Avoyelles

PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION UPDATE – 2017

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AVOYELLES PARISH

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

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Avoyelles Parish

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Avoyelles Parish
City of Bunkie
Town of Cottonport
Town of Evergreen
Village of Hessmer
Town of Mansura
City of Marksville
Village of Moreauville
Village of Plaucheville
Town of Simmesport

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Contents

1. Introduction

Hazard Mitigation is defined as sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk from hazards and their effects. Hazard Mitigation Planning is the process through which natural hazards that threaten communities are identified, likely impacts of those hazards are determined, mitigation goals are set, and appropriate strategies that would lessen the impacts are determined, prioritized, and implemented.

In that regard, this plan (a) documents the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process; (b) identifies natural hazards and risks within the parish; and (c) identifies the parish's hazard mitigation strategy to make Avoyelles Parish less vulnerable and more disaster resistant. It also includes mitigation project scoping to further identify the extent of work, estimated costs, and implementation timing requirements of proposed selected mitigation projects. Information in the plan will be used to help guide and coordinate mitigation activities and local policy decisions affecting future land use.

The Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan that includes the following jurisdictions which participated in the planning process:

- Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish
- City of Bunkie
- Town of Cottonport
- Town of Evergreen
- Village of Hessmer
- Town of Mansura
- City of Marksville
- Village of Moreauville
- Village of Plaucheville
- Town of Simmesport

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

This Hazard Mitigation Plan is a comprehensive plan for disaster resiliency in Avoyelles Parish. The parish is subject to natural hazards that threaten life and health and have caused extensive property damage. To better understand these hazards and their impacts on people and property, and to identify ways to reduce those impacts, the parish's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness undertook this Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

"Hazard mitigation" does not mean that all hazards are stopped or prevented. It does not suggest complete elimination of the damage or disruption caused by such incidents. Natural forces are powerful and most natural hazards are well beyond our ability to control. Mitigation does not mean quick fixes. It is a long term approach to reduce hazard vulnerability. As defined by FEMA, "hazard mitigation" means any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event.

Why this plan? Every community faces different hazards and every community has different resources and interests to bring to bear on its problems. Because there are many ways to deal with natural hazards and many agencies that can help, there is no one solution or cookbook for managing or mitigating their effects. Planning is one of the best ways to correct these shortcomings and produce a program of activities that will best mitigate the impact of local hazards and meet other local needs. A well-prepared plan will ensure that all possible activities are reviewed and implemented so that the problem is addressed by the most appropriate and efficient solutions. It can also ensure that activities are coordinated with each other and with other goals and programs, preventing conflicts and reducing the costs of implementing each individual activity.

Mitigation activities need funding. Under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (42 USC 5165), a mitigation plan is a requirement for federal mitigation funds. Therefore, a mitigation plan will both guide the best use of mitigation funding and meet the prerequisite for obtaining such funds from FEMA. FEMA also recognizes plans through its Community Rating System, a program that reduces flood insurance premiums in participating communities. This program is described at the end of this chapter.

This plan identifies activities that can be undertaken by both the public and the private sectors to reduce safety hazards, health hazards, and property damage caused by natural hazards. It fulfills the federal mitigation planning requirements, qualifies for Community Rating System credit, and provides the parish and its municipalities with a blueprint for reducing the impacts of these natural hazards on people and property.

Location, Demography, and Economy

Location

Avoyelles Parish is located approximately 20 miles southeast of Alexandria in east-central Louisiana. The parish is surrounded by LaSalle and Catahoula Parishes to the north, Rapides and Evangeline Parishes to the west, Concordia and Pointe Coupee Parishes to the east, and St. Landry Parish to the south. The Red River enters the Parish from the west, and flows through the northern portion of the Parish, forming most of the parish boundary to the northeast. It eventually joins with the Atchafalaya River to form the remainder of the eastern boundary. The Grassy Lake Wildlife Management Area and Lake Ophelia National Wildlife Refuge are located in the northeastern part of the parish, while the Grand Cote National Wildlife Refuge, Spring Bayou State Wildlife Management Area, and Pomme De Terre State Wildlife Management Area are located in the western, central, and eastern potions of the parish, respectively.

Figure 1-1: Location of Avoyelles Parish within the State of Louisiana

The total area of Avoyelles Parish is approximately 554,033 acres, and the elevation ranges from less than 20 feet above sea level to over 100 feet above sea level. The parish has been traditionally known as a "Sportsman's Paradise" with abundant wildlife and fisheries throughout the parish.

Avoyelles Parish is served by major railroads that connect to every major railroad system in the United States. There are two U.S. highways (Highways 1 and 71), an interstate (I-49), and numerous other paved State highways and Parish roads. Airports near the towns of Bunkie and Marksville serve small private and commercial aircraft.

Avoyelles Parish is located in Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) Region 6.

As noted above, Avoyelles Parish is located in the central region of Louisiana.

Figure 1-2: Louisiana Homeland Security Regions

Table 1-1: Avoyelles Parish Population
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

	2010 Census	2014 Census	Current Year (If Available)	Percent Change 2010 - 2014
Total Population	42,073	41,145	____	-2.20%
Population Density (Pop/Sq. Mi.)	50.5	____	____	____
Total Households	18,042	18,186	____	____

Economy

Avoyelles has a diverse economy that involves agriculture, manufacturing, forestry and tourism. The parish is one of the leading agricultural areas in the State. Large areas of its hardwood forests have been drained, cleared, and made available for crops and pasture. The main crops grown in the parish include grain, beans, peas, and sweet potatoes. Other valuable commercial crops are rice, sorghum, squash, cabbage, Irish potatoes, and shallots. Industrial development has been slow; however, several nonagricultural industries are in operation.

In recent years, tourism has begun to play a growing role in the Avoyelles Parish economy. The abundant wildlife and waterways provide many year round opportunities for hunting, fishing, and bird watching. The Tunica-Biloxi Indians' have built and expanded a casino, and other tourism activities have drawn residents and visitors alike to the parish. In addition, Avoyelles Parish has had official Scenic Byways established, and many properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Sites. Avoyelles Parish has roadways and byways in the Louisiana Colonial Trails and the Atchafalaya Scenic Byways. Industry data for business patterns in Avoyelles Parish can be found in the table below:

Table 1-2: Business Patterns in Avoyelles Parish
(Source: http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsect.pl)

Business Description	Number of Employees	Number of Establishments	Annual Payroll ($1,000)
Retail trade	1,526	160	32,235
Manufacturing	212	19	6,303
Health care, social assistance	2,141	89	49,954
Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction	11	6	558
Transportation / warehousing	87	14	3,190
Construction	734	70	37,681
Administration, support, waste management, remediation services	101	19	2,251
Real estate, rental, leasing	58	24	1,720
Wholesale trade	326	24	13,763
Other services, except public administration	329	76	5,875
Accommodation, food services	1000-2499	44	___
Financial and insurance	433	62	15,086
Professional, scientific, technical services	222	61	7,956
Information	100-249	10	___
Educational services	156	11	3,745
Arts, entertainment, recreation	20-99	9	___
Management of companies and enterprises	0-19	3	439

While nature has presented the parish with a variety of hazards, the parish has the human resources that can face those hazards and manage the impact they have on people and property. This plan will discuss hazards affecting Avoyelles Parish. Hazard Profiles (see Section Two) contain detailed information on the likelihood of occurrence, possible magnitude or intensity, areas of the parish that could be affected, and conditions that could influence the manifestation of the hazard.

Hazard Mitigation

To fully understand hazard mitigation efforts in Avoyelles Parish and throughout Louisiana, it is first crucial to understand how hazard mitigation relates to the broader concept of emergency management. In the early 1980s, the newly-created Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was charged with developing a structure for how the federal, state, and local governments would respond to disasters. FEMA developed the *four phases of emergency management*, an approach which can be applied to all disasters.

The four phases are as follows:

- **Hazard Mitigation**—described by FEMA and the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) as "any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event." The goal of mitigation is to save lives and reduce property damage. Besides significantly aiding in the obviously desirous goal of saving human lives, mitigation can reduce the enormous cost of disasters to property owners and all levels of government. In addition, mitigation can protect critical community facilities and minimize community disruption, helping communities return to usual daily living in the aftermath of disaster. Examples of mitigation involve a range of activities and actions including the following: land-use planning, adoption and enforcement of building codes, and construction projects (e.g., flood proofing homes through elevation, or acquisition or relocation away from floodplains).
- **Emergency Preparedness**—includes plans and preparations made to save lives and property and to facilitate response operations before a disaster event.
- **Disaster Response**—includes actions taken to provide emergency assistance, save lives, minimize property damage, and speed recovery immediately following a disaster.
- **Disaster Recovery**—includes actions taken to return to a normal or improved operating condition following a disaster.

Figure 1-3 illustrates the basic relationship between these phases of emergency management. While hazard mitigation may occur both before and after a disaster event, it is significantly more effective when implemented before an event occurs. This is one of the key elements of this plan and its overall strategy: reduce risk before disaster strikes in order to minimize the need for post-disaster response and recovery.

As *Figure 1-3* demonstrates, mitigation relies on updating in the wake of disaster. This can give the appearance that mitigation is only reactive rather than proactive. In reality, however, post-disaster revision is a vital component of improving mitigation. Each hazardous event affords an opportunity to reduce the consequences of future occurrences.

Figure 1-3: The Four Phases of Emergency Management and their Relation to Future Hazard Mitigation
(Source: Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan 2014)

Unfortunately, this cycle can be painful for a community. For instance, the risks of disasters that could create catastrophic incidents in Louisiana were thought to be relatively well-understood prior to 2005. However, the impact of the 2005 hurricane season on the Gulf Coast region of the United States prompted a new level of planning and engagement related to disaster response, recovery, and hazard mitigation. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita hit three weeks apart and together caused astonishing damage to human life and to property. The two storms highlighted a hurricane season that spawned 28 storms—unparalleled in American history. The 2005 hurricane season confirmed Louisiana's extreme exposure to natural disasters and both the positive effects and the concerns resulting from engineered flood-protection solutions.

The catastrophic events of 2005 had profound impacts on emergency management and hazard mitigation throughout Louisiana. As detailed later in this document, significant funding has been made available to the State of Louisiana and its parishes for the purpose of hazard mitigation planning. The storms also raised awareness of the importance of hazard mitigation among decision-makers and the general population, which has been particularly important since natural hazards will likely be increasing in frequency, magnitude, and impact in the coming years due to climate change.

General Strategy

During the last update to the Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan, the State Hazard Mitigation Team (SHMT) began a long-term effort to better integrate key components of all plans with hazard mitigation implications in Louisiana to ensure that the programs, policies, recommendations, and implementation strategies are internally consistent. As each of these documents has been adopted by various agencies within the state, the SHMT has worked to incorporate this information into the decision process.

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

The 2017 Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan maintains much of the information from the 2006 and 2012 plan versions, but it now reflects the order and methodologies of the 2011 Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan. The sections in the 2012 Avoyelles Hazard Mitigation Plan were as follows:

- Volume One Planning Process; Risk Assessment; Mitigation Strategy; Plan Maintenance
- Volume Two Requirements and Evidence of Participation
- Volume Three Index of News Clippings
- Volume Four Maps
- Volume Five Project Scoping

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

2017 Plan Update

This 2017 plan update proceeds with the previous goals of the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan. The current goals are as follows:

- Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people's lives and quality of life
- Create general awareness of location of mitigation information
- Improve effectiveness of communication with the public
- Preserve the parish's natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations
- Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events
- Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees
- Establish ability for public facilities for water and wastewater throughout the parish to have access to emergency power to serve the populous
- Maintain steady water supply to entire parish
- Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers

This plan update makes a number of textual changes throughout, but the most obvious changes are data related and structural edits. First, the Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States (SHELDUS) was used as a data source for hazard identification because it incorporates all storm event data from the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) Storm Events Database used in previous plans, as well as storm event data from other sources including the NOAA Storm Prediction Center, National Hurricane Center, and U.S. Fire Administration. Furthermore, all of the sections were updated to reflect the most current information and the most current vision of the plan update. Second, instead of eleven, separate sections for numerous tables, maps, and appendices, the present plan update has four sections and five appendices. The most significant changes are the newly developed hazard profiles and risk assessments, as well as the removal of repetition between sections from the previous plan updates. The 2017 plan update is organized generally as follows:

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

Table 1-4: Plan Crosswalk

2012 Plan	Revised Plan (2017)
Volume 1: Planning Process; Risk Assessment; Mitigation Strategy; Plan Maintenance	Section 1: Introduction, Appendix A: Planning Process, Section 2: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, Section 4: Mitigation Strategy, Appendix B: Plan Maintenance
Volume 2: Requirements and Evidence of Participation	Appendix A: Planning Process, Appendix D: Plan Adoption
Volume 3: Index of News Clippings	N/A
Volume 4: Maps	Section 2: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, Section 3: Capability Assessment
Volume 5: Project Scoping	Section 4: Mitigation Strategy

Despite changes in this plan update, the plan remains consistent in its emphasis on the few types of hazards that pose the most risk to loss of life, injury, and property in Avoyelles Parish and its municipalities. The extent of this risk is dictated primarily by its geographic location. Most significantly, Avoyelles Parish remains at high risk of water inundation from various sources, including flooding, tornadoes, and tropical cyclone activity. The entire parish is also at high risk of damages from high winds and wind-borne debris caused by various meteorological phenomena. Other hazards threaten the parish and/or its municipalities, although not to such great degrees and not in such widespread ways. In all cases, the relative social vulnerability of areas threatened and affected plays a significant role in how governmental agencies and their partners (local, parish, state, and federal) prepare for and respond to disasters.

Mitigation efforts related to particular hazards are highly individualized by jurisdiction. Flexibility in response and planning is essential. The most important step forward to improve hazard management capability is to improve coordination and information sharing between the various levels of government regarding hazards.

2. Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment

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

The table below provides an overview of the hazards that had been previously profiled in the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan published in 2012, as well as the hazards that were identified in the state's 2014 Hazard Mitigation Plan that were considered to be of high or medium risk for the parish by the state. Those hazards identified as high or medium risk by the state or previously identified as a risk by the parish, have been determined to provide a risk to the parish and will be profiled in this section.

Table 2-1: Hazard Profile Summary

Hazard	Profiled in Last Plan	Considered Medium or High Risk in the State's HM Plan	Profiled in the 2017 Update
Subsidence/Coastal Land Loss			
Drought			
Earthquakes			
Expansive Soils			
Fog			
Flooding	X	X	X
Extreme Heat			
Sinkholes			
Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning, & Wind)	X	X	X
Tornadoes	X	X	X
Tropical Cyclones	X	X	X
Tsunamis			
Wildfires			
Winter Storms			
Dam Failure			
Levee Failure			

Prevalent Hazards to the Community

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

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

a) Flooding (backwater, riverine, localized stormwater event)
b) Tropical Cyclones (flooding and high winds)
c) Tornadoes
d) Thunderstorms (hail, lightning, wind)

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

- Flooding from rivers and waterways, rain storms, tropical cyclones, and hurricanes in the following forms:
  a) Riverine
  b) Stormwater
  c) Surge
  d) Backwater flooding (as the result of river flooding and surge)
- High wind damage most commonly resulting from hurricanes, thunderstorms, and tornadoes

The potential destructive power of tropical cyclones and flooding were determined to be the most prevalent hazards to the parish. Sixteen of the eighteen Presidential Declarations Avoyelles Parish has received resulted from either tropical cyclones (8 declarations) or flooding (8 declarations), which validates these as the most significant hazards. Therefore, the issues of hurricanes and floods will both serve as the main focus during the mitigation planning process. Hurricanes present risks from the potential for flooding, primarily resulting from storm surge, and high wind speeds. While storm surge is considered the hazard with the most destructive potential, the risk assessment will also asses non-storm surge flooding as well. Flooding can also occur from non-hurricane events, as flash floods are a common occurrence due to heavy rainfall.

Hurricanes, tropical storms, and heavy storms are fairly common occurrences, and resultant wind damage is of utmost concern. Damage from high winds can include roof damage, destruction of homes and commercial buildings, downed trees and power lines, and damage and disruption to services caused by heavy debris. A wind map for Avoyelles Parish is included in the hurricane risk assessment.

Avoyelles Parish is also susceptible to tornadoes. Tornadoes can spawn from tropical cyclones or severe weather systems that pass through Avoyelles Parish. High winds produced by tornadoes have the potential to destroy residential and commercial buildings, as well as create wind-borne objects from the debris produced by the destruction of the natural and human environment, such as building materials and trees.

Previous Occurrences

On the next page, *Table 2-2* summarizes federal disaster declarations for Avoyelles Parish since 1965. Information includes names, dates, and types of disaster.

Table 2-2: Avoyelles Parish Major Disaster Declarations

Disaster Declaration Number	Date	Type of Disaster
208	9/10/1965	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Betsy
374	4/27/1973	Severe Storms and Flooding
3011	4/12/1975	Heavy Rains and Flooding
470	6/6/1975	Heavy Rains, Tornadoes, and Flooding
3031	2/22/1977	Drought and Freezing
675	1/11/1983	Severe Storms and Flooding
804	11/30/1987	Tornadoes and Flooding
904	5/3/1991	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding
956	8/26/1992	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Andrew
1437	10/3/2002	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Lili
3172	2/1/2003	Loss of Space Shuttle Columbia
1548	9/15/2004	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Ivan
1603	8/29/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Katrina
1607	9/24/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Rita
1786	9/2/2008	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Gustav
3322	5/6/2011	Flooding
4015	8/18/2011	Flooding
4080	8/29/2012	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Isaac

Probability of Future Hazard Events

The probability of a hazard event occurring in Avoyelles Parish is estimated in the table on the following page. The percent chance of an event happening during any given year was calculated by posting past events and dividing by the time period. Unless otherwise indicated, the time period used to access probability followed the method used in the State of Louisiana's most current Hazard Mitigation Plan. The primary source for historical data used throughout the plan is the Spatial Hazards Events and Losses Database (SHELDUS), which provides historical hazard data from 1960 to 2014. In staying consistent with the state plan, the SHELDUS database was evaluated for the last twenty five years (1990 – 2015) in order to determine future probability of a hazard occurring. While the 25-year record used by the State was adopted for the purpose of determining the overall probability, in order to assist with determining estimated losses, unless otherwise stated, the full 54-year record was used when Hazus-Multi-Hazard (MH) wasn't available to determine losses. This full record was used to provide a more extensive record to determine losses. All assessed damages were adjusted for inflation in order to reflect the equivalent amount of damages with the value of the U.S. dollar today. In addition, the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) was also used to help identify hazard data specific to the municipalities. This was used due to it containing specific data for cities, whereas the data within SHELDUS is limited to parishes.

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

Table 2-3: Probability of Future Hazard Reoccurrence

Hazard	Probability				
	Avoyelles Parish (Unincorporated)	Bunkie	Cottonport	Evergreen	Hessmer
Flooding	24%	20%	8%	4%	4%
Thunderstorms (Hail)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Thunderstorms (Lightning)	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Thunderstorms (Wind)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tornadoes	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%
Tropical Cyclones	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%

Table 2-3: Probability of Future Hazard Reoccurrence (Continued)

Hazard	Probability				
	Mansura	Marksville	Moreauville	Plaucheville	Simmesport
Flooding	12%	12%	12%	4%	4%
Thunderstorms (Hail)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Thunderstorms (Lightning)	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Thunderstorms (Wind)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tornadoes	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%
Tropical Cyclones	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%

As shown in *Table 2-3*, thunderstorm winds and hail for the entire planning area, have the highest annual chance of occurrence in the parish (100%), followed by tornado events at 72%, and flooding for the unincorporated areas of Avoyelles Parish at 24%. Flood events remaining incorporated areas have a slightly lower chance of occurring annually. Tropical cyclones have a 16% annual chance of reoccurrence, followed by lightning at 12%.

Inventory of Assets for the Entire Parish

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

Within the entire planning area, there is an estimated value of $5,371,515,000 in structures throughout the parish. The tables below provide the total estimated value for each type of structure by occupancy.

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

Occupancy	Avoyelles Parish	Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish	Bunkie	Cottonport	Evergreen	Hessmer
Agricultural	$34,518,000	$27,152,000	$754,000	$330,000	$494,000	$956,000
Commercial	$673,751,000	$205,829,000	$120,962,000	$38,103,000	$1,152,000	$8,077,000
Government	$70,086,000	$20,893,000	$8,236,000	$2,000,000	$4,713,000	$4,777,000
Industrial	$201,260,000	$129,596,000	$35,272,000	$4,334,000	$1,970,000	$2,459,000
Religion	$118,132,000	$52,024,000	$21,724,000	$6,602,000	$2,640,000	$1,132,000
Residential	$4,225,137,000	$2,499,762,000	$465,890,000	$177,156,000	$34,548,000	$77,933,000
Education	$48,631,000	$12,742,000	$10,002,000	$6,488,000	$0	$0
Total	$5,371,515,000	$2,947,998,000	$662,840,000	$235,013,000	$45,517,000	$95,334,000

Table 2-4: Estimated Total of Potential Losses throughout Avoyelles Parish (Continued)

Occupancy	Mansura	Marksville	Moreauville	Plaucheville	Simmesport
Agricultural	$430,000	$2,466,000	$550,000	$878,000	$508,000
Commercial	$35,262,000	$222,239,000	$12,860,000	$3,558,000	$25,709,000
Government	$1,796,000	$10,225,000	$6,108,000	$1,240,000	$10,098,000
Industrial	$9,434,000	$8,605,000	$3,838,000	$1,117,000	$4,635,000
Religion	$5,790,000	$21,278,000	$860,000	$706,000	$5,376,000
Residential	$156,106,000	$508,246,000	$92,189,000	$27,223,000	$186,084,000
Education	$6,358,000	$5,675,000	$1,012,000	$2,098,000	$4,256,000
Total	$215,176,000	$778,734,000	$117,417,000	$36,820,000	$236,666,000

Essential Facilities of the Parish

The following figures show the locations and names of the essential facilities within the parish:

Fire and Rescue	
Map ID	Name
1	Bordelonville Volunteer Fire Department
2	Bordelonville Volunteer Fire - Big Bend Substation
3	Brouillette Community Fire Dept
4	Bunkie Fire Department
5	Cottonport Fire Department
6	Evergreen Fire Station
7	Fire Dept
8	Fire Dept
9	Fire Dept
10	Fire Dept
11	Fire Dept
12	Fire Dept
13	Fire Station
14	Fire Station
15	Fire Station
16	Frazier-Gallerson Fire Station
17	Goudeau Volunteer Fire Station
18	Mansura Volunteer Fire Department
19	Marksville Fire Station
20	Plaucheville Fire Station
21	Simmesport Fire Department

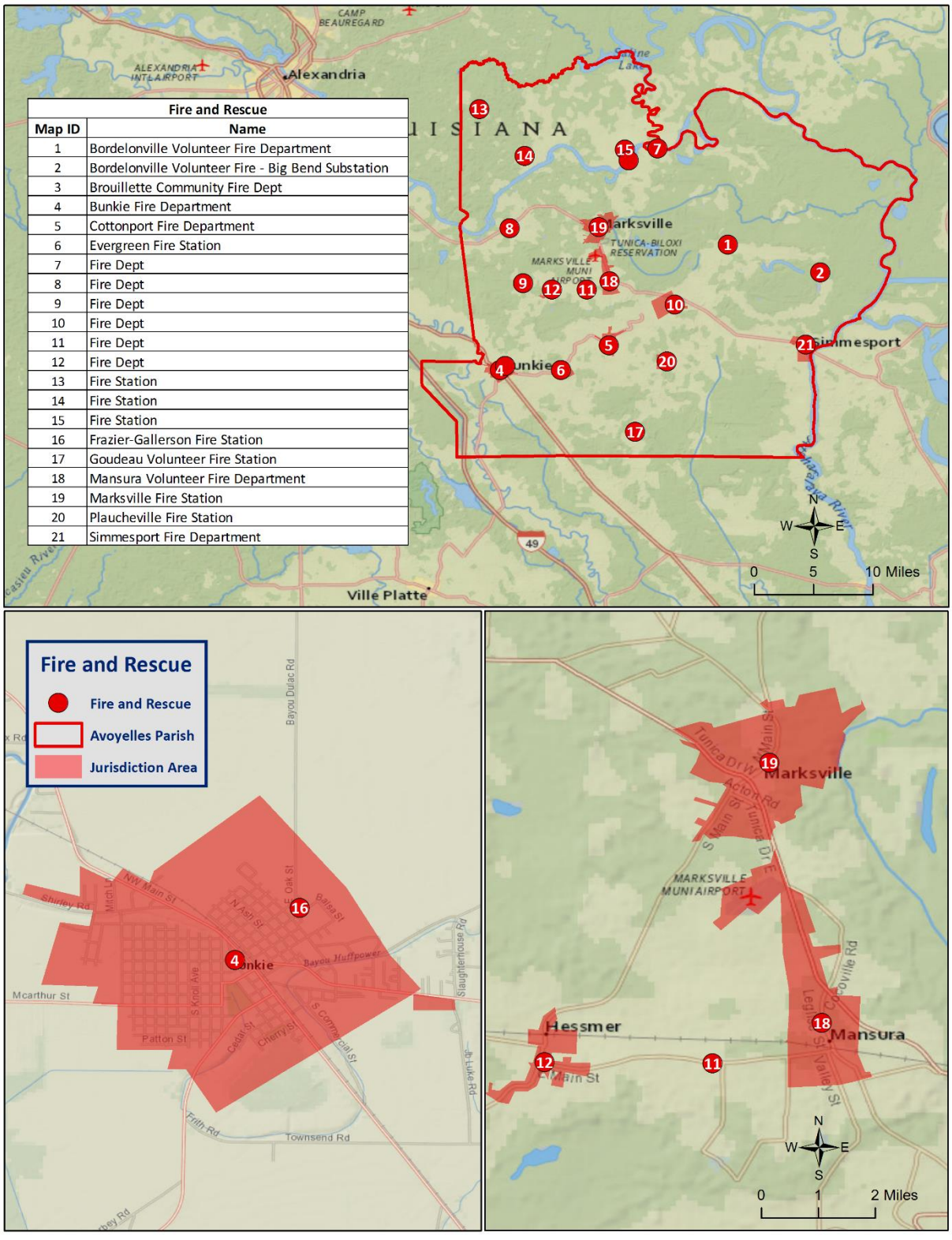


Figure 2-1: Fire and Rescue Buildings in Avoyelles Parish

Government	
Map ID	**Name**
1	Avoyelles Parish District Attorney'S Office
2	Avoyelles Parish Medicaid Office
3	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury Mantenance Unit
4	Avoyelles Water Commision
5	Avoyelles Waterworks
6	Bunkie Chamber Of Commerce
7	Bunkie City Hall
8	Bunkie City Hall Annex & Court
9	City Of Marksville Housing Authority
10	City Of Marksville Housing Authority Security Office
11	City Of Marksville Water Department
12	City Of Marksville Water Maintenence Department
13	Cottonport City Hall
14	Evergreen Town Hall
15	La Dotd
16	La Dotd
17	Louisiana Department Of Veteran Affairs
18	Marksville Chamber Of Commerce
19	Marksville City Court
20	Marksville City Hall
21	Moreauville Town Hall
22	Office Of Motor Vehicles
23	Office Of Motor Vehicles
24	Plaucheville Town Hall
25	Tunica-Biloxi Courthouse
26	Tunica-Biloxi Economic Development Corporation
27	Tunica-Biloxi Housing Department
28	Tunica-Biloxi Maintenance Shed
29	Tunica-Biloxi Tribal Community Center
30	Tunica-Biloxi Tribal Community Service Center
31	U.S. Department Of Agriculture Service Center

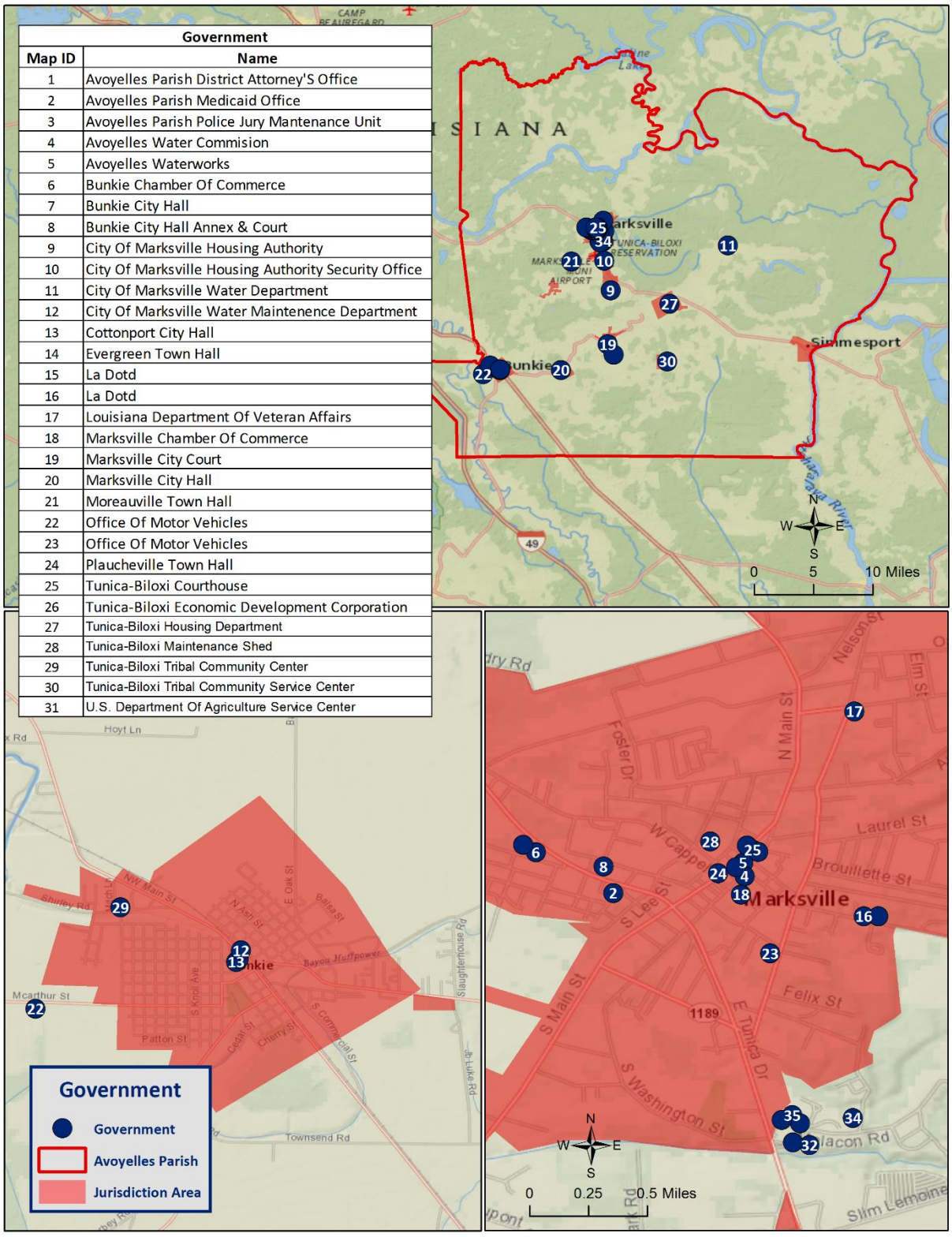


Figure 2-2: Government Buildings in Avoyelles Parish

Prison and Corrections	
Map ID	**Name**
1	Avoyelles Correctional Facility
2	Avoyelles Correctional Facility
3	Avoyelles Parish Jail
4	Avoyelles Womens Correctional Facility

Government	
Map ID	**Name**
1	Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office
2	Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office
3	Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office - Corrections Office
4	Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office - CIU
5	Bunkie Police Station
6	Mansura City Police Department
7	Marksville City Police
8	Marksville Police Department
9	Tunica-Biloxi Poloce Headquarters

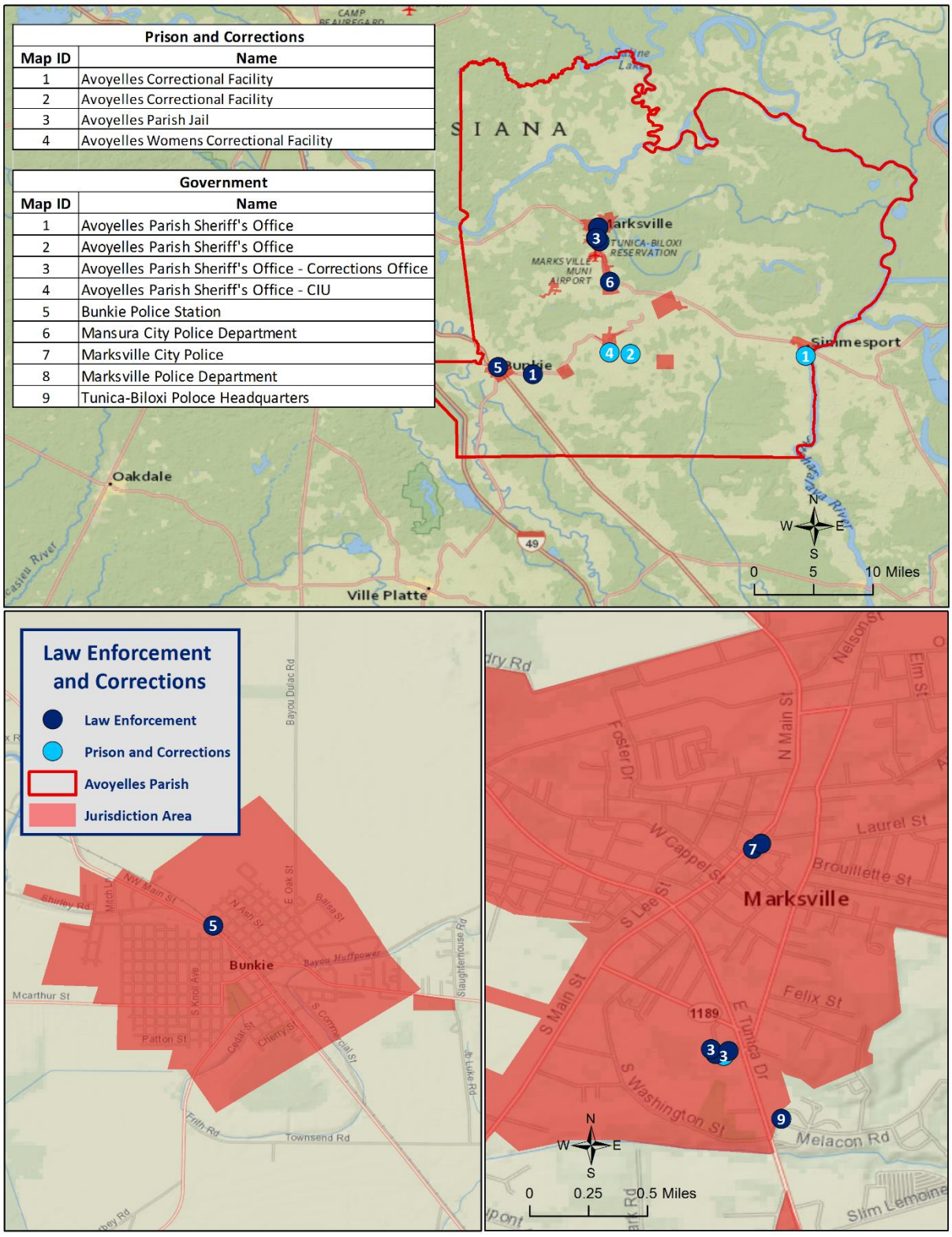


Figure 2-3: Law Enforcement and Corrections in Avoyelles Parish

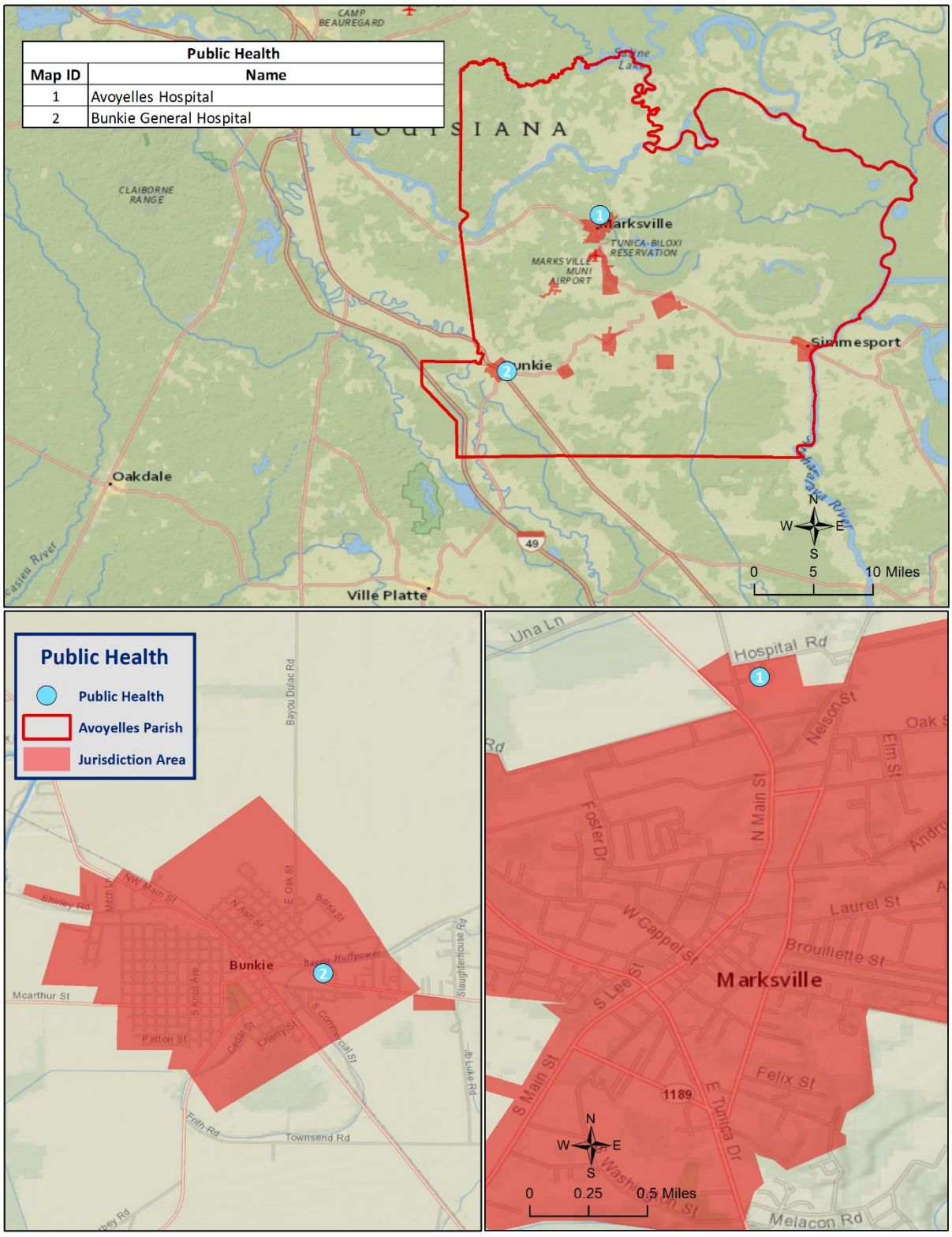
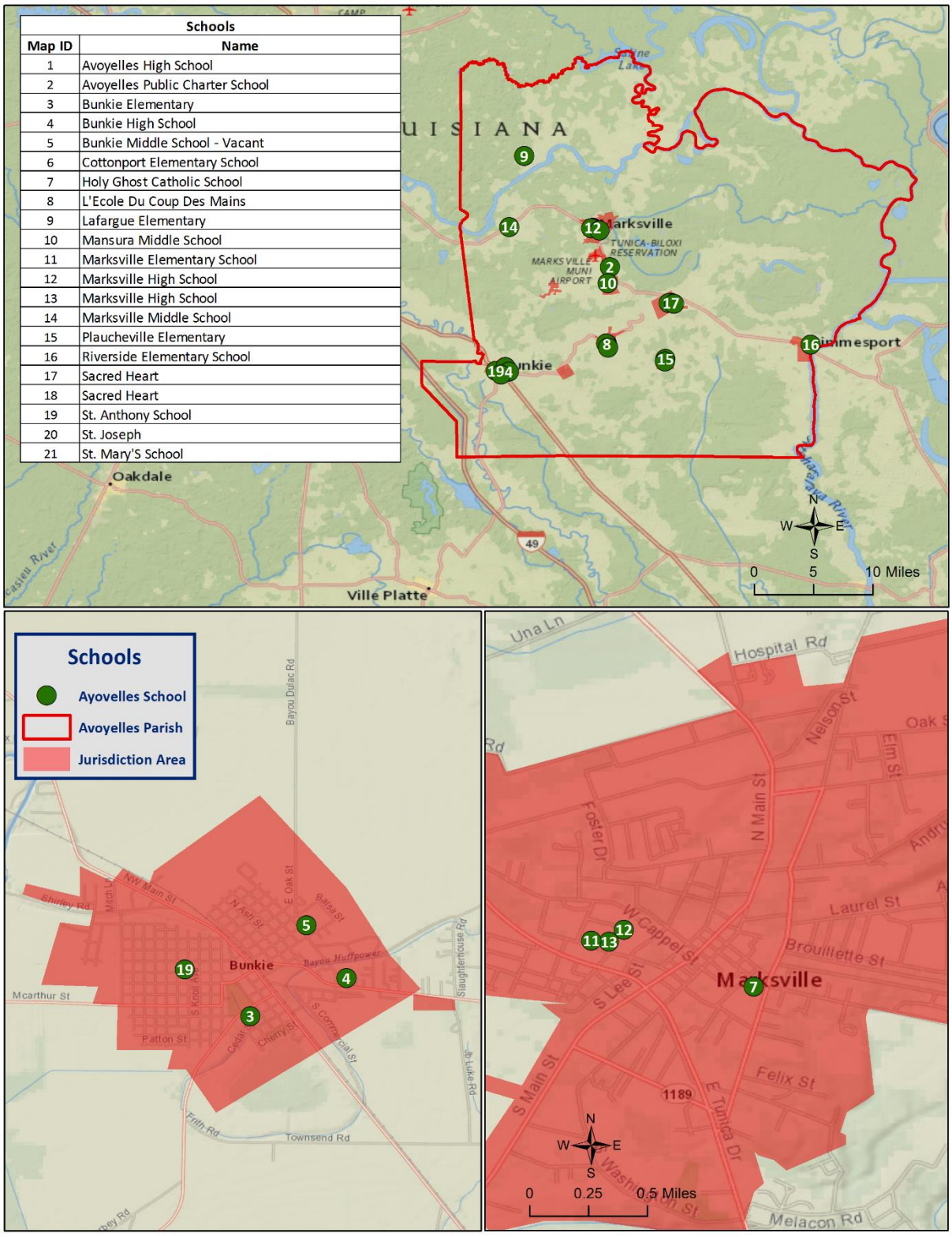


Figure 2-4: Public Health Facilities in Avoyelles Parish



Schools	
Map ID	Name
1	Avoyelles High School
2	Avoyelles Public Charter School
3	Bunkie Elementary
4	Bunkie High School
5	Bunkie Middle School - Vacant
6	Cottonport Elementary School
7	Holy Ghost Catholic School
8	L'Ecole Du Coup Des Mains
9	Lafargue Elementary
10	Mansura Middle School
11	Marksville Elementary School
12	Marksville High School
13	Marksville High School
14	Marksville Middle School
15	Plaucheville Elementary
16	Riverside Elementary School
17	Sacred Heart
18	Sacred Heart
19	St. Anthony School
20	St. Joseph
21	St. Mary'S School

Figure 2-5: School Facilities in Avoyelles Parish

Future Development Trends

Avoyelles Parish experienced a decline in population and a growth in housing between the years of 2000 and 2015, going from a population of 41,459 with 16,576 housing units in 2000 to a population of 41,103 with 18,157 housing units in 2015. The future population and number of buildings can be estimated using U.S. Census Bureau housing and population data. The following tables show population and housing unit estimates from 2000 to 2013:

Table 2-5: Population Growth Rate for Avoyelles Parish

Total Population	Avoyelles Parish	Avoyelles Parish (Unincorporated)	Bunkie	Cottonport	Evergreen	Hessmer
1-Apr-00	41,459	22,768	4,679	2,308	312	755
1-Apr-10	42,103	24,342	4,174	2,008	310	803
1-Jul-15	41,103	23,825	4,066	1,953	301	780
Population Growth between 2000 – 2010	1.6%	6.9%	-10.8%	-13.0%	-0.6%	6.4%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.2%	0.7%	-1.1%	-1.3%	-0.1%	0.6%
Population Growth between 2010 – 2015	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.6%	-2.7%	-2.9%	-2.9%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2015	-0.48%	-0.42%	-0.52%	-0.55%	-0.58%	-0.57%

Table 2-5: Population Growth Rate for Avoyelles Parish (Continued)

Total Population	Mansura	Marksville	Moreauville	Plaucheville	Simmesport
1-Apr-00	1,577	5,561	955	275	2,269
1-Apr-10	1,420	5,706	930	248	2,162
1-Jul-15	1,385	5,533	904	239	2,117
Population Growth between 2000 – 2010	-10.0%	2.6%	-2.6%	-9.8%	-4.7%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	-1.0%	0.3%	-0.3%	-1.0%	-0.5%
Population Growth between 2010 – 2015	-2.5%	-3.0%	-2.8%	-3.6%	-2.1%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2015	-0.49%	-0.61%	-0.56%	-0.73%	-0.42%

Table 2-6: Housing Growth Rate for Avoyelles Parish

Total Housing Units	Avoyelles Parish	Avoyelles Parish (Unincorporated)	Bunkie	Cottonport	Evergreen	Hessmer
1-Apr-00	16,576	9,183	1,866	840	152	303
1-Apr-10	18,042	10,358	1,917	869	156	369
1-Jul-14	18,157	10,304	1,919	920	157	404
Housing Growth between 2000 – 2010	8.8%	12.8%	2.7%	3.5%	2.6%	21.8%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.9%	1.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	2.2%
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2014	0.6%	-0.5%	0.1%	5.9%	0.6%	9.5%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2014	0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	0.1%	1.9%

Table 2-7: Housing Growth Rate for Avoyelles Parish

Total Housing Units	Mansura	Marksville	Moreauville	Plaucheville	Simmesport
1-Apr-00	657	2,198	412	135	830
1-Apr-10	669	2,283	439	128	854
1-Jul-14	727	2,358	425	102	841
Housing Growth between 2000 – 2010	1.8%	3.9%	6.6%	-5.2%	2.9%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	-0.5%	0.3%
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2014	8.7%	3.3%	-3.2%	-20.3%	-1.5%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2014	1.7%	0.7%	-0.6%	-4.1%	-0.3%

As shown in the previous tables, Avoyelles Parish has experienced fluctuations in both population and housing units. Housing growth rates grew at 0.9% annually from 2000 to 2010, and at 0.1% annually from 2010 to 2015. Population growth rates were 0.2% annually from 2000 to 2010, and declined at -0.48% annually from 2010 to 2015. From 2000 to 2010, the unincorporated area of Avoyelles Parish had the largest increase in population with an overall rate 0.7%, followed by the incorporated area of Hessmer at 0.6%. The incorporated areas of Avoyelles and the unincorporated areas all experienced a decline in population from 2010 to 2015 with the incorporated area of Plaucheville having the largest decline at -3.6%.

The incorporated area of Hessmer experienced the largest increase in housing units from 2000 to 2010 at 21.8%, followed by the unincorporated area of Avoyelles Parish at 12.78. From 2010 to 2015, the incorporated area of Hessmer again had the largest increase in housing units at 9.5%, followed by the incorporated area of Mansura at 8.7%.

Future Hazard Impacts

Hazard impacts were estimated for five years and ten years in the future (2019 and 2024). Yearly population and housing growth rates were applied to parish inventory assets for composite flood and tropical cyclones. Based on a review of available information, it is assumed that population and housing units will grow slightly within Avoyelles Parish from the present until 2024. A summary of estimated future impacts is shown in the table below. Dollar values are expressed in future costs and assume an annual rate of inflation of 1.02%. No changes in development have impacted the community's vulnerability since the plans last update.

Table 2-8: Estimated Future Impacts, 2019-2024
(Source: Hazus, US Census Bureau)

Hazard / Impact	Total in Parish (2014)	Hazard Area (2014)	Hazard Area (2019)	Hazard Area (2024)
Flood Damage				
Structures	18,180	2,900	2,918	2,933
Value of Structures	$5,433,221,923	$866,644,934	$917,581,103	$960,477,216
# of People	41,144	6,563	6,596	6,622
Tropical Cyclone				
Structures	18,180	18,180	18,296	18,390
Value of Structures	$5,433,221,923	$5,433,221,923	$5,752,553,977	$6,021,480,840
# of People	41,144	41,144	41,350	41,516

Land Use

The Avoyelles Parish Land Use table is provided below. Residential, commercial, and industrial areas account for only 4% of the parish's land use. Agricultural land is the largest category at 283,265 acres, accounting for 51% of parish land. At 198,495 acres, wetlands account for 36% of parish lands, while 34,879 acres of forested areas account for 6% of parish lands. The parish also consists of 14,102 acres of water areas, accounting for 3% of all parish lands.

Table 2-9: Avoyelles Parish Land Use
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

Land Use	Acres	Percentage
Agricultural Land, Cropland, and Pasture	283,265	51%
Wetlands	198,495	36%
Forest Land (not including forested wetlands)	34,879	6%
Urban/Development	23,292	4%
Water	14,102	3%

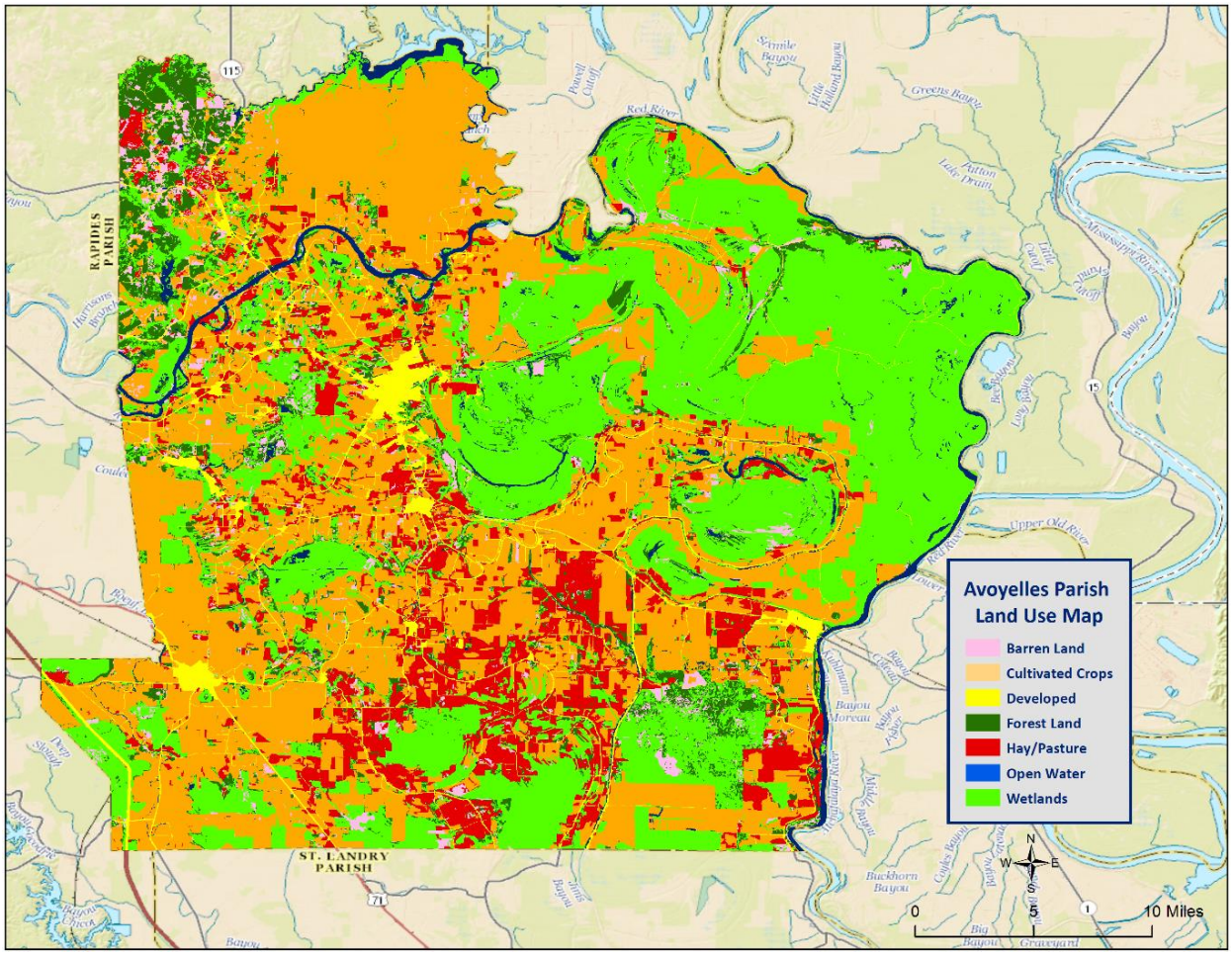


Figure 2-6: Avoyelles Parish Land Use Map
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

Hazard Identification

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.

Factors influencing the type and severity of flooding include natural variables such as precipitation, topography, vegetation, soil texture, and seasonality, as well as anthropogenic factors such as urbanization (extent of impervious surfaces), land use (agricultural and forestry tend to remove native vegetation and accelerate soil erosion), and the presence of flood-control structures such as levees and dams.

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

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

In Louisiana, six specific types of flooding are of main concern: riverine, flash, ponding, backwater, urban, and coastal.

- **Riverine flooding** occurs along a river or smaller stream. It is the result of runoff from heavy rainfall or intensive snow or ice melt. The speed with which riverine flood levels rise and fall depends not only on the amount of rainfall, but even more on the capacity of the river itself, as well as the shape and land cover of its drainage basin. The smaller the river, the faster that water levels rise and fall. Thus, the Mississippi River levels rise and fall slowly due to its large capacity. Generally, elongated and intensely-developed drainage basins will reach faster peak discharges and faster falls than circular-shaped and forested basins of the same area.
- **Flash flooding** occurs when locally intense precipitation inundates an area in a short amount of time, resulting in local stream flow and drainage capacity being overwhelmed.
- **Ponding** occurs when concave areas (e.g., parking lots, roads, and clay-lined natural low areas) collect water and are unable to drain.
- **Backwater flooding** occurs when water slowly rises from a normally unexpected direction where protection has not been provided. A model example is the flooding that occurred in LaPlace during Hurricane Isaac in 2012. Although the town was protected by a levee on the side facing the

Mississippi River, floodwaters from Lake Maurepas and Lake Pontchartrain crept into the community on the side of town opposite the Mississippi River.

- **Urban flooding** is similar to flash flooding but is specific to urbanized areas. It takes place when storm water drainage systems cannot keep pace with heavy precipitation, and water accumulates on the surface. Most urban flooding is caused by slow-moving thunderstorms or torrential rainfall.
- **Coastal flooding** can appear similar to any of the other flood types, depending on its cause. It occurs when normally dry coastal land is flooded by seawater, but may be caused by direct inundation (when the sea level exceeds the elevation of the land), overtopping of a natural or artificial barrier, or the breaching of a natural or artificial barrier (i.e., when the barrier is broken down by the sea water). Coastal flooding is typically caused by storm surge, tsunamis, or gradual sea level rise.

For purposes of this assessment, ponding, flash flood, and urban flooding are considered to be flooding as a result of storm water from heavy precipitation thunderstorms

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

- **Flood Categories**
  - Minor Flooding: Minimal or no property damage, but possibly some public threat.
  - Moderate Flooding: Some inundation of structures and roads near streams. Some evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.
  - Major Flooding: Extensive inundation of structures and roads. Significant evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.
  - Record Flooding: Flooding which equals or exceeds the highest stage or discharge at a given site during the period of record keeping.

- **Flood Warning**
  - Issued along larger streams when there is a serious threat to life or property.

- **Flood Watch**
  - Issued when current and developing hydrometeorological conditions are such that there is a threat of flooding, but the occurrence is neither certain nor imminent.

Floods are measured mainly by probability of occurrence. A 10-year flood event, for example, is an event of small magnitude (in terms of stream flow or precipitation) but with a relatively high annual probability of recurrence (10%). A 100-year flood event is larger in magnitude, but it has a smaller chance of recurrence (1%). A 500-year flood is significantly larger than both a 100-year event and a 10-year event, but it has a lower probability than both to occur in any given year (0.2%). It is important to understand that an X-year flood event does not mean an event of that magnitude occurs only once in X years. Instead, it means that on average, we can expect a flood event of that magnitude to occur once every X years. Given that such statistical probability terms are inherently difficult for the general population to understand, the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) promotes the use of more tangible expressions of flood probability. As such, the ASFPM also expresses the 100-year flood event as having a 25% chance of occurring over the life of a 30-year mortgage.

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

The 100-year flood event is of particular significance since it is the regulatory standard that determines the obligation (or lack thereof) to purchase flood insurance. Flood insurance premiums are set depending on the flood zone, as modeled by National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Rate Maps. The NFIP and FEMA suggest insurance rates based on Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), as diagrammed in *Figure 2-7*.

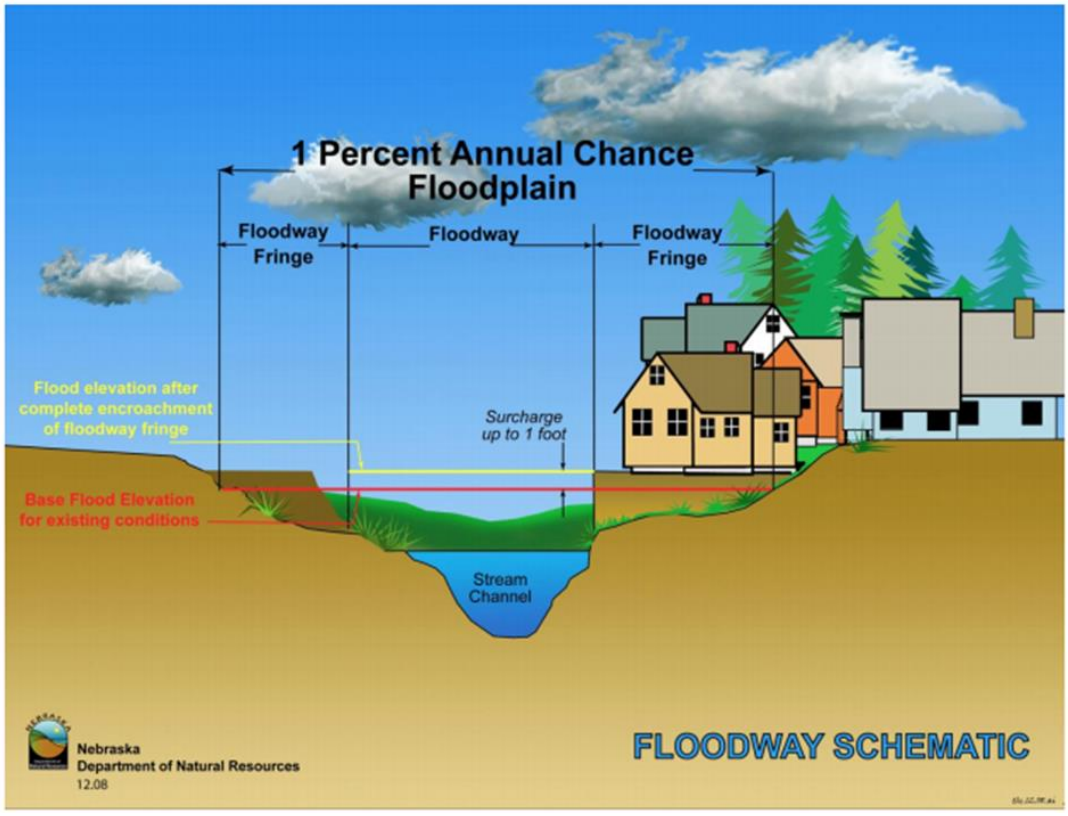


Figure 2-7: Schematic of 100-Year Floodplain. The Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) extends to the end of the floodway fringe.
(Source: Nebraska Department of Natural Resources)

A SFHA is the land area covered by the floodwaters of the base flood (red line in *Figure 2-7*), where the NFIP's floodplain management regulations must be enforced and the area where the mandatory purchase of flood insurance applies.

Property Damage

The depth and velocity of flood waters are the major variables in determining property damage. Flood velocity is important because the faster water moves, the more pressure it puts on a structure and the more it will erode stream banks and scour the earth around a building's foundation. In some situations, deep and fast moving waters can push a building off its foundation. Structural damage can also be caused by the weight of standing water (hydrostatic pressure).

Another threat to property from a flood is called "soaking". When soaked, many materials change their composition or shape. Wet wood will swell, and if dried too quickly, will crack, split, or warp. Plywood can come apart and gypsum wallboard can deteriorate if it is bumped before it has time to completely dry. The longer these materials are saturated, the more moisture, sediment, and pollutants they absorb.

Soaking can also cause extensive damage to household goods. Wooden furniture may become warped, making it unusable, while other furnishings such as books, carpeting, mattresses, and upholstery are usually not salvageable. Electrical appliances and gasoline engines will flood, making them worthless until they are professionally dried and cleaned.

Many buildings that have succumbed to flood waters may look sound and unharmed after a flood, but water has the potential to cause severe property damage. Any structure that experiences a flood should be stripped, cleaned, and allowed to dry before being reconstructed. This can be an extremely expensive and time consuming effort.

Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive loss structures are structures covered by a contract for flood insurance made available under the NFIP that:

a. Have incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event; and
b. At the time of the second incidence of flood-related damage, the contract for flood insurance contains increased cost of compliance coverage.

Severe repetitive loss (SRL) is defined by the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 and updated in the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012. For a property to be designated SRL, the following criteria must be met:

a. It is covered under a contract for flood insurance made available under the NFIP; and
b. It has incurred flood related damage –
    1) For which four or more separate claims payments have been made under flood insurance coverage with the amount of each claim exceeding $5,000 and with the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding $20,000; or
    2) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made under such coverage, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the insured structure.

Figures regarding repetitive loss structures for Avoyelles Parish are provided in the table below:

Table 2-10: Repetitive Loss Structures for Avoyelles Parish

Jurisdiction	Number of Structures	Residential	Commercial	Government	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid	Average Claim Paid
Avoyelles Parish (Unincorporated)	160	156	4	0	456	$3,327,055	$7,296.17
Bunkie	3	1	2	0	8	$188,072	$23,509
Cottonport	0	0	0	0	0	$0	$0
Evergreen	0	0	0	0	0	$0	$0
Hessmer	1	1	0	0	2	$18,377	$0
Mansura	0	0	0	0	0	$0	$0
Marksville	4	4	0	0	11	$178,274	$0
Moreauville	0	0	0	0	0	$0	$0
Plaucheville	0	0	0	0	0	$0	$0
Simmesport	3	2	1	0	16	$158,071	$9,879
Total	171	164	7	0	493	$3,869,849	$7,850

Of the 171 repetitive loss structures, 155 were able to be geocoded in order to provide an overview of where the repetitive loss structures were located throughout the parish. *Figure 2-8* shows the approximate location of the 155 structures, while *Figure 2-9* shows where the highest concentration of repetitive loss structures are located. Through the repetitive loss map, it is clear that the primary concentrated area of repetitive loss structures is focused in and around the incorporated area of Marksville.

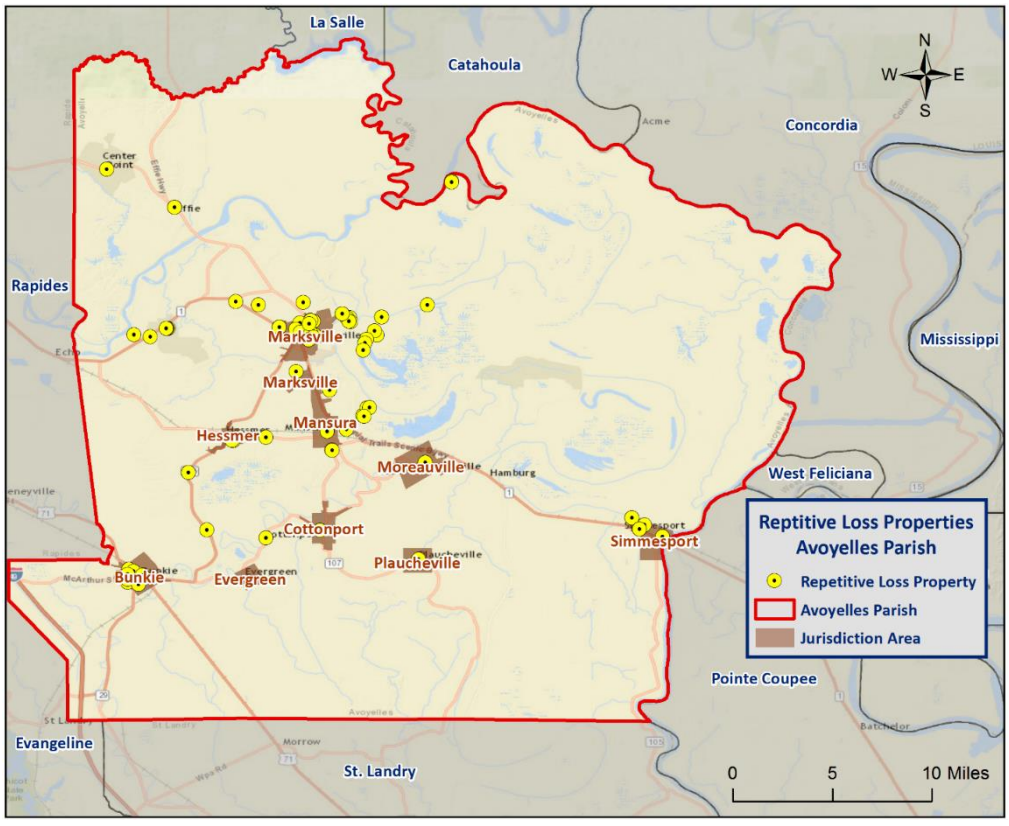


Figure 2-8: Repetitive Loss Properties in Avoyelles Parish

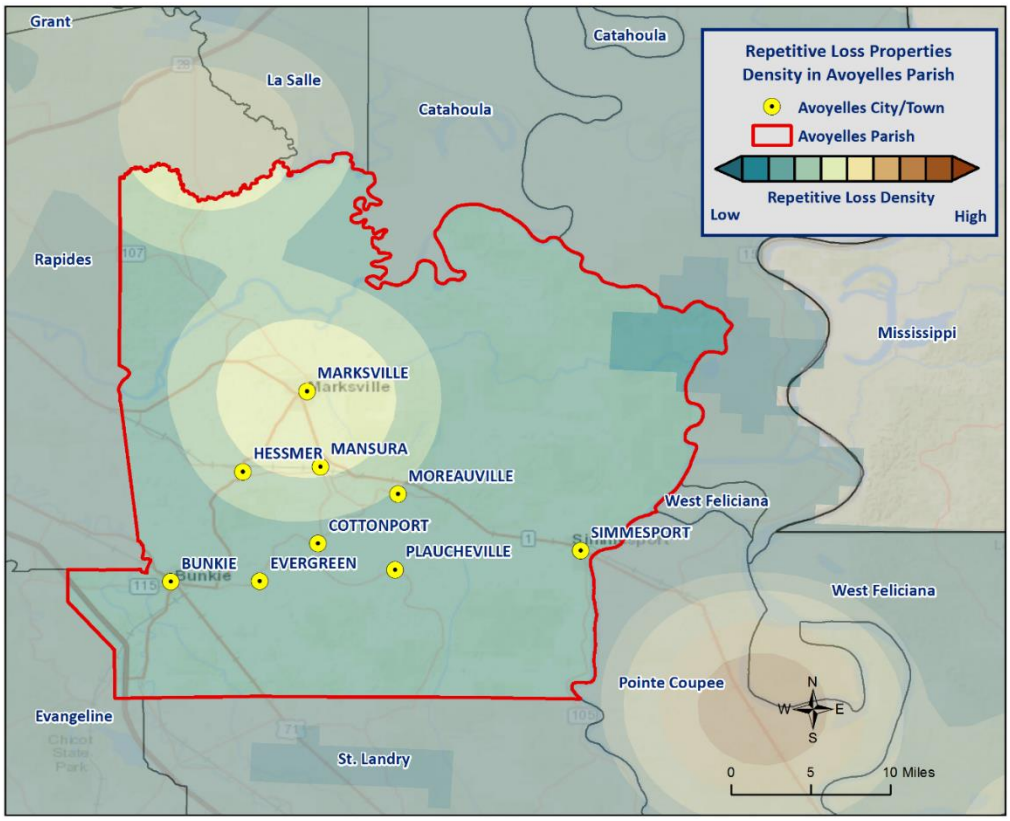


Figure 2-9: Repetitive Loss Property Densities in Avoyelles Parish

National Flood Insurance Program

Flood insurance statistics indicate that Avoyelles Parish has 970 flood insurance policies with the NFIP, with total annual premiums of $606,793. Avoyelles Parish, and the incorporated areas of Bunkie, Cottonport, Evergreen, Hessmer, Mansura, Marksville, Moreauville, Plaucheville, and Simmesport are all participants in the NFIP. The Parish Floodplain Manager oversees floodplain ordinance adoption, maintenance, and enforcement for each of the jurisdictions except Bunkie, Mansura, Marksville and Moreauville, who each employ their own respective floodplain managers and have adopted floodplain ordinances in addition to those of the parish. Avoyelles Parish and each of the participating incorporated jurisdictions will continue to adopt and enforce floodplain management requirements, including regulating new construction Special Flood Hazard Areas, and will continue to monitor activities including local requests for new map updates. Flood insurance statistics and additional NFIP participation details for Avoyelles Parish are provided in the tables to follow.

Avoyelles Parish and the communities listed above will continue their active participation in the NFIP through various education and outreach activities. These activities will include community outreach on the availability of flood insurance within the parish and incorporated municipalities, as well as flood safe building initiatives throughout the parish. The Parish Floodplain Manager will continue to work in coordination with each community to ensure floodplain management regulations are adopted and enforced. The Parish Floodplain Manager and community floodplain managers for Bunkie, Mansura, Marksville and Moreauville will continue to seek and attend floodplain management and NFIP continuing education.

Table 2-11: Summary of NFIP Policies for Avoyelles Parish

Location	No. of Insured Structures	Total Insurance Coverage Value	Annual Premiums Paid	No. of Insurance Claims Filed Since 1978	Total Loss Payments
Avoyelles Parish (Unincorporated)	840	$114,320,700	$553,871	1,724	$8,730,199
Bunkie	37	$8,322,000	$18,457	22	$246,722
Cottonport	7	$1,169,000	$1,881	1	$53,902
Evergreen	0	$0	$0	0	$0
Hessmer	9	$1,979,300	$4,935	5	$64,694
Mansura	7	$1,512,000	$2,151	4	$4,521
Marksville	40	$6,927,500	$19,182	47	$623,459
Moreauville	9	$1,787,400	$3,048	2	$13,851
Plaucheville	3	$480,000	$1,634	6	$115,204
Simmesport	18	$480,000	$1,634	24	$190,374
Total	970	$136,977,900	$606,793	1,835	$10,042,926

Table 2-12: Summary of Community Flood Maps for Avoyelles Parish

CID	Community Name	Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	Date Joined the NFIP	Tribal
220019#	Avoyelles Parish	1/10/1975	2/26/1980	2/26/80(M)	2/26/1980	No
220020#	Bunkie	7/23/1976	11/6/1979	11/6/79(M)	11/6/1979	No
220021	Cottonport	-	6/19/1976	(NSFHA)	6/19/1976	No
220294	Hessmer	11/19/1976	-	(NSFHA)	10/1/2004	No
220255	Mansura	1/10/1975	6/25/1976	6/25/76(M)	6/25/1976	No
220022#	Marksville	3/29/1974	7/16/1980	7/16/1980	7/16/1980	No
220023	Moreauville	6/28/1974	1/31/1978	1/31/78(M)	1/31/1978	No
220024#	Plaucheville	8/30/1974	9/11/1979	9/11/79(M)	9/11/1979	No
220025#	Simmesport	4/30/1976	7/16/1980	7/16/1980	7/16/1980	No

According to the Community Rating System (CRS) list of eligible communities dated April 2019, neither Avoyelles Parish nor the incorporated areas in Avoyelles Parish participate in the CRS program.

Threat to People

Just as with property damage, depth and velocity are major factors in determining the threat posed to people by flooding. It takes very little depth or velocity for flood waters to become dangerous. A car will float in less than two feet of moving water, and can be swept downstream into deeper waters, trapping passengers within the vehicle. Victims of flooding have often put themselves in perilous situations by entering flood waters that they believe to be safe, or by ignoring travel advisories.

Major health concerns are also associated with floods. Flood waters can transport materials such as dirt, oil, animal waste, and chemicals (e.g., farm, lawn, and industrial) that may cause illnesses of various degrees

when coming in contact with humans. Flood waters can also infiltrate sewer lines and inundate wastewater treatment plants, causing sewage to backup and creating a breeding ground for dangerous bacteria. This infiltration may also cause water supplies to become contaminated and undrinkable.

Flooding in Avoyelles Parish

By definition, flooding is caused when an area receives more water than the drainage system can convey. The following is a synopsis of the types of flooding that Avoyelles Parish experiences.

Flash Flooding: Flash flooding is characterized by a rapid rise in water level, high velocity, and large amounts of debris. It is capable of uprooting trees, undermining buildings and bridges, and scouring new channels. Major factors in flash flooding are the high intensity and short duration of rainfall, as well as the steepness of watershed and stream gradients.

Local Drainage or High Groundwater Levels: Locally heavy precipitation may produce flooding in areas other than delineated floodplains or along recognizable drainage channels. If local conditions cannot accommodate intense precipitation through a combination of infiltration and surface runoff, water may accumulate and cause flooding problems.

Backwater Flooding: Backwater flooding is normally associated with riverine flooding and connotes minimal velocity. All low lying areas are at risk. A heavy rainfall event coupled with a swollen river, canal, bayou, or marsh hinders drainage outflow, causing backwater flooding to the same areas susceptible to storm surge.

Riverine Flooding: Riverine flooding is, by definition, river-based. Most of the riverine flooding problems occur when the Red River crests at flood stage levels, causing extensive flooding in low-lying areas.

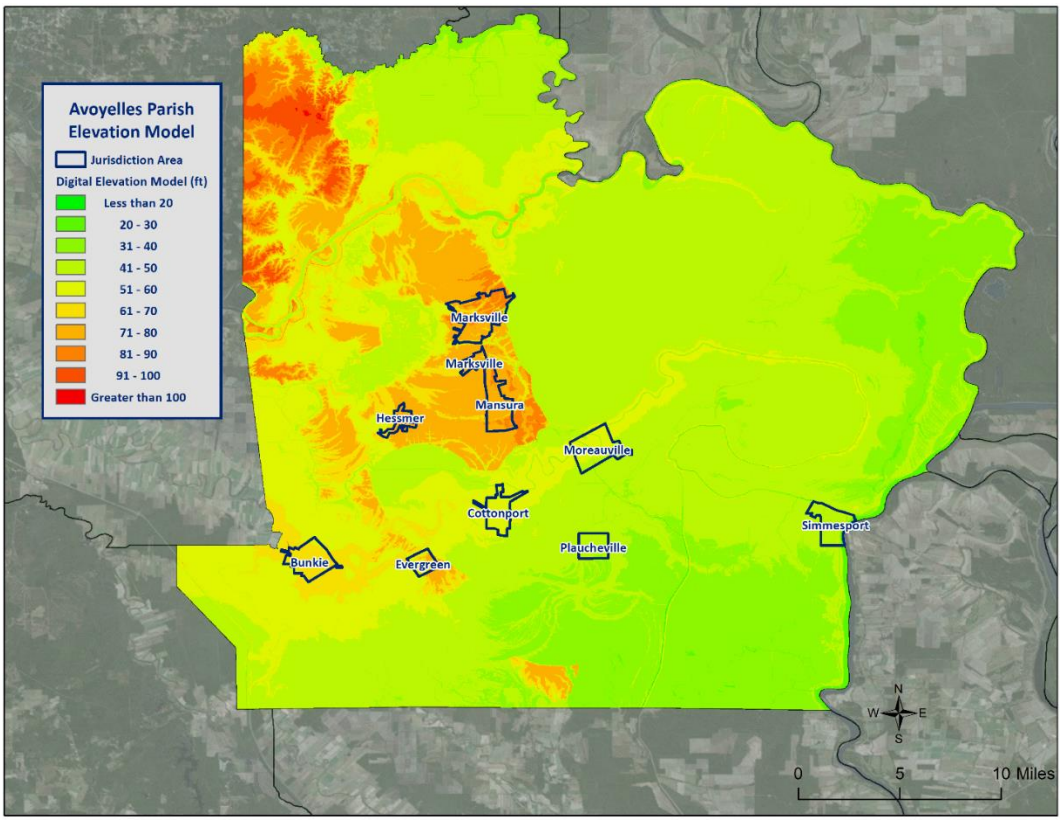


Figure 2-10: Elevation throughout Avoyelles Parish

Looking at the digital elevation model (DEM) in the previous figure for Avoyelles Parish is instructive in visualizing where the low lying and high risk areas are for the parish. Elevations in the parish range from less than 20 feet to over 100 feet. The highest elevation in the parish is approximately 120 feet, located in the northwest unincorporated areas of the parish. The incorporated areas of the parish range in elevation from 30 feet to 79 feet, with Simmesport averaging 30 feet, Plaucheville averaging 39 feet, Cottonport and Moreauville averaging 56 feet, Evergreen averaging 62 feet, Bunkie averaging 66 feet, Moreauville averaging 75 feet, and Hessmer averaging 79 feet.

Location

Avoyelles Parish has experienced significant flooding in its history and can expect more in the future. Flooding occurs in nearly every area in Avoyelles Parish. The areas most prone to flooding are near the Red River, Moses Lane area near Fifth Ward, and adjacent to the National Wildlife Refuges and Spring Bayou Complex area.

The following are enlarged maps of the incorporated areas showing the areas within each jurisdiction that are at risk of flooding:

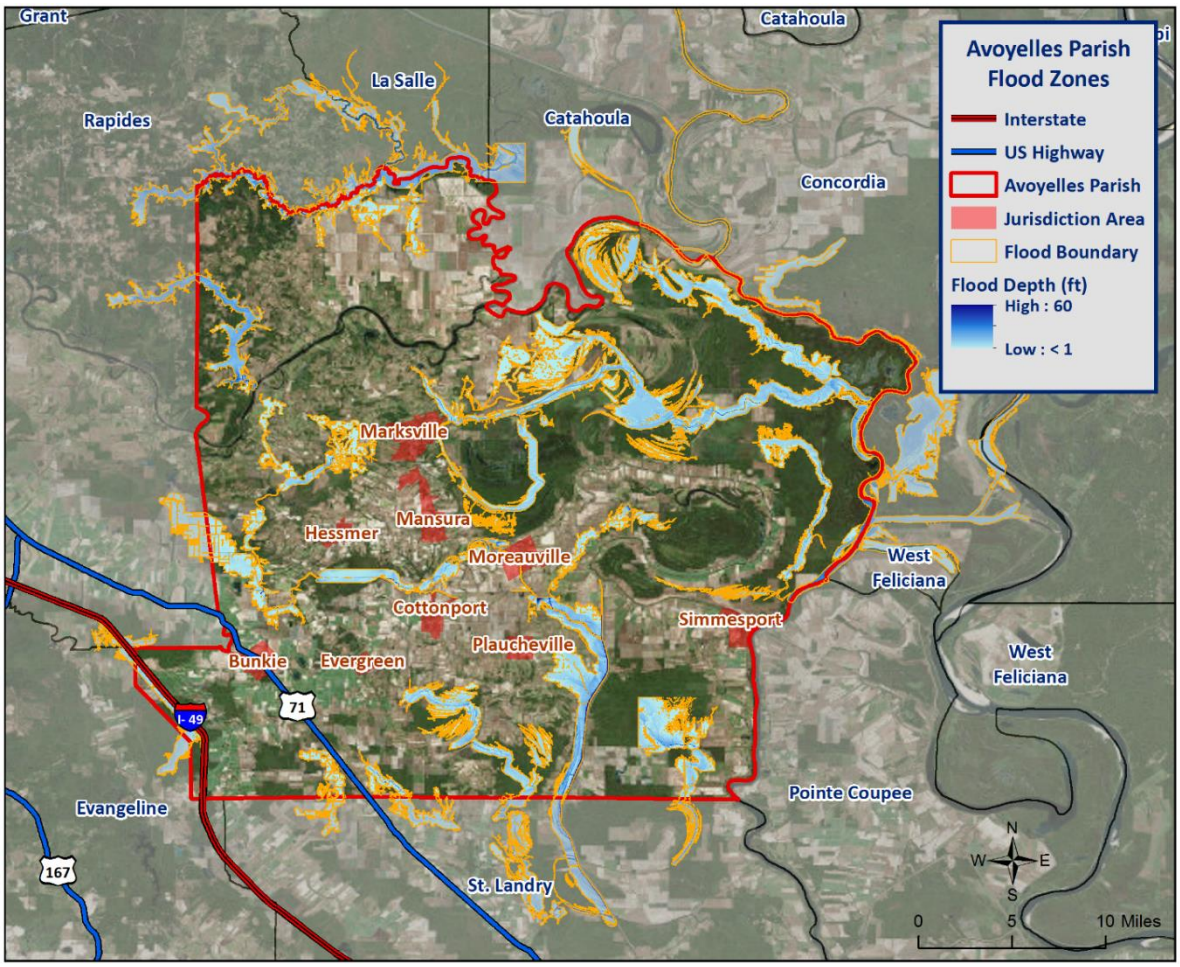


Figure 2-11: Avoyelles Parish Areas within the Flood Zones

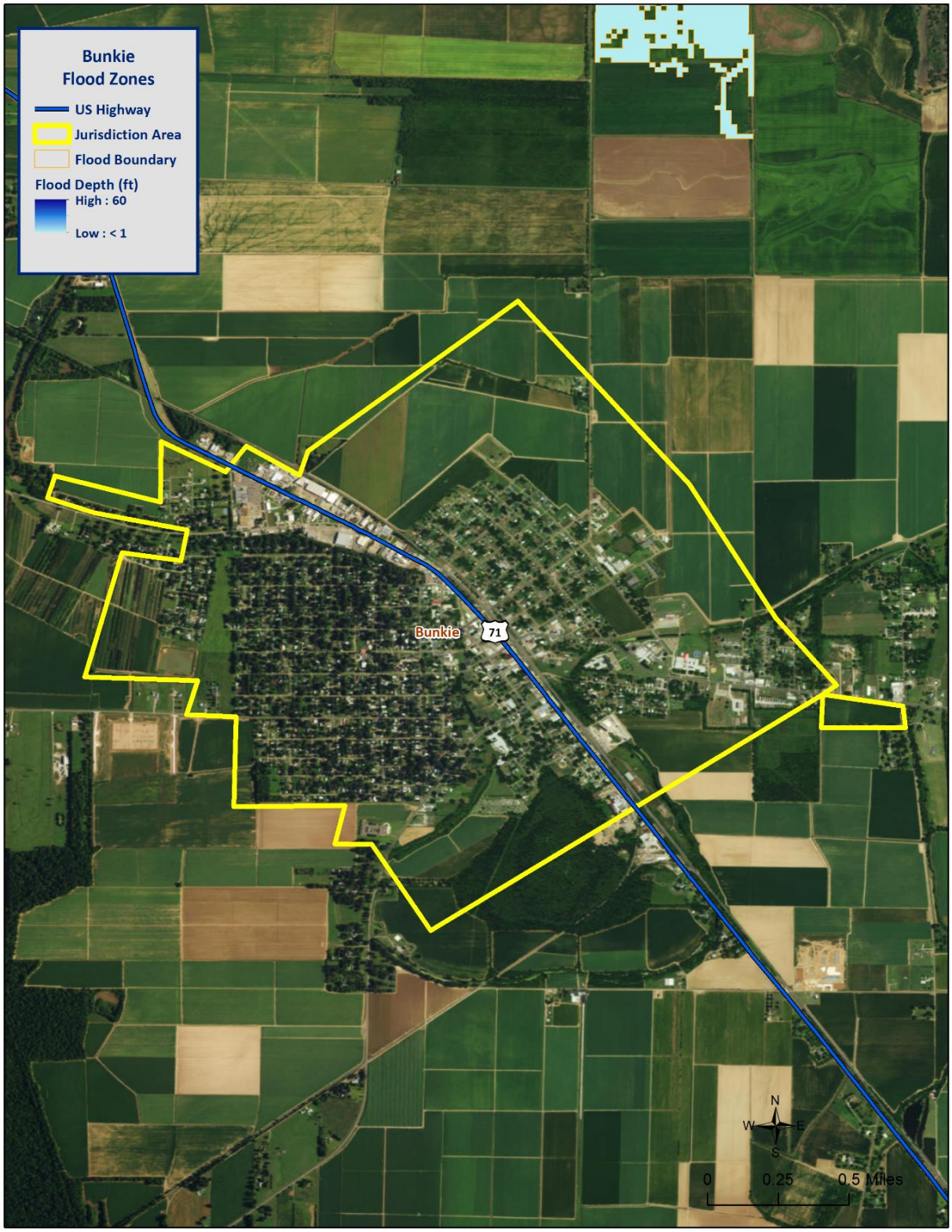


Figure 2-12: Bunkie Areas within the Flood Zones

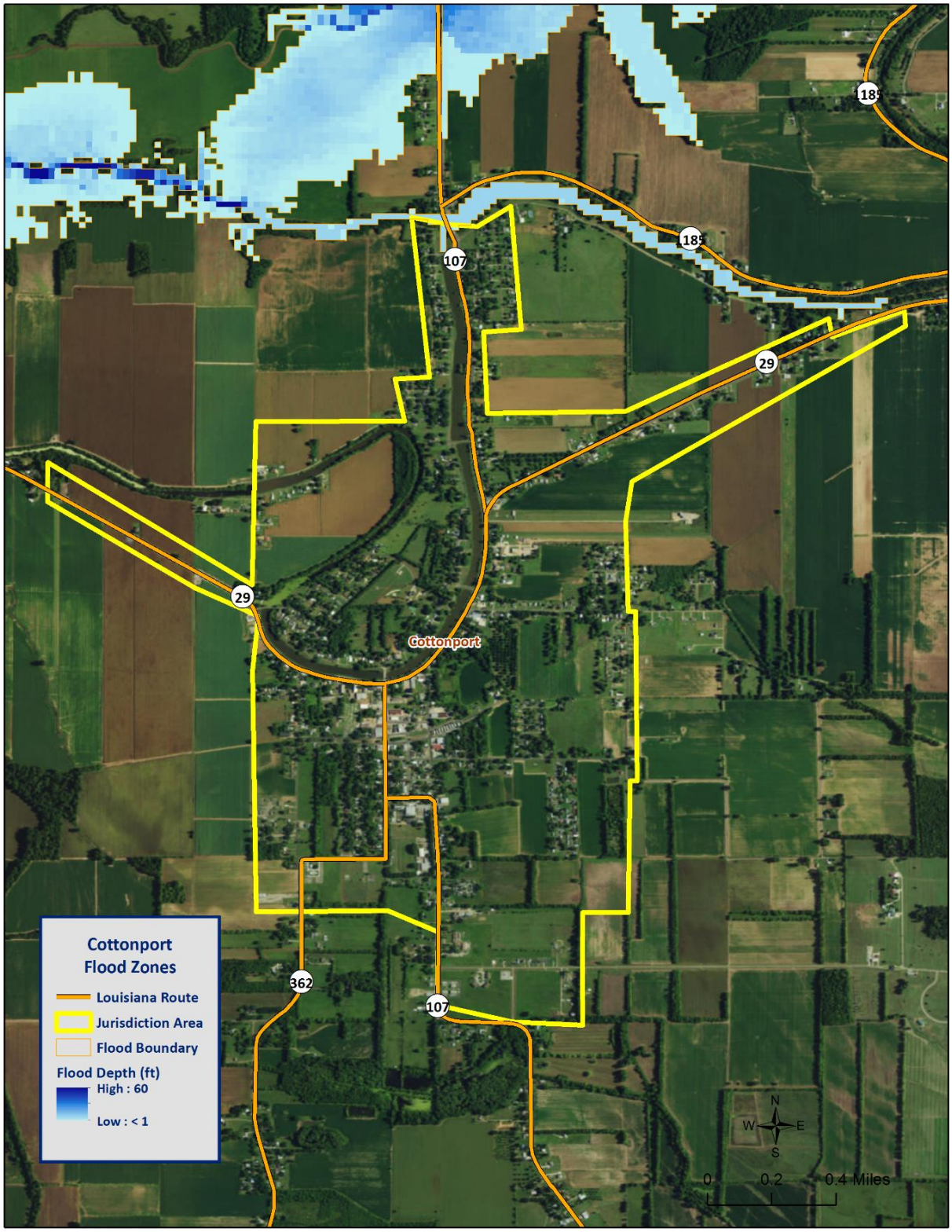


Figure 2-13: Cottonport Areas within the Flood Zones

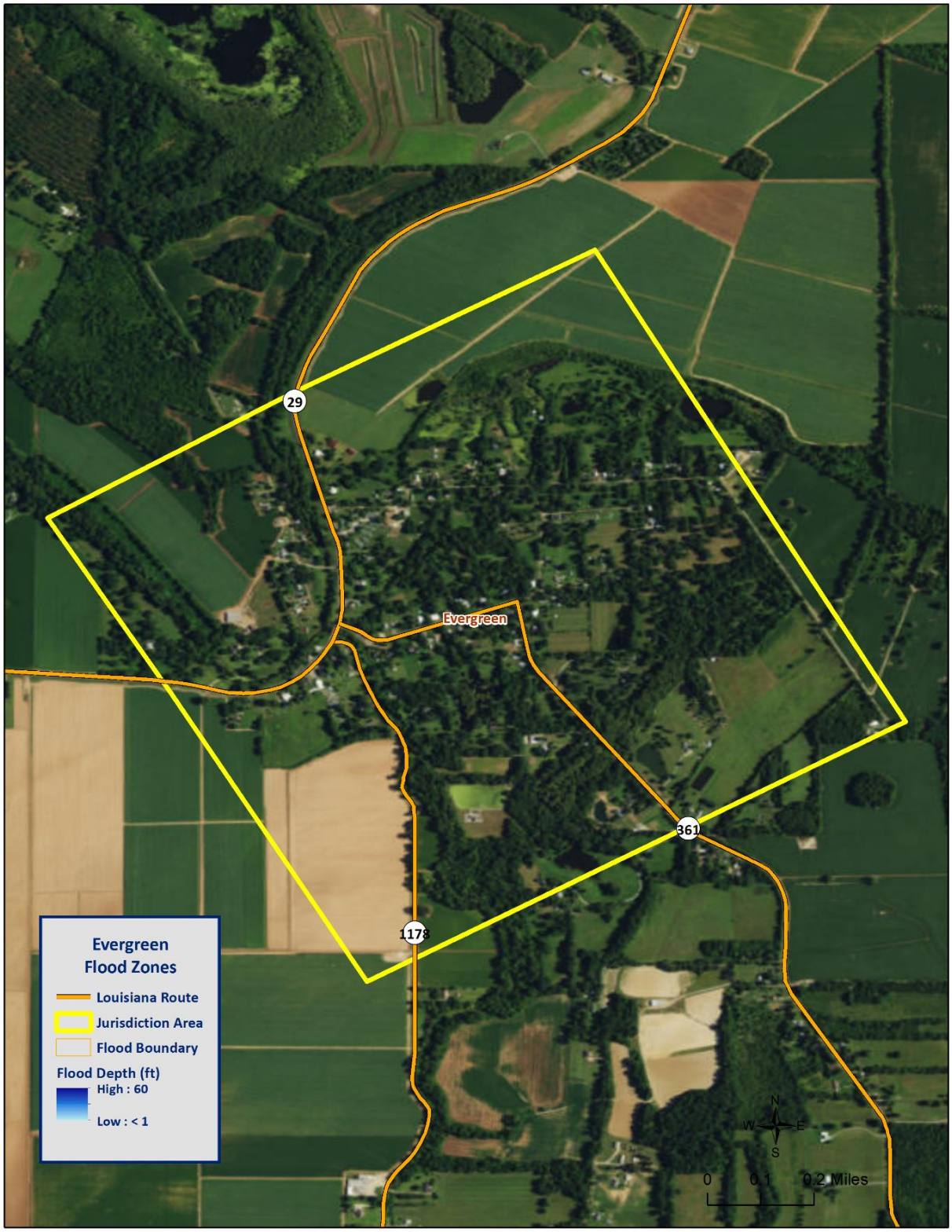


Figure 2-14: Evergreen Areas within the Flood Zones

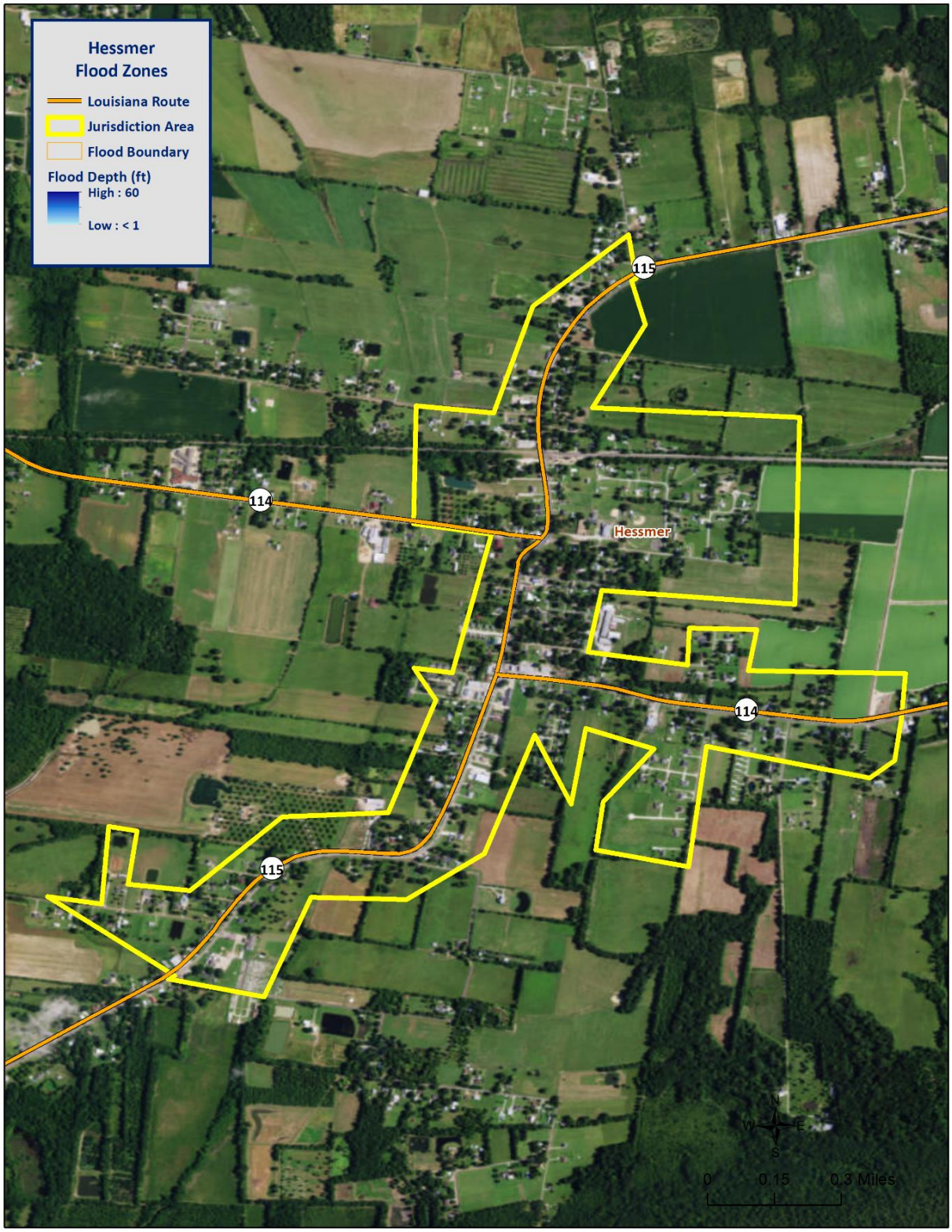


Figure 2-15: Hessmer Areas within the Flood Zones

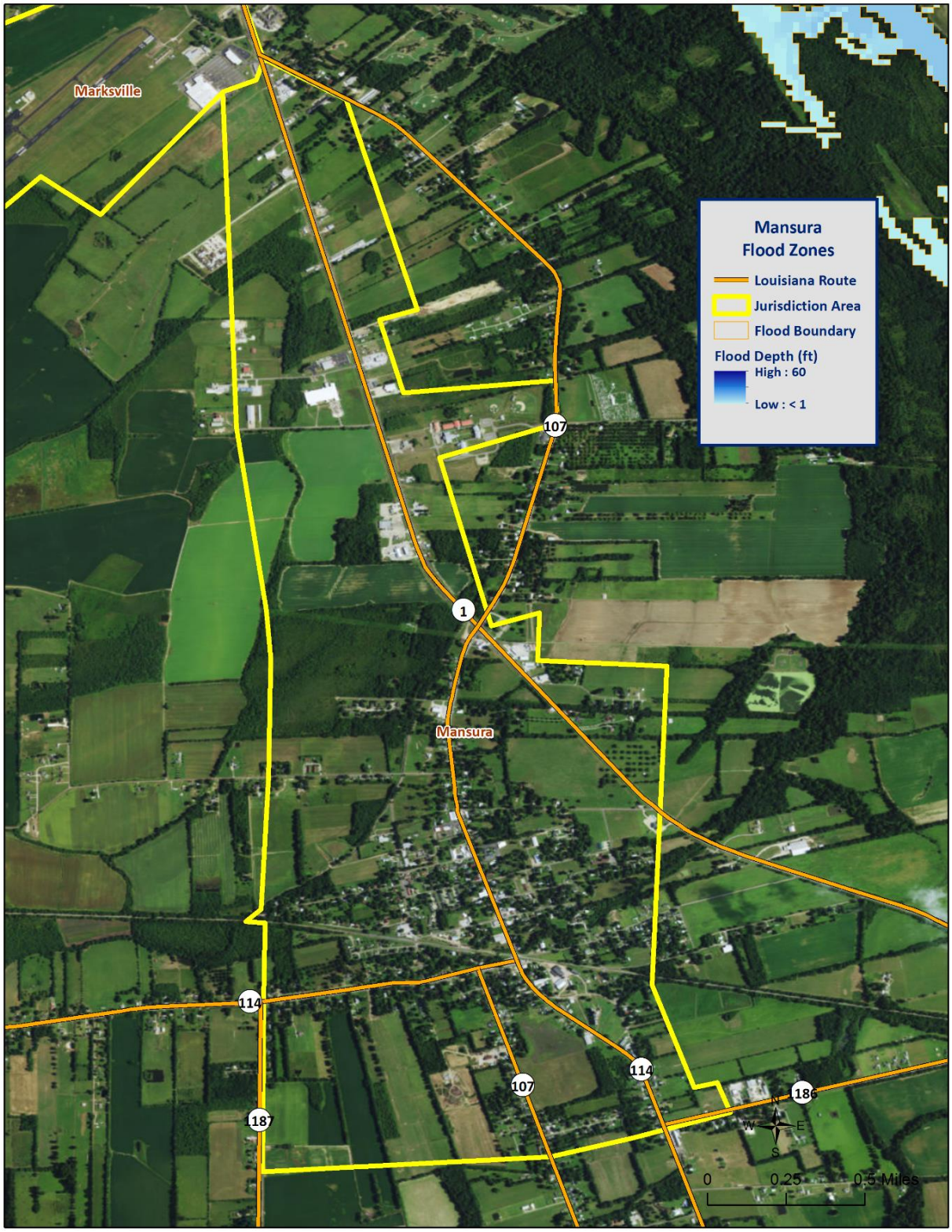


Figure 2-16: Mansura Areas within the Flood Zones

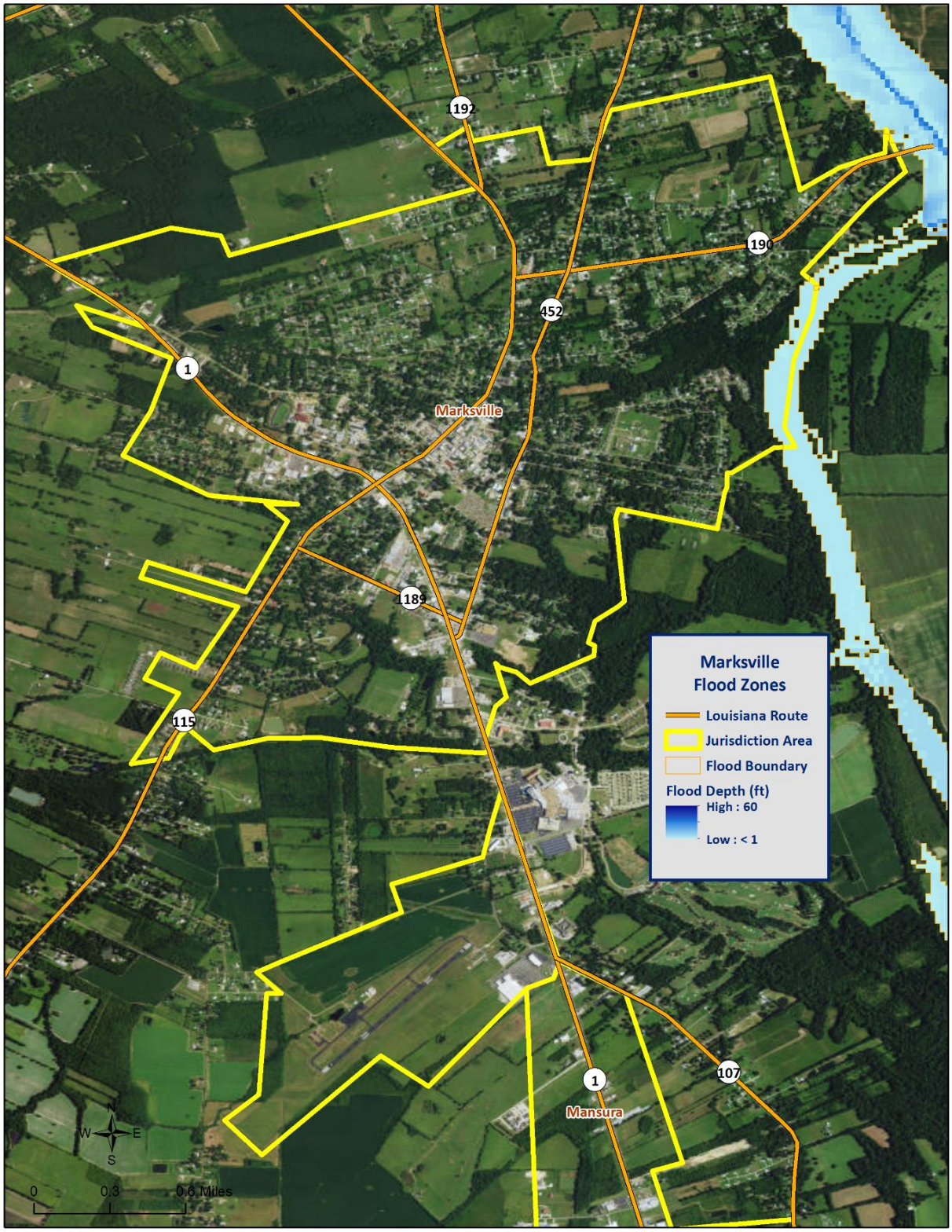


Figure 2-17: Marksville Areas within the Flood Zones

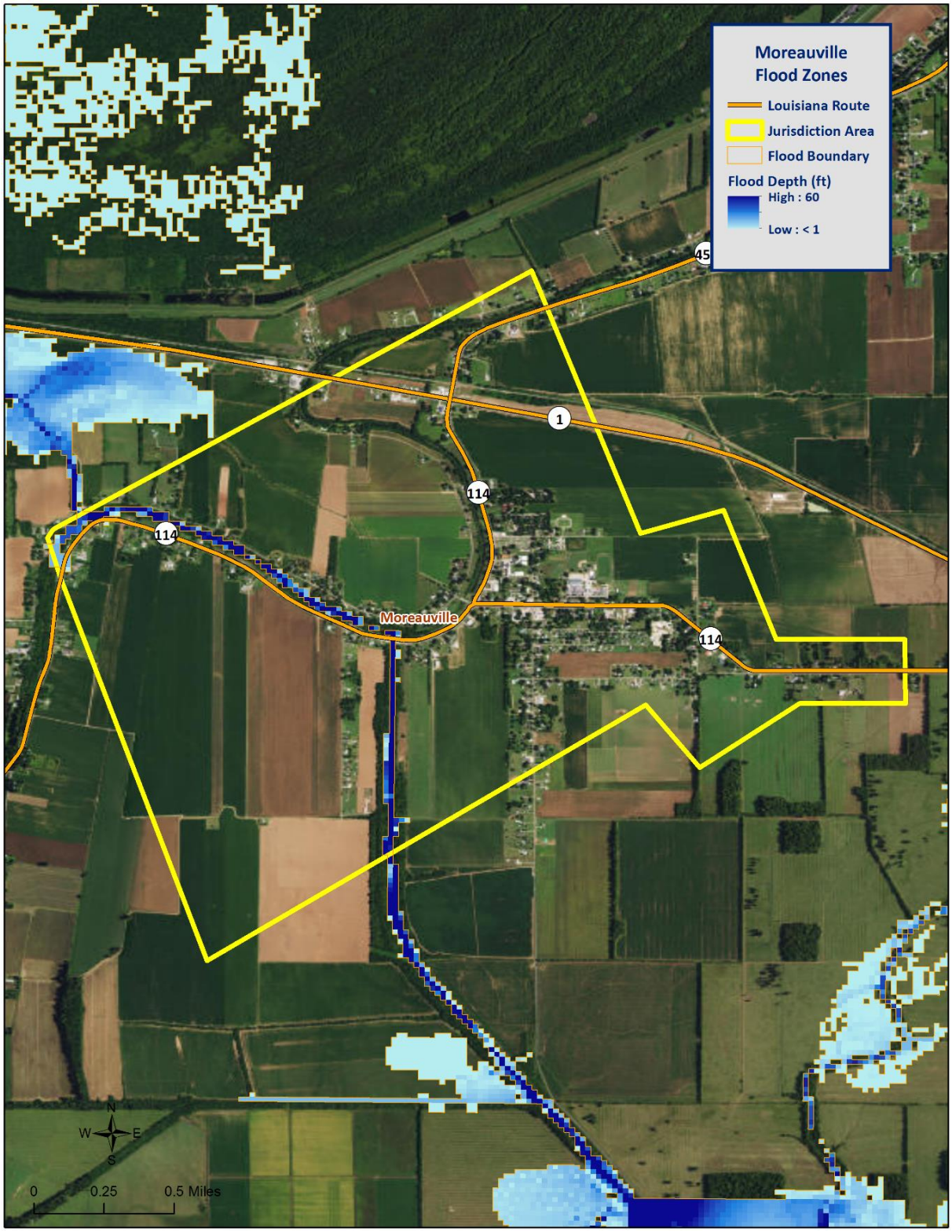


Figure 2-18: Moreauville Areas within the Flood Zones

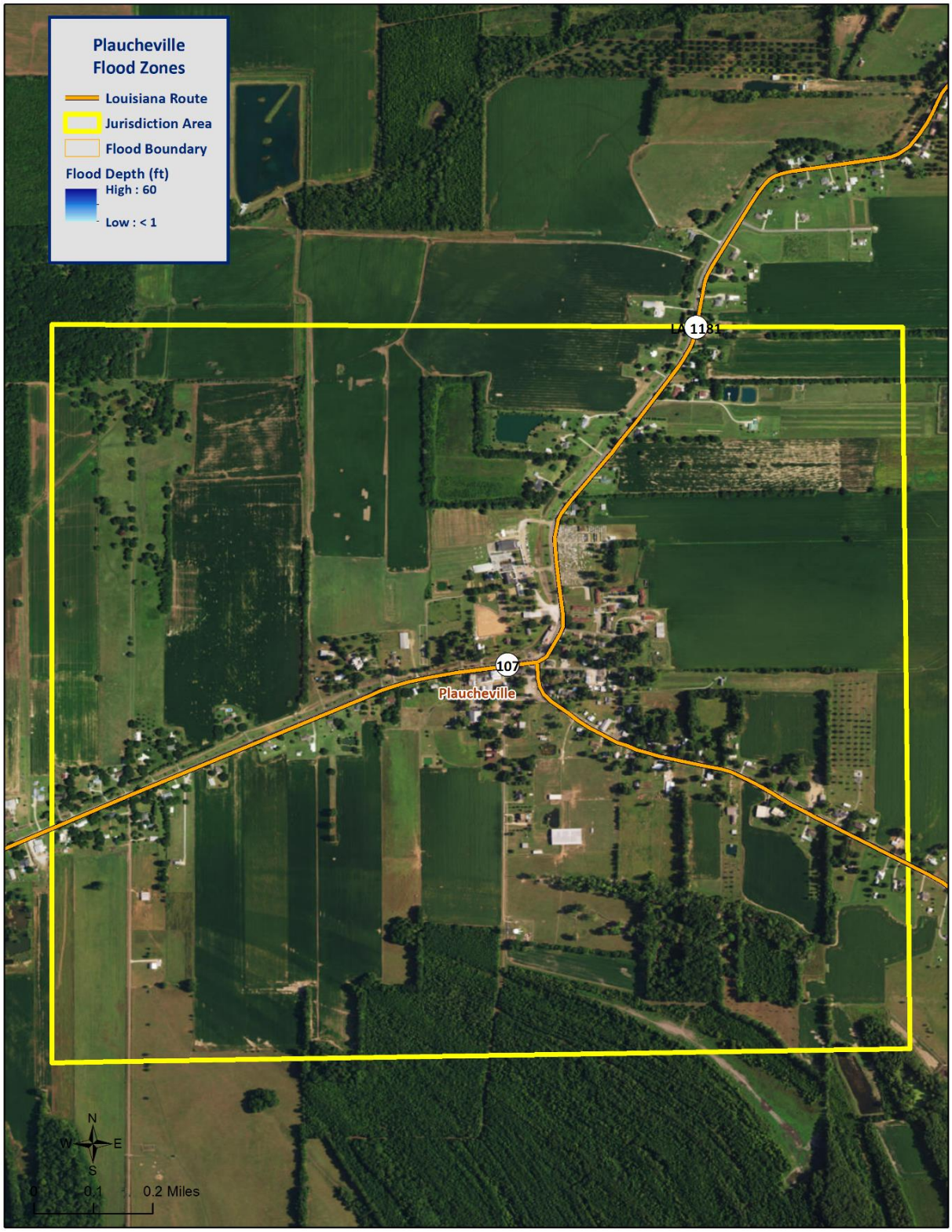


Figure 2-19: Plaucheville Areas within the Flood Zones

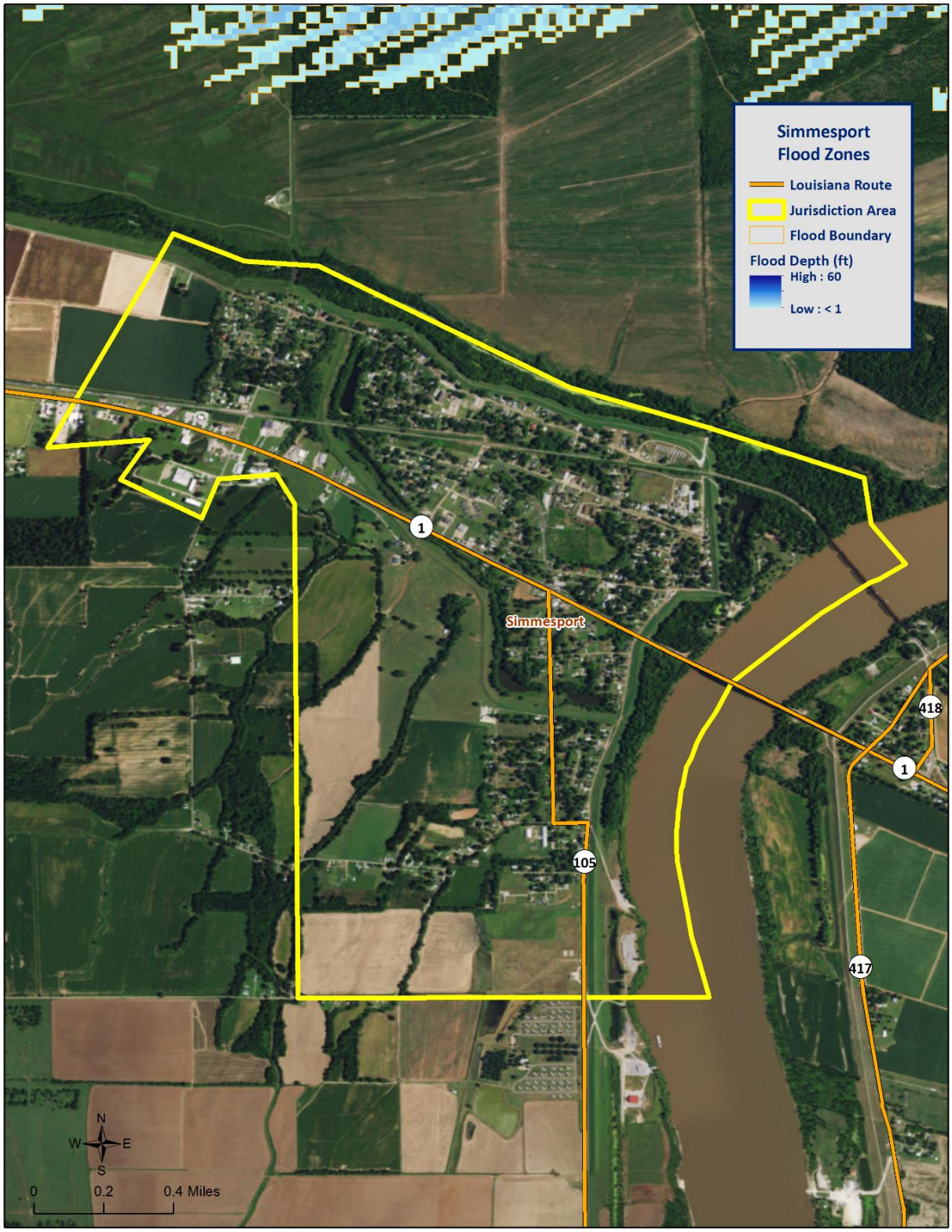


Figure 2-20: Simmesport Areas within the Flood Zones

The maps on the previous pages provide an overview of the flood hazard for the parish and each of its jurisdictions; however, local knowledge was applied to provide a better understanding of the flood hazard in the individual jurisdictions of Avoyelles Parish. Flooding with depths of less than one foot can be expected in the low-lying areas north of US Highway 71 in Bunkie. Flood depths of approximately one to three feet can be expected in low-lying areas in the northern portions of Cottonport, Mansura, and Plaucheville. Evergreen can expect flood depths of less than one foot in low-lying areas west of Highway 29. Low-lying areas in the southern portion of Hessmer, areas west of Highway 29 in Evergreen, areas east of Highway 452 and west of Highway 1 in the southern portion of Marksville, and areas west of Highway 105 can expect localized flooding with depths of one to two feet. Riverine and localized flooding with flood depths between three and five feet can be expected along the river banks west of Highway 114 in Moreauville.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

Historically, there have been 18 flooding events that have created significant flooding in Avoyelles Parish between 1990 and 2015. Below is a brief synopsis of the five flooding events that have occurred since 2010, including flooding events that have occurred since the parish's last planning update.

Table 2-13: Historical Floods in Avoyelles Parish with Locations from 2010 - 2015

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
August 18, 2010	Remnants of Tropical Depression Fire stalled over Avoyelles Parish resulting in rainfall totals up to 15 inches. 25 homes and 15 businesses reportedly flooded.	Flash Flood	$750,000	PARISHWIDE
December 26, 2011	Heavy rains caused flooding on Highway 1178 between Highways 29 and 71 that resulted in the closure of the road for several hours.	Flood	$20,000	NIBOT
February 3, 2012	Extensive rainfall produced widespread flooding across Avoyelles Parish. Oak Haven Nursing Home in Center Point was evacuated as flood waters entered the structure.	Flood	$10,000	CENTER PT
January 10, 2013	Extensive rainfall caused widespread flooding across the parish. 114 homes were damaged.	Flood	$18,990,000	PARISHWIDE
April 16, 2015	Heavy rain across the northwest sections of Avoyelles Parish closed several state highways.	Flash Flood	$0	NORTHWEST SECTION OF PARISH

The worst-case scenarios are based on several different types of flooding events. Storm water excesses and riverine flooding primarily affect the low-lying areas of the parish, and flood depths of up to 10 feet can be expected in the unincorporated areas of the parish. The incorporated areas of Cottonport, Marksville, and Moreauville can expect flood depths from three to six feet. The incorporated areas of Bunkie, Evergreen, Hessmer, Mansura, Plaucheville, and Simmesport can expect flood levels of approximately one to two feet.

Frequency / Probability

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

Table 2-14: Annual Flood Probabilities for Avoyelles Parish

Jurisdiction	Annual Probability	Return Frequency
Avoyelles Parish (Unincorporated)	24%	4 – 5 years
Bunkie	20%	5 years
Cottonport	8%	12 – 13 years
Evergreen	4%	25 years
Hessmer	4%	25 years
Mansura	12%	8 – 9 years
Marksville	12%	8 – 9 years
Moreauville	12%	8 – 9 years
Plaucheville	4%	25 years
Simmesport	4%	25 years

Based on historical record, the overall flooding probability for the entire Avoyelles Parish planning area is 72%, with 18 events occurring over a 25-year period.

Estimated Potential Losses

Using the Hazus 2.2 Flood Model, along with the Parish DFIRM, the 100-year flood scenario was analyzed to determine losses from this worst-case scenario. *Table 2-22* shows the total economic losses that would result from this occurrence.

Table 2-15: Estimated Losses in Avoyelles Parish from a 100-Year Flood Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Avoyelles Parish (Unincorporated)	$23,850,000
Bunkie	$0
Cottonport	$31,000
Evergreen	$0
Hessmer	$0
Mansura	$0
Marksville	$10,000
Moreauville	$1,221,000
Plaucheville	$0
Simmesport	$0
Total	$25,112,000

The Hazus 2.2 Flood Model also provides a breakdown by jurisdiction for seven primary sectors (Hazus occupancy) throughout the parish. The losses for each jurisdiction by sector are listed in the following tables:

Table 2-16: Estimated 100-Year Flood Losses for Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish by Sector (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Avoyelles Parish (Unincorporated)	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$203,000
Commercial	$1,049,000
Government	$149,000
Industrial	$1,965,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$236,000
Residential	$20,248,000
Schools	$0
Total	$23,850,000

Table 2-17: Estimated 100-Year Flood Losses for Cottonport by Sector (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Cottonport	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$0
Commercial	$0
Government	$0
Industrial	$0
Religious / Non-Profit	$0
Residential	$31,000
Schools	$0
Total	$31,000

Table 2-18: Estimated 100-Year Flood Losses for Marksville by Sector (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Marksville	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$0
Commercial	$0
Government	$0
Industrial	$0
Religious / Non-Profit	$0
Residential	$10,000
Schools	$0
Total	$10,000

Table 2-19: Estimated 100-Year Flood Losses for Moreauville by Sector
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Moreauville	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$0
Commercial	$286,000
Government	$4,000
Industrial	$53,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$0
Residential	$878,000
Schools	$0
Total	$1,221,000

Threat to People

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

Table 2-20: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-Year Flood Event
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Number of People Exposed to Flood Hazards			
Location	**# in Community**	**# in Hazard Area**	**% in Hazard Area**
Avoyelles Parish (Unincorporated)	**24,325**	**6,463**	**26.6%**
Bunkie	**4,171**	**0**	**0.0%**
Cottonport	**2,006**	**31**	**1.5%**
Evergreen	**310**	**0**	**0.0%**
Hessmer	**802**	**0**	**0.0%**
Mansura	**1,419**	**0**	**0.0%**
Marksville	**5,702**	**51**	**0.9%**
Moreauville	**929**	**166**	**17.9%**
Plaucheville	**248**	**0**	**0.0%**
Simmesport	**2,161**	**0**	**0.0%**
Total	**42,073**	**6,711**	**16.0%**

The Hazus 2.2 Flood Model was also extrapolated to provide an overview of vulnerable populations throughout the jurisdictions in the following tables:

Table 2-21: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-Year Flood Event in Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Avoyelles Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	6,463	26.6%
Persons Under 5 Years	436	6.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,143	17.7%
Persons 65 Years and Over	933	14.4%
White	4,330	67.0%
Minority	2,133	33.0%

Table 2-22: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-Year Flood Event in Cottonport
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Cottonport		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	31	1.5%
Persons Under 5 Years	3	8.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	7	21.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	4	13.1%
White	14	44.9%
Minority	17	55.1%

Table 2-23: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-Year Flood Event in Marksville
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Marksville		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	51	0.9%
Persons Under 5 Years	4	7.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	9	17.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	7	13.8%
White	26	50.5%
Minority	25	49.5%

Table 2-24: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-Year Flood Event in Moreauville (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Moreauville		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	166	17.9%
Persons Under 5 Years	9	5.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	32	19.1%
Persons 65 Years and Over	30	18.1%
White	96	57.8%
Minority	70	42.2%

Vulnerability

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

Thunderstorms

The term "thunderstorm" is usually used as a catch-all term for several kinds of storms. Here, "thunderstorm" is defined to include any precipitation event in which thunder is heard or lightning is seen. Thunderstorms are often accompanied by heavy rain and strong winds, and depending on conditions, occasionally by hail or snow. Thunderstorms form when humid air masses are heated, which causes them to become convectively unstable. Consequently, the air masses rise. Upon rising, the air masses' water vapor condenses into liquid water and/or deposits directly into ice when they rise sufficiently to cool to the dew-point temperature.

Thunderstorms are classified into four main types (single-cell, multi-cell, squall line, and supercell), depending on the degree of atmospheric instability, the change in wind speed with height (called wind shear), and the degree to which the storm's internal dynamics are coordinated with those of adjacent storms. There is no such interaction for single-cell thunderstorms, but there is significant interaction with clusters of adjacent thunderstorms in multi-cell thunderstorms, and with a linear "chain" of adjacent storms in squall line thunderstorms. Though supercell storms have no significant interactions with other storms, they have very well-organized and self-sustaining internal dynamics, which allows them to be the longest-lived and most severe of all thunderstorms.

The life of a thunderstorm proceeds through three stages: the developing (or cumulus) stage, the mature stage, and the dissipation stage. During the developing stage, the unstable air mass is lifted as an updraft into the atmosphere. This sudden lift rapidly cools the moisture in the air mass, releasing latent heat as condensation and/or deposition occurs, which warms the surrounding environment, thus making it less dense than the surrounding air. This process intensifies the updraft and creates a localized lateral rush of air from all directions into the area beneath the thunderstorm to feed continued updrafts. At the mature stage, the rising air is accompanied by downdrafts caused by the shear of falling rain (if melted completely), or hail, freezing rain, sleet, or snow (if not melted completely). The dissipation stage is characterized by the dominating presence of the downdraft as the hot surface that gave the updrafts their buoyancy is cooled by precipitation. During the dissipation stage, the moisture in the air mass largely empties out.

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

- *Severe Thunderstorm Watch*: Issued to alert people to the possibility of a severe thunderstorm developing in the area. Expected time frame for these storms is three to six hours.

- *Severe Thunderstorm Warning*: Issued when severe thunderstorms are imminent. This warning is highly localized and covers parts of one to several parishes (counties).

A variety of hazards might be produced by thunderstorms, including lightning, hail, tornadoes or waterspouts, flash flooding, and high-speed winds called downbursts. Nevertheless, given the criteria, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) characterizes a thunderstorm as severe when it produces one or more of the following:

- Hail of one inch in diameter or larger
- Wind gusts to 58 mph or greater
- One or more tornadoes

Tornadoes and flooding hazards have been profiled within this report; therefore, for the purpose of thunderstorms, the sub-hazards of hail, high winds, and lightning will be profiled.

Thunderstorms occur throughout Louisiana at all times of the year, although the types and severity of those storms vary greatly depending on a wide variety of atmospheric conditions. Thunderstorms generally occur more frequently during the late spring and early summer when extreme variations exist between ground surface temperatures and upper atmospheric temperatures.

Hazard Description

Hailstorms

Hailstorms are severe thunderstorms in which balls or chunks of ice fall along with rain. Hail initially develops in the upper atmosphere as ice crystals that are bounced about by high-velocity updraft winds. The ice crystals grow through deposition of water vapor onto their surface. They then fall partially to a level in the cloud where the temperature exceeds the freezing point, melt partially, and then get caught in another updraft whereupon re-freezing and deposition grows another concentric layer of ice. After several trips up and down the cloud, they develop enough weight to fall. The size of hailstones varies depending on the severity and size of the thunderstorm. Higher surface temperatures generally mean stronger updrafts, which allow more massive hailstones to be supported by updrafts, leaving them suspended longer. This longer suspension time results in larger hailstone sizes. The tables on the next page display the TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale, along with a spectrum of hailstone diameters and their everyday equivalents.

Table 2-25: TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale

Intensity Category		Hail Diameter (mm)	Probable Kinetic Energy	Typical Damage Impacts
H0	Hard Hail	5	0 - 20	No damage
H1	Potentially Damaging	5 - 15	>20	Slight general damage to plant, crops
H2	Significant	10 - 20	>100	Significant damage to fruit, crops, vegetation
H3	Severe	20 - 30	>300	Severe damage to fruit and crops, damage to glass and plastic structures, paint and wood scored
H4	Severe	25 - 40	>500	Widespread glass damage, vehicle body work
H5	Destructive	30 - 50	>800	Wholesale destruction of glass, damage to tiled roofs, significant risk of injuries
H6	Destructive	40 - 60		Bodywork of grounded aircraft dented, brick walls pitted
H7	Destructive	50 - 75		Severe roof damage, risk of serious injuries
H8	Destructive	60 - 90		Severe damage to aircraft bodywork
H9	Super Hailstorms	75 - 100		Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open
H10	Super Hailstorms	>100		Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open

Table 2-26: Spectrum of Hailstone Diameters and their Everyday Description (Source: National Weather Service)

Spectrum of Hailstone Diameters	
Hail Diameter Size	**Description**
1/4”	Pea
1/2”	Plain M&M
3/4”	Penny
7/8”	Nickle
1” (severe)	Quarter
1 1/4”	Half Dollar
1 1/2”	Ping Pong Ball / Walnut
1 3/4”	Golf Ball
2”	Hen Egg / Lime
2 1/2"	Tennis Ball
2 3/4"	Baseball
3”	Teacup / Large Apple
4”	Softball
4 1/2"	Grapefruit
4 3/4” – 5”	Computer CD-DVD

Hailstorms can cause widespread damage to structures, automobiles, and crops. While the damage to individual structures or vehicles is often minor, the cumulative cost to communities, especially across large metropolitan areas, can be quite significant. Hailstorms can also be devastating to crops. Thus, the severity of hailstorms depends on the size of the hailstones, the length of time the storm lasts, and where it occurs.

Hail rarely causes loss of life, although large hailstones can cause bodily injury.

High Winds

In general, high winds can occur in a number of different ways, within and without thunderstorms. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) distinguishes these as shown in the following table.

Table 2-27: High Winds Categorized by Source, Frequency, and Duration
(Source: Making Critical Facilities Safe from High Wind, FEMA)

High Winds Categories			
High Wind Type	**Description**	**Relative Frequency in Louisiana**	**Relative Maximum Duration in Louisiana**
Straight-line Winds	Wind blowing in straight line; usually associated with intense low-pressure area	High	Few minutes – 1 day
Downslope Winds	Wind blowing down the slope of a mountain; associated with temperature and pressure gradients	N/A	N/A
Thunderstorm Winds	Wind blowing due to thunderstorms, and thus associated with temperature and pressure gradients	High (especially in the spring and summer	Few minutes – several hours
Downbursts	Sudden wind blowing down due to downdraft in a thunderstorm; spreads out horizontally at the ground, possibly forming horizontal vortex rings around the downdraft	Medium-to-High(~5% of all thunderstorms)	~15 – 20 minutes
Northeaster (nor'easter) Winds	Wind blowing due to cyclonic storm off the east coast of North America; associated with temperature and pressure gradients between the Atlantic and land	N/A	N/A
Hurricane Winds	Wind blowing in spirals, converging with increasing speed toward eye; associated with temperature and pressure gradients between the Atlantic and Gulf and land	Low-to-Medium	Several days
Tornado Winds	Violently rotating column of air from base of a thunderstorm to the ground with rapidly decreasing winds at greater distances from center; associated with extreme temperature gradient	Low-to-Medium	Few minutes – few hours

The only high winds of present concern are thunderstorm winds and downbursts. Straight-line winds are common but are a relatively insignificant hazard (on land) compared to other high winds. Downslope winds are common but relatively insignificant in the hilly areas of Louisiana where they occur. Nor'easters are cyclonic events that have at most a peripheral effect on Louisiana, and none associated with high winds. Winds associated with hurricanes and tornadoes will be considered in their respective sections.

The following table presents the Beaufort Wind Scale, first developed in 1805 by Sir Francis Beaufort, which aids in determining relative force and wind speed based on the appearance of wind effects.

Table 2-28: Beaufort Wind Scale
(Source: NOAA's SPC)

Beaufort Wind Scale			
Force	**Wind (MPH)**	**WMO Classification**	**Appearance of Wind Effects on Land**
			Calm, smoke rises vertically
1	1-3	Light Air	Smoke drift indicates wind direction, still wind vanes
2	4-7	Light Breeze	Wind felt on face, leaves rustle, vanes begin to move
3	8-12	Gentle Breeze	Leaves and small twigs constantly moving, light flags extended
4	13-17	Moderate Breeze	Dust, leaves, and loose paper lifted, small tree branches move
5	18-24	Fresh Breeze	Small trees in leaf begin to sway
6	25-30	Strong Breeze	Larger tree branches moving, whistling in wires
7	31-38	Near Gale	Whole trees moving, resistance felt walking against wind
8	39-46	Gale	Twigs breaking off trees, generally impedes progress
9	47-54	Strong Gale	Slight structural damage occurs, slate blows off roofs
10	55-63	Storm	Seldom experienced on land, trees broken or uprooted, "considerable structural damage"
11	54-73	Violent Storm	N/A
12	74+	Hurricane	N/A

Major damage directly caused by thunderstorm winds is relatively rare, while minor damage is common and pervasive, and most noticeable when it contributes to power outages. These power outages can have major negative impacts such as increased tendency for traffic accidents, loss of revenue for businesses, increased vulnerability to fire, food spoilage, and other losses that might be sustained by a loss of power. Power outages may pose a health risk for those requiring electric medical equipment and/or air conditioning.

Lightning

Lightning is a natural electrical discharge in the atmosphere that is a by-product of thunderstorms. Every thunderstorm produces lightning. There are three primary types of lightning: intra-cloud, cloud-to-ground, and cloud-to-cloud. Cloud-to-ground lightning has the potential to cause the most damage to property and crops, while also posing as a health risk to the populace in the area of the strike.

Damage caused by lightning is usually to homes or businesses. These strikes have the ability to damage electrical equipment inside the home or business, and can also ignite a fire that could destroy homes or crops.

Lightning continues to be one of the top three storm-related killers in the United States per FEMA, but it also has the ability to cause negative long-term health effects to the individual that is struck. The following table outlines the lightning activity level that is a measurement of lightning activity.

Table 2-29: Lightning Activity Level (LAL) Grids

LAL	Cloud and Storm Development	Lightning Strikes/15 Min
1	No thunderstorms.	-
2	Cumulus clouds are common but only a few reach the towering cumulus stage. A single thunderstorm must be confirmed in the observation area. The clouds produce mainly virga, but light rain will occasionally reach the ground. Lightning is very infrequent.	1-8
3	Towering cumulus covers less than two-tenths of the sky. Thunderstorms are few, but two to three must occur within the observation. Light to moderate rain will reach the ground, and lightning is infrequent.	9-15
4	Towering cumulus covers two to three-tenths of the sky. Thunderstorms are scattered and more than three must occur within the observation area. Moderate rain is common and lightning is frequent.	16-25
5	Towering cumulus and thunderstorms are numerous. They cover more than three-tenths and occasionally obscure the sky. Rain is moderate to heavy and lightning is frequent.	>25
6	Similar to LAL 3 except thunderstorms are dry	

Hazard Profile

Hailstorms

Location

Because hailstorms are a climatological based hazard, the entire planning area for Avoyelles Parish is equally at risk for hailstorms.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The SHELDUS database reports 36 significant hailstorm events occurring within the boundaries of Avoyelles Parish between the years of 1990 - 2015. According to the National Climatic Data Center, hailstorm diameters experienced in Avoyelles Parish have ranged from 0.75 inches to 2.75 inches since 1990. The most frequently recorded hail size has been 0.75 inch diameters. *Figure 2-21* displays the density of hailstorms in Avoyelles Parish and adjacent parishes. Based on the National Climatic Data Center dataset, *Table 2-30* provides an overview of hailstorms that have impacted the Avoyelles Parish planning area since 2010. Avoyelles Parish can expect to experience hail up to 2.75 inches in diameter for future events.

Table 2-30: Previous Occurrences of Hailstorms in Avoyelles Parish (Source: NCDC)

Date	Recorded Hail Size (inches)	Location
April 5, 2012	2.75	BUNKIE
February 11, 2013	0.88	COTTONPORT
April 18, 2013	0.88	MANSURA
December 23, 2014	2.5	BORDELONVILLE
May 23, 2015	0.75	MARKSVILLE

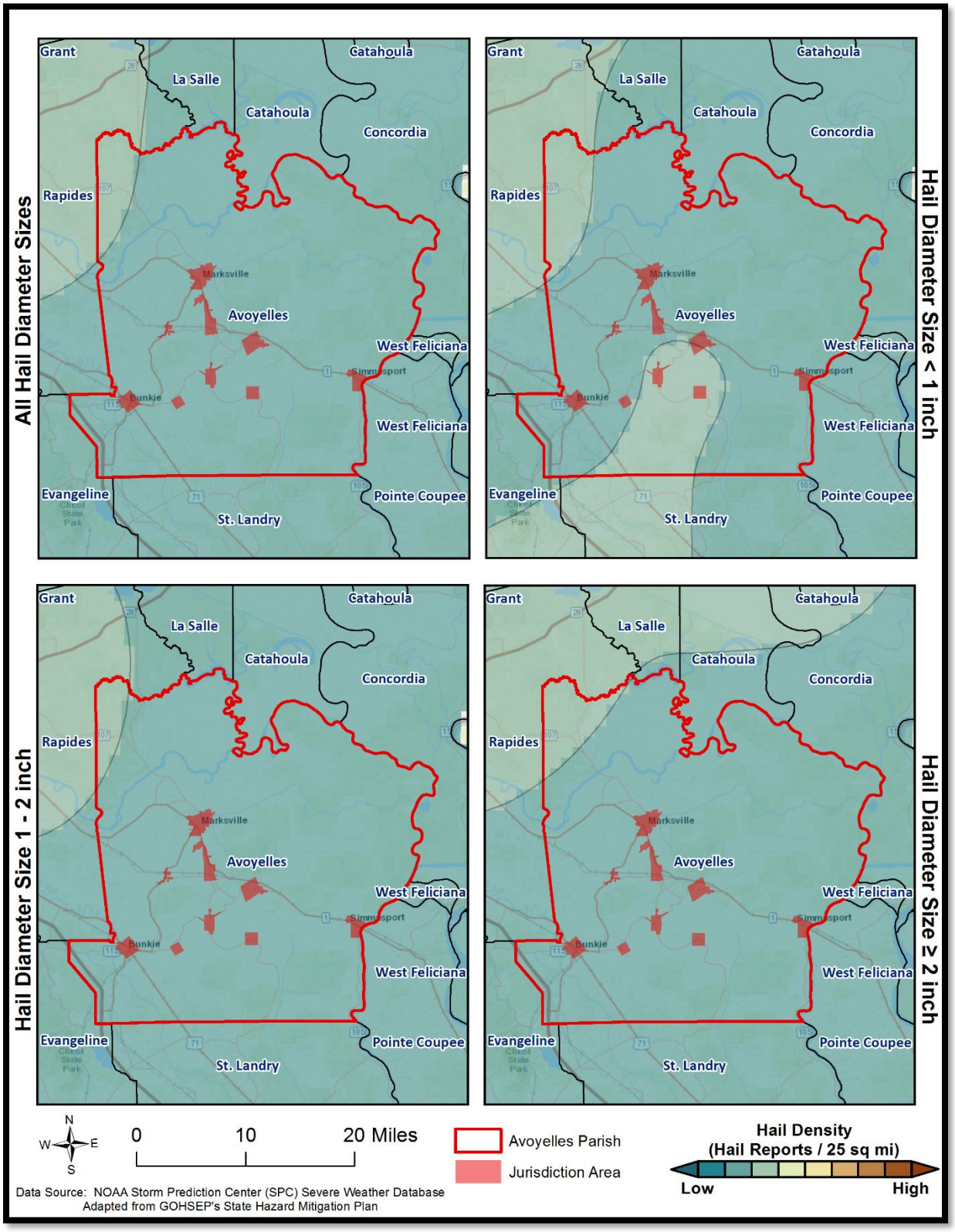


Figure 2-21: Density of Hailstorms by Diameter from 1950-2012
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan 2014)

Since 2010, there have been no significant hailstorm events in the incorporated areas of Evergreen, Hessmer, Moreauville, Plaucheville, and Simmesport.

Frequency

Based on historical data from SHELDUS for the past 25 years, it is estimated the probability of occurrence for a significant hailstorm event is approximately 100%. The probability was determined based on a review of significant hail data that has caused damages in the last 25 years, in which Avoyelles Parish has had 36 recorded events.

Estimated Potential Losses

According to the SHELDUS database, property damage due to hailstorms in Avoyelles Parish have totaled approximately $1,031,107 since 1990. To estimate the potential losses of a hail event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for hail events was divided by the total number of years of available hail data in SHELDUS (1990 – 2015). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of $28,642. *Table 2-31* provides an estimate of potential property losses for Avoyelles Parish.

Table 2-31: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Avoyelles Parish from Hailstorms

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Hailstorms for Avoyelles Parish				
Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish (57.8% of Population)	Bunkie (9.9% of Population)	Cottonport (4.8% of Population)	Evergreen (0.7% of Population)	Hessmer (1.9% of Population)
$23,846	$4,089	$1,966	$304	$786

Table 2-31: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Avoyelles Parish from Hailstorms (Continued)

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Hailstorms for Avoyelles Parish				
Mansura (3.4% of Population)	Marksville (13.6% of Population)	Moreauville (2.2% of Population)	Plaucheville (0.6% of Population)	Simmesport (5.1% of Population)
$1,391	$5,590	$911	$243	$2,118

There have been no deaths or injuries due to hailstorms from 1990 – 2015 in Avoyelles Parish.

Vulnerability

See Appendix C for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to hailstorms.

High Winds

Location

Because high winds are a climatological based hazard, the entire planning area for Avoyelles Parish is equally at risk for high winds.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The SHELDUS database reports a total of 226 thunderstorm wind events occurring within the boundaries of Avoyelles Parish between the years of 1990 to 2015. The significant thunderstorm wind events experienced in Avoyelles Parish have ranged in wind speed from 50 mph to 70 mph. Avoyelles Parish can expect to receive thunderstorm winds up to 70 mph for future high wind events. The table below provides an overview of significant high wind events over the last five years:

Table 2-32: Previous Occurrences for Thunderstorm High Wind Events

Location	Date	Recorded Wind Speeds (mph)	Property Damage	Crop Damage
BUNKIE	May 17, 2010	60	$2,000	$0
MARKSVILLE	May 17, 2010	60	$2,000	$0
BORDELONVILLE	May 17, 2010	60	$2,000	$0
BELLEDEAU	February 1, 2011	64	$5,000	$0
NORMA	February 1, 2011	60	$5,000	$0
MARKSVILLE	February 1, 2011	64	$15,000	$0
COTTONPORT	February 1, 2011	60	$3,000	$0
MARKSVILLE	April 4, 2011	60	$3,000	$0
PLAUCHEVILLE	April 4, 2011	60	$2,000	$0
SIMMESPORT	April 4, 2011	60	$2,000	$0
PLAUCHEVILLE	April 26, 2011	60	$1,000	$0
EFFIE	May 25, 2011	60	$15,000	$0
MARKSVILLE	May 25, 2011	60	$15,000	$0
MOREAUVILLE	June 2, 2011	58	$10,000	$0
DUPONT	June 2, 2011	58	$10,000	$0
PLAUCHEVILLE	June 21, 2011	58	$5,000	$0
HESSMER	March 21, 2012	58	$10,000	$0
BUNKIE	April 5, 2012	70	$125,000	$0
BUNKIE	March 28, 2014	58	$5,000	$0
MARKSVILLE	October 13, 2014	58	$1,000	$0
MARKSVILLE	May 23, 2015	58	$2,000	$0
MANSURA	July 5, 2015	58	$0	$0
COTTONPORT	July 5, 2015	61	$0	$0
MARKSVILLE	July 5, 2015	58	$2,000	$0

Since 2010, there have been no significant high wind events in the incorporated areas of Evergreen and Simmesport.

Frequency

High winds are a fairly common occurrence within Avoyelles Parish, with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 100%.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1990, there have been 226 significant wind events that have resulted in property damages according to the SHELDUS database. The total property damages associated with those storms have totaled $2,445,807. To estimate the potential losses of a wind event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for wind events was divided by the total number of years of available wind data in SHELDUS (1990 – 2015). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of $97,832. The following tables provides an estimate of potential property losses for Avoyelles Parish:

Table 2-33: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Avoyelles Parish Resulting from High Winds

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Thunderstorm Winds for Avoyelles Parish				
Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish (57.8% of Population)	Bunkie (9.9% of Population)	Cottonport (4.8% of Population)	Evergreen (0.7% of Population)	Hessmer (1.9% of Population)
$56,563	$9,699	$4,665	$721	$1,865

Table 2-33: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Avoyelles Parish Resulting from High Winds (Continued)

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Thunderstorm Winds for Avoyelles Parish				
Mansura (3.4% of Population)	Marksville (13.6% of Population)	Moreauville (2.2% of Population)	Plaucheville (0.6% of Population)	Simmesport (5.1% of Population)
$3,300	$13,259	$2,160	$577	$5,025

There have been no reported injuries or fatalities as a result of a thunderstorm wind event over the 25-year record.

Vulnerability

See Appendix C for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to high winds.

Lightning

Location

Like hail and high winds, lightning is a climatological based hazard and has the same probability of occurring throughout the entire planning area for Avoyelles Parish.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The SHELDUS database reports a total of three lightning events occurring within the boundaries of Avoyelles Parish between the years of 1990 - 2015. The SHELDUS database only records lightning events that cause death, injuries, crop damage, and/or property damage, so these numbers do not accurately reflect the number of lightning events in Avoyelles Parish, which occur on a nearly monthly basis. The planning area can expect to have a lightning density of 11-12 flashes per sq. mile per year. The table below provides an overview of significant lightning strikes over the last five years:

Table 2-34: Previous Occurrences of Significant Lightning Strikes in Avoyelles Parish from 2009 – 2014 (Source: NCDC and SHELDUS)

Location	Date	Summary	Property Damage
MONCLA	August 18, 2010	Three head of cattle were struck by lightning and killed in a field on Johnson Road.	$1,000
MONCLA	August 19, 2010	A house was struck by lightning causing a fire that destroyed the house along Highway 1192.	$150,000

Since 2010, there have been no lightning events that have caused property damage or loss of life in the incorporated areas of Bunkie, Cottonport, Evergreen, Hessmer, Mansura, Marksville, Moreauville, Plaucheville, and Simmesport.

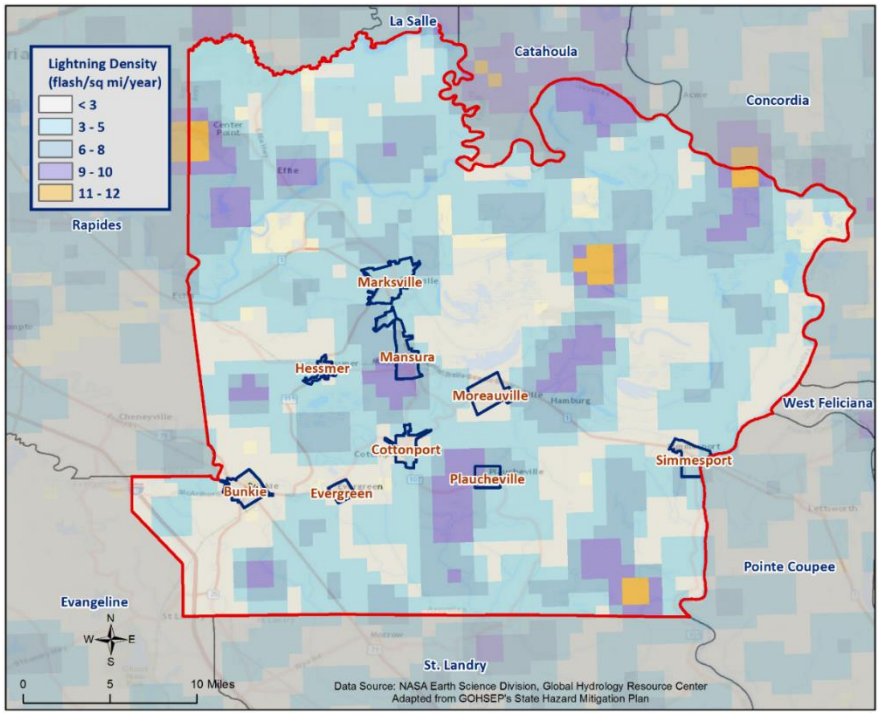


Figure 2-22: Lightning Density Reports for Avoyelles Parish

Frequency

Lightning can strike anywhere and is produced by every thunderstorm, so the chance of lightning occurring in Avoyelles Parish is high. However, lightning that meets the definition that is used by SHELDUS and the NCDC that actually results in damages to property and injury or death is a less likely event. According to SHELDUS, there have been three lightning events that have caused property damages or injuries over the last 25 years, establishing an annual probability of 12%.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1990, there have been three significant lightning events that have resulted in property damages according to the SHELDUS database. The total property damages associated with lightning events totaled $1,869,995. To estimate the potential losses of a lightning event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for lightning events was divided by the total number of years of available major lightning strike data in SHELDUS (1990 – 2015). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of $74,800. The following tables provides an estimate of potential property losses for Avoyelles Parish:

Table 2-35: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Avoyelles Parish from Lightning

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Thunderstorm Lightning for Avoyelles Parish				
Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish (57.8% of Population)	Bunkie (9.9% of Population)	Cottonport (4.8% of Population)	Evergreen (0.7% of Population)	Hessmer (1.9% of Population)
$43,246	$7,415	$3,566	$551	$1,426

Table 2-35: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Avoyelles Parish from Lightning (Continued)

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Thunderstorm Lightning for Avoyelles Parish				
Mansura (3.4% of Population)	Marksville (13.6% of Population)	Moreauville (2.2% of Population)	Plaucheville (0.6% of Population)	Simmesport (5.1% of Population)
$2,523	$10,137	$1,652	$441	$3,842

There have been no reported injuries or fatalities in Avoyelles Parish as a result of a lightning strikes over the 25-year record.

Vulnerability

See Appendix C for parish and municipality building exposure to lightning hazards.

Tornadoes

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

Since February 1, 2007, the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale has been used to classify tornado intensity. The EF Scale classifies tornadoes based on their damage pattern rather than wind speed; wind speed is then derived and estimated. This contrasts with the Saffir-Simpson scale used for hurricane classification, which is based on measured wind speed. *Table 2-36* shows the EF scale in comparison with the old Fujita (F) Scale, which was used prior to February 1, 2007. When discussing past tornadoes, the scale used at the time of the hazard is used. Damage and adjustment between scales can be made using the following tables.

Table 2-36: Comparison of the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale to the Fujita (F) Scale

Wind Speed (mph)	**Enhanced Fujita Scale**					
	EF0	**EF1**	**EF2**	**EF3**	**EF4**	**EF5**
	65-85	86-110	111-135	136-165	166-200	>200
	Fujita Scale					
	F0	**F1**	**F2**	**F3**	**F4**	**F5**
	<73	73-112	113-157	158-206	207-260	>261

Table 2-37: Fujita and Enhanced Fujita Tornado Damage Scale

Scale	Typical Damage
F0/EF0	Light damage. Some damage to chimneys; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over; sign boards damaged.
F1/EF1	Moderate damage. Peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos blown off roads.
F2/EF2	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars overturned; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
F3/EF3	Severe damage. Roofs and some walls torn of well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown.
F4/EF4	Devastating damage. Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.
F5/EF5	Incredible damage. Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters (109 yards); trees debarked; incredible phenomena will occur.

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

- *Tornado Watch*: Issued to alert people to the possibility of a tornado developing in the area. A tornado has not been spotted but the conditions are favorable for tornadoes to occur.

- *Tornado Warning*: Issued when a tornado has been spotted or when radar identifies a distinctive "hook-shaped" area within a thunderstorm line.

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

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

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

Location

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

Previous Occurrences / Extents

SHELDUS reports a total of 18 tornadoes or waterspouts occurring within the boundaries of Avoyelles Parish between the years of 1990 - 2015. The tornadoes experienced in Avoyelles Parish have been EF0s on the EF scale, and ranged from F0 to F2 on the F scale. The worst case scenario Avoyelles Parish can expect in the future is an EF1 tornado.

The tornado that caused the most damage to property occurred on December 4, 1993. The F1 tornado was responsible for over $500,000 in damage. Four tornadoes each had three injuries which are the most the most injuries experienced by a tornado event. There have been no fatalities as a result of a tornado in Avoyelles Parish.

Since 2010, there have been no tornadoes in the Avoyelles Parish planning area.

Frequency / Probability

Tornadoes are a sporadic occurrence within Avoyelles Parish, with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 72% based on the records for the past 25 years (1990 - 2015). The following figure displays the density of tornado touch downs in Avoyelles Parish and neighboring parishes.

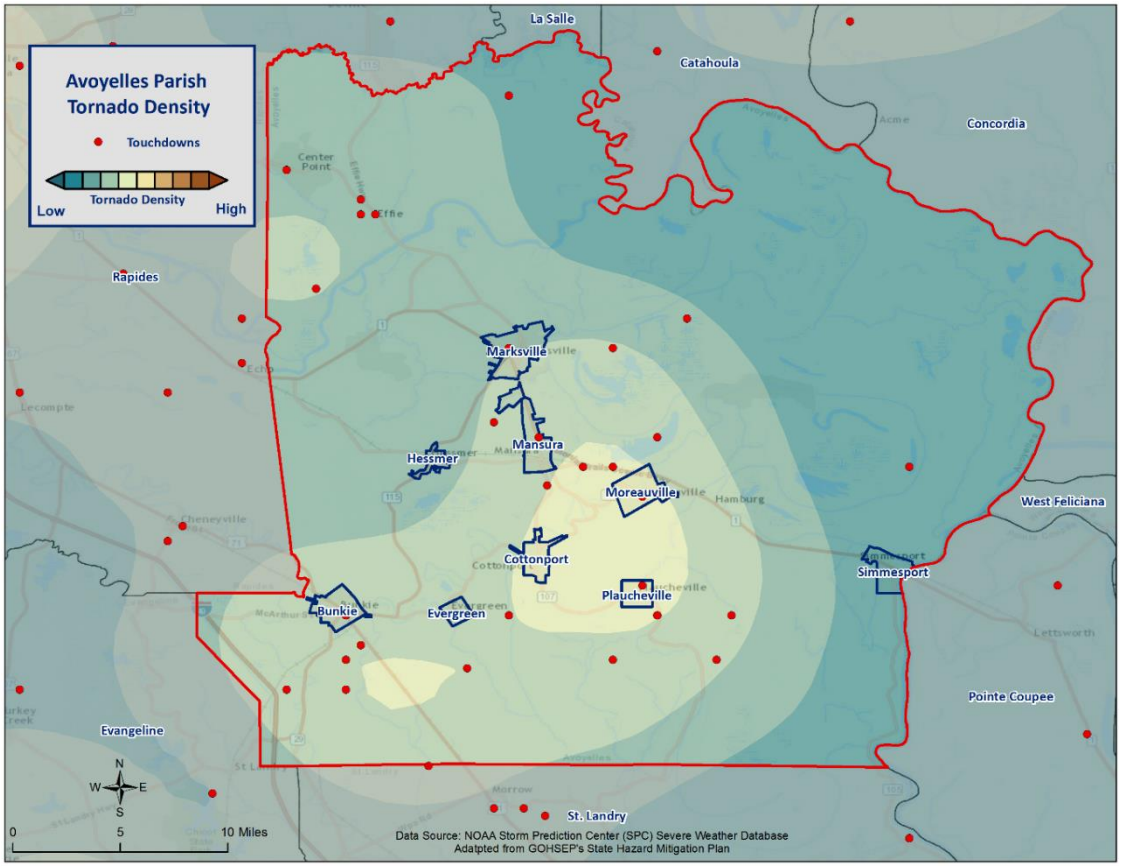


Figure 2-23: Location and Density of Tornadoes to Touch Down in Avoyelles Parish (Source: NOAA/SPC Severe Weather Database)

Estimated Potential Losses

According to the SHELDUS database, there have been 18 tornadoes that have caused some level of property damage. The total damage from the actual claims for property is $1,015,367, with an average cost of $56,409 per tornado strike. When annualizing the total cost over the 25-year record, total annual loses based on tornadoes are estimated to be $40,615. To provide an estimated annual estimated potential loss per jurisdiction, the 2010 Census population was used to assign the estimated potential losses proportionally across the jurisdictions. Based on the 2010 Census data, the tables on the next page provide an annual estimate of potential losses for Avoyelles Parish.

Table 2-38: Estimated Annual Losses from Tornadoes in Avoyelles Parish

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Tornadoes for Avoyelles Parish				
Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish (57.8% of Population)	Bunkie (9.9% of Population)	Cottonport (4.8% of Population)	Evergreen (0.7% of Population)	Hessmer (1.9% of Population)
$23,482	$4,026	$1,936	$299	$774

Table 2-38: Estimated Annual Losses from Tornadoes in Avoyelles Parish (Continued)

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Tornadoes for Avoyelles Parish				
Mansura (3.4% of Population)	Marksville (13.6% of Population)	Moreauville (2.2% of Population)	Plaucheville (0.6% of Population)	Simmesport (5.1% of Population)
$1,370	$5,504	$897	$239	$2,086

Table 2-39 presents an analysis of building exposure that is susceptible to tornadoes by general occupancy type for Avoyelles Parish, along with the percentage of building stock that are mobile homes.

Table 2-39: Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes in Avoyelles Parish (Source: FEMA's Hazus 2.2)

Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes Exposure Types ($1,000)							
Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural	Religion	Government	Education	Mobile Homes (%)
4,225,137	673,751	201,260	34,518	118,132	70,086	48,631	19.1%

The parish has suffered through a total of five days in which tornadoes or waterspouts have accounted for 11 injuries and no fatalities during this 25-year period (*Table 2-40*). The average number of injuries per event for Avoyelles Parish is 0.61 per tornado, with an average of 0.44 per year for the 25-year period.

Table 2-40: Tornadoes in Avoyelles Parish by Magnitude that Caused Injuries or Deaths

Date	Magnitude	Deaths	Injuries
November 19, 1991	F2	0	1
April 20, 1992	F1	0	1
December 4, 1993	F1	0	3
November 6, 2000	F2	0	3
November 24, 2001	F2	0	3

In assessing the overall risk to population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish are those residing in manufacturing housing. Approximately 19.1% of all housing in Avoyelles Parish consists of manufactured housing. Based on location data collected in a previous hazard mitigation project, there are 11 known locations where manufactured housing is concentrated. Each of those 11 locations have an overall number of manufactured houses ranging from one to 50. The location and density of manufactured houses can be seen in *Figure 2-24*.

Manufactured housing is more likely to sustain damage from a tornado than any other residential structure. The highest concentration of manufactured home parks is located in the unincorporated area of Avoyelles Parish (*Table 2-41*). However, this does not influence the risk associated with a tornado event since they strike at random, making all structures and population within the planning area equally vulnerable.

Table 2-41: Manufactured Home Distribution throughout Avoyelles Parish

Location	Number of Manufactured Home Parks	% of Manufactured Home Parks
Avoyelles Parish (Unincorporated)	7	63.6%
Bunkie	1	9.1%
Cottonport	1	9.1%
Evergreen	0	0.0%
Hessmer	1	9.1%
Mansura	0	0.0%
Marksville	0	0.0%
Moreauville	1	9.1%
Plaucheville	0	0.0%
Simmesport	0	0.0%

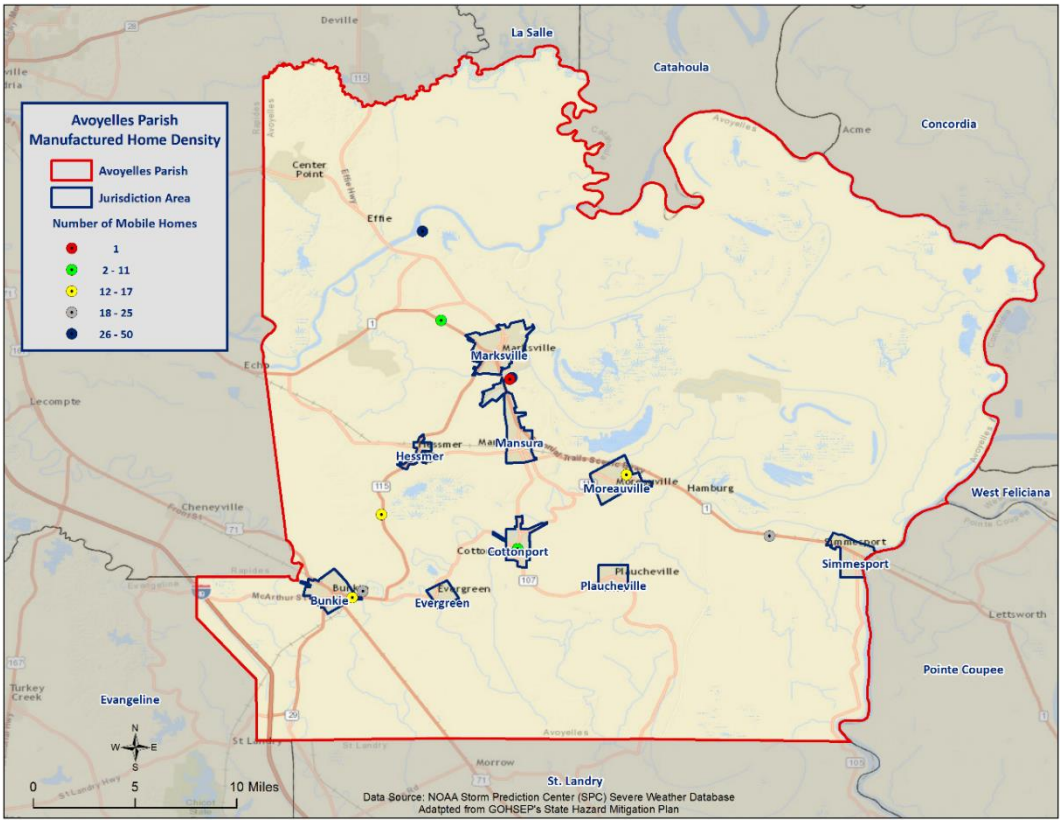


Figure 2-24: Location and Approximate Number of Units in Manufactured Housing Locations throughout Avoyelles Parish.

Vulnerability

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

Tropical Cyclones

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

Table 2-42: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale			
Category	**Sustained Winds**	**Pressure**	**Types of Damage Due to Winds**
Tropical Depression	<39 mph	N/A	N/A
Tropical Cyclone	39-73 mph	N/A	N/A
1	74-95 mph	>14.2 psi	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage. Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding, and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallow-rooted trees may be toppled, especially after the soil becomes waterlogged. Extensive damage to power lines and poles will likely result in power outages that could last several days.
2	96-110 mph	14-14.2 psi	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage. Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallow-rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted, especially after the soil becomes waterlogged, and block numerous roads. Near total power loss is expected, with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
3	111-129 mph	13.7 -14 psi	Devastating damage will occur. Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, especially after the soil becomes waterlogged, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water may be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
4	130-156 mph	13.3-13.7 psi	Catastrophic damage will occur. Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted, especially after the soil becomes waterlogged, and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
5	157 mph or higher	<13.7 psi	Catastrophic damage will occur. A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks to months.

Many associated hazards can occur during a hurricane, including heavy rains, flooding, high winds, and tornadoes. A general rule of thumb in coastal Louisiana is that the number of inches of rainfall to be expected from a tropical cyclone is approximately 100 divided by the forward velocity of the storm in mph; so a fast-moving storm (20 mph) might be expected to drop five inches of rain while a slow-moving (5 mph) storm could produce totals of around 20 inches. However, no two storms are alike, and such generalizations have limited utility for planning purposes. Hurricane Beulah, which struck Texas in 1967, spawned 115 confirmed tornadoes. In recent years, extensive coastal development has increased the storm surge resulting from these storms so much that this has become the greatest natural hazard threat to property and loss of life in the state. Storm surge is a temporary rise in sea level generally caused by reduced air pressure and strong onshore winds associated with a storm system near the coast. Although storm surge can technically occur at any time of the year in Louisiana, surges caused by hurricanes can be particularly deadly and destructive. Such storm surge events are often accompanied by large, destructive waves (exceeding ten meters in some places) that can inflict a high number of fatalities and economic losses. In 2005, Hurricane Katrina clearly demonstrated the destructive potential of this hazard, as it produced the highest modern-day storm surge levels in the State of Louisiana, reaching up to 18.7 feet near Alluvial City in St. Bernard Parish.

Property can be damaged by the various forces that accompany a tropical cyclone. High winds can directly impact structures in three ways: wind forces, flying debris, and pressure. By itself, the force of the wind can knock over trees, break tree limbs, and destroy loose items, such as television antennas and power lines. Many things can be moved by high winds. As winds increase, so does the pressure against stationary objects. Pressure against a wall rises with the square of the wind speed. For some structures, this force is enough to cause failure. The potential for damage to structures is increased when debris breaks the building “envelope” and allows the wind pressure to impact all surfaces (the building envelope includes all surfaces that make up the barrier between the indoors and the outdoors, such as the walls, foundation, doors, windows, and roof). Mobile homes and buildings in need of maintenance are most subject to wind damage. High winds mean bigger waves. Extended pounding by waves can demolish any poorly or improperly designed structures. The waves also erode sand beaches, roads, and foundations. When foundations are compromised, the building will collapse.

Nine out of ten deaths during hurricanes are caused by storm surge flooding. Falling tree limbs and flying debris caused by high winds have the ability to cause injury or death. Downed trees and damaged buildings are a potential health hazard due to instability, electrical system damage, broken pipelines, chemical releases, and gas leaks. Sewage and water lines may also be damaged. Salt water and fresh water intrusions from storm surge send animals, such as snakes, into areas occupied by humans.

Location

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

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The central Gulf of Mexico coastline is among the most hurricane-prone locations in the United States, and hurricanes can affect every part of the state. The SHELDUS database reports a total of four tropical cyclone events occurring within the boundaries of Avoyelles Parish between the years 2002 and 2014 (*Table 2-43*). The tropical cyclone events experienced in Avoyelles Parish include depressions, storms, and hurricanes. As a worst case scenario, Avoyelles Parish can expect to experience hurricanes at the Category 1 level in the future.

Table 2-43: Historical Tropical Cyclone Events in Avoyelles Parish from 2002 - 2015 (Source: SHELDUS)

Date	Name	Storm Type At Time of Impact
October 3, 2002	Lili	Hurricane –Category 1
September 23, 2005	Rita	Hurricane – Category 1
September 3, 2011	Lee	Tropical Storm
August 29, 2012	Isaac	Tropical Storm

Hurricane Lili (2002)

Hurricane Lili made landfall on the Louisiana coast on October 3, 2002, with an estimated intensity of 80 knots. Although Lili weakened considerably before making landfall on the central Louisiana coast, it caused significant wind and flood damage in the area. Strong winds toppled trees onto houses and into roadways, stripped shingles from roofs, and blew out windows. The wind and driving rain flattened sugarcane fields throughout southern Louisiana. A combination of storm surge and rain caused levees to fail in Montegut and Franklin, Louisiana. Lili also temporarily curtailed oil production in the Gulf of Mexico.

The primary impact in Avoyelles Parish was minor flooding in low-lying areas with sporadic power outages.

Hurricane Rita (2005)

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

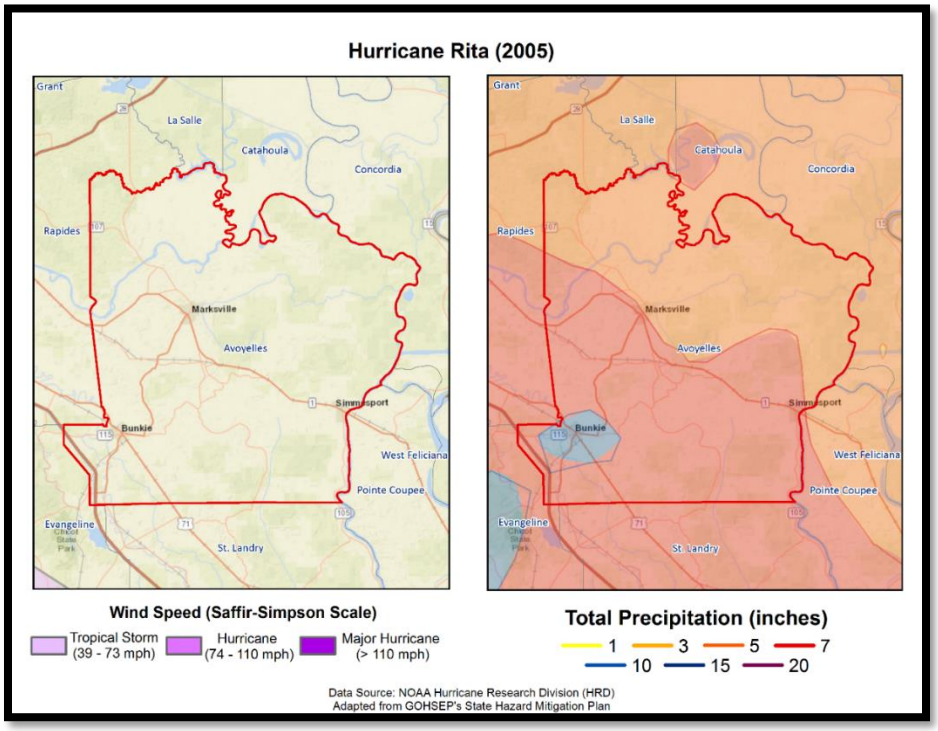


Figure 2-25: Wind Speed and Precipitation Totals in Avoyelles Parish for Hurricane Rita

Hurricane Rita was the most powerful hurricane to impact southwestern Louisiana since Hurricane Audrey in 1957. Estimated damages in southwest Louisiana totaled near $4 billion, with the majority of those losses occurring in Cameron and Calcasieu Parishes. Entire towns were destroyed in Cameron Parish, including downtown Cameron, Creole, Holly Beach, and Grand Chenier. An estimated 90 to 95 percent of the homes in the parish were severely damaged or destroyed. Storm surge values were estimated around 15 feet in parts of Cameron Parish.

In Avoyelles Parish, flooding was experienced in low-lying areas and power outages were reported throughout the parish.

Tropical Storm Lee (2011)

Tropical Storm Lee initially developed as Tropical Depression Thirteen in the middle of the Gulf of Mexico on the evening of Thursday, September 1, 2011. The depression moved slowly north and gradually strengthened, eventually reaching Tropical Storm strength just south of the Louisiana coast on Friday afternoon September 2, 2011. Tropical Storm Lee made only slow and haltingly northward progress over the next 24 hours, eventually moving onshore at the Louisiana coast Saturday night, September 3, 2011, with a maximum sustained wind estimated around 60 mph. Lee moved slowly inland to the north of Baton Rouge late Sunday September 4, 2011, and eventually weakened to a tropical depression Sunday evening. Tropical Depression Lee then moved steadily northeast throughout Monday, September 5, 2011, taking on extra-tropical characteristics over the next 24 hours as it interacted with an upper level disturbance moving through the region. The maximum winds observed in Louisiana were a southerly wind of 46 mph (40 kts) sustained, with a 58 mph (50 kts) gust at New Orleans Lakefront Airport on September 4, 2012, at 0528CST. The lowest minimum central pressure was 993.2 millibars, recorded at Baton Rouge Ryan Field on September 4, 2012, at 0959CST. As Tropical Depression Lee was moving northeast and taking on mid-latitude characteristics, strong northerly winds were experienced across the region, occasionally gusting to higher levels than

experienced when Lee was characterized as a tropical cyclone. No fatalities or injuries were associated with any Tropical Storm Lee hazards.

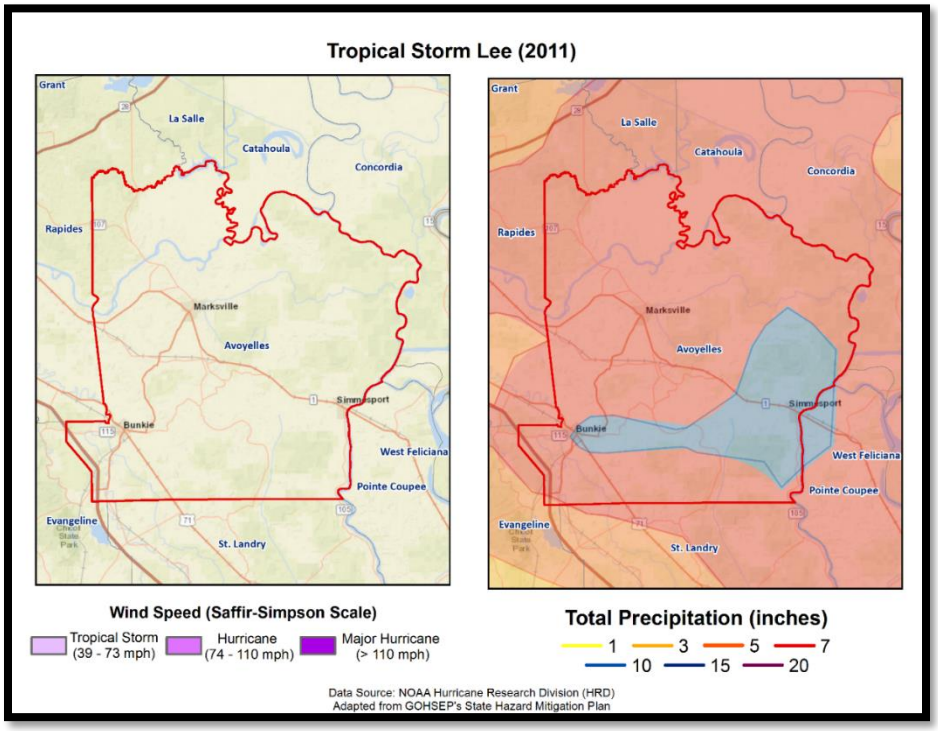


Figure 2-26: Wind Speed and Precipitation Totals in Avoyelles Parish for Tropical Storm Lee

The main impacts associated with Tropical Storm Lee were storm surge and rainfall. Both of these impacts were related to its slow speed as it crossed the region, which allowed the circulation to linger over the area for several days. Storm surge associated with Lee caused storm tides three to five feet above normal, resulting in lowland flooding. Additional detailed information about Tropical Storm Lee's storm surge is contained in the separate storm surge report. Four day rainfall totals ranged from seven to 15 inches across the area. A maximum of 15.48 inches was recorded near Holden in Livingston Parish. Due to dry antecedent conditions, river flooding was minimal for the amount of rainfall that occurred. Wind impacts were generally minimal due to only tropical cyclone strength winds being recorded, resulting in tree limbs being blown down and weak trees toppling, causing power outages.

Overall, there were minimal reports of damage to residences or infrastructure in Avoyelles Parish. Approximately 1,000 power outages were reported due to power lines being damaged due to trees falling on them.

Hurricane Isaac (2012)

Tropical Depression Nine formed in the Atlantic, east of the Lesser Antilles, on the morning of August 21, 2012. Twelve hours later, Tropical Depression Nine had strengthened into Tropical Storm Isaac. Isaac continued to track through the eastern Caribbean Sea and Florida Straits while maintaining high end tropical storm strength. Just before noon central time on the 28th, Isaac was located about 75 miles south-southeast of the mouth of the Mississippi River(or about 160 miles southeast of New Orleans) and was found to have reached hurricane strength with winds of 75 mph. An outer rain band from Isaac brought some showers to portions of the ArkLaMiss during the afternoon of the 28th, while the center of Isaac was still churning in the

Gulf of Mexico. At 6:45pm on August 28th, Hurricane Isaac made a brief landfall along the coast of Southeast Louisiana in Plaquemines Parish. Maximum sustained winds were 80mph at this landfall. Isaac did not remain over land for long as he was back over water again by 9:00pm that same evening. Isaac made his second landfall along the coast of southeast Louisiana, just to the west of Port Fourchon, around 2:15am August 29th, again with maximum sustained winds of 80 mph.

Isaac moved very slowly to the north and northwest over the course of August 29th, which made for prolonged impacts. Forward motion of about 5 mph lead to tremendous flooding issues for both Louisiana and portions of Mississippi south of I-20. Around noon on August 29th, Isaac was downgraded to a Tropical Storm, but this was not much relief to the many residents who were being inundated with rain and wind. Tropical storm force wind gusts were noted as far north as Bolivar County, with the Golden Triangle region not seeing winds reach more than tropical depression strength. The worst of the wind was felt generally along and south of an axis from Marion County to Adams County. Numerous trees were down in Adams County, leaving many without power for several days. Eighty percent of the roads were blocked in Franklin County due to downed trees.

With all of the rain that fell, some of the area rivers filled quickly. Minor flooding was recorded on the lower Pearl River at Rockport and Monticello, as well as on Bouie Creek at Hattiesburg and Tallahala Creek at Laurel. The biggest river impact in the Jackson Hydrologic Service Area was on Black Creek at Brooklyn. Black Creek entered moderate flooding and finally crested at 26.71 feet on August 31st at 5pm. This will go down as the second highest crest in history for this particular river and forecast point. This river flooding caused damage to 15 homes both upstream and downstream of the river gage.

In Avoyelles Parish, scattered trees and power lines were blown down across the parish. Maximum power outages were around 4,800 customers. A few homes had tress fall on them resulting in minor damage.

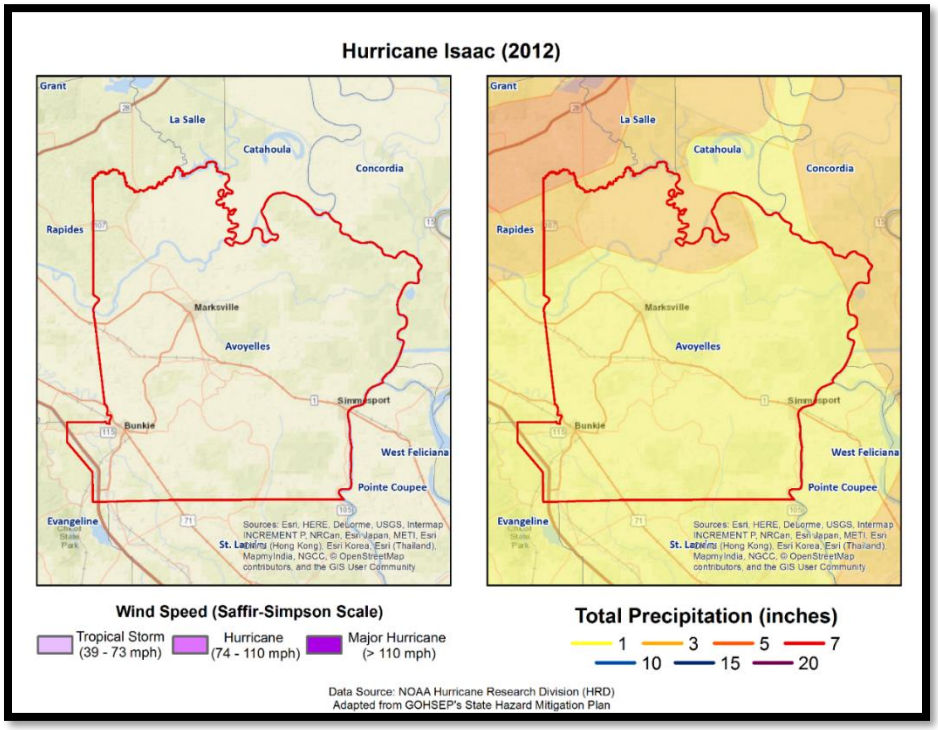


Figure 2-27: Wind Speed and Precipitation Totals in Avoyelles Parish for Hurricane Isaac

The following figure displays the wind zones that affect Avoyelles Parish in relation to critical facilities throughout the parish.

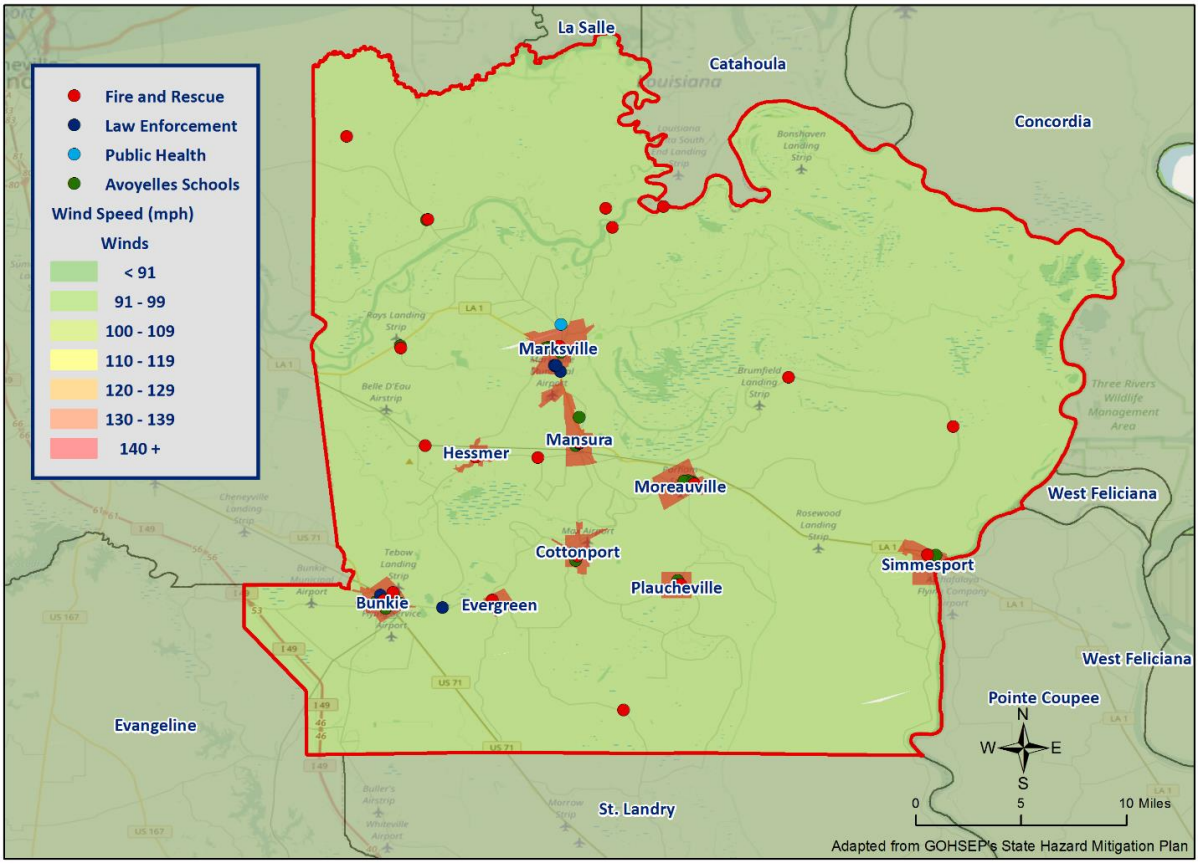


Figure 2-28: Winds Zones for Avoyelles Parish in Relation to Critical Facilities

Frequency / Probability

Tropical cyclones are large natural hazard events that regularly impact Avoyelles Parish. The annual chance of occurrence for a tropical cyclone is estimated at 16% for Avoyelles Parish and its municipalities, with four events having occurred within 25 years. The tropical cyclone season for the Atlantic Basin is from June 1st through November 30th, with most of the major hurricanes (Saffir-Simpson Categories 3, 4, & 5) occurring between the months of August and October

Estimated Potential Losses

Using Hazus 2.2 100-Year Hurricane Model, the 100-year hurricane scenario was analyzed to determine losses from this worst-case scenario. The table on the next page shows the total economic losses that would result from this occurrence.

Table 2-44: Total Estimated Losses for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Avoyelles Parish (Unincorporated)	$9,187,787
Bunkie	$1,575,427
Cottonport	$757,686
Evergreen	$117,090
Hessmer	$302,923
Mansura	$535,970
Marksville	$2,153,700
Moreauville	$350,892
Plaucheville	$93,672
Simmesport	$816,231
Total	$15,891,378

Total losses from a 100-year hurricane event for each jurisdiction were compared with the total value of assets to determine the ratio of potential damage to total inventory in the table below.

Table 2-45: Ratio of Total Losses to Total Estimated Value of Assets for each Jurisdiction in Avoyelles Parish (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event	Total Estimated Value of Assets	Ratio of Estimated Losses to Total Value
Avoyelles Parish (Unincorporated)	$9,187,787	$2,947,998,000	0.3%
Bunkie	$1,575,427	$662,840,000	0.2%
Cottonport	$757,686	$235,013,000	0.3%
Evergreen	$117,090	$45,517,000	0.3%
Hessmer	$302,923	$95,334,000	0.3%
Mansura	$535,970	$215,176,000	0.2%
Marksville	$2,153,700	$778,734,000	0.3%
Moreauville	$350,892	$117,417,000	0.3%
Plaucheville	$93,672	$36,820,000	0.3%
Simmesport	$816,231	$236,666,000	0.3%

Based on the Hazus 2.2 Hurricane Model, estimated total losses range from 0.2% to 0.3% of the total estimated value of all assets for the Avoyelles Parish planning area.

The Hazus 2.2 Hurricane Model also provides a breakdown by jurisdiction for seven primary sectors (Hazus occupancy) throughout the parish. The losses for each jurisdiction by sector are listed in the tables on the following pages.

Table 2-46: Estimated Losses in Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Avoyelles Parish (Unincorporated)	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$28,071
Commercial	$195,849
Government	$6,870
Industrial	$56,525
Religious / Non-Profit	$24,903
Residential	$8,869,217
Schools	$6,352
Total	$9,187,787

Table 2-47: Estimated Losses in Bunkie for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Bunkie	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$4,813
Commercial	$33,582
Government	$1,178
Industrial	$9,692
Religious / Non-Profit	$4,270
Residential	$1,520,802
Schools	$1,089
Total	$1,575,427

Table 2-48: Estimated Losses in Cottonport for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Cottonport	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$2,315
Commercial	$16,151
Government	$567
Industrial	$4,661
Religious / Non-Profit	$2,054
Residential	$731,414
Schools	$524
Total	$757,686

Table 2-49: Estimated Losses in Evergreen for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Evergreen	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$358
Commercial	$2,496
Government	$88
Industrial	$720
Religious / Non-Profit	$317
Residential	$113,030
Schools	$81
Total	$117,090

Table 2-50: Estimated Losses in Hessmer for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Hessmer	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$926
Commercial	$6,457
Government	$226
Industrial	$1,864
Religious / Non-Profit	$821
Residential	$292,420
Schools	$209
Total	$302,923

Table 2-51: Estimated Losses in Mansura for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Mansura	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$1,638
Commercial	$11,425
Government	$401
Industrial	$3,297
Religious / Non-Profit	$1,453
Residential	$517,386
Schools	$371
Total	$535,970

Table 2-52: Estimated Losses in Marksville for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Marksville	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$6,580
Commercial	$45,909
Government	$1,610
Industrial	$13,250
Religious / Non-Profit	$5,837
Residential	$2,079,025
Schools	$1,489
Total	$2,153,700

Table 2-53: Estimated Losses in Moreauville for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Moreauville	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$1,072
Commercial	$7,480
Government	$262
Industrial	$2,159
Religious / Non-Profit	$951
Residential	$338,726
Schools	$243
Total	$350,892

Table 2-54: Estimated Losses in Plaucheville for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Plaucheville	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$286
Commercial	$1,997
Government	$70
Industrial	$576
Religious / Non-Profit	$254
Residential	$90,424
Schools	$65
Total	$93,672

Table 2-55: Estimated Losses in Simmesport for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Simmesport	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$2,494
Commercial	$17,399
Government	$610
Industrial	$5,022
Religious / Non-Profit	$2,212
Residential	$787,929
Schools	$564
Total	$816,231

Threat to People

The total population within the parish that is susceptible to a hurricane hazard is shown in the table below:

Table 2-56: Number of People Susceptible to a 100-Year Hurricane Event in Avoyelles Parish (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Number of People Exposed to Hurricane Hazards			
Location	**# in Community**	**# in Hazard Area**	**% in Hazard Area**
Avoyelles Parish (Unincorporated)	**24,325**	**24,325**	**100.0%**
Bunkie	**4,171**	**4,171**	**100.0%**
Cottonport	**2,006**	**2,006**	**100.0%**
Evergreen	**310**	**310**	**100.0%**
Hessmer	**802**	**802**	**100.0%**
Mansura	**1,419**	**1,419**	**100.0%**
Marksville	**5,702**	**5,702**	**100.0%**
Moreauville	**929**	**929**	**100.0%**
Plaucheville	**248**	**248**	**100.0%**
Simmesport	**2,161**	**2,161**	**100.0%**
Total	**42,073**	**42,073**	**100.0%**

The HAZUS-MH hurricane model was also extrapolated to provide an overview of vulnerable populations throughout the jurisdictions. These populations are illustrated in the tables on the following pages.

Table 2-57: Vulnerable Populations in Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Avoyelles Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	24,325	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	1,642	6.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	4,303	17.7%
Persons 65 Years and Over	3,513	14.4%
White	16,298	67.0%
Minority	8,027	33.0%

Table 2-58: Vulnerable Populations in Bunkie for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Bunkie		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	4,171	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	299	7.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	784	18.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	696	16.7%
White	1,673	40.1%
Minority	2,498	59.9%

Table 2-59: Vulnerable Populations in Cottonport for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Cottonport		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	2,006	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	173	8.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	433	21.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	262	13.1%
White	900	44.9%
Minority	1,106	55.1%

Table 2-60: Vulnerable Populations in Evergreen for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Evergreen		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	310	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	14	4.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	45	14.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	58	18.7%
White	232	74.8%
Minority	78	25.2%

Table 2-61: Vulnerable Populations in Hessmer for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Hessmer		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	802	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	55	6.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	146	18.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	120	15.0%
White	677	84.4%
Minority	125	15.6%

Table 2-62: Vulnerable Populations in Mansura for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Mansura		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	1,419	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	83	5.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	254	17.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	301	21.2%
White	534	37.6%
Minority	885	62.4%

Table 2-63: Vulnerable Populations in Marksville for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Marksville		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	5,702	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	444	7.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,019	17.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	786	13.8%
White	2,877	50.5%
Minority	2,825	49.5%

Table 2-64: Vulnerable Populations in Moreauville for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Moreauville		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	929	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	48	5.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	177	19.1%
Persons 65 Years and Over	168	18.1%
White	537	57.8%
Minority	392	42.2%

Table 2-65: Vulnerable Populations in Plaucheville for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Plaucheville		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	248	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	14	5.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	33	13.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	49	19.8%
White	231	93.2%
Minority	17	6.9%

Table 2-66: Vulnerable Populations in Simmesport for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Simmesport		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	2,161	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	160	7.4%
Persons Under 18 Years	399	18.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	296	13.7%
White	1,067	49.4%
Minority	1,094	50.6%

Vulnerability

See Appendix C for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to tropical cyclones.

Levee Failure

Levees and floodwalls are flood control barriers constructed of earth, concrete, or other materials. For the purposes of this plan, levees are distinguished from smaller flood barriers (such as berms) by their size and extent. Berms are barriers that only protect a small number of structures, or at times only a single structure. Levees and floodwalls are barriers that protect significant areas of residential, commercial, or industrial development; at a minimum, they protect a neighborhood or small community. Levee failure involves the overtopping, breach, or collapse of the levee. Levee failure is especially destructive to nearby development during flood and hurricane events.

The northern half of Louisiana is protected by levees on the Ouachita River, under the authority of the Vicksburg District of the United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE). The Vicksburg District encompasses 68,000 mi^2 in the states of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. They manage seven drainage basins, including the Yazoo, Pearl, Big Black, Red, Ouachita, and Mississippi Rivers; 12 locks and dams on the Pearl, Red, and Ouachita Rivers; 1,808 miles of levees, including 468 miles along the Mississippi River; and multiple lakes with 1,709 miles of shoreline.

Coastal and southern Louisiana are protected by an extensive levee system under the authority of the New Orleans District of the USACE. This system includes 30,000 mi^2 of Louisiana south of Alexandria, including 961 miles of river levees in the Mississippi River and Tributaries Project, 449 miles of river levees in the Atchafalaya Basin, and 340 miles of hurricane-protection levees. Other levees have been built along stretches of rivers throughout Louisiana by local levee districts and private citizens. The data regarding these non-federal levees are managed by the individual entity responsible for construction and subsequent maintenance and are not kept in a consistent format for comprehensive hazard analysis.

The effects of a levee failure on property is similar to that of a flood, as discussed in the flooding section. One major difference is that the velocity of the water is increased in the area of the breach, so the potential for property damage is higher in these areas.

A levee failure occurs during high water events, so the populace is normally alerted to the potential danger. Levees are normally monitored during these events and the population in danger is alerted to a possible levee failure. However, if people consider themselves safe once a levee has been breached and do not evacuate, the results could be deadly.

Location

Avoyelles Parish is awaiting a response from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on levee locations within the Avoyelles Parish Planning area. Currently, a data deficiency exists for levee failure in Avoyelles Parish.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

There have been no reported levee failures in Avoyelles Parish from 1990 to 2015. Levee information including the extent of a levee failure has been requested from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Avoyelles Parish is awaiting a response from the USACE, and will continue to update this information as new data is received.

Frequency / Probability

Based on the 25-year record, it is determined that a levee failure has less than a 1% annual chance of occurrence in the Avoyelles Parish planning area. Avoyelles Parish is awaiting a response from the USACE, and will continue to work to update this information as new data is received.

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3. Capability Assessment

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

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

Policies, Plans, and Programs

Avoyelles Parish capabilities are unique to the parish, including planning, regulatory, administrative, technical, financial, and education and outreach resources. There are a number of mitigation-specific acts, plans, executive orders, and policies that lay out specific goals, objectives, and policy statements which already support or could support pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation. Many of the ongoing plans and policies hold significant promise for hazard mitigation. They take an integrated and strategic look holistically at hazard mitigation in Avoyelles Parish to propose ways to continually improve it. These tools are valuable instruments in pre- and post-disaster mitigation as they facilitate the implementation of mitigation activities through the current legal and regulatory framework. Examples of existing documents in Avoyelles Parish and its jurisdictions are shown in the table on the following page.

Table 3-1: Avoyelles Parish Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and Regulatory											
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.											
	Avoyelles	Bunkie	Cottonport	Evergreen	Hessmer	Mansura	Marksville	Moreauville	Plaucheville	Simmsport	Comments
Plans	Yes / No										
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
Transportation Plan	Yes	no	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	Yes	No	NO	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes / No										
Building Code	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No										
Zoning Ordinance	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Building Codes, Permitting, Land Use Planning and Ordinances

The Avoyelles Parish Police Jury provides oversight for building permits and codes, land use planning, and all parish ordinances.

As of the 2017 update, Avoyelles Parish and its jurisdictions ensure that all adopted building codes are enforced and in compliance relating to the construction of any structure within the boundaries of the parish. Building permits are required prior to beginning any type of construction or renovation projects, installation of electrical wiring, plumbing or gas piping, moving manufactured/modular or portable buildings, and reroofing or demolitions.

The Avoyelles Parish Police Jury is also responsible for enforcing the parish ordinances relating to health and safety, property maintenance standards, condemnation of unsafe structures, and zoning compliance if applicable.

The Avoyelles Parish Police Jury meets regularly to consider any proposed ordinance changes, and to take final actions on proposed changes.

While local capabilities for mitigation can vary from community to community, Avoyelles Parish as a whole has a system in place to coordinate and share these capabilities through Avoyelles Parish Government and through this Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

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

Administration, Technical, and Financial

As a community, Avoyelles Parish has administrative and technical capabilities in place that may be utilized in reducing hazard impacts or implementing hazard mitigation activities. Such capabilities include staff, skillset, and tools available in the community that may be accessed to implement mitigation activities and to effectively coordinate resources. The ability to access and coordinate these resources is also important. The table below shows examples of resources in place in Avoyelles Parish and its jurisdictions.

Table 3-2: Avoyelles Parish Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administration and Technical											
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.											
	Avoyelles	Bunkie	Cottonport	Evergreen	Hessmer	Mansura	Marksville	Moreauville	Plaucheville	Simmsport	Comments
Administration	Yes / No										
Planning Commission	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	Yes	No	No	NO	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
Staff	Yes										
Chief Building Official	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Community Planner	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Other	no	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Technical	Yes / No										
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Grant Writing	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Financial capabilities are the resources that Avoyelles Parish and its incorporated jurisdictions have access to or are eligible to use in order to fund mitigation actions. Costs associated with implementing the actions identified by the jurisdictions may vary from little/no cost actions, such as outreach efforts, to substantial action costs such acquisition of flood prone properties.

The following resources are available to fund mitigation actions in Avoyelles Parish and its jurisdictions:

Table 3-3: Avoyelles Parish Financial Capabilities

Financial											
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.											
	Avoyelles	Bunkie	Cottonport	Evergreen	Hessmer	Mansura	Marksville	Moreauville	Plaucheville	Simmsport	Comments
Funding Resource	Yes / No										
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Impact fees for new development	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Education and Outreach

A key element in hazard mitigation is promoting a safer, more disaster resilient community through education and outreach activities and/or programs. Successful outreach programs provide data and information that improves overall quality and accuracy of important information for citizens to feel better prepared and educated with mitigation activities. These programs enable the individual jurisdictions and parish as a whole to maximize opportunities for implementation of activities through greater acceptance and consensus of the community.

Avoyelles Parish and its jurisdictions have existing education and outreach programs to implement mitigation activities, as well as to communicate risk and hazard related information to its communities. The existing programs are as follows:

Table 3-4: Avoyelles Parish Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and Outreach											
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.											
	Avoyelles	Bunkie	Cottonport	Evergreen	Hessmer	Mansura	Marksville	Moreauville	Plaucheville	Simmsport	Comments
Program / Organization	Yes / No										
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

In some cases, the jurisdictions rely on Avoyelles Parish OHSEP and/or Avoyelles Parish Government Agencies for the above listed planning and regulatory, administrative and technical, financial, and education and outreach capabilities. Comments regarding the jurisdictions utilization or intentions to utilize and leverage the capabilities of the parish government can be found in Appendix E in the jurisdictional specific worksheets.

As reflected in the aforementioned existing regulatory mechanisms, programs, and resources within each jurisdiction, Avoyelles Parish and its jurisdiction remains committed to expanding and improving on the existing capabilities within the parish. Each participating jurisdiction will work toward increased participation in funding opportunities and available mitigation programs. Should funding become available, the hiring of additional personnel to dedicate to hazard mitigation initiatives and programs, as well as increasing ordinances within the jurisdictions, will help to enhance and expand risk reduction measures within the parish.

With the sharing of these capabilities, the following municipalities and entities are recognized by the Parish of Avoyelles under the Hazard Mitigation Plan, allowing them to apply for available hazard mitigation funding for as long as these municipalities and entities notify the parish of their intentions and the parish concurs:

- Avoyelles Parish
- City of Bunkie
- Town of Cottonport
- Town of Evergreen
- Village of Hessmer

- Town of Mansura
- City of Marksville
- Village of Moreauville
- Village of Plaucheville
- Town of Simmesport

Flood Insurance and Community Rating System

Avoyelles Parish is not a participant in the Community Rating System (CRS), nor are any of its jurisdictions. Obtaining the CRS rating for the parish and participating jurisdictions is recognized as an eventual goal by the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee. Participation in the CRS strengthens local capabilities by lowering flood insurance premiums for jurisdictions that exceed NFIP minimum requirements.

Under the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) administers the Community Rating System. Under the CRS, flood insurance premiums for properties in participating communities are reduced to reflect the flood protection activities that are being implemented. This program can have a major influence on the design and implementation of flood mitigation activities, so a brief summary is provided here.

A community receives a CRS classification based upon the credit points it receives for its activities. It can undertake any mix of activities that reduce flood losses through better mapping, regulations, public information, flood damage reduction and/or flood warning and preparedness programs.

There are ten CRS classes: class 1 requires the most credit points and gives the largest premium reduction; class 10 receives no premium reduction (see *Figure 3-1*). A community that does not apply for the CRS or that does not obtain the minimum number of credit points is a class 10 community.

During the last update, 38 Louisiana communities participated, including Lake Charles (class 8) and Calcasieu Parish (class 8). Mandeville, Shreveport, and Jefferson and East Baton Rouge Parishes had the best classifications in the state, class 7. As of the 2017 update, Jefferson, East Baton Rouge, and Terrebonne Parishes all lead the state with best classifications, class 6.

CLASS	DISCOUNT	CLASS	DISCOUNT
1	45%	6	20%
2	40%	7	15%
3	35%	8	10%
4	30%	9	5%
5	25%	10	–

SFHA (Zones A, AE, A1–A30, V, V1–V30, AO, and AH): Discount varies depending on class.

SFHA (Zones A99, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1–A30, AR/AH, and AR/AO): 10% discount for Classes 1–6; 5% discount for Classes 7–9.*

Non-SFHA (Zones B, C, X, D): 10% discount for Classes 1–6; 5% discount for Classes 7–9.

* In determining CRS Premium Discounts, all AR and A99 Zones are treated as non-SFHAs.

Figure 3-1: CRS Discounts by Class (Source: FEMA)

As of May 2012, 310 communities in the State of Louisiana participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's NFIP. Of these communities, 41 (or 13%) participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Of the top fifty Louisiana communities, in terms of total flood insurance policies held by residents, 27 participate in the CRS. The remaining 23 communities present an outreach opportunity for encouraging participation in the CRS.

The CRS provides an incentive not just to start new mitigation programs, but to keep them going. There are two requirements that "encourage" a community to implement flood mitigation activities.

First, the parish will receive CRS credit for this plan when it is adopted. To retain that credit, though, the parish must submit an evaluation report on progress toward implementing this plan to FEMA by October 1st of each year. That report must be made available to the media and the public.

Second, the parish must annually recertify to FEMA that it is continuing to implement its CRS credited activities. Failure to maintain the same level of involvement in flood protection can result in a loss of CRS credit points and a resulting increase in flood insurance rates to residents.

In 2011[1], the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) completed a comprehensive review of the Community Rating System that will result in the release of a new CRS Coordinator's Manual.

The changes to the 2013 CRS Coordinator's Manual are the result of a multi-year program evaluation that included input from a broad group of contributors in order to evaluate the CRS and refine the program to meet its stated goals.

The upcoming changes will drive new achievements in the following six core flood loss reduction areas important to the NFIP: (1) reduce liabilities to the NFIP Fund; (2) improve disaster resiliency and sustainability of communities; (3) integrate a whole community approach to addressing emergency management; (4) promote natural and beneficial functions of floodplains; (5) increase understanding of risk, and; (6) strengthen adoption and enforcement of disaster-resistant building codes.

The 2013 CRS Coordinator's Manual changes will impact each CRS community differently. Some communities will see an increase in the points they receive since points for certain activities have increased (e.g., Activity 420 Open Space Preservation). Other communities will receive fewer points for certain activities (e.g., Activity 320 Map Information Service). It is likely that some communities with marginal CRS class 9 programs will have to identify new CRS credits in order to remain in the CRS.

Typically, CRS communities do not request credit for all the activities they are currently implementing unless it would earn enough credit to advance the community to a higher CRS class. A community that finds itself losing CRS credit with the 2013 manual could likely identify activities deserving credit they had not previously received.

Due to the changes in both activities and CRS points, community CRS coordinators should speak with their ISO/CRS Specialist to understand how and when the 2013 manual will impact their community.

[1] https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-community-rating-system

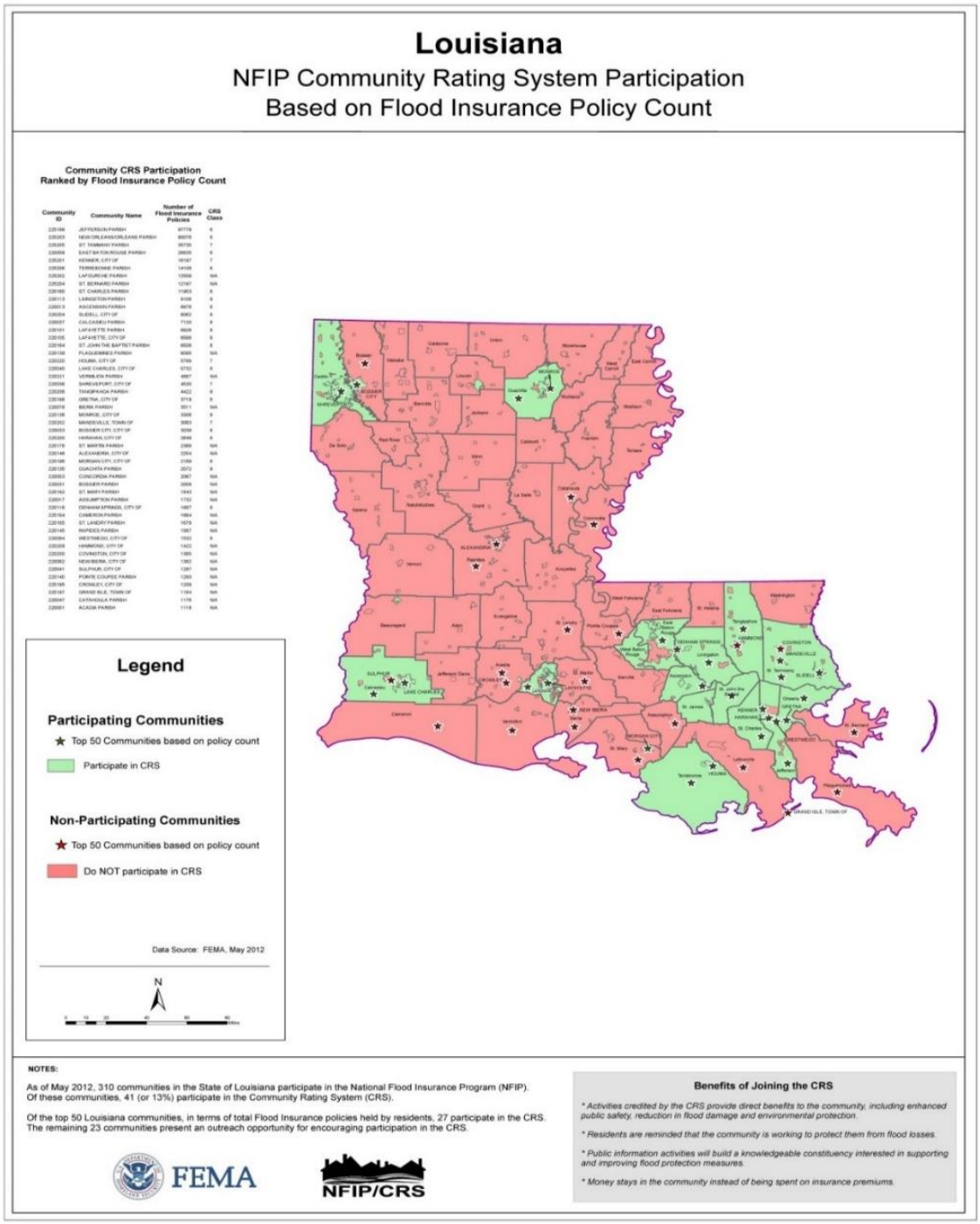

Figure 3-2: Louisiana CRS NFIP Participation
(Source: FEMA[2])

[2] http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-2128-31471-9581/ks_ky_la_crs_may_2012_508.zip

In addition to the direct financial reward for participating in the Community Rating System, there are many other reasons to participate in the CRS. As FEMA staff often say, "If you are only interested in saving premium dollars, you're in the CRS for the wrong reason." The other benefits that are more difficult to measure in dollars include:

1. The activities credited by the CRS provide direct benefits to residents, including:
   – Enhanced public safety
   – A reduction in damage to property and public infrastructure
   – Avoidance of economic disruption and losses
   – Reduction of human suffering
   – Protection of the environment

2. A community's flood programs will be better organized and more formal. Ad hoc activities, such as responding to drainage complaints rather than an inspection program, will be conducted on a sounder, more equitable basis.

3. A community can evaluate the effectiveness of its flood programs against a nationally recognized benchmark.

4. Technical assistance in designing and implementing a number of activities is available at no charge from the Insurance Services Office.

5. The public information activities will build a knowledgeable constituency interested in supporting and improving flood protection measures.

6. A community would have an added incentive to maintain its flood programs over the years. The fact that its CRS status could be affected by the elimination of a flood related activity or a weakening of the regulatory requirements for new developments would be taken into account by the governing board when considering such actions.

7. Every time residents pay their insurance premiums, they are reminded that the community is working to protect them from flood losses, even during dry years.

More information on the Community Rating System can be found at www.fema.gov/nfip/crs.shtm

NFIP Worksheets

Parish and participating jurisdiction NFIP worksheets can be found in Appendix E: State Required Worksheets

4. Mitigation Strategy

Introduction

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

Avoyelles Parish confirmed the goals, objectives, actions, and projects over the period of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process. The mitigation actions and projects in this 2017 update are a product of analysis and review of the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, under the coordination of the Avoyelles Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness. The committee was presented a list of projects and actions, new and from the 2012 plan, for review from June 2017 – December 2017.

An online public opinion survey was conducted of Avoyelles Parish residents between June and December 2017. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Avoyelles Parish. In addition, the survey sought to collect information regarding the methods and techniques preferred by the respondents for reducing the risks and losses associated with local hazards.

This activity was created in an effort to confirm that the goals and action items developed by the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee are representative of the outlook of the community at large. However, because there were no responses to the survey, this public feedback could not be incorporated into the plan. The full Avoyelles Parish survey can be found at the following link:

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/AvoyellesParish

During the public meeting in December, the committee provided a status of the projects from 2012 and the proposed actions for the 2017 update. Committee members then agreed on the submission of each project based on feasibility for funding, ease of completion and other community specific factors. The actions were later prioritized.

Goals

The goals represent the guidelines that the parish and its communities want to achieve with this plan update. To help implement the strategy and adhere to the mission of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, the preceding section of the plan update was focused on identifying and quantifying the risks faced by the residents and property owners in Avoyelles Parish from natural and manmade hazards. By articulating goals and objectives based on the previous plans, the risk assessment results, and intending to address those results, this section sets the stage for identifying, evaluating, and prioritizing feasible, cost effective, and environmentally sound actions to be promoted at the parish and municipal level – and to be undertaken by the state for its own property and assets. By doing so, Avoyelles Parish and its jurisdictions can make progress toward reducing identified risks.

For the purposes of this plan update, goals and action items are defined as follows:

- **Goals** are general guidelines that explain what the parish wants to achieve. Goals are expressed as broad policy statements representing desired long-term results.
- **Action Items** are the specific steps (projects, policies, and programs) that advance a given goal. They are highly focused, specific, and measurable.

The current goals of the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee represent long-term commitments by the parish and its jurisdictions. After assessing these goals, the committee decided that the current nine goals remain valid.

The goals are as follows:

- Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people's lives and quality of life
- Create general awareness of location of mitigation information
- Improve effectiveness of communication with the public
- Preserve the parish's natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations
- Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events
- Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees
- Establish ability for public facilities for water and wastewater throughout the parish to have access to emergency power to serve the populous
- Maintain steady water supply to entire parish
- Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers

The Mitigation Action Plan focuses on actions to be taken by Avoyelles Parish and its jurisdictions. All of the activities in the Mitigation Action Plan will be focused on helping the parish and its municipalities in developing and funding projects that are not only cost effective, but also meet the other DMA 2000 criteria of environmental compatibility and technical feasibility.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee and each jurisdiction reviewed and evaluated the potential action and project lists in which consideration was given to a variety of factors. Such factors include determining a project's eligibility for federal mitigation grants, as well as its ability to be funded. This process required evaluation of each project's engineering feasibility, cost effectiveness, and environmental and cultural factors.

2017 Mitigation Actions and Update on Previous Plan Actions

The Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee and participating jurisdictions each identified actions that would reduce and/or prevent future damage within Avoyelles Parish and their respective communities. In that effort, each jurisdiction focused on a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions. These actions were identified in thorough fashion by the consultant team, the committee, and the individual jurisdictions by way of frequent and open communications and meetings held throughout the planning process.

As outlined in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, the following are eligible types of mitigation actions:

- **Local Plans and Regulations –** These actions include government authorities, policies, or codes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built.
- **Structure and Infrastructure Projects –** These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area, and also includes projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.
- **Natural System Protection –** These actions minimize the damage and losses and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
- **Education and Awareness Programs –** These actions inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them.

The established and agreed upon parish and jurisdiction actions relative to the parish-wide goals are below. Additionally, action updates from the previous plan updates can be found in the first table below.

Avoyelles 2012 Hazard Mitigation Action Update

Avoyelles Parish and Jurisdictions Previous Action Update							
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Goal**	**Status**
A1: Prevention	Obtain upgrades at necessary crossings to at least the current standards to help eliminate / reduce car vs. rail impact. Installation of lights and obstruction guards are useful tools for safety upgrades	Existing local governments should utilize existing staff to undertake this implementation. Railroad companies will improve railroad crossings, and local governments can use existing road funds if priority exists for well-traveled crossings within the parish road program	1-5 Years	Mayors and town clerks of Bunkie, Hessmer, Mansura, Moreauville, and Simmesport.	Hazardous Materials Incidents	Prevent potential hazards and industrial incidents related to rail operations	Carried Over
A2: Prevention	Encourage rail maintenance and a reduction of speed inside municipalities. Mayors and/or town clerks of Hessmer, Mansura, Moreauville, and Simmesport will each contact Kansas City Southern railroad to negotiate changes in operations to reduce the number of accidents. The Mayor and/or town clerk of Bunkie will contact Union Pacific to negotiate changes in operations to reduce the number of accidents. Each municipality will then prepare an ordinance to solidify the improvements.	Existing local governments should utilize existing staff to undertake this implementation. Railroad companies will improve railroad crossings, and local governments can use existing road funds if priority exists for well-traveled crossings within the parish road program	1-5 Years	Mayors and town clerks of Bunkie, Hessmer, Mansura, Moreauville, and Simmesport.	Hazardous Materials Incidents	Prevent potential hazards and industrial incidents related to rail operations	Carried Over

A3: Prevention	Develop multi-parish watershed system collaborative planning between various agencies to prevent and address flooding issues and reduce the impact and/or harmful occurrence created by flooding through construction and redelineation.	To be initiated by existing resources and staff with a cost of approximately $3 million for redelineation projects and construction of dams and locks. As the topics are addressed collaboratively, it will be necessary for the larger group to seek planning and construction dollars through the Louisiana Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and FEMA.	1-5 Years	AOHSEP Director, Avoyelles Wildlife Commission, National Wildlife Refuge, and USDA field office soil scientist to initiate and draw other watershed parishes to visit. Ultimately, they will build the "game plan" for all engaged southerly seek creative solutions for the way water is received (too quickly) into the Parish.	Flooding, Dam Failure and/or Old River Low-Sill (special structure) failure, Levee Failure	Establish collaborative and cooperative planning to prevent and address flooding issues more effectively.	Carried Over
A4: Property Protection	Though existing individual operations and contingency plans and practices should address the continuity of services, these municipal entities' plans should continue to be improved with annual planning updates and mock tabletop exercise events.	Existing local governments should utilize existing staff to undertake this implementation. Railroad companies will improve railroad crossings, and local governments can use existing road funds if priority exists for well-traveled crossings within the parish road program.	1-5 Years	AOHSEP to coordinate with local providers to ensure critical services and facilities are available to address human needs. Municipal water and sewer system operators with the Tribal Public Works Director will oversee and secure measures for their respective communities. They will also regularly communicate and collaborate to serve areas which are temporarily without business services.	Utility failure, Loss of power	Maintain public services (such as water, sewer and hospital) and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people's lives and quality of life.	Carried Over
A5: Public Education/ Awareness	Include on the developing Avoyelles Parish website a listing/description of where printed or additional information is available.	Existing local governments should utilize existing staff to undertake this implementation. Railroad companies will improve railroad crossings, and local governments can use existing road funds if	1-5 Years	APPJ, AOHSEP, and each jurisdiction. The Avoyelles Parish components will rely on coordination and input from each jurisdiction and	Hazardous Materials Incidents, High Wind and Tornadoes, Flooding, Hurricanes/Tropical Storms, and Dam and Levee Failure	Created a general awareness of where people can obtain information for mitigation at any time, in time of	Carried Over

		priority exists for well-traveled crossings within the parish road program.		will benefit from the staff expertise from each. Scheduling will be accomplished with interaction between AOHSEP with jurisdictions.	(Old River Low-Sill Control Structure)	impending emergencies, and during hazard events.	
A6: Public Education/ Awareness	Communicate awareness of the website in the Avoyelles Journal (using news releases) and in static places for obtaining information locally. Submit news releases to Avoyelles Journal for publication. The newspaper is distributed parish-wide at no charge.	Existing local governments should utilize existing staff to undertake this implementation. Railroad companies will improve railroad crossings, and local governments can use existing road funds if priority exists for well-traveled crossings within the parish road program.	1-5 Years	APPJ, AOHSEP, and each jurisdiction. The Avoyelles Parish components will rely on coordination and input from each jurisdiction and will benefit from the staff expertise from each. Scheduling will be accomplished with interaction between AOHSEP with jurisdictions.	Hazardous Materials Incidents, High Wind and Tornadoes, Flooding, Hurricanes/Tropical Storms, and Dam and Levee Failure (Old River Low-Sill Control Structure)	Created a general awareness of where people can obtain information for mitigation at any time, in time of impending emergencies, and during hazard events.	Carried Over
A7: Natural Resource Protection	Enforce, improve and expand ordinance for increased base flood elevation compliance.	$30 million needed for Spring Bayou and other property reclamation and/or acquisition for dedication of open spaces, parks, etc. Various sources to be pursued not limited to U.S. Corps of Engineers, Delta Regional Authority, Red River Waterway Commission, private sources, and grant applications to various state and Federal agencies including GOHSEP.FEMA.	1-5 Years	AOHSEP; APSB for its 'camp' sites, as appropriate or possible, all jurisdictions in examination of 'excess' and/or donated property; Avoyelles Wildlife Confederation, Avoyelles Parish Port Commission, Nature Conservancy, Red River Waterway Commission, Wildlife Management Area Managers, Atchafalaya Basin Commission	Hazard addressed: Flooding, Levee Failure and Dam Failure (Old River Control Structure)	Preserve the parish's natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations	Carried Over

A8: Natural Resource Protection	Dedicate open spaces and set up green space restrictions, so to reduce development in flood prone areas and to mitigate the effects of flooding.	$30 million needed for Spring Bayou and other property reclamation and/or acquisition for dedication of open spaces, parks, etc. Various sources to be pursued not limited to U.S. Corps of Engineers, Delta Regional Authority, Red River Waterway Commission, private sources, and grant applications to various state and Federal agencies including GOHSEP.FEMA.	1-5 Years	AOHSEP; APSB for its 'camp' sites, as appropriate or possible, all jurisdictions in examination of 'excess' and/or donated property; Avoyelles Wildlife Confederation, Avoyelles Parish Port Commission, Nature Conservancy, Red River Waterway Commission, Wildlife Management Area Managers, Atchafalaya Basin Commission	Flooding, Levee Failure and Dam Failure (Old River Control Structure)	Preserve the parish's natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations	Carried Over
A9: Natural Resource Protection	Identify and create dedicated areas for wetland preservation and natural drains as a barrier against flooding.	$30 million needed for Spring Bayou and other property reclamation and/or acquisition for dedication of open spaces, parks, etc. Various sources to be pursued not limited to U.S. Corps of Engineers, Delta Regional Authority, Red River Waterway Commission, private sources, and grant applications to various state and Federal agencies including GOHSEP.FEMA.	1-5 Years	AOHSEP; APSB for its 'camp' sites, as appropriate or possible, all jurisdictions in examination of 'excess' and/or donated property; Avoyelles Wildlife Confederation, Avoyelles Parish Port Commission, Nature Conservancy, Red River Waterway Commission, Wildlife Management Area Managers, Atchafalaya Basin Commission	Flooding, Levee Failure and Dam Failure (Old River Control Structure)	Preserve the parish's natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations	Carried Over
A10: Natural Resource Protection	Improve river access and obtain appropriate equipment and training to contain incidents and prevent harm. (Include ramp and boat to access river.) {This is directly related to past incidents where barges caught on fire or crashed and posed a significant danger to human life.)	$30 million needed for Spring Bayou and other property reclamation and/or acquisition for dedication of open spaces, parks, etc. Various sources to be pursued not limited to U.S. Corps of Engineers, Delta Regional Authority, Red River Waterway Commission, private sources, and grant applications to various	1-5 Years	AOHSEP; APSB for its 'camp' sites, as appropriate or possible, all jurisdictions in examination of 'excess' and/or donated property; Avoyelles Wildlife Confederation, Avoyelles Parish Port Commission, Nature Conservancy, Red	Hazardous Materials Incidents	Preserve the parish's natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations	Carried Over

		state and Federal agencies including GOHSEP.FEMA.		River Waterway Commission, Wildlife Management Area Managers, Atchafalaya Basin Commission			
A11: Natural Resource Protection	Continue to address repetitive loss properties and severe repetitive loss properties, and other impacted areas or structures, as funds and eligibility allow. Should, in the future, any change to flooding experience and/or status of structures result, mitigation activities for repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss are considered inherent to this plan. This will include acquisitions, elevations, minor localized flood control projects, (local) drainage projects, flood-proofing, reconstruction/replacement, relocation, hydrology delineation, similar mitigation projects, or other GOHSEP or FEMA allowable mitigation activities by any eligible jurisdiction under this plan.	$30 million needed for Spring Bayou and other property reclamation and/or acquisition for dedication of open spaces, parks, etc. Various sources to be pursued not limited to U.S. Corps of Engineers, Delta Regional Authority, Red River Waterway Commission, private sources, and grant applications to various state and Federal agencies including GOHSEP.FEMA.	1-5 Years	AOHSEP; APSB for its 'camp' sites, as appropriate or possible, all jurisdictions in examination of 'excess' and/or donated property; Avoyelles Wildlife Confederation, Avoyelles Parish Port Commission, Nature Conservancy, Red River Waterway Commission, Wildlife Management Area Managers, Atchafalaya Basin Commission	Flooding and Levee Failure and Dam Failure (Old River Control Structure)	Preserve the parish's natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations	Carried Over
A12: Emergency Services Protection	Equip and train personnel	The training available is often free and is relative to exercises, evaluations and management of prevention, mitigation and events. To be conducted with monies as available through sources such as FEMA, the State of Louisiana, and local match. Also, the regular Avoyelles Parish Police Jury annual budget and other grant funds will be employed, as available. The Parish Police Jury and other entities will have to seek funding on an ongoing basis in order to maintain updated training and certifications and needed equipment.	1-5 Years	911 Director AOHSEP Local Jurisdictions participation in training and grant identification and application	Flooding, Hurricanes/Tropical Storms, Hazardous Materials Incidents, Utility Failures/Loss of Power, Sheltering	Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events.	Carried Over

A13: Emergency Services Protection	Train fire department personnel (including volunteers) and law enforcement and water/wastewater system operations at the "Awareness" level. Seek additional "Operation" and "Technician" level certifications	The training available is often free and is relative to exercises, evaluations and management of prevention, mitigation and events. To be conducted with monies as available through sources such as FEMA, the State of Louisiana, and local match. Also, the regular Avoyelles Parish Police Jury annual budget and other grant funds will be employed, as available. The Parish Police Jury and other entities will have to seek funding on an ongoing basis in order to maintain updated training and certifications and needed equipment.	1-5 Years	911 Director AOHSEP Local Jurisdictions participation in training and grant identification and application	Hazardous Materials Incidents, Utility Failures/Loss of Power	Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events.	Carried Over
A14: Emergency Services Protection	Identify hazardous materials in parish and moving through the parish so those materials would receive concentration during training.	The training available is often free and is relative to exercises, evaluations and management of prevention, mitigation and events. To be conducted with monies as available through sources such as FEMA, the State of Louisiana, and local match. Also, the regular Avoyelles Parish Police Jury annual budget and other grant funds will be employed, as available. The Parish Police Jury and other entities will have to seek funding on an ongoing basis in order to maintain updated training and certifications and needed equipment.	1-5 Years	911 Director AOHSEP Local Jurisdictions participation in training and grant identification and application	Hazardous Materials Incidents, Sheltering	Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events.	Carried Over

A15: Structural Project	Construct and retrofit all new and existing critical facilities for hardening, including the Emergency Operations Center and the Alternate Emergency Operations Center and local jurisdiction critical and public facilities (as local operational deployment is conducted from each jurisdiction)	Improvements to harden/retrofit critical facilities generally range from $50,000 - $500,000. Possible sources of funding include FEMA, the State of Louisiana, local match, and perhaps the Delta Regional Authority. This was initiated but will require many years to fund, and timing is contingent on funding availability.	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury will lead the effort. Others anticipated to lead on projects include the 911 Director, all local jurisdictions	Utility Failure/Loss of Power, and addressing Flooding, Hurricanes and Tropical Storms, High Wind and Tornadoes, Hazardous Materials Incidents, Sheltering, and Levee Failure and Dam Failure (Old River Control Structure)	Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees.	Carried Over
A16: Structural Project	Purchase a mobile generator for use by all entities in the parish, distributed by demand and need.	Possible sources of funding include FEMA, the State of Louisiana, and local match. The Parish will continue pursue grant funding under GOHSEP and assist jurisdictions with similar.	1-5 Years	AOHSEP, jurisdictions' staff and officials, GOHSEP, FEMA	Utility Failure/Loss of Power	Establish ability for public facilities for water and wastewater throughout the parish to have access to emergency power.	Carried Over
A17: Structural Project	Purchase and install transfer panels appropriate for using the generator.	Possible sources of funding include FEMA, the State of Louisiana, and local match. The Parish will continue pursue grant funding under GOHSEP and assist jurisdictions with similar.	1-5 Years	AOHSEP, jurisdictions' staff and officials, GOHSEP, FEMA	Utility Failure/Loss of Power	Establish ability for public facilities for water and wastewater throughout the parish to have access to emergency power.	Carried Over
A18: Structural Project	Purchase additional generators and trailers.	Possible sources of funding include FEMA, the State of Louisiana, and local match. The Parish will continue pursue grant funding under GOHSEP and assist jurisdictions with similar.	1-5 Years	AOHSEP, jurisdictions' staff and officials, GOHSEP, FEMA	Utility Failure/Loss of Power	Establish ability for public facilities for water and wastewater throughout the parish to have access to emergency power.	Carried Over

A19: Structural Project	Conduct projects to improve drainage, including culvert replacement, so that water inundation can be avoid to public systems and properties. Water inundation can result in property loss, flooding that threatens human life, and potential to cause system failure of critical facilities.	Possible sources of funding include FEMA, the State of Louisiana, and local match. The Parish will continue pursue grant funding under GOHSEP and assist jurisdictions with similar.	1-5 Years	AOHSEP, jurisdictions' staff and officials, GOHSEP, FEMA	Flooding, Hurricane/Tropical Storms, High Winds/Tornadoes, Utility Failure/Loss of Power, Levee Failure and Dam Failure (Old River Control Structure)	Establish ability for public facilities for water and wastewater throughout the parish to have access to emergency power.	Carried Over
A20: Structural Project	Install water lines and shut-off valves between systems with pipes and valves to be able to supply water to all parts of parish at all times when required by emergency, so as to protect the health of the populous.	The expense has not yet been thoroughly examined, as it will require engineering. A rough estimate for engineering to determine project cost is approximately $150,000. A guess at the total construction cost is approximately $5 million. Training is anticipated to require less than $50,000 and then the certifications would be maintained by the individual system's existing budget. Cost anticipated to change.	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Water System Operators Association (municipal and tribal participants from each jurisdiction). Each municipal jurisdiction owning a water system, and the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury on behalf of non-municipal water systems.	Flooding, High Wind and Tornadoes, Hurricanes/Tropical Storms, and Hazardous Materials Incidents. Levee Failure and Dam Failure (Old River Control Structure)	Maintain steady water supply to entire parish.	Carried Over
A21: Sheltering	Initiate (and repeat) a radio "drive" for donations of blankets, cots, and money to assist with Red Cross sheltering efforts in Avoyelles Parish.	To be conducted predominately by the Red Cross, but also from various local response entities and volunteers. Possible sources of funding include FEMA, the State of Louisiana, and local match or raising of funds or donations.	1-5 Years	AOHSEP and Red Cross; assistance from local jurisdictions	Flooding, High Wind and Tornadoes, Hurricanes/Tropical Storms, and Hazardous Materials Incidents, Sheltering, Levee Failure and Dam Failure (Old River Control Structure)	Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing.	Carried Over

Unincorporated Avoyelles New Mitigation Actions

Avoyelles Unincorporated - New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
A1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
A2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
A3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
A4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Avoyelles Parish. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
A5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, and Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail) hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New

A6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	Flooding, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New
A7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
A8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Avoyelles Parish as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
A9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes	New
A10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	Tropical Cyclone, Flooding	New

City of Bunkie - New Mitigation Actions

City of Bunkie						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
B1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
B2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
B3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
B4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Bunkie. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
B5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, and Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail) hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New

B6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New
B7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
B8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Bunkie as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
B9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes	New
B10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	Tropical Cyclone, Flooding	New

Town of Cottonport - New Mitigation Actions

Town of Cottonport						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
C1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
C2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
C3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
C4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Cottonport. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
C5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, and Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail) hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New

C6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New
C7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
C8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Cottonport as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
C9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes	New
C10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	Tropical Cyclone, Flooding	New

Town of Evergreen - New Mitigation Actions

Town of Evergreen						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
E1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
E2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
E3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
E4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Evergreen. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
E5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, and Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail) hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New

E6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New
E7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
E8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Evergreen as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
E9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes	New
E10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	Tropical Cyclone, Flooding	New

Village of Hessmer - New Mitigation Actions

Village of Hessmer						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
H1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
H2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
H3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
H4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Hessmer. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
H5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, and Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail) hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New

H6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New
H7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
H8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Hessmer as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
H9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes	New
H10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	Tropical Cyclone, Flooding	New

Town of Mansura - New Mitigation Actions

Town of Mansura						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
M1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
M2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
M3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
M4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Mansura. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
M5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, and Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail) hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New

M6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New
M7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
M8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Mansura as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
M9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes	New
M10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	Tropical Cyclone, Flooding	New

City of Marksville - New Mitigation Actions

City of Marksville						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
M1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
M2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/ Marksville City Engineer/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
M3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/ Marksville Planning & Zoning Committee/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
M4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Marksville. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
M5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, and Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail) hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New

M6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New
M7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
M8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Marksville as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/ Marksville Planning & Zoning Committee/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
M9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/Marksville City Engineer/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes	New
M10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/ Marksville Planning & Zoning Committee/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	Tropical Cyclone, Flooding	New

Village of Moreauville - New Mitigation Actions

Village of Moreauville						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
M1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
M2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
M3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
M4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Moreauville. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
M5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, and Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail) hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New

M6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New
M7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
M8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Moreauville as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
M9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes	New
M10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	Tropical Cyclone, Flooding	New

Village of Plaucheville - New Mitigation Actions

Village of Plaucheville						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
P1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaucheville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
P2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaucheville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
P3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaucheville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
P4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Plaucheville. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaucheville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
P5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, and Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail) hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaucheville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New

P6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaucheville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New
P7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaucheville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
P8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Plaucheville as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaucheville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
P9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaucheville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes	New
P10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaucheville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	Tropical Cyclone, Flooding	New

Town of Simmesport - New Mitigation Actions

Town of Simmesport						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
S1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
S2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/ Simmesport Streets and Drainage Department/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
S3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
S4 Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Simmesport. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
S5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, and Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail) hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New

S6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New
S7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
S8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Simmesport as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
S9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/Simmesport Water Department/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes	New
S10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP/ Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	Tropical Cyclone, Flooding	New

Action Prioritization

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

In all cases, the jurisdictions concluded that the benefits (in terms of reduced property damage, lives saved, health problems averted and/or economic harm prevented) outweighed the costs for the recommended action items.

The steering committee met internally for mitigation action meetings to review and approve Avoyelles Parish and the jurisdiction's mitigation actions. On-going actions, as well as actions which can be undertaken by existing parish or local staff without need for additional funding, were given high priority. The actions with high benefit and low cost, political support, and public support but require additional funding from parish or external sources were given medium priority. The actions that require substantial funding from external sources with relatively longer completion time were given low priority. There have been no changes in financial, legal and political priorities within the past 5 years, with the methodology and prioritization process remaining the same.

Avoyelles Parish and the participating jurisdictions will implement and administer the identified actions based off of the proposed timeframes and priorities for each reflected in the portions of this section where actions are summarized. The inclusion of any specific action item in this document does not commit the parish to implementation. Each action item will be subject to availability of staff and funding. Certain items may require regulatory changes or other decisions that must be implemented through standard processes, such as changing regulations. This plan is intended to offer priorities based on an examination of hazards.

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Appendix A: Planning Process

Purpose

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process prompts local jurisdictions to keep their hazard mitigation plan current and moving toward a more resilient community. The plan update builds on the research and planning efforts of previous plans while reviewing recent trends. The steering committee followed FEMA's hazard mitigation planning process per the FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook. This planning process assured public involvement and the participation of interested agencies and private organizations. Documentation of the planning process for the updated plan is addressed in this section.

The Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

The Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process began in April 2017 with a series of meetings and collaborations between the contractor (SDMI) and the participating jurisdictions. Update activities were intended to give each jurisdiction the opportunity to shape the plan to best fit their community's goals. Community stakeholders and the general public were invited to attend and contribute information to the planning process during specific time periods or meetings.

Avoyelles Parish includes the unincorporated areas of the parish, as well as the nine incorporated municipalities that participated in the plan update process – the City of Bunkie, Town of Cottonport, Town of Evergreen, Village of Hessmer, Town of Mansura, City of Marksville, Village of Moreauville, Village of Plaucheville, and Town of Simmesport. Avoyelles Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) invited communities' representatives to meetings, where they supplied critical infrastructure data and reviewed work-in-progress for the plan update.

Similar to the development of the original Hazard Mitigation Plan, the role of the steering committee members during the plan update was to attend the planning meetings and provide valuable information on the parish, develop parts of the plan update, and review the results of research conducted by SDMI. Tasks completed by the steering committee include:

- Reviewing and revising the list of potential hazards included in the plan update
- Assembling a list of critical facilities, such as hospitals, police stations, and shelters
- Updating mitigation goals and objectives
- Determining prudent mitigation measures
- Prioritization of identified mitigation measures

The table below details the meeting schedule and purpose for the planning process:

Date	Meeting or Outreach	Location	Public Invited	Purpose
4/4/2017	Initial Coordination	Telephone/ Email	No	Discuss with Parish HM coordinator and any Steering Committee members expectations and requirements of the project.
6/21/2017	Kick-Off Meeting	Marksville, LA	No	Discuss with the plan steering committee expectations and requirements of the project. Assign plan worksheets to jurisdictions.
12/13/2017	Risk Assessment Overview	Marksville, LA	No	Discuss and review the risk assessment with the steering committee discuss and review expectations for public meeting.
12/13/2017	Public Meeting	Marksville, LA	Yes	The public meeting allowed the public and community stakeholders to participate and provide input into the hazard mitigation planning process. Maps of the Avoyelles Parish communities were provide for the meeting attendees to identify specific areas where localized hazards occur.
Ongoing	Public Survey Tool	Online	Yes	This survey asked participants about public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Avoyelles Parish. In addition, we asked about the methods and techniques preferred for reducing the risks and losses associated with these hazards. Survey Results: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/AvoyellesParish
2 Week Period	Public Plan Review (Digital)		Yes	Parish Website and Avoyelles Parish OHSEP

Planning

The plan update process consisted of several phases:

Phase	Month 1-2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9
Plan Revision								
Data Collection								
Risk Assessment								
Public Input								
Mitigation Strategy and Actions								
Plan Review by GOHSEP and FEMA								
Plan Adoption								
Plan Approval								

Coordination

The Avoyelles Parish OHSEP oversaw the coordination of the 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee during the update process. The Avoyelles Parish OHSEP and participating jurisdictions were responsible for identifying members for the committee.

The Parish Director and SDMI were jointly responsible for inviting the Steering Committee and key stakeholders to all planned meetings and activities by email invitations and calendar invites. SDMI assisted the Parish Director with meeting notices, website and social media statements for notification to the media and general public for public meetings and public outreach activities.

SDMI was responsible for facilitating meetings and outreach efforts during the update process.

Neighboring Community, Local and Regional Planning Process Involvement

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

Formal participation in this plan includes but is not limited to the following activities:

- Participation in Hazard Mitigation Team meetings at the local and parish level
- Sharing local data and information

- Local action item development
- Plan document draft review
- Formal adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan document by each jurisdiction following provisional approval by The State of Louisiana and FEMA

The 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee consisted of representatives from the following parish, municipal, or community stakeholders:

- Avoyelles Parish Government
- Avoyelles Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
- City of Bunkie
- Town of Cottonport
- Town Evergreen
- Village of Hessmer
- Town of Mansura
- City of Marksville
- Village Moreauville
- Village of Plaucheville
- Town of Simmesport

The Parish of Rapides was invited by the Avoyelles Parish OHSEP via email invitation to participate in all meetings and activities as well in an effort to collaborate with neighboring communities. In addition, the participation of the GOHSEP Region 6 Coordinator during the process also contributed to neighboring community representation.

As part of the coordination and planning process, each jurisdiction was provided the State Required Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Worksheet. Jurisdictions with the capability to complete and return these worksheets returned them to assist with the 2017 update. The completed worksheets can be found in Appendix E – State Required Plan Update Worksheets.

Below is a detailed list of the 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee:

Name	Title	Agency	Address	Phone
Joseph Frank	Director	Avoyelles Parish OEP	312 N. Main St. Marksville, LA 71351	(318) 240-9160
Charles Jones	President	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	312 N. Main St. Marksville, LA 71351	(318) 359-1666
Michael Robertson, Sr.	Mayor	City of Bunkie	105 Walnut St., Bunkie, LA 71322	(318) 346-7663
John Lemoine	Mayor	City of Marksville	427 N. Washington St., Marksville, LA 71351	(318) 253-9500
William Scott	Mayor	Town of Cottonport	931 Bryan St., Cottonport, LA 71327	(318) 876-3107
John Armand	Mayor	Town of Evergreen	1008 Cotton Street, Evergreen, Louisiana, 71333	(318) 346-9844
Kenneth Pickttt, Sr.	Mayor	Town of Mansura	1832 L'Eglise St., Mansura, LA 71350	(318) 964-2152
Leslie Draper, III	Mayor	Town of Simmesport	372 Mission Dr., Simmesport, LA 71369	(318) 941-2493
Travis Franks	Mayor	Village of Hessmer	4142 Bordelon St., Hessmer, LA 71341	(318) 563-4511
Timmy Lemoine	Mayor	Village of Moreauville	9898 Bayou Des Glaises St. Moreauville, LA 71355	(318) 985-2338
Terryl St. Romain	Mayor	Village of Plaucheville	146 Gin St., Plaucheville, LA 71362	(318) 922-3111
Teresa Basco	Region 6 Coordinator	GOHSEP	7667 Independence Blvd., Baton Rouge, LA 70806	(225) 925-7500

Program Integration

Local governments are required to describe how their mitigation planning process is integrated with other ongoing local and area planning efforts. This subsection describes Avoyelles Parish programs and planning.

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

Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this Hazard Mitigation Plan into other local planning mechanisms will continue to be identified through future meetings of the parish and jurisdictions, and through the five-year review process described in the Plan Maintenance section. The primary means for integrating mitigation strategies into other local planning mechanisms will be through the revision, update, and implementation of each jurisdiction's individual city/town plans that require specific planning and administrative tasks (e.g. risk assessment, plan amendments, ordinance revisions, capital improvement projects, etc.).

The members of the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee will remain charged with ensuring that the goals and strategies of new and updated local planning documents for their jurisdictions or agencies are consistent with the goals and actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, and will not contribute to increased hazard vulnerability in the parish. Existing plans, studies, and technical information were incorporated in the planning process. Examples include flood data from FEMA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE or Corps), and the U.S. Geological Survey. Much of this data was incorporated into the risk assessment component of the plan relative to plotting historical events and the magnitude of damages that occurred. The parish's 2005 Hazard Mitigation Plan was also used in the planning process. Other existing parish and jurisdiction data and plans reviewed and/or incorporated into the planning process include those listed below:

- Emergency Operations Plan (Parish and Jurisdictions)
- State of Louisiana's Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Flood Insurance Rate Maps

Further information on other plans and capabilities reviewed can be found in the Capabilities Assessment, Section 3.

Meeting Documentation and Public Outreach Activities

The following pages contain information from the meetings and public outreach activities conducted during this Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for Avoyelles Parish.

Meeting #1: Coordination Discussion

Date: April 4, 2017
Location: Email
Purpose: Discuss with the Hazard Mitigation Lead for the parish (OHSEP Director) the expectations and requirements of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process and to establish and initial project timeline.
Public Initiation: No
Invitees Included: Avoyelles Parish OHSEP, SDMI Staff

Meeting #2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Kick-Off

Date: June 21, 2017
Location: Marksville, LA
Purpose: Discuss the expectations and requirements of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process and to establish and initial project timeline with the parish's Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee. Assign each individual jurisdiction and the parish data collection for the plan update.
Public Initiation: No
Invitees Included:

Name	Title	Agency	Address	Phone
Joseph Frank	Director	Avoyelles Parish OEP	312 N. Main St. Marksville, LA 71351	(318) 240-9160
Charles Jones	President	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	312 N. Main St. Marksville, LA 71351	(318) 359-1666
Michael Robertson, Sr.	Mayor	City of Bunkie	105 Walnut St., Bunkie, LA 71322	(318) 346-7663
John Lemoine	Mayor	City of Marksville	427 N. Washington St., Marksville, LA 71351	(318) 253-9500
William Scott	Mayor	Town of Cottonport	931 Bryan St., Cottonport, LA 71327	(318) 876-3107
John Armand	Mayor	Town of Evergreen	1008 Cotton Street, Evergreen, Louisiana, 71333	(318) 346-9844
Kenneth Pickett, Sr.	Mayor	Town of Mansura	1832 L'Eglise St., Mansura, LA 71350	(318) 964-2152
Leslie Draper, III	Mayor	Town of Simmesport	372 Mission Dr., Simmesport, LA 71369	(318) 941-2493
Travis Franks	Mayor	Village of Hessmer	4142 Bordelon St., Hessmer, LA 71341	(318) 563-4511
Timmy Lemoine	Mayor	Village of Moreauville	9898 Bayou Des Glaises St. Moreauville, LA 71355	(318) 985-2338
Terryl St. Romain	Mayor	Village of Plaucheville	146 Gin St., Plaucheville, LA 71362	(318) 922-3111
Teresa Basco	Region 6 Coordinator	GOHSEP	7667 Independence Blvd., Baton Rouge, LA 70806	(225) 925-7500

Meeting #3: Risk Assessment Overview

Date: December 13, 2017
Location: Marksville, LA
Purpose: Members of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee were invited and were presented the results of the most recent risk assessment and an overview of the public meeting presentation during this overview. The assessment was conducted based on hazards identified during previous plans.
Public Initiation: No
Invitees Included:

Name	Title	Agency	Address	Phone
Joseph Frank	Director	Avoyelles Parish OEP	312 N. Main St. Marksville, LA 71351	(318) 240-9160
Charles Jones	President	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	312 N. Main St. Marksville, LA 71351	(318) 359-1666
Michael Robertson, Sr.	Mayor	City of Bunkie	105 Walnut St., Bunkie, LA 71322	(318) 346-7663
John Lemoine	Mayor	City of Marksville	427 N. Washington St., Marksville, LA 71351	(318) 253-9500
William Scott	Mayor	Town of Cottonport	931 Bryan St., Cottonport, LA 71327	(318) 876-3107
John Armand	Mayor	Town of Evergreen	1008 Cotton Street, Evergreen, Louisiana, 71333	(318) 346-9844
Kenneth Pickett, Sr.	Mayor	Town of Mansura	1832 L'Eglise St., Mansura, LA 71350	(318) 964-2152
Leslie Draper, III	Mayor	Town of Simmesport	372 Mission Dr., Simmesport, LA 71369	(318) 941-2493
Travis Franks	Mayor	Village of Hessmer	4142 Bordelon St., Hessmer, LA 71341	(318) 563-4511
Timmy Lemoine	Mayor	Village of Moreauville	9898 Bayou Des Glaises St. Moreauville, LA 71355	(318) 985-2338
Terryl St. Romain	Mayor	Village of Plaucheville	146 Gin St., Plaucheville, LA 71362	(318) 922-3111
Teresa Basco	Region 6 Coordinator	GOHSEP	7667 Independence Blvd., Baton Rouge, LA 70806	(225) 925-7500

Meeting #4: Public Meeting

Date: December 13, 2017

Location: Marksville, LA

Purpose: The public meeting allowed the public and community stakeholders to participate and provide input into the hazard mitigation planning process. Maps of the Avoyelles Parish communities were provided for the meeting attendees to identify specific areas where localized hazards occur.

Public Initiation: Yes

Invitees Included:

Name	Title	Agency	Address	Phone
Joseph Frank	Director	Avoyelles Parish OEP	312 N. Main St. Marksville, LA 71351	(318) 240-9160
Charles Jones	President	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	312 N. Main St. Marksville, LA 71351	(318) 359-1666
Michael Robertson, Sr.	Mayor	City of Bunkie	105 Walnut St., Bunkie, LA 71322	(318) 346-7663
John Lemoine	Mayor	City of Marksville	427 N. Washington St., Marksville, LA 71351	(318) 253-9500
William Scott	Mayor	Town of Cottonport	931 Bryan St., Cottonport, LA 71327	(318) 876-3107
John Armand	Mayor	Town of Evergreen	1008 Cotton Street, Evergreen, Louisiana, 71333	(318) 346-9844
Kenneth Pickett, Sr.	Mayor	Town of Mansura	1832 L'Eglise St., Mansura, LA 71350	(318) 964-2152
Leslie Draper, III	Mayor	Town of Simmesport	372 Mission Dr., Simmesport, LA 71369	(318) 941-2493
Travis Franks	Mayor	Village of Hessmer	4142 Bordelon St., Hessmer, LA 71341	(318) 563-4511
Timmy Lemoine	Mayor	Village of Moreauville	9898 Bayou Des Glaises St. Moreauville, LA 71355	(318) 985-2338
Terryl St. Romain	Mayor	Village of Plaucheville	146 Gin St., Plaucheville, LA 71362	(318) 922-3111
Teresa Basco	Region 6 Coordinator	GOHSEP	7667 Independence Blvd., Baton Rouge, LA 70806	(225) 925-7500

****Subject Matter Experts from parish government were present to answer specific questions about proposed projects from any citizens****

Meeting Public Notice

AVOYELLES PARISH
OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

MEETING NOTICE – December 13, 2017

Avoyelles Parish to hold Public Meetings for Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Marksville, LA – Avoyelles Parish Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness is in the process of updating the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan and are required to hold public meetings on the plan update. The Public meeting will be held on December 13, 2017 in the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury Meeting Room located at 312 N. Main St., Marksville, LA from 10:30AM to 11:30AM.

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

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

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

Avoyelles Parish is in the beginning stages of updating its hazard mitigation plan. Public meeting will be held on December 13, 2017 for all citizens interested in learning about and participating in discussions concerning the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

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

For more information, please contact: Joseph Frank, Avoyelles OEP Director

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

Outreach Activity #1: Public Opinion Survey

Date: Ongoing throughout planning process
Location: Web Survey
Public Initiation: Yes
No comments were collected through this activity.

Outreach Activity #2: Incident Questionnaire

Date: Public Meeting Activity
Location: Public Meeting
Public Initiation: Yes
The public was asked to provide information regarding which types of hazards concerned them the most. No public elected to participate in this activity, therefore no feedback was collected at this time.

Outreach Activity #3: Mapping Activities

Public meeting attendees were asked to identify areas on jurisdictional maps provided that were "problem areas". They were also asked to indicate any areas of new development. This activity gave the public an opportunity to interact with SDMI's GIS Mapping section, as well as provide valuable input on areas that may flood repeatedly during rain events that may not get reported to local emergency managers as significant events. However, because no members of the public attended, no comments were collected.

Public Plan Review Documentation

The Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Draft Plan was placed on the SDMI website to collect comments and feedback from the public. This outreach provided the public an opportunity to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval. No feedback or public comment was received during this time.

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Appendix B: Plan Maintenance

Purpose

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

Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

The Avoyelles Parish Planning Committee will be responsible for monitoring, evaluating, and documenting the plan's progress throughout the year. Part of the plan maintenance process should include a system by which local governing bodies incorporate the HMP into the parish's comprehensive or capital improvement plans. This process provides for continued public participation through the diverse resources of the parish to help in achieving the goals and objectives of the plan. Public participation will be achieved through availability of copies of HMP in parish public library and parish website. This section describes the whole update process which includes the following:

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

Responsible Parties

Avoyelles Parish has developed a method to ensure that a regular review and update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan occurs. This will be the responsibility of the steering committee, which consists of representatives from governmental organizations, local businesses, and private citizens, who will be involved in the process of monitoring, evaluating and updating the plan. All committee members in this plan will remain active in the steering committee.

Although the people filling the positions may change from year to year, the parish and its stakeholders will have representatives on the Steering Committee. The future Steering Committee will continue to be comprised of the same job functions as currently evident in the Steering Committee. However, the decision of specific job duties will be left to the Parish OHSEP Director to be assigned as deemed appropriate.

Methods for Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan and Plan Evaluation Criteria

Avoyelles Parish has developed a method to ensure monitoring, evaluating, and updating of the HMP occurs during the five-year cycle of the plan. The planning committee will become a permanent body and will be responsible for monitoring, evaluating, and updating of the plan. The planning committee meeting will be held annually in order to monitor, evaluate, and update the plan. The Avoyelles Parish OHSEP Director will be responsible for conducting the annual planning committee meetings.

The lead person of the agency responsible for the implementation of a specific mitigation action will submit a progress report to the Director at least thirty days prior to the planning committee meeting. The progress report will provide project status monitoring to include the following: whether the project has started; if not started, reason for not starting; if started, status of the project; if the project is completed, whether it has eliminated the problem; and any changes recommended to improve the implementation of the project etc. In addition, the progress report will provide status monitoring on the plan evaluation, changes to the hazard profile, changes to the risk assessment, and public input on the Hazard Mitigation Plan updates and reviews.

Progress on the mitigation action items and projects will be reviewed during the annual planning committee meeting. The criteria that would be utilized in the project review will include the following:

1) Whether the action was implemented and reasons, if the action was not implemented

2) What were the results of the implemented action

3) Were the outcomes as expected, and reasons if the outcomes were not as expected

4) Did the results achieve the stated goals and objectives

5) Was the action cost-effective

6) What were the losses avoided after completion of the project

7) In case of a structural project, did it change the hazard profile

In addition to monitoring and evaluating the progress of the mitigation plan actions and projects, the mitigation plan is required to be maintained and monitored annually, and updated every five years. The annual maintenance, monitoring and evaluation of the plan will be conducted in the annual planning committee meeting. The planning committee will review each goal and objective to determine their relevance to changing situations in the parish, as well as changes to state or federal policy, and to ensure that they are addressing current and expected conditions. The planning committee will evaluate if any change in hazard profile and risk in the parish occurred during the past year. In addition, the evaluation will include the following criteria in respect of plan implementation:

1) Any local staffing changes that would warrant inviting different members to the planning committee

2) Any new organizations that would be valuable in the planning process or project implementation need to be included in the planning committee

3) Are there any procedures that can be done more efficiently

4) Are there more ways to gain more diverse and widespread cooperation

5) Are there any different or additional funding sources available for mitigation planning and implementation

The HMP will be updated every five years to remain eligible for continued HMGP funding. The planning committee will be responsible for updating the HMP. The OHSEP Director will be the lead person for the HMP update. The HMP update process will commence at least one year prior to the expiration of the plan. The HMP will be updated after a major disaster if an annual evaluation of the plan indicate a substantial change in hazard profile and risk assessment in the parish.

Additionally, the public will be canvassed to solicit public input to continue Avoyelles Parish's dedication to involving the public directly in review and updates of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Meetings will be scheduled as needed by the plan administrator to provide a forum for which the public can express their concerns, opinions, and/or ideas about the plan. The plan administrator will be responsible for using parish resources to publicize the annual public meetings and maintain public involvement through the newspapers, radio, and public access television channels. Copies of the plan will be catalogued and kept at all appropriate agencies in the city government, as well as at the Public Library.

The review by the steering committee and input from the public will determine whether a plan update is needed prior to the required five-year update.

Annual Reports on the progress of actions, plan maintenance, monitoring, evaluation, incorporation into existing planning programs, and continued public involvement will be documented at each annual meeting of the committee and kept by the Parish OHSEP Director. The Steering Committee will work together as a team, with each member sharing responsibility for completing the monitoring, evaluation and updates. It is the responsibility of the Parish OHSEP Director for contacting committee members, organizing the meeting and providing public noticing for the meeting to solicit public input.

2017 Plan Version Plan Method and Schedule Evaluation

For the current plan update, the previously approved plan's method and schedule were evaluated to determine if the elements and processes involved in the required 2017 update. Based on this analysis, the method and schedule were deemed to be acceptable, and nothing was changed for this update.

Incorporation into Existing Planning Programs

It is and has been the responsibility of the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee and participating jurisdictions to determine additional implementation procedures when appropriate. This may include integrating the requirements of the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan into each jurisdiction's planning documents, processes, or mechanisms as follows:

- Ordinances, Resolutions, Regulations
- Floodplain Ordinances (Parish and Jurisdictions)
- Comprehensive Plan (Parish and Jurisdictions)
- Emergency Operations Plan (Parish and Jurisdictions)
- Capital Improvements Plan (Parish and Jurisdictions)
- Economic Development Plan (Parish and Jurisdictions)
- Stormwater Management Plan (Jurisdictions)
- Continuity of Operations Plan (Jurisdictions)

Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this plan into other local planning mechanisms will continue to be identified through future meetings of the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee and through the five-year review process described herein. The primary means for integrating mitigation strategies into other local planning mechanisms will be through the revision, update and implementation of each jurisdiction's individual plans that require specific planning and administrative tasks (e.g. risk assessment, plan amendments, ordinance revisions, capital improvement projects, etc.). The members of the steering committee will meet with Department Heads to discuss what should be included in the changes that are necessary before the changes are introduced to the city council or police jury meetings. Steering committee members will remain charged with ensuring that the goals and strategies of new and updated

local planning documents for their jurisdictions or agencies are consistent with the goals and actions of the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan, and will not contribute to increased hazard vulnerability within the parish.

During the planning process for new and updated local planning documents at the parish and jurisdiction level, such as a risk assessment, comprehensive plan, capital improvements plan, or emergency operations plan, the jurisdictions will provide a copy of the Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan to the appropriate parties and recommend that all goals and strategies of new and updated local planning documents are consistent with and support the goals of the Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan and will not contribute to increased hazards.

Although it is recognized that there are many possible benefits to integrating components of this plan into other parish and jurisdiction planning mechanisms, the development and maintenance of this stand-alone Hazard Mitigation Plan is deemed by the steering committee to be the most effective and appropriate method to ensure implementation of parish and local hazard mitigation actions. And while the development and maintenance of this stand-alone plan has been recognized as the most effective course of mitigation action implementation, individual facets of this plan have been used to bolster other planning and mitigation efforts. Since the last update, the flooding section of the risk assessment was used as a resource when Avoyelles Parish reviewed their floodplain and land use ordinances during the past five years. Avoyelles Parish also used this plan as a guide when identifying which mitigation actions would best benefit the parish and its citizens as the money became available.

On behalf of the jurisdictions of the City of Bunkie, Town of Cottonport, Town of Evergreen, Village of Hessmer, Town of Mansura, City of Marksville, Village of Moreauville, Village of Plaucheville, and Town of Simmesport, Avoyelles Parish has the authority to incorporate the contents of the Hazard Mitigation Plan into the parish's existing regulatory mechanisms. Agreements are currently in place with jurisdictions to allow for the parish incorporation mechanisms to take place.

The following parish and local plans incorporate requirements of this HMP Update as follows through steering committee member and jurisdiction representation throughout the planning process as described above:

Avoyelles Unincorporated
Comprehensive Master Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
Capital Improvements Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
Economic Development Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
Continuity of Operations Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
Transportation Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury

City of Bunkie
Capital Improvements Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Bunkie
Economic Development Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Bunkie
Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Bunkie
Stormwater Management Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Bunkie

Town of Cottonport
Comprehensive Master Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Cottonport
Capital Improvements Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Cottonport
Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Cottonport

Town of Evergreen
Capital Improvements Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Evergreen
Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Evergreen

Village of Hessmer
Comprehensive Master Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Hessmer
Capital Improvements Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Hessmer
Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Hessmer

Town of Mansura
Comprehensive Master Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Mansura
Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Mansura
Continuity of Operations Plan/Updated as needed/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Mansura
Transportation Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Mansura

City of Marksville
Comprehensive Master Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Marksville
Capital Improvements Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Marksville
Economic Development Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Marksville
Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Marksville
Continuity of Operations Plan/Updated as needed/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Marksville
Transportation Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Marksville
Stormwater Management Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Marksville
Community Wildfire Protection/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Marksville

Village of Moreauville
Capital Improvements Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Moreauville
Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Moreauville

Village of Plaucheville
Comprehensive Master Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Plaucheville
Capital Improvements Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Plaucheville
Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Plaucheville

Town of Simmesport
Capital Improvements Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Simmesport
Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Simmesport

Continued Public Participation

Public participation is an integral component of the mitigation planning process and will continue to be essential as this plan evolves over time. Significant changes or amendments to the plan require a public hearing prior to any adoption procedures. Other efforts to involve the public in the maintenance, evaluation, and revision process will be made as necessary. These efforts will include at least one of the following:

- Advertising meetings of the Mitigation Committee in the local newspaper, public bulletin boards, and/or city and county office buildings
- Designating willing and voluntary citizens and private sector representatives as official members of the Mitigation Committee
- Utilizing local media to update the public of any maintenance and/or periodic review activities taking place
- Utilizing city and parish web sites to advertise any maintenance and/or periodic review activities taking place
- Keeping copies of the plan in appropriate public locations

Appendix C: Essential Facilities

Avoyelles Parish Essential Facilities – All Jurisdictions

Avoyelles Parish Unincorporated Essential Facilities							
Type	**Name**	**Flooding**	**Hail**	**Lightning**	**Wind**	**Tornado**	**Tropical Cyclone**
Fire and Rescue	Bordelonville Volunteer Fire Department		X	X	X	X	X
	Bordelonville Volunteer Fire Department - Big Bend Substation	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Brouillette Community Fire Department		X	X	X	X	X
	Fire Department	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Fire Department	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Fire Department		X	X	X	X	X
	Fire Department		X	X	X	X	X
	Fire Station	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Fire Station		X	X	X	X	X
	Fire Station	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Goudeau Volunteer Fire Station		X	X	X	X	X
Government	Avoyelles Waterworks		X	X	X	X	X
	LA DOTD		X	X	X	X	X
	LA DOTD		X	X	X	X	X
	Tunica-Biloxi Courthouse		X	X	X	X	X
	Tunica-Biloxi Economic Development Corporation	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tunica-Biloxi Housing Department		X	X	X	X	X
	Tunica-Biloxi Maintenance Shed		X	X	X	X	X
	Tunica-Biloxi Community Center	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tunica-Biloxi Community Service Center		X	X	X	X	X
Law Enforcement	Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office		X	X	X	X	X
	Tunica-Biloxi Police Headquarters	X	X	X	X	X	X
Prison	Avoyelles Correctional Facility		X	X	X	X	X
Schools	Lafargue Elementary	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Marksville Middle School		X	X	X	X	X

Bunkie Essential Facilities							
Type	Name	Flooding*	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone
Fire and Rescue	Bunkie Fire Department		X	X	X	X	X
	Frazier-Gallerson Fire Station		X	X	X	X	X
Government	Bunkie Chamber of Commerce		X	X	X	X	X
	Bunkie City Hall		X	X	X	X	X
	Bunkie City Hall Annex and Court		X	X	X	X	X
	Office of Motor Vehicles		X	X	X	X	X
Law Enforcement	Bunkie Police Station		X	X	X	X	X
Public Health	Bunkie General Hospital		X	X	X	X	X
Schools	Bunkie Elementary		X	X	X	X	X
	Bunkie High School		X	X	X	X	X
	Bunkie Middle School - Vacant		X	X	X	X	X
	St. Anthony School		X	X	X	X	X

Cottonport Essential Facilities							
Type	Name	Flooding*	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone
Fire and Rescue	Cottonport Fire Department		X	X	X	X	X
Government	Avoyelles Parish Animal Welfare Society		X	X	X	X	X
	Cottonport City Hall		X	X	X	X	X
Prison	Avoyelles Women’s Correctional Facility		X	X	X	X	X
Schools	Cottonport Elementary School		X	X	X	X	X
	L'ecole Du Coup Des Mains		X	X	X	X	X
	St. Mary's School		X	X	X	X	X

Evergreen Essential Facilities							
Type	Name	Flooding*	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone
Fire and Rescue	Evergreen Fire Station		X	X	X	X	X
Government	Evergreen Town Hall		X	X	X	X	X

Hessmer Essential Facilities							
Type	Name	Flooding*	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone
Fire and Rescue	Fire Department		X	X	X	X	X

Mansura Essential Facilities							
Type	Name	Flooding*	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone
Fire and Rescue	Mansura Volunteer Fire Department		X	X	X	X	X
Government	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury Maintenance Unit		X	X	X	X	X
	Avoyelles Water Commission		X	X	X	X	X
Law Enforcement	Mansura City Police Department		X	X	X	X	X
Schools	Avoyelles Public Charter School		X	X	X	X	X
	Mansura Middle School		X	X	X	X	X

Marksville Essential Facilities							
Type	Name	Flooding*	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone
Fire and Rescue	Marksville Fire Station		X	X	X	X	X
Government	12th Judicial Court Indigent Defender		X	X	X	X	X
	Avoyelles-Taensa Tribe of Louisiana		X	X	X	X	X
	Avoyelles Parish Clerk of Court		X	X	X	X	X
	Avoyelles Parish Courthouse		X	X	X	X	X
	Avoyelles Parish Department of Social Services		X	X	X	X	X
	Avoyelles Parish District Attorney's Office		X	X	X	X	X
	Avoyelles Parish Medicaid Office		X	X	X	X	X
	City of Marksville Housing Authority		X	X	X	X	X
	City of Marksville Housing Authority Security Office		X	X	X	X	X
	City of Marksville Water Department		X	X	X	X	X
	City of Marksville Water Maintenance Department		X	X	X	X	X
	LA Department of Veteran Affairs		X	X	X	X	X
	Marksville Chamber of Commerce		X	X	X	X	X
	Marksville City Court		X	X	X	X	X
	Marksville City Hall		X	X	X	X	X
	Office of Motor Vehicles		X	X	X	X	X
	US Department of Ag Service Center		X	X	X	X	X
Law Enforcement	Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office		X	X	X	X	X
	Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office - Corrections Office		X	X	X	X	X
	Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office - CIU		X	X	X	X	X
	Marksville City Police		X	X	X	X	X
	Marksville Police Department		X	X	X	X	X
Prisons	Avoyelles Parish Jail		X	X	X	X	X
Public Health	Avoyelles Hospital		X	X	X	X	X
Schools	Holy Ghost Catholic School		X	X	X	X	X
	Marksville Elementary School		X	X	X	X	X
	Marksville High School		X	X	X	X	X
	Marksville High School		X	X	X	X	X

Moreauville Essential Facilities							
Type	Name	Flooding*	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone
Fire and Rescue	Fire Department		X	X	X	X	X
Government	Moreauville Town Hall		X	X	X	X	X
Schools	Avoyelles High School		X	X	X	X	X
	Sacred Heart		X	X	X	X	X
	Sacred Heart		X	X	X	X	X

Plaucheville Essential Facilities							
Type	Name	Flooding*	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone
Fire and Rescue	Plaucheville Fire Station		X	X	X	X	X
Government	Plaucheville Town Hall		X	X	X	X	X
Schools	Plaucheville Elementary		X	X	X	X	X
	St. Joseph		X	X	X	X	X

Simmesport Essential Facilities							
Type	Name	Flooding*	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone
Fire and Rescue	Simmesport Fire Department		X	X	X	X	X
Prison	Avoyelles Correctional Facility		X	X	X	X	X
Schools	Riverside Elementary School		X	X	X	X	X

* There are no critical facilities vulnerable to the hazard.

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Appendix D: Plan Adoption

AVOYELLES PARISH POLICE JURY
REGULAR SESSION
Tuesday, February 11, 2020

The Police Jury of the Parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, met in Regular Session at its regular meeting place, the Police Jury Meeting Room of the Parish Courthouse, on Tuesday, February 11, 2020, at 5:00 p.m. (CST).

There were present: Charles Jones, Elzie Bryant, Mark Borrel, Glenn McKinley, Kirby Roy, John Earles, McKinley Keller, Bobby Bordelon and Jacob Coco

Also present were: Kevin Bordelon, Civil Works Director; Ron Bordelon, Parish Engineer; Joseph Frank, Director of Homeland Security; Jimmy Landry, Spring Bayou Lake Commission, Raymond Daye, Weekly News; Robert Guimbellot, CBO Building official Representative Daryl Deshotel; Chrissie Jeansonne, Legislative Aide; Thomas Hammons; Kathy and Joey Petch; Jenny Fauls; Johnny Rogers; James Sampson; Sullivan Batiste, Scott Williams; Clyde Benson; Al Mahfouz; Jonathan Gaspard; Mayor Bruce Coulon; Barry Laiche; and Sen. Heather Cloud.

Absent were: None

The meeting opened with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America followed by an opening prayer, led by Charles Jones.

On motion by Charles Jones, seconded by Jacob Coco, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury does hereby adopt the minutes of the Regular Meeting held on January 14, 2020 , as printed in the "Weekly News", official Journal of the Parish and mailed to all Jurors. On vote, the motion carried.

On motion by Jacob Coco, seconded by Bobby Bordelon, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury does hereby adopt the minutes of the Road District No. 2 held on January 21, 2020, as presented. On vote, the motion carried.

On motion by Mark Borrel, seconded by Glenn McKinley, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury does hereby adopt the minutes of the Spring Bayou Lake Commission held on January 21, 2020, as presented. On vote, the motion carried.

On motion by Charles Jones, seconded by Jacob Coco, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury does accept the Financial Report as presented during Committee (Budget to Actual included). On vote, the motion carried.

Representative Daryl Deshotel introduced Port Commission Members.
Scott Williams; Tony Pierite; Barry Laiche; James Sampson; Clyde Benson; Sullivan Batiste; Penn Lemoine; Brian Naquin; and, Patrick Deshotel

After a public hearing was held at 4:45 p.m. and with no objection from the audience, on motion by John Earles, seconded by Bobby Bordelon, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury does hereby reduce the speed on Island Road to 20 m.p.h. On vote, the motion carried.

After publically opening bids at 4:30 p.m., on motion by Charles Jones, seconded by Mark Borrel, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury does hereby open bids and recommends Jurors visit each location. On vote, the motion carried.

On motion by Glenn McKinley, seconded Mark Borrel, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury does hereby approve and adopt the Hazard Mitigation Plan as presented by Joseph Frank. On vote, the motion carried.

On motion by Jacob Coco, seconded by Charles Jones, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury does hereby proceed with the design phase for the potential Health Unit satellite office in Simmesport. On vote, the motion carried.

Yea: Elzie Bryant, Glenn McKinley, Charles Jones, McKinley Keller, John Earles and Jacob Coco

Nay: Mark Borrel and Bobby Bordelon
Absent: None

Abstain: None

On motion by Mark Borrel, seconded by John Earles, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury does hereby call for a public hearing on March 10, 2020 at 4:10 p.m. to abandon a portion of Martin Lacombe Road. On vote, the motion carried.

On motion by Glenn McKinley, seconded by Bobby Bordelon, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury does hereby approve Computers 911 quote of $3,556.00 to replace 4 computer at the Tourist Commission. On vote, the motion carried.

On motion by Jacob Coco, seconded by Bobby Bordelon, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury does hereby authorize the President to execute a servitude between APPJ & SLEMCO for electrical service to Plaucheville Water Well site. . On vote, the motion carried.

On motion by John Earles, seconded by Jacob Coco, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury does hereby approve two employees to attend an LTAP Chainsaw Safety Course in Monroe, La , March 18, 2020, $50.00 for both. On vote, the motion carried.

On motion by Bobby Bordelon, seconded by Charles Jones, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury does hereby appoint the Varnado Group as our Cafeteria Plan/Voluntary Benefits Administrator/Broker. On vote, the motion carried.

On motion by Glenn McKinley, seconded by Mark Borrel, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury approves Change Order No. 1- Council On Aging Project, $54,821.00, this amount is to remove an existing structure, add drainage, storage building and a side walk. on vote the motion carried.

On motion by Jacob Coco, second by Bobby Bordelon, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury adopts a resolution accepting design exception for the Leo Morrow Bridge. On vote, the motion carried.

On motion by Mark Borrel, seconded by Glenn McKinley, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury call for a public hearing on March 10, 2020 at 4:15 p.m. to hear all public comments regarding the adoption and implementation of a Road Use Ordinance. On vote, the motion carried.

On motion by Mark Borrel, seconded by Bobby Bordelon, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury authorizes the President to draft a letter to the LADWLF requesting them to manage and maintain electricity at the Boggy Bayou Campground site. On vote, the motion carried.

On motion by Bobby Bordelon, seconded by Jacob Coco, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury hereby appoints Tim Bordelon as the Appointee Member to the Road District No. 2 Board. On vote, the motion carried.

On motion by Jacob Coco, seconded by Bobby Bordelon , the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury does hereby approve to pay Moreau's Material Yard Invoice #2472, from the Road District No. 2 account, $1,847.53. On vote, the motion carried.

On motion by Glenn McKinley, seconded by Jacob Coco, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury does hereby approve to renews the Cooperative Endeavor Agreement with the LSU Ag Center/4-H to provide 20% pro rata salary support

and associate fringe benefits, prior to the renewal payment was $27,404.00/ year, the renewal rate is now $21,702.11/year. This Agreement will expire June, 2024. On vote, the motion carried.

On motion by Bobby Bordelon, seconded by Jacob Coco, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury does hereby request a letter be drafted and forwarded to RABB Levee Board requesting assistance with Bayou Natchitoches/Log Road. On vote, the motion carried. On vote, the motion carried.

On motion by Charles Jones, seconded by John Earles, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury calls for a public hearing on March 10, 2020, at 4:00 p.m. to hear any comments regarding Floodplain Manager Ordinance. On vote, the motion carried.

On motion by Mark Borrel, seconded by Glenn McKinley, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury does hereby grant authority to the Secretary-Treasurer to pay all bills and to waive a reading of the whole. Motion carried.

There being no further business, on motion by John Earles, seconded by Jacob Coco, the meeting adjourned.

s/Kirby Roy
President

s/Jamey M. Wiley
Secretary-Treasurer

PUBLISH: FEBRUARY 19, 2020

City of Bunkie

Best Spot Topside God's Green Earth

BRUCE COULON
Mayor

RESOLUTION

Moved by Mr. Longoria Seconded by Mr. Armand

BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Bunkie, Louisiana in legal session convened that WHEREAS, the City of Bunkie adopting the Avoyelles Parish multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

WHEREAS, the people and leaders residing within Avoyelles Parish recognize the threat that natural and man-made hazards pose to people and property; and

WHEREAS, undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

WHEREAS, an adopted all hazards mitigation plan is required as a condition of future grant funding for mitigation projects; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bunkie participated jointly in the planning process with the other units of local government within Avoyelles Parish to prepare a multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Bunkie hereby adopts the Avoyelles Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update as an official plan.

The recorded vote thereon being as follows:

YEAS: Sampson, Thomas, Prudhomme, Armand, Longoria
NAYS: None
ABSENT: None
ABSTAIN: None

The resolution was declared adopted February 13, 2020.

ATTEST:

February 18, 2020
Keatina Reynolds, LCMC
City Clerk

P.O. Box 630, Bunkie, Louisiana 71322
Phone: (318) 346-7663 Fax: (318) 346-4125

03-09-20;09:08 ;From: To:2534614 ; # 1/ 1

TOWN OF COTTONPORT

(Home of the Christmas Festival on Bayou Rouge)

MAYOR: William "Scotty" Scott, III
TOWN CLERK: Theresa J. Anderson
CHIEF OF POLICE: Earnest Anderson, Jr.
931 Bryan Street / P.O. Box 479 / Cottonport, Louisiana 71327 Telephone: (318) 876-3485 FAX (318) 876-3356

RESOLUTION
BY MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL
COTTONPORT, LOUISIANA

RESOLUTION NO. 2: On motion by **Luke Welch** and seconded by **Curtis Francisco** to adopt the resolution:

Approval of the Mayor and Council Members to adopt the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Update-2017
Passed unanimously

I, **THERESA J. ANDERSON**, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of a Resolution duly adopted by the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Cottonport at a regular meeting held on the **10th day of February 2020**, at which meeting a quorum was present and voting, and I FURTHER CERTIFY that said Resolution has not been rescinded and/or revoked and is in full force and effect.

Cottonport, Louisiana, this 10th day of February 2020.

Theresa J Anderson
Theresa J. Anderson, Certified Municipal Clerk

Mayor Pro-Tem
Curtis J. Francisco

District 1
Council Member
Margaret Prater-Jenkins

District 2
Council Member
Kenneth Friels

District 3
Council Member
Luke Welch

District 4
Council Member
Demple Prater

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER AND PROVIDER

TOWN OF EVERGREEN MINUTES

The Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the Town of Evergreen met in a regular meeting on February 11, 2020 at the Evergreen Town Hall, 1008 Cotton Street, Evergreen, LA.

Mayor Wanda Clark called the regular meeting to order at 6:30 p.m. and roll call resulted in the following:

Present: Wanda Clark, Sarah Riche, David Trimbur, and June Trimbur.
Absent: Kathy Joffrion and Shelby Riche.

The meeting was opened with a prayer led by Ananise Robinson and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by Sarah Riche.

Motion was made by Sarah Riche and seconded by June Trimbur to accept the previous month's minutes as presented.

Yeas: Sarah Riche, David Trimbur, and June Trimbur.
Nays: None
Absent: Kathy Joffrion and Shelby Riche.

Motion was made by June Trimbur and seconded by David Trimbur to pay bills as presented for the month of January.

Yeas: Sarah Riche, David Trimbur, and June Trimbur.
Nays: None
Absent: Kathy Joffrion and Shelby Riche.

Motion was made by June Trimbur and seconded by Sarah Riche to adopt Resolution No. 2020-1 the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Yeas: Sarah Riche, David Trimbur, and June Trimbur.
Nays: None
Absent: Kathy Joffrion and Shelby Riche.

Motion was made by Sarah Riche and seconded by David Trimbur to accept the statement of accounts for the month of January.

Yeas: Sarah Riche, David Trimbur, and June Trimbur.
Nays: None
Absent: Kathy Joffrion and Shelby Riche.

There being no further business, motion was made by Sarah Riche and seconded by June Trimbur to adjourn.

Yeas: Sarah Riche, David Trimbur, and June Trimbur.
Nays: None
Absent: Kathy Joffrion and Shelby Riche.

RESOLUTION

BY THE

VILLAGE OF HESSMER, LOUISIANA

WHEREAS, the Village of Hessmer passed and approved the adoption of the AVOYELLES PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Passed, approved and adopted by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the Villa Hessmer, Parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, on this 6TH day of April 2020.

Travis Franks, Mayor

Stacy Jeansonne, Village Clerk

CERTIFICATE

I, Stacy Jeansonne, Clerk of the Village of Hessmer, Louisiana, do hereby certify th above and foregoing constitutes a true and correct copy of a Resolution passed, approve adopted by the Village of Hessmer on this 6th day of April 2020.

Stacy Jeansonne, Village Clerk

TOWN OF MANSURA
TOWN COUNCIL MEETING
FEBRUARY 10, 2020

The Mayor and Board of Alderman of the Town of Mansura met in regular session at the Mansura Town Hall on Monday February 10, 2020 at 6 p.m.

Present: Mayor Kenneth Pickett, Alderman Bruce Jackson, Gaon Escude, and Shawn Wilson.

Absent: Rodrick Perry and Judy Bazert.

The meeting opened with a prayer and the Pledge of Allegiance.

Meyhan Chenvert, President of the Mansura Chamber of Commerce addressed the Mayor and Board of Alderman of the Cochon De Lait festival coming up in May. They are looking forward to working with the Town for this year's festival.

State Representative Daryl Deshotel addressed the Mayor and Board of Alderman. Mr. Deshotel wanted to thank everyone for their support and is here to help all the communities and listen to everyone's concerns. His office is always open from 8am to 4pm on the second floor of the courthouse. Please feel free to stop by anytime.

Sandra "Candy" Christophe approach the Mayor and Board of Alderman about her running for Candidate U.S. Congress- Dist.5.

Motioned by Bruce Jackson, seconded by Shawn Wilson and unanimously carried to add Stanley Celestine to the agenda.

Mr. Celestine addressed the Mayor and Board of Alderman about the United States Census Bureau. Asking for a signed resolution supporting the Census Bureau 2020.

Motioned by Bruce Jackson, seconded by Shawn Wilson and unanimously carried to run another ad for Street Supervisor for two weeks and also to hire a hourly employee for the Street Dept.

Mayor Pickett informed the Board of Alderman that they need to get the dog traps fixed. So they can start putting them out again.

Mayor Pickett informed the Board of Alderman that he will be meeting with American Municipal Services about collecting any tickets 90 days old for the Police Dept.

Mayor Pickett informed the Board of Alderman that he went back and looked at the budget. He will look at employees raises in the new budget that begins July 1st, 2020.

Ron Bordelon of Pan American Engineers informed the Mayor and Board of Alderman about the sewer rate increase. Sewer rates will increase two dollars.

Mayor Pickett informed Town Attorney Alissa Tassin to review the franchise agreement with CenterPoint Energy. It's up for renewal in June.

Motioned by Shawn Wilson, seconded by Bruce Jackson and unanimously carried to introduce ordinance #11-9-09 Sewer User Fees and to set a Public Hearing for March 9, 2020 at 5:30 p.m.

Motioned by Bruce Jackson, seconded by Gaon Escude and unanimously carried to accept and adopt the minutes of the January 13, 2020 meeting.

Motioned by Bruce Jackson, seconded by Shawn Wilson and unanimously carried to approve January bills for payment.

Motioned by Bruce Jackson, seconded by Shawn Wilson and unanimously carried to introduce Policies and Procedures and to set a Public Hearing for March 9, 2020 at 5:15p.m.

Motioned by Bruce Jackson, seconded by Shawn Wilson and unanimously carried to adopt Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Motioned by Shawn Wilson, seconded by Gaon Escude and unanimously carried to have Town Attorney Alissa Tassin check into reimbursement from the Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office for housing offenders.

Financial statement for January was viewed by Town Council.

Motioned by Bruce Jackson, seconded by Shawn Wilson and unanimously carried having no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

s/Kayla Jacobs, Town Clerk

Mayor Kenneth Pickett

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF AVOYELLES

I, the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer of the City Council of the City of Marksville, State of Louisiana (the "Governing Authority"), the governing authority of the City of Marksville, State of Louisiana (the "City"), do hereby certify that the foregoing pages constitute a true and correct copy of the proceedings taken by the Governing Authority on February 12, 2020, ordering and calling a special election to be held in the City of Marksville, State of Louisiana, to authorize the levy of a sales and use tax therein; making application to the State Bond Commission in connection therewith; and providing for other matters in connection therewith.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, witness my official signature at Marksville, Louisiana, on this, the 12th day of February, 2020.

Secretary-Treasurer

Village of Moreauville

9898 Bayou Des Glaise Street, Moreauville, LA 71355
Ph: 318-985-2338 Fax: 318-985-2407
e-mail: Villageofmoreauville@yahoo.com
Moreauville.org
Police Department 318-985-2126

RESOLUTION #2-10-2020

ON Monday, February 10, 2020 the Mayor and Board of Aldermen passed a resolution to adopt the Hazard Mitigation Plan. This plan provides disaster assistance for grants. It allows Public Assistance for Hazard Litigation flooding.

RESOLUTION #2-10-2020 was passed unanimously.

Oscar Goody,Jr.	Yes
Felix Benjamin	Yes
Shannon Sampson	Yes

Having no further business to discuss the meeting was adjourned. M/C

Beryl Holmes, Mayor

Marilyn Juneau, Clerk

MINUTES
REGULAR MEETING
MONDAY, MARCH 2, 2020 6:30 PM
PLAUCHEVILLE TOWN HALL
146 GIN STREET
PLAUCHEVILLE, LOUISIANA

The Mayor and Board of Alderman of the Village of Plaucheville, Louisiana met in a Regular Meeting at the Plaucheville Town Hall on Monday, March 2, 2020 at 6:30 p. m.

Presiding: Mayor Terryl St. Romain
Present: Alderman Craig Gremillion, Guy Lemoine and Robbie Plauche
Absent: 0

Resolution No. 1
Motioned by Craig Gremillion and seconded by Robbie Plauche to accept the minutes of February 3, 2020 Regular Meeting as published M/C

Resolution No. 2
Motioned by Guy Lemoine and seconded by Craig Gremillion to Adopt Homeland Security Guide M/C

Resolution No. 3
Motioned by Craig Gremillion and seconded by Robbie Plauche to claim Tractor and Ford Backhoe excess inventory and sell at auction M/C

Discussed pipe for Pecan Street

Discussed streets in town

Update on Dollar General Store

Update on New Goudeau Well

Discussed renting property behind well in Goudeau

Resolution No. 4
Motioned by Craig Gremillion and seconded by Robbie Plauche to award bid to Trek, Inc. for Water System Improvements, Water Production Well No. 3 Project, FY19 LCDBG Program M/C

Trek, Inc.	$1,170,811.50
Rylee Contracting, Inc.	$1,227,239.00
Tullier Services, LLC	$1,549,224.00

TOWN OF SIMMESPORT

372 Mission Dr.
P.O. Box 145

(318) 941-2493
Simmesport, LA 71369

www.simmesportla.com
townofsimmesport@simmesportla.com

RESOLUTION 02-2020-01
ADOPTION OF THE AVOYELLES PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Date: February 10, 2020

Re: Resolution Number 01-2020-01

WHEREAS, The Town of Simmesport worked with the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Committee to develop a hazard mitigation plan,

WHEREAS, The Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Committee worked with the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury, the Avoyelles Parish Office of Emergency Preparedness, the villages of Hessmer, Moreauville and Plaucheville, the towns of Cottonport, Evergreen, Mansura and the cities of Bunkie and Marksville to develop the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the governing body of the Town of Simmesport does hereby accept and adopt the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

On February 10, 2020, at the Regular Meeting of the Town of Simmesport Board of Aldermen, a motion was made by Alderman Turner and seconded by Alderman Bell, that the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan be adopted, effective immediately. All present voted as follows:

	YES	NO	ABSENT/ABSTAIN
Alderman Bell	✓		
Alderman Brown	✓		
Alderman Marsh	✓		
Alderman Turner	✓		
Alderman Bordelon	✓		

The motion was carried and the resolution was declared and adopted on this 10th day of February, 2020.

Leslie Draper, III Mayor

Dacia Adams, Town Clerk

Appendix E: State Required Worksheets

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

Mitigation Planning Team

Name	Title	Agency	Address	Phone
Joseph Frank	Director	Avoyelles Parish OEP	312 N. Main St. Marksville, LA 71351	(318) 240-9160
Charles Jones	President	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	312 N. Main St. Marksville, LA 71351	(318) 359-1666
Michael Robertson, Sr.	Mayor	City of Bunkie	105 Walnut St., Bunkie, LA 71322	(318) 346-7663
John Lemoine	Mayor	City of Marksville	427 N. Washington St., Marksville, LA 71351	(318) 253-9500
William Scott	Mayor	Town of Cottonport	931 Bryan St., Cottonport, LA 71327	(318) 876-3107
John Armand	Mayor	Town of Evergreen	1008 Cotton Street, Evergreen, Louisiana, 71333	(318) 346-9844
Kenneth Pickett, Sr.	Mayor	Town of Mansura	1832 L'Eglise St., Mansura, LA 71350	(318) 964-2152
Leslie Draper, III	Mayor	Town of Simmesport	372 Mission Dr., Simmesport, LA 71369	(318) 941-2493
Travis Franks	Mayor	Village of Hessmer	4142 Bordelon St., Hessmer, LA 71341	(318) 563-4511
Timmy Lemoine	Mayor	Village of Moreauville	9898 Bayou Des Glaises St. Moreauville, LA 71355	(318) 985-2338
Terryl St. Romain	Mayor	Village of Plaucheville	146 Gin St., Plaucheville, LA 71362	(318) 922-3111
Teresa Basco	Region 6 Coordinator	GOHSEP	7667 Independence Blvd., Baton Rouge, LA 70806	(225) 925-7500

Capability Assessment

Avoyelles Unincorporated

Planning and Regulatory		

Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.

Avoyelles Parish		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	
Transportation Plan	Yes	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	N/A	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	N/A	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	N/A	

Administration and Technical		

Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	Yes	Contracted with RAPC
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	Yes	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Contracted with PAE
GIS Coordinator	Yes	
Grant Writer	Yes	Contracted
Other	N/A	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	N/A	

Financial

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

Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	Yes	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	No	

Education and Outreach

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Yes	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Yes	
Other	N/A	

Bunkie

Planning and Regulatory		

Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.

Bunkie		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	no	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	no	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	N/A	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	N/A	

Administration and Technical		

Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Mayor
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Contracted
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	Contracted
Other	N/A	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	N/A	

Financial

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

Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	Sewer Water
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	N/A	

Education and Outreach

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	N/A	

Cottonport

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

Administration and Technical		

Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	Parish
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	Parish
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	Yes	Parish
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Parish
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Contracted
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	Contracted
Other	N/A	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	N/A	

Financial		

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

Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	N/A	

Education and Outreach		

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	N/A	

Evergreen

Planning and Regulatory		

Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.

Evergreen		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Follows The Parish Plan
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	N/A	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	N/A	

Administration and Technical		

Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	Parish
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	Yes	Parish
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Parish
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Contracted
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	Contracted
Other	N/A	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	N/A	

Financial		

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

Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	N/A	

Education and Outreach		

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	N/A	

Hessmer

Planning and Regulatory		

Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.

Hessmer		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Parish Plan
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	N/A	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	Yes	Parish
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	Paper
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	N/A	

Administration and Technical

Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	Parish
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	NO	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	Yes	Parish
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Parish
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Contracted
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	N/A	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	N/A	

Financial		

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

Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	N/A	

Education and Outreach		

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	N/A	

Mansura

Planning and Regulatory		

Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.

Mansura		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	
Transportation Plan	Yes	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	N/A	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	N/A	

Administration and Technical		

Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	Yes	Contracted
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Contracted
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	Contracted
Other	N/A	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	N/A	

Financial		

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

Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	No	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	Yes	LGAP
Education and Outreach		

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	N/A	

Marksville

Planning and Regulatory		

Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.

Marksville		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	
Transportation Plan	Yes	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Yes	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	N/A	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	N/A	

Administration and Technical		

Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	Yes	Contracted
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Contracted
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	Contracted
Other	N/A	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	N/A	

Financial		

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

Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	No	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	N/A	

Education and Outreach		

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	N/A	

Moreauville

Planning and Regulatory		

Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.

Moreauville		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	N/A	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	N/A	

Administration and Technical		

Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	Parish
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Mayor
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Contracted
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	Contracted
Other	N/A	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	N/A	

Financial		

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

Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	N/A	

Education and Outreach		

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	N/A	

Plaucheville

Planning and Regulatory		

Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.

Plaucheville		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Parish
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	Yes	Parish
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	N/A	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	N/A	

Administration and Technical		

Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	Parish
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Mayor
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Contracted
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	Contracted
Other	N/A	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	N/A	

Financial		

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

Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	N/A	

Education and Outreach		

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	N/A	

Simmesport

Planning and Regulatory		

Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.

Simmesport		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	N/A	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	N/A	

Administration and Technical		

Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	Parish
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	Yes	Parish
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Mayor
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Contracted
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	Contracted
Other	N/A	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	N/A	

Financial		

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

Funding Resource	Yes/No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	N/A	

Education and Outreach		

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Program / Organization	Yes/No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	N/A	

Building Inventory

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Avoyelles Unincorporated									
	Lafargue Elementary	Education	3366 Louisiana 107	Center Point	31.21549288	-92.15539852	$579,480.00	1950	Unreinforced Masonry
	Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	101-799 Louie Harmson Road	Center Point	31.27273652	-92.21013864	$2,030.00	1980	Steel
	Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	2548-2762 Vick Road	Effie	31.22338565	-92.03221776	$5,000.00	1980	Steel
	Goudeau Volunteer Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	Unnamed Road	Goudeau	30.87876936	-92.02008458	$5,000.00	1980	Steel
	Brouillette Community Fire Dept	Fire Search and Rescue	3404-3820 Preston Street	Brouillette	31.21025134	-92.02789126	$8,600.00	1980	Steel
	Bordelonville Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	1646-1758 North Bayou Des Glaises Road	Bordelonville	31.10739123	-91.90679199	$28,770.00	1990	Steel
	Bordelonville Volunteer Fire Department - Big Bend Substation	Fire Search and Rescue	Iron Bridge Crossing	Bordelonville	31.07349378	-91.79363652	$5,057.00	2003	Steel
Bunkie									
	Einsteins Outreach for Children	Education	101-199 Northeast Main Street	Bunkie	30.95594089	-92.18419068	$20,000.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
	St. Anthony School	Education	100-212 South Knoll Avenue	Bunkie	30.95331286	-92.19010086	$200,000.00	1950	Unreinforced Masonry
	Bunkie High School	Education	435 Evergreen Street	Bunkie	30.95242722	-92.1737418	$400,000.00	1950	Unreinforced Masonry
	Bunkie Elementary	Education	311 Pershing Avenue	Bunkie	30.9485811	-92.18348701	$100,000.00	1960	Unreinforced Masonry
	LA School for the Agricultural Sciences	Education	4277-4299 Louisiana 115	Bunkie	31.00724724	-92.14646033	$200,000.00	2001	Steel
	Dept. of Education Youth Center	Education	Louisiana 115	Bunkie	31.01043562	-92.14652601	$50,000.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
	Bunkie Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	159-199 Walnut Street	Bunkie	30.95424686	-92.18504359	$18,060.00	1960	Unreinforced Masonry
	Frazier-Gallerson Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	101-127 Gum Street	Bunkie	30.95954069	-92.17850126	$10,000.00	1950	Unreinforced Masonry
	Bunkie Police Station	Law Enforcement	438 NW Main St	Bunkie	30.95774352	-92.18723981	$8,950.00	1996	Unreinforced Masonry
	Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	1753-1811 Louisiana 29	Bunkie	30.94910666	-92.14447813	$100,000.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
	LA DOTD	Civil Government	Louisiana 115	Bunkie	30.9493408	-92.20520957	$13,970.00	1960	Steel
	Office of Motor Vehicles	Civil Government	1004-1198 Shirley Road	Bunkie	30.95959246	-92.19662201	$15,000.00	1970	Steel

	Bunkie City Hall	Civil Government	159-199 Walnut Street	Bunkie	30.9540744	-92.18491548	$20,200.00	1960	Unreinforced Masonry
	Bunkie City Hall Annex & Court	Civil Government	105 West Oak Street	Bunkie	30.95438777	-92.18466176	$12,050.00	1960	Unreinforced Masonry
	Bunkie Chamber of Commerce	Civil Government	110 Northwest Main Street	Bunkie	30.95523653	-92.18444621	$50,000.00	1950	Unreinforced Masonry
	Rural Health Clinic	Hospital or Medical Center	101-199 North Lexington Avenue	Bunkie	30.95516879	-92.18604817	$32,900.00	1990	Unreinforced Masonry
	Bunkie General Hospital	Hospital or Medical Center	553-555 Evergreen Street	Bunkie	30.95292073	-92.17608599	$503,540.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
	Bunkie Civic & Evaction Center	Civic Center & Shelter	200-209 Pershing Ave	Bunkie			$50,000.00	1950	Reinforced Masonry
Cottonport									
	Louisiana Technical College	Education	508 Choupique Ln	Cottonport	30.97957297	-92.05252751	$100,000.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
	Central Louisiana Technical Community College	Education	508 Choupique Ln	Cottonport	30.97902462	-92.05234796	$200,000.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
	L'ecole Du Coup Des Mains	Education	100-166 Cottonport Avenue	Cottonport	30.98605054	-92.05438685	$1,000.00	1940	Unreinforced Masonry
	St. Mary's School	Education	800-898 Front Street	Cottonport	30.98685122	-92.05530885	$252,040.00	1960	Wood
	Cottonport Elementary School	Education	952 Lemoine Street	Cottonport	30.98147337	-92.0530571	$100,000.00	1950	Unreinforced Masonry
	Cottonport Police Department	Law Enforcement	931 Bryan Street	Cottonport	30.98559796	-92.05322639	$15,000.00	1950	Unreinforced Masonry
	Fire Dept	Fire Search and Rescue	897 S Bayou De Glaise Rd	Cottonport	31.03421743	-91.97160365	$30,000.00	1990	Steel
	Cottonport Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	Doctor H J Kaufman Avenue	Cottonport	30.98462696	-92.05174339	$2,000.00	1940	Unreinforced Masonry
	Avoyelles Correctional Facility	Prisons and Correctional Facilities	1630 Prison Rd	Cottonport	30.97399303	-92.02561592	$1,000,000.00	1950	Unreinforced Masonry
	Avoyelles Womens Correctional Facility	Prisons and Correctional Facilities	641 Choupique Ln	Cottonport	30.97567623	-92.05097256	$200,000.00	1950	Unreinforced Masonry
	Cottonport City Hall	Civil Government	947 Bryan Street	Cottonport	30.98559796	-92.05322639	$20,000.00	1980	Unreinforced Masonry
	Avoyelles Parish Animal Welfare Society	Civil Government	1138-1264 Prison Road	Cottonport	30.97294671	-92.04596205	$10,690.00	2009	Metal
Evergreen									
	Evergreen Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	Wright Avenue	Evergreen	30.95428457	-92.11044281	$20,000.00	1970	Steel
	Evergreen Town Hall	Civil Government	117 Hill Street	Evergreen	30.95441669	-92.11044581	$20,000.00	1970	Wood
	Evergreen Police Department	Law Enforcement	1008 Cotton Street	Evergreen	30.954357	-92.110449	$10,000.00	1970	Steel

Hessmer									
	Fire Dept	Fire Search and Rescue	2971 Hwy 114	Hessmer	31.06047061	-92.15641093	$6,080.00	1990	Steel
	Fire Dept	Fire Search and Rescue	5656 Hwy 114	Hessmer	31.05230942	-92.07885731	$2,080.00	1990	Steel
	Hessmer Town Hall/Police Department	Civil Government	4142 Bordelon Street	Hessmer	31.053143	-92.121471	$30,000.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
Mansura									
	Mansura Middle School	Education	1918-1976 Saint Jean Street	Mansura	31.06036615	-92.05309807	$300,000.00	1982	Unreinforced Masonry
	Mansura Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	1750-1754 Leglise Street	Mansura	31.06256468	-92.05097369	$200,000.00	2000	Steel
	Mansura City Police Department	Law Enforcement	1832 Leglise Street	Mansura	31.06196613	-92.05073725	$100,000.00	2006	Unreinforced Masonry
	Mansura Town Hall	Civil Government	1832 Leglise Street	Mansura	31.061946	-92.050725	$100,000.00	1960	Unreinforced Masonry
	LA DOTD	Civil Government	100-498 Tcoons Road	Mansura	31.08678155	-92.09741203	$200,000.00	1950	Steel
	Avoyelles Water Commision	Civil Government	7624-7722 Louisiana 1	Mansura	31.08767146	-92.0572484	$20,000.00	1995	Steel
	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury Mantenance Unit	Civil Government	2392-2396 Valley Street	Mansura	31.05143624	-92.04942934	$200,000.00	1950	Steel
	Valley View Health Care Facility	Hospital or Medical Center	7119 Louisiana 1	Mansura	31.09898293	-92.05946913	$ 1,000,000.00	2000	Unreinforced Masonry
	Mansura Family Clinic	Hospital or Medical Center	2104 Cleo St	Mansura	31.0571744	-92.05096704	$50,000.00	1980	Unreinforced Masonry
Marksville									
	Avoyelles Schools Media Center	Education	136 S Fair St	Marksville	31.12513896	-92.07244708	$10,000.00	1980	Wood
	Marksville Middle School	Education	169-199 Schoolhouse Road	Marksville	31.1289111	-92.17340202	$50,000.00	1960	Unreinforced Masonry
	Sacred Heart	Education	157-199 Fox Street	Marksville	31.03633121	-91.9760904	$300,000.00	1975	Unreinforced Masonry
	Avoyelles High School	Education	287 Main Street	Marksville	31.03533487	-91.97262467	$600,000.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
	Avoyelles Public Charter School	Education	183-333 Longfellow Road	Marksville	31.08000934	-92.05059492	$ 1,499,030.00	2006	Unreinforced Masonry
	Marksville High School	Education	380-532 West Waddil Street	Marksville	31.1272765	-92.0723	$600,000.00	1980	Unreinforced Masonry
	Marksville Elementary School	Education	430 W Waddil St	Marksville	31.12736529	-92.07338021	$200,000.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
	Holy Ghost Catholic School	Education	322 E. Mark St.Â	Marksville	31.12451599	-92.06340169	$61,390.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
	Avoyelles 911 Communications Center	Emergency Operations Center	200-278 Industrial Boulevard	Marksville	31.08303718	-92.0605409	$73,540.00	1980	Unreinforced Masonry

	Avoyelles Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	Emergency Operations Center	313 N Monroe St	Marksville	31.12447718	-92.06477465	$10,000.00	1980	Unreinforced Masonry
	Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	3369 Louisiana 107	Marksville	31.21573802	-92.15449757	$20,000.00	1980	Steel
	Fire Dept	Fire Search and Rescue	100-268 Laprairie Road	Marksville	31.22459816	-91.99271753	$20,000.00	1980	Steel
	Fire Dept	Fire Search and Rescue	198-314 Louisiana 1194	Marksville	31.12733342	-92.17299608	$20,000.00	1980	Steel
	Marksville Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	522 North Main Street	Marksville	31.12872616	-92.06435844	$100,000.00	2008	Unreinforced Masonry
	Marksville City Police	Law Enforcement	422 N Main St	Marksville	31.12800248	-92.06509092	$200,000.00	2000	Unreinforced Masonry
	Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office - Criminal Investigations Unit	Law Enforcement	Nearby: Dubea Lane	Marksville	31.11540055	-92.06740513	$10,000.00	1990	Wood
	Marksville Police Department	Law Enforcement	422 N Main St	Marksville	31.12832652	-92.06459252	$69,200.00	N/A	Unreinforced Masonry
	Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office - Corrections Office	Law Enforcement	Nearby: Dubea Lane	Marksville	31.11568822	-92.06768959	$10,000.00	1990	Unreinforced Masonry
	Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	675 Government St	Marksville	31.11557756	-92.06658728	$200,000.00	1970	Reinforced Masonry
	Avoyelles Parish Jail	Prisons and Correctional Facilities	675 Government St	Marksville	31.11528794	-92.06689368	$100,000.00	1980	Reinforced Masonry
	Marksville City Court	Civil Government	401-483 North Main Street	Marksville	31.127963	-92.06513369	$50,000.00	2000	Unreinforced Masonry
	Avoyelles Parish Courthouse	Civil Government	105-199 East Mark Street	Marksville	31.12717118	-92.06568997	$65,000.00	1927	Reinforced Masonry
	Marksville City Hall	Civil Government	424 South Washington Street	Marksville	31.12782926	-92.06476892	$26,300.00	1970	Wood
	City of Marksville Housing Authority Security Office	Civil Government	151 Melacon Rd	Marksville	31.1238716	-92.05828142	$20,000.00	1990	Unreinforced Masonry
	City of Marksville Housing Authority	Civil Government	100 N Hillside Dr	Marksville	31.12387069	-92.05738526	$20,000.00	1980	Unreinforced Masonry
	Louisiana Department of Veteran Affairs	Civil Government	294-392 South Preston Street	Marksville	31.12158723	-92.06404229	$10,000.00	1970	Wood
	City of Marksville Water Maintenence Department	Civil Government	227 East Bontempts Street	Marksville	31.12520908	-92.06583054	$5,290.00	1990	Steel
	City of Marksville Water Department	Civil Government	740-828 North Preston Street	Marksville	31.13646437	-92.05886869	$10,000.00	1980	Unreinforced Masonry
	Avoyelles Parish District Attorney's Office	Civil Government	417 North Main Street	Marksville	31.12822247	-92.06547445	$33,450.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
	Avoyelles Parish Medicaid Office	Civil Government	381-533 West Waddil Street	Marksville	31.12691987	-92.07428307	$40,000.00	1980	Unreinforced Masonry
	Avoyelles Parish Department of Social Services	Civil Government	480-606 Benjamin Drive	Marksville	31.1278045	-92.07846146	$101,370.00	N/A	Unreinforced Masonry
	U.S. Department of Agriculture Service Center	Civil Government	547-899 Tunica Drive West	Marksville	31.12826621	-92.07922416	$97,440.00	2011	Unreinforced Masonry

	Avoyelles Parish Clerk of Court	Civil Government	205 South Washington Street	Marksville	31.12633715	-92.06560222	$50,000.00	1927	Reinforced Masonry
	12th Judicial Court Indigent Defender Office	Civil Government	110 East Mark Street	Marksville	31.12689434	-92.06613789	$21,810.00	N/A	Unreinforced Masonry
	Marksville Chamber of Commerce	Civil Government	101-199 North Main Street	Marksville	31.12650974	-92.0672477	$16,130.00	N/A	Unreinforced Masonry
	Office of Motor Vehicles	Civil Government	306 North Lee Street	Marksville	31.1284633	-92.06772472	$14,850.00	1997	Wood
	Avoyelles Parish Health Center	Hospital or Medical Center	694 Government St	Marksville	31.11617358	-92.0670112	$100,000.00	1990	Unreinforced Masonry
	Avoyelles Hospital	Hospital or Medical Center	4231 Louisiana 1192	Marksville	31.14356325	-92.06302873	$554,610.00	N/A	Unreinforced Masonry
Moreauville									
	Moreauville Town Hall/Police Department	Civil Government	9898 Bayou Des Glaises St	Moreauville	31.0349323	-91.97785871	$30,000.00	1960	Unreinforced Masonry
	Avoyelles Waterworks	Civil Government	4401-4585 Louisiana 451	Moreauville	31.10631897	-91.90687774	$40,000.00	1980	Reinforced Masonry
Plaucheville									
	Plaucheville Elementary	Education	School Loop Road	Plaucheville	30.96792468	-91.98305182	$150,000.00	1960	Wood
	St. Joseph	Education	136-142 Saint Peter Street	Plaucheville	30.96480971	-91.98359974	$200,000.00	1960	Wood
	Cottonport Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	699-807 Choupique Road	Plaucheville	30.98077419	-91.94509055	$40,000.00	1946	Steel
	Plaucheville Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	138 Gin Street	Plaucheville	30.96494483	-91.98096656	$20,000.00	1960	Steel
	Dupont Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	1398 Barron Road	Plaucheville	30.89015109	-91.94481862	$10,000.00	1980	Steel
	Bodoc Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	1483-1509 Louisiana 1180	Plaucheville	30.92719704	-91.99258821	$10,000.00	1980	Steel
	Plaucheville Town Hall	Civil Government	122-138 Gin Street	Plaucheville	30.96502247	-91.98064144	$30,000.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
	Plaucheville Police Station	Law Enforcement	122-138 Gin Street	Plaucheville	30.96502247	-91.98064144	$10,000.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
Simmesport									
	Riverside Elementary School	Education	513-537 Norwood Street	Simmesport	30.98535145	-91.80569479	$100,000.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
	Simmesport Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	Murphy Lacour Drive	Simmesport	30.98557885	-91.8114508	$20,000.00	1980	Steel
	Avoyelles Correctional Facility	Prisons and Correctional Facilities	579-663 South Martin Luther King Drive	Simmesport	30.97154176	-91.81172541	$20,000.00	1960	Unreinforced Masonry
	Simmesport Town Hall	Civil Government	Mission Drive	Simmesport	30.98622307	-91.81020474	$30,000.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
	Simmesport Family Clinic	Hospital or Medical Center	323-341 Kermit Street	Simmesport	30.98661373	-91.81407304	$20,000.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
	Simmesport Police Station	Law Enforcement	372 Mission Drive	Simmesport	30.98622307	-91.81020474	$10,000.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry

Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable Populations Worksheet

Avoyelles

Name	Street	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
All Hospitals (Private or Public)					
Avoyelles Hospital	4231 LA-1192	Marksville	71351	31.14356325	-92.06302873
Bunkie General Hospital	427 Evergreen St	Bunkie	71322	30.95292073	-92.17608599
Rural Health Clinic	101-199 North Lexington Avenue	Bunkie	71322	30.95516879	-92.18604817
Bunkie General Hospital	553-555 Evergreen Street	Bunkie	71322	30.95292073	-92.17608599
Valley View Health Care Facility	7119 Louisiana 1	Mansura	71350	31.09898293	-92.05946913
Mansura Family Clinic	2104 Cleo St	Mansura	71350	31.0571744	-92.05096704
Avoyelles Parish Health Center	694 Government St	Marksville	71351	31.11617358	-92.0670112
Avoyelles Hospital	4231 Louisiana 1192	Marksville	71351	31.14356325	-92.06302873
Simmesport Family Clinic	323-341 Kermit Street	Simmesport	71369	30.98661373	-91.81407304
Nursing Homes (Private or Public)					
Colonial Nursining Home	426 S. Washington St	Marksville	71351	31.12675573	-92.06319063
Valley View HealthCare	7119 La 1	Mansura	71350	31.09898293	-92.05946913
Oak Mont Estate	204 Cocoville Hwy	Mansura	71350	31.095222	-92.057196
Riviere de Soleil Community Care	7408 La 1	Mansura	71350	31.088293	-92.062077
Oak Haven	1515 La 107	Centerpoint	71323	31.252594	-92.193614
Hessmer Nursing Home	3707 La114	Hessmer	71341	31.05880776	-92.1332496
Bayou Vista Manor	323 Evergreeen St	Bunkie	71322	30.95244425	-92.17829975
Baily Place	650 Pershing Ave	Bunkie	71322	30.94395035	-92.19014917
Avoyelles Manor	5682 La 107	Plaucheville	71362	30.929025	-91.949992
Bayou Vista Community Care Center	323 Evergreen St	Bunkie	71322	30.95244425	-92.17829975
Bailey House	650 Pershing Ave	Bunkie	71322	30.94395035	-92.19014917
Evergreen Plaza (Seniors Housing)	Collage St	Evergreen	71333	30.955351	-92.107818
Hessmer Nursing Homes	3641-3687 Belldeau Road	Hessmer	71341	31.05880776	-92.1332496

Oak Mont Estate Assisted Living Community	204 Cocoville Rd	Marksville	71350	31.09536929	-92.0570422
Colonial Nursing Home	426 S Washington St	Marksville	71351	31.12675573	-92.06319063
Marksville Senior Village	1438 South Main Street	Marksville	71351	31.11050048	-92.08203388
Marksville Senior Village	1438 South Main Street	Marksville	71351	31.11048152	-92.08206241
All Saints Hospice	628 North Main Street	Marksville	71351	31.13020051	-92.06319666
Central Louisiana Home Health & Hospice	940 W Bontempts St	Marksville	71351	31.13397731	-92.08239694
Avoyelles Senior Center	268-292 South Preston Street	Marksville	71351	31.12176231	-92.06370569
Bayou Chateau Nursing Center	16232 Louisiana 1	Simmesport	71369	30.98647344	-91.82333527
Rio Sol Nursing Home	7049 Zelynne St	Mansura	71350	31.06053218	-92.04415084
Mobile Home Parks					
Lachney Trailer Park	III Orange Street	Bunkie	71322	30.94681976	-92.1788286
Bayou Dulac Park	4277-4299 Louisiana 115	Bunkie	71322	31.00972603	-92.14862508
Cameron Trailer Park	224 Slaughterhouse Road	Bunkie	71322	30.95499956	-92.16188522
Evergreen Mobile Home Estates	772-808 Evergreen Street	Bunkie	71322	30.95041509	-92.16946625
Lachney RV Park	III Orange Street	Bunkie	71322	30.94676134	-92.17872806
Chad Park	Doctor H J Kaufman Avenue	Cottonport	71327	30.98515242	-92.05153393
Twin Oaks Mobile Homes	116-118 Sydnic Lane	Mansura	71350	31.05037795	-92.11491658
Unknown	199 Francisco Lane	Mansura	71350	31.08520091	-92.04854661
Trailer Park	149-157 Chauffpied Elmer Road	Marksville	71351	31.21148879	-92.11938959
Trailer Park	101-241 Louisiana 1191	Marksville	71351	31.14800147	-92.10610635
Tunica-Biloxi RV Resort	335 Slim Lemoine Road	Marksville	71351	31.10717704	-92.05573822
Unknown	641 Cannon Street	Marksville	71351	31.13379748	-92.05569106
Unknown	600 Nicole Drive	Marksville	71351	31.13558018	-92.05254698
Unknown	788-922 North Main Street	Marksville	71351	31.13502231	-92.06177677
Red Tips Mobile Home Park	216-528 Lemoine Street	Moreauville	71355	31.03799958	-91.97415619
Unknown Trailer Park	218-329 Gremillian Street	Simmesport	71369	30.98736586	-91.80659119
Unknown Trailer Park	800-852 Louisiana 105	Simmesport	71369	30.96399658	-91.81096377
Unknown Trailer Park	101-185 Bush Lane	Simmesport	71369	30.96142433	-91.81135588
Mayeux's Trailer Park	100-198 Mayeaux Park Lane	Simmesport	71369	30.99421064	-91.87231624

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Avoyelles Parish

ELEMENT F: STATE REQUIREMENT
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Jurisidction: Avoyelles Parish

	Avoyelles	Bunkie	Cottonport	Evergreen	Hessmer	Mansura	Marksville	Moreauville	Plaucheville	Simmesport
Insurance Summary										
How many NFIP polices are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	# of Policies: 737; Total Premiums: $584,233.00; Total Coverage: $121,233,000.00	# of Policies: 46 Total Premiums: $22,446.00; Total Coverage: 10,649,000.00	# of Policies: 8 Total of Premiums: $2,378.00; Total Coverage: $1,571,200.00	Unknown	# of Policies: 8 Total Premiums: $5,584.00; Total Coverage: $2,001,000.00	# of Policies: 9 Total Premiums: $2,881.00; Total Coverage: $2,107,000.00	# of Policies: 48 Total Premiums: $23,632.00; Total Coverage: $8,214,300.00	# of Policies: 10 Total Premiums: $3,361.00; Total Coverage: $2,450,000.00	4 policies $405,000 coverage	17 policies $3.2M in coverage
How many claims have been paid in the community? What is the total amount of paid claims? How many of the claims were for substantial damage?	Paid Claims: 1,500; Amount of Paid Claims: $3,527,452.00; Substantially Damaged: 246	Paid Claims: 30; Amount of Paid Claims: $658,623.00; Substantially Damaged: 2	Paid Claims: 2 Amount of Paid Claims: $44,537.00; Substantially Damaged: 1	Unknown	Paid Claims: 10; Amount of Paid Claims: $292,005.00; Substantially Damaged: 1	Paid Claims: 2; Amount of Paid Claims: $4,521.00; Substantially Damaged: 0	Paid Claims: 46; Amount of Paid Claims: $779,195.00; Substantially Damaged: 10	Paid Claims: 4; Amount of Paid Claims: $56,368.00; Substantially Damaged: 0	6 claims $115,203	22 claims $190,373.00
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?	737	46	8	Unknown	8	9	48	10	4	17
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	No certified FPM	2 Low Areas	N/A	Unknown	N/A	located near Bayou Lacombe	near Bayou Pierre	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staff Resources										
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Part of permit process	The Mayor is FPA	Part of permit process	Unknown	Part of permit process	at permit reviewer	in permit review	Part of permit process	Part of permit process	Part of permit process
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Contracted flood plain manager	No	No local certified flood plain mananger	No local certified flood plain mananger	No local certified flood plain mananger	no certified FPM	N/A	No local certified flood plain mananger	No certified local flood plain manager	No local certified flood plain mananger
Compliance History										
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are there any outstanding compliance issues(i.e., current violations)?	No	No	No	Unknown	No	No	No	No	No	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?	CAV: 8/6/03; CAC: 10/3/02	CAV: 7/5/06; CAC: 12/1/04	CAV: 10/12/1994; CAC: 7/25/08	Unknown	CAV: 8/7/00; CAC: 8/4/08	CAV: 5/11/07; CAC: 5/14/03	CAV: 6/19/07; CAC: 10/25/11	CAV: 8/23/07; CAC: 10/23/04	7-18-07 CAV 7-12-05 CAC	CAV: 7/9/10 CAC: 11/6/03
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?	Yes: Sometime in Fiscal Year 2013	No	No	Unknown	No	No	No	No	No	No
Regulation										
When did the community enter the NFIP?	(R) = Regular Phase: 2/26/1980; (E) = Emergency Phase: 4/24/1973	(R) = Regular Phase: 11/6/1979; (E) = Emergency Phase: 5/17/1973	(R) = Regular Phase: 6/13/1976; (E) = Emergency Phase: 5/4/1973	Unknown	(R) = Regular Phase: 10/1/2004; (E) = Emergency Phase: 1/27/1997	(R) = Regular Phase: 6/25/1976; (E) = Emergency Phase: 1/12/1976	(R) = Regular Phase: 7/16/1980; (E) = Emergency Phase: 5/24/1973	(R) = Regular Phase: 1/31/1978; (E) = Emergency Phase: 5/3/1973	9-11-79	7/16/1980
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Paper	Paper	Paper	Unknown	Paper	Paper	Paper	Paper	paper	Paper
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Meet	Meet	Meet	Unknown	Meet	Meet	Meet	Meet	meet	Meet
Community Rating System (CRS)										
Does the community participate in CRS?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	No	No	No	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No