Evangeline

PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION UPDATE – 2016

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EVANGELINE PARISH

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

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Evangeline Parish

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This 2016 Evangeline Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was coordinated by the Evangeline Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee, in collaboration with the participating jurisdictions as well as community stakeholders and the general public. The participating jurisdictions are made up of the following communities:

Evangeline Parish
Town of Basile
Village of Chataignier
Town of Mamou
Village of Pine Prairie
Village of Turkey Creek
City of Ville Platte

Special thanks is directed to all of those who assisted in contributing feedback and expertise on this document, especially the Evangeline Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. These combined efforts have made this project possible. The Evangeline Parish Steering Committee consists of the following individuals, who are credited in the creation of this document:

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Jackie Thomas	Mayor of Chataignier	Village of Chataignier
Ricky Fontenot	Mayor of Mamou	Town of Mamou
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Heather Cloud	Mayor of Turkey Creek	Village of Turkey Creek
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The 2016 Evangeline Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was written by the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute, Louisiana State University. Further comments should be directed to the Evangeline Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness: 1188 Vocational Drive, Ville Platte, LA 70586.

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

- Unincorporated Evangeline Parish
- Town of Basile
- Village of Chataignier
- Town of Mamou
- Village of Pine Prairie
- Village of Turkey Creek
- City of Ville Platte

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 Evangeline 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

Evangeline Parish is located in south-central Louisiana and is bordered by Rapides Parish to the north, Avoyelles and St. Landry Parishes to the East, Acadia Parish to the South, and Allen Parish to the west. The land within Evangeline Parish is level, with an average elevation of 72 feet above sea level. The prairies shade off into marshes. Where the marsh is open and grassy, flooded only at high tides or in rainy seasons, the ground is firm enough to bear cattle, and used as range land. Considerable tracts have also been diked and reclaimed for cotton, sugar, and rice cultivation.

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

Parish topography is characterized by slight ridges along the streams and bayous, and occasional patches of slightly elevated prairie. The physiographic features are few and very simple. The essential elements are diluvial plains, coast marshes, and prairies. The marshes are so low that perfect drainage cannot be obtained through tide gates, which must therefore be supplemented by pumping machinery when rains are heavy or landward winds long prevail. There are many bayous, several of which are of great importance, both for navigation and for drainage. Among them are Bayou Des Cannes, Bayou Nezpique, Bayou Grand Louis, and Bayou Cocodrie. Each of the larger streams, as well as a large proportion of the smaller ones, is accompanied by a belt of bottomland which is liable to overflow during high water periods. Parish lakes are Chicot Lake, Miller's Lake, Cazan Lake, Indian Lake, Negro Lake, Cocodrie Lake, Dossman Lake, Tiger Lake, and Crooked Creek Reservoir.

The soil of the entire parish is alluvial and divided into three classes – sandy loam, mixed soil (a mix of sand and pumus), and black land (contains little or no sand). The most valuable farm land of the parish lies along Bayou Des Cannes, extending back some 80 to 100 acres.

Evangeline Parish is located in Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) Region 4.

As noted above, Evangeline Parish is located in the south-central region of Louisiana.

Figure 1-2: Louisiana Homeland Security Regions

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

	2010 Census	2014 Census	Current Year (If Available)	Percent Change 2010 - 2014
Total Population	33,984	33,700	____	-0.80%
Population Density (Pop/Sq Mi)	51.3	____	____	____
Total Households	14,662	14,859	____	____

Economy

An experienced labor force, readily available land for business relocation or expansion, and a strong commitment to economic growth make Evangeline Parish and its communities a place that offers amazing potential for growth and success. Strategic access to rail, commodity pipelines, Interstate 49, and US Highway 167 are a unique draw for national and international companies, such as Union Tank, Cameron Valves & Measurement, and Cabot Corporation.

Agriculture is a primary driver of the local economic base, with related industrial activity including sugar processing and refining. In addition, Cooper Cameron Energy Service has a prominent presence in the parish with its plant just outside of Ville Platte. Major industries include Fabrication, Rice, Food Products, Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing, and Crawfish.

Industry data for business patterns in Evangeline Parish can be found in the table below:

Table 1-2: Business Patterns in Evangeline 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	918	106	19,411
Manufacturing	953	17	3,871
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,648	97	73,144
Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction	19	7	575
Transportation and Warehousing	254	9	9,925
Construction	136	37	3,672
Administration and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	100-249	10	___
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	71	21	1,554
Wholesale Trade	115	17	3,871
Other Services (except Public Administration)	244	56	4,241
Accommodation and Food Services	299	25	2,778
Financial and Insurance	287	45	10,410
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	129	40	3,684
Information	20-99	10	2,326
Educational Services	0-19	1	___
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0-19	1	___
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0-19	1	___
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	29	6	957
Utilities	100-249	9	___

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 Evangeline 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 Evangeline 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.

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

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.

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 2016 Evangeline Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan maintains much of the information from the 2006 and 2011 plan versions, but it now reflects the order and methodologies of the 2011 Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan. The sections in the 2011 Evangeline Hazard Mitigation Plan were as follows:

- Section One Introduction
- Section Two Parish Profile
- Section Three Planning Process
- Section Four Risk Assessment
- Section Five Mitigation Strategy
- Section Six Plan Maintenance Procedures
- Section Seven Action Plan
- Tables
- Figures
- Appendices

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 Evangeline 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.

2016 Plan Update

This 2016 plan update proceeds with the previous goals of the Evangeline Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan. The current goals are as follows:

- Identify and implement mitigation measures that will reduce the vulnerability of buildings, critical facilities, infrastructure, and populations from natural hazards
- Improve citizen education and practice in the field of disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation
- Support economic recovery and resiliency through the mitigation of natural hazard impacts and recovery costs
- Improve sustainable land-use development practices by integrating hazard mitigation strategies and technologies that reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards

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 2016 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

2011 Plan	Revised Plan (2016)
Section 1: Introduction	Section 1: Introduction
Section 2: Parish Profile	Section 1: Introduction
Section 3: Planning Process	Appendix A: Planning Process
Section 4: Risk Assessment	Section 2: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, Section 3: Capability Assessment
Section 5: Mitigation Strategy	Section 4: Mitigation Strategy
Section 6: Plan Maintenance Procedures	Appendix B: Plan Maintenance
Section 7: Action Plan	Section 4: Mitigation Strategy
Appendices	Appendices

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 Evangeline Parish and its municipalities. The extent of this risk is dictated primarily by its geographic location. Most significantly, Evangeline Parish remains at high risk of water inundation from various sources, including flooding, tornadoes, and tropical cyclone activity. All of the 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 Evangeline 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 Evangeline Hazard Mitigation Plan published in 2011, 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 2016 Update
Subsidence/Coastal Land Loss			
Drought	X		X
Earthquakes			
Expansive Soils			
Fog			
Flooding	X	X	X
Extreme Heat			
Sinkholes		X	X
Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning, & Wind)	X	X	X
Tornadoes	X	X	X
Tropical Cyclones	X	X	X
Tsunamis			
Wildfires			
Winter Storms	X		X
Dam Failure	X		+
Levee Failure			

+ Data deficiency

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 and sinkholes. The dam failure hazard has declared a data deficiency for this plan update.

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

a) Drought
b) Flooding (backwater, riverine, localized stormwater event)
c) Thunderstorms (hail, lightning, wind)
d) Tornadoes
e) Tropical Cyclones (flooding and high winds)
f) Winter Storms
g) Dam Failure
h) Sinkholes

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
- Property and crop damage resulting from drought.

The potential destructive power of tropical cyclones and flooding were determined to be the most prevalent hazards to the parish. Eleven of the thirteen Presidential Declarations that Evangeline Parish has received resulted from either tropical cyclones (8 declarations) or flooding (3 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 Evangeline Parish is included in the hurricane risk assessment.

Evangeline Parish is also susceptible to tornadoes. Tornadoes can spawn from tropical cyclones or severe weather systems that pass through Evangeline 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

Table 2-2 summarizes federal disaster declarations for Evangeline Parish since 1965. Information includes names, dates, and types of disaster.

Table 2-2: Evangeline Parish Major Disaster Declarations

Disaster Declaration Number	Date	Type of Disaster
315	10/13/1971	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Edith
675	1/11/1983	Severe Storms and Flooding
956	8/26/1992	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Andrew
1246	9/23/1998	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane George / Tropical Storm Frances
2337	9/11/2000	LA – Western Louisiana Fire Complex – 9/8/00
1437	10/3/2002	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Lili
3172	2/1/2003	Loss of Space Shuttle Columbia
1603	8/29/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Katrina
1607	9/24/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Rita
1668	11/2/2006	Severe Storms and Flooding
1786	9/2/2008	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Gustav
4080	8/29/2012	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Isaac
4102	2/22/2013	Severe Storms and Flooding

Probability of Future Hazard Events

The probability of a hazard event occurring in Evangeline 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 2015. 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						
	Evangeline (Unincorporated)	Basile	Chataignier	Mamou	Pine Prairie	Turkey Creek	Ville Platte
Drought	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Flooding	16%	12%	8%	12%	4%	4%	12%
Thunderstorms (Hail)	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Thunderstorms (Lightning)	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Thunderstorms (Wind)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tornadoes	68%	68%	68%	68%	68%	68%	68%
Tropical Cyclones	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
Winter Storms	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Dam Failure	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
Sinkholes	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%

As shown in *Table 2-3* , thunderstorm winds for the entire planning area, have the highest annual chance of occurrence in the parish (100%). Tornadoes have a 68% annual chance of occurrence, followed by hailstorms (20%), and tropical cyclones and floods for unincorporated Evangeline Parish (16%). Flood events in the remaining incorporated areas have a slightly lower chance of occurring annually. Drought and winter storms have a 12% annual chance followed by lightning at 4%. Sinkholes have less than a 1% annual chance of occurrence, while sinkholes has declared a data deficiency.

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 $4,727,803,000 in structures throughout the parish. The tables on the following page provide the total estimated value for each type of structure by occupancy.

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

Occupancy	Evangeline Parish	Unincorporated Evangeline	Basile	Chataignier
Agricultural	$27,390,000	$21,352,000	$1,202,000	$618,000
Commercial	$619,011,000	$141,904,000	$13,171,000	$2,776,000
Government	$67,218,000	$16,562,000	$614,000	$6,896,000
Industrial	$93,187,000	$76,902,000	$1,370,000	$0
Religion	$103,604,000	$40,344,000	$8,498,000	$5,256,000
Residential	$3,761,357,000	$2,335,634,000	$156,551,000	$38,992,000
Education	$56,036,000	$15,830,000	$8,276,000	$896,000
Total	$4,727,803,000	$2,648,528,000	$189,682,000	$55,434,000

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

Occupancy	Mamou	Pine Prairie	Turkey Creek	Ville Platte
Agricultural	$586,000	$142,000	$284,000	$3,206,000
Commercial	$149,822,000	$10,406,000	$2,046,000	$298,886,000
Government	$650,000	$176,000	$0	$42,320,000
Industrial	$3,712,000	$120,000	$0	$11,083,000
Religion	$11,510,000	$4,922,000	$956,000	$32,118,000
Residential	$308,065,000	$148,386,000	$49,455,000	$724,274,000
Education	$11,226,000	$4,416,000	$0	$15,392,000
Total	$485,571,000	$168,568,000	$52,741,000	$1,127,279,000

Essential Facilities of the Parish

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

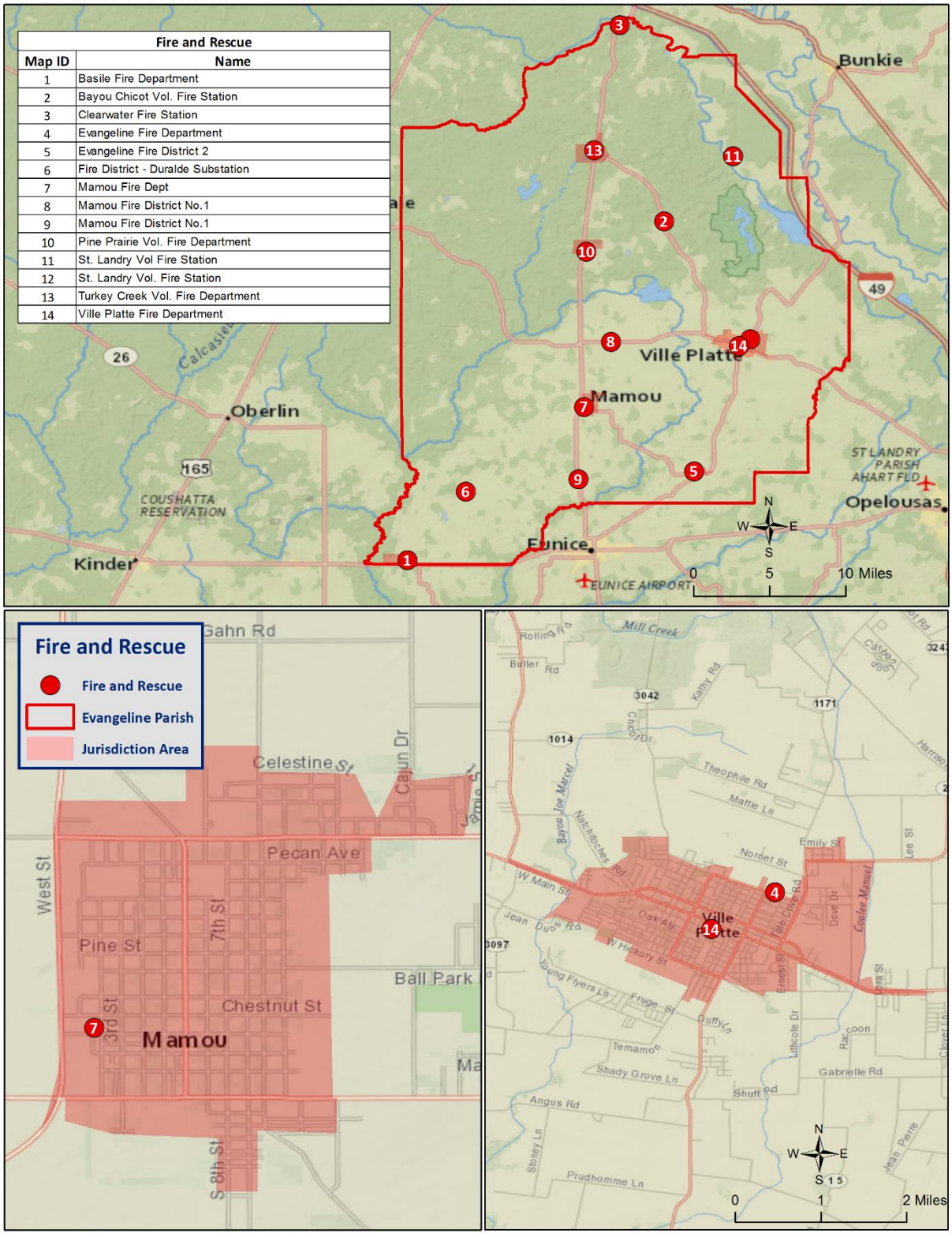

Figure 2-1: Fire and Rescue Buildings in Evangeline Parish

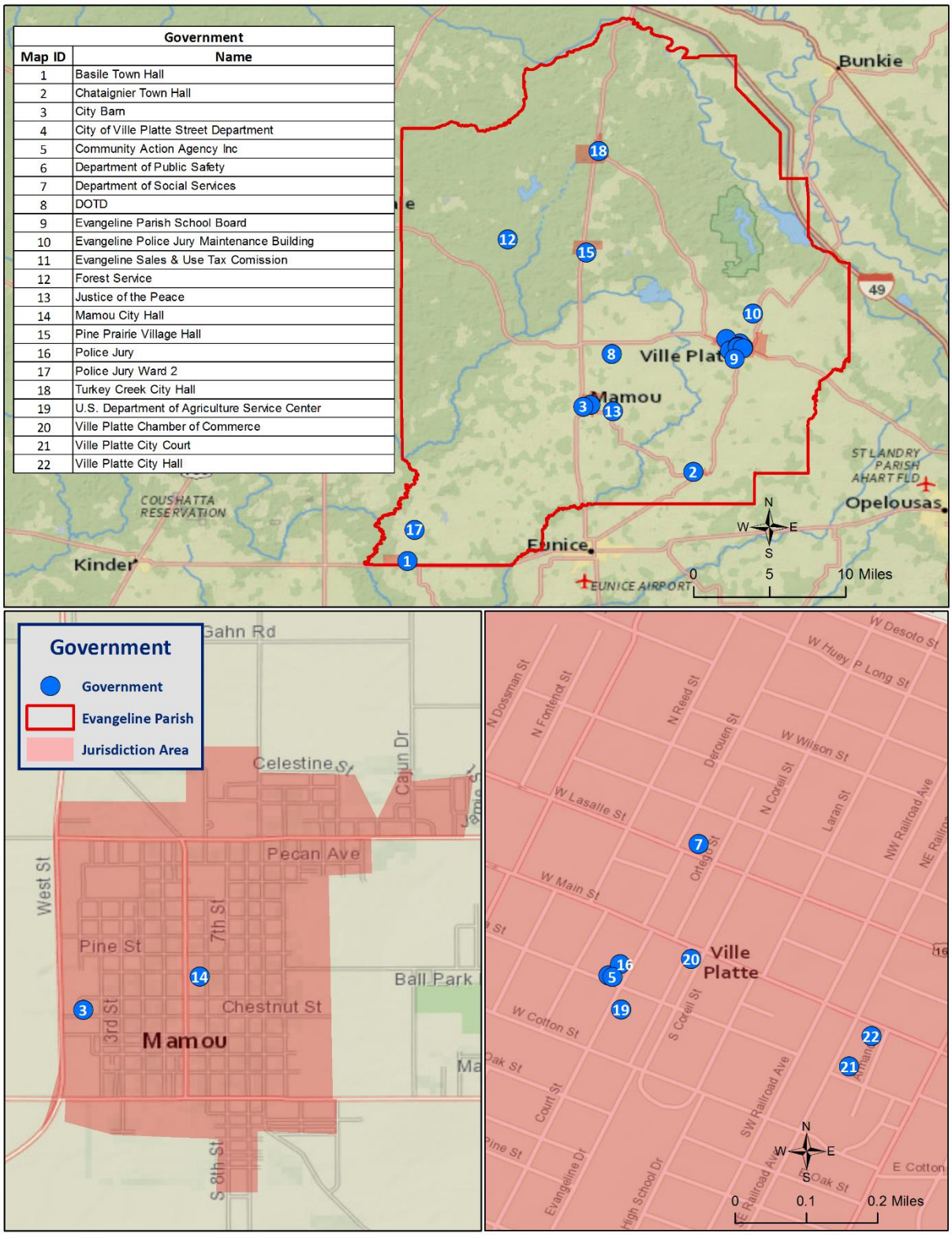

Figure 2-2: Government Buildings in Evangeline Parish

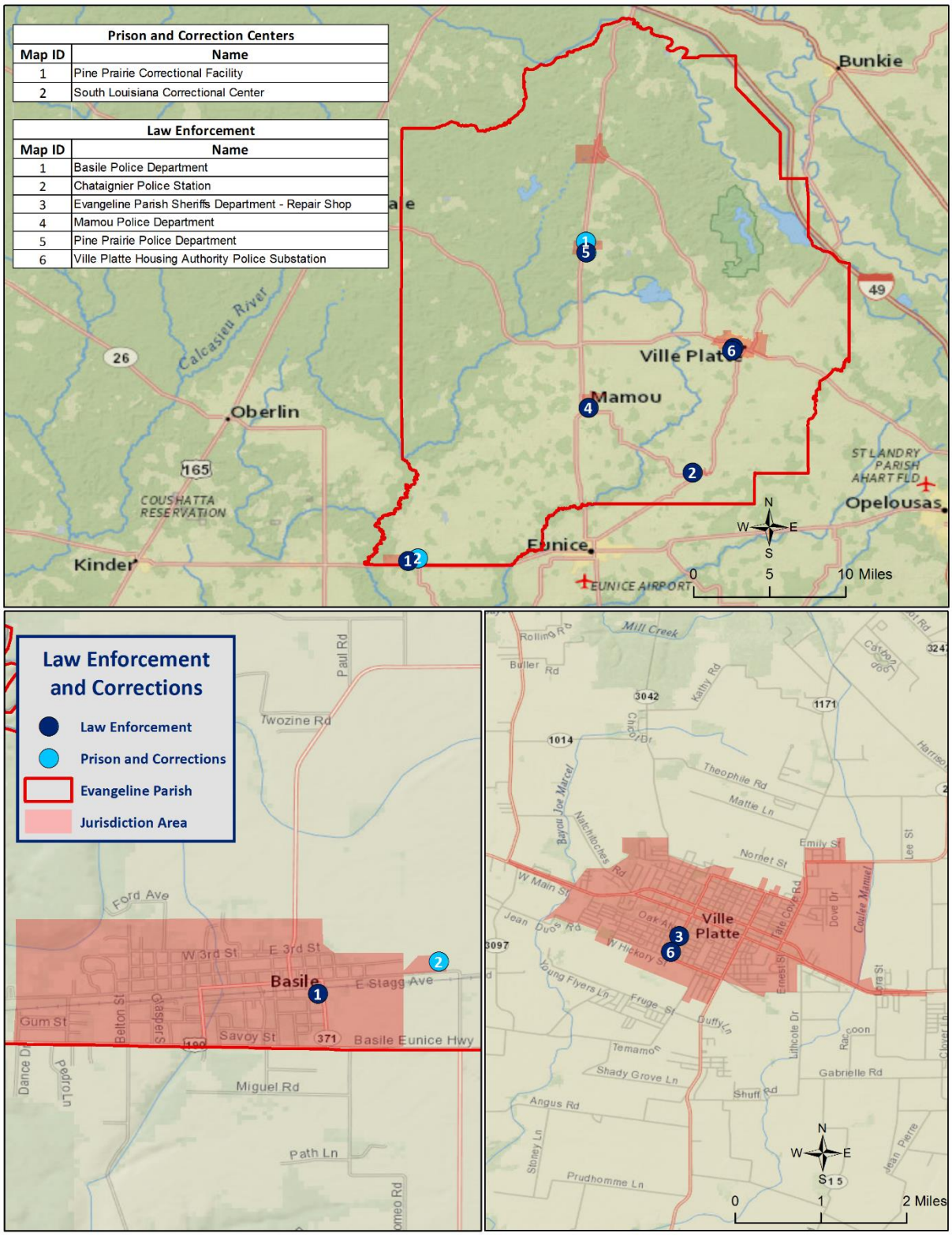

Figure 2-3: Law Enforcement and Correction Buildings in Evangeline Parish

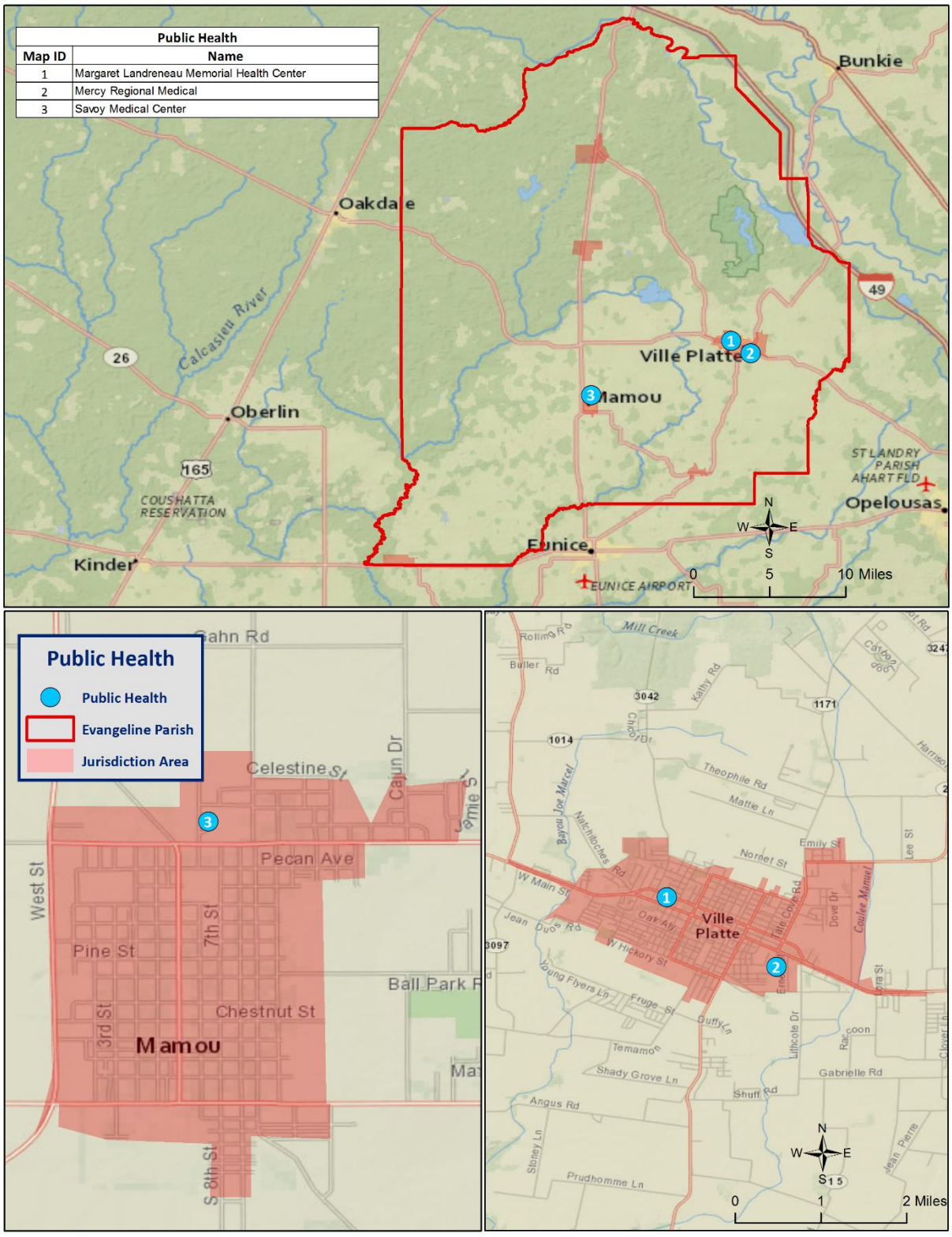

Figure 2-4: Public Health Buildings in Evangeline Parish

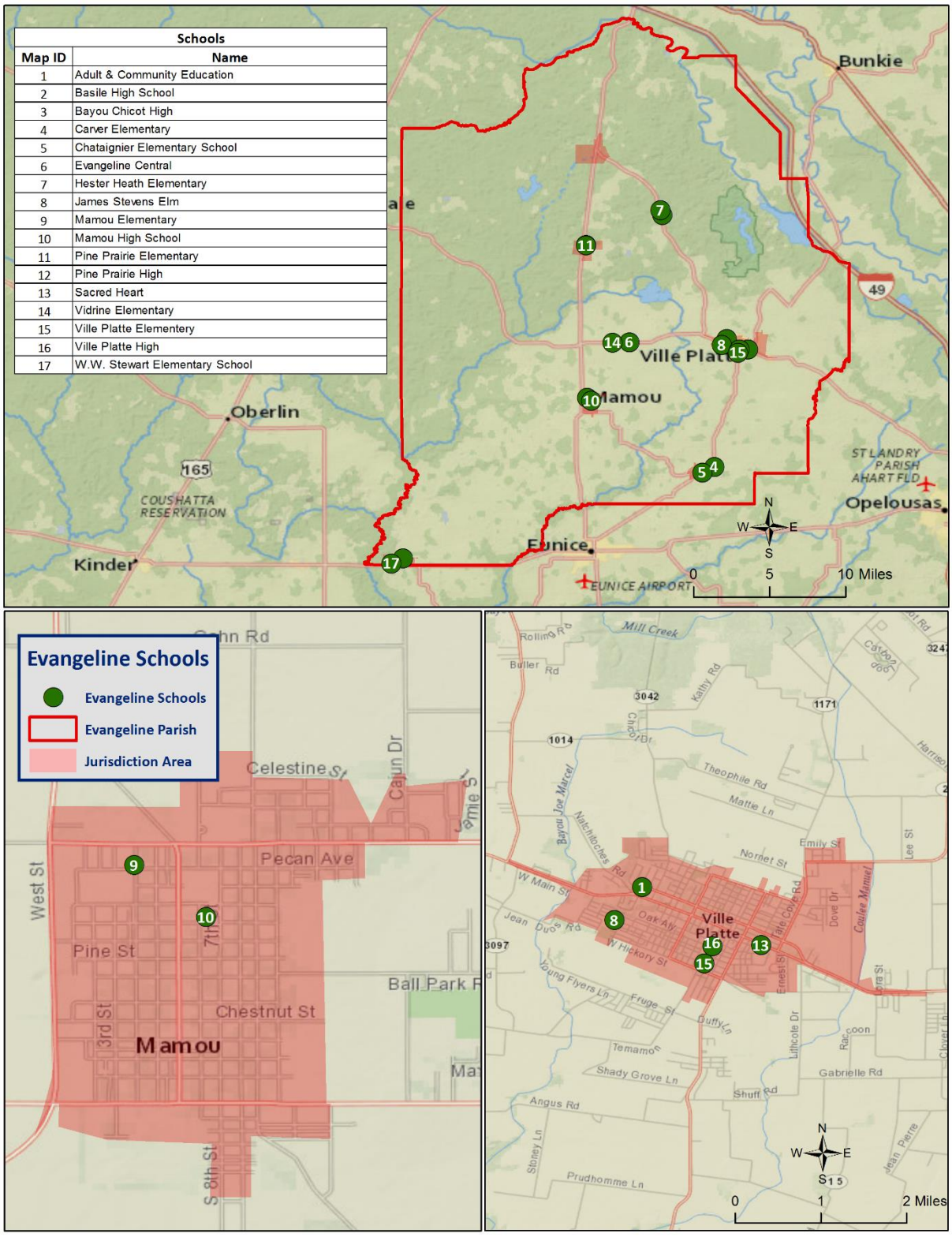

Figure 2-5: School Buildings in Evangeline Parish

Future Development Trends

Evangeline Parish experienced a small growth in housing and decline in population between the years of 2000 and 2014, going from a population of 35,414 with 14,258 housing units in 2000 to a population of 33,778 with 14,766 housing units in 2014. The decline in population was largely in the incorporated areas of Ville Platte and Chataignier from years 2000 to 2010, and in the incorporated areas of Turkey Creek and Pine Prairie from 2010 to 2014. The incorporated areas of Turkey Creek and Pine Prairie experienced a growth in population from the years of 2000 to 2010, while the incorporated areas of Chataignier and Basile experienced a growth from 2010 to 2014. 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 2014:

Table 2-5: Population Growth Rate for Evangeline Parish

Total Population	Evangeline	Evangeline (Unincorporated)	Basile	Chataignier	Mamou	Pine Prairie	Turkey Creek	Ville Platte
1-Apr-00	35,414	19,248	2,002	403	3,527	1,347	348	8,539
1-Apr-10	33,990	19,081	1,820	364	3,243	1,610	441	7,431
1-Jul-14	33,778	18,999	1,965	435	3,211	1,502	330	7,336
Population Growth between 2000 – 2010	-4.0%	-0.9%	-9.1%	-9.7%	-8.1%	19.5%	26.7%	-13.0%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	-0.4%	-0.1%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-0.8%	2.0%	2.7%	-1.3%
Population Growth between 2010 – 2014	-0.6%	-0.4%	8.0%	19.5%	-1.0%	-6.7%	-25.2%	-1.3%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2014	-0.16%	-0.11%	1.99%	4.88%	-0.25%	-1.68%	-6.29%	-0.32%

Table 2-6: Housing Growth Rate for Evangeline Parish

Total Housing Units	Evangeline Parish	Evangeline (Unincorporated)	Basile	Chataignier	Mamou	Pine Prairie	Turkey Creek	Ville Platte
1-Apr-00	14,258	7,601	696	142	1,580	367	148	3,724
1-Apr-10	14,662	8,208	692	188	1,526	392	184	3,472
1-Jul-14	14,766	8,350	730	194	1,554	378	145	3,415
Housing Growth between 2000 – 2010	2.8%	8.0%	-0.6%	32.4%	-3.4%	6.8%	24.3%	-6.8%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.3%	0.8%	-0.1%	3.2%	-0.3%	0.7%	2.4%	-0.7%
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2014	0.7%	1.7%	5.5%	3.2%	1.8%	-3.6%	-21.2%	-1.6%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2014	0.2%	0.4%	1.4%	0.8%	0.5%	-0.9%	-5.3%	-0.4%

As shown in the previous tables, Evangeline Parish has experienced slight growth in housing units and a decline in population. Housing growth rates grew at 0.3% annually from 2000 to 2010, and at 0.2% annually from 2010 to 2013. Population growth rates fell at an annual rate of -0.4% annually from 2000 to 2010, and -0.16% annually from 2010 to 2014. From 2000 to 2010, the incorporated area of Ville Platte had the largest decline in population at an overall rate of -13%, followed by the incorporated area of Chataignier at -9.7%. From 2010 to 2014, Turkey Creek experienced the largest decline in population at -25.2%, followed by Pine Prairie at -6.7%.

The incorporated area of Chataignier experienced the largest increase in housing units overall from 2000 to 2010 at 32.4%, followed by the incorporated area of Turkey Creek at 24.3%. From 2010 to 2014, the incorporated areas of Chataignier and Turkey Creek again had the largest increases in housing units at 3.2% and 2.4% respectively.

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 Evangeline 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 2-7: 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	14,792	3,573	3,604	3,630
Value of Structures	$4,784,495,878	$1,155,577,394	$1,226,543,914	$1,286,442,423
# of People	33,812	8,166	8,207	8,240
Tropical Cyclone				
Structures	14,792	14,792	14,924	15,030
Value of Structures	$4,784,495,878	$4,784,495,878	$5,078,322,169	$5,326,323,013
# of People	33,812	33,812	33,981	34,117

Land Use

The Evangeline Parish Land Use table is provided below. Residential, commercial, and industrial areas account for only 7% of the parish's land use. Agricultural land is the largest category at 231,667 acres, accounting for 53% of parish land. At 89,816 acres, wetlands account for 21% of parish lands, while 82,411 acres of forested areas account for 19% of parish lands. The parish also consists of 2,665 acres of water areas, accounting for 1% of all parish lands.

Table 2-8: Evangeline Parish Land Use
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

Land Use	Acres	Percentage
Agricultural Land, Cropland, and Pasture	231,667	53%
Wetlands	89,816	21%
Forest Land (not including forested wetlands)	82,411	19%
Urban/Development	28,324	7%
Water	2,655	1%

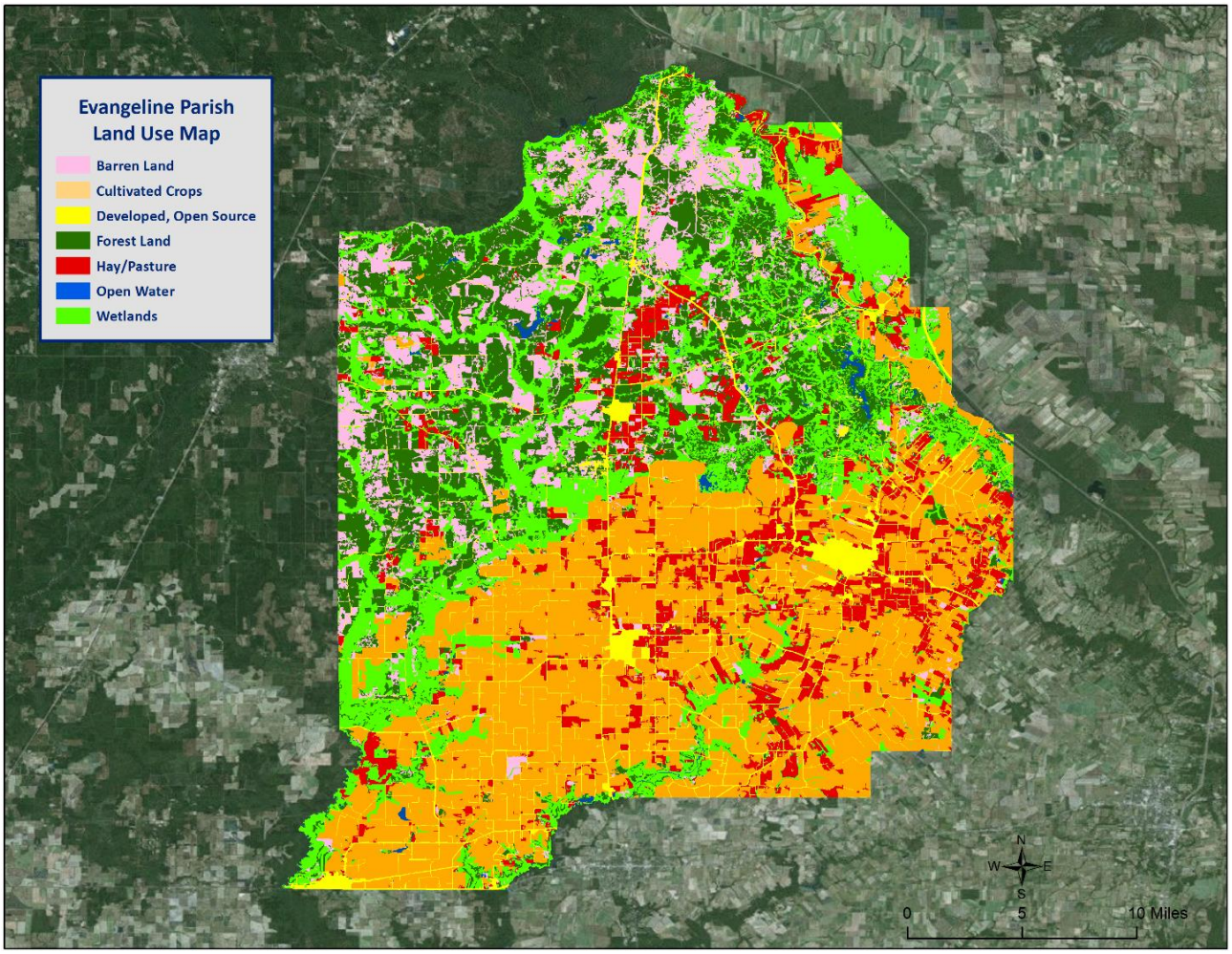

Figure 2-6: Evangeline Parish Land Use Map
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

Hazard Identification

Drought

A drought is a deficiency in water availability over an extended period of time, caused by precipitation totals and soil water storages that do not satisfy the environmental demand for water, either by evaporation or transpiration through plant leaves. It is important to note that the lack of precipitation alone does not constitute drought; the season during which the precipitation is lacking has a major impact on whether drought occurs. For example, a week of no precipitation in July, when the solar energy to evaporate water and vegetation's need for water to carry on photosynthesis are both high, may trigger a drought, while a week of no precipitation in January may not initiate a drought.

Drought is a unique and insidious hazard. Unlike other natural hazards, no specific threshold of "dryness" exists for declaring a drought. In addition, the definition of drought depends on stakeholder needs. For instance, the onset (and demise) of agricultural drought is quick, as crops need water every few days; once they get rainfall, they improve. But hydrologic drought sets in (and is alleviated) only over longer time periods. A few dry days will not drain a reservoir, but a few rain showers cannot replenish it either. Moreover, different geographical regions define drought differently based on the deviation from local, normal precipitation. Drought can occur anywhere, triggered by changes in the local-to-regional-scale atmospheric circulation over an area, or by broader-scale circulation variations such as the expansion of semi-permanent oceanic high-pressure systems or the stalling of an upper-level atmospheric ridge in place over a region. The severity of a drought depends upon the degree and duration of moisture deficiency, as well as the size of the affected area. Periods of drought also tend to be associated with other hazards, such as wildfires and/or heat waves. Lastly, drought is a slow onset event, causing less direct—but tremendous indirect—damage. Depletion of aquifers, crop loss, and livestock and wildlife mortality rates are examples of direct impacts. Since the groundwater found in aquifers is the source of about 38% of all county and city water supplied to households (and comprises 97% of the water for all rural populations that are not already supplied by cities and counties), droughts can potentially have direct, disastrous effects on human populations. The indirect consequences of drought, such as unemployment, reduced tax revenues, increased food prices, reduced outdoor recreation opportunities, higher energy costs as water levels in reservoirs decrease and consumption increases, and water rationing, are not often fully known. This complex web of impacts causes drought to affect people and economies well beyond the area physically experiencing the drought.

This hazard is often measured using the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI, also known operationally as the Palmer Drought Index). The PDSI, first developed by Wayne Palmer in a 1965 paper for the U.S. Weather Bureau, measures drought through recent precipitation and temperature data with regard to a basic supply-and-demand model of soil moisture. It is most effective in long-term calculations. Three other indices used to measure drought are the Palmer Hydrologic Drought Index (PHDI), the Crop Moisture Index (CMI), which is derived from the PDSI, and the Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI), created by John Keetch and George Byram in 1968 for the U.S. Forest Service. The KBDI is used mainly for predicting the likelihood of wildfire outbreaks. As a compromise, the PDSI is used most often for droughts since it is a medium-response drought indicator. The objective of the PDSI is to provide measurements of moisture conditions that are standardized so that comparisons using the index can be made between locations and between months. *Table 2-9* displays the range and Palmer classifications of the PDSI index. *Figure 2-7* displays the current drought monitor for the State of Louisiana and its parishes.

Table 2-9: Palmer Drought Severity Index Classification and Range

Range	Palmer Classifications
4.0 or more	Extremely Wet
3.0 to 3.9	Very Wet
2.0 to 2.9	Moderately Wet
1.0 to 1.99	Slightly Wet
0.5 to 0.99	Incipient Wet Spell
0.49 to -0.49	Near Normal
-0.5 to -0.99	Incipient Dry Spell
-1.0 to -1.99	Mild Drought
-2.0 to -2.99	Moderate Drought
-3.0 to -3.99	Severe Drought
-4.0 or less	Extreme Drought

The PDSI best measures the duration and intensity of drought-inducing circulation patterns at a somewhat long-term time scale, although not as long-term as the PHDI. Long-term drought is cumulative, so the intensity of drought during the current month is dependent on the current weather patterns in addition to the effects of cumulative patterns of previous months. Although weather patterns can change almost overnight from a long-term drought pattern to a long-term wet pattern, as a medium-response indicator, the PDSI responds relatively rapidly. Data compiled by the National Drought Mitigation Center indicates normal conditions exist in Evangeline Parish at the time this plan went to publication (*Figure 2-7*).

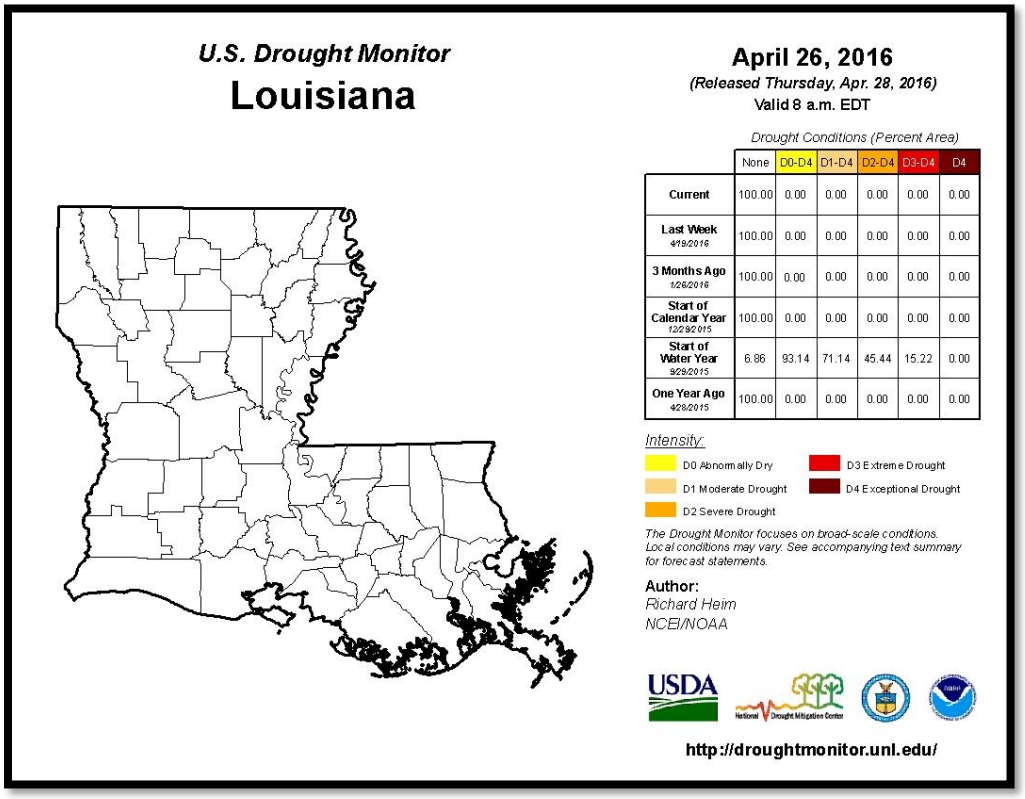

Figure 2-7: United States Drought Monitor for the State of Louisiana and its Parishes (Source: The National Drought Mitigation Center)

Location

Drought typically impacts a region and not one specific parish or jurisdiction. While the entire planning area can experience drought, the major impact of a drought event in Evangeline Parish is on the agricultural community.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The SHELDUS database reports a total of three drought events occurring within the boundaries of Evangeline Parish between the years of 1990 to 2015. *Table 2-10* identifies the date of occurrence, estimated crop damage, and severity of the events that have occurred in Evangeline Parish. Based on previous occurrences, and in accordance with the Palmer Drought Index, the worst case scenario for drought in Evangeline Parish would be a severe drought event.

Table 2-10: Drought Events with Crop Damage Totals for Evangeline Parish (Source: SHELDUS)

Date	Crop Damage	Palmer Classification
May 1996	$94,302	Moderate Drought
August 1998	$15,406,274	Severe Drought
December 2000	$14,572,599	Severe Drought

Frequency / Probability

Based on previous occurrences of three drought events in 25 years, the probability of drought occurrence in the planning area in any given year is 12%.

Estimated Potential Losses

According to the SHELDUS database, there have been three drought events that have caused some level of crop damage. The total agricultural damage from these events is $30,073,175, with an average cost of $10,024,392 per drought event. When annualizing the total cost over the 25-year record, total annual losses based on drought is estimated to be $1,202,927. *Table 2-11* presents an analysis of agricultural exposure that is susceptible to drought by major crop type for Evangeline Parish.

Table 2-11: Agricultural Exposure by Crop Type for Droughts in Evangeline Parish (Source: LSU Ag Center 2014 Parish Totals)

Agricultural Exposure by Type for Drought						
Rice	Forestry	Soybeans	Hay	Sweet Potatoes	Wheat	Total
$50,787,552	$21,457,524	$17,235,482	$4,250,000	$1,040,980	$630,428	$95,401,966

There have been no reported injuries or deaths as a direct result to drought in Evangeline Parish.

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 2-8*.

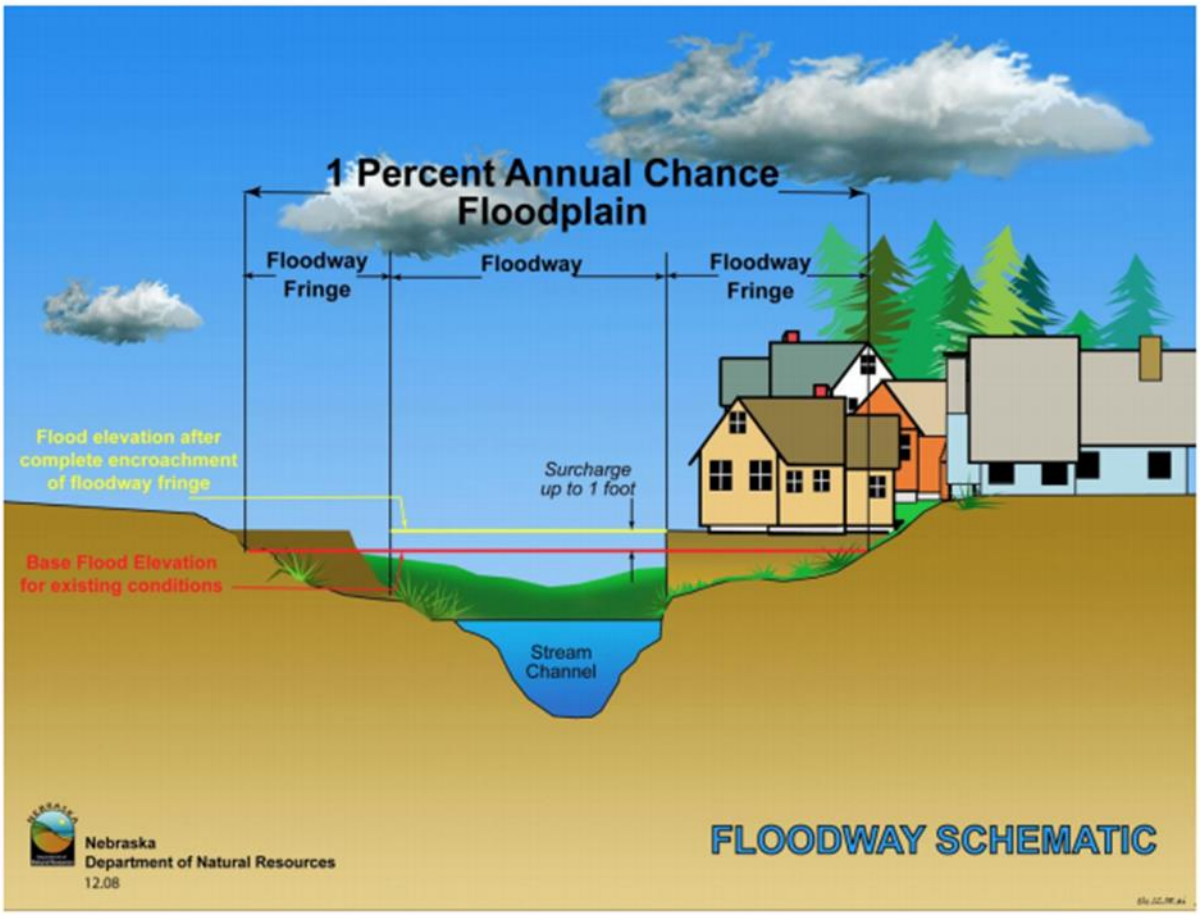

Figure 2-8: Schematic of 100-Year Floodplain. The Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) extends to the end of the floodway fringe.
(Source: Nebraska Department of Natural Resources)

A SFHA is the land area covered by the floodwaters of the base flood (red line in *Figure 2-8*), 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 Evangeline Parish are provided in the table below:

Table 2-12: Repetitive Loss Structures for Evangeline Parish

Jurisdiction	Number of Structures	Residential	Commercial	Government	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid	Average Claim Paid
Evangeline Parish (Unincorporated)	7	7	0	0	19	$401,146	$21,113
Basile	0	0	0	0	0	$0	$0
Chataignier	0	0	0	0	0	$0	$0
Mamou	1	1	0	0	2	$3,680	$1,840
Pine Prairie	1	1	0	0	2	$22,441	$11,221
Turkey Creek	0	0	0	0	0	$0	$0
Ville Platte	1	1	0	0	4	$84,028	$21,007
Total	10	10	0	0	27	$511,295	$18,937

Of the ten repetitive loss structures, eight were able to be geocoded in order to provide an overview of where the repetitive loss structures were located throughout the parish. *Figure 2-9* shows the approximate location of the eight structures, while *Figure 2-10* 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 the unincorporated areas of Evangeline Parish.

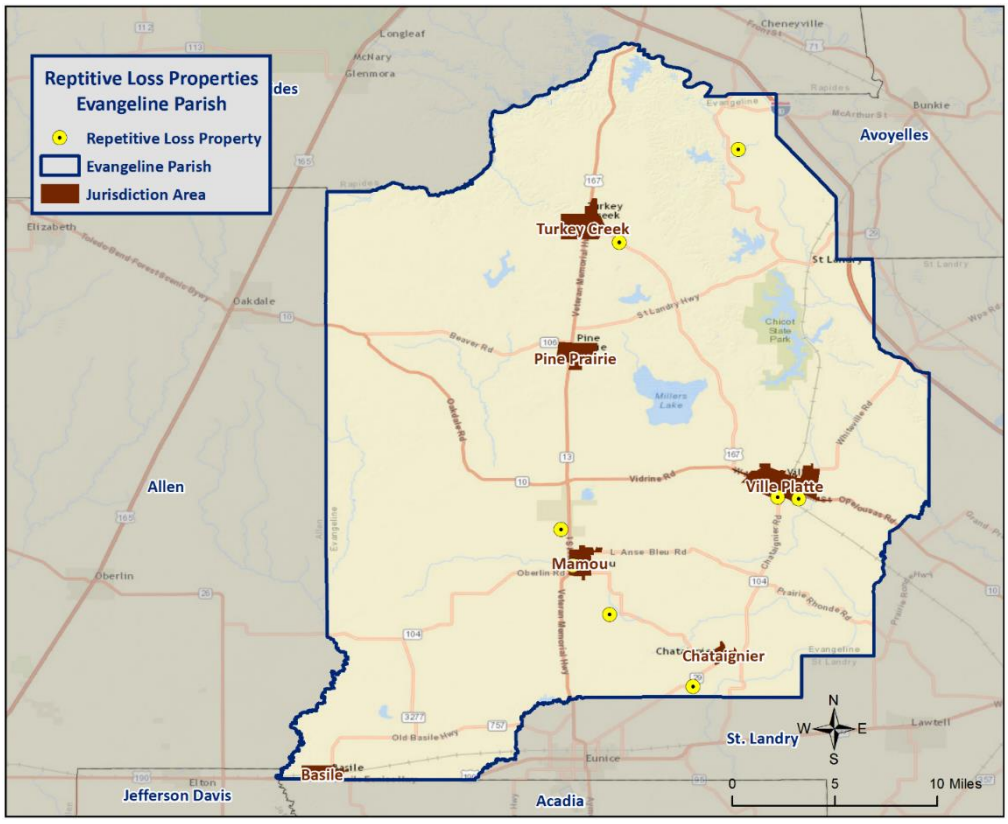

Figure 2-9: Repetitive Loss Properties in Evangeline Parish

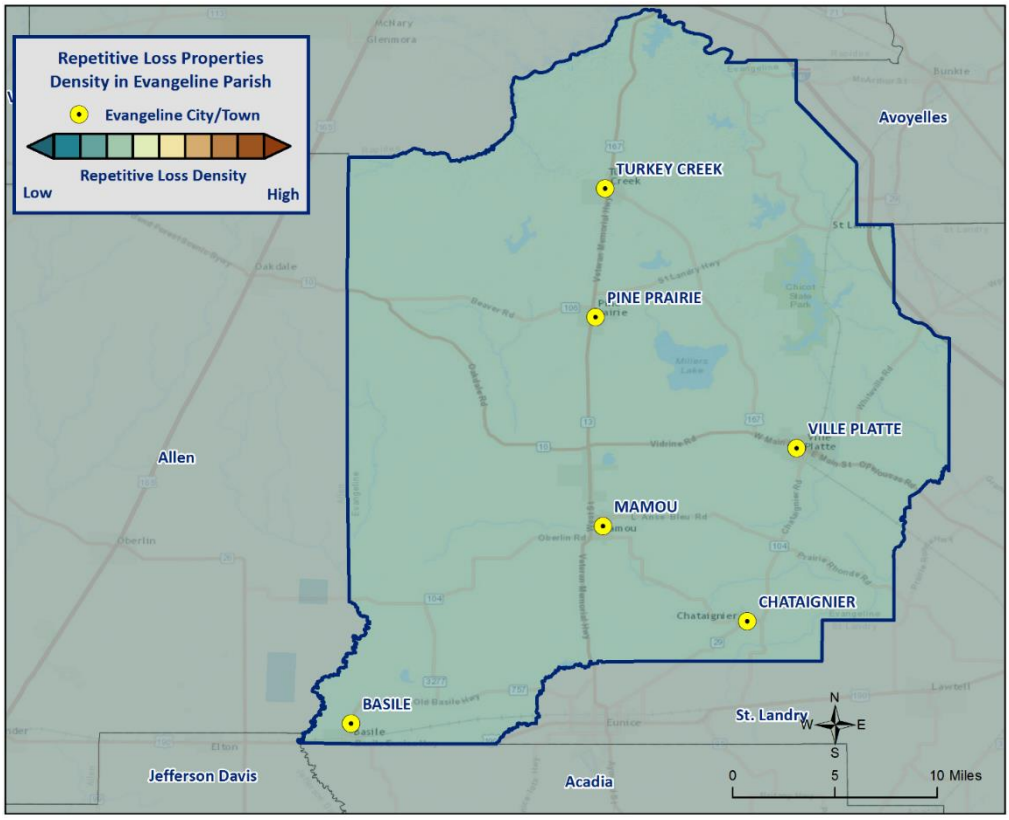

Figure 2-10: Repetitive Loss Property Densities in Evangeline Parish

National Flood Insurance Program

Flood insurance statistics indicate that Evangeline Parish has 533 flood insurance policies with the NFIP, with total annual premiums of $342,184. Evangeline Parish and the incorporated areas of Basile, Chataignier, Mamou, Pine Prairie, Turkey Creek, and Ville Platte are all participants in the NFIP. Evangeline Parish and each of the 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 Evangeline Parish are provided in the tables to follow.

Evangeline 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 floodplain managers for the Town of Mamou and the City of Ville Platte will continue to seek and attend floodplain management and NFIP continuing education.

Table 2-13: Summary of NFIP Policies for Evangeline Parish

Location	No. of Insured Structures	Total Insurance Coverage Value	Annual Premiums Paid	No. of Insurance Claims Filed Since 1978	Total Loss Payments
Evangeline Parish (Unincorporated)	315	$42,410,100	$214,528	49	$467,346
Basile	10	$1,287,600	$4,956	2	$20,701
Chataignier	0	$0	$0	1	$230
Mamou	52	$6,603,600	$28,810	17	$190,191
Pine Prairie	2	$525,000	$690	1	$543
Turkey Creek	0	$0	$0	0	$0
Ville Platte	154	$15,768,000	$93,200	21	$130,284
Total	533	$66,594,300	$342,184	91	$809,295

*While the Villages of Chataignier and Turkey Creek do not have any active NFIP policies, all jurisdictions and the unincorporated areas will continue to promote NFIP participation through continued education and outreach.

Table 2-14: Summary of Community Flood Maps for Evangeline Parish

CID	Community Name	Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	Date Joined the NFIP	Tribal
220065#	Basile	5/24/1974	1/15/1988	9/3/2010	1/15/1988	No
220066#	Chataignier	-	9/3/2010	(NSFHA)	4/30/1982	No
220064#	Evangeline Parish*	11/29/1977	8/1/1988	9/3/2010	8/1/1988	No
220067#	Mamou	5/3/1974	11/1/1985	9/3/2010 (M)	11/1/1985	No
220068#	Pine Prairie	8/30/1974	6/35/1976	9/3/2010 (M)	6/25/1976	No
220069#	Turkey Creek	8/30/1974	9/1/2008	9/3/2010 (M)	9/1/2008	No
220070#	Ville Platte	5/17/1974	10/15/1985	9/3/2010	10/15/1985	No

* denotes unincorporated areas of the parish

According to the Community Rating System (CRS) list of eligible communities, Evangeline Parish and its incorporated areas do not participate in the CRS.

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 Evangeline 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 Evangeline 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 Bayou Cocodrie crests at flood stage levels, causing extensive flooding in low-lying areas.

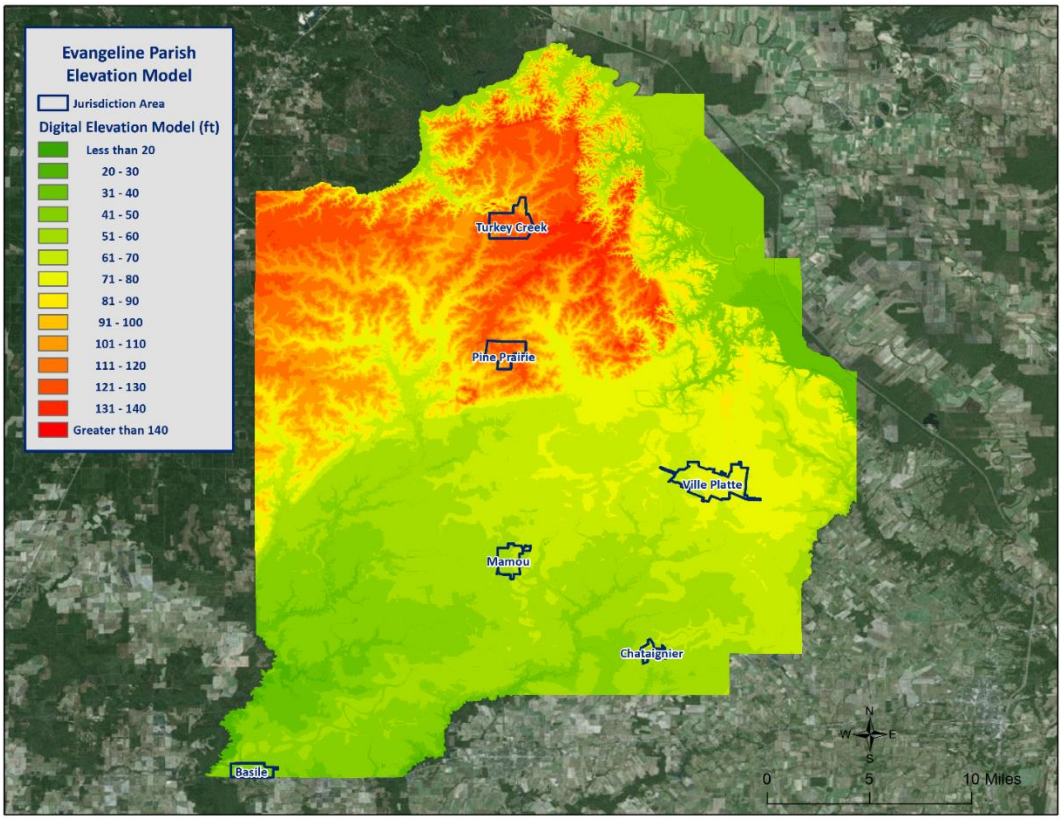

Figure 2-11: Elevation throughout Evangeline Parish

Looking at the digital elevation model (DEM) in the figure on the previous page is instructive in visualizing where the low lying and high risk areas are for the parish. Elevations in the parish range from approximately 20 feet to over 140 feet. The highest elevations in the parish are approximately 140 feet, located in the northwestern section of the parish. The incorporated areas range in elevation from 46 to 128 feet, with Basile averaging 26 feet, Chataignier averaging 59 feet, Mamou averaging 62 feet, Ville Platte averaging 72 feet, Pine Prairie averaging 121 feet, and Turkey Creek averaging 128 feet.

Location

Evangeline Parish has experienced significant flooding in its history and can expect more in the future. Approximately 50% of the parish lies within the 100-year flood zone which predominately consists of agricultural and pasture land. Bayous Cocodrie, Des Cannes, and Nezpique provide the main inflows into the floodplain leading to other smaller drainage ways, and in general drain the parish from north to south. Flooding is primarily located in the agricultural based unincorporated areas of the parish.

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

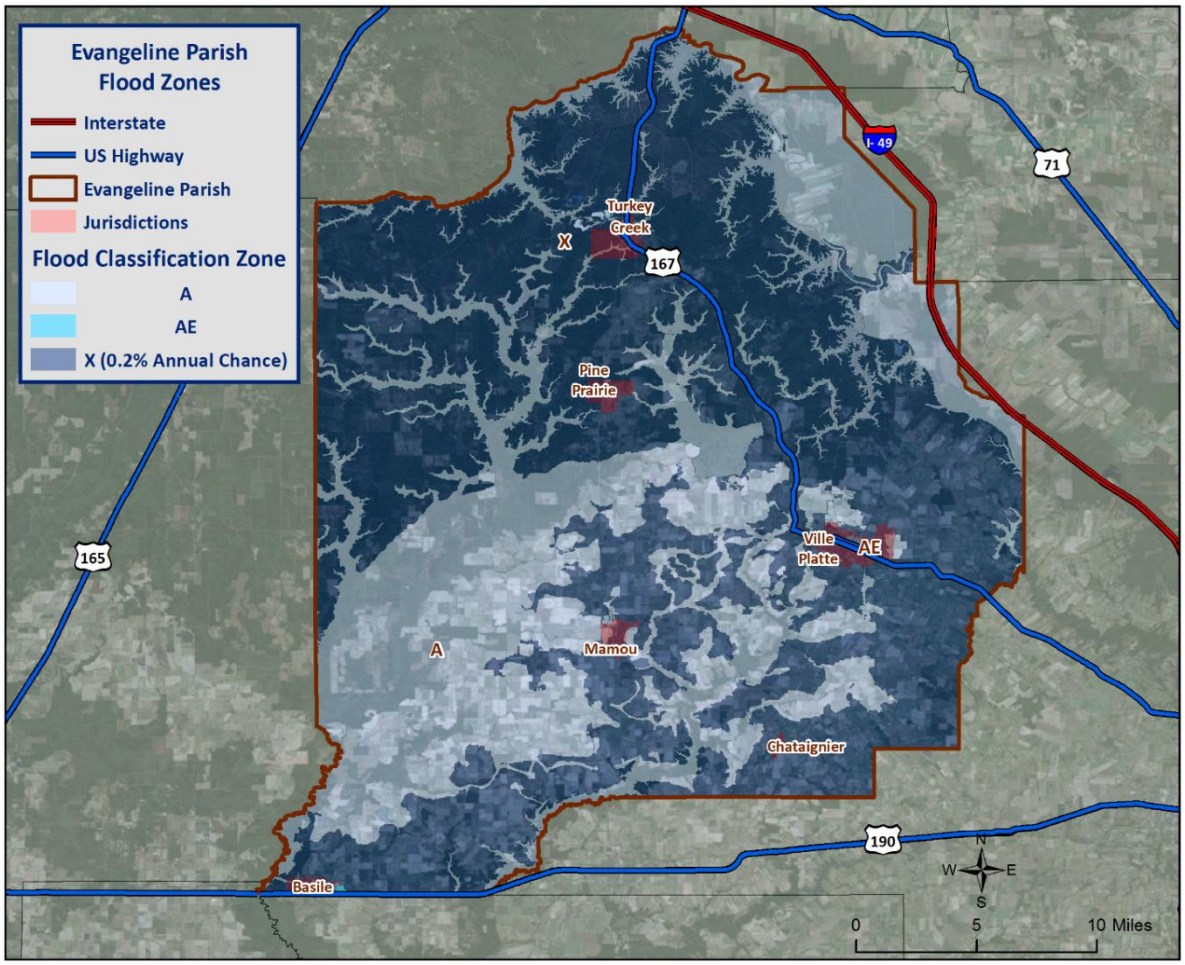

Figure 2-12: Evangeline Parish Areas within the Flood Zones

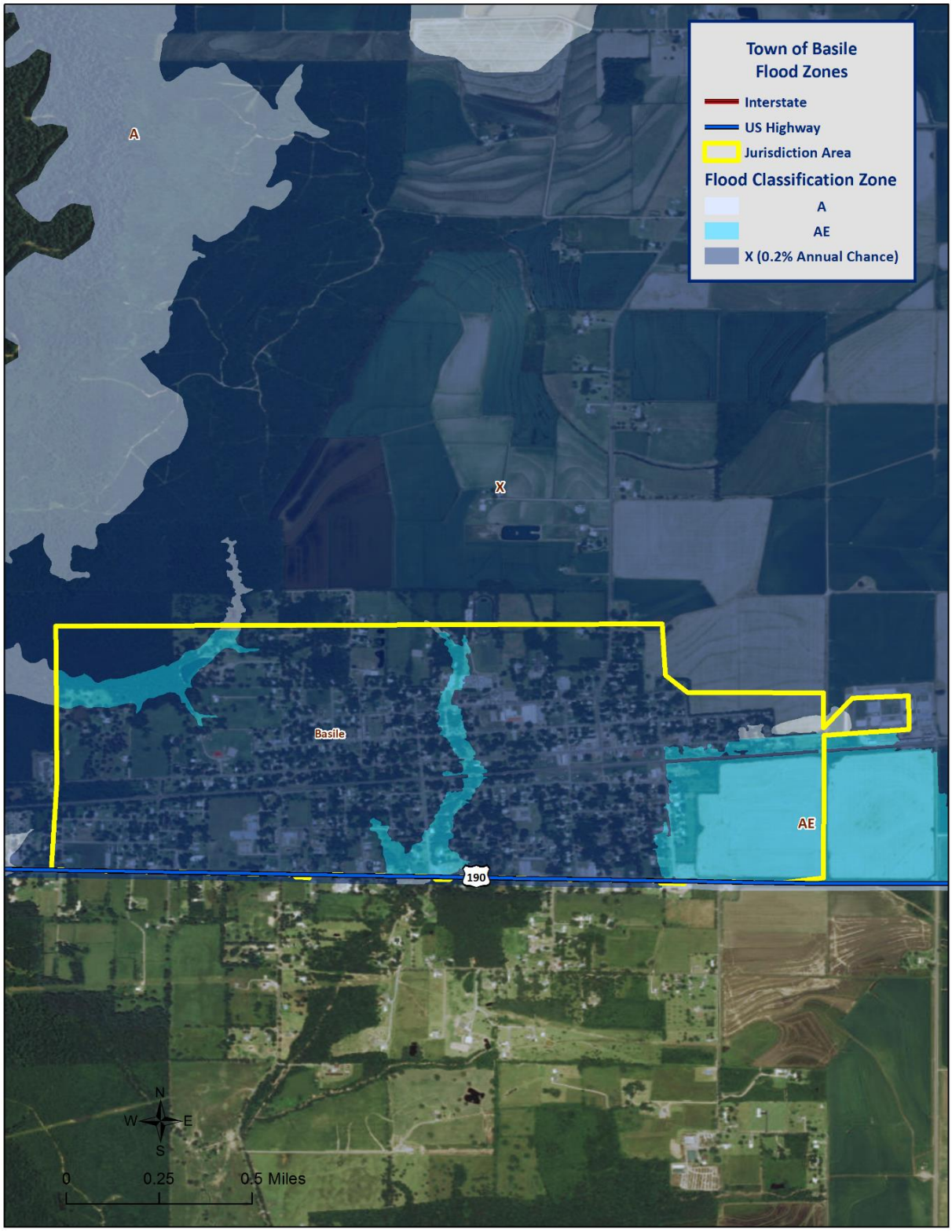

Figure 2-13: Town of Basile Areas within the Flood Zones

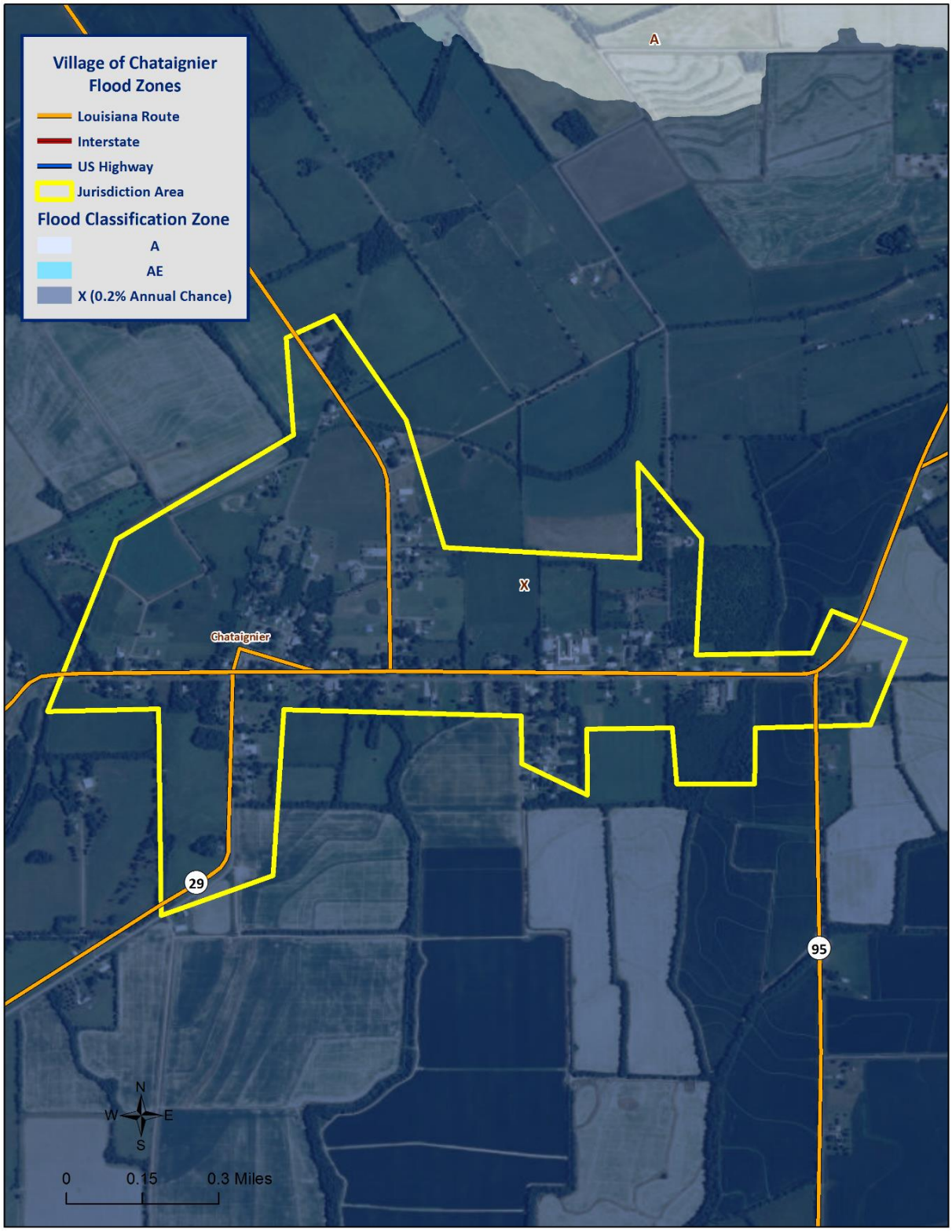

Figure 2-14: Village of Chataignier Areas within the Flood Zones

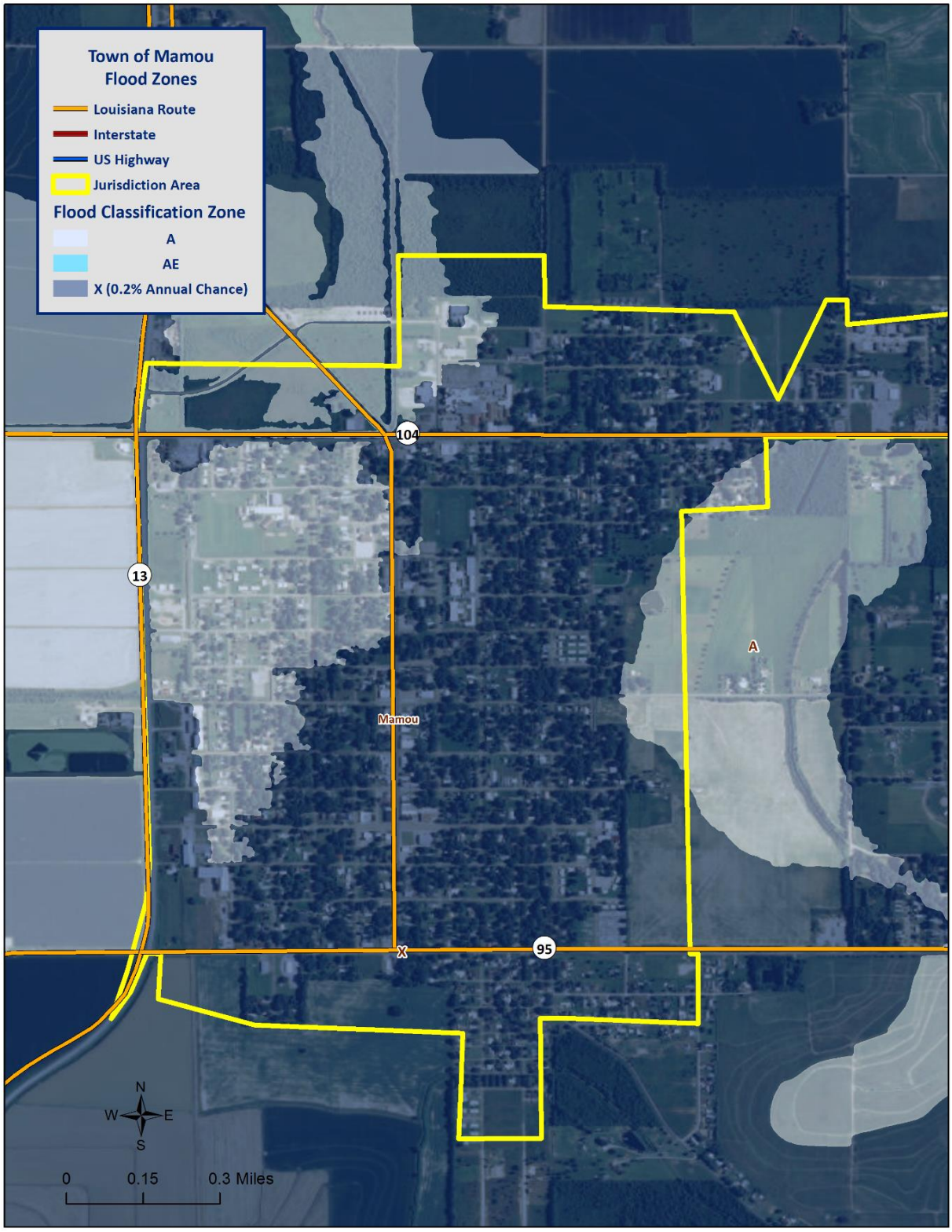

Figure 2-15: Town of Mamou Areas within the Flood Zones

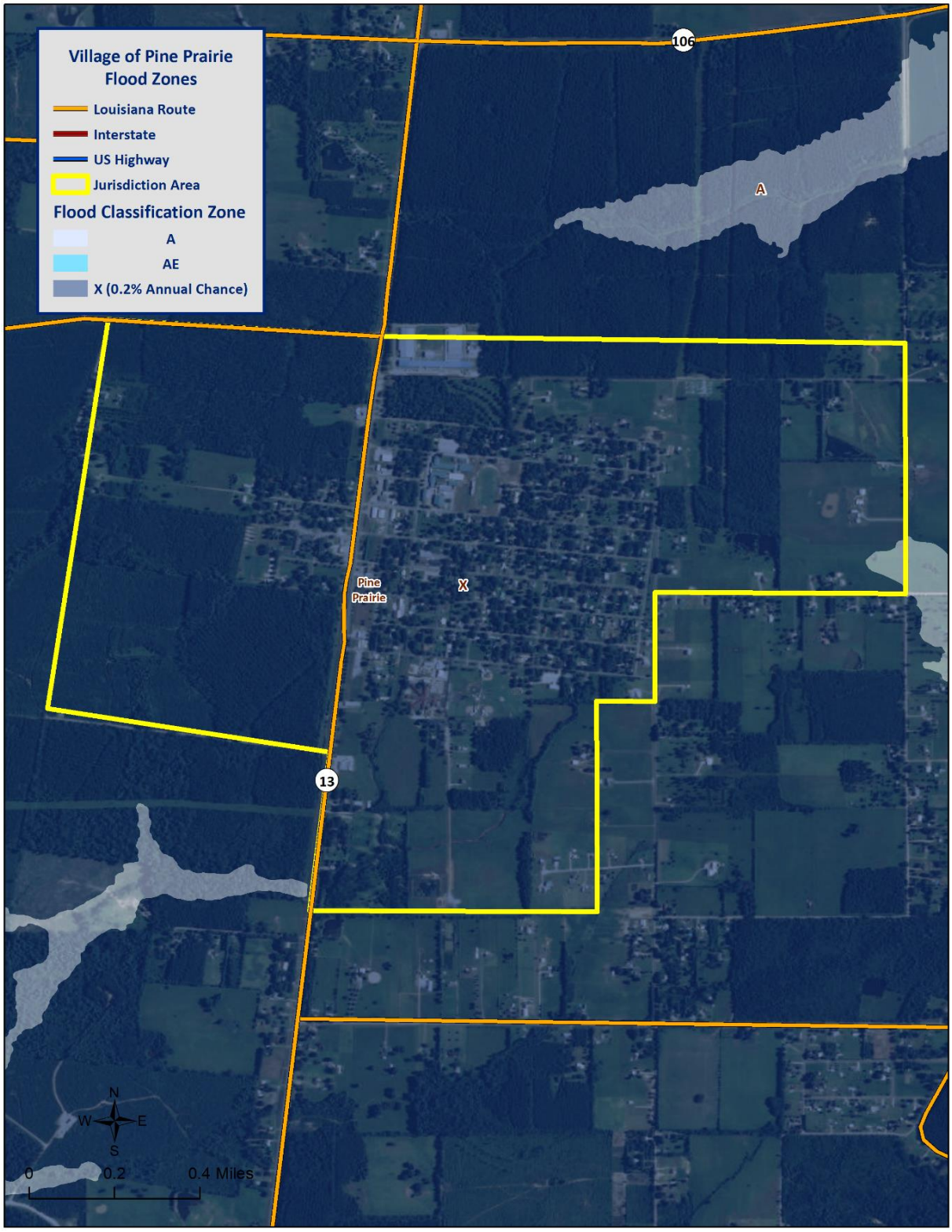

Figure 2-16: Village of Pine Prairie Areas within the Flood Zones

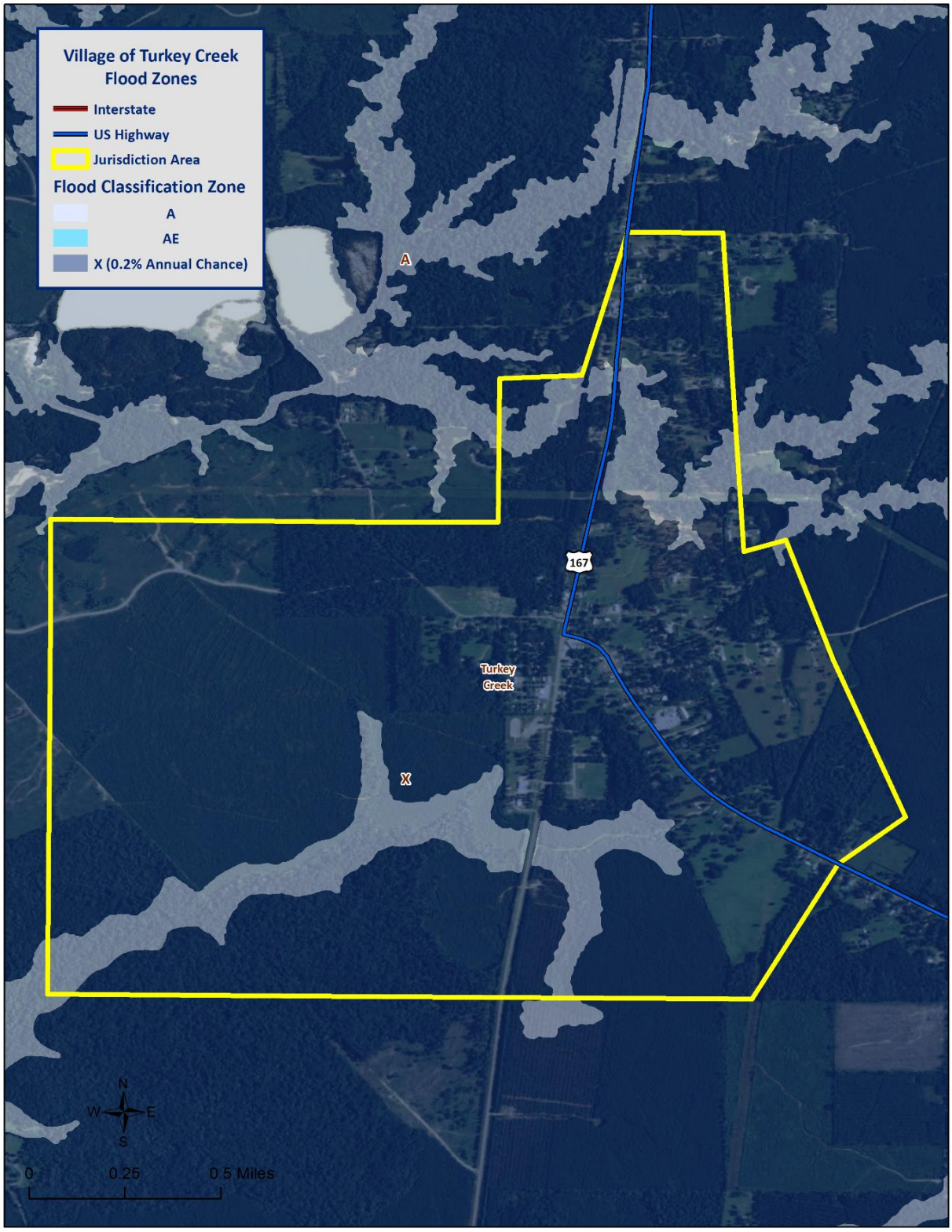

Figure 2-17: Village of Turkey Creek Areas within the Flood Zones

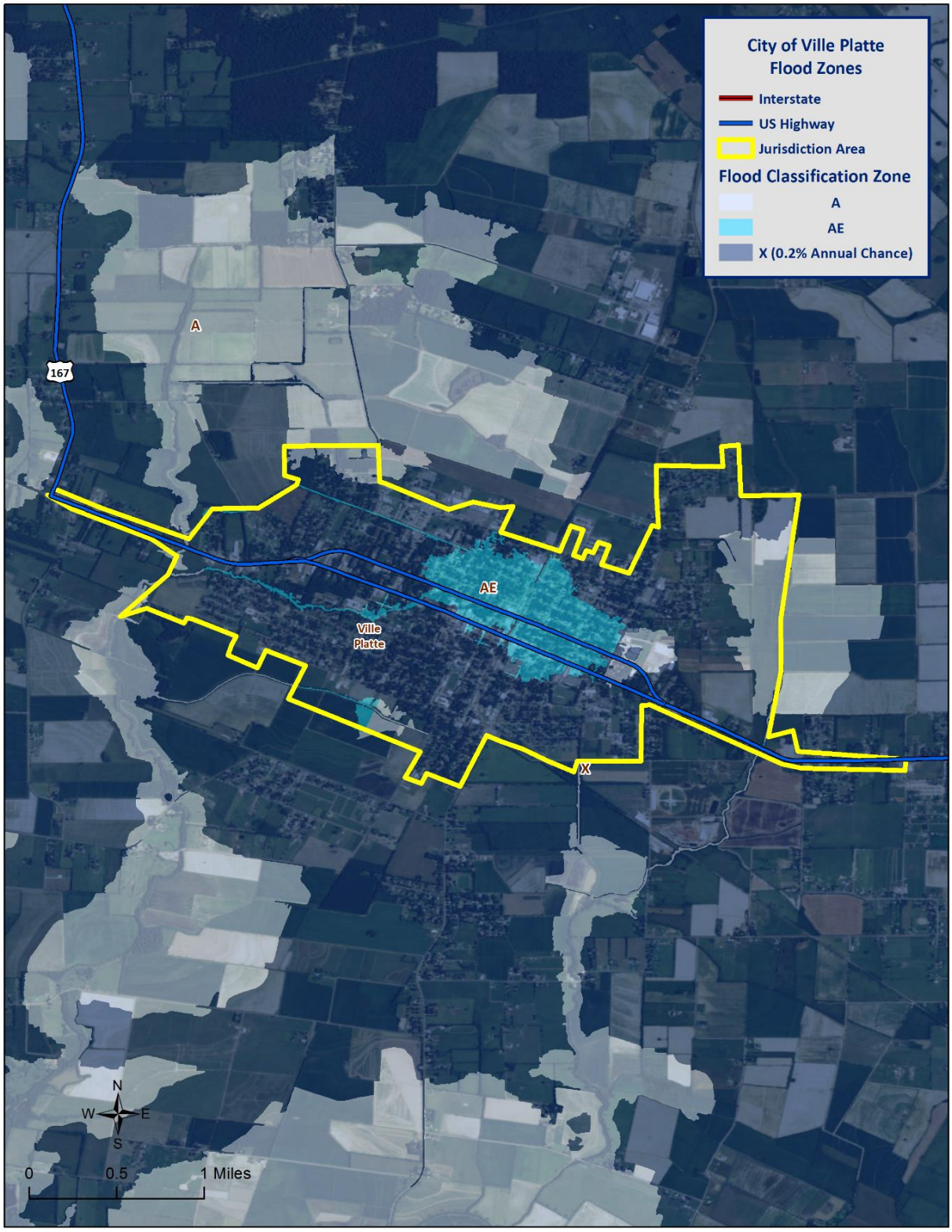

Figure 2-18: City of Ville Platte Areas within the Flood Zones

Previous Occurrences / Extents

Historically, there have been 11 flooding events that have created significant flooding in Evangeline Parish between 1990 and 2015. Below is a brief synopsis of the two flooding events that have occurred since 2010, including flooding events that have occurred since the parish's last planning update.

Table 2-15: Historical Floods in Evangeline Parish with Locations from 2010 - 2015

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
January 9, 2013	Numerous roads were flooded and impassable across the parish including Highway 190 in Ville Platte. A few homes in the Belair Cove area flooded.	Flash Flood	$50,871	WASHINGTON
January 10, 2013	Flood waters slowly drained across the Mermentau Basin including Bayous Nezpique and Des Cannes. 52 structures flooded across the parish.	Flood	$14,345,736	BASILE

Since 2010, there have been no significant flooding events in the incorporated areas of Chataignier, Mamou, Pine Prairie, Turkey Creek, and Ville Platte.

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 four feet can be expected in the unincorporated areas of the parish and the incorporated area of Basile. The incorporated areas of Chataignier, Mamou, Pine Prairie, Turkey Creek, and Ville Platte can expect flood depths from one to three 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 Evangeline Parish having multiple jurisdictions, it was necessary to assess the historical data found in the National Climatic Data Center for Evangeline Parish and its jurisdictions to properly determine probability for future flood events. The table below shows the probability and return frequency for each jurisdiction.

Table 2-16: Annual Flood Probabilities for Evangeline Parish

Jurisdiction	Annual Probability	Return Frequency
Evangeline Parish (Unincorporated)	16%	6 – 7 years
Basile	12%	8 – 9 years
Chataignier	8%	12 – 13 years
Mamou	12%	8 – 9 years
Pine Prairie	4%	25 years
Turkey Creek	4%	25 years
Ville Platte	12%	8 – 9 years

Based on historical record, the overall flooding probability for the entire Evangeline Parish planning area is 44%, with 11 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 2-17* shows the total economic losses that would result from this occurrence.

Table 2-17: Estimated Losses in Evangeline Parish from a 100-Year Flood Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Evangeline Parish (Unincorporated)	$61,909,000
Basile	$141,000
Chataignier	$0
Mamou	$206,000
Pine Prairie	$0
Turkey Creek	$0
Ville Platte	$0
Total	$62,256,000

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 2-18: Estimated 100-Year Flood Losses for Unincorporated Evangeline Parish by Sector (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Evangeline Parish (Unincorporated)	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$1,036,000
Commercial	$5,108,000
Government	$5,455,000
Industrial	$4,941,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$1,398,000
Residential	$42,948,000
Schools	$1,023,000
Total	$61,909,000

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

Basile	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$0
Commercial	$8,000
Government	$0
Industrial	$7,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$0
Residential	$126,000
Schools	$0
Total	$141,000

Table 2-20: Estimated 100-Year Flood Losses for Mamou by Sector
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Mamou	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$0
Commercial	$0
Government	$4,000
Industrial	$0
Religious / Non-Profit	$0
Residential	$199,000
Schools	$3,000
Total	$206,000

Threat to People

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

Table 2-21: 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**
Evangeline Parish (Unincorporated)	**19,076**	**7,899**	**41.4%**
Basile	**1,821**	**43**	**2.4%**
Chataignier	**364**	**0**	
Mamou	**3,242**	**266**	**8.2%**
Pine Prairie	**1,610**	**0**	**0%**
Turkey Creek	**441**	**0**	**0%**
Ville Platte	**7,430**	**0**	**0%**
Total	**33,984**	**8,208**	**24.2%**

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

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

Evangeline Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	7,899	41.4%
Persons Under 5 Years	595	7.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,536	19.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,043	13.2%
White	5,448	69.0%
Minority	2,451	31.0%

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

Basile		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	43	2.4%
Persons Under 5 Years	3	7.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	7	15.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	5	11.9%
White	31	71.1%
Minority	12	28.9%

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

Mamou		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	266	8.2%
Persons Under 5 Years	24	9.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	47	17.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	43	16.4%
White	145	54.7%
Minority	121	45.3%

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 Evangeline Parish is equally at risk for hailstorms.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The SHELDUS database reports five significant hailstorm event occurring within the boundaries of Evangeline Parish between the years of 1990 - 2015. According to the National Climatic Data Center, hailstorm diameters experienced in Evangeline Parish have ranged from 0.75 inches to 2.75 inches since 1990. The most frequently recorded hail size has been 0.88 inch diameters. Based on the National Climatic Data Center dataset, *Table 2-30* provides an overview of hailstorms that have impacted the Evangeline Parish planning area since 2010. *Figure 2-19* displays the density of hailstorms in Evangeline Parish and adjacent parishes. Evangeline Parish can expect to experience hail up to 2.75 inches in diameter for future events.

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

Date	Recorded Hail Size (inches)	Location
March 30, 2011	0.88	MAMOU
March 30, 2011	1.25	REDDELL
April 26, 2011	1.50	VILLE PLATTE
February 24, 2013	1	BAYOU CHICOT

Since 2010, there have been no significant hailstorm events in the incorporated areas of Basile, Chataignier, Pine Prairie, and Turkey Creek.

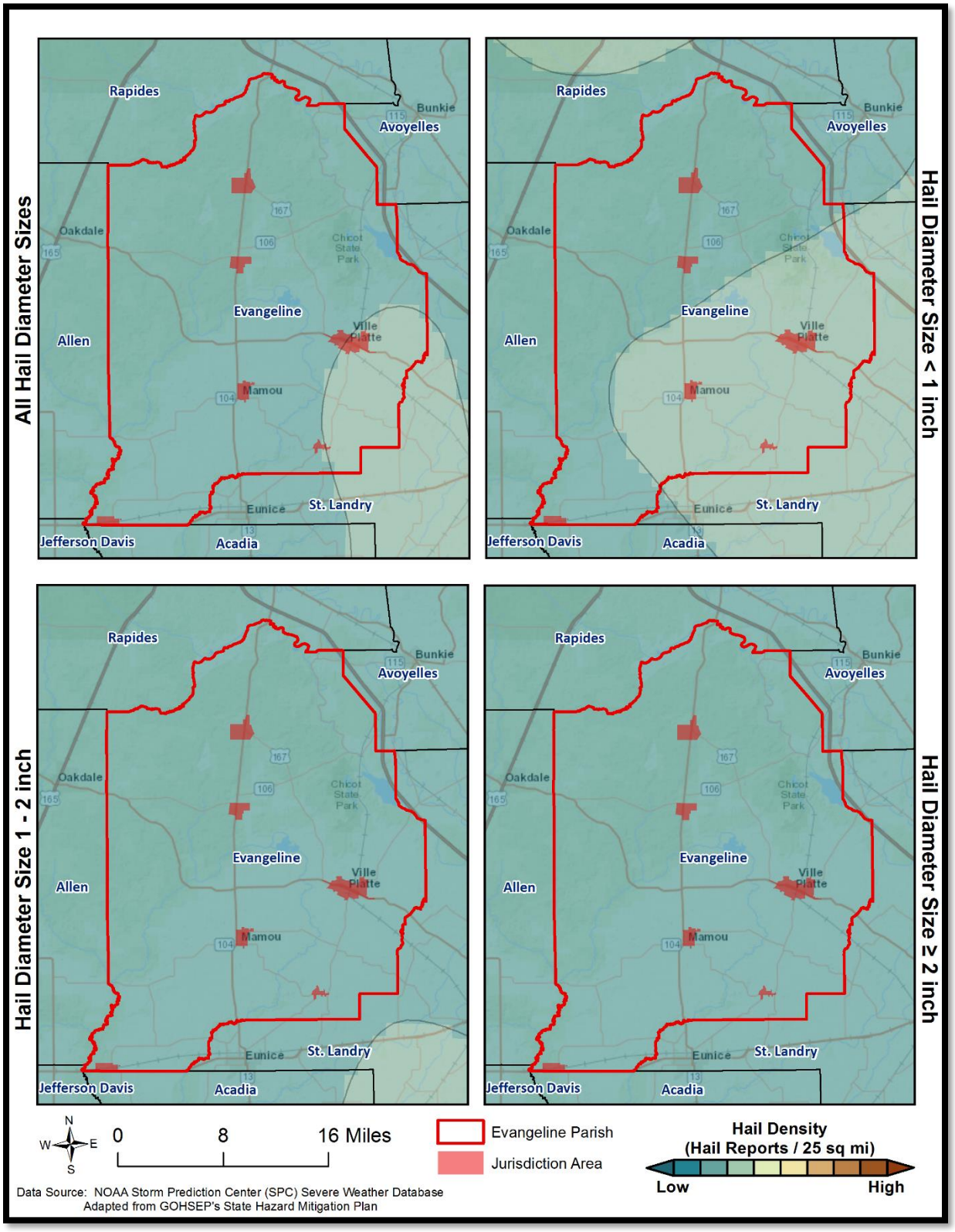

Figure 2-19: Density of Hailstorms by Diameter from 1950-2012
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan 2014)

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 20%. The probability was determined based on a review of significant hail data that has caused damages in the last 25 years, in which Evangeline Parish has had five recorded events.

Estimated Potential Losses

According to the SHELDUS database, property damage due to hailstorms in Evangeline Parish have totaled approximately $29,047 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 $1,162. *Table 2-31* provides an estimate of potential property losses for Evangeline Parish.

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

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Hailstorms for Evangeline Parish						
Unincorporated Evangeline Parish (56.1% of Population)	**Basile (5.4% of Population)**	**Chataignier (1.1% of Population)**	**Mamou (9.5% of Population)**	**Pine Prairie (4.7% of Population)**	**Turkey Creek (1.3% of Population)**	**Ville Platte (21.9% of Population)**
$652	$62	$12	$111	$55	$15	$254

There have been no deaths or injuries due to hailstorms from 1990 – 2015 in Evangeline 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 Evangeline Parish is equally at risk for high winds.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The SHELDUS database reports a total of 57 thunderstorm wind events occurring within the boundaries of Evangeline Parish between the years of 1990 to 2015. The significant thunderstorm wind events experienced in Evangeline Parish have ranged in wind speed from 57 mph to 80 mph. Evangeline Parish can expect to receive thunderstorm winds up to 80 mph for future high wind events. The table on the next page 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
VILLE PLATTE	January 20, 2010	60	$1,087	$0
TATE COVE	January 20, 2010	60	$2,174	$0
DESHOTELS	January 20, 2010	60	$1,087	$0
MAMOU	February 1, 2011	70	$10,537	$0
VIDRINE	February 1, 2011	70	$10,537	$0
CHATAIGNIER	February 1, 2011	60	$5,268	$0
VIDRINE	April 4, 2011	60	$5,268	$0
DESHOTELS	April 4, 2011	60	$1,054	$0
VILLE PLATTE	June 2, 2011	57	$52,685	$0
PINE PRAIRIE	June 2, 2011	57	$10,537	$0
BASILE	June 4, 2011	57	$31,611	$0
TATE COVE	June 4, 2011	57	$5,268	$0
PINE PRAIRIE	June 4, 2011	57	$5,268	$0
BEAVER	February 1, 2012	57	$10,323	$0
PINE PRAIRIE	May 31, 2012	57	$15,485	$0
VIDRINE	December 20, 2012	57	$51,617	$0
MAMOU	March 28, 2014	57	$2,002	$0
VILLE PLATTE	October 13, 2014	57	$2,002	$0
MELLERS LAKE	April 27, 2015	57	$2,000	$0
MAMOU	April 27, 2015	57	$3,000	$0
BASILE	May 27, 2015	57	$2,000	$0
TURKEY CREEK	June 24, 2015	57	$2,000	$0
PINE PRAIRIE	July 5, 2015	57	$2,000	$0
BAYOU CHICOT	July 5, 2015	57	$1,000	$0
VIDRINE	November 17, 2015	69	$5,000	$0

Frequency

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

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1990, there have been 57 significant wind events that have resulted in property damages according to the SHELDUS database. The total property damages associated with those storms have totaled $2,056,103. 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 $82,244. The table on the next page provides an estimate of potential property losses for Evangeline Parish.

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

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Thunderstorm Winds for Evangeline Parish						
Unincorporated Evangeline Parish (56.1% of Population)	Basile (5.4% of Population)	Chataignier (1.1% of Population)	Mamou (9.5% of Population)	Pine Prairie (4.7% of Population)	Turkey Creek (1.3% of Population)	Ville Platte (21.9% of Population)
$46,166	$4,407	$881	$7,846	$3,896	$1,067	$17,981

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 Evangeline Parish.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The SHELDUS database reports a total of one lightning event occurring within the boundaries of Evangeline 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 Evangeline 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 twenty-five years:

Table 2-34: Previous Occurrences of Significant Lightning Strikes in Evangeline Parish from 1990 – 2015 (Source: NCDC and SHELDUS)

Location	Date	Summary	Property Damage
BASILE	June 13, 2004	A home was completely destroyed after lightning started a fire	$93,993

Since 2010, there have been no lightning events that have caused property damage or loss of life in Evangeline Parish Planning area.

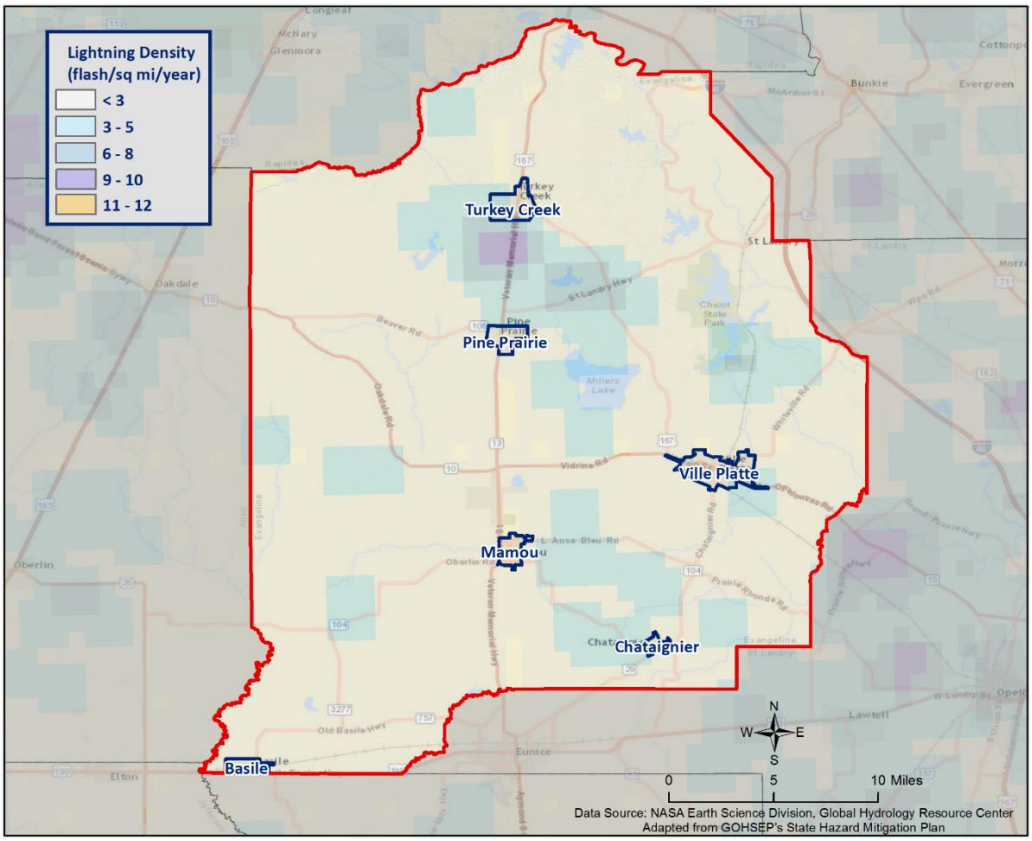

Figure 2-20: Lightning Density Reports for Evangeline Parish

Frequency

Lightning can strike anywhere and is produced by every thunderstorm, so the chance of lightning occurring in Evangeline 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 has been one lightning event that has caused property damages or injuries over the last 25 years, establishing an annual probability of 4%.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1990, there have been one significant lightning event that has resulted in property damages according to the SHELDUS database. The total property damages associated with lightning events totaled $93,993. 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 $3,760. The table on the next page provides an estimate of potential property losses for Evangeline Parish.

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

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Lightning for Evangeline Parish						
Unincorporated Evangeline Parish (56.1% of Population)	Basile (5.4% of Population)	Chataignier (1.1% of Population)	Mamou (9.5% of Population)	Pine Prairie (4.7% of Population)	Turkey Creek (1.3% of Population)	Ville Platte (21.9% of Population)
$2,110	$201	$40	$359	$178	$49	$822

There have been no reported injuries or fatalities in Evangeline Parish as a result of a lightning strike 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

	Enhanced Fujita Scale					
	EF0	**EF1**	**EF2**	**EF3**	**EF4**	**EF5**
Wind Speed (mph)	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 Evangeline Parish with actual locations, tornadoes in general are a climatological based hazard and have the same approximate probability of occurring in Evangeline Parish as all of its jurisdictions. Because a tornado has a similar probability of striking anywhere within the planning area for Evangeline Parish, all jurisdictions are equally at risk for tornadoes.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

SHELDUS reports a total of 17 tornadoes or waterspouts occurring within the boundaries of Evangeline Parish between the years of 1990 - 2015. The tornadoes experienced in Evangeline Parish have from ranged EF0 to EF2 on the EF scale, and ranged from F0 to F2 on the F scale. The worst case scenario Evangeline Parish can expect in the future is an EF2 tornado.

The tornado that caused the most damage to property occurred on September 11, 1998. The F1 tornado touched down in Basile on the Acadia/Evangeline Parish line. The worst hit area was the high school, where the middle school wing was completely destroyed. A total of 27 homes and businesses received damage in Basile, of which 15 were considered destroyed or received major damage. Three minor injuries resulted from cuts and bumps from flying debris during the tornado.

Table 2-38: Historical Tornadoes in Evangeline Parish with Locations from 1990 - 2015

Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
July 3, 1990	0.2 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Caused minor damage to a few house roofs and downed a few trees.	$906	VILLE PLATTE	F1
September 9, 1990	0.3 mile path with a width of 30 yards. Damaged a mobile home and power lines.	$906	VILLE PLATTE	F1
January 26, 1996	1 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Flattened a barn causing three men to be injured.	$22,633	CHATAIGNIER	F1
October 24, 1997	1 mile path with a width of 10 yards. Several homes received roof and window damage. A high school and a rice drier received minor damage when light poles were blown down.	$59,000	BASILE	F1
January 12, 1998	1 mile path with a width of 20 yards. One mobile home was completely destroyed. Another had a tree crash through it. A third was moved off its blocks. A garage was also completely demolished, as well as two cars inside of it.	$217,855	EASTON	F1
February 26, 1998	8 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Damaged a park ranger's residence and three vehicles near Chicot State Park. At least one hundred trees were downed in the park.	$1,452,368	ST LANDRY	F1
September 11, 1998	5 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Destroyed a wing of a high school. Damaged 27 home and businesses, 15 of which were considered destroyed or received major damage.	$2,904,736	BASILE	F1
April 2, 2000	1 mile path with a width of 10 yards. Destroyed one mobile home and did minor damage to five other homes.	$68,739	MAMOU	F1

Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
October 3, 2002	1 mile path with a width of 10 yards. Several homes and businesses had roof damage and trees were blown down.	$32,898	TURKEY CREEK	F0
October 3, 2002	1 mile path with a width of 10 yards. A police officer saw a tornado touch down and cave in the roof of a home.	$32,898	MAMOU	F0
October 29, 2002	5 mile path with a width of 50 yards. Picked up a mobile home over 100 yards, killing two ladies in the home. Three others survived with broken bones and bruises. Debris was scattered over a quarter of a mile away.	$131,593	CHATAIGNIER	F2
April 11, 2008	3.39 mile path with a width of 50 yards. Destroyed a mobile home when a large tree fell on it. Damaged several homes, tins, sheds, or barns.	$82,466	CHATAIGNIER	EF0
September 3, 2008	7.06 mile path with a width of 50 yards. Several mobile homes were thrown causing two fatalities and one serious injury. Several roofs were damaged.	$329,864	BASILE	EF2
September 12, 2008	3.42 mile path with a width of 20 yards. Damaged 10-15 homes with one home losing its roof. One mobile home was flipped onto the highway	$219,910	MAMOU	EF2
December 24, 2009	0.56 mile path with a width of 25 yards. Several trees were blown down or uprooted.	$2,207	CHATAIGNIER	EF0
October 31, 2013	0.49 mile path with a width of 75 yards. Several trees were snapped or damaged along the path.	$3,049	EASTON	EF0
February 20, 2014	2.65 mile path with a width of 75 yards. Destroyed several garages, barns, and homes. One home had a tree fall on it, trapping residents inside.	$50,000	VIDRINE	EF1

The incorporated areas of Basile, Chataignier, Mamou, Pine Prairie, Turkey Creek, and Ville Platte have not experienced a tornado event from 2010 to the present. Since 2011, the year in which the last update to this hazard mitigation plan was written, Evangeline Parish has had two tornadoes touchdown in the unincorporated areas of the parish. The following is a brief synopsis of these events:

October 31, 2013 – EF0 Tornado in Easton

A weak tornado developed near Highway 13 in the community of Easton. The path continued east parallel to Ardoin Cemetery road before turning northeast and dissipating. Several trees were snapped or damaged along the path.

February 20, 2014 – EF1 Tornado in Vidrine

A tornado occurred near the Vidrine community along Highway 10. The tornado was on the ground for around 2.7 miles and destroyed several garages and barns. It also damaged several homes by removing siding and shingles. One home had a tree fall on it trapping residents inside. The local fire department rescued them and they did not have any injuries. The tornado also downed several power poles along Highway 10.

Frequency / Probability

Tornadoes are a sporadic occurrence within Evangeline Parish, with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 68% based on the records for the past 25 years (1990 - 2015). The following figure displays the density of tornado touch downs in Evangeline Parish and neighboring parishes.

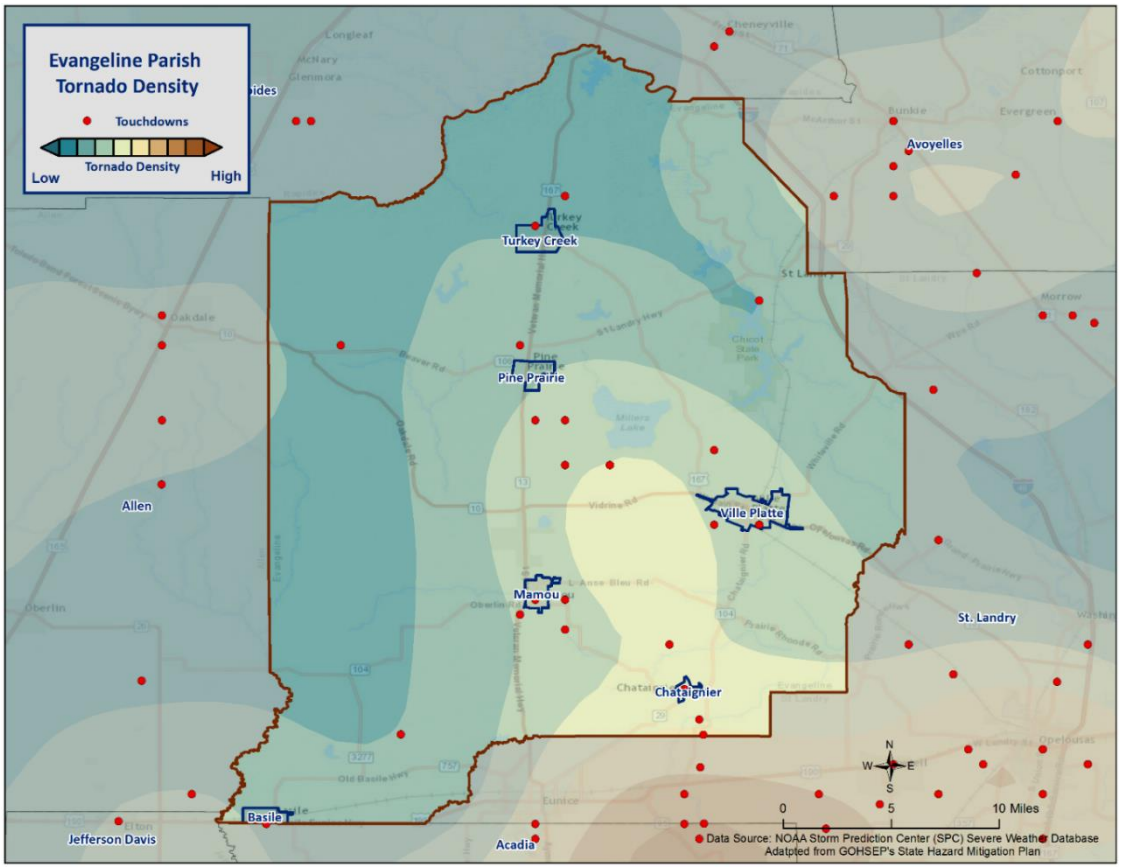

Figure 2-21: Location and Density of Tornadoes to Touch Down in Evangeline Parish (Source: NOAA/SPC Severe Weather Database)

Estimated Potential Losses

According to the SHELDUS database, there have been 17 tornadoes that have caused some level of property damage. The total damage from the actual claims for property is $5,612,067, with an average cost of $330,122 per tornado strike. When annualizing the total cost over the 25-year record, total annual loses based on tornadoes are estimated to be $224,483. 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 following table provides an annual estimate of potential losses for Evangeline Parish.

Table 2-39: Estimated Annual Losses from Tornadoes in Evangeline Parish

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Tornadoes for Evangeline Parish						
Unincorporated Evangeline Parish (56.1% of Population)	Basile (5.4% of Population)	Chataignier (1.1% of Population)	Mamou (9.5% of Population)	Pine Prairie (4.7% of Population)	Turkey Creek (1.3% of Population)	Ville Platte (21.9% of Population)
$185,222	$6,939	$6,426	$154,419	$43,778	$6,889	$9,798

Table 2-40 presents an analysis of building exposure that is susceptible to tornadoes by general occupancy type for Evangeline Parish, along with the percentage of building stock that are mobile homes.

Table 2-40: Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes in Evangeline 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 (%)
3,761,357	619,011	93,187	27,390	103,604	67,218	56,036	17.2%

The parish has suffered through a total of four days in which tornadoes or waterspouts have accounted for ten injuries and 4 fatalities during this 25-year period (*Table 2-41*). The average number of injuries per event for Evangeline Parish is 0.59 per tornado, with an average of 0.36 per year for the 25-year period.

Table 2-41: Tornadoes in Evangeline Parish by Magnitude that Caused Injuries or Deaths

Date	Magnitude	Deaths	Injuries
January 26, 1996	F1	0	3
September 11, 1998	F1	0	3
October 29, 2002	F2	2	3
September 3, 2008	EF2	2	1

In assessing the overall risk to population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish are those residing in manufacturing housing. Approximately 17.2% of all housing in Evangeline Parish consists of manufactured housing. Based on location data collected in a previous hazard mitigation project, there are 12 known locations where manufactured housing is concentrated. Each of those 12 locations have an overall number of manufactured houses ranging from one to 27. The location and density of manufactured houses can be seen in *Figure 2-22*.

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 Evangeline Parish (*Table 2-42*). 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 2-42: Manufactured Home Distribution throughout Evangeline Parish

Location	Number of Manufactured Home Parks	% of Manufactured Home Parks
Unincorporated Area	10	83.3%
Basile	0	0%
Chataignier	0	0%
Mamou	1	8.3%
Pine Prairie	0	0%
Turkey Creek	0	0%
Ville Platte	1	8.3%

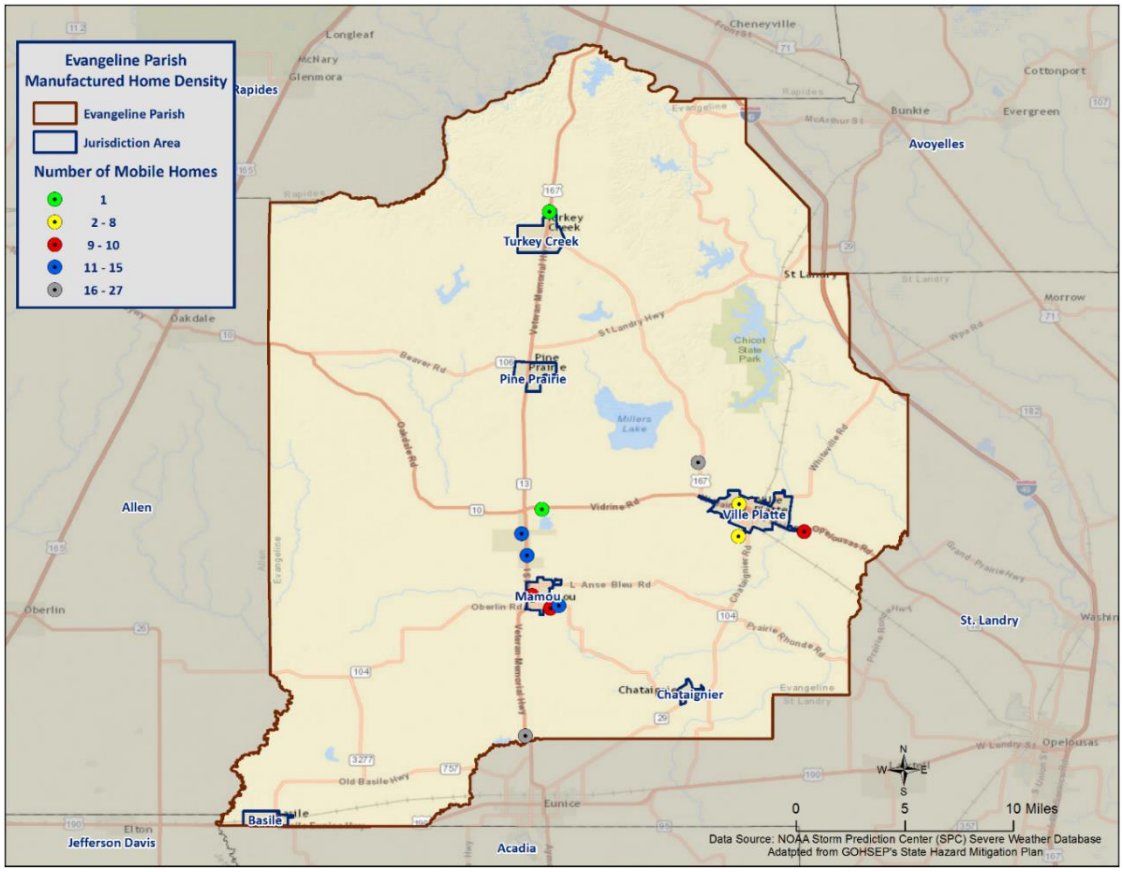

Figure 2-22: Location and Approximate Number of Units in Manufactured Housing Locations throughout Evangeline Parish

Vulnerability

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

Tropical Cyclones

Tropical cyclones are among the worst hazards that 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, *Table 2-43* presents the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale, which categorizes tropical cyclones based on sustained winds.

Table 2-43: 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 all of Louisiana. With any single hurricane having the potential to devastate multiple parishes at once, a tropical cyclone has the probability of impacting anywhere within the planning area for Evangeline 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 Evangeline Parish between the years 2002 and 2014 (*Table 2-44*). The tropical cyclone events experienced in Evangeline Parish include depressions, storms, and hurricanes. As a worst case scenario, Evangeline Parish can expect to experience hurricanes at the Category 4 level in the future.

Table 2-44: Historical Tropical Cyclone Events in Evangeline 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 3
September 3, 2011	Lee	Tropical Storm
August 28, 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.

Evangeline Parish experienced two injuries in addition to the damage induced by the storm. One person was injured during the storm when they broke their leg. In Ville Platte, another injury was reported when a policeman on patrol had a tree fall on his vehicle, trapping him inside. Wind gusts within the parish reached 70 to 80 mph. A Ville Platte house was completely destroyed by fire when the owner was trying to refuel his generator and spilled gasoline. An elementary school in Ville Platte had two buildings lose part of their roofs.

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.

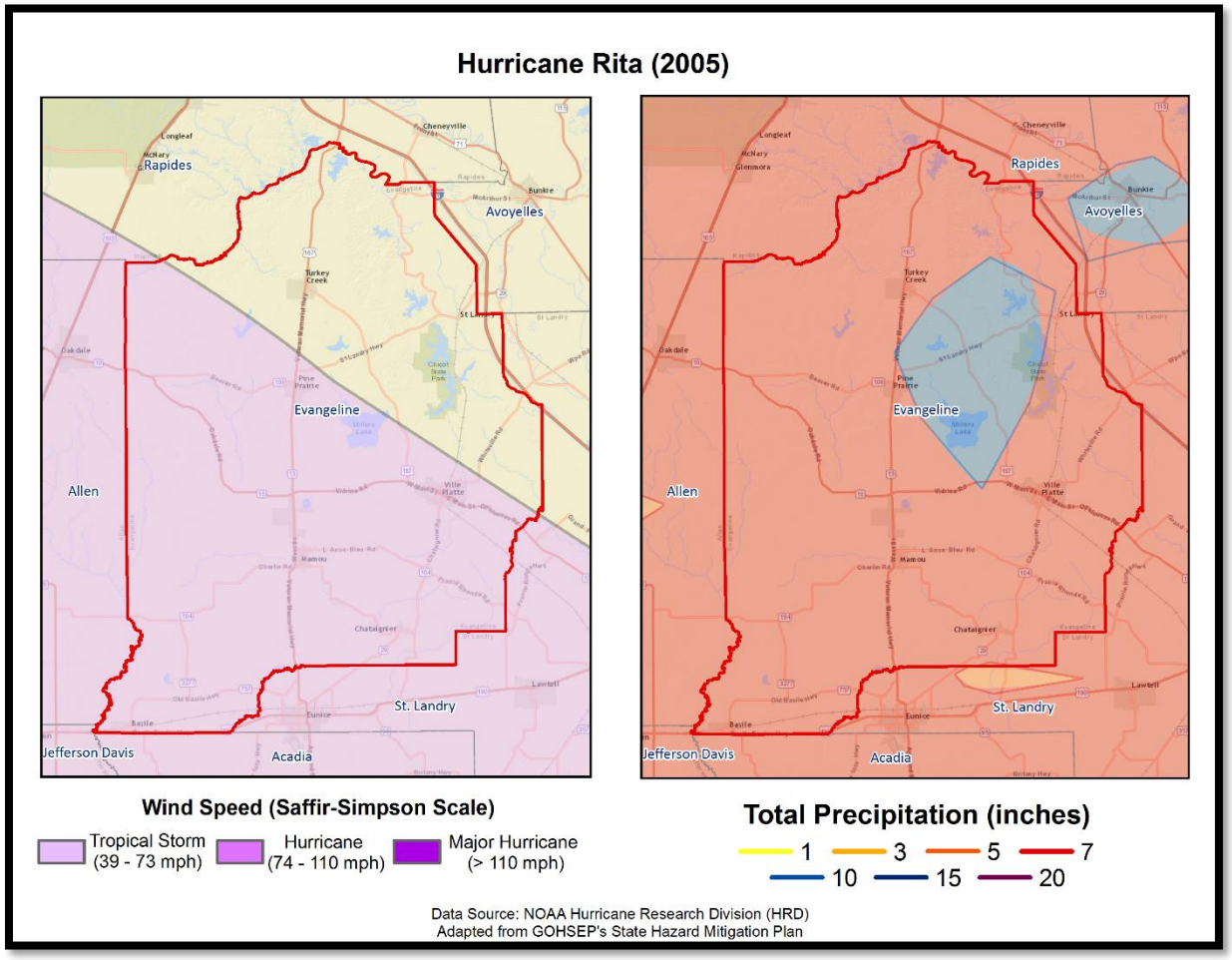

Figure 2-23: Wind Speed and Precipitation Totals in Evangeline Parish for Hurricane Rita

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.

Portions of Evangeline Parish experienced wind gusts up to 50 mph. These winds knocked down trees and power lines, affecting many residents of the parish. Rainfall totals for Evangeline Parish could not be found, but estimates suggest upwards of 7 inches of rain fell during Hurricane Rita.

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.

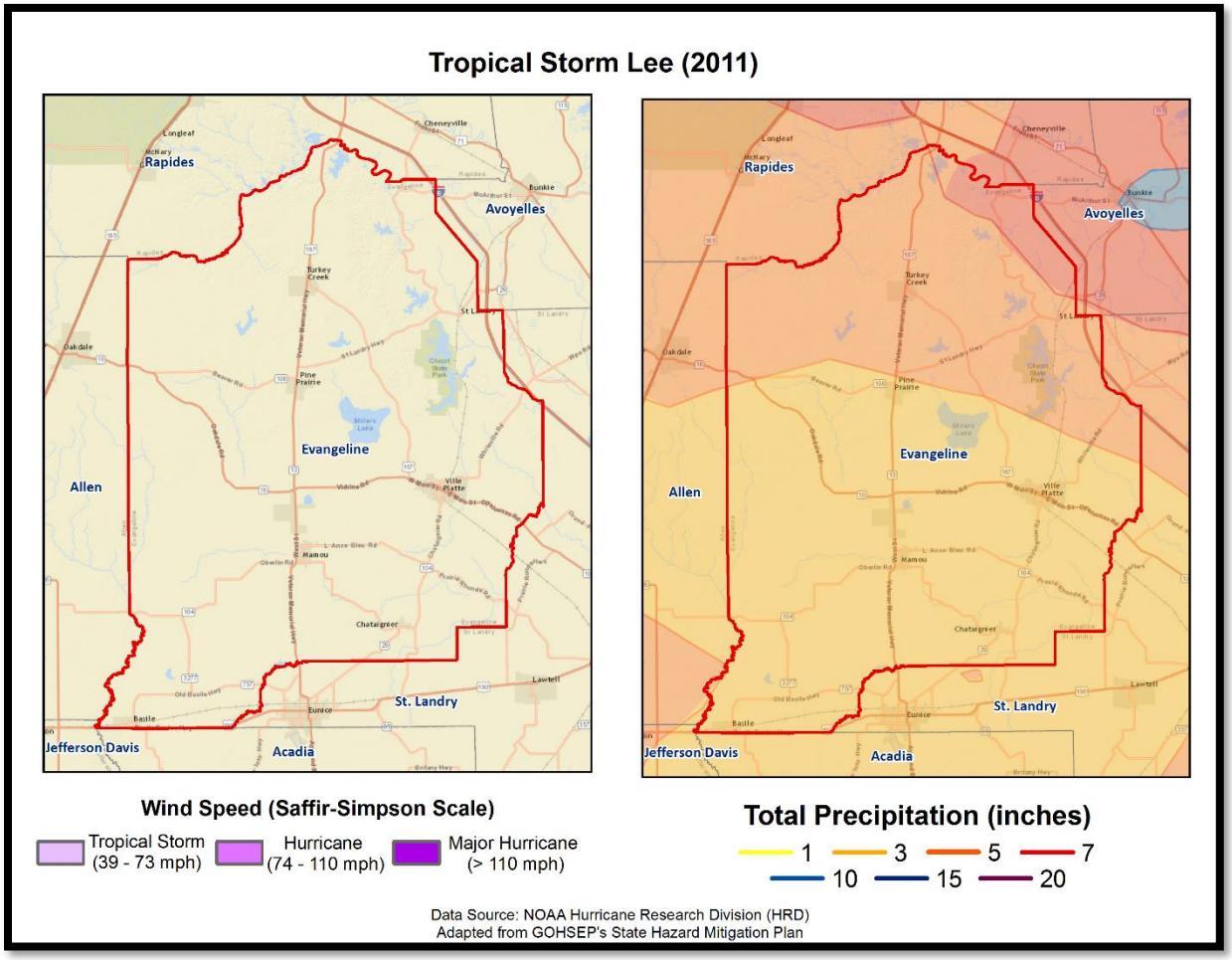

Figure 2-24: Wind Speed and Precipitation Totals in Evangeline Parish for Tropical Storm Lee

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 Evangeline Parish. Isolated power outages were reported due to a few trees blown down across the parish.

Hurricane Isaac (2012)

Hurricane Isaac made landfall in Southeast sections of Louisiana, however tropical storm conditions were felt well to the west of the center. No injuries or deaths were reported. Scattered power outages and downed trees occurred. As the system lifted north of the area flash flooding occurred in Rapides Parish as rain bands sat over the same location. The highest surge occurred at Amerada Pass were a storm tide rose to 3.46 feet resulting in a surge of 2.18 feet. Tides were actually pushed out at most coastal locations while the hurricane was making landfall, resulting in tides at some locations 1 to 3 feet below normal and boats being stranded for several hours.

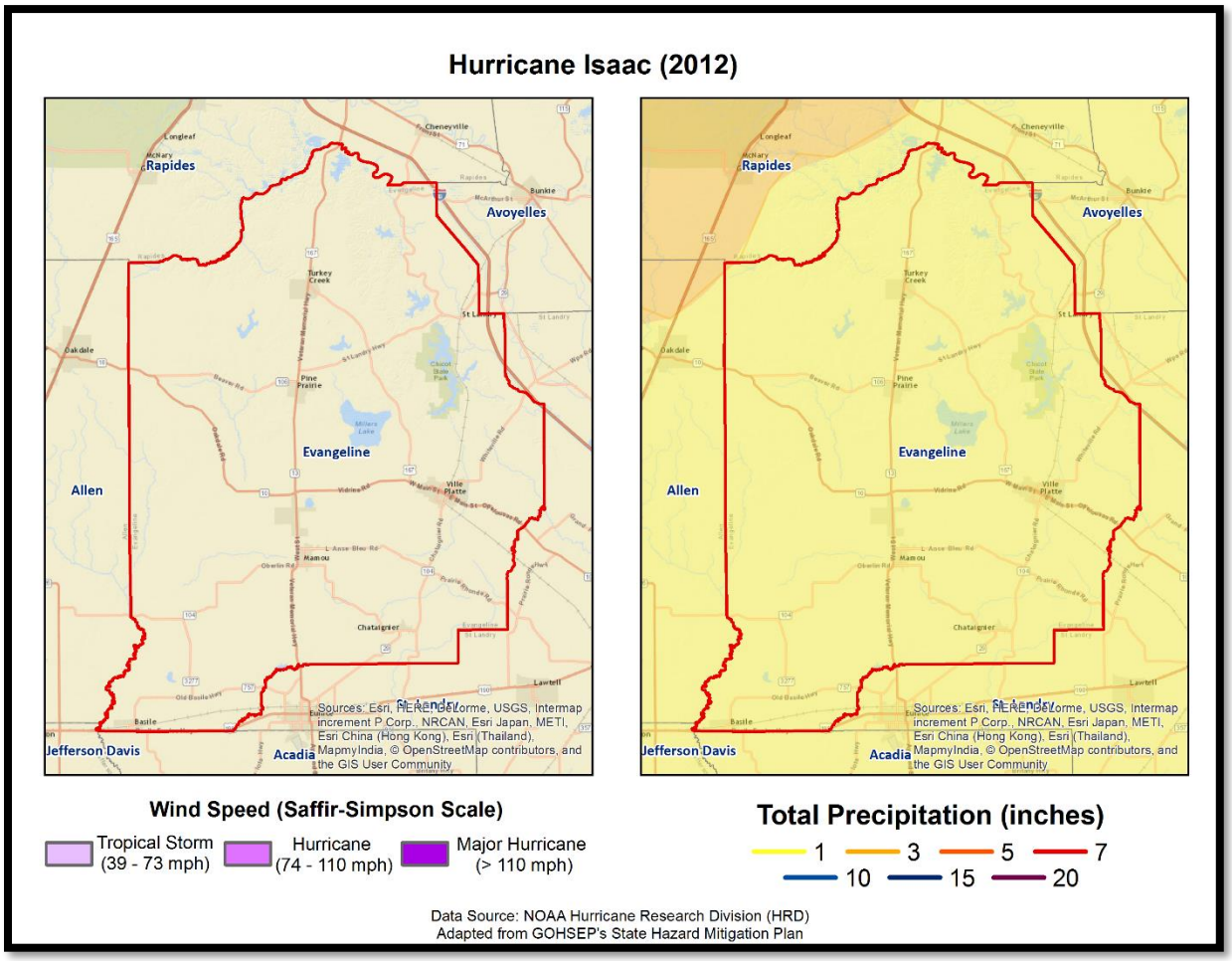

Figure 2-25: Wind Speed and Precipitation Totals in Evangeline Parish for Hurricane Isaac

Scattered trees and power outages were reported across Evangeline Parish. Maximum power outages were approximately 2400 customers. A few homes had trees fall on them, resulting in minor damage.

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

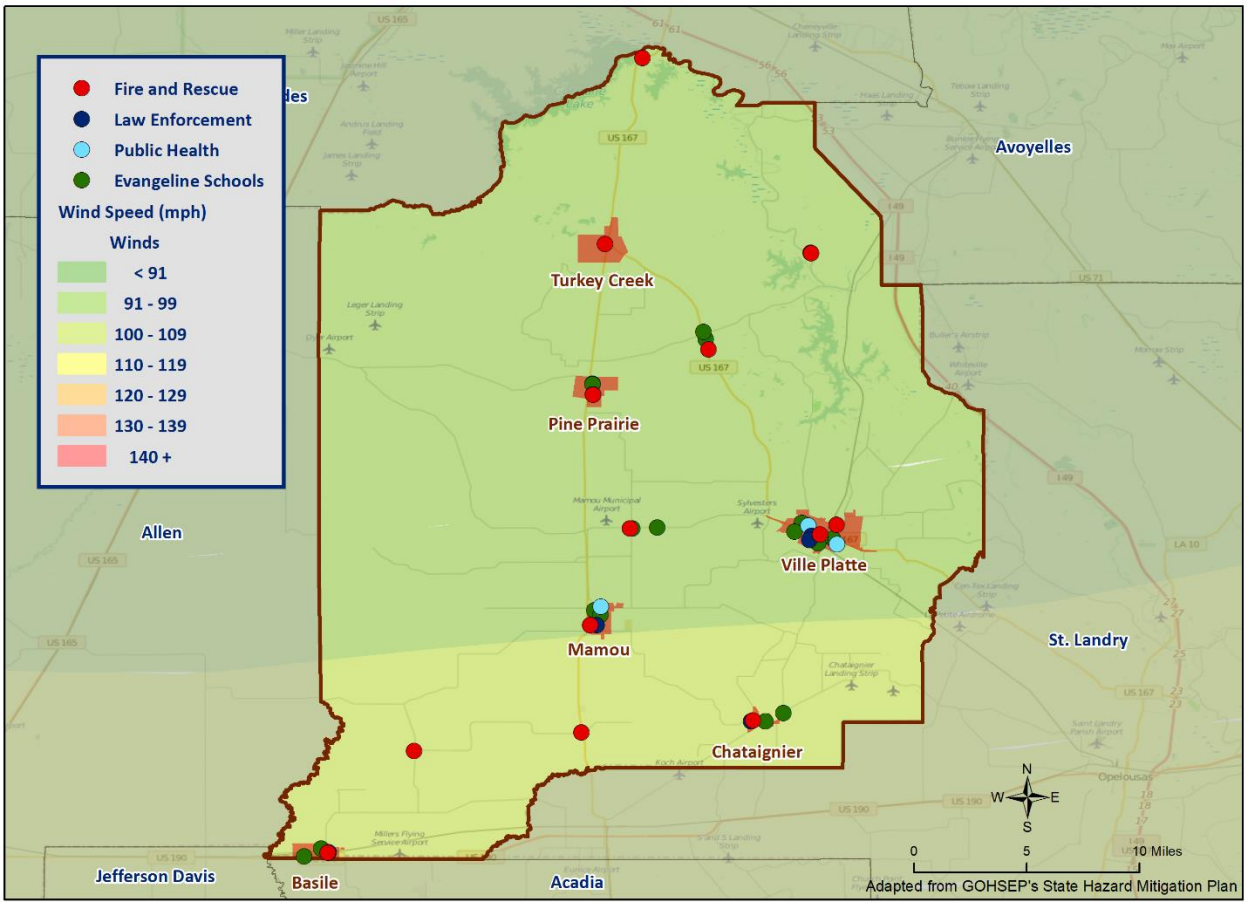

Figure 2-26: Winds Zones for Evangeline Parish in Relation to Critical Facilities

Frequency / Probability

Tropical cyclones are large natural hazard events that regularly impact Evangeline Parish. The annual chance of occurrence for a tropical cyclone is estimated at 16% for Evangeline Parish and its municipalities, with four events occurring 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 2-45: Total Estimated Losses for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus 2.2)

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Evangeline Parish (Unincorporated)	$14,241,186
Basile	$1,359,467
Chataignier	$271,744
Mamou	$2,420,315
Pine Prairie	$1,201,945
Turkey Creek	$329,229
Ville Platte	$5,546,866
Total	$25,370,752

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 2-46: Ratio of Total Losses to Total Estimated Value of Assets for each Jurisdiction in Evangeline 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
Unincorporated	$14,241,186	$2,648,528,000	0.5%
Basile	$1,359,467	$189,682,000	0.7%
Chataignier	$271,744	$55,434,000	0.5%
Mamou	$2,420,315	$485,571,000	0.5%
Pine Prairie	$1,201,945	$168,568,000	0.7%
Turkey Creek	$329,229	$52,741,000	0.6%
Ville Platte	$5,546,866	$1,127,279,000	0.5%

Based on the Hazus 2.2 Hurricane Model, estimated total losses range from 0.5% to 0.7% of the total estimated value of all assets for the entirety of Evangeline Parish.

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 2-47: Estimated Losses in Unincorporated Evangeline Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Evangeline Parish (Unincorporated)	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$70,518
Commercial	$483,259
Government	$48,943
Industrial	$33,761
Religious / Non-Profit	$66,492
Residential	$13,499,106
Schools	$39,106
Total	$14,241,186

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

Basile	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$6,732
Commercial	$46,132
Government	$4,672
Industrial	$3,223
Religious / Non-Profit	$6,347
Residential	$1,288,628
Schools	$3,733
Total	$1,359,467

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

Chataignier	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$1,346
Commercial	$9,221
Government	$934
Industrial	$644
Religious / Non-Profit	$1,269
Residential	$257,584
Schools	$746
Total	$271,744

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

Mamou	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$11,985
Commercial	$82,131
Government	$8,318
Industrial	$5,738
Religious / Non-Profit	$11,300
Residential	$2,294,197
Schools	$6,646
Total	$2,420,315

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

Pine Prairie	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$5,952
Commercial	$40,787
Government	$4,131
Industrial	$2,849
Religious / Non-Profit	$5,612
Residential	$1,139,314
Schools	$3,300
Total	$1,201,945

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

Turkey Creek	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$1,630
Commercial	$11,172
Government	$1,131
Industrial	$780
Religious / Non-Profit	$1,537
Residential	$312,073
Schools	$904
Total	$329,229

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

Ville Platte	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$27,467
Commercial	$188,227
Government	$19,063
Industrial	$13,150
Religious / Non-Profit	$25,898
Residential	$5,257,830
Schools	$15,231
Total	$5,546,866

Threat to People

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

Table 2-54: Number of People Susceptible to a 100-Year Hurricane Event in Evangeline Parish (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Number of People Exposed to Hurricane Hazards			
Location	**# in Community**	**# in Hazard Area**	**% in Hazard Area**
Parish (Unincorporated)	**19,076**	**19,076**	**100%**
Basile	**1,821**	**1,821**	**100%**
Chataignier	**364**	**364**	**100%**
Mamou	**3,242**	**3,242**	**100%**
Pine Prairie	**1,610**	**1,610**	**100%**
Turkey Creek	**441**	**441**	**100%**
Ville Platte	**7,430**	**7,430**	**100%**
Total	**33,984**	**33,984**	**100%**

The HAZUS-MH Hurricane Model was also extrapolated to provide an overview of vulnerable populations throughout the jurisdictions. These populations are illustrated in the following tables:

Table 2-55: Vulnerable Populations in Unincorporated Evangeline Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Evangeline Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	19,076	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	1,436	7.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	3,708	19.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	2,520	13.2%
White	13,157	69.0%
Minority	5,919	31.0%

Table 2-56: Vulnerable Populations in Basile for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Basile		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	1,821	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	128	7.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	287	15.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	216	11.9%
White	1,294	71.1%
Minority	527	28.9%

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

Chataignier		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	364	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	32	8.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	67	18.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	44	12.1%
White	160	44.0%
Minority	204	56.0%

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

Mamou		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	3,242	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	293	9.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	570	17.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	530	16.4%
White	1,772	54.7%
Minority	1,470	45.3%

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

Pine Prairie		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	1,610	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	76	4.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	219	13.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	192	11.9%
White	1,119	69.5%
Minority	491	30.5%

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

Turkey Creek		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	441	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	36	8.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	98	22.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	51	11.6%
White	436	98.9%
Minority	5	1.1%

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

Ville Platte		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	7,430	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	646	8.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,438	19.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,268	17.1%
White	2,510	33.8%
Minority	4,920	66.2%

Vulnerability

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

Winter Storms

For Louisiana and other parts of the southeastern United States, a severe winter storm occurs when humid air from the Gulf of Mexico meets a cold air mass from the north. Once the cold air mass crosses Louisiana, and the temperature drops, precipitation may fall in the form of snow or sleet. If the ground temperature is cold enough but air temperature is above freezing, rain can freeze instantly on contact with the surface, causing massive ice storms.

The winter storm events that affect the state of Louisiana are ice storms, freezes, and snow events. Of the winter storm types listed above, ice storms are the most dangerous. Ice storms occur during a precipitation event when warm air aloft exceeds 32 °F, while the surface remains below the freezing point. Ice will form on all surfaces when precipitation originating as rain or drizzle contacts physical structures. These ice storms are usually accompanied by freezing temperatures and occasionally snow.

Winter storms can be accompanied by strong winds, creating blizzard conditions with blinding, wind driven snow, severe drifting, and dangerous wind chill. These types of conditions are very rare in Louisiana, even in north Louisiana, but ice storms are more common. The climatic line between snow and rain often stalls over north Louisiana, creating ideal conditions for ice accumulation.

In a typical winter storm event, homes and buildings are damaged by ice accumulation, either directly by the weight of the ice on the roofs or by trees and/or limbs falling on buildings. While it is not very prevalent, this type of damage can occur in Louisiana, particularly in north Louisiana. Effects of winter weather more likely to occur in Louisiana, especially southern Louisiana, include extreme temperatures which can cause waterlines to freeze and sewer lines to rupture. This is especially true with elevated or mobile homes, since cold air is able to access more of the building's infrastructure. Winter storms can also have a devastating effect on agriculture, particularly on crops (like citrus) that are dependent on warm weather. Long exposures to low temperatures can kill many kinds of crops, and ice storms can weigh down branches and fruit.

Winter storms are not only a direct threat to human health through conditions like frostbite and hypothermia, but they are also an indirect threat to human health due to vehicle accidents and loss of power and heat, which can be disrupted for days. However, these impacts are rarely seen in Louisiana. As people use space heaters and fireplaces to stay warm, the risk of household fires and carbon monoxide poisoning increases.

Winter storm events occur throughout Louisiana usually during the colder calendar months of December, January, and February. Severe weather events do not occur with the same frequency across all parts of Louisiana. The northern quarter of Louisiana has historically experienced the most severe winter events between 1987 and 2012. The central, and to an even greater extent the southern parts of the state, such as Ascension Parish, have experienced the fewest severe winter events. The table on the next page shows the Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index, which is utilized to predict the potential damage to overhead utility systems from freezing rain and ice storms.

Table 2-62: Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index

Ice Damage Index	Damage and Impact Descriptions
0	Minimal risk of damage to exposed utility systems; no alerts or advisories needed for crews, few outages.
1	Some isolated or localized utility interruptions are possible, typically lasting only a few hours. Roads and bridges may become slick and hazardous.
2	Scattered utility interruptions expected, typically lasting 12 to 24 hours. Roads and travel conditions may be extremely hazardous due to ice accumulation.
3	Numerous utility interruptions with some damage to main feeder lines and equipment expected. Tree limb damage is excessive. Outages lasting 1 – 5 days.
4	Prolonged and widespread utility interruptions with extensive damage to main distribution feeder lines and some high voltage transmission lines/structure. Outages lasting 5 – 10 days.
5	Catastrophic damage to entire exposed utility systems, including both distribution and transmission networks. Outages could last several weeks in some areas. Shelters needed.

Location

Because a winter storm is a climatological based hazard and has the same probability of occurring in Evangeline Parish as all of the adjacent parishes, the entire planning area for Evangeline Parish is equally at risk for winter storms.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

According to SHELDUS, there have been three reported winter storm events that have occurred within the boundaries of Evangeline Parish between the years of 1990 and 2015. The table on the next page provides a brief synopsis of each event. Based on historical data, Evangeline Parish can expect an ice damage index of 2 on the Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index.

Table 2-63: Previous Occurrences for Winter Storm Events

Date	Synopsis	Property Damage	Crop Damage
March 14, 1993	A widespread, damaging freeze occurred. Temperatures fell into the upper teens across the northern parishes and into the 20s elsewhere. Total agricultural losses are estimated to be about $8.9 million. Due to the relatively mild winter, many crops were in early bloom.	$0	$227,828
February 3, 2011	A mix of freezing rain and sleet developed across south central Louisiana. Most of central Louisiana along and north of US Highway 190 received over one quarter of an inch of ice accumulation, with some areas seeing up to one half inch of ice. This resulted in widespread power outages to tens of thousands of customers.	$263,111	$0
January 7, 2014	A strong cold front swept through with strong north winds behind the boundary pushing tides below normal and hindering ship traffic. An Opelousas woman was found dead near Ville Platte after becoming missing a few days prior. The elderly woman suffered from dementia, but she died from exposure.	$0	$0

Based on previous winter storm events, the worst-case scenario for the unincorporated area of Evangeline Parish and its incorporated areas is one to two inches of snow accumulation and ice accumulation from approximately one quarter to one half inch.

Frequency / Probability

With three recorded events in 25 years, winter storm events within the boundaries of Evangeline Parish have an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 12% based on the SHELDUS dataset.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1990, there have been three reported winter weather events that have resulted in property and/or crop damages according to the SHELDUS database. The total property damages associated with these storms have totaled $263,111. To estimate the potential losses of a winter weather event on an annual basis, the total damage recorded for winter weather events was divided by the total number of years of available winter weather data in SHELDUS (1990 – 2015). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of $10,524. To assess potential losses to the participating jurisdictions, the 2010 Census population was used to assign the estimated potential losses proportionally across the jurisdictions. The table on the next page provides an estimate of potential property losses for Evangeline Parish based on the 2010 Census data.

Table 2-64: Estimated Annual Losses for Winter Weather Events in Evangeline Parish

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Winter Weather for Evangeline Parish						
Unincorporated Evangeline Parish (56.1% of Population)	Basile (5.4% of Population)	Chataignier (1.1% of Population)	Mamou (9.5% of Population)	Pine Prairie (4.7% of Population)	Turkey Creek (1.3% of Population)	Ville Platte (21.9% of Population)
$5,908	$564	$113	$1,004	$499	$137	$2,301

From 1990 - 2015, there has been one fatality and no injuries as a result of winter weather in Evangeline Parish.

Vulnerability

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

Dam Failure

Dams are water storage, control, or diversion barriers that impound water upstream in reservoirs. Dams are a vital part of our nation's infrastructure, providing drinking water, flood protection, renewable hydroelectric power, navigation, irrigation, and recreation. These critical daily benefits are also inextricably linked to the potential harmful consequences of a dam failure.

Dam failure is a collapse or breach in the structure. A dam failure can result in severe loss of life, economic disaster, and extensive environmental damage. While most dams have storage volumes small enough that failures have few repercussions, dams with large storage volumes can cause significant flooding downstream. Dam failures often have a rapid rate of onset, leaving little time for evacuation. The first signs of the failure may go unnoticed upon visual inspection of the dam structure. However, continual maintenance and inspection of dams often provide the opportunity to identify possible deficiencies in their early stages and can prevent a possible catastrophic failure event.

The duration of the flooding event caused by the failure depends largely on the amount of water and downstream topography. Given smaller volumes of water and a topography suited for transporting the water rapidly downstream, the event may only last hours. Because of the lack of seasonality and other predictive factors, a predictive frequency or likelihood of dam failures cannot be determined. However, the National Dam Safety Program (NDSP) produces hazard rankings (high, significant, and low) and definitions of dam structures, based on potential impact.

Dam/reservoir failures can result from any one of or a combination of the following causes:

- Prolonged periods of rainfall and flooding, which cause most failures;
- Inadequate spillway capacity, resulting in excess overtopping flows;
- Internal erosion caused by embankment or foundation leakage or piping;
- Improper maintenance, including failure to remove trees, repair internal seepage problems, replace lost material from the cross-section of the dam and abutments, or maintain gates, valves, and other operational components;
- Improper design, including the use of improper construction materials and construction practices;
- Negligent operation, including the failure to remove or open gates or valves during high flow periods;
- Failure of upstream dams on the same waterway;
- Landslides into reservoirs, which cause surges that result in overtopping;
- High winds, which can cause significant wave action and result in substantial erosion; and
- Earthquakes, which typically cause longitudinal cracks at the tops of the embankments that can weaken entire structures.

Location

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

Previous Occurrences / Extents

There have been no reported dam failures in Evangeline Parish from 1990 to 2015. Dam information including the extent of dam failures has been requested from the USACE. Evangeline Parish is awaiting a response from the USACE, and will continue to work to update this information as new data is received.

Frequency / Probability

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

Sinkholes

Sinkholes are areas of ground with no natural external surface drainage. They can vary in size from a few square feet to hundreds of acres, and can reach depths of more than 100 feet. Sinkholes are usually found in karst terrain—that is, areas where limestone, carbonate rock, salt beds, and other water-soluble rocks lie below the Earth's surface. Karst terrain is marked by the presence of other uncommon geologic features, such as springs, caves, and dry streambeds that lose water into the ground. In general, sinkholes form gradually (in the case of cover-subsidence sinkholes), but they can also occur suddenly (in the case of cover-collapse sinkholes).

Sinkhole formation is a very simple process. Whenever water is absorbed through soil, it encounters water-soluble bedrock. The water then begins to dissolve the bedrock, forming sinkholes. The karst rock dissolves along cracks; as the fissures grow, soil and other particles fill the gaps, loosening the soil above the bedrock. *Figure 2-27* illustrates the development of a cover subsidence sinkhole. As the soil sinks from the surface a depression forms, which draws in more water, funneling it down to the water-soluble rock. The increase of water and soil in the rock pushes open the cracks, again drawing more soil and water into it. This positive feedback loop continues, unless clay plugs into the cracks in the bedrock, at which time a pond may form. A sudden cover-collapse sinkhole occurs when the top soil above dissolving bedrock does not sink, but forms a bridge over the soil that is sinking beneath it. As *Figure 2-28* demonstrates, underground soil continues to fill the bedrock fissures, until finally the soil bridge collapses and fills the void beneath it.

Both kinds of sinkholes can occur naturally or through human influence. While sinkholes tend to form naturally in karst areas, sinkholes can form in other geological areas that have been altered by humans, by processes such as mining, sewers, hydraulic fracture drilling, groundwater pumping, irrigation, or storage ponds. In all of these cases, and others, the cause for the sinkhole is that support for surface soil has been weakened or substantially removed.

In the United States, 20% of the land is susceptible to sinkholes. Most of this area lies in Florida, Texas, Alabama, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania. In Louisiana, most of the sinkholes are precipitated by the human-influenced collapse of salt dome caverns. The collapse of a salt dome is usually a slow process; however, it may occur suddenly and without any advance warning.

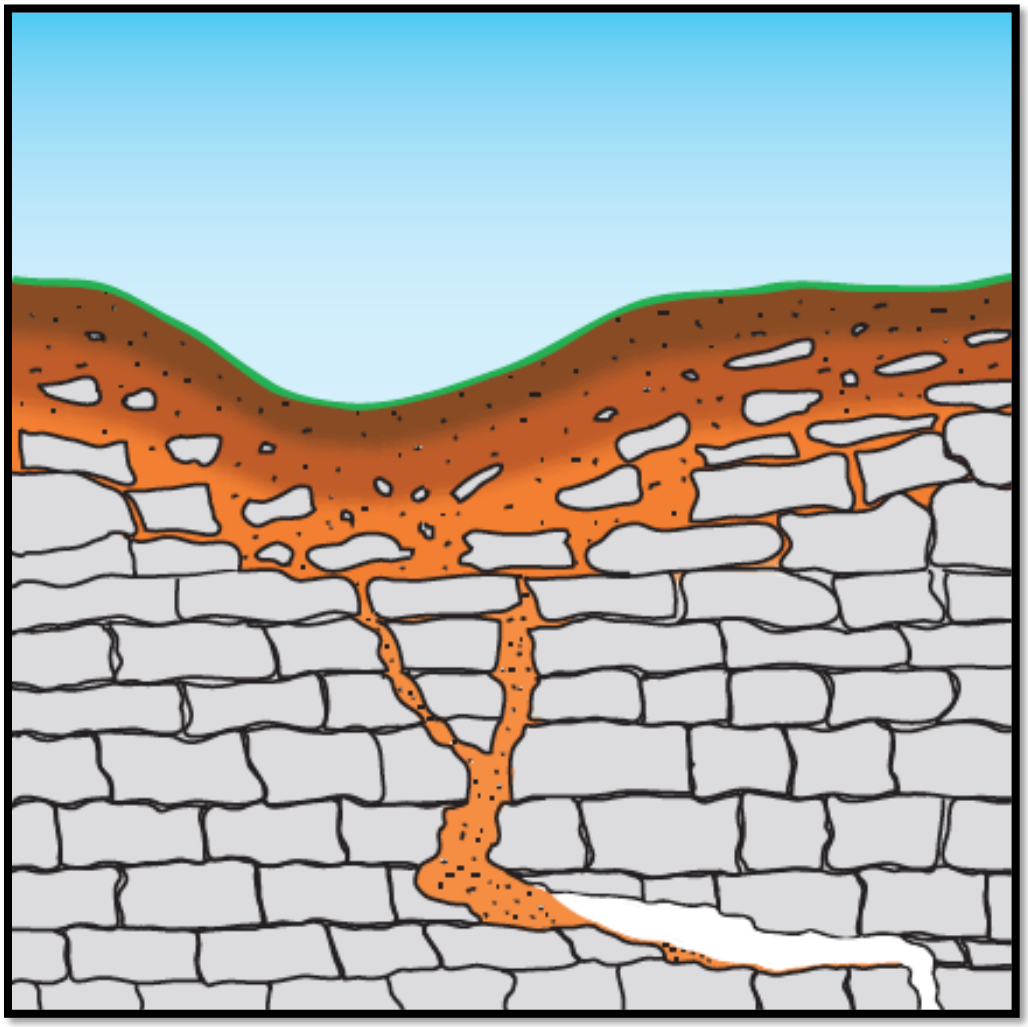

Figure 2-27: Cover-subsidencence Sinkole Formation from the Breaking Apart of Karst Bedrock by Soil Deposit
(Courtesy of USGS Sinkholes Fact Sheet)

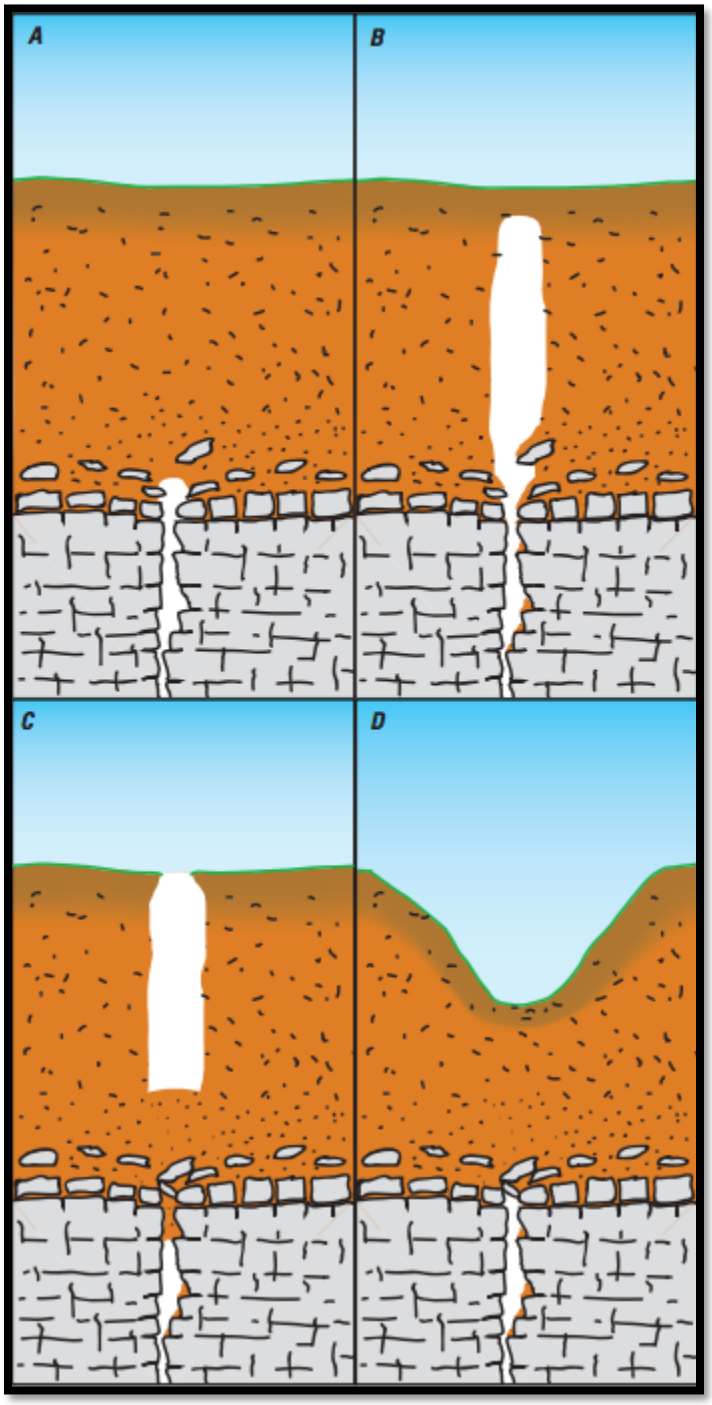

Figure 2-28: Formation of Cover-collapse Sinkhole after a Soil Bridge forms above Dissolving Bedrock (Courtesy of USGS Sinkhole Fact Sheet)

Location

Currently, there is one identifiable salt dome location in Evangeline Parish. In addition, there is one salt dome in which its two-mile buffer extends into Evangeline Parish. *Figure 2-29* displays the locations of these salt domes with their relative location to the nearest jurisdiction. As depicted in *Figure 2-29*, a two mile buffer around the Pine Prairie Salt Dome encompasses part of the incorporated area of Pine Prairie while the two mile buffer for the Cheneyville Salt Dome encompasses a part of Evangeline Parish. Based on sinkhole occurrences in the state of Louisiana, a sinkhole approximately 30 acres in size and 400 feet deep.

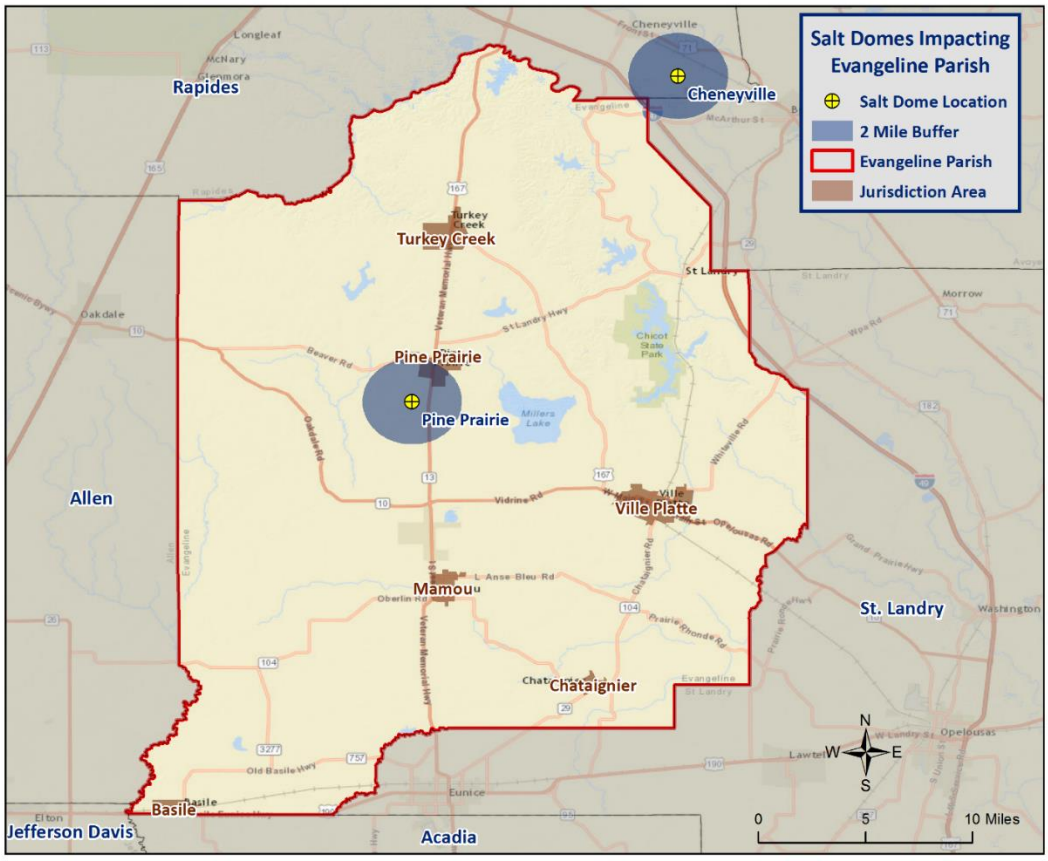

Figure 2-29: Salt Dome Locations in Evangeline Paris Relative to Jurisdictions

Previous Occurrences / Extents

There have been no recorded incidents of sinkholes or salt dome collapses in Evangeline Parish to date.

Frequency / Probability

Since there has been no recorded incidents of sinkhole or salt dome collapse in Evangeline Parish, the annual chance of occurrence is calculated at less than 1%.

Estimated Potential Losses

Both salt domes were analyzed to determine the number of people and houses that are potentially susceptible to losses from a sinkhole materializing from one of the salt domes. The following tables are based on conducting a two-mile buffer around the center of the salt dome. The values were determined by querying the 2010 U.S. Census block data to determine the number of houses and people located within two miles of each salt dome. Critical facilities were also analyzed to determine if they fell within the two-mile

buffer of a salt dome. Total value for all occupancy groups from Hazus 2.2 was used to estimate a total loss of all facilities that were within two miles of a salt dome.

The salt dome that poses the greatest risk to Evangeline Parish is the Pine Prairie Salt Dome. The Pine Prairie Salt Dome contains a total of 818 homes and 308 people within its two-mile buffer.

Table 2-65: Estimated Potential Losses from a Sinkhole Formation
(Source: U.S. 2010 Census Data and Hazus 2.2)

Salt Dome Name	Total Building Exposure	Critical Infrastructure Exposure	Number of People Exposed	Number of Houses Exposed
Pine Prairie	$190,671,000	4	818	308
Cheneyville*	$0	0	0	0

*Numbers only account for the portion of the 2-mile buffer that intersect Evangeline Parish boundary

Due to the isolated locations of the sinkholes, there is little to no risk to people, with the exception being the residents within two miles of Pine Prairie Salt Dome.

Vulnerability

See Appendix C for parish and municipality building exposure to a sinkhole hazard.

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3. Capability Assessment

This section summarizes the results of the Evangeline 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, Evangeline 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

Evangeline 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 Evangeline 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 Evangeline Parish and its jurisdictions are shown in the table on the following page.

Table 3-1: Evangeline Parish Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

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

Building Codes, Permitting, Land Use Planning and Ordinances

The Evangeline Parish Police Jury provides oversight for building permits and codes for the parish and the jurisdictions of Mamou, Pine Prairie, and Ville Platte. They also provide oversight for all parish ordinances where applicable.

As of the 2016 update, Evangeline 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 Evangeline Parish Police Jury is also responsible for enforcing the Parish Ordinances relating to health and safety, property maintenance standards, and condemnation of unsafe structures.

The Evangeline 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, Evangeline Parish as a whole has a system in place to coordinate and share these capabilities through Evangeline 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, Evangeline 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 Evangeline Parish and its jurisdictions.

Table 3-2: Evangeline 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 the								
	Evangeline Parish	Basile	Chataignier	Mamou	Pine Prairie	Turkey Creek	Ville Platte	
Administration	Yes / No							
Planning Commission	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Staff	Yes / No; FT/PT; % Hazard Mitigation							
Chief Building Official	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Community Planner	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
Grant Writer	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Other	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Technical	Yes / No							
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Grant Writing	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Other	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	

Financial capabilities are the resources that Evangeline 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 Evangeline Parish and its jurisdictions:

Table 3-3: Evangeline Parish Financial Capabilities

Financial								
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.								
	Evangeline Parish	Basile	Chataignier	Mamou	Pine Prairie	Turkey Creek	Ville Platte	
Funding Resource	Yes / No							
Capital Improvements project funding	yes	no	yes	yes	YES	no	no	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	yes	no	no	yes	NO	no	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	yes	yes	yes	YES	Yes	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	no	no	no	NO	no	Yes	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	no	no	no	NO	no	no	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	yes	no	no	yes	YES	yes	no	
Other Funding Programs	no	L-GAP	yes	no	YES	yes	no	

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.

Evangeline 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: Evangeline 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								
	Evangeline Parish	Basile	Chataignier	Mamou	Pine Prairie	Turkey Creek	Ville Platte	
Program / Organization	Yes / No							
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	no	no	no	NO	no	no	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	yes	no	no	no	NO	no	yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	yes	no	no	no	NO	no	yes	
Storm Ready certification	No	no	no	no	NO	no	no	
Firewise Communities certification	No	no	no	no	NO	no	Yes	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	yes	no	no	no	NO	NO	Yes	
Other	no	no	no	no	NO	NO	no	

In some cases, the jurisdictions rely on Evangeline Parish OHSEP and/or Evangeline 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, Evangeline Parish and its jurisdiction remains committed to expanding and improving on the existing capabilities within the parish. All participating jurisdictions 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 Evangeline 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:

- Town of Basile
- Village of Chataignier
- Town of Mamou
- Village of Pine Prairie
- Village of Turkey Creek
- City of Ville Platte

Flood Insurance and Community Rating System

Evangeline 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. Mandeville, Shreveport, and Jefferson and East Baton Rouge Parishes had the best classifications in the state, class 7. As of the 2016 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.

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

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.

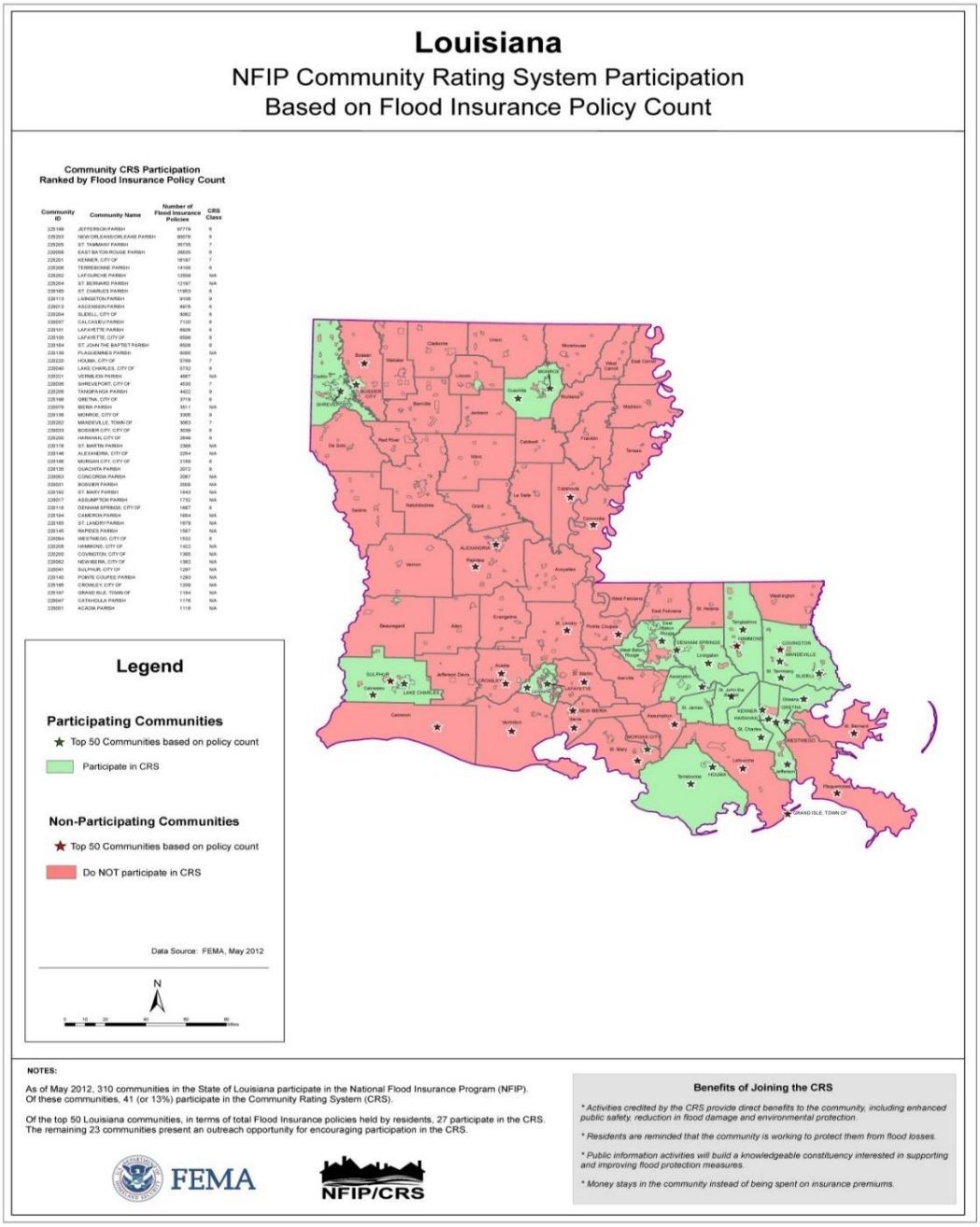

Figure 3-2: Louisiana CRS NFIP Participation
(Source: FEMA[2])

[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

Evangeline 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.

Evangeline 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 2016 update are a product of analysis and review of the Evangeline Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, under the coordination of the Evangeline Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness. The committee was presented a list of projects and actions, new and from the 2011 plan, for review from March 2016 – July 2016.

An online public opinion survey was conducted of Evangeline Parish residents between March and July 2016. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Evangeline 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 Evangeline 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 Evangeline Parish survey can be found at the following link:

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

During the public meeting in July, the committee provided a status of the projects from 2011 and the proposed actions for the 2016 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 Evangeline 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, Evangeline 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 Evangeline 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 four goals remain valid.

The goals are as follows:

- Identify and implement mitigation measures that will reduce the vulnerability of buildings, critical facilities, infrastructure, and populations from natural hazards
- Improve citizen education and practice in the field of disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation
- Support economic recovery and resiliency through the mitigation of natural hazard impacts and recovery costs
- Improve sustainable land-use development practices by integrating hazard mitigation strategies and technologies that reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards

The Mitigation Action Plan focuses on actions to be taken by Evangeline 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.

2016 Mitigation Actions and Update on Previous Plan Actions

The Evangeline Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee and participating jurisdictions each identified actions that would reduce and/or prevent future damage within Evangeline 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.

Evangeline Parish and Jurisdictional 2011 Hazard Mitigation Action Update

Evangeline Parish						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Jurisdictions**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
E1: Harden Critical Facilities	Harden priority critical facilities and/or other critical facilities within each jurisdiction by utilizing FEMA-approved wind and/or flood proofing techniques. Benefits: Protects the parish's assets, and promotes continuity of essential services and emergency operations.	Parish Budget, Grant Funding	All	Parish OHSEP Director	Thunderstorms Hurricanes Floods Tornadoes Winter Storms	Carried Over
E2: Improve Drainage Capacity	Improve drainage capacity at key flood-prone locations within each jurisdiction. Benefits: Ensures proper water conveyance, reduced localized flooding and asset damages, and protection of buildings and infrastructure.	Parish Budget, Grant Funding	All	Parish Public Works Director	Thunderstorms Hurricanes Floods	Carried Over
E3: Install Emergency Generators	Install emergency generators at priority critical facilities and/or other facilities determined as appropriate through local needs assessment. Benefits: Ensures power and continuity of operations for facility provision of essential functions during emergencies	Parish Budget, Grant Funding	All	Parish OHSEP Director	Thunderstorms Hurricanes Floods Tornadoes Winter Storms	Carried Over
E4: Construct Safe Rooms	Construct safe rooms at priority critical facilities and/or other facilities determined as appropriate through local needs assessment. Benefits: Protects the lives of emergency personnel and/or others located at critical facilities during emergencies	Parish Budget, Grant Funding	All	Parish OHSEP Director	Hurricanes Tornadoes	Carried Over

Evangeline Parish						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Jurisdictions**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
E5: Public Awareness/ Education	Improve all-hazards public awareness and education programs in all jurisdictions. Benefits: Increases the public's awareness of, and ability to mitigate hazard risks through public awareness, education, volunteer and training programs	Parish Budget, Municipal Budgets, Grant Funding	All	Parish OHSEP Director, Mayors, Councils	Thunderstorms Hurricanes Floods Tornadoes Winter Storms	Carried Over
E6: Upgrade Drainage Infrastructure	Upgrade and/or replace any and/or all under-performing drainage infrastructure such as culverts throughout the parish. Benefits: Improves the capacity of the overall parish-wide drainage system	Parish Budget, Grant Funding	All	Parish Department of Public Works	Thunderstorms Hurricanes Floods	Carried Over
E7: Elevate Roads	Elevate any and/or all low spots for flood-prone roads and/or b ridges within each jurisdiction. Benefits: Improves the emergency response capability of first responders, improves access to evacuation routes, and reduces flood damage to roads and bridges	Parish Budget, Grant Funding	All	Parish Department of Public Works	Thunderstorms Hurricanes Floods	Carried Over
E8: Implement Improvements	Implement improvements to the Parish Emergency Notification/Early Warning System. Benefits: Ensures improved citizen preparedness and response to emergencies and reduces the risk of injury and property damage	Parish Budget, Grant Funding	All	Parish OHSEP Director	Thunderstorms Hurricanes Floods Tornadoes Winter Storms	Carried Over
E9: Pursue Flood Mitigation of Repetitive Loss Property	Pursue flood mitigation of Repetitive Loss properties and/or other flood-prone structures within each jurisdiction through elevation, acquisition, and/or Pilot Reconstruction. Benefits: Reduces or eliminates flood damages to physical assets, and potential NFIP insurance rate increases by reducing flood claims.	Parish Budget, Grant Funding	All	Parish OHSEP Director	Thunderstorms Floods	Carried Over
E10: Improve/Adopt Building Codes	Improve and/or adopt and enforce building codes that exceed the requirements of the 2006 International Building Code (IBC) or other future version of the Code. Benefits: Mitigates the potential impact of all wind and flood-related hazards on buildings. Protects each jurisdiction's property tax base	Parish and Municipal Budgets	All	Parish Jury and Municipal Councils	Thunderstorms Hurricanes Floods Tornadoes Winter Storms	Carried Over

Evangeline Parish						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Jurisdictions**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
E11: Improve Existing Ordinances	Improve existing ordinances and enforcement such as Floodplain Management Ordinances within flood-prone jurisdictions. Benefits: Reduces the potential impact of flooding on buildings and infrastructure; mitigate s potential increase in flood insurance costs.	Parish and Municipal Budgets	All	Parish Jury and Municipal Councils	Thunderstorms Hurricanes Floods	Carried Over
E12: Improve Existing Zoning and Land-Use Regulations	Improve existing zoning and land-use regulations and/or implement additional development regulations within each jurisdiction in order to mitigate all hazard risks. Benefit: Reduces potential hazard impacts through requirements for construction density or utility line placement.	Parish and Municipal Budgets	All	Parish Jury and Municipal Councils	Thunderstorms Hurricanes Floods Tornadoes Winter Storms	Carried Over

Unincorporated Evangeline - New Mitigation Actions

Evangeline Unincorporated - New Mitigation Actions						
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	Evangeline Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Hail, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
E2: 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	Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, 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	Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
E4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Evangeline Parish. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Evangeline 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, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm 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	Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought, Sinkholes, Dam Failure	New

Evangeline Unincorporated - New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
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	Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, 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	Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
E8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Evangeline Parish as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Sinkholes	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	Evangeline 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	Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	New
E11: Drought Ordinances	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Drought	New
E12: Dam Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a dam failure.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Flooding	New
E13: Flood Control Measures	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Flooding	New

Town of Basile – New Mitigation Actions

Town of Basile – New Mitigation Actions						
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	Town of Basile/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Hail, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
B2: 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	Town of Basile/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, 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	Town of Basile/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
B4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Basile. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Basile/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tornado, 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, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm 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 Basile/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought, Dam Failure	New

Town of Basile – New Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
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	Town of Basile/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, 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	Town of Basile/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
B8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Basile as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Basile/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, 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	Town of Basile/Evangeline 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	Town of Basile/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	New
B11: Drought Ordinances	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Basile/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Drought	New
B12: Dam Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a dam failure.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Basile/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Flooding	New
B13: Flood Control Measures	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Basile, Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Flooding	New

Village of Chataignier – New Mitigation Actions

Village of Chataignier						
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	Village of Chataignier/ Evangeline Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Hail, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
C2: 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	Village of Chataignier/ Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, 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	Village of Chataignier/ Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
C4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Chataignier. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Chataignier/ Evangeline 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, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm 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 Chataignier/ Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought, Dam Failure	New

Village of Chataignier						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
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	Village of Chataignier/ Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, 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	Village of Chataignier/ Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
C8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Chataignier as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Chataignier/ Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, 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	Village of Chataignier/ Evangeline 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	Village of Chataignier/ Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	New
C11: Drought Ordinances	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Chataignier/ Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Drought	New
C12: Dam Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a dam failure.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Chataignier/ Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Flooding	New
C13: Flood Control Measures	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Chataignier/ Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Flooding	New

Town of Mamou - New Mitigation Actions

Town of Mamou						
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 Mamou/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Hail, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
M2: 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	Town of Mamou/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, 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 Mamou/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
M4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Mamou. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mamou/Evangeline 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, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm 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 Mamou/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought, Dam Failure	New

Town of Mamou						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
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 Mamou/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, 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 Mamou/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
M8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Mamou as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mamou/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, 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 Mamou/Evangeline 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 Mamou/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	New
M11: Drought Ordinances	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mamou/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Drought	New
M12: Dam Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a dam failure.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mamou/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Flooding	New
M13: Flood Control Measures	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mamou/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Flooding	New

Village of Pine Prairie – New Mitigation Actions

Village of Pine Prairie						
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 Pine Prairie/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Hail, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
P2: 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	Village of Pine Prairie/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, 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 Pine Prairie/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
P4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Pine Prairie. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Pine Prairie/Evangeline 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, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm 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 Pine Prairie/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought, Sinkholes, Dam Failure	New

Village of Pine Prairie						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
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 Pine Prairie/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, 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 Pine Prairie/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
P8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Pine Prairie as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Pine Prairie/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Sinkholes	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 Pine Prairie/Evangeline 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 Pine Prairie/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	New
P11: Drought Ordinances	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Pine Prairie/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Drought	New
P12: Dam Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a dam failure.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Pine Prairie/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Flooding	New
P13: Flood Control Measures	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Pine Prairie/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Flooding	New

Village of Turkey Creek – New Mitigation Actions

Village of Turkey Creek						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
T1: 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 Turkey Creek/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Hail, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
T2: 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	Village of Turkey Creek/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
T3: 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 Turkey Creek/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
T4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Turkey Creek. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Turkey Creek/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
T5: 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, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm 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 Turkey Creek/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought, Dam Failure	New

Village of Turkey Creek						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
T6: 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 Turkey Creek/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New
T7: 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 Turkey Creek/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
T8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Turkey Creek as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Turkey Creek/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
T9: 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 Turkey Creek/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes	New
T10: 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 Turkey Creek/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	New
T11: Drought Ordinances	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Turkey Creek/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Drought	New
T12: Dam Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a dam failure.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Turkey Creek/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Flooding	New
T13: Flood Control Measures	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Turkey Creek/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Levee Failure, Flooding	New

City of Ville Platte – New Mitigation Actions

City of Ville Platte						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
V1: 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 Ville Platte/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	High Wind, Hail, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes	New
V2: 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	City of Ville Platte/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
V3: 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 Ville Platte/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
V4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Ville Platte. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Ville Platte/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, High Wind, Tropical Cyclones	New
V5: 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, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Drought, and Winter Storm 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 Ville Platte/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Winter Storms, Drought, Dam Failure	New

City of Ville Platte						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Target Completion Date**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
V6: 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 Ville Platte/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail)	New
V7: 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 Ville Platte/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Lightning	New
V8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Ville Platte as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Ville Platte/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Winter Storms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
V9: 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 Ville Platte/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Tornadoes	New
V10: 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 Ville Platte/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Tropical Cyclones, Flooding	New
V11: Drought Ordinances	Adopt ordinances requiring water-saving measures in time of drought.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Ville Platte/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Drought	New
V12: Dam Failure Working Group	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a dam failure.	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Ville Platte/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Flooding	New
V13: Flood Control Measures	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities	FEMA HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Ville Platte/Evangeline Parish OHSEP	Dam Failure, Levee Failure, 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 Evangeline Parish and the jurisdictions' 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.

Evangeline 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.

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 Evangeline Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

The Evangeline Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process began in January 2016 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.

Evangeline Parish includes the unincorporated areas of the parish, as well as the six incorporated municipalities that participated in the plan update process – the Town of Basile, Village of Chataignier, Town of Mamou, Village of Pine Prairie, Village of Turkey Creek, and City of Ville Platte. Evangeline 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
1/19/2016	Initial Coordination	Telephone/ Email	No	Discuss with Parish HM coordinator and any Steering Committee members expectations and requirements of the project.
3/3/2016	Kick-Off Meeting	Ville Platte, LA	No	Discuss with the plan steering committee expectations and requirements of the project. Assign plan worksheets to jurisdictions.
7/6/2016	Risk Assessment Overview	Ville Platte, LA	No	Discuss and review the risk assessment with the steering committee discuss and review expectations for public meeting.
7/6/2016	Public Meeting	Ville Platte, 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 Evangeline 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 Evangeline 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/EvangelineParish
2 Week Period	Public Plan Review (Digital)		Yes	Parish Website and Evangeline 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 Evangeline Parish OHSEP oversaw the coordination of the 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee during the update process. The Evangeline 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 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee consisted of representatives from the following parish, municipal, or community stakeholders:

- Evangeline Parish Police Jury
- Evangeline Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
- Town of Basile
- Village of Chataignier
- Town of Mamou
- Village of Pine Prairie
- Village of Turkey Creek
- City of Ville Platte

The OEP Director for St. Landry Parish was invited by the Evangeline 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 4 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 2016 update. The completed worksheets can be found in Appendix E – State Required Plan Update Worksheets.

Below is a detailed list of the 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee:

Name	Title	Agency	Address	Phone
Mark Denette	Mayor of Basile	Town of Basile	3211 Railroad St. Basile, LA	(337) 432-6693
Jackie Thomas	Mayor of Chataignier	Village of Chataignier	226 Martin Luther King St. Chataignier, LA	(337) 885-2500
Ricky Fontenot	Mayor of Mamou	Town of Mamou	625 6th St. Mamou, LA	(337) 468-3272
Quint West	Mayor Pine Prairie	Village of Pine Prairie	1006 Edwin Elliott Drive Ville Platte, LA	(337) 599-2708
Heather Cloud	Mayor Turkey Creek	Village of Turkey Creek	7711 US-167 Turkey Creek, LA	(337) 461-2212
Jennifer Vidrine	Mayor Ville Platte	City of Ville Platte	126 East Main Street Ville Platte, LA	(337) 363-2939
Liz Hill	OEP Director	Evangeline Parish 911	1188 Vocational Drive Ville, Platte, LA	337-363-3267
Shery Buller	Deputy 911/OEP Director	Evangeline Parish 911	1188 Vocational Drive Ville, Platte, LA	337-363-3267
Lisa Vidrine	St. Landry Parish	OHSEP Director	Opelousas, LA	337-948-7177
Lee John	Regional Coordinator	GOHSEP	7667 Independence Blvd Baton Rouge, LA	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 Evangeline 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 Evangeline 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
- State of Louisiana 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 Evangeline Parish.

Meeting #1: Coordination Discussion

Date: January 19, 2016
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: Evangeline Parish OHSEP, SDMI Staff

Meeting #2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Kick-Off

Date: March 3, 2016

Location: Ville Platte, 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
Mark Denette	Mayor of Basile	Town of Basile
Jackie Thomas	Mayor of Chataignier	Village of Chataignier
Ricky Fontenot	Mayor of Mamou	Town of Mamou
Quint West	Mayor Pine Prairie	Village of Pine Prairie
Heather Cloud	Mayor Turkey Creek	Village of Turkey Creek
Jennifer Vidrine	Mayor Ville Platte	City of Ville Platte
Liz Hill	OEP Director	Evangeline Parish 911
Shery Buller	Deputy 911/OEP Director	Evangeline Parish 911
Lisa Vidrine	St. Landry Parish	OHSEP Director
Lee John	Regional Coordinator	GOHSEP

Meeting #3: Risk Assessment Overview

Date: July 6, 2016

Location: Ville Platte, 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
Mark Denette	Mayor of Basile	Town of Basile
Jackie Thomas	Mayor of Chataignier	Village of Chataignier
Ricky Fontenot	Mayor of Mamou	Town of Mamou
Quint West	Mayor Pine Prairie	Village of Pine Prairie
Heather Cloud	Mayor Turkey Creek	Village of Turkey Creek
Jennifer Vidrine	Mayor Ville Platte	City of Ville Platte
Liz Hill	OEP Director	Evangeline Parish 911
Shery Buller	Deputy 911/OEP Director	Evangeline Parish 911
Lisa Vidrine	St. Landry Parish	OHSEP Director
Lee John	Regional Coordinator	GOHSEP

Meeting #4: Public Meeting

Date: July 6, 2016

Location: Ville Platte, 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 Evangeline Parish communities were provided for the meeting attendees to identify specific areas where localized hazards occur.

Public Initiation: Yes

Invitees Included:

Name	Title	Agency
Mark Denette	Mayor of Basile	Town of Basile
Jackie Thomas	Mayor of Chataignier	Village of Chataignier
Ricky Fontenot	Mayor of Mamou	Town of Mamou
Quint West	Mayor Pine Prairie	Village of Pine Prairie
Heather Cloud	Mayor Turkey Creek	Village of Turkey Creek
Jennifer Vidrine	Mayor Ville Platte	City of Ville Platte
Liz Hill	OEP Director	Evangeline Parish 911
Shery Buller	Deputy 911/OEP Director	Evangeline Parish 911
Lisa Vidrine	St. Landry Parish	OHSEP Director
Lee John	Regional Coordinator	GOHSEP

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

Meeting Public Notice

LSU
STEPHENSON DISASTER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

EVANGELINE PARISH OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE – July 6, 2016

Evangeline Parish to hold Public Meetings for Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Ville Platte, LA – Evangeline Parish Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness is in the process of updating the Evangeline Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan and are required to hold public meetings on the plan update. The Public meeting will be held on July 6th, 2016 in the Evangeline Parish 911/OEP located at 1188 Vocational Drive, Ville Platte, LA from 10:30AM to 11:30PM.

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.

Evangeline Parish is in the beginning stages of updating its hazard mitigation plan. Public meeting will be held on July 6th, 2016 for all citizens interested in learning about and participating in discussions concerning the Evangeline Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Residents of Evangeline 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/EvangelineParish

Outreach Activity #1: Public Opinion Survey

Date: Ongoing throughout planning process
Location: Web Survey
Public Initiation: Yes

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.

Public Plan Review Documentation

The Evangeline Parish Hazard Mitigation Draft Plan was placed on the Evangeline Parish 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 Evangeline 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

Evangeline 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

Evangeline 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 Evangeline 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 indicates a substantial change in hazard profile and risk assessment in the parish.

Additionally, the public will be canvassed to solicit public input to continue Evangeline 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.

2016 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 2016 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 Evangeline Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee and participating jurisdictions to determine additional implementation procedures when appropriate. This may include integrating the requirements of the Evangeline Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan into each jurisdiction's planning documents, processes, or mechanisms as follows:

- Ordinances, Resolutions, Regulations
- Floodplain Ordinances
- Emergency Operations Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan

Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this plan into other local planning mechanisms will continue to be identified through future meetings of the Evangeline 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 Evangeline 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.

On behalf of the jurisdictions of the Town of Basile, Village of Chataignier, Town of Mamou, Village of Pine Prairie, Village of Turkey Creek, and City of Ville Platte, Evangeline 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:

Evangeline Unincorporated
Economic Development Plan/Updated as needed/Evangeline Parish Police Jury
Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/Evangeline Parish OHSEP
Continuity of Operations Plan/Updated as needed/Evangeline Parish OHSEP

Town of Basile
There are no additional plans within this jurisdiction for the Hazard Mitigation Plan to be integrated.

Village of Chataignier
There are no additional plans within this jurisdiction for the Hazard Mitigation Plan to be integrated.

Town of Mamou
Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/Evangeline Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Mamou

Village of Pine Prairie
There are no additional plans within this jurisdiction for the Hazard Mitigation Plan to be integrated.

Village of Turkey Creek
There are no additional plans within this jurisdiction for the Hazard Mitigation Plan to be integrated.

City of Ville Platte
Economic Development Plan/Updated as needed/Evangeline Parish Police Jury and Mayor of Ville Platte

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

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Appendix C: Essential Facilities

Evangeline Parish Essential Facilities – All Jurisdictions

Evangeline Unincorporated Essential Facilities											
Type	**Name**	**Drought***	**Flooding**	**Hail**	**Lightning**	**Wind**	**Tornado**	**Tropical Cyclone**	**Winter Storms***	**Dam Failure+**	**Sinkholes**
Fire and Rescue	Bayou Chicot Volunteer Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X			
	Clearwater Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X			
	Fire District - Duralde Substation		X	X	X	X	X	X			
	Mamou Fire District 1			X	X	X	X	X			
	Mamou Fire District 1			X	X	X	X	X			
	St. Landry Volunteer Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X			
	St. Landry Volunteer Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X			
Government	DOTD		X	X	X	X	X	X			
	Evangeline Police Jury Maintenance Building			X	X	X	X	X			
	Forest Service			X	X	X	X	X			
	Justice of the Peace			X	X	X	X	X			
	Police Jury Ward 2		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Schools	Bayou Chicot High			X	X	X	X	X			
	Carver Elementary			X	X	X	X	X			
	Evangeline Central			X	X	X	X	X			
	Hester Health Elementary			X	X	X	X	X			
	Vidrine Elementary			X	X	X	X	X			

Basile Essential Facilities											
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Winter Storms*	Dam Failure+	Sinkholes
Fire and Rescue	Basile Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X			
Government	Basile Town Hall			X	X	X	X	X			
Law Enforcement	Basile Police Department			X	X	X	X	X			
Schools	Basile High School			X	X	X	X	X			
	W.W. Stewart Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X			

Chataignier Essential Facilities											
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Winter Storms*	Dam Failure+	Sinkholes
Fire and Rescue	Evangeline Fire District 2			X	X	X	X	X			
Government	Chataignier Town Hall			X	X	X	X	X			
Law Enforcement	Chataignier Police Station			X	X	X	X	X			
Schools	Chataignier Elementary School			X	X	X	X	X			

Mamou Essential Facilities											
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Winter Storms*	Dam Failure+	Sinkholes
Fire and Rescue	Mamou Fire Department		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Government	City Barn		X	X	X	X	X	X			
	Mamou City Hall			X	X	X	X	X			
Law Enforcement	Mamou Police Department			X	X	X	X	X			
Schools	Mamou Elementary		X	X	X	X	X	X			
	Mamou High School			X	X	X	X	X			

Pine Prairie Essential Facilities											
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Winter Storms*	Dam Failure+	Sinkholes
Fire and Rescue	Pine Prairie Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X			X
Government	Pine Prairie Village Hall			X	X	X	X	X			X
Law Enforcement	Pine Prairie Police Department			X	X	X	X	X			X
Schools	Pine Prairie Elementary			X	X	X	X	X			X
	Pine Prairie High			X	X	X	X	X			

Turkey Creek Essential Facilities											
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Winter Storms*	Dam Failure+	Sinkholes
Fire and Rescue	Turkey Creek Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X			
Government	Turkey Creek City Hall			X	X	X	X	X			

Ville Platte Essential Facilities											
Type	Name	Drought*	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Winter Storms*	Dam Failure+	Sinkholes
Fire and Rescue	Evangeline Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X			
	Ville Platte Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X			
Government	City of Ville Platte Street Department			X	X	X	X	X			
	Community Action Agency Inc.			X	X	X	X	X			
	Department of Public Safety			X	X	X	X	X			
	Department of Social Services			X	X	X	X	X			
	Evangeline Parish School Board			X	X	X	X	X			
	Evangeline Sales and Use Tax Commission			X	X	X	X	X			
	Police Jury			X	X	X	X	X			
	US Department of Ag Service Center			X	X	X	X	X			
	Ville Platte Chamber of Commerce			X	X	X	X	X			
	Ville Platte City Court			X	X	X	X	X			
	Ville Platte City Hall			X	X	X	X	X			
Law Enforcement	Evangeline Parish Sheriff's Department - Repair Shop			X	X	X	X	X			
	Ville Platte Housing Authority Police Substation			X	X	X	X	X			
Schools	Adult and Community Education			X	X	X	X	X			
	James Stevens Elementary			X	X	X	X	X			
	Ville Platte Elementary			X	X	X	X	X			
	Ville Platte High			X	X	X	X	X			

* Hazard does not impact any critical facility.

+ Data deficiency

Appendix D: Plan Adoption

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF EVANGELINE

A RESOLUTION OF THE EVANGELINE PARISH POLICE JURY ADOPTING THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2017

WHEREAS the Parish of EVANGELINE recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within EVANGELINE Parish; and

WHEREAS the Parish of EVANGELINE has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN -c UPDATE 2017 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS THE PARISH OF EVANGELINE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2017 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in EVANGELINE Parish from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Evangeline Parish Police Jury demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2017 UPDATE.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE EVANGELINE PARISH POLICE JURY THAT:

Section l. In accordance with EVANGELINE Parish Police Jury By-Laws, the EVANGELINE Parish Police Jury adopts THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN - UPDATE 2017.

I hereby certify that I am the duly acting and qualified Secretary of the EVANGELINE Parish Police Jury and that the above and foregoing constitutes a true and correct copy of the Resolution duly adopted at a meeting of the Jury held on APRIL 3, 2017, at which meeting a quorum was present and voted in favor of said Resolution, said Resolution never having been modified or rescinded and is still in full force and ect.

Donald Bergeron
Secretary Treasurer, EVANGELINE Parish

Date: APRIL 3,2017

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF EVANGELINE

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF BASILE ADOPTING THE
EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2017

WHEREAS the Council recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Basile; and

WHEREAS the Council has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN -c UPDATE 2017 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS THE EVANGELINE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2017 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Basile from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of Basile demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2017 UPDATE.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF BASILE THAT:

Section I. In accordance with EVANGELINE Parish Home Rule Charter, the Town of adopts THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN - UPDATE 2017.
I hereby certify that I am the duly acting and qualified Secretary of the Town of Basile and that the above and foregoing constitutes a true and correct copy of the Resolution duly adopted at a meeting of the Council held on April 10, 2017, at which meeting a quorum was present and voted in favor of said Resolution, said Resolution never having been modified or rescinded and is still in full force and ect.

Mark Denette
Mayor, Town of Basile

Date: April 10, 2017

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF EVANGELINE

A RESOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE OF CHATAIGNIER ADOPTING THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2017

WHEREAS the Council recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Village of Chataignier; and

WHEREAS the Council has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN -c UPDATE 2017 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS THE EVANGELINE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2017 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Village of Chataignier from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Village of Chataignier demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2017 UPDATE.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE VILLAGE OF CHATAIGNIER THAT:

Section l. In accordance with EVANGELINE Parish Home Rule Charter, the Town of adopts THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN - UPDATE 2017.
I hereby certify that I am the duly acting and qualified Secretary of the Village of Chataignier and that the above and foregoing constitutes a true and correct copy of the Resolution duly adopted at a meeting of the Council held on February 27, 2017, at which meeting a quorum was present and voted in favor of said Resolution, said Resolution never having been modified or rescinded and is still in full force and ect.

Mayor Jackie Thomas

Jackie Thomas
Mayor, Village of Chataignier

Date: February 27, 2017

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF EVANGELINE

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF MAMOU ADOPTING THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2017

WHEREAS the Council recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Mamou; and

WHEREAS the Council has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN -c UPDATE 2017 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS THE EVANGELINE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2017 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Mamou from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of Mamou demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2017 UPDATE.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF MAMOU THAT:

Section l. In accordance with EVANGELINE Parish Home Rule Charter, the Town of adopts THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN - UPDATE 2017.
I hereby certify that I am the duly acting and qualified Secretary of the Town of Mamou and that the above and foregoing constitutes a true and correct copy of the Resolution duly adopted at a meeting of the Council held on April 12, 2017, at which meeting a quorum was present and voted in favor of said Resolution, said Resolution never having been modified or rescinded and is still in full force and ect.

Ricky Fontenot
Mayor, Town of Mamou

Date: 4-14-17

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF EVANGELINE

Resolution #3-2017
A RESOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE OF PINE PRAIRIE ADOPTING THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2017

WHEREAS, the council recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Village of Pine Prairie; and

WHEREAS, the council has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN –c UPDATE 2017 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, THE EVANGELINE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2017 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Village of Pine Prairie from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS, adoption by the Village of Pine Prairie demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2017 UPDATE.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE VILLAGE OF PINE PRAIRIE THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with the EVANGELINE Parish Home Rule Charter, the Village of Pine Prairie adopts THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN-UPDATE 2017.

I hereby certify that I am the duly acting and qualified Secretary of the Village of Pine Prairie and that the above and foregoing constitutes a true and correct copy of the Resolution duly adopted at a meeting of the Council held on March 7, 2017, at which meeting a quorum was present and voted in favor of said Resolution, said Resolution never having been modified or rescinded and is still in full force and ect.

Quint West
Mayor, Village of Pine Prairie

Date: 3-07-17

THE VILLAGE OF PINE PRAIRIE SEAL STATE OF LOUISIANA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF EVANGELINE

A RESOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE OF TURKEY CREEK ADOPTING THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2017

WHEREAS the Council recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Village of Turkey Creek; and

WHEREAS the Council has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN -c UPDATE 2017 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS THE EVANGELINE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2017 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Village of Turkey Creek from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Village of Turkey Creek demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2017 UPDATE.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE VILLAGE OF TURKEY CREEK THAT:

Section l. In accordance with EVANGELINE Parish Home Rule Charter, the Town of adopts THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN - UPDATE 2017.
I hereby certify that I am the duly acting and qualified Secretary of the Village of Turkey Creek and that the above and foregoing constitutes a true and correct copy of the Resolution duly adopted at a meeting of the Council held on March 21,2017, at which meeting a quorum was present and voted in favor of said Resolution, said Resolution never having been modified or rescinded and is still in full force and ect.

Heather Cloud
Mayor, Village of Turkey Creek

Date: 03/21/17

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EVANGELINE PARISH
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF EVANGELINE

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF VILLE PLATTE ADOPTING THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2017

WHEREAS the Council recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the City of Ville Platte; and

WHEREAS the Council has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN -c UPDATE 2017 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS THE EVANGELINE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2017 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the City of Ville Platte from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the City of Ville Platte demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2017 UPDATE.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY OF VILLE PLATTE THAT:

Section I. In accordance with EVANGELINE Parish Home Rule Charter, the City of Ville Platte adopts THE EVANGELINE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN - UPDATE 2017.
I hereby certify that I am the duly acting and qualified Secretary of the City of Ville Platte and that the above and foregoing constitutes a true and correct copy of the Resolution duly adopted at a meeting of the Council held on 5/9/2017, at which meeting a quorum was present and voted in favor of said Resolution, said Resolution never having been modified or rescinded and is still in full force and ect.

Jennifer Vidrine
Mayor, City of Ville Platte

Date: 5/9/2017

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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
Mark Denette	Mayor of Basile	Town of Basile	3211 Railroad St. Basile, LA	(337) 432-6693
Jackie Thomas	Mayor of Chataignier	Village of Chataignier	226 Martin Luther King St. Chataignier, LA	(337) 885-2500
Ricky Fontenot	Mayor of Mamou	Town of Mamou	625 6th St. Mamou, LA	(337) 468-3272
Quint West	Mayor Pine Prairie	Village of Pine Prairie	1006 Edwin Elliott Drive Ville Platte, LA	(337) 599-2708
Heather Cloud	Mayor Turkey Creek	Village of Turkey Creek	7711 US-167 Turkey Creek, LA	(337) 461-2212
Jennifer Vidrine	Mayor Ville Platte	City of Ville Platte	126 East Main Street Ville Platte, LA	(337) 363-2939
Liz Hill	OEP Director	Evangeline Parish 911	1188 Vocational Drive, Ville, Platte, LA	337-363-3267
Shery Buller	Deputy 911/OEP Director	Evangeline Parish 911	1188 Vocational Drive, Ville, Platte, LA	337-363-3267
Lisa Vidrine	St. Landry Parish	OHSEP Director	Opelousas, LA	337-948-7177
Lee John	Regional Coordinator	GOHSEP	7667 Independence Blvd, Baton Rouge, LA	225-925-7500

Capability Assessment

Evangeline Unincorporated

Worksheet 4.1: Capability Assessment Worksheet		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Evangeline Unincorporated		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	no	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	yes	
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	no	

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	
Floodplain Administrator	yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	Yes	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	Yes	
Grant Writer	Yes	
Other	Yes	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	

Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	no	

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	yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	
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.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	yes	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	yes	

Other	no	

Town of Basile

Worksheet 4.1: Capability Assessment Worksheet

Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.

Planning and Regulatory

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

Basile

Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	no	
Capital Improvements Plan	no	
Economic Development Plan	no	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	no	parish
Continuity of Operations Plan	no	
Transportation Plan	no	
Stormwater Management Plan	no	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	no	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	no	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	no	parish
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	no	parish
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	yes	
Site plan review requirements	no	
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	no	
Other	no	

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)	no	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	no	
Floodplain Administrator	no	RELY ON PARISH FLOODDPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR
Emergency Manager	no	parish
Community Planner	no	
Civil Engineer	no	parish
GIS Coordinator	no	
Grant Writer	no	
Other	no	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	no	
Hazard Data & Information	no	
Grant Writing	no	

Hazus Analysis	no	
Other	no	

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	no	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	yes,water,sewer,gas	
Impact fees for new development	no	
Stormwater Utility Fee	no	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	no	
Other Funding Programs	L-GAP	

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	no	

Village of Chataignier

Worksheet 4.1: Capability Assessment Worksheet

Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.

Planning and Regulatory

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

Chataignier		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	no	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	no	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	no	parish
Continuity of Operations Plan	no	
Transportation Plan	no	
Stormwater Management Plan	no	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	no	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	no	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	no	parish
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	no	parish
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	yes	
Site plan review requirements	no	parish
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	no	
Other	no	

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)	no	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	no	parish
Floodplain Administrator	no	parish
Emergency Manager	no	parish
Community Planner	no	
Civil Engineer	no	parish
GIS Coordinator	no	
Grant Writer	no	
Other	no	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	no	
Hazard Data & Information	no	
Grant Writing	no	

Hazus Analysis	no	
Other	no	

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	capital outlay
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	no	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	yes	water
Impact fees for new development	no	
Stormwater Utility Fee	no	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	no	
Other Funding Programs	yes	L-gap

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	no	

Town of Mamou

Worksheet 4.1: Capability Assessment Worksheet		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Mamou		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	NO	
Capital Improvements Plan	NO	
Economic Development Plan	NO	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	YES	Adopted 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)	NO	
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	NO	
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	no	
Other	no	

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)	no	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	yes	
Floodplain Administrator	yes	
Emergency Manager	no	parish
Community Planner	no	
Civil Engineer	no	retained only
GIS Coordinator	no	
Grant Writer	yes	
Other	no	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	no	
Hazard Data & Information	no	
Grant Writing	yes	

Hazus Analysis	no	
Other	no	

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	yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	yes	
Impact fees for new development	no	
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.	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	no	

Village of Pine Prairie

Worksheet 4.1: Capability Assessment Worksheet		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Pine Prairie		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	NO	
Capital Improvements Plan	NO	
Economic Development Plan	NO	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	NO	PARISH
Continuity of Operations Plan	NO	
Transportation Plan	NO	
Stormwater Management Plan	NO	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	NO	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	NO	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	YES	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	YES	RAPIDES PARISH
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	YES	WARD 4 FIRE DEPT
Site plan review requirements	YES	RAPIDES PARISH
Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	YES	
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	NO	
Other	NO	

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	MAINTENANCE GUYS
Staff		
Chief Building Official	YES	RAPIDES AREA PLANNING COMMISSION
Floodplain Administrator	NO	RELY ON PARISH FLOODDPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR
Emergency Manager	NO	
Community Planner	NO	
Civil Engineer	NO	PARISH
GIS Coordinator	NO	PARISH
Grant Writer	NO	
Other	NO	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	NO	
Hazard Data & Information	NO	
Grant Writing	NO	
Hazus Analysis	NO	

Other	NO	

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	CAPITAL OUTLAY
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	NO	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	YES	SEWER
Impact fees for new development	NO	
Stormwater Utility Fee	NO	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	YES	THROUGH PINE PRAIRIE TOWN HALL
Other Funding Programs	YES	L-GAP

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	NO	

Village of Turkey Creek

Worksheet 4.1: Capability Assessment Worksheet

Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.

Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Turkey Creek		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	NO	PARISH
Capital Improvements Plan	NO	
Economic Development Plan	NO	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	NO	PARISH
Continuity of Operations Plan	NO	
Transportation Plan	NO	
Stormwater Management Plan	NO	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	NO	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	NO	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	NO	PARISH
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	NO	PARISH
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	YES	
Site plan review requirements	NO	PARISH
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	NO	
Other	NO	

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)	NO	PARISH
Staff		
Chief Building Official	NO	
Floodplain Administrator	NO	RELY ON PARISH FLOODDPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR
Emergency Manager	NO	
Community Planner	NO	
Civil Engineer	YES	
GIS Coordinator	NO	
Grant Writer	HEATHER CLOUD & ADAM JANET	
Other	NO	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	NO	
Hazard Data & Information	NO	
Grant Writing	HEATHER CLOUD & ADAM JANET	

Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	

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	no	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	Water & Sewer
Impact fees for new development	no	
Stormwater Utility Fee	no	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	yes	
Other Funding Programs	yes	L-Gap

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	no	

City of Ville Platte

Worksheet 4.1: Capability Assessment Worksheet		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Ville Platte		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	no	
Capital Improvements Plan	no	
Economic Development Plan	yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	no	parish
Continuity of Operations Plan	no	parish
Transportation Plan		
Stormwater Management Plan	no	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	no	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	no	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	YES	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	YES	
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	no	

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	Civil Engineer
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	YES	
Staff		
Chief Building Official	yes	
Floodplain Administrator	yes	
Emergency Manager	no	
Community Planner	no	
Civil Engineer	YES	
GIS Coordinator	YES	
Grant Writer	no	
Other	no	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	YES	
Hazard Data & Information	NO	
Grant Writing	YES	

Hazus Analysis	NO	
Other	no	

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	Yes	Except for Electric
Impact fees for new development	Yes	
Stormwater Utility Fee	no	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	no	
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.	no	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	yes	
Storm Ready certification	no	
Firewise Communities certification	Yes	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Yes	
Other	no	

Building Inventory

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Evangeline									
	Basile High School	Education	2835 2nd Street	Basile	30.48709306	-92.5971442	1,000,000	1982	Unreinforced Masonry
	W.W. Stewart Elementary School	Education	1032 Belton Street	Basile	30.48230176	-92.60802801	2,000,000	1999	Unreinforced Masonry
	Fire District - Duralde Substation	Fire Search and Rescue	State Route 371	Basile	30.54980493	-92.53743068	100,000.00	1975	Metal
	Basile Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	3200-3210 East Railroad Street	Basile	30.48469701	-92.59270486	75,000.00	1970	Metal
	Chataignier Elementary School	Education	5762 Vine Street	Chataignier	30.56882295	-92.312366	700,000	1962	Unreinforced Masonry
	Evangeline Fire District 2	Fire Search and Rescue	231 Martin Luther King St	Chataignier	30.56927818	-92.32013975	50,000	1985	Metal
	Clearwater Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	302 3rd St	Clearwater	30.99367285	-92.39097526	50,000	1977	Metal
	St. Landry Vol. Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	18542 Veteran Memorial Highway	Saint Landry	30.86898987	-92.28305756	50,000	1977	Metal
	Turkey Creek Vol. Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	None	Saint Landry	30.87454925	-92.4150351	50,000.00	1977	Metal
	Mamou Elementary	Education	1205 4th Street	Mamou	30.63989768	-92.42206203	500,000	1949	Unreinforced Masonry
	Mamou High School	Education	1008 7th Street	Mamou	30.63698565	-92.41804179	750,000	1967	Unreinforced Masonry
	Mamou Fire District No.1	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 2400-2954 Veterans Memorial Highway	Mamou	30.56154507	-92.430259	75,000.00	1991	Metal
x	Mamou Fire Dept	Fire Search and Rescue	121 Main Street	Mamou	30.6304586	-92.42467583	100,000.00	1982	Metal
	Mamou Fire District No 2	Fire Search and Rescue	5131 Vidrine Rd	Ville Platte			150,000.00	1991	Metal
	Pine Prairie High	Education	1557 Speedy Campbell Dr	Pine Prairie	30.78518294	-92.42303051	15,000,000	1967	Unreinforced Masonry
x	Pine Prairie Vol. Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	1014 Edwin Elliott Dr	Pine Prairie	30.77806433	-92.4227623	75,000	1978	Metal

	Evangeline Central	Education	4587 Vidrine Road	Ville Platte	30.6928 6259	-92.38176435	150,000	1938	Metal
	Vidrine Elementary	Education	5094 Vidrine Road	Ville Platte	30.6924 5579	-92.39758271	150,000	1965	Unreinforced Masonry
	James Stephens Elementary	Education	1500 Martin Luther King Dr	Ville Platte	30.6901 9614	-92.2936438	150,000	1942	Unreinforced Masonry
	Ville Platte High	Education	210 W Cotton St	Ville Platte	30.6857 6554	-92.27706979	2,000,000	1929	Unreinforced Masonry
	Ville Platte Elementary	Education	708 High School Drive	Ville Platte	30.6828 5028	-92.27845104	350,000	1931	Unreinforced Masonry
	Bayou Chicot	Education	4576 US Hwy 167N	Ville Platte	30.8137 291	-92.35039071	250,000	1937	Unreinforced Masonry
x	Evangeline Parish Emergency Operations Center	Emergency Operations Center	1188 Vocational Dr	Ville Platte	30.6879 3924	-92.27967178	2,000,000	2016	Steel
x	Mamou Fire District No.1	Fire Search and Rescue	5138 Vidrine Rd	Ville Platte	30.6924 3804	-92.39908969	50,000	1978	Metal
	Bayou Chicot Vol. Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	4383 US Hwy 167N	Ville Platte	30.8069 6338	-92.34861714	50,000	1980	Metal
	Evangeline Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 999 North Stagg Street	Ville Platte	30.6947 4991	-92.26646422	50,000	1964	Metal
x	Ville Platte Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	309 East Lincoln Road	Ville Platte	30.6885 4132	-92.27726322	50,000	1941	Metal
x	Evangeline Parish Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	200 Court St	Ville Platte	30.6875 0902	-92.28267265	750,000	1975	Unreinforced Masonry
	Evangeline Police Jury Maintenance Building	Civil Government	118 court st	Ville Platte	30.7200 1383	-92.26396343	45,000	1962	Unreinforced Masonry
	Evangeline Sales & Use Tax Commission	Civil Government	403 West Magnolia Street	Ville Platte	30.6889 3783	-92.27858666	75,000	1982	Unreinforced Masonry
x	Police Jury	Civil Government	1008 West Lasalle Street	Ville Platte	30.6891 7051	-92.2783471	750,000	1989	Unreinforced Masonry
x	Evangeline Parish School Board	Civil Government	1123 Te Mamou Rd	Ville Platte	30.6769 1475	-92.28150831	450,000	1986	Unreinforced Masonry
Basile									
x	Basile Police Department	Law Enforcement	Nearby: 1210 South Ryan Avenue	Basile	30.4848 5856	-92.59230322	75,000.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
x	Police Jury Ward 2	Civil Government	Nearby: Hunter Road	Basile	30.5142 9697	-92.58601222	35,000.00	1979	Wood
x	Basile Town Hall	Civil Government	3211 Railroad Street	Basile	30.4847 0631	-92.59267137	150,000.00	1977	Unreinforced Masonry

Chataignier									
x	Chataignier Police Station	Law Enforcement	212 Martin Luther King St	Chataignier	30.5689 8205	-92.32140129	300,000.00	1988	Unreinforced Masonry
x	Chataignier Town Hall	Civil Government	226 Martin Luther King St	Chataignier	30.5693 4358	-92.3206056	300,000.00	1988	Unreinforced Masonry
Mamou									
x	Mamou Police Department	Law Enforcement	501 Main Street	Mamou	30.6303 4292	-92.42047344	40,000.00	1952	Unreinforced Masonry
x	Mamou City Hall	Civil Government	625 6th Street	Mamou	30.6333 7373	-92.41874956	100,000.00	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
Pine Prairie									
x	Pine Prairie Police Department	Law Enforcement	1006 Edwin Elliott Drive	Pine Prairie	30.7783 1297	-92.42273887	100,000.00	1990	Unreinforced Masonry
x	Pine Prairie Village Hall	Civil Government	1006 Edwin Elliott Drive	Pine Prairie	30.7783 7002	-92.42261505	100,000.00	1990	Unreinforced Masonry
Turkey Creek									
x	Turkey Creek City Hall	Civil Government	7711 US Hwy 167N	Turkey Creek	30.8748 3313	-92.41093506	50,000	1960	Metal
Ville Platte									
x	Ville Platte Police Department	Law Enforcement	114 Armand St	Ville Platte	30.6848 291	-92.2840949	2,000,000	2005	Unreinforced Masonry
x	Ville Platte City Hall	Civil Government	126 E Main St	Ville Platte	30.6877 0804	-92.27323126	500,000	2005	Unreinforced Masonry
	Ville Platte Chamber of Commerce	Civil Government	306 West Main Street	Ville Platte	30.6892 7293	-92.27689649	35,000	1945	wood
	Ville Platte Street Department	Civil Government	809 West Hickory Street	Ville Platte	30.6315 0754	-92.42528391	40,000	1964	wood
	City of Ville Platte Street Department	Civil Government	809 W Hickory St	Ville Platte	30.6847 4492	-92.28598764	30,000	1970	wood
	Ville Platte Purchasing & Utilities Annex	Civil Government	50 West Cotton Street	Ville Platte	30.6861 7785	-92.27513034	35,000	1955	Wood
	Ville Platte City Court	Civil Government	114 Armand Street	Ville Platte	30.6870 878	-92.27368776	2,000,000	2005	Unreinforced Masonry

Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable Populations Worksheet					
Evangeline Parish					
Name	**Street**	**City**	**Zip Code**	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
All Hospitals (Private or Public)					
Savoy Cancer Center	803 Poinciana Avenue	Mamou	70554	30.64137255	-92.41760152
Savoy Medical Center	1610 7th Street	Mamou	70554	30.64233195	-92.41790387
Gerald Murdock General Surgeon	Nearby: 116-122 Country Club Lane	Mamou	70554	30.6416762	-92.41877495
Margaret Landreneau Memorial Health Center	1008 West Lasalle Street	Ville Platte	70586	30.69404156	-92.28478179
Mercy Regional Medical	800 E Main St	Ville Platte	70586	30.68233302	-92.26623745
Nursing Homes (Private or Public)					
La Hospice	200 South 7th Street #2	Mamou	70535	30.62985942	-92.42218721
Savot Care Center	906 Cherry St	Mamou	70554	30.6423332	-92.41790387
Mobile Home Parks					
Dell Investments	Nearby: 1751 Veterans Memorial Highway	Mamou	70535	30.54062615	-92.42729423
Mamou Mobile Park	Nearby: 700-722 3rd Street	Mamou	70554	30.63419123	-92.42282319
Unknown	Nearby: Johnson Street	Mamou	70554	30.67542052	-92.4297924
Unknown	Nearby: 2289 Old Highway 13	Mamou	70554	30.66083498	-92.42622376
Unknown	Nearby: 1301-1303 Point Street	Mamou	70554	30.62561211	-92.41060856
Unknown	Nearby: 1000-1062 Jake Lane	Mamou	70554	30.62740621	-92.40510033
Unknown	Nearby: 1018-1098 Veillon Road	Ville Platte	70586	30.69159682	-92.41631001
Unknown	Nearby: 1001-1141 U.S. 167	Ville Platte	70586	30.69499231	-92.28486532
Unknown	Nearby: Bryce Street	Ville Platte	70586	30.72284664	-92.31206115
Unknown	Nearby: 1029-1035 Clifton Avenue	Ville Platte	70586	30.67350061	-92.28523252
Unknown	Nearby: 2301-2399 Woodmen Drive	Ville Platte	70586	30.67662977	-92.24143661

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Evangeline Parish

ELEMENT F: STATE REQUIREMENT

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Evangeline Parish

	Evangeline Parish	Basile	Chataignier	Mamou	Pine Prairie	Turkey Creek	Ville Platte
Insurance Summary							
How many NFIP polices are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	315, $214,528 Premium, $42,410,100 Coverage	10, $4,956 Premium, $1,287,600 Coverage	None	52, $28,810 Premium, $6,603,600 Coverage	2, $690 Premium, $525,000 Coverage	None	154, $342,184 Premium, $66,594,300 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?	49, $467,346, Unknown	2, $20,701, Unknown	1, $230, Unknown	17, $190,191, Unknown	1, $543, Unknown	None	21, $130,284, Unknown
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?	315	10	1	52	2	0	154
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	None Known	None Known	None Known	None Known	None Known	None Known	None Known
Staff Resources							
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	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)	permit reviews, outreach	permit reviews, outreach	permit reviews, outreach	permit reviews, outreach	permit reviews, outreach	permit reviews, outreach	permit reviews, outreach

What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	staffing, limited funding, time	staffing, limited funding, time	staffing, limited funding, time	staffing, limited funding, time	staffing, limited funding, time	staffing, limited funding, time	staffing, limited funding, time
Compliance History							
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are there any outstanding compliance issues(i.e., current violations)?	None Known	None Known	None Known	None Known	None Known	None Known	None Known
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Regulation							
When did the community enter the NFIP?	8/1/1988	1/15/1988	4/30/1982	11/1/1985	6/25/1976	9/1/2008	10/15/1985
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Both	Both	Both	Both	Both	Both	Both
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Meets Minimum	Meets Mininmum	Meets Minimum	Meets Minimum	Meets Minimum	Meets Minimum	Meets Minimum
Community Rating System (CRS)							
Does the community participate in CRS?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A