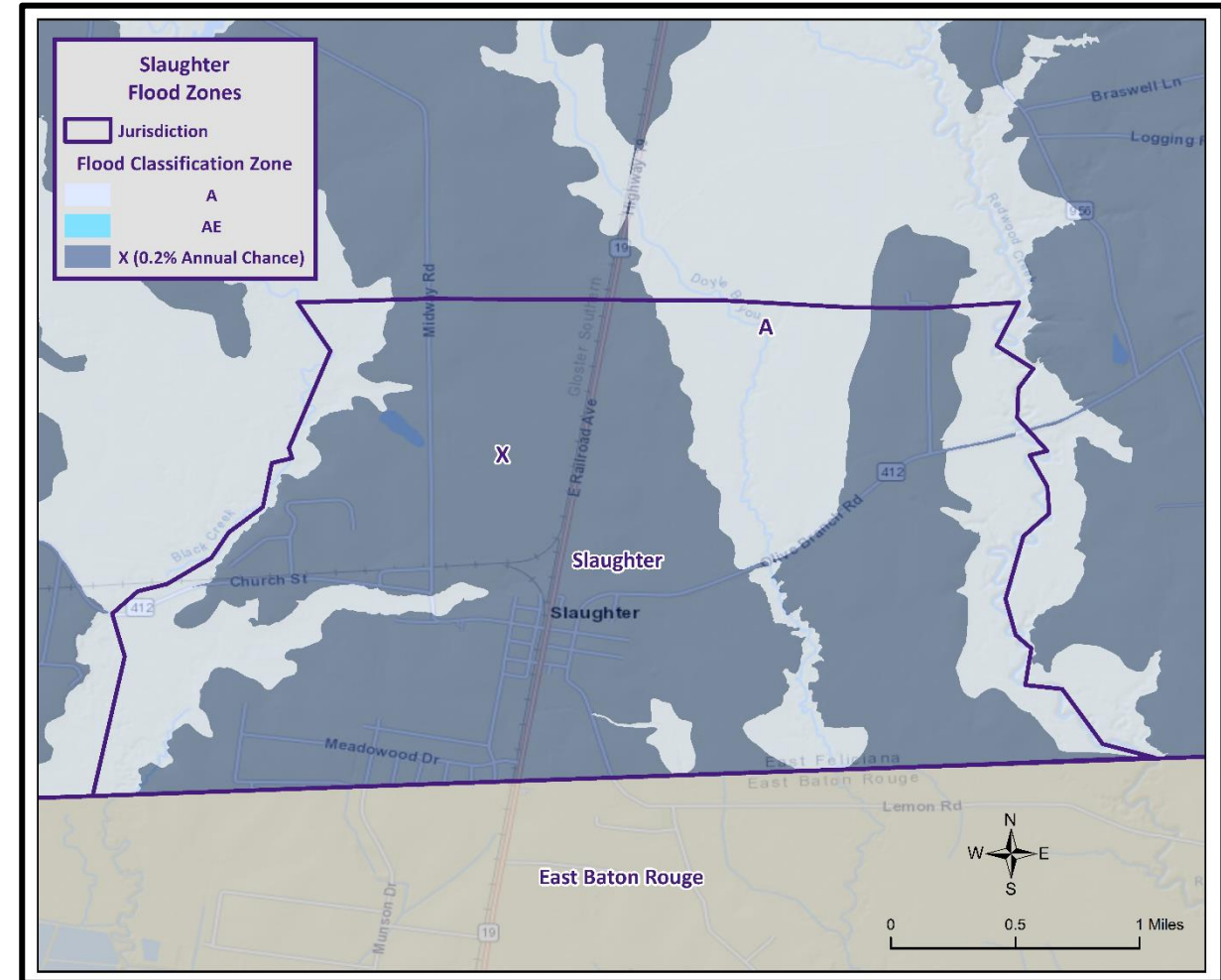


Jackson

Municipal Flood Maps

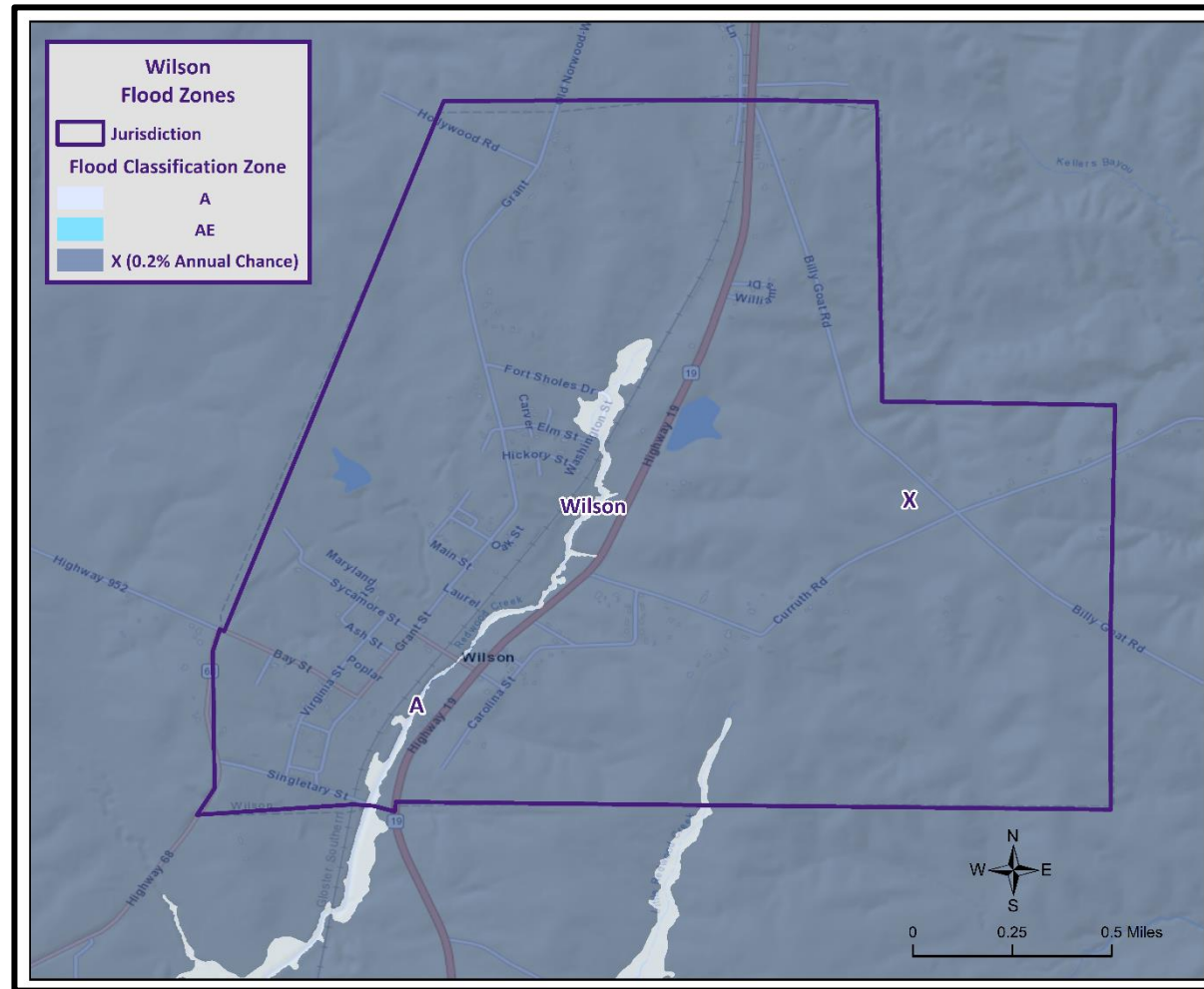


Norwood



Slaughter

Municipal Flood Maps



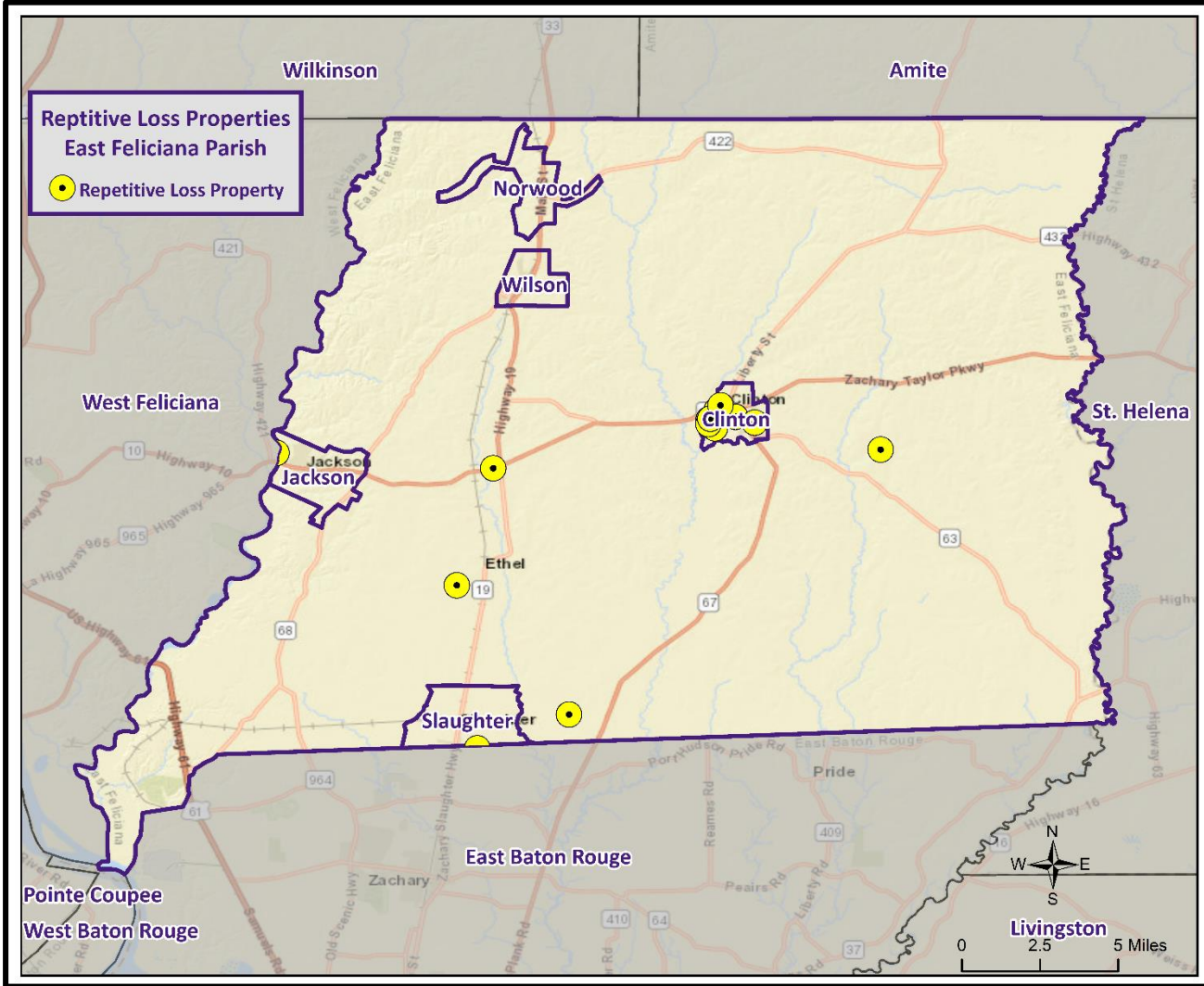
Wilson

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



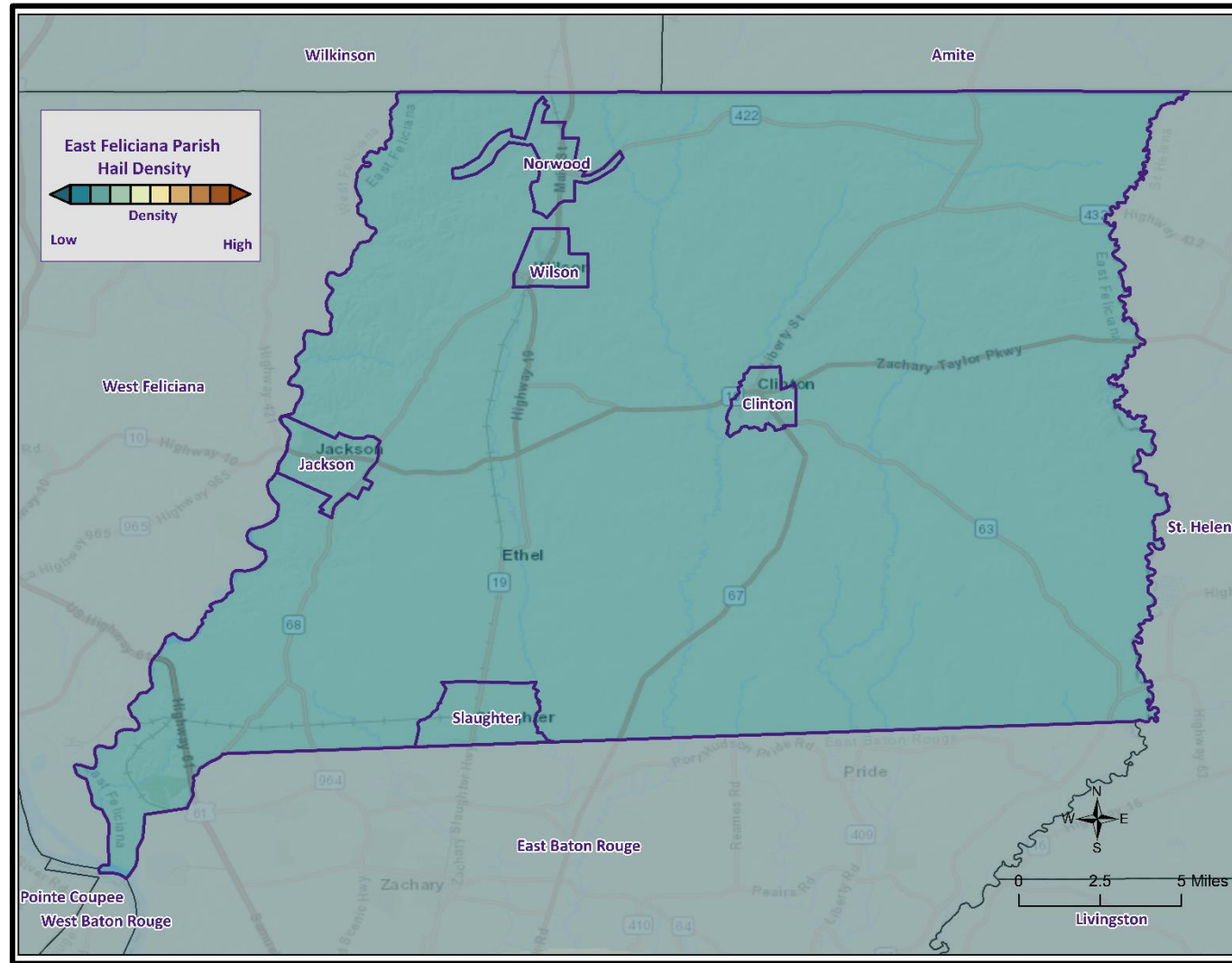
Thunderstorms



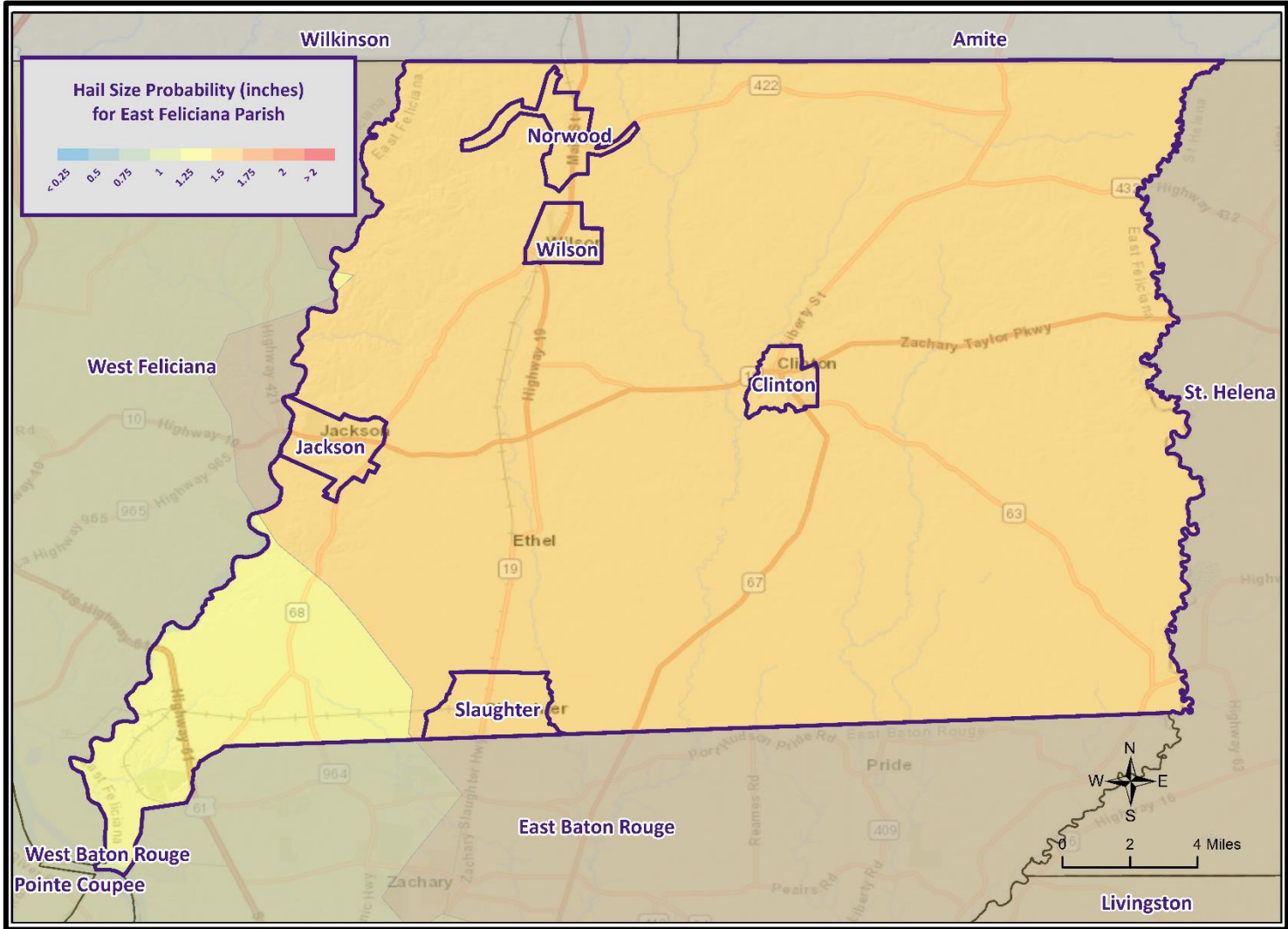
- A **thunderstorm**, also known as an **electrical storm**, a **lightning storm**, or a **thundershower**, is a type of storm characterized by the presence of lightning and its acoustic effect on the Earth's atmosphere known as thunder.
- They are usually accompanied by strong winds, heavy rain, and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





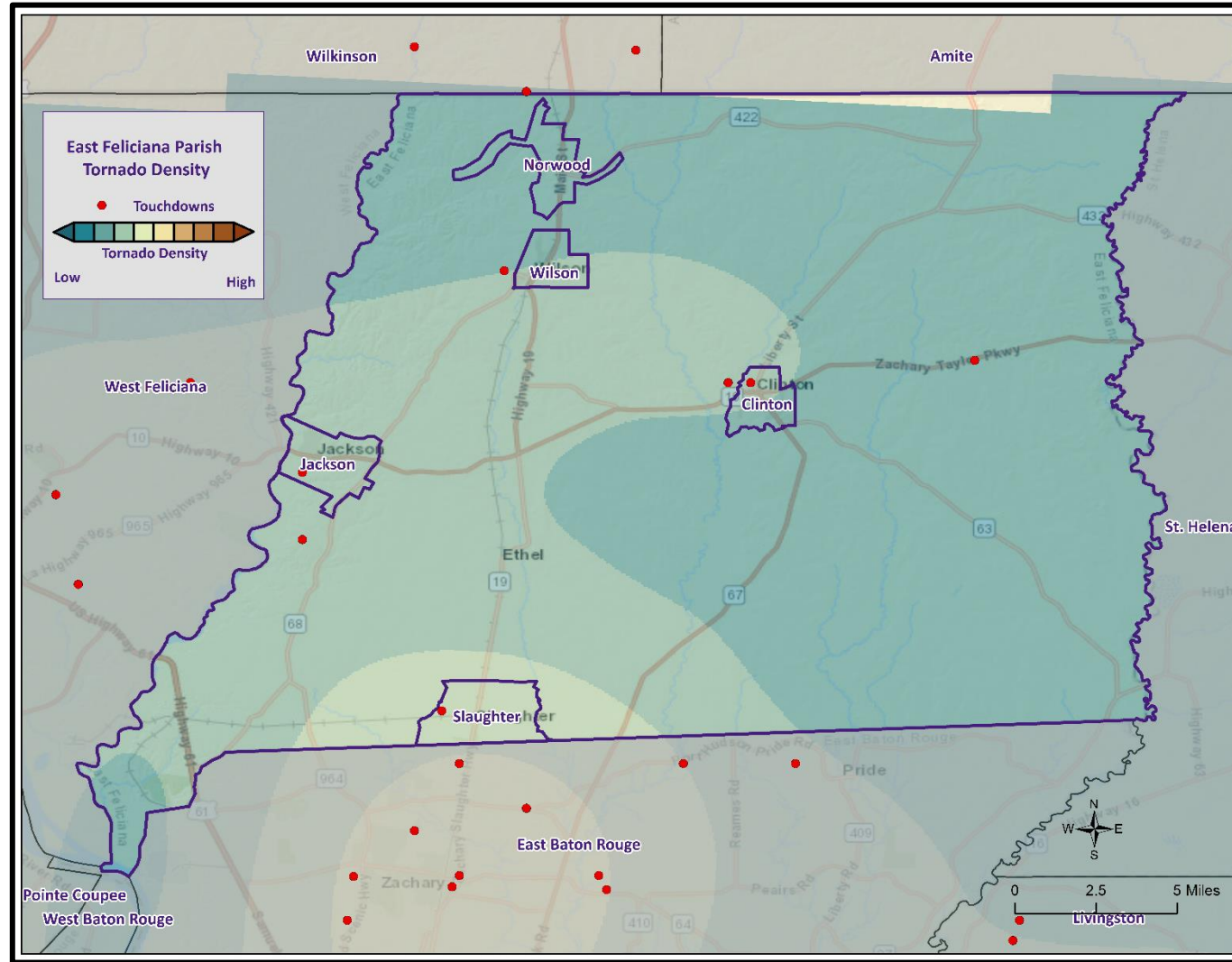
Tornadoes

- 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.

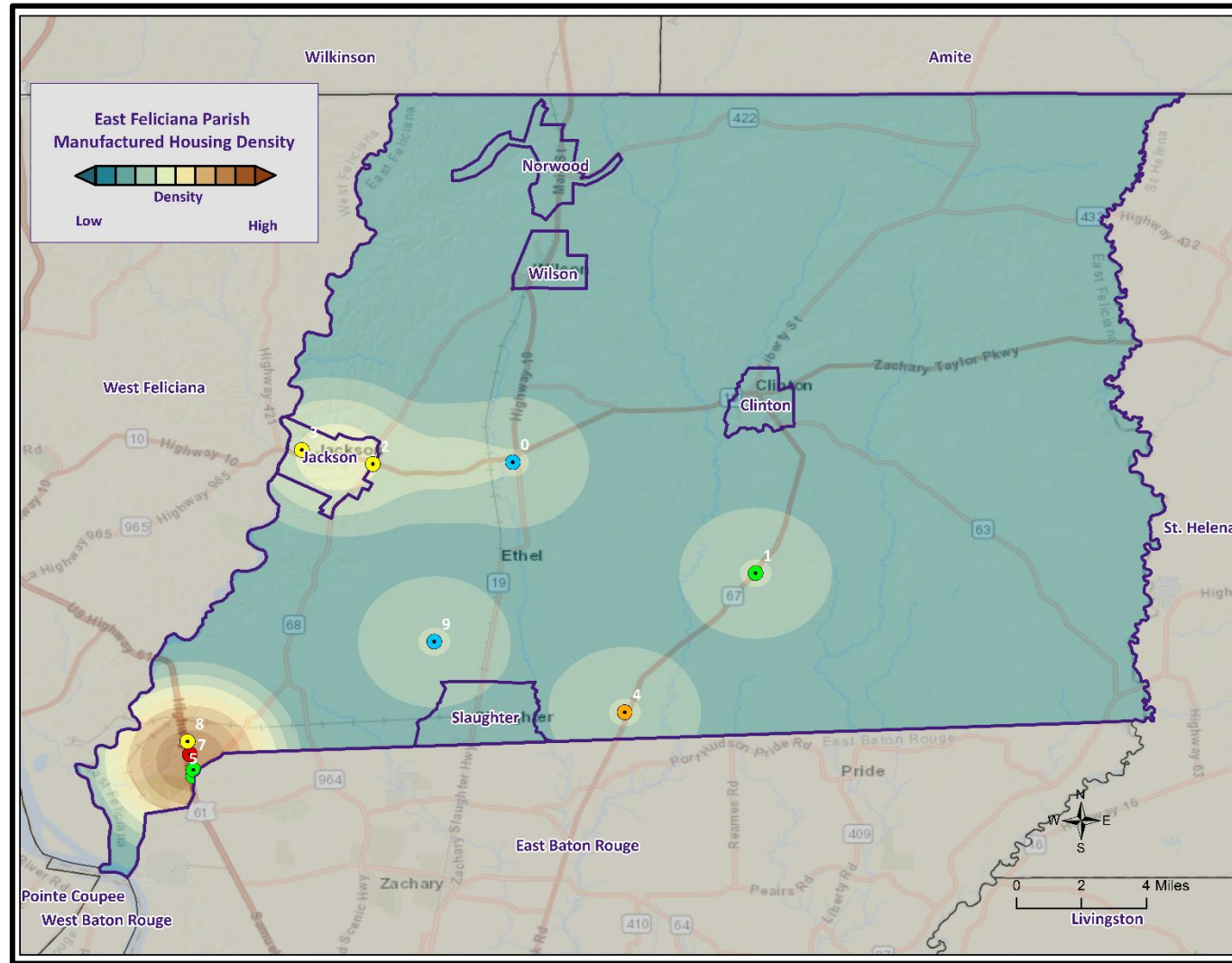
ORIGINAL FUJITA SCALE		ENHANCED FUJITA SCALE	
F5	261-318 mph	EF5	+200 mph
F4	207-260 mph	EF4	166-200 mph
F3	158-206 mph	EF3	136-165 mph
F2	113-157 mph	EF2	111-135 mph
F1	73-112 mph	EF1	86-110 mph
F0	<73 mph	EF0	65-85 mph



Tornadoes in East Feliciana Parish



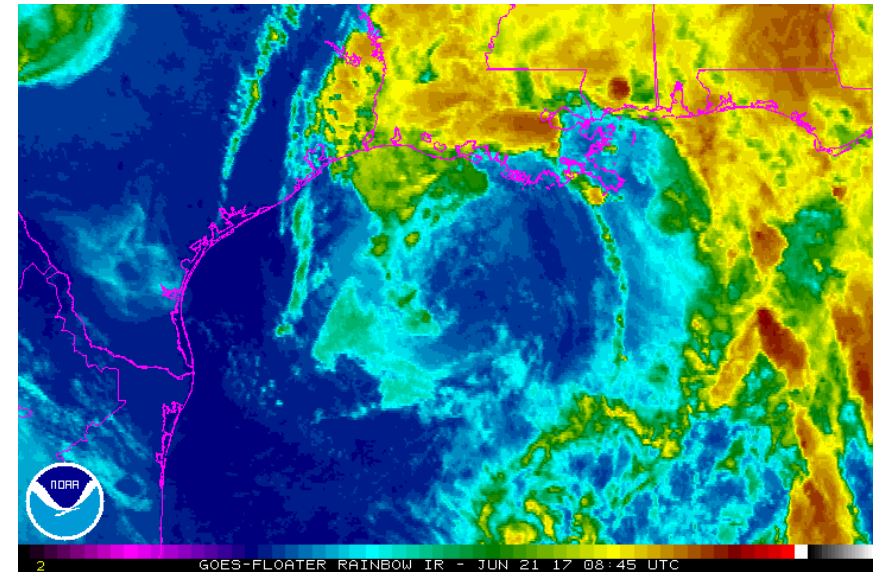
Manufactured Home Density



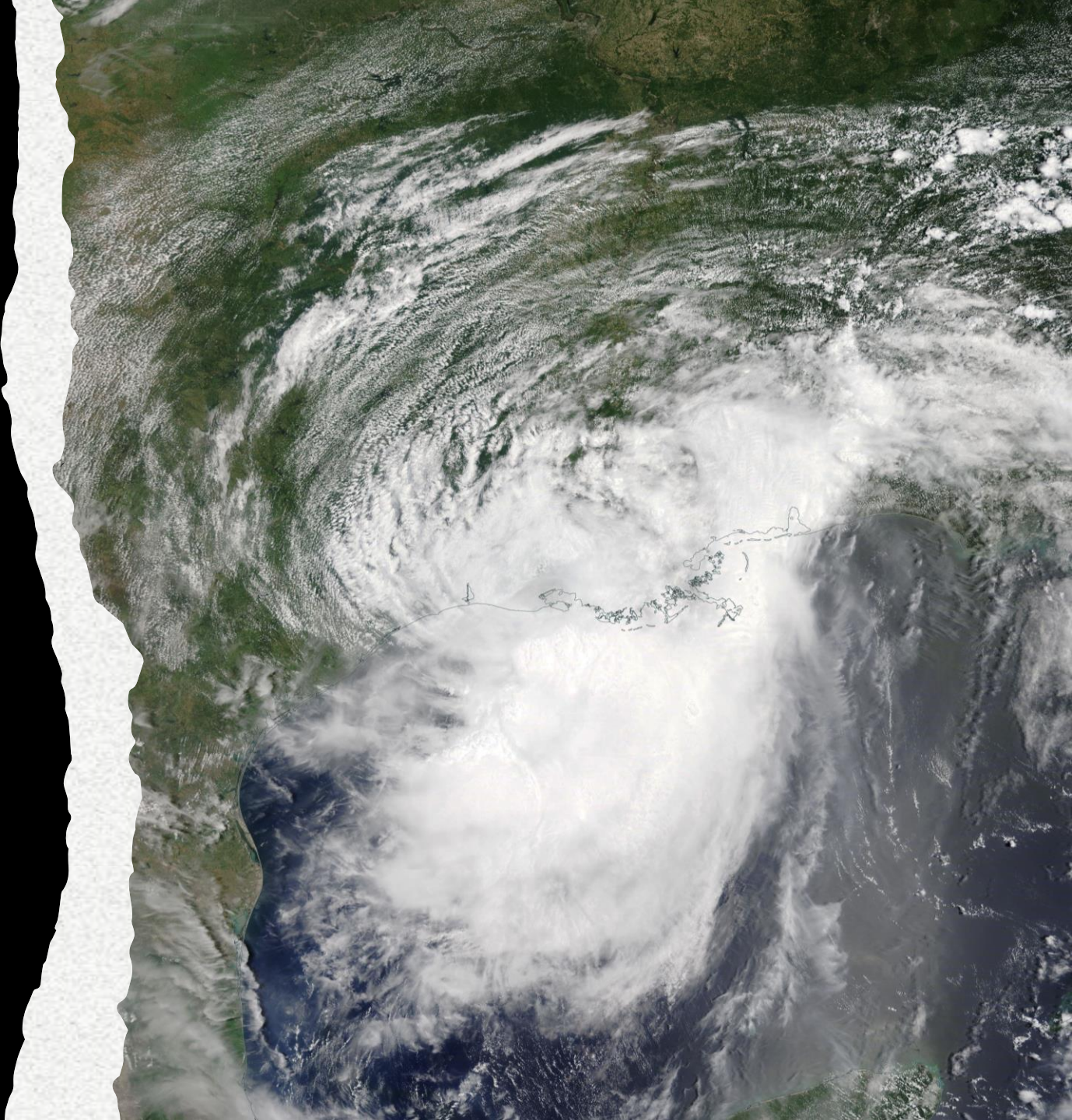
Tropical Cyclones

- 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

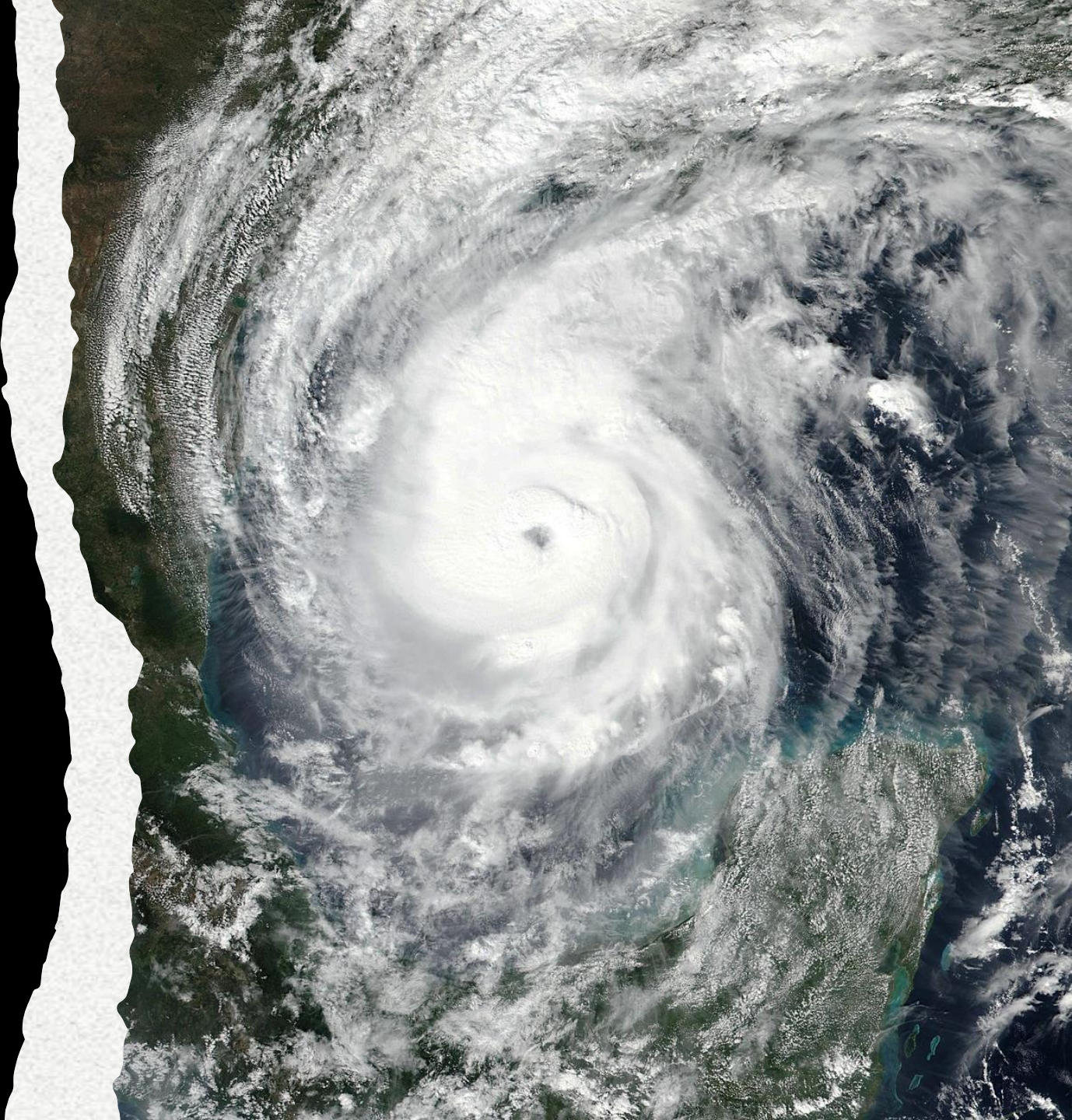
Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale		
	Sustained Wind Speed	Effects
Category 1	74-95 mph (119-153 km/hr)	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage. Low-lying coastal roads flooded, minor pier damage
Category 2	96-110 mph (154-177 km/hr)	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage. Major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



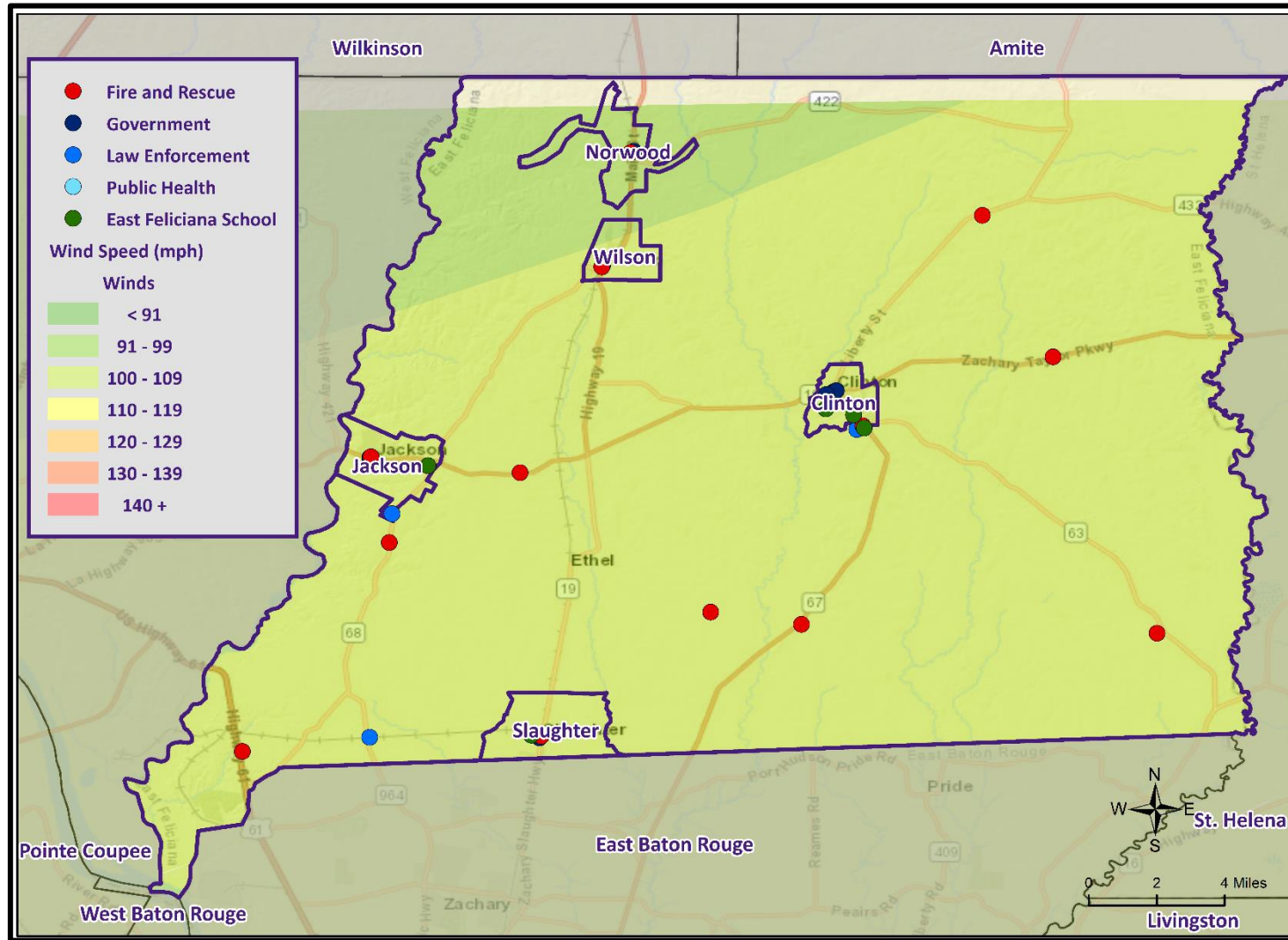
Hurricane Barry (2019)



Hurricane Delta (2020)



Wind Speed Impacts on C.I.

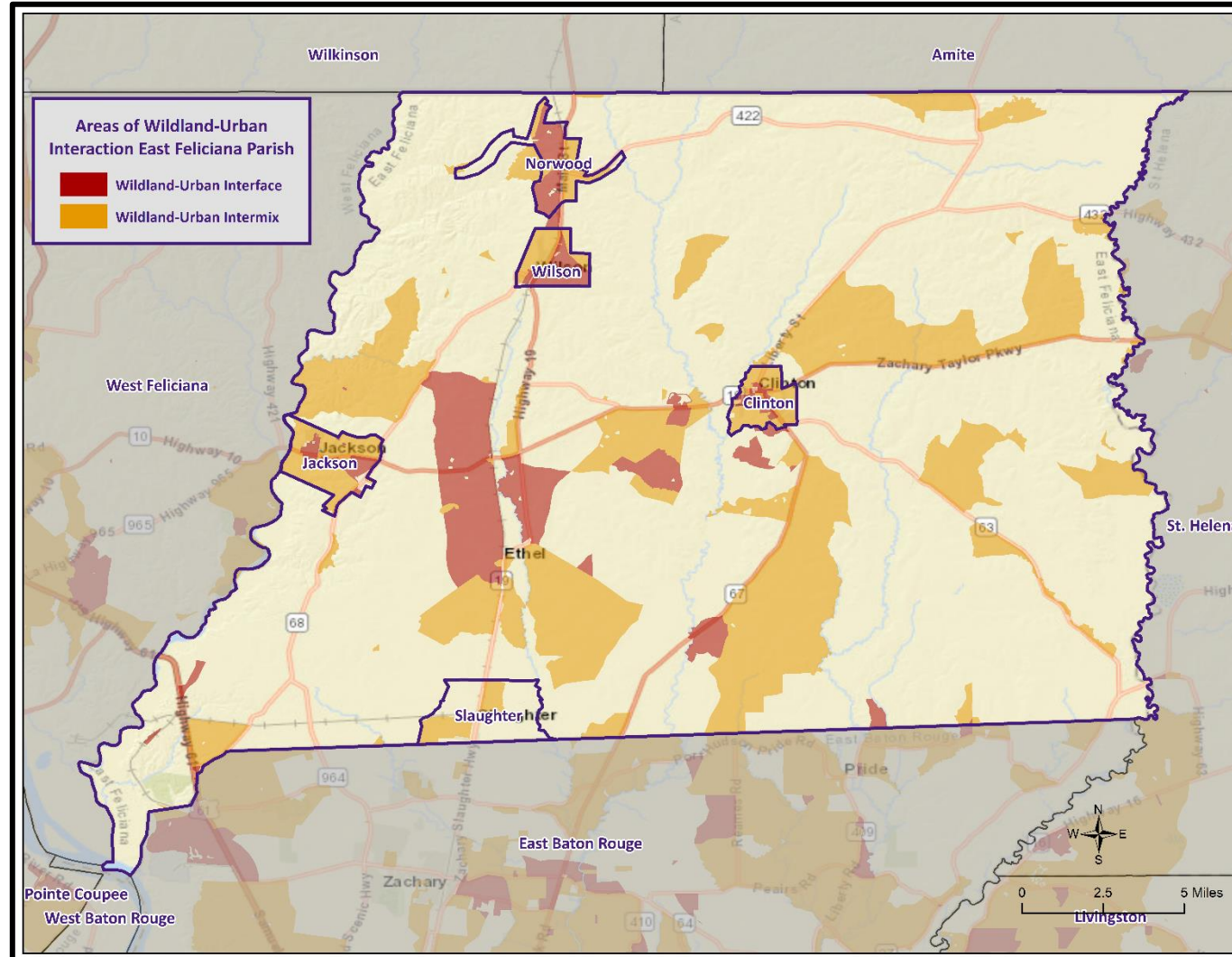


Wildfires

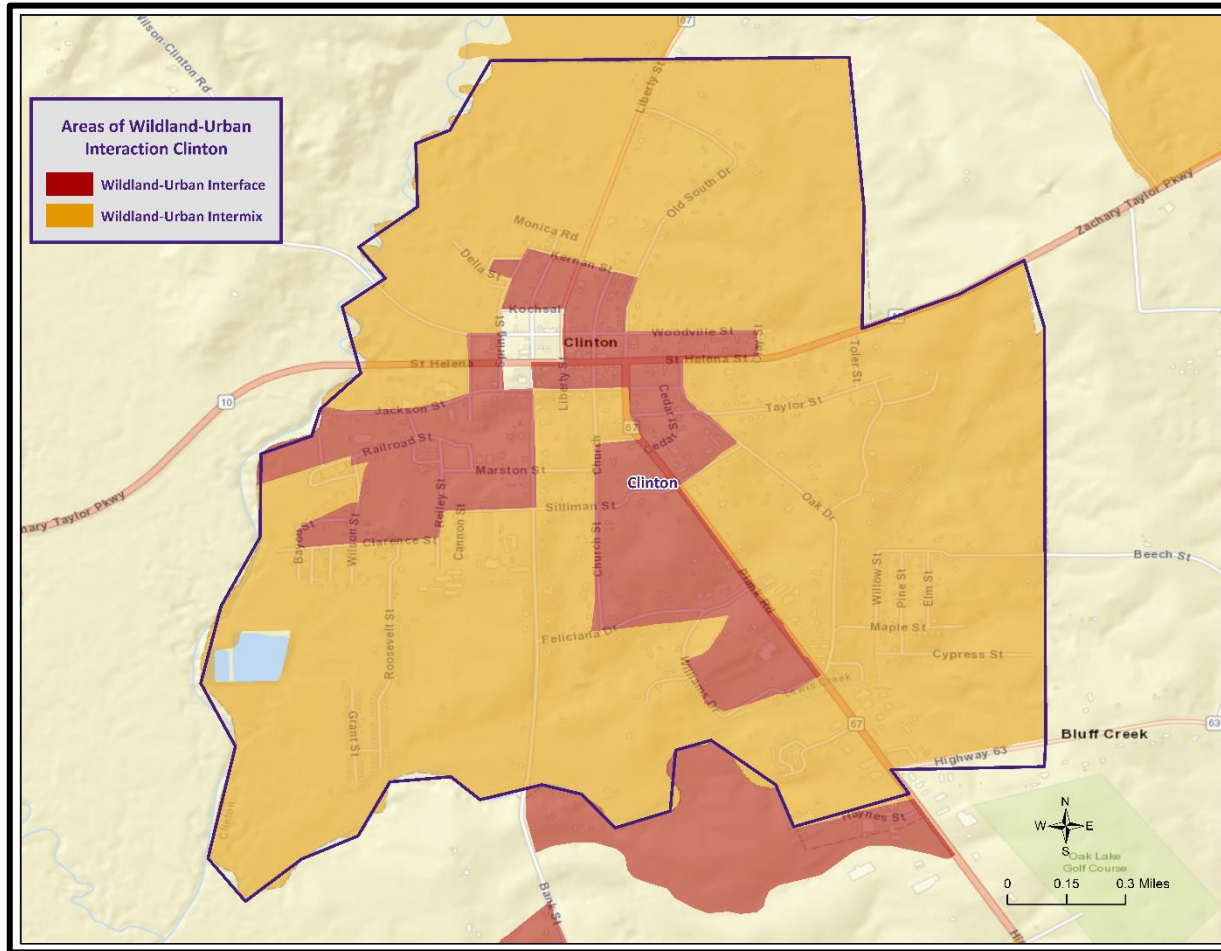


- A wildfire is combustion in a natural setting, marked by flames or intense heat.
- Most frequently, wildfires are ignited by lightning or unintentionally by humans. Fires set purposefully (but lawfully) are referred to as controlled fires or burns
- While loss of timber is a problem, the real hazard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

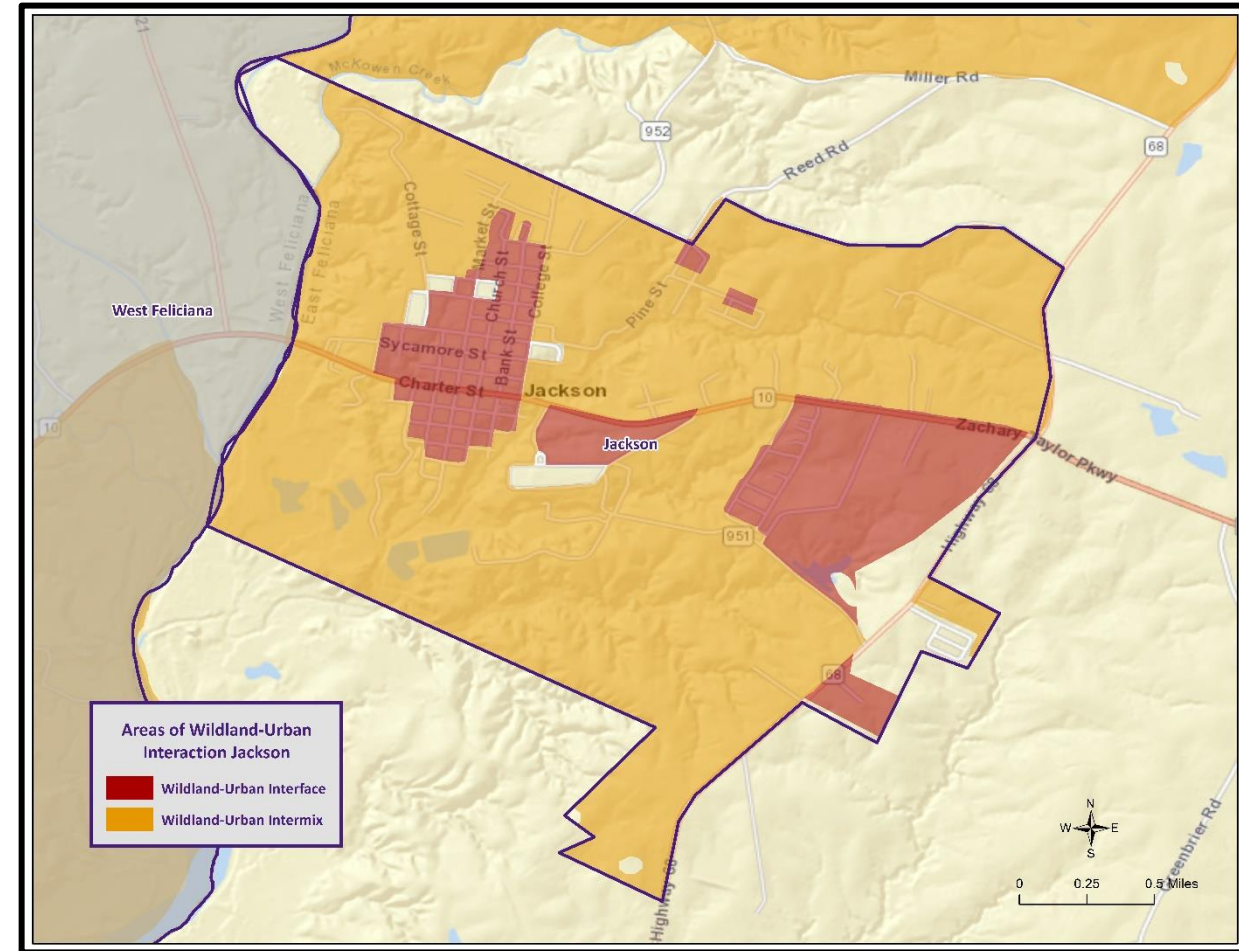
Wildland-Urban Interaction in East Feliciana Parish



Municipal WUI Maps

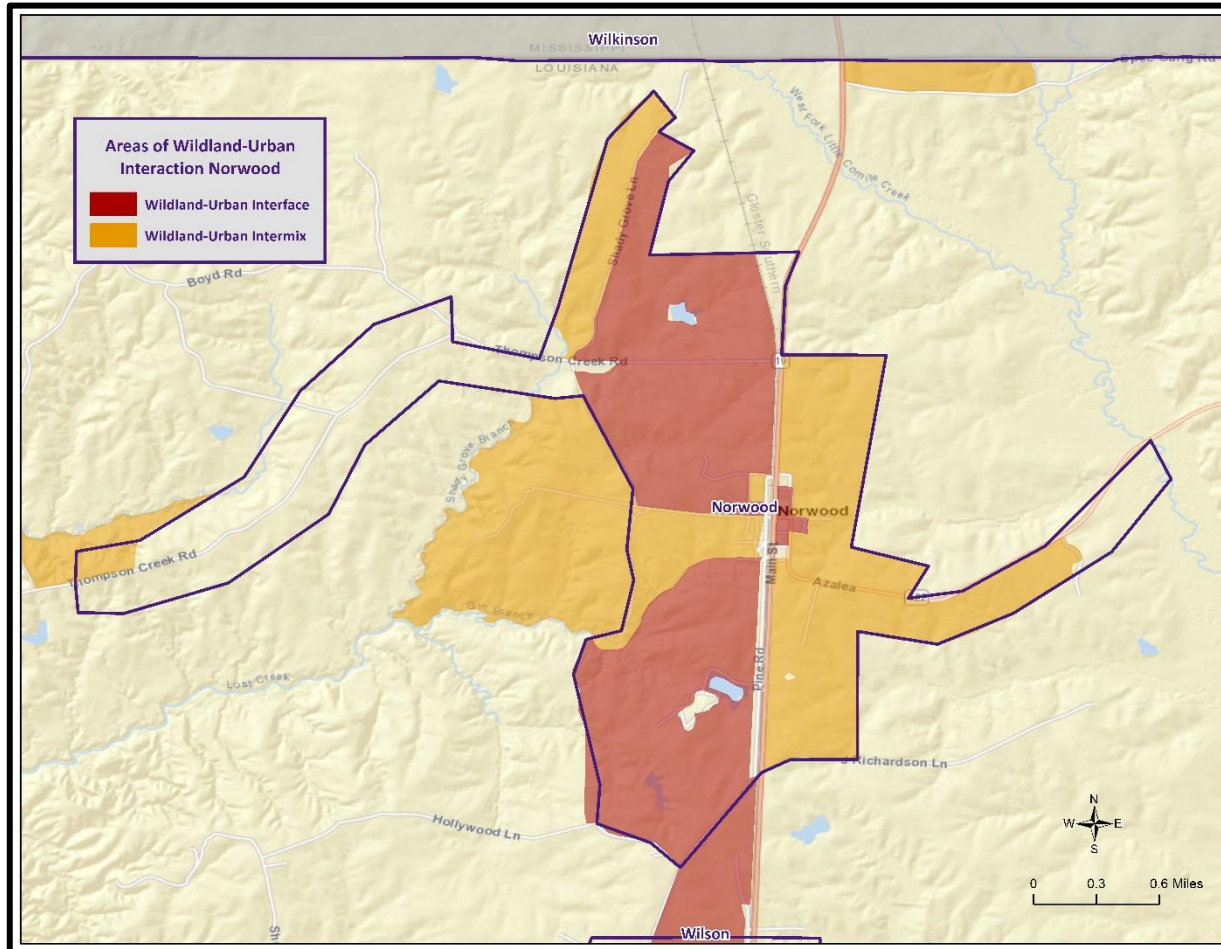


Clinton

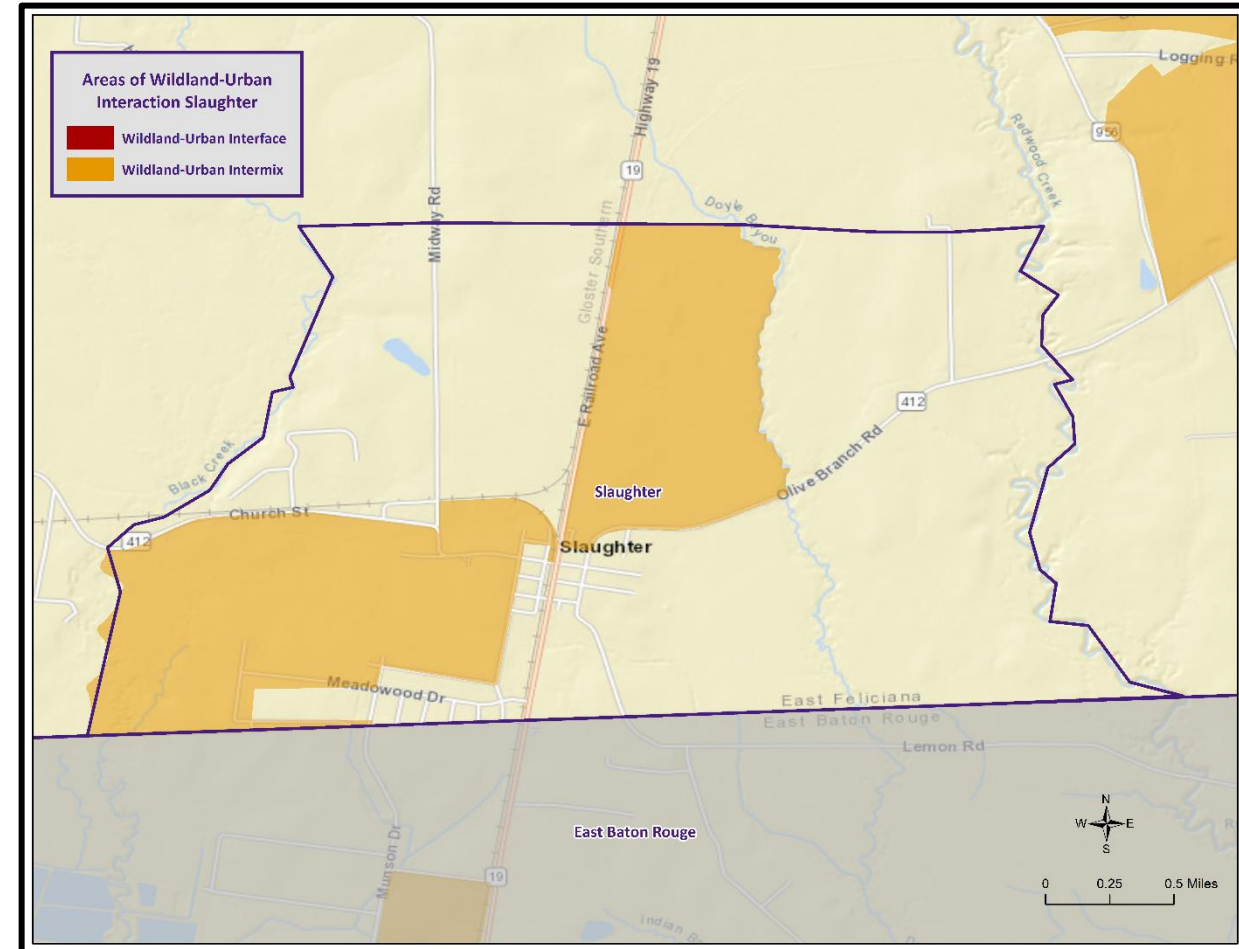


Jackson

Municipal WUI Maps

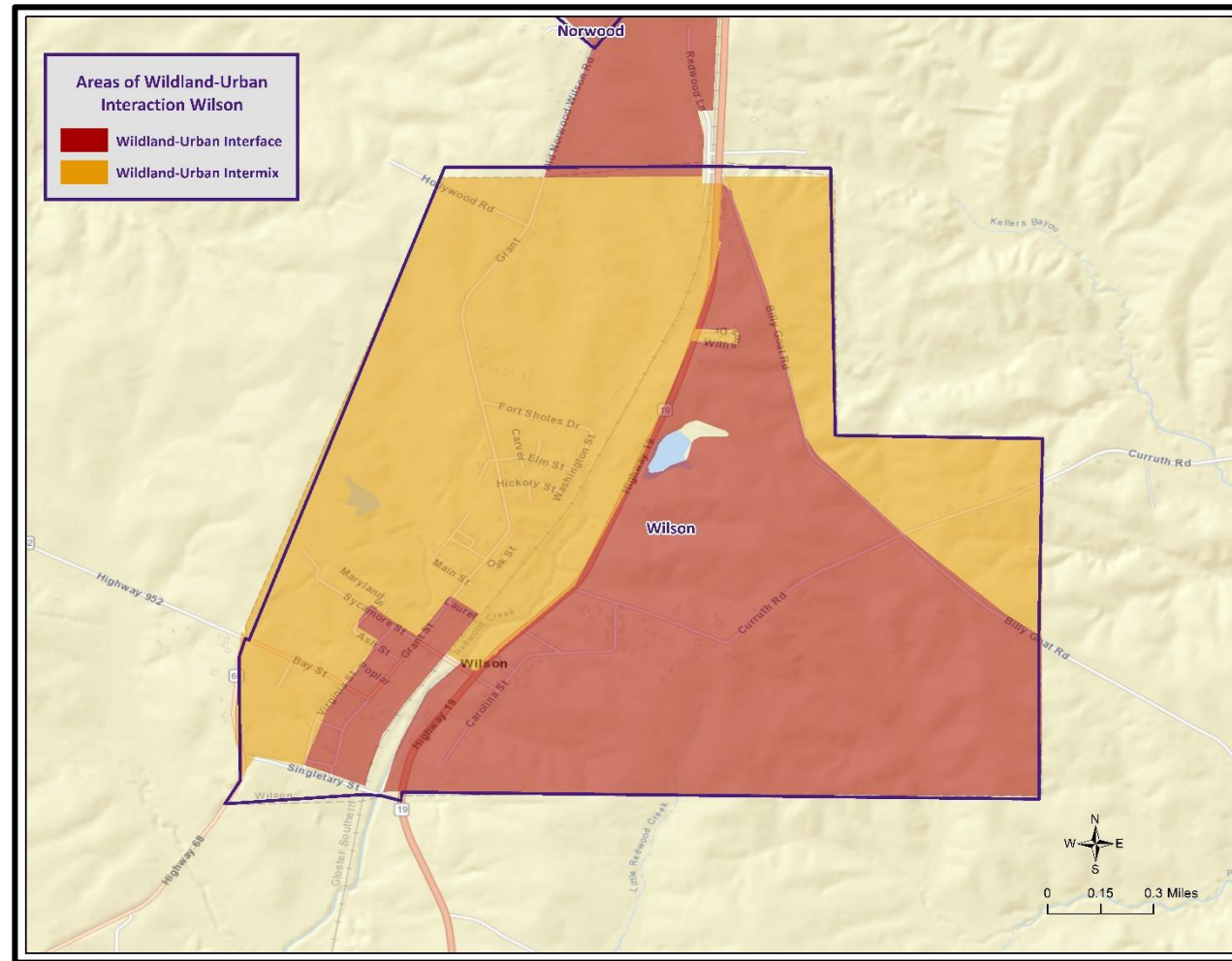


Norwood



Slaughter

Municipal WUI Maps



Wilson

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.



East Feliciana Parish Mitigation Goals

- East Feliciana Parish and the participating municipalities will identify and implement preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards
- East Feliciana Parish and the participating municipalities will increase public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
- East Feliciana Parish and participating municipalities will implement training and exercises to better prepare government officials to mitigate against, respond to, and recover from disasters
- East Feliciana Parish and the participating municipalities will facilitate sound development in the parish and municipalities to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards





Parish Hazard Mitigation Project Update

East Feliciana OHSEP/
East Feliciana Government Discussion

Public Outreach Activity #1

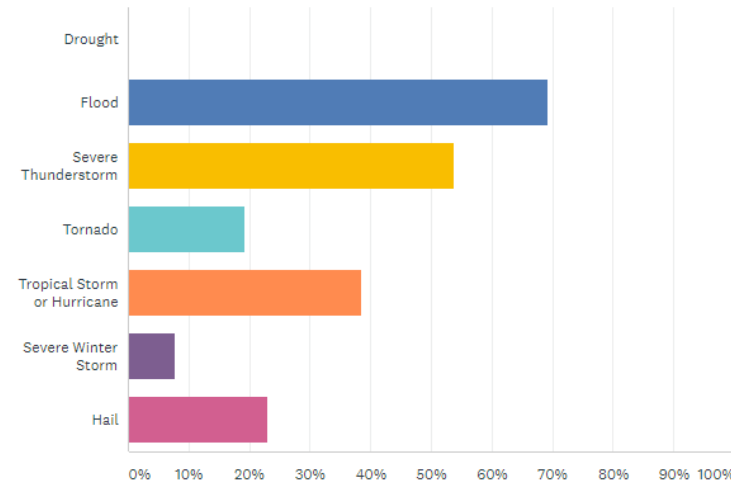
Hazard Mitigation Public Opinion Survey

https://lsu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_4G86O9pmNd6tvE2



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!



EAST FELICIANA PARISH PUBLIC MEETING	
PUBLIC ACTIVITY: INCIDENT/ ISSUE QUESTIONNAIRE	
1. HAZARD TYPE(S):	4. INTENSITY
A. DROUGHT B. FLOODING C. THUNDERSTORMS D. TORNADOES E. TROPICAL CYCLONES F. WINTER WEATHER G. WILDFIRES	A. DEPTH (FLOODING) OR SIZE (HAIL ETC.):
F. OTHER:	B. WIND STRENGTH:
2. DESCRIBE INCIDENT OR ISSUE:	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.)
3. LOCATION:	7. HOW LONG WAS THE INTERRUPTION (HOURS, DAYS, WEEKS, ETC.)?
A. CITY:	
B. ADDRESS OR AREA:	8. HOW COULD THIS PROBLEM OR IMPACT BE PREVENTED, FIXED OR ALLEVIATED?
C. LOCALIZED OR DISPERSED:	



SDMI Hazard Mitigation Website

The screenshot shows the SDMI Hazard Mitigation Website for East Feliciana Parish. The header includes the LSU logo, the text "Stephenson Disaster Management Institute", and a "SDMI HOME" button. Below the header is a navigation bar with "HAZARD MITIGATION" and sub-links: "Intro", "Events", "FEMA Resources", "Parish Plans", and "Settings". The main content area is titled "East Feliciana Parish" and includes a "PLAN DUE DATE: JANUARY 17 2023". A "DEVELOPMENT STATUS" section shows a progress bar with four stages: "PLAN DEVELOPMENT" (yellow), "PLAN REVIEW" (purple), "PLAN ADOPTION" (purple), and "COMPLETED" (purple). Below the progress bar, the stages are labeled: "INITIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE", "TBD", "TBD", and "TBD". A "PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS" section lists: "Town of Clinton", "East Feliciana Parish, unincorporated areas", "Town of Jackson", "Town of Slaughter", "Village of Norwood", and "Village of Wilson". A "PREVIOUS PLANS" section for 2016 shows three items: "KICK OFF PRESENTATION", "EAST FELICIANA HM PLAN", and "EAST FELICIANA PARISH KICK OFF MEETING", each with a "DOWNLOAD" button. A "Survey" section at the bottom has a button labeled "Access Survey". The footer includes the LSU logo.

LSU | Stephenson Disaster Management Institute

SDMI HOME

HAZARD MITIGATION

Intro Events FEMA Resources Parish Plans Settings

East Feliciana Parish

PLAN DUE DATE: JANUARY 17 2023

DEVELOPMENT STATUS

PLAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW PLAN ADOPTION COMPLETED

INITIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE TBD TBD TBD

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS

- Town of Clinton
- East Feliciana Parish, unincorporated areas
- Town of Jackson
- Town of Slaughter
- Village of Norwood
- Village of Wilson

MAR 22 2023 EAST FELICIANA PARISH HM KICKOFF MEETING
Teleconference: 10:00 AM - 10:30 AM 3/22/2023

MAY 3 2023 EAST FELICIANA PARISH INITIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
Clinton, LA
04:00 PM - 05:00 PM 5/3/2023

PREVIOUS PLANS

2016

KICK OFF PRESENTATION EAST FELICIANA HM PLAN EAST FELICIANA PARISH KICK OFF MEETING

DOWNLOAD DOWNLOAD DOWNLOAD

Survey

Access Survey

LSU

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



Contact Us

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