

2025



**AVOYELLES PARISH  
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL  
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**





# AVOYELLES PARISH MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

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**Avoyelles Parish**



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### Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish

**City of Bunkie**  
**Town of Cottonport**  
**Town of Evergreen**  
**Village of Hessmer**  
**Town of Mansura**  
**City of Marksville**  
**Village of Moreauville**  
**Village of Plaquemine**  
**Town of Simmesport**

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## 1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

This Hazard Mitigation Plan is a comprehensive plan for disaster resiliency in Avoyelles Parish. The parish is subject to natural hazards that threaten life and health and have caused extensive property damage. To better understand these hazards and their impacts on people and property, and to identify ways to reduce those impacts, the parish's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness undertook this Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. "Hazard mitigation" does not mean that all hazards are stopped or prevented. It does not suggest complete elimination of the damage or disruption caused by such incidents. Natural forces are powerful and most natural hazards are well beyond our ability to control. Mitigation does not mean quick fixes. It is a long-term approach to reduce hazard vulnerability. As defined by FEMA, "hazard mitigation" means any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event.

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 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.

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 (CRS), a voluntary program that reduces flood insurance premiums in participating communities. This program is further described in Section Three: Capability Assessment.

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 CRS credit, and provides Avoyelles Parish and its communities with a blueprint for reducing the impacts of these natural hazards on people and property.

## Geography, Population and Economy

### Geography

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



*Figure 1-1: Location of Avoyelles Parish in the State of Louisiana*

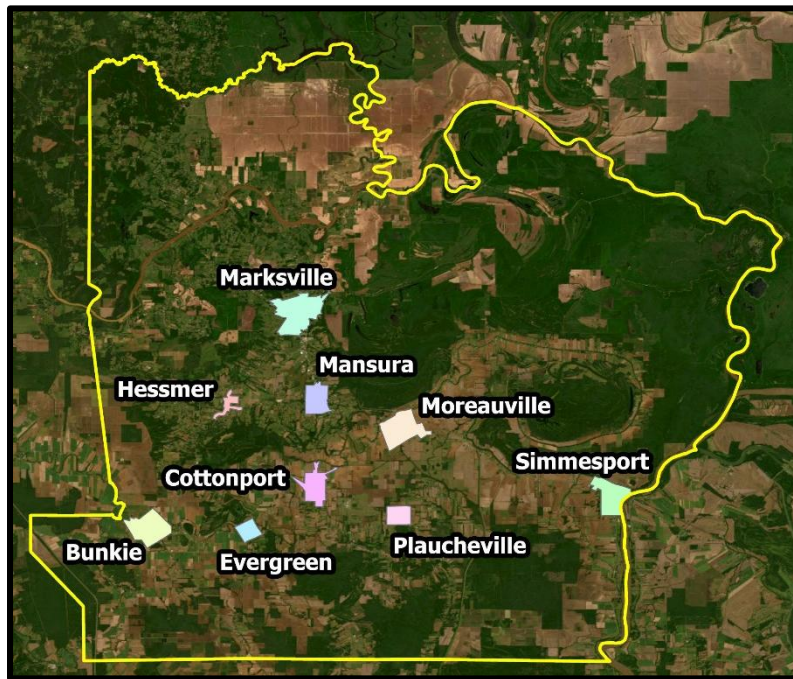


Figure 1-2: Incorporated Jurisdictions within Avoyelles Parish

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

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

Avoyelles Parish weather is typically warm and humid. Variations in daily temperature are determined by distance from the Gulf of America and, to a much lesser degree, by differences in elevation. The average annual temperature for the state as a whole is 68°F. January is typically the coldest month for Louisiana, averaging approximately 54°F, while July is typically the warmest at an average of 83°F. Winter months are usually mild with cold spells of short duration. For Avoyelles Parish in particular, the summer months are usually quite warm, with an average daily maximum temperature in July and August of 92°F. Winters are typically mild. Snowfall averages less than one inch per year. Average annual rainfall for the area is 57 inches. Avoyelles Parish is susceptible to the typical weather dangers, such as thunderstorms, tornadoes, and flooding, but due to its location within the state and its proximity to the Gulf of America, the parish is also highly susceptible to tropical cyclones. Hurricane season lasts from June 1st to November 30th, with most hurricanes forming in August, September, and October.

Avoyelles Parish is located in Louisiana Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) Region 6 (Figure 1-3).

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

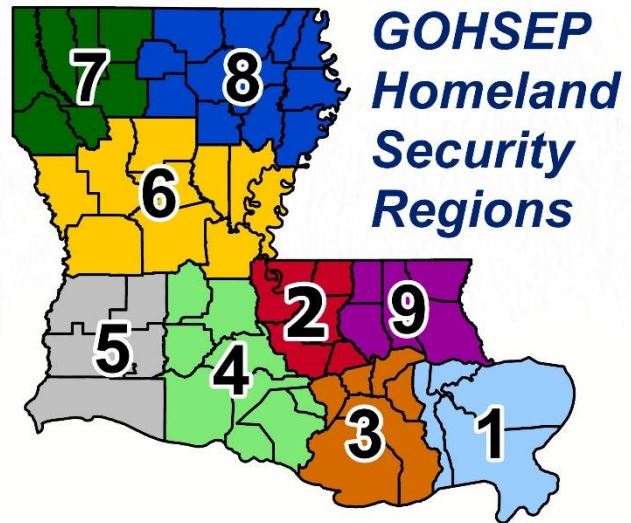


Figure 1-3: Louisiana Homeland Security Regions

**Population**

The population of Avoyelles Parish is estimated at 38,408 (2023 Estimate) with a population percent change from April 1, 2010 – July 1, 2023 of -9.54%

Table 1-1: Avoyelles Parish Population  
(Source: US Census)

Variables	2010 Census	2020 Census	2023 Estimate	Percent Change 2010 - 2023
<b>Total Population</b>	42,073	39,693	38,408	-9.54%
<b>Population Density (Pop/Sq. Mi.)</b>	50.5	47.7	46.1	-9.54%
<b>Total Households</b>	18,042	18,442	18,126	0.46%
<b>Persons Per Household</b>	2.33	2.15	2.11	-10.43%

**Economy**

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

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

Table 1-2: Avoyelles Parish Business Patterns  
(Source: US Census, CBP)

Business Description	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	15	57	1,963
Utilities	7	54	4,837
Construction	69	985	55,749
Manufacturing	19	216	8,209
Wholesale trade	17	286	14,570
Retail trade	143	1,408	37,415
Transportation and warehousing	23	81	3,895
Information	7	24	1,112
Finance and insurance	51	384	16,324
Real estate and rental and leasing	20	45	1,526
Professional, scientific, and technical services	56	234	9,034
Administrative and support and waste	20	67	1,710
Educational services	6	134	4,303
Health care and social assistance	98	2,130	63,839
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4	83	1,847
Accommodation and food services	46	1,472	28,607
Other services (except public administration)	75	285	6,229

## Hazard Mitigation

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

- **Hazard Mitigation**—described by FEMA and the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) as “any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event.” The goal of mitigation is to save lives and reduce property damage. Besides significantly aiding in the obviously desirous goal of saving human lives, mitigation can reduce the enormous cost of disasters to property owners and all levels of government. In addition, mitigation can protect critical community facilities and minimize community disruption, helping communities return to usual daily living in the aftermath of disaster. Examples of mitigation involve a range of activities and actions including the following: land-use planning, adoption and enforcement of building codes, and construction projects (e.g., flood proofing homes through elevation, or acquisition or relocation away from floodplains).
- **Emergency Preparedness**—includes plans and preparations made to save lives and property and to facilitate response operations in advance of 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 1-4 illustrates the basic relationship between these phases of emergency management. While hazard mitigation may occur both before and after a disaster event, it is significantly more effective when implemented before an event occurs. This is one of the key elements of this plan and its overall strategy: reduce risk before disaster strikes in order to minimize the need for post-disaster response and recovery.

As Figure 1-4 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, 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. More recently, the historically impactful 2020 hurricane season reinforced the need for proper planning and mitigation strategies.



Figure 1-4: The Four Phases of Emergency Management and their Relation to Future Hazard Mitigation (Source: Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan 2019)

The catastrophic tropical events of 2005 and 2020, coupled with the unprecedented flooding events of 2016 have 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 the Louisiana Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) encourages the parishes and the local communities 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 2025 Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) maintains much of the information from the 2020 plan version, but it now incorporates the order and methodologies of the 2019 Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The sections in the 2020 Avoyelles Parish HMP were 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

This plan update also coheres with the Plain Writing Act of 2010, which requires federal agencies to use clear communication that is accessible, consistent, understandable, and useful to the public. While the State of Louisiana and its political subdivisions are not required to meet such standards, the Act aligns with best practices in hazard mitigation. Since successful hazard mitigation relies on full implementation and cooperation at all levels of government and community, a successful hazard mitigation plan must also be easily used at all of these levels. Nevertheless, the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee recognized the benefits from the successful analysis and mitigation planning executed in previous plan updates, as well as improvements to be made in the 2025 update. This plan update remains coherent with those documents, retaining language and content when needed, deleting it when appropriate, and augmenting it when constructive.

## 2025 Plan Update

This 2025 plan update proceeds with the previous goals of the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan. The current goals are as follows:

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

This plan update makes a number of textual changes throughout, but the most obvious changes are data related and structural edits. First, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information's (NCEI) Storm Events Database was used in the analysis, which provides historical hazard data from 1950 to 2024. The planning committee was also instrumental in providing detailed data where appropriate to more accurately reflect hazard impacts on the parish and jurisdictions. Furthermore, all of the sections were updated to reflect the most current information and the most current vision of the plan update. The most significant changes are the newly developed hazard profiles and risk assessments, as well as the removal of much repetition between sections from the previous plan updates.

The 2025 plan update is organized in the same format as the 2020 update, with one minor change to this 2025 update as outlined below. The decision to change the title of Appendix C from Essential Facilities to Critical Facilities was made to better align with FEMA-preferred terminology.:

- Section One Introduction
- Section Two Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment
- Section Three Capability Assessment
- Section Four Mitigation Strategies
- Appendix A Planning Process
- Appendix B Plan Maintenance
- Appendix C Critical Facilities
- Appendix D Plan Adoption
- Appendix E State Required Worksheets
- Appendix F Floodplain Management Activity 510

*Table 1-3: 2025 Plan Update Crosswalk*

Plan Update Crosswalk	
2020 Update	2025 Update
Section 1: Introduction	Section 1: Introduction
Section 2: Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment	Section 2: Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment
Section 3: Capability Assessment	Section 3: Capability Assessment
Section 4: Mitigation Strategy	Section 4: Mitigation Strategy
Appendix A: Planning Process	Appendix A: Planning Process
Appendix B: Plan Maintenance	Appendix B: Plan Maintenance
Appendix C: Essential Facilities	Appendix C: Critical Facilities
Appendix D: Plan Adoptions	Appendix D: Plan Adoptions
Appendix E: State Required Worksheets	Appendix E: State Required Worksheets

Despite numerous changes in this plan update, the plan remains consistent in its emphasis on the types of hazards that pose the most risk to loss of life, injury, and property in Avoyelles Parish and its communities. The extent of this risk is dictated primarily by its geographic location. Most significantly, Avoyelles Parish remains at high risk of water inundation from various sources, including flooding and tropical cyclone activity. The entire parish is also at high risk of damage from high winds and wind-borne debris. Other hazards threaten the parish and/or its communities, 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

### Overview

The risk assessment identifies and assesses a large variety of threats and hazards that impact the parish to identify a strategy for mitigation. Having identified the categories of hazards, emergencies, disasters, and catastrophes, this section describes the risks associated with each identified hazard of concern. Each section (1) defines the hazard, (2) explains how each hazard is measured, (3) provides the hazard's geographic extent, (4) analyzes the previous occurrences, (5) evaluates each hazard's future likelihood of occurrence, and (6) identifies the worst-case scenario for each hazard.

The following steps were used to define the risk of each hazard:

- Profile and describe each hazard
  - Geographic areas most affected by the hazard
  - Previous occurrences and detailed description of events occurring in the last 5-years
  - Occurrence probability/frequency estimates
  - Worst-case scenarios
- Determine exposure to each hazard
  - Exposure was determined by overlaying hazard maps with an inventory of structures, facilities, and systems to determine which of them would be exposed to each hazard
  - Vulnerability analysis for people and infrastructure

The primary source for historical data used throughout the risk assessment is the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Storm Events Database, which provides natural hazard event data from 1950 to the present. In staying consistent with climatological studies, the NCEI Storm Events Database was evaluated for the past 29 years (1996 – 2024) to determine the future probability and frequency of a hazard occurring when data was available.

### Data Limitations

Throughout the planning process, every effort was made to use the best available data. Much of the historic natural-hazard occurrence information was obtained through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) NCEI. The NCEI Storm Events Database contains data from January 1950 to the present (i.e., within the past few months); however, there are some issues with events recorded prior to 1996. From the years 1950 to 1954, the NCEI Storm Events Database only contain information on tornado events, until thunderstorm wind and hail events were added to the database for the time period between 1955 and 1992. All event types identified in the National Weather Service (NWS) Directive 10-1605 (48 in total) are recorded from 1996 to the present. For these hazards, only 27 years (1996 – 2024) worth of data was evaluated to determine the future probability and frequency of a hazard occurring. Additionally, property damage and crop damage estimates from the NCEI Storm Events Database are a "best guess" based on all available data at the time of the event publication.

The NCEI Storm Events Database does not record all events, only occurrences that have sufficient intensity to cause loss of life, injuries, significant property damage, and/or disruption to commerce. Even then, there are events that may not be covered due to changes in data collection and processing procedures over time. Also, events such as tornadoes or hailstorms rely heavily on eye-witness accounts which creates a reporting bias in urban areas. The inception of Doppler radar in 1980 significantly decreased this bias, especially for tornado events, but records prior to 1980 are not as detailed or complete as post 1980-records.

The Storm Prediction Center (SPC) National Severe Weather Database browser examines convective/thunderstorm-related winds only and does not include wind data from hurricanes or non-thunderstorm wind damage. This data contains measured and estimated wind gusts including wind damage without estimated wind speeds. For many observations, this results in several thunderstorm wind events with no estimated or actual wind speed estimates.

The vulnerability estimates provided herein use the best data currently available, and the methodologies applied result in an approximation of risk. These estimates may be used to understand the relative risk from hazards and

potential losses. However, uncertainties are inherent in any loss estimation methodology, arising in part from incomplete scientific knowledge concerning hazards and their effects on the built environment, as well as approximations and simplifications that are necessary for a comprehensive analysis.

### Identifying Hazards

Several emergency management and hazard mitigation documents at the state and local levels were reviewed to identify a comprehensive list of hazards that may impact the parish. These documents addressed a wide range of hazards including natural, technological, and human-caused. The main source for hazard identification was the National Risk Index, and only hazards with a medium or above ranking were profiled. The table below provides a comprehensive list of the hazards selected based on the above criteria.

*Table 2-1: Hazard Profile Summary.*

Hazard	Profiled in Previous Plan	Profiled in the 2025 Update
Drought	X	X
Flooding	X	X
Thunderstorm Hail	X	X
Thunderstorm Lightning	X	X
Thunderstorm Wind	X	X
Tornadoes	X	X
Tropical Cyclones	X	X
Wildfires	X	X
Winter Weather	X	X

### Historical Context and Previous Occurrences

The following table and figures display past Presidential Declaration occurrences and provides background on the type of natural disasters that have affected the parish in the past.

*Table 2-2: Major Disaster Declarations in Avoyelles Parish.  
(Source: FEMA Disaster Declarations Summary: Open Government Dataset)*

Disaster Number	Year	Declaration
208	9/10/1965	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Betsy
374	4/27/1973	Severe Storms and Flooding
3011	4/12/1975	Heavy Rains and Flooding
470	6/6/1975	Heavy Rains, Tornadoes, and Flooding
3031	2/22/1977	Drought and Freezing
675	1/11/1983	Severe Storms and Flooding
804	11/30/1987	Tornadoes and Flooding
904	5/3/1991	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding
956	8/26/1992	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Andrew
1437	10/3/2002	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Lili
3172	2/1/2003	Loss of Space Shuttle Columbia
1548	9/15/2004	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Ivan
1603	8/29/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Katrina
1607	9/24/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Rita
1786	9/2/2008	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Gustav
3322	5/6/2011	Flooding
4015	8/18/2011	Flooding
4080	8/29/2012	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Isaac
4263	3/13/2016	Severe Storms and Flooding

Disaster Number	Year	Declaration
4277	8/14/2016	Severe Storms and Flooding
4484	3/24/2020	COVID-19 Pandemic
4559	8/28/2020	Hurricane Laura
4570	10/16/2020	Hurricane Delta
4590	3/9/2021	Severe Winter Storms
4611	8/29/2021	Hurricane Ida
4817	9/16/2024	Hurricane Francine

**Probability of Future Threats and Hazards**

The probability of each hazard occurring in Avoyelles Parish is estimated in the following table:

*Table 2-3: Probability of Future Hazard Reoccurrence.*

Hazard	Probability				
	Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish	Bunkie	Cottonport	Evergreen	Hessmer
Drought	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Flooding	28%	17%	7%	3%	3%
Thunderstorm Hail	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Thunderstorm Lightning	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Thunderstorm Wind	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tornadoes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tropical Cyclones	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%
Wildfires	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Winter Weather	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%

*Table 2-4: Probability of Future Hazard Reoccurrence.*

Hazard	Probability				
	Mansura	Marksville	Moreauville	Plaucheville	Simmesport
Drought	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Flooding	14%	10%	10%	3%	3%
Thunderstorm Hail	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Thunderstorm Lightning	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Thunderstorm Wind	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tornadoes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tropical Cyclones	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%
Wildfires	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Winter Weather	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%

**Assessing Vulnerability Overview**

The purpose of assessing vulnerability is to quantify and/or qualify exposure and determine how various threats and hazards impact life, property, the environment, and critical operations of the parish. Vulnerability can be defined as the manifestation of the inherent states of the system (e.g., physical, technical, organizational, cultural) that can be

exploited to adversely impact (cause harm or damage to) that system. For example, identifying areas within the parish that suffer disproportional damage compared to other areas, or overall exposure of the entire parish to flooding. Identifying and understanding vulnerability to each threat and hazard provides a strong foundation for developing and pursuing mitigation actions.

The vulnerability analysis builds upon the information provided in the risk assessment by assessing the potential impact and amount of damage that each hazard has on the parish. To complete the analysis, the best available data were collected from a variety of sources, including local, state, and federal agencies and multiple analyses were performed qualitatively and quantitatively. The estimates provided in the vulnerability analysis should be used to understand the relative risk from each hazard and the potential losses that may be incurred; however, uncertainties are inherent in any loss estimation methodology, arising in part from incomplete scientific knowledge concerning specific hazards and their effects on the built environment, as well as incomplete datasets and from approximations and simplifications that are necessary to provide a meaningful and complete analysis. Further, most datasets used in this assessment contain relatively short periods of records, which increases the uncertainty of any statistically based analysis.

### Vulnerability Analysis Methodology

To direct the vulnerability analysis effort for the parish, two distinct methodologies were applied. The first includes a quantitative analysis that relies upon the best available data and technology, while the second methodology includes a qualitative analysis that relies more on local knowledge and rational decision-making. Upon completion, the methodologies are combined to create a vulnerability analysis that allows for some degree of quality control and assurance. The quantitative assessment focuses on potential hazard loss estimates, while the qualitative assessment is comprised of a scoring system built around values assigned by the Planning Team as to the likelihood of occurrence, spatial extent, and potential impact of each hazard.

#### Quantitative Methodology

The quantitative methodology consists of utilizing Hazus, a geographic information system (GIS)-based loss estimation software available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), as well as a detailed GIS-based approach independent of the Hazus software. These two GIS-based studies together help form a quantitative vulnerability analysis. GIS technology allows for the identification and analysis of potentially at-risk community assets such as people and infrastructure. This analysis was completed for hazards that can be spatially defined in a meaningful manner (i.e., hazards with an official and scientifically determined geographic extent) and for which GIS data were readily available.

Additionally, the National Risk Index developed by FEMA was utilized to determine the composite risk to 18 natural hazards to include avalanche, coastal flooding, cold wave, drought, earthquake, hail, heat wave, hurricane, ice storm, landslide, lightning, riverine flooding, strong wind, tornado, tsunami, volcanic activity, wildfire, and winter weather. Historic loss ratio, expected annual loss, and overall risk factor for any of the above hazards which are profiled in this plan are provided in the vulnerability analysis to provide further context on the risk associated to the hazard. Expected annual loss and the risk factor are calculated using the following formulas:

$$\text{Expected Annual Loss} = \text{Exposure} * \text{Annualized Frequency} * \text{Historic Loss Ratio}$$

$$\text{Risk Index} = \text{Expected Annual Loss} * \text{Social Vulnerability} / \text{Community Resilience}$$

#### Qualitative Methodology

The qualitative assessment relies less on technology, but more on historical and anecdotal data regarding expected hazard impacts. The qualitative assessment completed for the parish is based on the Priority Risk Index (PRI). The purpose of the PRI is to prioritize all potential hazards, and then group them into three categories of high, moderate, or low risk to identify and prioritize mitigation opportunities.

The PRI is a good practice to use when prioritizing hazards because it provides a standardized numerical value for hazards to be compared. Adapted PRI scores were calculated using five categories:

- Probability
- Impact
- Spatial Extent
- Warning Time
- Duration

Each degree of risk is assigned a value (1-4) and a weighting factor. To calculate the Risk Factor for a given hazard, the assigned risk value for each category is multiplied by the weighted factor, and the sum of all five categories is totaled together for a final score. The highest possible Risk Factor is a 4.0.

$$\text{Risk Factor} = [(\text{Probability} * 0.25) + (\text{Impact} * 0.25) + (\text{Spatial Extent} * 0.20) + (\text{Warning Time} * 0.15) + (\text{Duration} * 0.15)]$$

**Priority Risk Index and Hazard Risk**

Hazard risk is determined by calculating the Risk Factor for each hazard impacting the parish. A summary of the PRI is found in the following table. The conclusions drawn from the qualitative and quantitative assessments are fitted into three categories based on High, Moderate, or Low designations. Hazards identified as high risk have a risk factor of 2.5 or greater. Risk factors ranging from 2.0 to 2.4 are deemed moderate risk hazards while hazards with risk factors less than 2.0 are considered low risk.

*Table 2-5: Summary of the Priority Risk Index.*

PRI Category	Degree of Risk			Assigned Weighting Factor
	Level	Criteria	Index Value	
Probability	Unlikely	Less than 1% annual probability	1	25%
	Possible	Between 1 and 10% annual probability	2	
	Likely	Between 10 and 100% probability	3	
	Highly Likely	100% annual probability	4	
Impact	Minor	Very few injuries, if any. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption on quality of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	1	25%
	Limited	Minor injuries only. More than 10% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one day.	2	
	Critical	Multiple deaths/injuries possible. More than 25% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than a week.	3	
	Catastrophic	High number of deaths/injuries possible. More than 50% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more.	4	
Spatial Extent	Negligible	Less than 1% of area affected	1	20%
	Small	Between 1 and 10% of area affected	2	
	Moderate	Between 10 and 50% of area affected	3	
	Large	Between 50 and 100% of area affected	4	
Warning Time	More than 24 hours	Self-explanatory	1	15%
	12 to 24 hours	Self-explanatory	2	
	6 to 12 hours	Self-explanatory	3	
	Less than 6 hours	Self-explanatory	4	
Duration	Less than 6 hours	Self-explanatory	1	15%
	Less than 24 hours	Self-explanatory	2	
	Less than one week	Self-explanatory	3	
	More than one week	Self-explanatory	4	

Table 2-6: Associated Risk Factor with PRI Value Range.

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

Population and Development Trends

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 2010 to 2023:

Table 2-7: Population Growth Rate for the Parish.

Total Population	Avoyelles Parish	Unincorporated Avoyelles	Bunkie	Cottonport	Evergreen	Hessmer
1-Apr-10	42,103	24,342	4,174	2,008	310	803
1-Apr-20	39,693	24,279	3,346	2,023	215	772
1-Jul-23	39,176	24,324	3,299	1,777	237	904
Population Growth between 2010 – 2020	-5.7%	-0.3%	-19.8%	0.7%	-30.6%	-3.9%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	-0.6%	0.0%	-2.0%	0.1%	-3.1%	-0.4%
Population Growth between 2020 – 2023	-1.3%	0.2%	-1.4%	-12.2%	10.2%	17.1%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2023	-0.43%	0.06%	-0.47%	-4.05%	3.41%	5.70%

Table 2-8: Population Growth Rate for the Parish.

Total Population	Mansura	Marksville	Moreauville	Plaucheville	Simmesport
1-Apr-10	1,420	5,706	930	248	2,162
1-Apr-20	1,320	5,065	984	221	1,468
1-Jul-23	1,254	4,964	765	197	1,455
Population Growth between 2010 – 2020	-7.0%	-11.2%	5.8%	-10.9%	-32.1%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	-0.7%	-1.1%	0.6%	-1.1%	-3.2%
Population Growth between 2020 – 2023	-5.0%	-2.0%	-22.3%	-10.9%	-0.9%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2023	-1.67%	-0.66%	-7.42%	-3.62%	-0.30%

Table 2-9: Housing Growth Rate for the Parish.

Total Housing Units	Avoyelles Parish	Unincorporated Area	Bunkie	Cottonport	Evergreen	Hessmer
1-Apr-10	18,042	10,358	1,917	869	156	369
1-Apr-20	18,624	10,443	2,228	730	125	405
1-Jul-23	18,323	10,830	1,993	820	141	436
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2020	3.2%	0.8%	16.2%	-16.0%	-19.9%	9.8%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	0.3%	0.1%	1.6%	-1.6%	-2.0%	1.0%
Housing Growth between 2020 – 2023	-1.6%	3.7%	-10.5%	12.3%	12.8%	7.7%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2023	-0.5%	1.2%	-3.5%	4.1%	4.3%	2.6%

Table 2-10: Housing Growth Rate for the Parish.

Total Housing Units	Mansura	Marksville	Moreauville	Plaucheville	Simmesport
1-Apr-10	669	2,283	439	128	854
1-Apr-20	901	2,462	554	110	666
1-Jul-23	614	2,253	401	126	709
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2020	34.7%	7.8%	26.2%	-14.1%	-22.0%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	3.5%	0.8%	2.6%	-1.4%	-2.2%
Housing Growth between 2020 – 2023	-31.9%	-8.5%	-27.6%	14.5%	6.5%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2023	-10.6%	-2.8%	-9.2%	4.8%	2.2%

Population and development trends can vary across the parish. The following figures outline the diverse populations of the parish and each jurisdiction along with the social vulnerability.

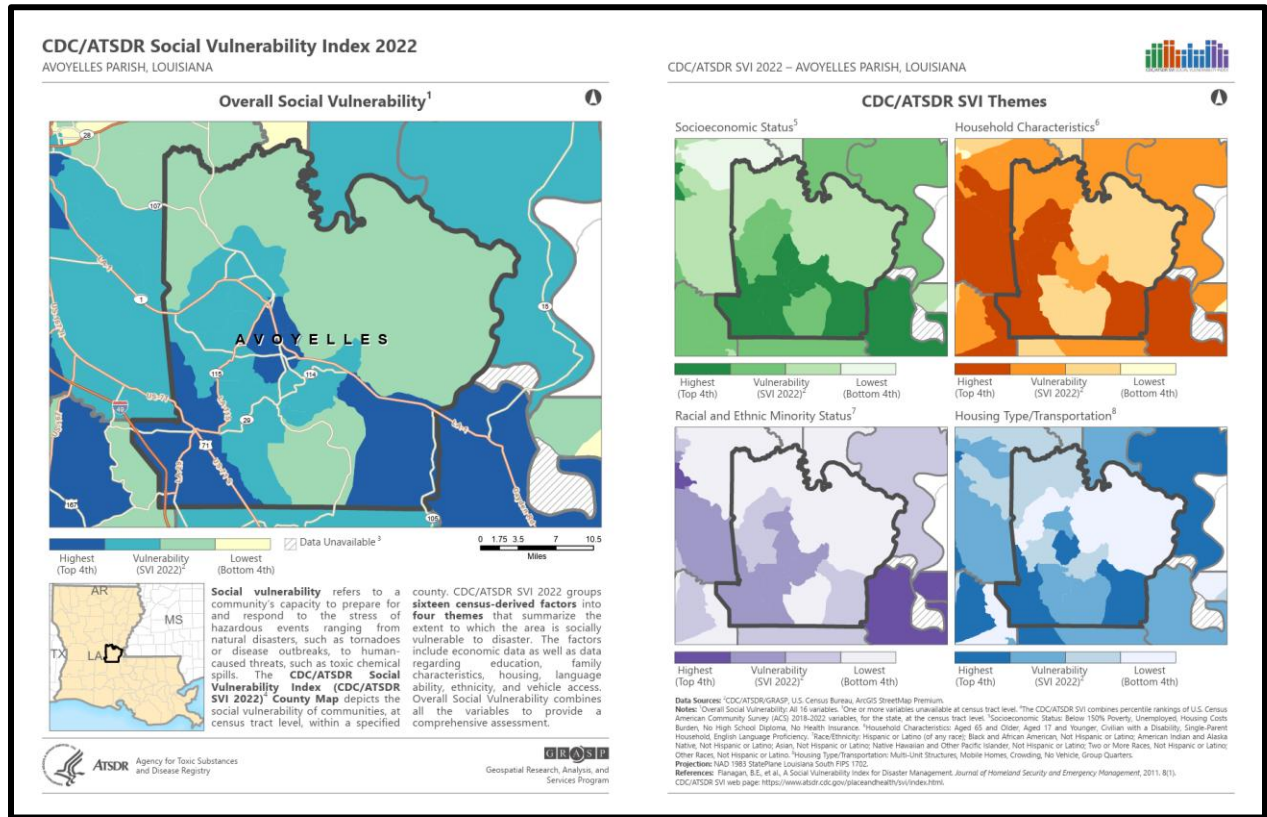


Figure 2-1: CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2022 for Avoyelles Parish



Figure 2-2: At Risk Population Profile for Avoyelles Parish.

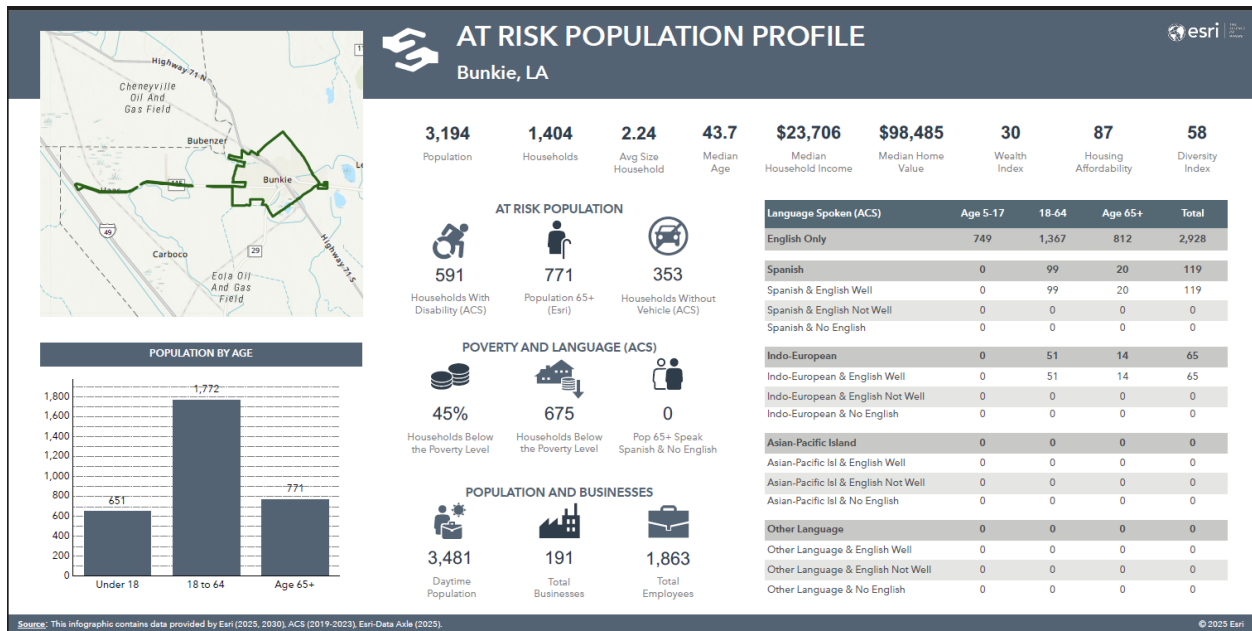


Figure 2-3: At Risk Population Profile for Bunkie.

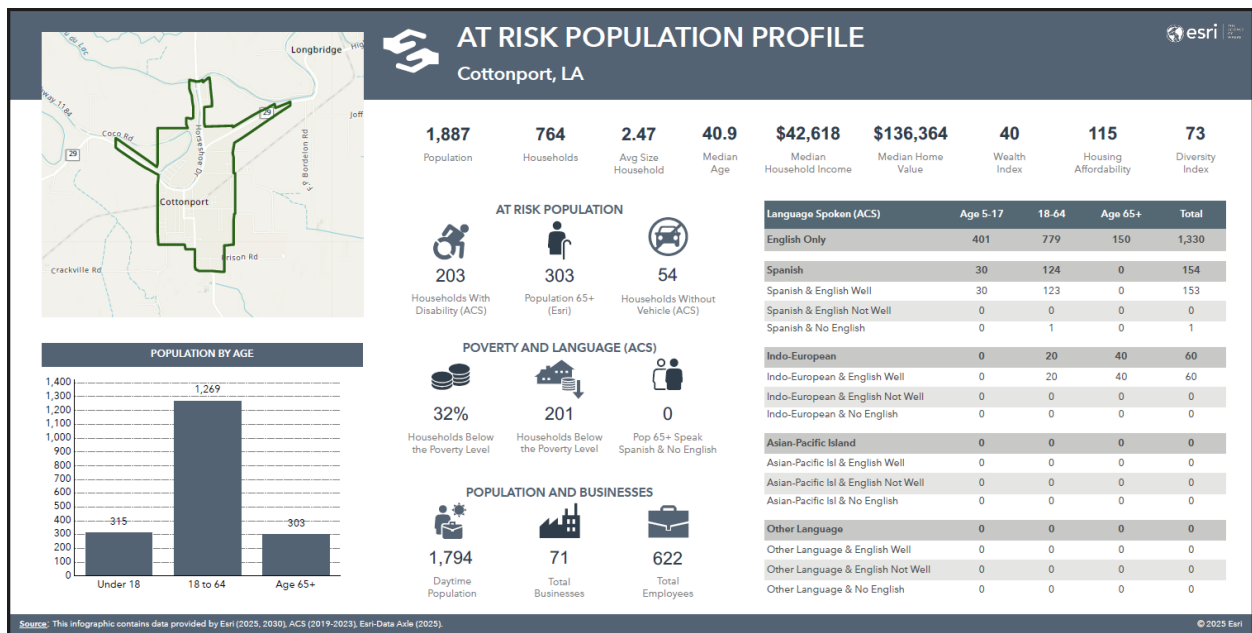


Figure 2-4: At Risk Population Profile for Cottonport.

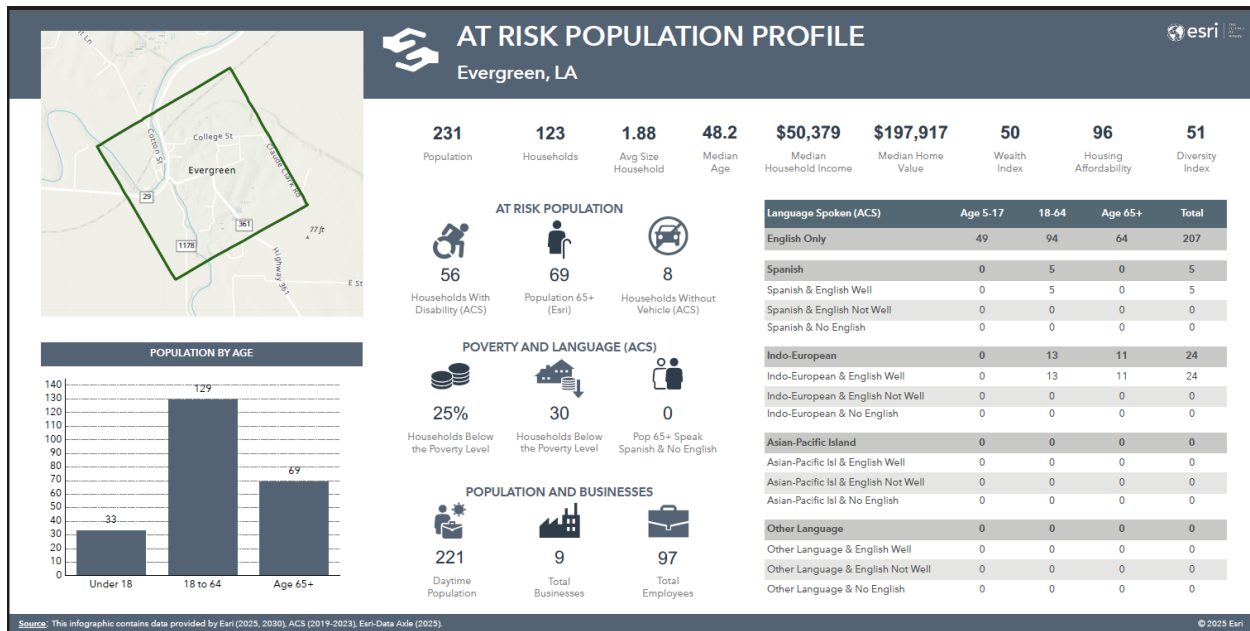


Figure 2-5: At Risk Population Profile for Evergreen.



Figure 2-6: At Risk Population Profile for Hessmer.

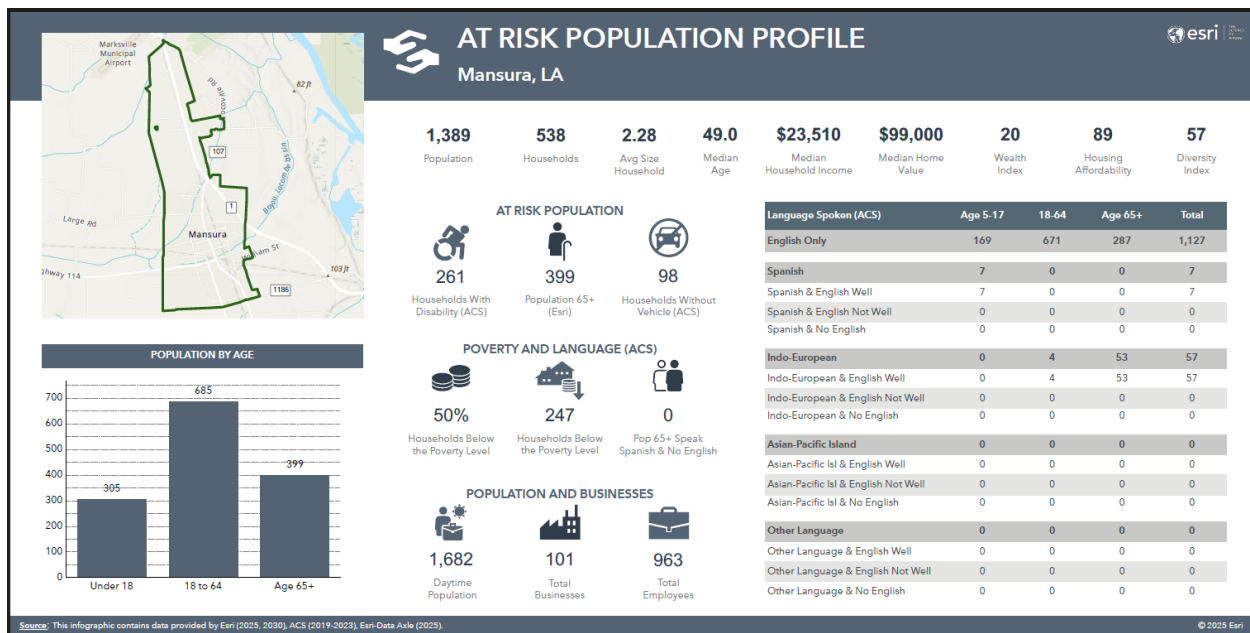


Figure 2-7: At Risk Population Profile for Mansura.

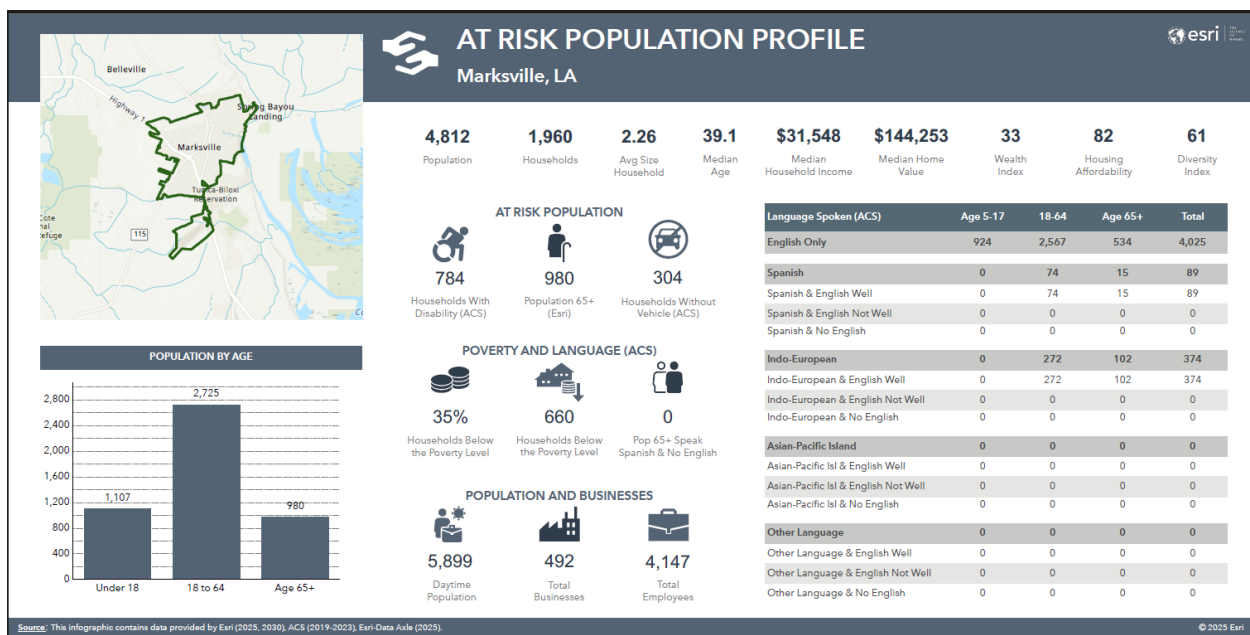


Figure 2-8: At Risk Population Profile for Marksville.

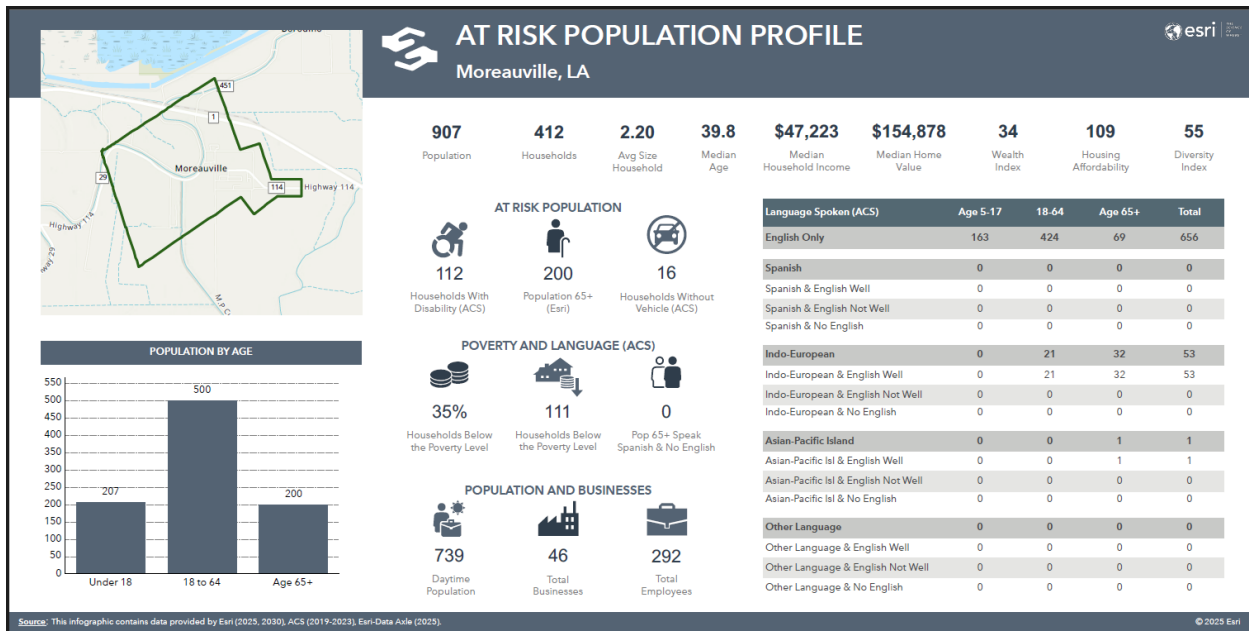


Figure 2-9: At Risk Population Profile for Moreauville.

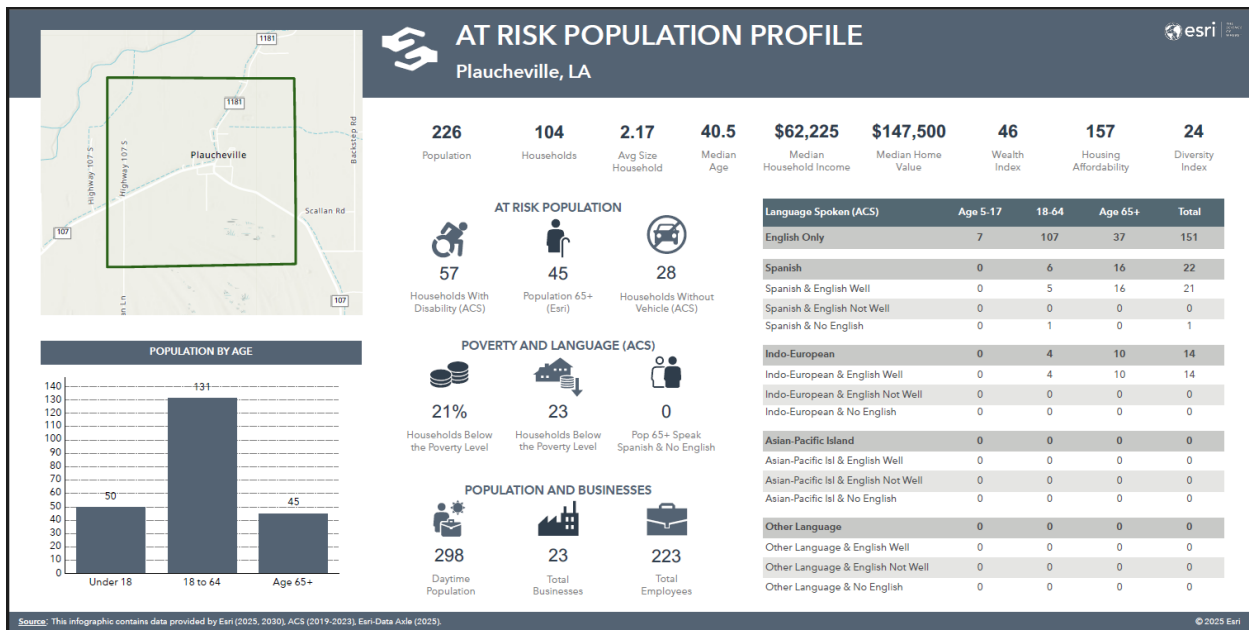


Figure 2-10: At Risk Population Profile for Plaquemine.

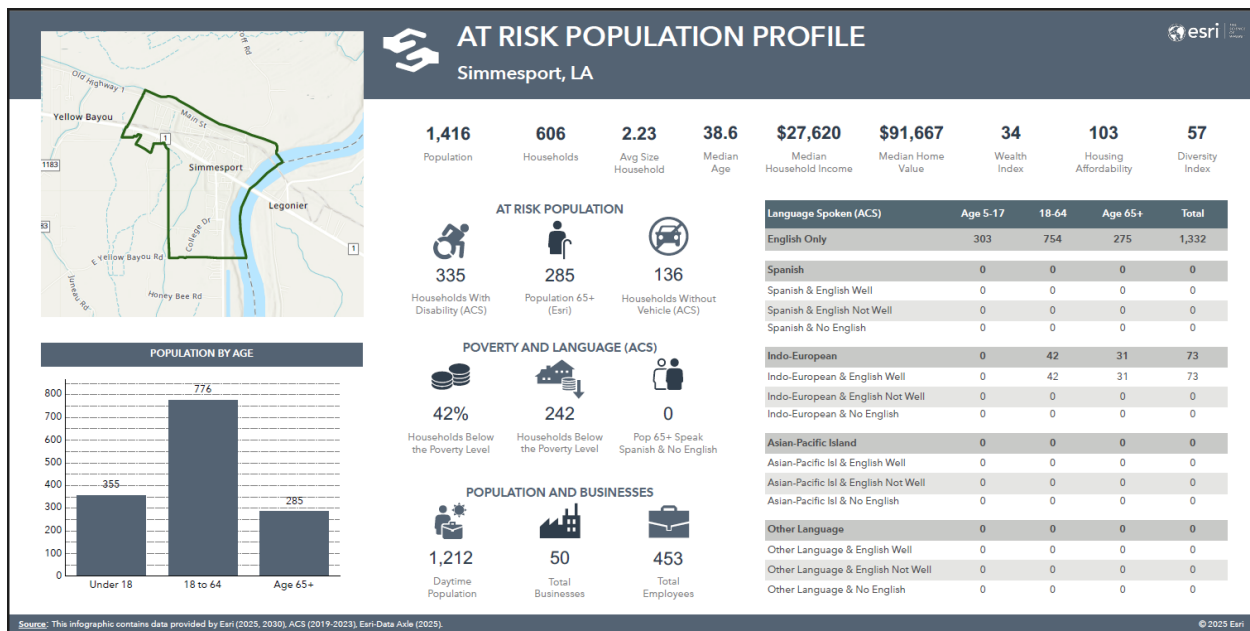


Figure 2-11: At Risk Population Profile for Simmesport.

Inventory of Assets for the Entire Parish

As part of the Risk Assessment, the planning team identified essential facilities throughout the parish. Within the entire planning area, there is an estimated value of \$6,103,937,000 in structures throughout the parish. The table below provides the total estimated value for each type of structure by occupancy.

Table 2-11: Estimated Total of Potential Losses throughout Avoyelles Parish.

Occupancy	Avoyelles Parish	Unincorporated Area	Bunkie	Cottonport	Evergreen	Hessmer
Agricultural	\$35,156,000	\$27,146,800	\$768,000	\$331,000	\$543,400	\$1,051,600
Commercial	\$674,122,000	\$173,269,300	\$121,987,000	\$39,123,000	\$1,267,200	\$8,884,700
Government	\$74,589,000	\$19,381,300	\$9,458,000	\$2,897,000	\$5,184,300	\$5,254,700
Industrial	\$203,214,000	\$124,742,000	\$36,521,000	\$4,335,000	\$2,756,000	\$2,459,000
Religion	\$123,387,000	\$50,683,000	\$23,687,000	\$6,147,000	\$2,945,000	\$1,132,000
Residential	\$4,941,511,000	\$3,198,122,000	\$467,215,000	\$179,125,000	\$35,456,000	\$79,613,000
Education	\$51,958,000	\$8,972,000	\$11,200,000	\$7,894,000	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,103,937,000</b>	<b>\$3,602,316,400</b>	<b>\$670,836,000</b>	<b>\$239,852,000</b>	<b>\$48,151,900</b>	<b>\$98,395,000</b>

Table 2-12: Estimated Total of Potential Losses throughout Avoyelles Parish.

Occupancy	Mansura	Marksville	Moreauville	Plaucheville	Simmesport
Agricultural	\$473,000	\$2,712,600	\$605,000	\$965,800	\$558,800
Commercial	\$38,788,200	\$244,462,900	\$14,146,000	\$3,913,800	\$28,279,900
Government	\$1,975,600	\$11,247,500	\$6,718,800	\$1,364,000	\$11,107,800
Industrial	\$10,474,000	\$9,806,000	\$4,117,000	\$2,891,000	\$5,113,000
Religion	\$6,113,000	\$24,651,000	\$1,911,000	\$707,000	\$5,411,000
Residential	\$158,913,000	\$511,911,000	\$93,981,000	\$28,165,000	\$189,010,000
Education	\$7,914,000	\$7,901,000	\$1,111,000	\$2,110,000	\$4,856,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$224,650,800</b>	<b>\$812,692,000</b>	<b>\$122,589,800</b>	<b>\$40,116,600</b>	<b>\$244,336,500</b>

Critical Facilities of the Parish

The following figures show the locations and names of the essential facilities within the parish. For specific locations of these facilities and those that may be obscured, please see *Building Inventory* in Appendix E:

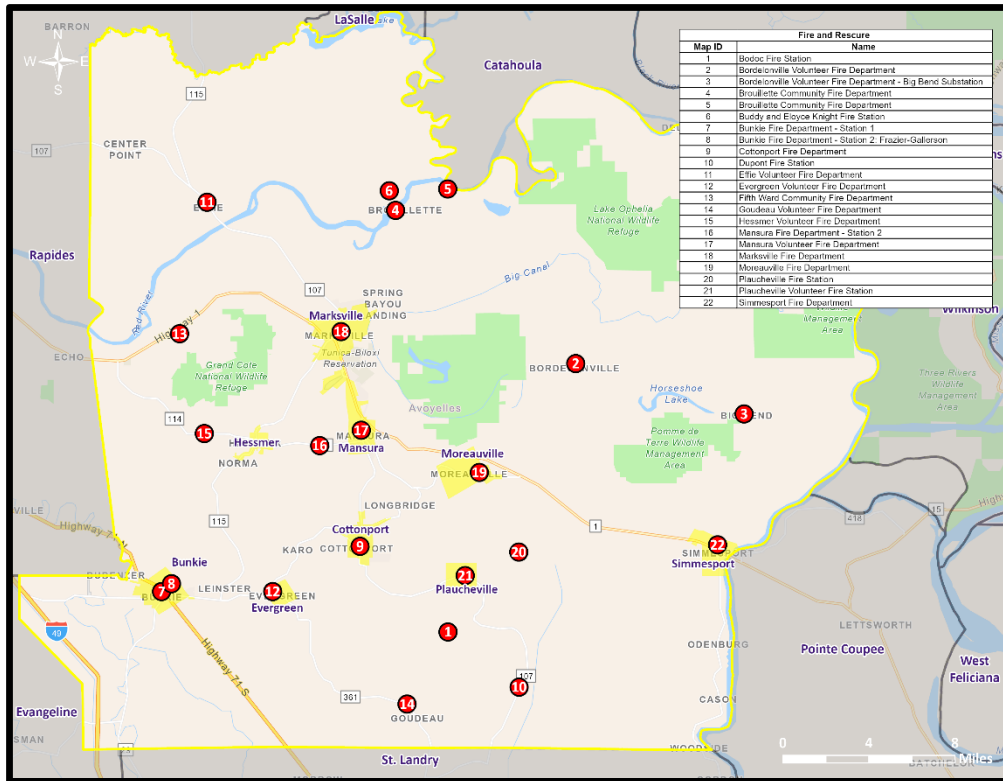


Figure 2-12: Fire and Rescue Facilities in Avoyelles Parish.

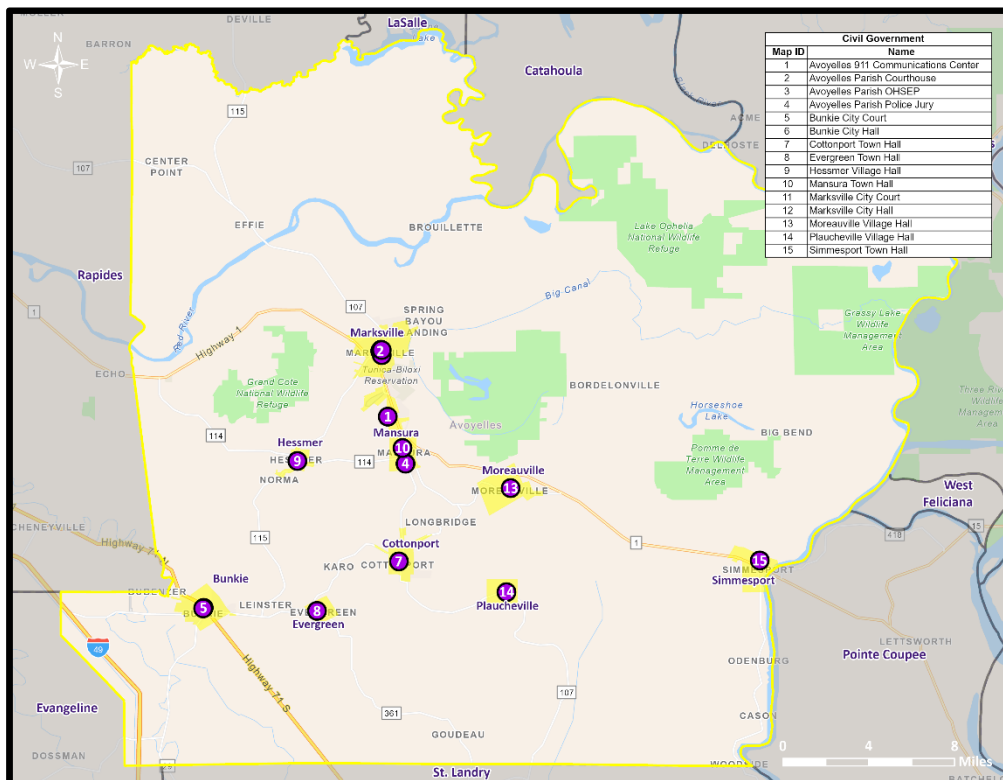


Figure 2-13: Government Buildings in Avoyelles Parish.

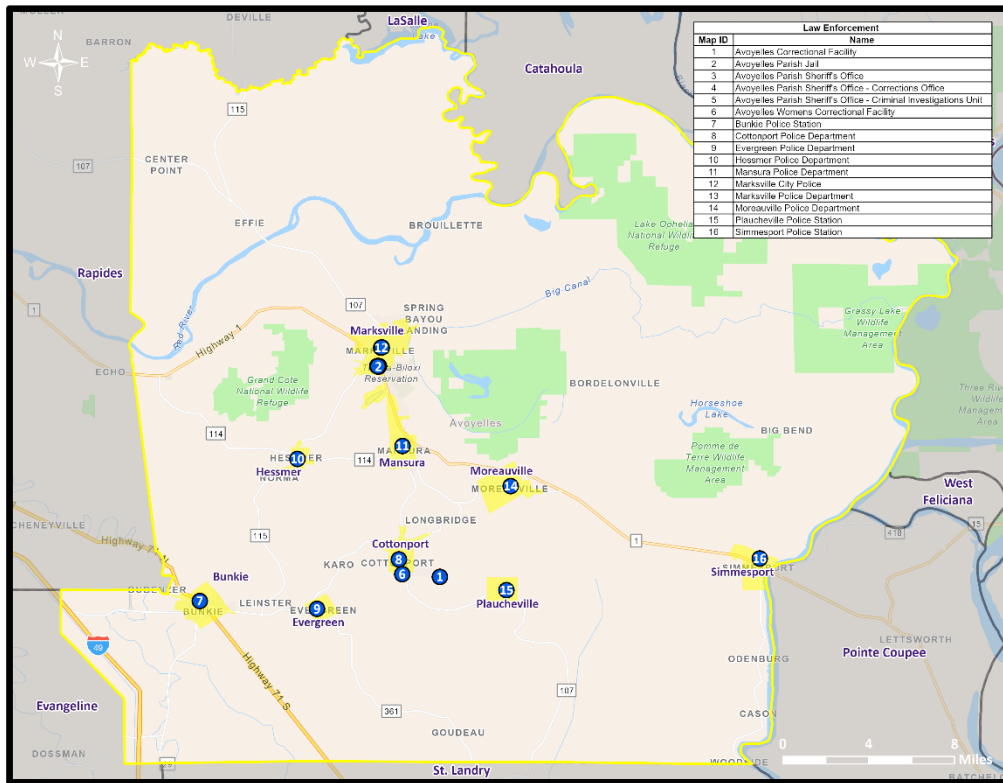


Figure 2-14: Law Enforcement in Avoyelles Parish.

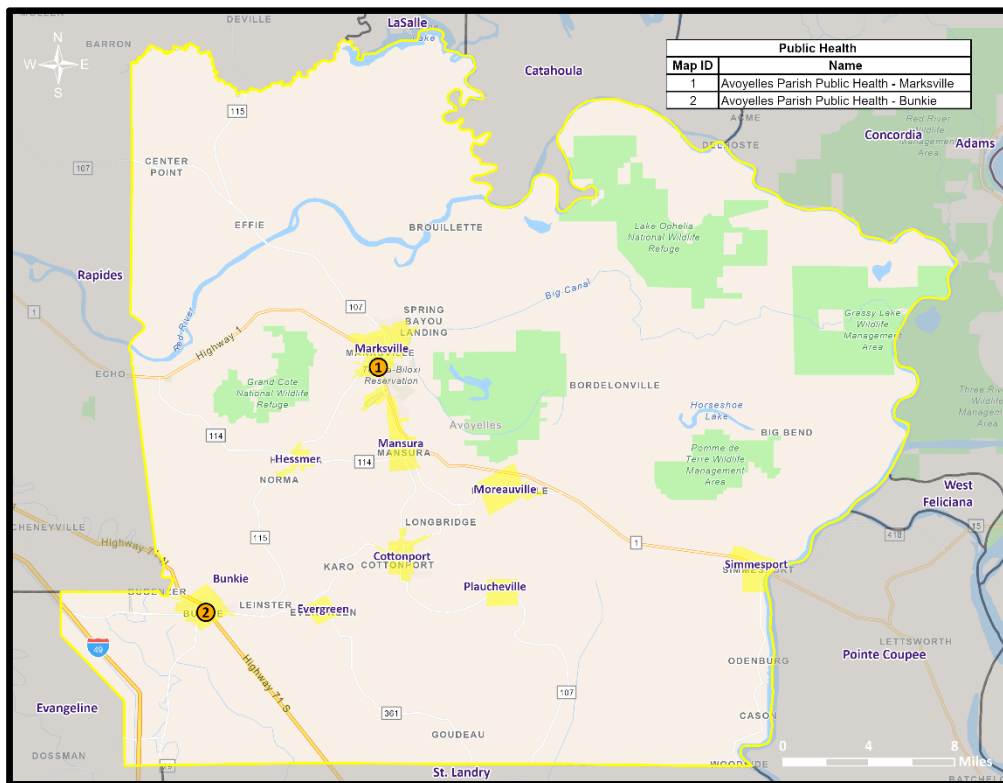


Figure 2-15: Public Health Facilities in Avoyelles Parish.

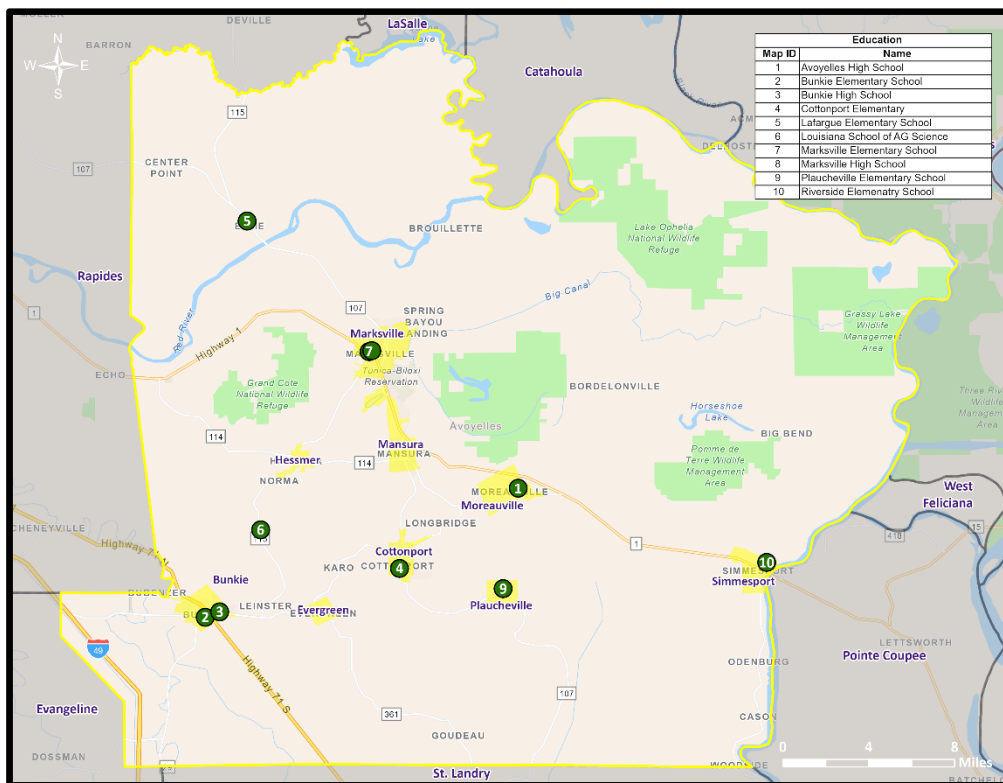


Figure 2-16: Educational Facilities in Avoyelles Parish.

**Land Use**

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

Table 2-13: Parish Land Use.  
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

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

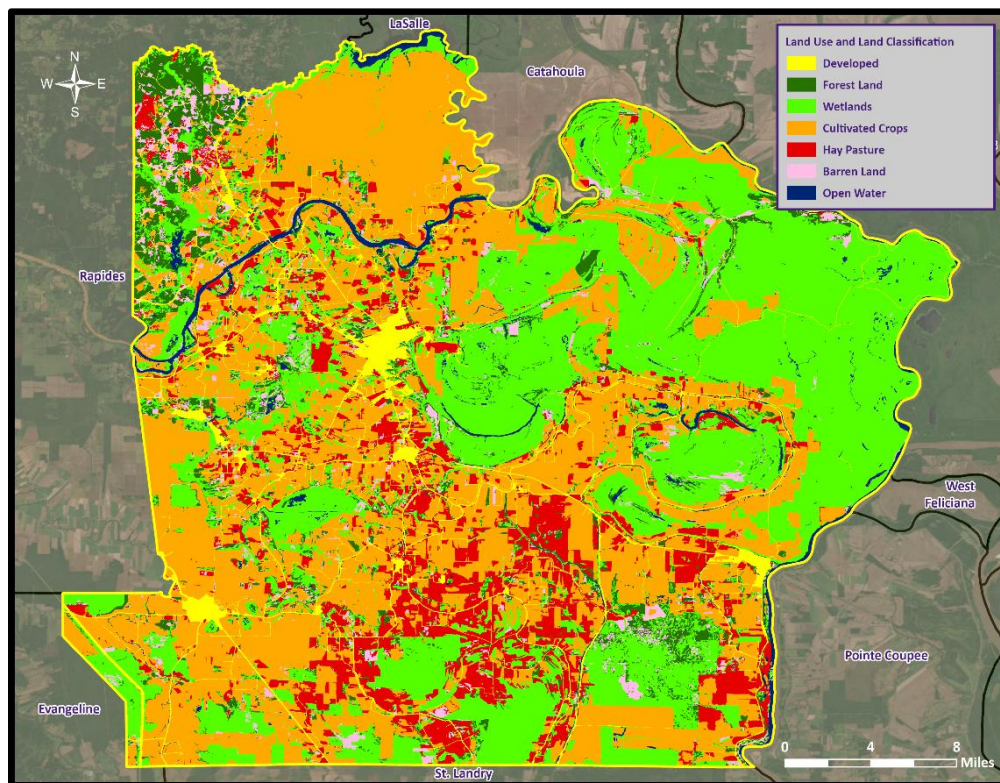


Figure 2-17: Parish Land Use Map.  
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

**Vulnerability Analysis (NRI & PRI)**

The first table is the overall risk associated with each threat and hazard with 2.5 or above deemed high risk, 2.0 to 2.4 deemed medium risk, and less than 2.0 deemed low risk. The final table summarizes the composite risk of 18 natural hazards outlined previously on the parish by expected annual loss, social vulnerability, community resilience, and overall risk rating.

Table 2-14: PRI Vulnerability Analysis for the Parish.

Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Overall Risk
Drought	2	2	4	2	3	2.55
Flooding	3	4	3	4	3	3.4
Thunderstorm Hail	4	2	3	3	1	2.7
Thunderstorm Lightning	2	2	2	3	1	2
Thunderstorm Wind	4	2	3	3	1	2.7
Tornadoes	4	3	2	4	3	3.2
Tropical Cyclones	3	4	4	1	4	3.3
Wildfires	1	3	4	1	2	2.25
Winter Weather	2	4	4	1	2	2.75

Table 2-15: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Risk to Eighteen Natural Hazards for the Parish.  
(Source: National Risk Index)

Expected Annual Loss	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Low	Very High	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low

## Hazard Profile, Risk Assessment, and Vulnerability Analysis

### Drought

#### *Profile*

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 occurrence, causing less direct—but tremendous indirect—damage. Depletion of aquifers, crop loss, and livestock and wildlife mortality rates are examples of direct impacts. According to the National Groundwater Association ([NGWA](#)), the groundwater found in aquifers is the source of about 38% of all county and city water supplied to households. A 2016 [Congressional Research Service](#) report further notes that groundwater comprises 97% of the water for all rural populations that are not already supplied by cities and counties. Due to the dependence on aquifers for potable water, 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, 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. The tables on the next page display the range and Palmer classifications of the PDSI index, and the United States Drought Monitor Intensity scale.

Table 2-16: Palmer Drought Severity Index Classification and Range.

Range	Palmer Classification
4.0 or more	Extremely Wet
3.0 to 3.99	Very Wet
2.0 to 2.99	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

Table 2-17: U.S. Drought Monitor Drought Intensity Scale.  
(Source: National Drought Mitigation Center)

Range/Category	Description	PDSI Equivalent
D0	Abnormally Dry	-1.0 to -1.99
D1	Moderate Drought	-2.0 to -2.99
D2	Severe Drought	-3.0 to -3.99
D3	Extreme Drought	-4.0 to -4.99
D4	Exceptional Drought	-5.0 or less

The following figure displays the drought conditions in the state of Louisiana. Data compiled by the National Drought Mitigation Center indicates normal conditions exist in the parish at the time this plan went to publication.

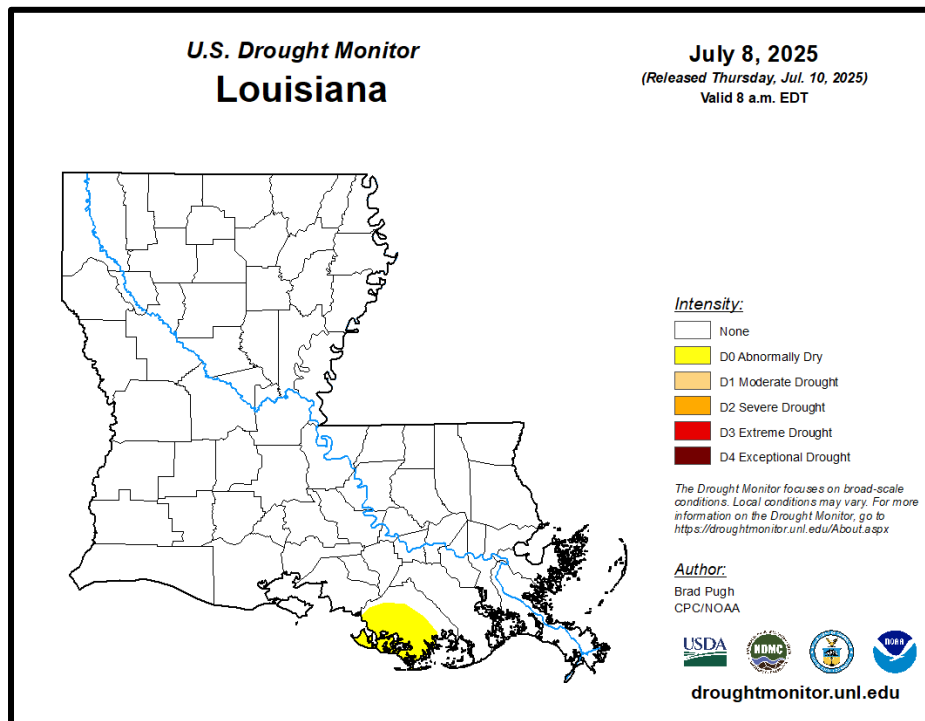


Figure 2-18: United States Drought Monitor for the State of Louisiana and its Parishes.  
(Source: The National Drought Mitigation Center)

*Risk Assessment*

Geographic Extent

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 occurrence in the parish is on the agricultural community. The worst-case drought scenario for the parish and the jurisdictions of the parish would be an exceptional drought (D4).

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced five drought occurrences between the years 1996 and 2024. Since the last update, there has been one drought occurrence within the boundaries of the parish.

*Table 2-18: Historical Drought Occurrences in Avoyelles Parish since 2020.  
(Source: NCEI Storm Events Database).*

Date	Synopsis	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
11/1/2023	A prolonged drought that began earlier in the year peaked during the first week of November. Thunderstorms returned to Avoyelles Parish by the 10th with more regular rains following after that date. Forest areas and crawfish suffered considerable die offs plus rice, sugarcane, soybeans, and hay yields were reduced, but specific dollar estimates are unknown at this time.	\$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for periods of drought in the parish is 0.17 (17% annual probability) or approximately one drought occurrence every five to six years.

The annual return rate (frequency) for drought in the parish is 0.17, which means there is a 17% probability of a drought event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one drought event occurring approximately every five to six years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.17 (17%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one drought event is expected to occur approximately every 5.8 years. This is the inverse of the return rate (1 / 0.17 = ~5.8 years)

Climate Change Impacts

Climate change is expected to increase the number and intensity of droughts in the state of Louisiana. Drought can be caused by both a reduction in precipitation, as well as by heat that results in increased evaporation. Changes in temperature and types of precipitation in the state of Louisiana will affect drought characteristics. An increase in rain and a decrease in winter weather events with increased temperatures will cause peak streamflow to occur earlier in the year. This change in the hydrologic cycle will have significant impacts on natural systems in Louisiana including the intensity, duration, and frequency of droughts.

Future Hazard Impacts

Future development can exacerbate drought conditions by increasing demand for water resources through urbanization, industrialization, and agricultural expansion potentially leading to water scarcity and increased competition for limited freshwater supplies. Similarly, population growth can intensify droughts by increasing demand for water resources for domestic, agricultural, and industrial purposes.

*Vulnerability Analysis*

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for drought.

*Table 2-19: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Drought Occurrences for the Parish  
(Source: National Risk Index)*

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate

*Estimated Impact and Potential Loss*

The parish and the jurisdictions of the parish are vulnerable to drought by means of soil desiccation (drying out), which can result in foundation damage to structures as well as buckling of roads. However, the main impact of a drought occurrence is on the agricultural community. The following table presents an analysis of agricultural exposure that is susceptible to drought by major crop type for the parish.

*Table 2-20: Agricultural Exposure by Crop Type for Droughts in the Parish  
(Source: LSU Ag Center 2022 Parish Totals)*

Agricultural Exposure by Type for Drought			
Cotton	Forest	Corn	Soybeans
\$867,616	\$3,946,992	\$18,117,457	\$41,201,110

*Vulnerable Population*

As mentioned previously, the main impact of drought is on the agricultural community and certain infrastructure. There is no direct impact on the populace of the parish. There have been no reported deaths or injuries as a result of drought within the parish and the jurisdictions of the parish.

*Vulnerability Score*

*Table 2-21: Drought Vulnerability Score for the Parish.*

Drought Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	2	2	4	2	3	2.55

## Flooding

### *Profile*

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.

Extreme precipitation, produced from mid-latitude cyclones, thunderstorms, or hurricanes, is often the major initiating condition for flooding. During the cooler months, slow-moving frontal weather systems produce heavy rainfalls, while the summer and autumn seasons produce major precipitation in isolated thunderstorm occurrences (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.

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. For example, 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.
- **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.

Based on stream gauge levels and precipitation forecasts, the 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 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 occurrence, for example, is an occurrence of small magnitude (in terms of stream flow or precipitation) but with a relatively high annual probability of recurrence (10%). A 100-year flood occurrence 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 occurrence and a 10-year occurrence, 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 occurrence does not mean an occurrence of that magnitude occurs only once in X years. Instead, it means that on average, we can expect a flood occurrence 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 occurrence as having a 25% chance of occurring over the life of a 30-year mortgage.

The 100-year flood occurrence 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 the following figure.

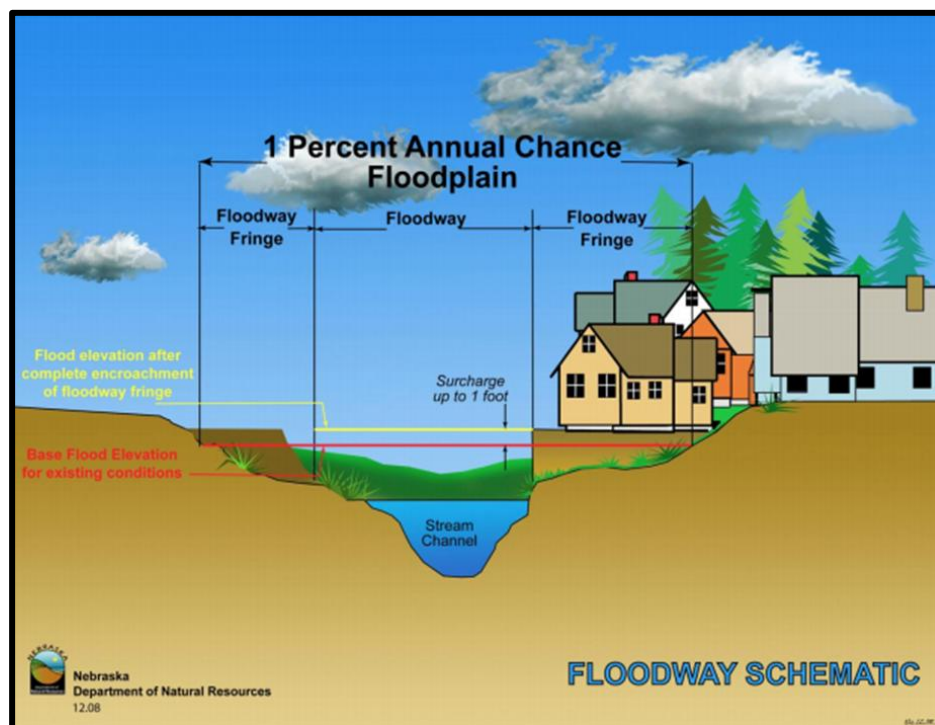


Figure 2-19: Schematic of 100-Year Floodplain.  
 The Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) extends to the end of the floodway fringe  
 (Source: Nebraska Department of Natural Resources)

A SFHA is the land area covered by the floodwaters of the base flood (red line in the previous figure), where the NFIP's floodplain management regulations must be enforced and the area where the mandatory purchase of flood insurance applies. Special flood hazard areas for the parish are shown in the following figures.

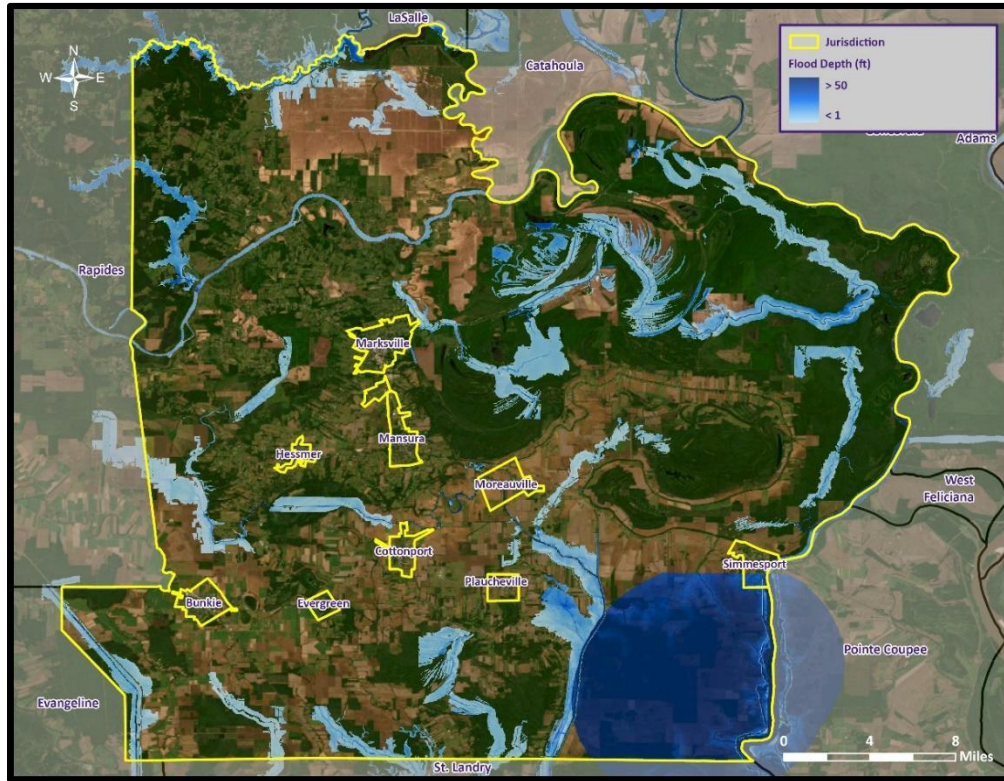


Figure 2-20: 100-Year Flood Depths in Avoyelles Parish

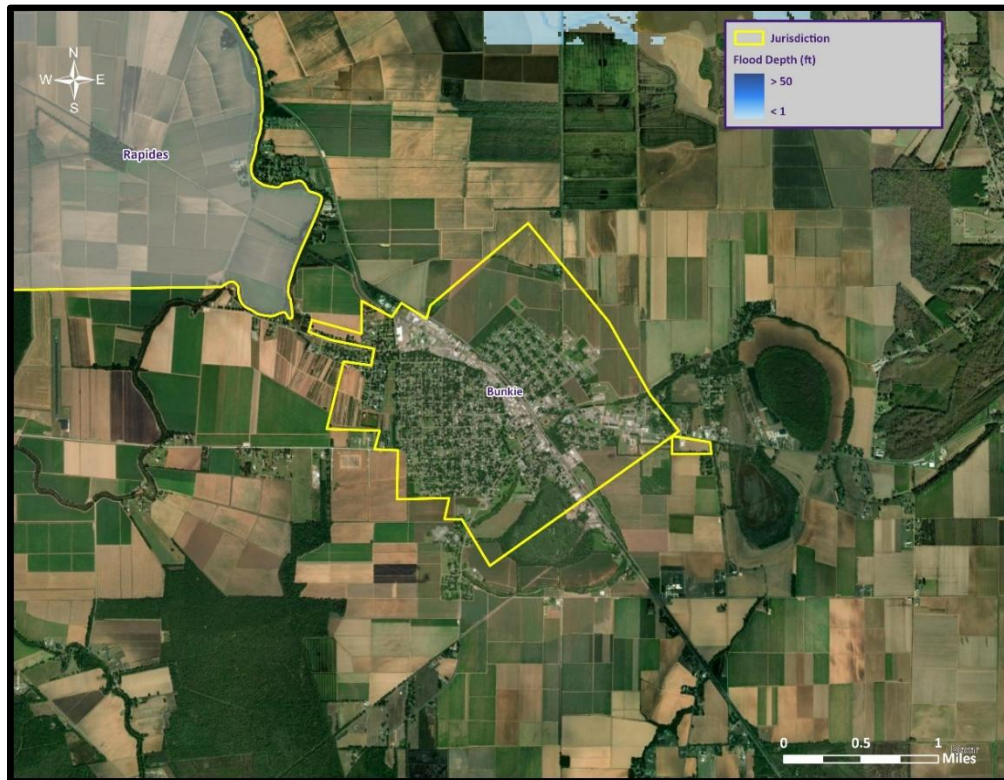


Figure 2-21: 100-Year Flood Depths in Bunkie

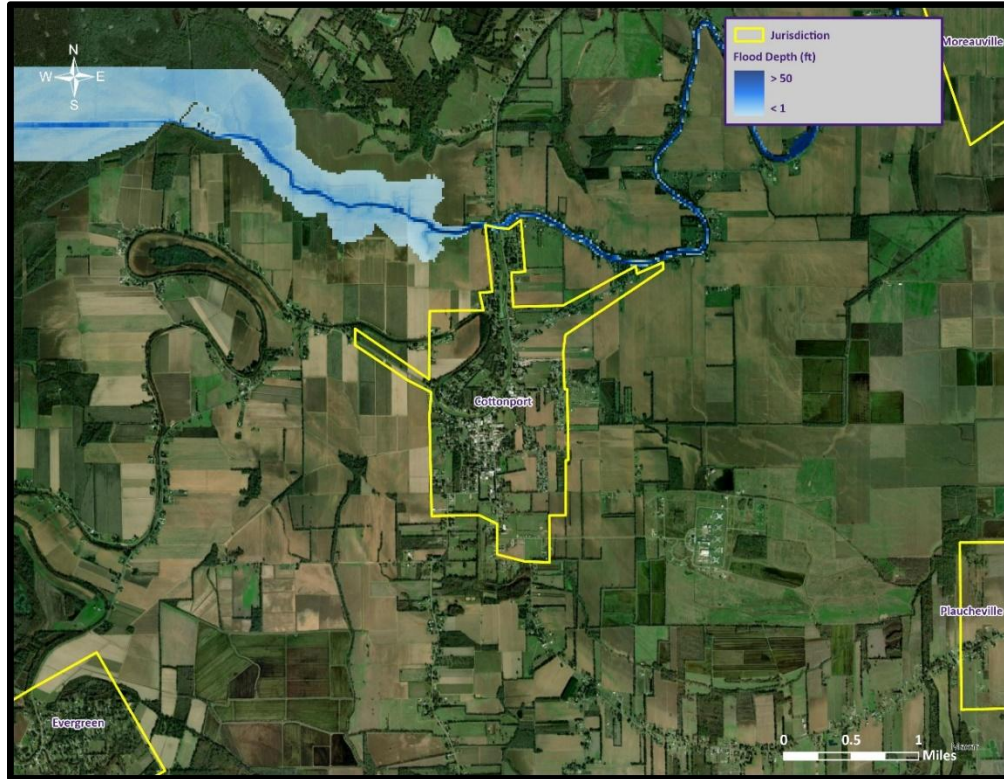


Figure 2-22: 100-Year Flood Depths in Cottonport

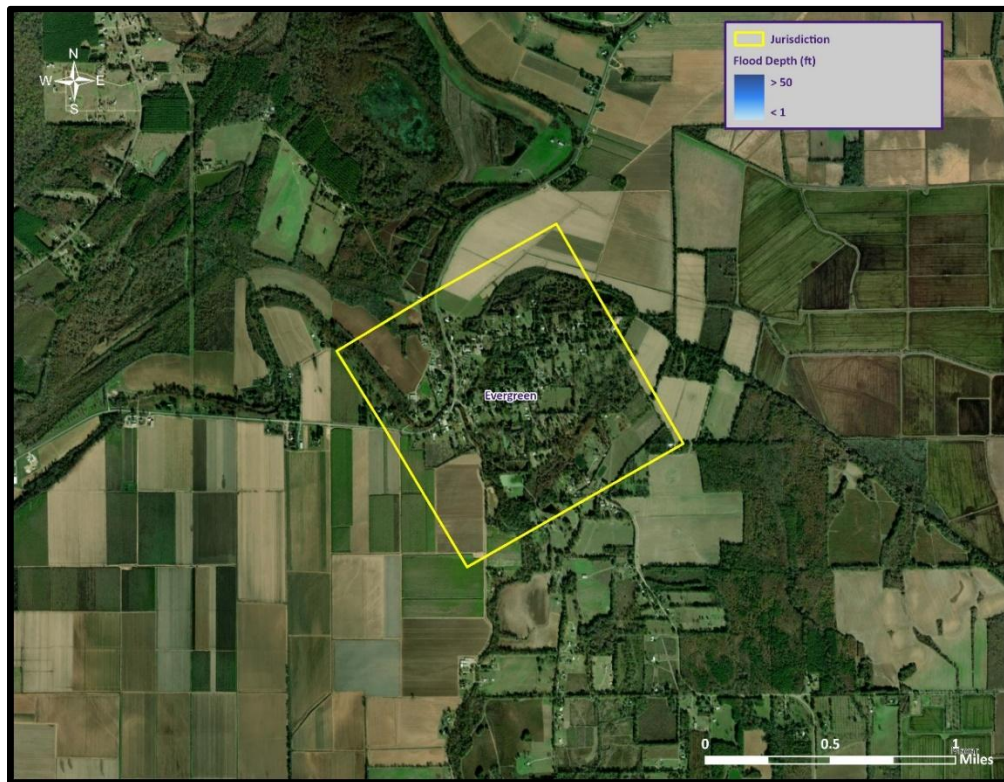


Figure 2-23: 100-Year Flood Depths in Evergreen

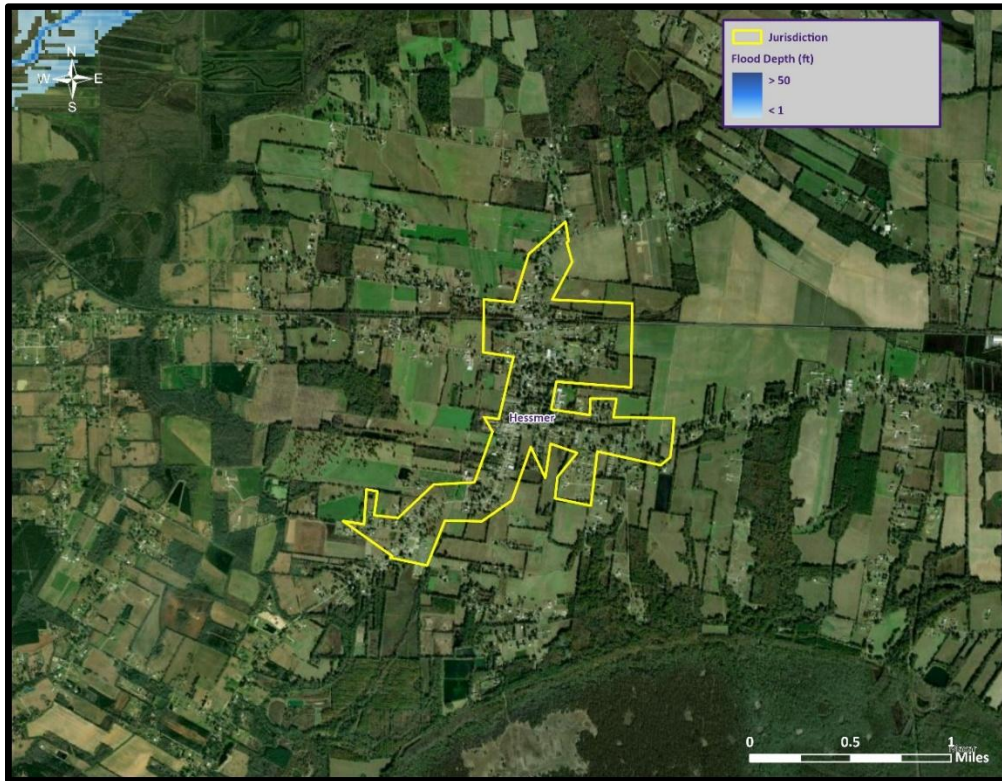


Figure 2-24: 100-Year Flood Depths in Hessmer

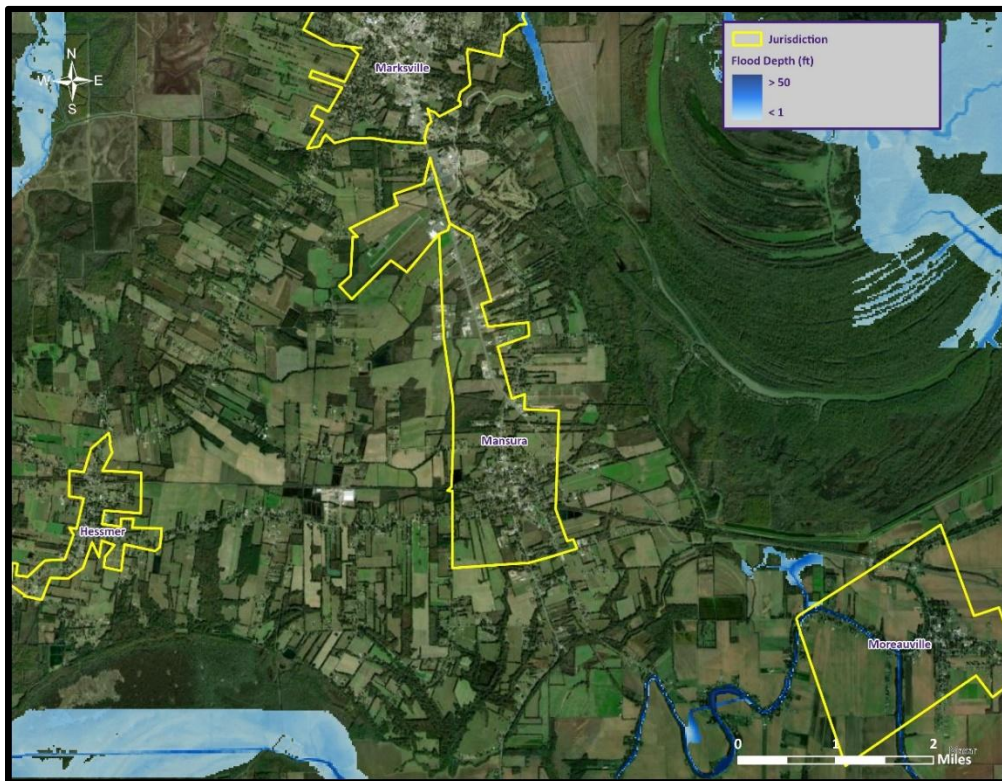


Figure 2-25: 100-Year Flood Depths in Mansura

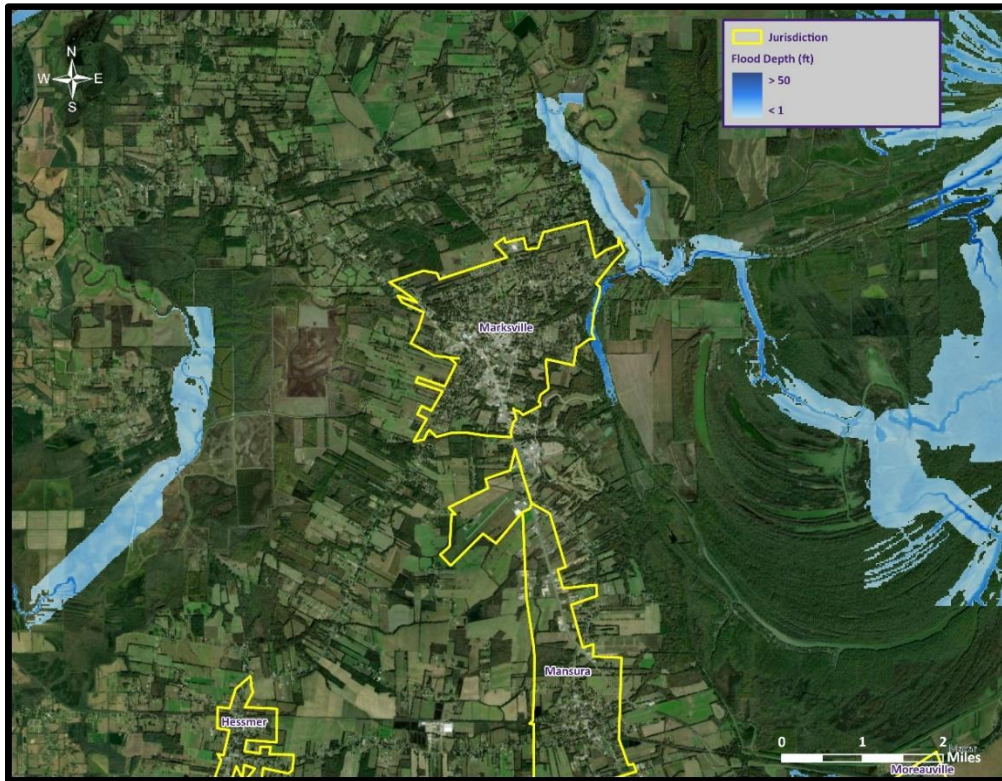


Figure 2-26: 100-Year Flood Depths in Marksville

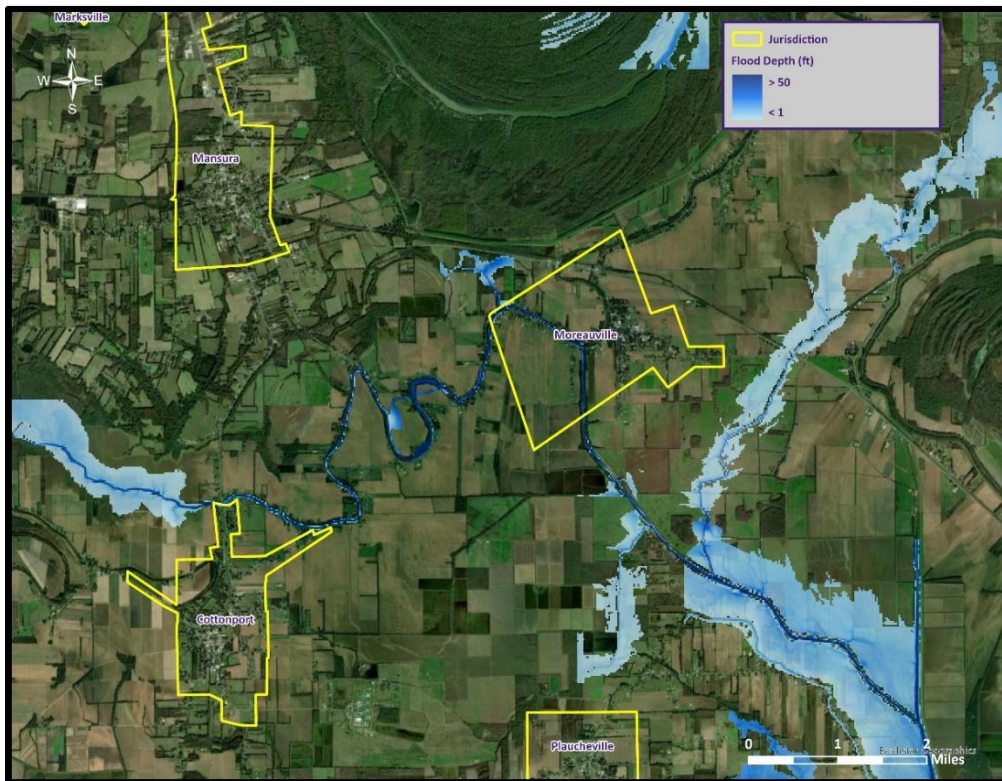


Figure 2-27: 100-Year Flood Depths in Moreauville



Figure 2-28: 100-Year Flood Depths in Plaucheville

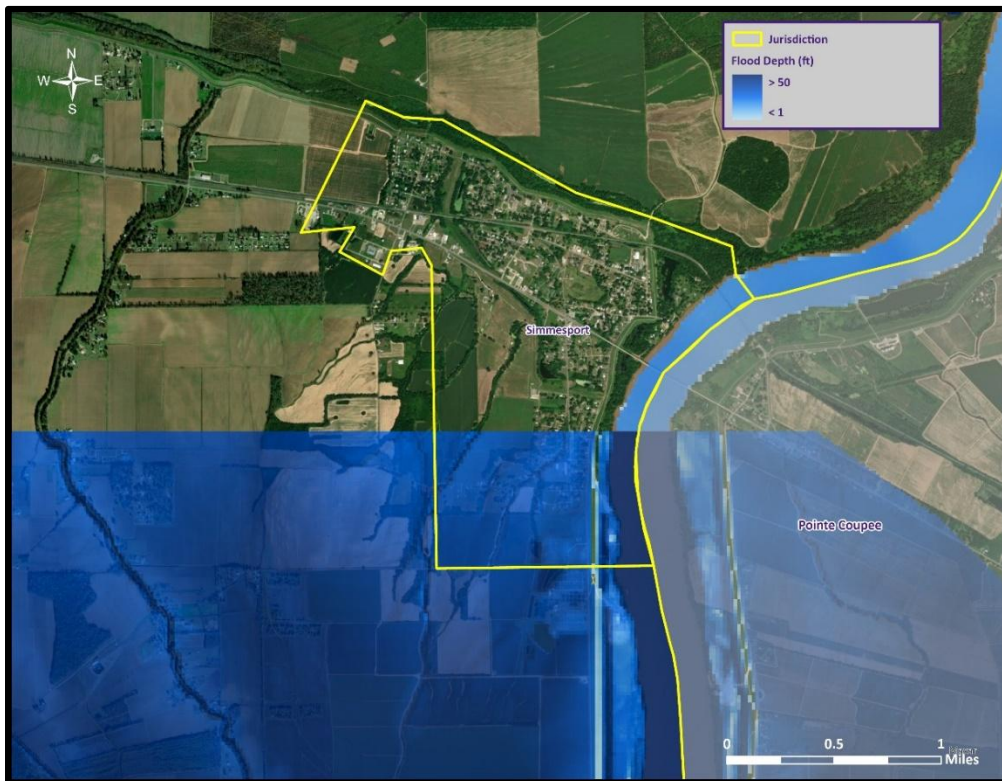


Figure 2-29: 100-Year Flood Depths in Simmesport

### 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 usually are 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 claim's 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 the parish are provided in the table below:

*Table 2-22: Repetitive Loss Structures for the Parish.*

Jurisdiction	Number of Structures	Residential	Commercial	Government	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid	Average Claim Paid
<b>Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish</b>	23	19	4	0	148	\$904,194	\$6,109.42
<b>Bunkie</b>	14	12	2	0	56	\$1,246,807	\$22,264
<b>Cottonport</b>	4	4	0	0	9	\$113,520	\$12,613
<b>Evergreen</b>	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>Hessmer</b>	6	6	0	0	23	\$393,771	\$17,120
<b>Mansura</b>	22	22	0	0	63	\$849,702	\$13,487
<b>Marksville</b>	91	91	0	0	219	\$2,314,046	\$10,566
<b>Moreauville</b>	6	6	0	0	12	\$227,349	\$18,946
<b>Plaucheville</b>	1	1	0	0	2	\$3,204	\$1,602
<b>Simmesport</b>	12	11	1	0	33	\$470,233	\$14,249
<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>\$6,522,826</b>	<b>\$11,545</b>

The 179 repetitive loss structures were geocoded in order to provide an overview of where the repetitive loss structures are located throughout the parish. The figures on the next page show the approximate locations of the structures and where the highest concentration of repetitive loss structures is located. Through the repetitive loss maps, it is clear the primary concentration of repetitive loss structures is focused in and around the incorporated area of Marksville.

Number of Structures	Residential	Commercial	Government	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid
179	172	7	0	565	\$6,522,826

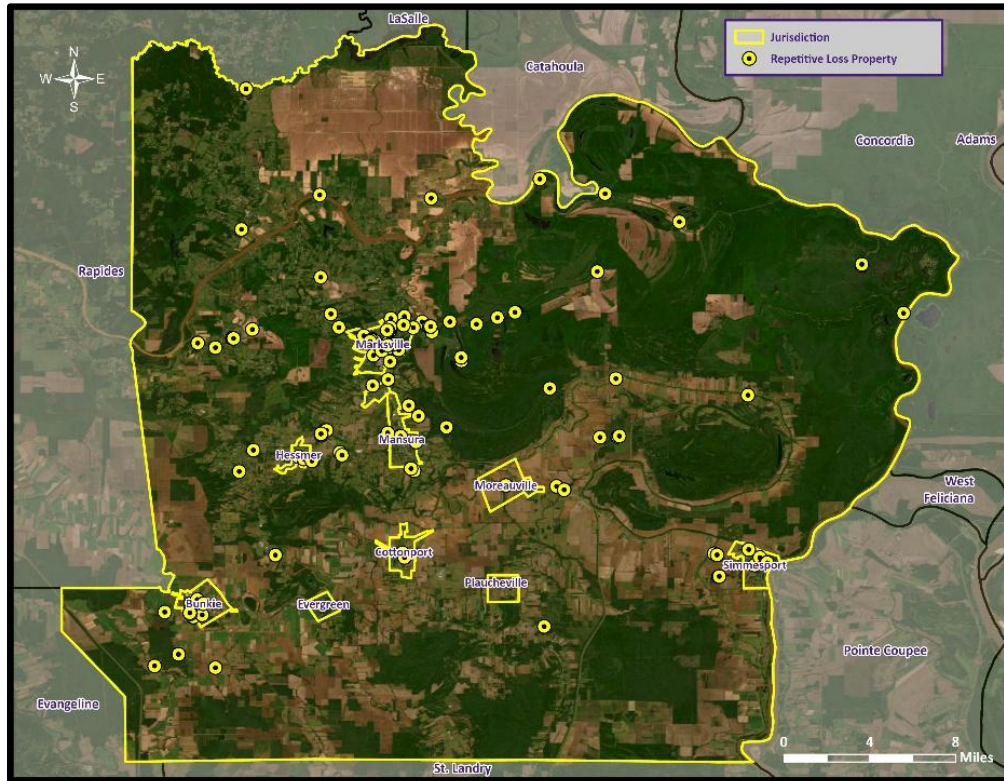


Figure 2-30: Repetitive Loss Properties in Avoyelles Parish.  
(Source: FEMA, April 2024)

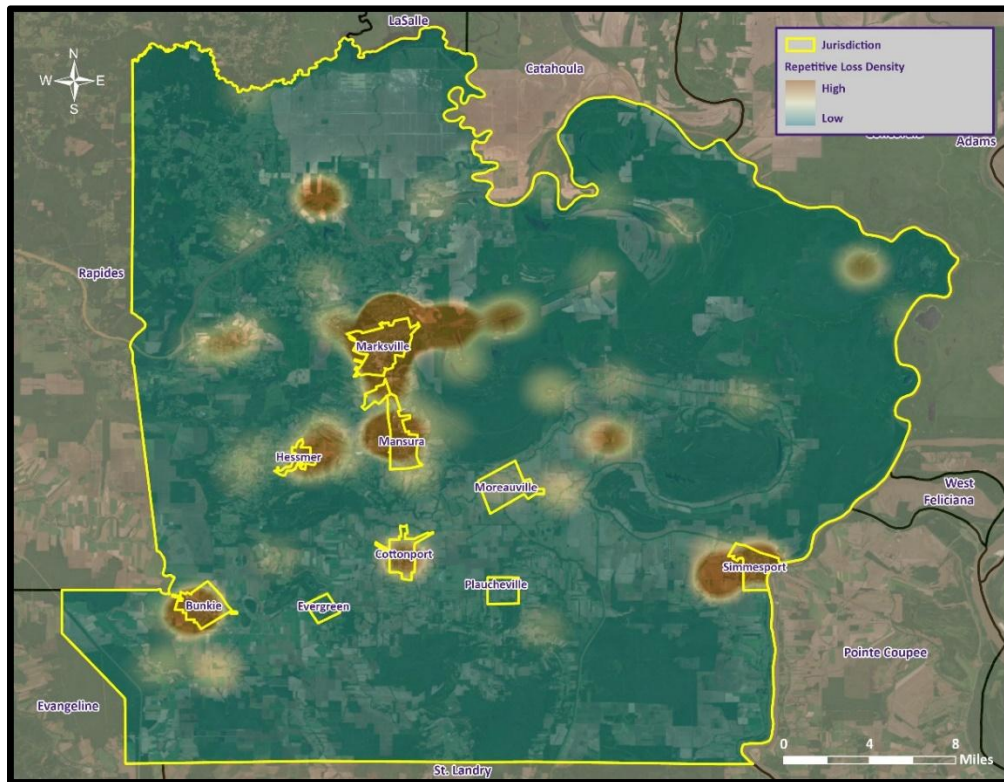


Figure 2-31: Repetitive Loss Property Densities in Avoyelles Parish.  
(Source: FEMA, April 2024)

National Flood Insurance Program

Flood insurance statistics indicate that the Parish has 787 flood insurance policies with the NFIP, with total annual premiums of \$311,428. As of April 2025, the Unincorporated area of Avoyelles Parish and the incorporated jurisdictions of Bunkie, Cottonport, Hessmer, Mansura, Marksville, Moreauville, Plaucheville, and Simmesport participate in the NFIP. The incorporated jurisdiction of Evergreen does not participate in the NFIP. Evergreen is very limited when it comes to personnel, funding, and resources needed to administer the NFIP program. Evergreen has determined that participation in the NFIP has little or no benefit or impact on the residents and the economies of the jurisdiction. The parish and its jurisdictions will continue to adopt and enforce floodplain management requirements, including regulating new construction Special Flood Hazard Areas, making substantial improvement and/or damage determinations, or determining the necessary permits required of owners to bring a substantially improved/damaged structure back into compliance. The parish and its jurisdictions will continue to monitor activities including local requests for new map updates. Flood insurance statistics and additional NFIP participation details for the parish is provided in the tables to follow.

Table 2-23: Summary of NFIP Policies for the Parish.

Location	No. of Insured Structures	Total Insurance Coverage Value	Annual Premiums Paid	No. of Insurance Claims Filed Since 1978	Total Loss Payments
<b>Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish</b>	678	\$123,761,000	\$264,953	1,676	\$10,571,567
<b>Bunkie</b>	39	\$9,077,000	\$15,255	38	\$691,401
<b>Cottonport</b>	2	\$659,000	\$760	2	\$74,537
<b>Evergreen</b>	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
<b>Hessmer</b>	9	\$2,184,000	\$3,767	11	\$292,005
<b>Mansura</b>	8	\$1,705,000	\$2,951	3	\$4,521
<b>Marksville</b>	36	\$7,290,000	\$17,001	58	\$862,738
<b>Moreauville</b>	5	\$1,104,000	\$1,637	3	\$45,348
<b>Plaucheville</b>	3	\$444,000	\$1,017	5	\$101,208
<b>Simmesport</b>	7	\$1,509,000	\$4,087	24	\$231,977
<b>Total</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>\$147,733,000</b>	<b>\$311,428</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>\$12,875,304</b>

Table 2-24: Summary of Community Flood Maps for the Parish.

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

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

### Threat to People

Just as with property damage, depth and velocity are major factors in determining the threat posed to people by flooding. It takes very little depth or velocity for flood waters to become dangerous. A car will float in less than two feet of moving water, and can be swept downstream into deeper waters, trapping passengers within the vehicle. Victims of floods 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. Floodwater 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 water can also infiltrate sewer lines and inundate wastewater treatment plants, causing sewage to back up and creating a breeding ground for dangerous bacteria. This infiltration may also cause water supplies to become contaminated and undrinkable.

### Elevations in the Parish

The digital elevation model (DEM) for the parish is instructive in visualizing where the low-lying and high-risk areas are for the parish. Elevations in the parish range from less than 20 feet to over 100 feet (NAVD88). The highest elevation in the parish is approximately 103 feet (NAVD88), located in the northwestern portion of the parish. The incorporated areas of the parish range in elevation from 30 feet to 79 feet (NAVD88) with Simmesport averaging 30 feet (NAVD88), Plaquemine averaging 39 feet (NAVD88), Cottonport and Moreauville averaging 56 feet (NAVD88), Evergreen averaging 62 feet (NAVD88), Bunkie averaging 66 feet (NAVD88), Moreauville averaging 75 feet (NAVD88), and Hessmer averaging 79 feet (NAVD88).

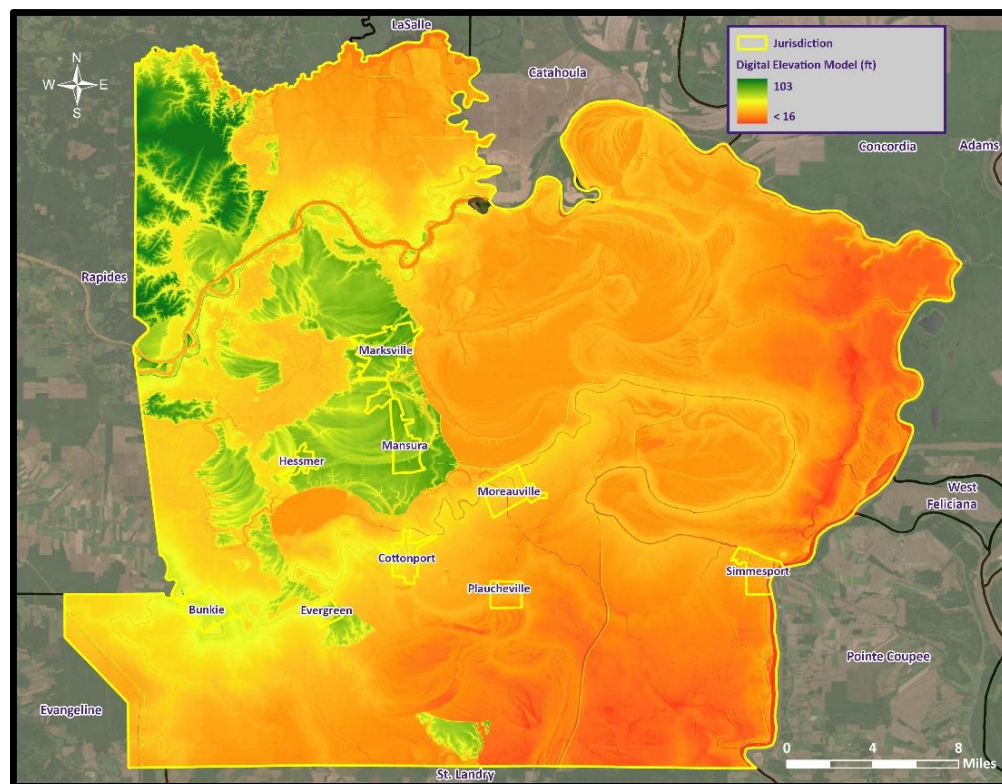


Figure 2-32: Elevations throughout Avoyelles Parish.

### Risk Assessment

#### Geographic Extent

The parish has experienced significant flooding in its history and can expect more in the future. Stormwater excesses caused by large amounts of rainfall in a short period of time occur frequently in the parish. Topography, poor

drainage, and an extensive levee system mean that storm water cannot flow out of many areas of the parish. Generally, the most damaging storm water events are a function of a tropical storm or hurricane.

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

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced 27 flooding occurrences between the years 1996 and 2024. Since the last update, there have been four flood occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Table 2-25: Historical Flooding Events in Avoyelles Parish since 2020.  
(Source: NCEI Storm Events Database)

Date	Area	Type of Flood	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
09/06/2021	BELLEDEAU	Flash Flood	\$0	0	0
03/22/2022	HYDROPOLIS	Flash Flood	\$10,000	0	0
01/24/2024	MANSURA	Flash Flood	\$5,000	0	0
11/09/2024	NORMA	Flash Flood	\$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for flooding in the parish is 0.93, which means there is a 93% probability of a flood event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one flood event occurring approximately every one to two years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.93 (93%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one flood event is expected to occur approximately every 1.1 years. This is the inverse of the return rate ( $1 / 0.93 = \sim 1.1$  years)
- 

Table 2-26: Annual Flood Probabilities for Each Jurisdiction in Avoyelles Parish.

Jurisdiction	Annual Probability	Return Frequency
Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish	28%	1 event every 3 to 4 years
Bunkie	17%	1 event every 5 to 6 years
Cottonport	7%	1 event every 14 to 15 years
Evergreen	3%	1 event every 29 years
Hessmer	3%	1 event every 29 years
Mansura	14%	1 event every 7 to 8 years
Marksville	10%	1 event every 9 to 10 years
Moreauville	10%	1 event every 9 to 10 years
Plaquemine	3%	1 event every 29 years
Simmesport	3%	1 event every 29 years

### Climate Change Impacts

Atmospheric moisture, precipitation, and atmospheric circulation can be affected by climate change, since radiative forcing alters heating which affects evaporation and sensible heating at the Earth's surface. This process alters the amount, frequency, intensity, duration, and type of precipitation which is part of the hydrological cycle. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports that over 105-year period (1901 – 2005) precipitation has increased 5 to 10%. Additionally, water resource managers observed the following:

- Historical hydrological patterns can no longer be solely relied upon to forecast the water future.
- Precipitation and runoff patterns are changing, increasing the uncertainty for water supply quality, flood management, and ecosystem functions.
- Extreme climatic events will become more frequent, necessitating improvement in flood protection and emergency response.

Climate change poses significant threats to both infrastructure and vulnerable populations in the context of flooding. Rising global temperatures have led to the intensification of extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall and storms, which increase the frequency and severity of floods. Infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and buildings, designed to withstand historical weather patterns, is now facing greater stress and damage due to the increased volume and intensity of floodwaters.

One of the most pressing impacts of climate change on infrastructure is the increased risk of damage and disruption to critical lifeline systems, such as water supply networks, energy grids, and transportation systems. Floods can compromise the integrity of these systems, leading to widespread power outages, disrupted water access, and road closures, hindering emergency response and recovery efforts. As floods become more frequent and severe, the cost of repairing and reinforcing infrastructure becomes a significant burden on governments and communities.

Furthermore, climate change disproportionately affects vulnerable populations, including low-income communities, the elderly, and those with limited mobility or access to resources. These communities often reside in flood-prone areas with inadequate infrastructure and limited capacity to adapt to changing conditions. Floods can exacerbate existing social inequalities, displacing vulnerable populations and exposing them to health risks, property loss, and economic hardship. Lack of access to timely information and limited evacuation resources can further endanger their lives during extreme flooding events.

Additionally, climate change can disrupt local economies in flood-affected regions. Agricultural lands can be damaged, leading to reduced crop yields and affecting livelihoods. Businesses, particularly those without insurance or financial resilience, may face bankruptcy due to flood-related losses. The overall economic impacts ripple beyond immediate flood-affected regions, affecting supply chains and markets globally.

Addressing the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations requires a comprehensive approach. Building more resilient infrastructure, incorporating climate adaptation measures, and enforcing zoning regulations to prevent development in flood-prone areas are essential steps. Additionally, governments must prioritize support and resources for vulnerable communities, providing them with better access to early warning systems, evacuation plans, and social safety nets to cope with flood-related challenges. Long-term climate change mitigation efforts are also necessary to reduce the severity and frequency of floods, ultimately safeguarding both infrastructure and vulnerable populations from the detrimental effects of flooding.

### Future Hazard Impacts

Hazard impacts for flood were estimated for the years 2025 and 2030. Yearly population and housing rates were applied to parish inventory assets for composite floods. Based on a review of available information, it is assumed that population and housing units will increase within the parish from the present until 2030. 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%

Table 2-27: Estimated Future Impacts, 2020 - 2030.  
(Source: Hazus, US Census Bureau)

Hazard / Impact	Total in Parish (2020)	Hazard Area (2020)	Hazard Area (2025)	Hazard Area (2030)
<b>Flood Damage</b>				
<b>Structures</b>	18,224	3,606	3,510	3,435
<b>Value of Structures</b>	\$6,132,977,918	\$1,213,524,011	\$1,242,668,146	\$1,266,486,603
<b># of People</b>	39,215	7,759	7,798	7,830

*Vulnerability Analysis*

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for flooding.

Table 2-28: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Riverine Flood Occurrences for Avoyelles Parish.  
(Source: National Risk Index)

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Using the Hazus Flood Model, the 100-year flood scenario was analyzed to determine losses from this scenario. The following table shows the total economic losses that would result from a 100-year flood occurrence.

Table 2-29: Estimated Losses in Avoyelles Parish from a 100-Year Flood Event  
(Source: Hazus)

Jurisdiction	Estimated Loss
<b>Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish</b>	\$25,112,000
<b>Bunkie</b>	\$0
<b>Cottonport</b>	\$0
<b>Evergreen</b>	\$0
<b>Hessmer</b>	\$0
<b>Mansura</b>	\$0
<b>Marksville</b>	\$0
<b>Moreauville</b>	\$0
<b>Plucheville</b>	\$0
<b>Simmesport</b>	\$0

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

Table 2-30: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for the Unincorporated Area of Avoyelles Parish by Sector.  
(Source: Hazus)

Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$203,000
Commercial	\$1,335,000
Government	\$153,000
Industrial	\$2,018,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$236,000
Residential	\$21,167,000
Schools	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$25,112,000</b>

Vulnerable Population

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

Table 2-31: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event.  
(Source: Hazus)

Number of People Exposed to Flood Hazards			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
<b>Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish</b>	24,325	7,854	32.3%
Bunkie	4,171	0	0.0%
Cottonport	2,006	0	0.0%
Evergreen	310	0	0.0%
Hessmer	802	0	0.0%
Mansura	1,419	0	0.0%
Marksville	5,702	0	0.0%
Moreauville	929	0	0.0%
Plaucheville	248	0	0.0%
Simmesport	2,161	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	42,073	7,854	18.7%

The Hazus Flood model was also extrapolated to provide an overview of the vulnerable populations throughout the potentially impacted jurisdictions in the following table:

*Table 2-32: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in the Parish.  
(Source: Hazus)*

Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	7,854	32.3%
Persons Under 5 Years	530	6.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,389	17.7%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,134	14.4%
White	5,262	67.0%
Minority	2,592	33.0%

Vulnerability Score

*Table 2-33: Flood Vulnerability Score for Avoyelles Parish.*

Flood Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	3	4	3	4	3	3.4



## Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning, & Thunderstorm Wind)

### *Overview*

The term “thunderstorm” is usually used as a catch-all term for several kinds of storms. Here “thunderstorm” is defined to include any precipitation occurrence in which thunder is heard or lightning is seen. Thunderstorms are often accompanied by heavy rain and strong winds, and occasionally, depending on conditions, 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 counties.

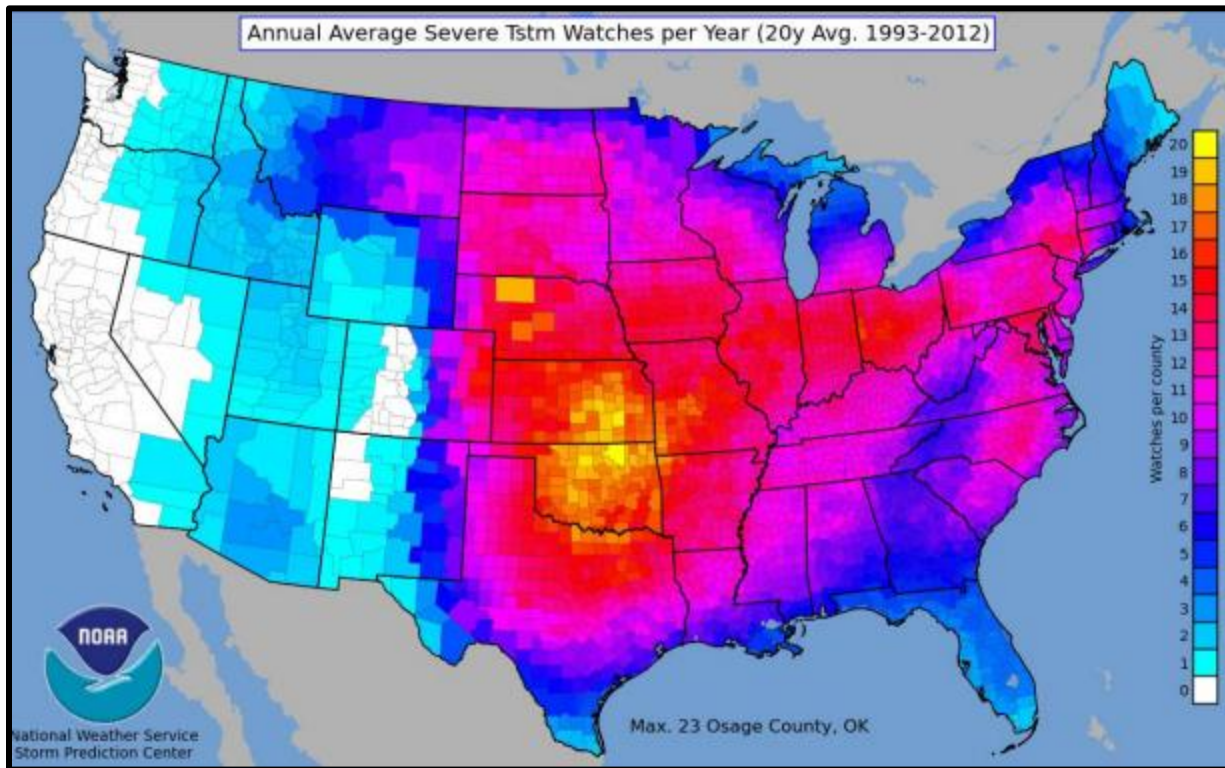


Figure 2-33: County-Level Severe Thunderstorm Watches Issued Per Year on Average.

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) characterize 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 individually within this report; therefore, for the purpose of thunderstorms, the sub-hazards of hail, high winds, and lightning will be profiled.

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

*Climate Change Impacts*

The impact of climate change on thunderstorms is not well understood at this time. However, thunderstorms are complex, dynamic systems fueled by heat and moisture which can be measured with CAPE (convective available potential energy). It is predicted that CAPE will increase across the Eastern United States by the second half of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, meaning there is more energy to fuel severe thunderstorms. In this same time frame, there would be a small decrease in vertical wind shear, which helps produce long-lived severe storms. However, the increase in energy outweighs the decreasing shear to produce a net increase in environmental favorability for severe thunderstorms by the end of the century. Some climate models maintained by the Goddard Institute for Space Studies indicate that the number of severe thunderstorms will not change much, but the severe storms that do occur would have stronger winds and more intense precipitation.

Climate change is influencing the frequency and severity of thunderstorms, resulting in significant impacts on infrastructure and vulnerable populations. As global temperatures rise, the atmosphere becomes more energized, leading to an increase in the intensity of thunderstorm activity. Thunderstorms bring heavy rainfall, strong winds, hail, and lightning, all of which can cause substantial damage to various types of infrastructure.

One of the most significant impacts of thunderstorms on infrastructure is the damage to power and communication lines. Strong winds and lightning strikes can lead to power outages, disrupting essential services and communication networks. This can have severe consequences for communities that rely on electricity for medical equipment, communication, and daily living. Additionally, damage to power infrastructure can result in economic losses due to business interruptions and increased repair costs.

Furthermore, heavy rainfall associated with thunderstorms can lead to flash flooding, overwhelming stormwater drainage systems and causing road and bridge damage. This not only disrupts transportation networks but also poses a safety hazard for motorists and pedestrians. Flooded roads can isolate communities and hinder emergency response efforts, leaving vulnerable populations at higher risk during and after thunderstorm events.

Vulnerable populations, such as low-income communities and the elderly, often lack access to resources and live in areas with inadequate infrastructure. They are disproportionately affected by the impacts of thunderstorms. For instance, substandard housing in flood-prone regions can suffer severe damage during storms, displacing already marginalized individuals and families. The elderly and people with limited mobility may face difficulties evacuating during severe weather events, putting their lives at risk.

Moreover, thunderstorms can lead to an increase in lightning-related accidents and wildfires. Lightning strikes can cause fires that spread rapidly, threatening communities and posing additional risks to vulnerable populations living in areas prone to wildfires. These events not only endanger lives but also strain emergency response resources and increase the financial burden on affected communities.

To address the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations concerning thunderstorms, several measures are crucial. Investment in resilient infrastructure, such as strengthening power grids and stormwater drainage systems, can help mitigate damage and improve response capabilities. Additionally, raising awareness and providing resources to vulnerable communities can enhance preparedness and evacuation plans. Climate change mitigation efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are also essential in curbing the intensification of thunderstorms, ultimately safeguarding both infrastructure and vulnerable populations from the adverse effects of these severe weather events.

#### *Future Hazard Impacts*

Population growth and development trends can influence thunderstorm dynamics in several ways. Urban heat islands generated by increased development can enhance local convection and thunderstorm activity. Urbanization can alter land cover, increasing impermeable surfaces that reduce natural drainage and potentially exacerbate localized flooding during thunderstorms. Increased human activity can also introduce aerosols and pollutants into the atmosphere which may influence cloud formation and precipitation patterns, possibly intensifying thunderstorm characteristics.

#### *Hail Profile*

Hailstorms are severe thunderstorms in which balls or chunks of ice fall along with rain. Hailstorm densities and reports vary spatially across Louisiana. 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 below display the TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale, along with a spectrum of hailstone diameters and their everyday equivalents.

Table 2-34: 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 2-35: Spectrum of Hailstone Diameters and their Everyday Equivalent. (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 homes and other 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.

#### *Lightning Profile*

Lightning is defined by the National Weather Service as any and all of the various forms of visible electrical discharge caused by thunderstorms. Thunderstorms and lightning are usually (but not always) accompanied by rain. Cloud-to-ground lightning can kill or injure people by direct or indirect means. Objects can be struck directly, which may result in an explosion, burn, or total destruction. Damage may also be indirect which occurs when the current passes through or near an object.

Intra-cloud lightning is the most common type of discharge. This occurs between oppositely charged centers within the same cloud. Usually it transpires inside the cloud and looks from the outside of the cloud like a diffuse brightening that flickers. However, the flash may exit the boundary of the cloud, and a bright channel, similar to a cloud-to-ground flash, can be visible for many miles.

Cloud-to-ground lightning is the most damaging and dangerous type of lightning, though it is also less common. Most flashes originate near the lower-negative charged center and deliver negative charge to the earth. However, a large minority of flashes carry a positive charge to earth. These positive flashes often occur during the dissipating stage of a thunderstorm. Positive flashes are also more common as a percentage of total ground strikes during the winter months. This type of lightning is particularly dangerous for several reasons. It frequently strikes away from the rain core, either ahead or behind the thunderstorm. It can strike five to ten miles from the storm in areas that most people do not consider a threat. Positive lightning also has a longer duration, so fires are more easily ignited. When positive lightning strikes, it usually carries a high peak electrical current, which can potentially result in greater damage.

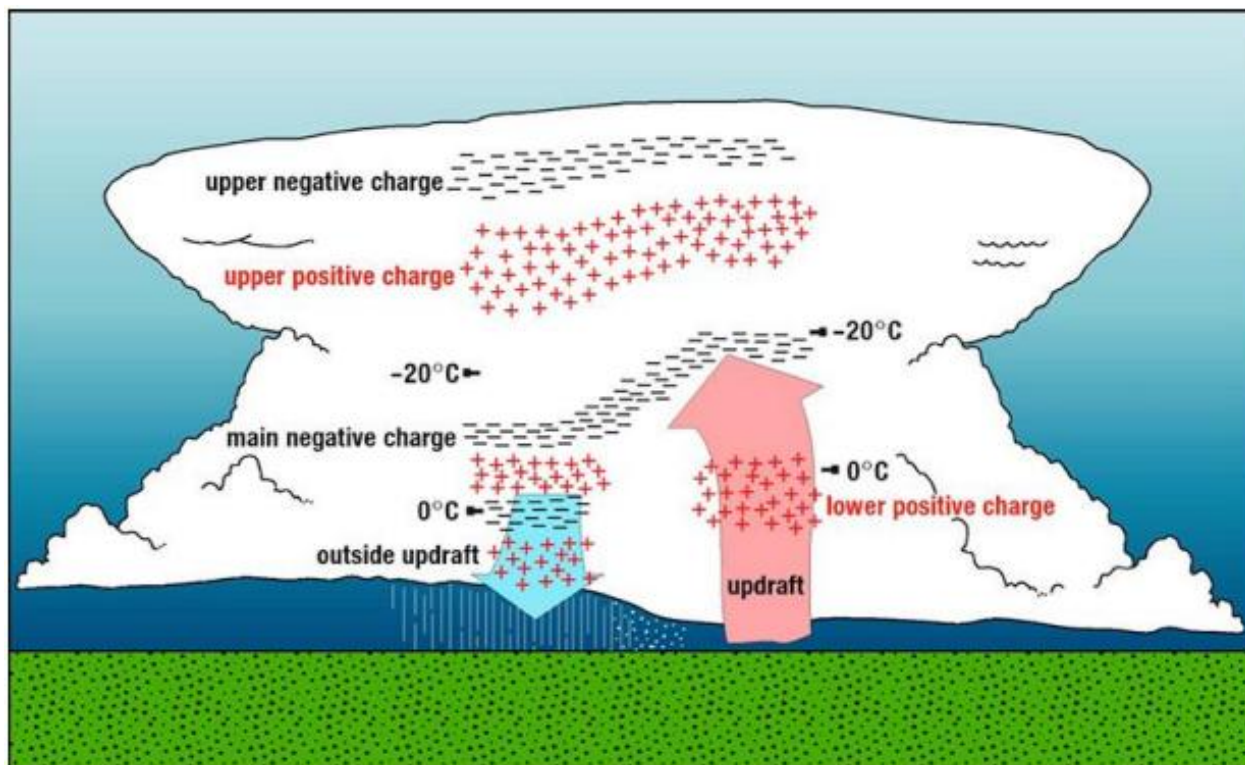


Figure 2-34: Charge Distribution in a Typical Storm Cloud  
(Source: The National Severe Storms Laboratory)

Lightning continues to be one of the top three storm-related killers in the United States per FEMA, but if not fatal 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 and intensity scale:

Table 2-36: 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 reaches 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	

*Thunderstorm Wind Profile*

In general, high winds occur in a number of different ways, with and without thunderstorms. Similar to hailstorms (and often associated with the same storm), high wind damage densities and reports resulting from severe thunderstorms vary spatially across Louisiana. The only high winds of present concern from the following table 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 Louisiana. Nor'easters are cyclonic low-pressure systems that have a minimal impact if any on Louisiana while hurricane winds have a significant impact on the state due to its location.

Table 2-37: High Winds Categorized by Source.  
(Source: Making Critical Facilities Safe from High Wind, FEMA)

High Wind Type	Description
<b>Straight-Line Winds</b>	Wind blowing in straight line; usually associated with intense low-pressure area
<b>Downslope Winds</b>	Wind blowing down the slope of a mountain; associated with temperature and pressure gradients
<b>Thunderstorm Winds</b>	Wind blowing due to thunderstorms, and thus associated with temperature and pressure gradients
<b>Downbursts</b>	Sudden wind blowing down due to downdraft in a thunderstorm; spreads out horizontally at the ground, possible forming horizontal vortex rings around the downdraft.
<b>Northeast (Nor'easter) Winds</b>	Wind blowing due to cyclonic storm off the east coast of North America; associated with temperature and pressure gradients between the Atlantic Ocean and land
<b>Hurricane Winds</b>	Wind blowing in spirals, converging with increasing speed toward eye; associated with temperature and pressure gradients between the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of America, and land
<b>Tornado Winds</b>	Violently rotating column of air from base of thunderstorm to the ground with rapidly decreasing winds at greater distances from center; associated with extreme temperature gradient

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, increased vulnerability to fire, food spoilage, and other losses that might be sustained by a loss of power. 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 2-38: 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

Hail Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Because hailstorms are a climatological based occurrence that can occur anywhere, the entire planning area is at risk from hailstorms. The worst-case scenario for hailstorms is hail up to 2.75 inches in diameter.

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced 48 hail occurrences between the years 1996 and 2024. Since the last update, there has been one significant hail occurrence within the boundaries of the parish.

Table 2-39: Historical Hail Occurrences in Avoyelles Parish since 2020.  
(Source: NCEI Storm Events Database)

Date	Magnitude (inches)	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
04/23/2021	1.0	\$0	\$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for hail in the parish is 1.65, which means there is a 100% probability of a hail event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one to two hail events occurring approximately every year over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 1.65 (100%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one to two hail events are expected to occur approximately every year. This is the inverse of the return rate ( $1 / 1.65 = \sim .6$  years)

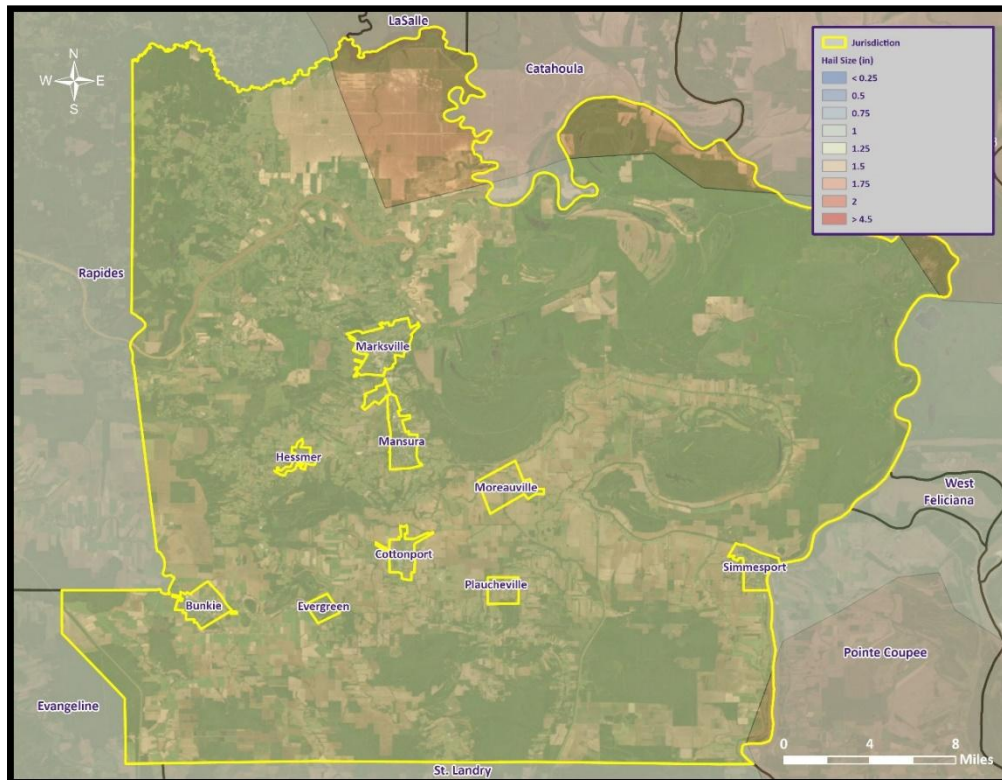


Figure 2-35: Density of Hailstorms by Diameter from 1950-2019.

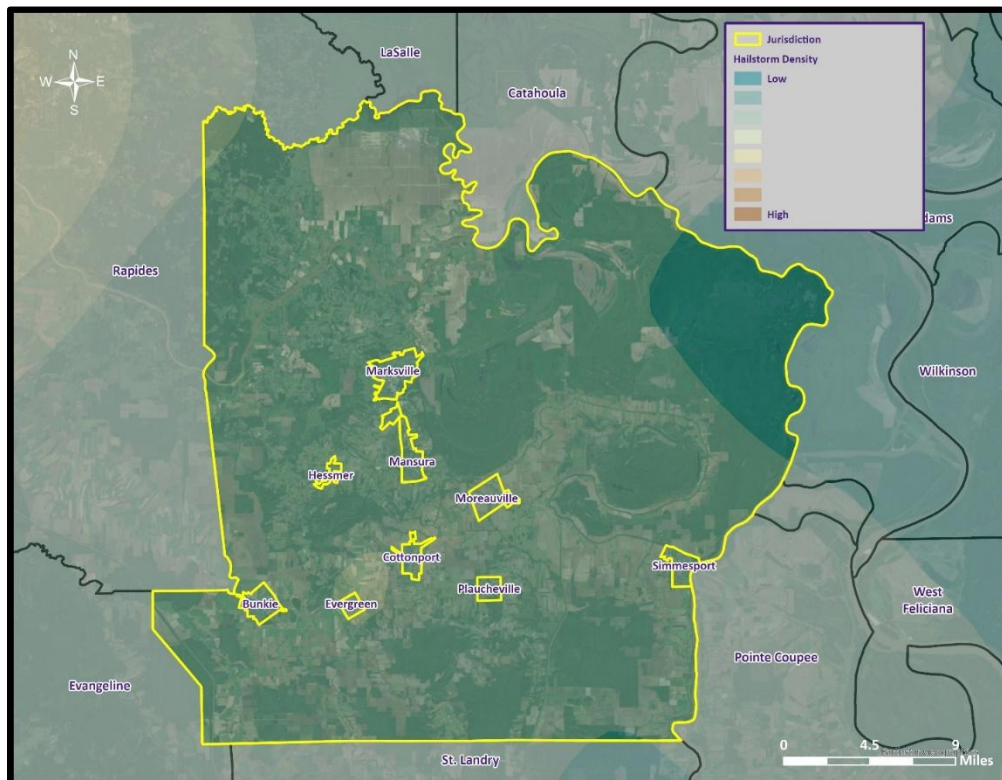


Figure 2-36: Density of Hailstorms from 1950-2019.

*Lightning Risk Assessment*

Geographic Extent

Because lightning strikes are a climatological based occurrence that can occur anywhere, the entire planning area is at risk from lightning strikes. The worst-case scenario for lightning incidents is a lightning activity level of 4 which is approximately 16 to 25 lightning strikes every 15 minutes.

Previous Occurrences

The parish has experienced four lightning occurrences between the years 1996 and 2024. Since the last update, there has been one significant lightning occurrence within the boundaries of the parish.

*Table 2-40: Historical Lightning Occurrences in Avoyelles Parish since 2020  
(Source: NCEI Storm Events Database).*

Date	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
04/07/2021	\$5,000	\$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for thunderstorm wind in the parish is 0.14, which means there is a 14% probability of a lightning event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one lightning event occurring approximately every seven to eight years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.14 (14%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one lightning event is expected to occur approximately every 7.14 years. This is the inverse of the return rate ( $1 / 0.14 = \sim 7.14$  years)

*Thunderstorm Wind Risk Assessment*

Geographic Extent

Because thunderstorm winds are a climatological-based occurrence that can occur anywhere, the entire planning area is at risk from thunderstorm wind. The worst-case scenario for thunderstorm wind occurrences is hail wind speeds of approximately 90 knots.

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced 102 thunderstorm wind occurrences between the years 1996 and 2024. Since the last update, there have been ten thunderstorm wind occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

*Table 2-41: Historical Thunderstorm Wind Occurrences in Avoyelles Parish since 2020.  
(Source: NCEI Storm Events Database).*

Date	Magnitude (knots)	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
4/23/2020	50	\$10,000	\$0	0	0
4/7/2021	50	\$20,000	\$0	0	0
3/22/2022	50	\$2,000	\$0	0	0
3/26/2023	78	\$50,000	\$0	0	0
3/26/2023	50	\$2,000	\$0	0	0
7/22/2023	50	\$1,000	\$0	0	0
9/8/2023	50	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
6/1/2024	50	\$1,000	\$0	0	0
6/1/2024	50	\$1,000	\$0	0	0
6/4/2024	50	\$10,000	\$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for thunderstorm wind in the parish is 3.51, which means there is a 100% probability of a thunderstorm wind event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of three to five thunderstorm wind events occurring approximately every year over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 3.51 (100%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, three to four events are expected to occur approximately every year. This is the inverse of the return rate ( $1 / 3.51 = \sim 0.28$  years)

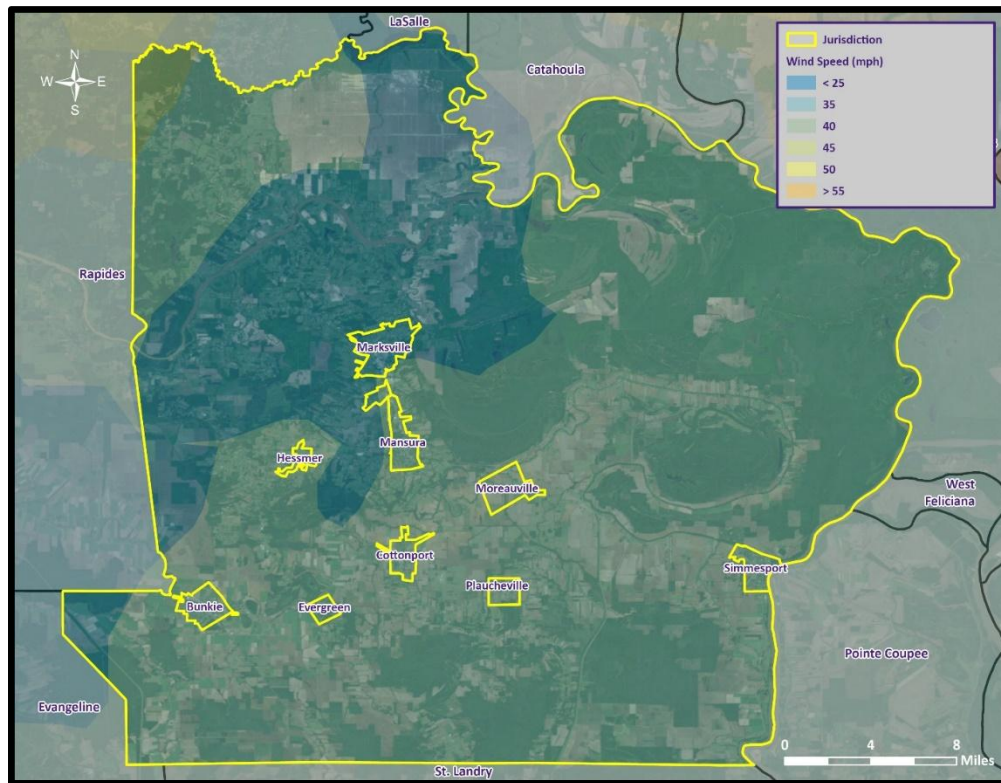


Figure 2-37: Thunderstorm High Wind Speed Probability in Miles Per Hour for Avoyelles Parish.

Hail Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for hail.

Table 2-42: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Hail Occurrences for Avoyelles Parish (Source: National Risk Index)

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Low	Relatively Low

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there have been 48 significant hail occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately \$1,000,000. To estimate the potential losses on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2024). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$34,483 and \$27,027 per event. The following tables provide an estimate of potential property losses for Avoyelles Parish and its jurisdictions:

Table 2-43: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Avoyelles Parish resulting from Hail Damage.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses				
Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish	Bunkie	Cottonport	Evergreen	Hessmer
\$21,092	\$2,907	\$1,757	\$187	\$671

Table 2-44: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Avoyelles Parish resulting from Hail Damage.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses				
Mansura	Marksville	Moreauville	Plaucheville	Simmesport
\$1,147	\$4,400	\$855	\$192	\$1,275

Vulnerable Population

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been no reported injuries or fatalities as a result of hail.

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-45: Hail Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Hail Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	4	2	3	3	1	2.7

Lightning Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for lightning.

Table 2-46: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Lightning Occurrences for the Parish (Source: National Risk Index)

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there have been four significant lightning occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with this storm totaled approximately \$156,000. To estimate the potential losses on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2024). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$5,379 and \$52,000 per event. The following tables provide an estimate of potential property losses for Avoyelles Parish and its jurisdictions:

Table 2-47: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Avoyelles Parish resulting from Lightning Damage.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses					
Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish	Bunkie	Cottonport	Evergreen	Hessmer	Mansura
\$3,290	\$453	\$274	\$29	\$105	\$179

Table 2-48: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Avoyelles Parish resulting from Lightning Damage.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses				
Mansura	Marksville	Moreauville	Plaucheville	Simmesport
\$179	\$686	\$133	\$30	\$199

Vulnerable Population

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been no reported fatalities or injuries as a result of lightning.

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-49: Lightning Vulnerability Score for Avoyelles Parish.

Lightning Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	2	2	2	3	1	2

Thunderstorm Wind Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for thunderstorm wind.

Table 2-50: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Thunderstorm Wind Occurrences for Avoyelles Parish.(Source: National Risk Index)

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Low	Relatively Low

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there have been 102 significant thunderstorm wind occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately \$2,110,000. To estimate the potential losses on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2024). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$72,759 and \$28,514 per event. The following tables provide an estimate of potential property losses for Avoyelles Parish and its jurisdictions:

Table 2-51: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Avoyelles Parish resulting from Thunderstorm Wind Damage.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses					
Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish	Bunkie	Cottonport	Evergreen	Hessmer	Mansura
\$44,504	\$6,133	\$3,708	\$394	\$1,415	\$2,420

Table 2-52: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Avoyelles Parish resulting from Thunderstorm Wind Damage.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses				
Mansura	Marksville	Moreauville	Plaucheville	Simmesport
\$2,420	\$9,284	\$1,804	\$405	\$2,691

Vulnerable Population

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been no reported fatalities or injuries as a result of thunderstorm winds.

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-53: Thunderstorm Wind Vulnerability Score for Avoyelles Parish.

Thunderstorm Wind Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	4	2	3	3	1	2.7

Tornadoes

Profile

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 occurrences, 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. The following table shows the EF scale in comparison with the original 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 2-54: Comparison of the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale to the Fujita (F) Scale.

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

Table 2-55: Fujita and Enhanced Fujita Tornado Damage Scale.

Scale	Typical Damage
<b>F0/EF0</b>	Light damage. Some damage to chimneys; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over; sign boards damaged.
<b>F1/EF1</b>	Moderate damage. Peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos blown off roads.
<b>F2/EF2</b>	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars overturned; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
<b>F3/EF3</b>	Severe damage. Roofs and some walls torn of well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in Brusly uprooted; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown.
<b>F4/EF4</b>	Devastating damage. Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance; cars thrown, and large missiles generated.
<b>F5/EF5</b>	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 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 Doppler radar identifies a distinctive “hook-shaped” area within a thunderstorm line.

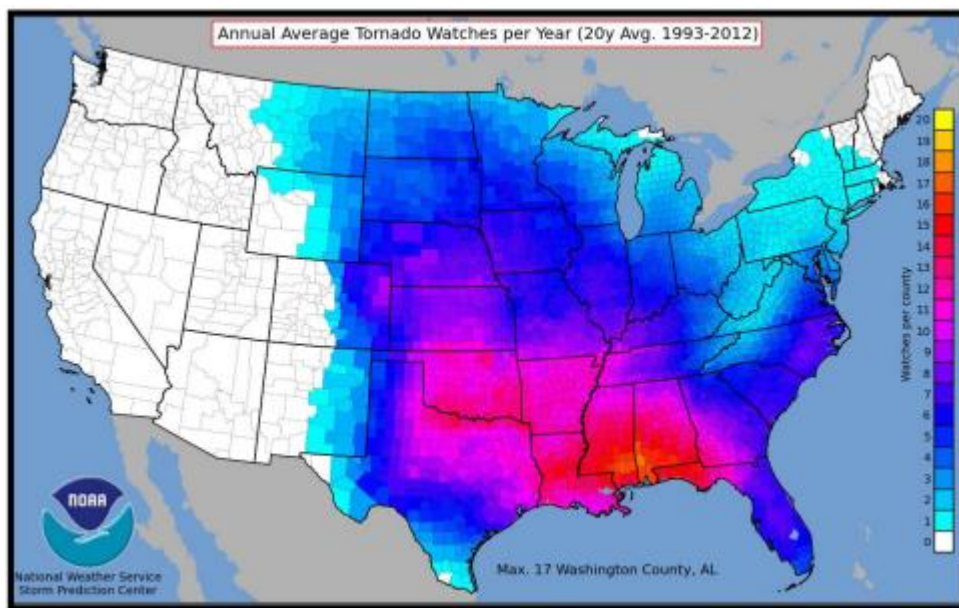


Figure 2-38: County-Level Tornado Watches Issued Per Year on Average.  
(Source: NOAA SPC)

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. Tornadoes have historically impacted all areas of Louisiana.

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.

### Risk Assessment

#### Geographic Extent

Tornadoes occur sporadically throughout the parish and the occurrence of a tornado in the parish is highly unpredictable making it impossible to forecast the exact time and locations of when a tornado will touch down or

the path it will take. Because of this, the entire planning area is considered equally at risk for a tornadic incident. The worst-cast scenario of a tornado occurrence in Avoyelles Parish is an EF3 tornado.

Previous Occurrences

The parish has experienced 32 tornado occurrences between the years 1996 and 2024. Since the last update, there have been ten tornado occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

*Table 2-56: Historical Tornado Occurrences in Avoyelles Parish since 2020.  
(Source: NCEI Storm Events Database).*

Date	Magnitude	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
4/22/2020	EF1	\$50,000	\$0	0	0
4/22/2020	EF1	\$50,000	\$0	0	0
4/22/2020	EF1	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
4/23/2020	EF2	\$1,000,000	\$0	0	0
4/23/2020	EF1	\$50,000	\$0	0	0
4/7/2021	EF1	\$250,000	\$0	0	0
4/7/2021	EF1	\$100,000	\$0	0	0
11/20/2023	EF1	\$150,00	\$0	0	0
11/20/2023	EF1	\$250,000	\$0	0	0
11/20/2023	EF1	\$0	\$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for a tornado in the parish is 1.1, which means there is a 100% probability of a tornado event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one to two tornado events occurring approximately every year over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 1.1 (100%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one to two tornado events are expected to occur approximately every year. This is the inverse of the return rate (1 / 1.1 = ~0.91 years)



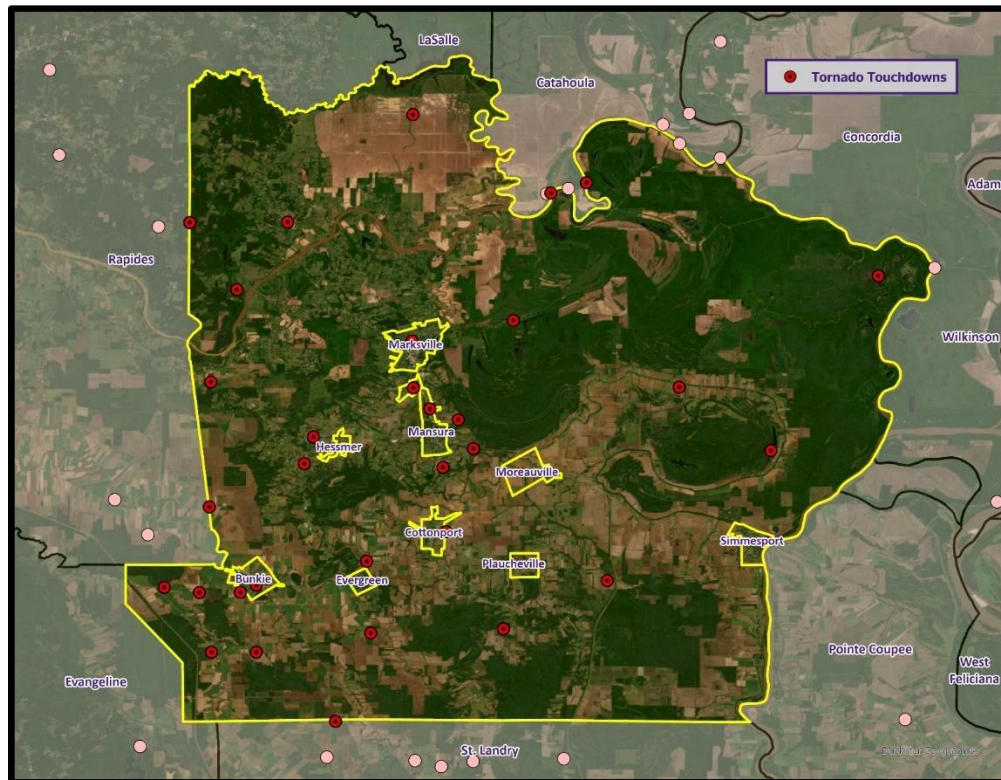


Figure 2-39: Location of Tornadoes to Touchdown and Tornado Density in Avoyelles Parish  
(Source: NCEI Storm Events Database)

### Climate Change Impacts

Similar to thunderstorms, the impacts of climate change on the occurrence and strength of tornadoes is not well understood at this time, but is an area of ongoing research. While only about 1% of thunderstorms will produce a tornado, preliminary research and climate models indicate that the environmental suitability for severe thunderstorms, and therefore tornadoes, could increase over the Eastern United States by the end of the century.

Climate change is contributing to the increasing frequency and intensity of tornadoes, leading to significant impacts on both infrastructure and vulnerable populations. As global temperatures rise, the atmosphere becomes more unstable, creating conditions favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms and tornadoes. Tornadoes are powerful and destructive, capable of causing widespread damage to various types of infrastructure.

One of the most significant impacts of tornadoes on infrastructure is the destruction of buildings and critical facilities. Tornadoes can flatten homes, schools, hospitals, and businesses, leaving communities devastated and in need of urgent assistance. The damage to infrastructure disrupts essential services, such as electricity, water supply, and communication networks, exacerbating the challenges faced by affected communities during recovery and rebuilding efforts.

Vulnerable populations are particularly at-risk during tornadoes. Low-income communities often live in substandard housing and lack access to proper storm shelters, leaving them more exposed to the destructive forces of tornadoes. Furthermore, elderly individuals and people with disabilities may struggle to seek shelter and escape the path of these fast-moving storms, increasing their vulnerability to injury or death. Tornadoes can also disproportionately affect marginalized communities due to limited access to emergency response services and resources.

Moreover, tornadoes can lead to economic hardships for vulnerable populations. Homes and properties are often uninsured or underinsured in these areas, leaving residents with significant financial burdens after tornadoes strike.

As a result, vulnerable communities may face challenges in recovering and rebuilding their lives, perpetuating cycles of poverty and inequality.

To address the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations concerning tornadoes, proactive measures are essential. Building tornado-resistant infrastructure and implementing better early warning systems can help minimize the damage caused by tornadoes. For vulnerable populations, providing accessible storm shelters and ensuring access to emergency resources and support are critical to saving lives and reducing the long-term impacts of tornadoes. Additionally, climate change mitigation efforts are crucial to addressing the root causes of tornado intensification, as reducing greenhouse gas emissions can help stabilize the climate and potentially mitigate the future increase in tornado frequency and severity.

**Future Hazard Impacts**

Population growth and development trends can influence tornado impacts in several ways. As urban areas expand, there is a higher likelihood of tornadoes affecting densely populated regions, increasing the potential for damage and casualties. Urbanization also alters land cover, creating more obstacles and structures that can disrupt tornado paths and increase the likelihood of tornado-related damage to infrastructure. Additionally, changes in land use can affect atmospheric conditions, potentially influencing tornado formation and intensity.

**Vulnerability Analysis**

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for tornadoes.

*Table 2-57: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Tornado Occurrences for Avoyelles Parish (Source: National Risk Index)*

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate

**Estimated Impact and Potential Loss**

Since 1996, there have been 32 significant tornado occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately \$7,683,000. To estimate the potential losses on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2024). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$264,931 and \$240,094 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for Avoyelles Parish and its jurisdictions:

*Table 2-58: Estimated Annual Losses for Tornadoes in Avoyelles Parish. (Source: Hazus)*

Tornado Estimated Annual Potential Losses					
Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish	Bunkie	Cottonport	Evergreen	Hessmer	Mansura
\$162,050	\$22,333	\$13,503	\$1,435	\$5,153	\$8,810

*Table 2-59: Estimated Annual Losses for Tornadoes in Avoyelles Parish. (Source: Hazus)*

Tornado Estimated Annual Potential Losses				
Marksville	Mansura	Moreauville	Plaucheville	Simmesport
\$33,806	\$6,568	\$1,475	\$9,798	\$33,806

The following table presents an analysis of building exposure that are susceptible to tornadoes by general occupancy type for the parish along with the percentage of building stock that are mobile homes.

Table 2-60: Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes in Avoyelles Parish.  
(Source: Hazus)

Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes - Exposure Types (\$1,000)							
Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural	Religion	Government	Education	Mobile Homes (%)
\$24,843	\$3,424	\$2,070	\$220	\$790	\$1,351	\$5,183	17.4%

Vulnerable Population

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been no reported fatalities and 10 injuries as a result of tornadoes. In accessing the overall risk to population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish are those residing in manufacturing housing. Manufactured housing makes up approximately 17.4% of all housing in Avoyelles Parish.

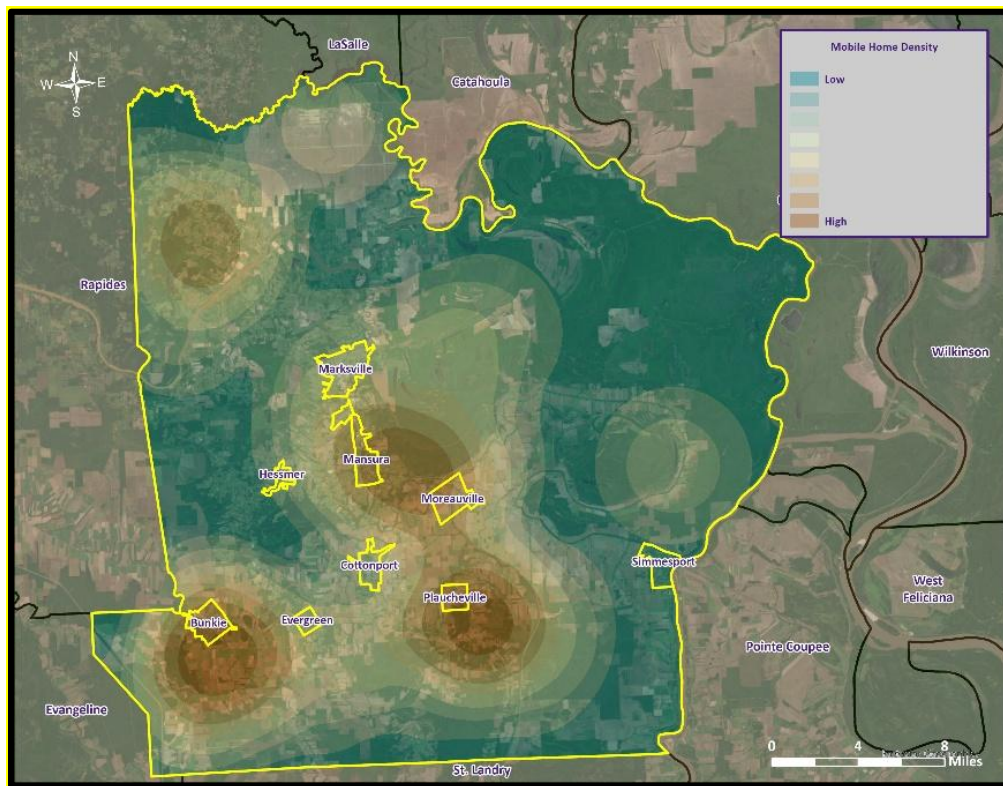


Figure 2-40: Density of Manufactured Homes in Avoyelles Parish.

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-61: Tornado Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Tornado Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	4	3	2	4	3	3.2

## Tropical Cyclones

### Profile

Hurricanes, typhoons, and cyclones, are names for powerful tropical storms in which winds rotate around a closed circulation of low-pressure. In the Atlantic and eastern Pacific basins, they are known as hurricanes, in Asia (western Pacific) they are known as typhoons, and in Australia they are called cyclones. In the Northern Hemisphere, hurricane winds rotate in a counter-clockwise direction (clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere). The key energy source for a hurricane is the release of latent heat energy from condensation.

This energy is found where there is a deep layer of warm water to fuel the system. Conditions for hurricane formation include warm waters, rotational force from the earth’s spin (Coriolis Effect), and the absence of vertical wind shear (stability in the lower atmosphere). Tropical disturbances that affect North America typically originate off the west coast of Africa. If the tropical disturbance lowers in pressure and starts to rotate around a low pressure center, it may turn into a tropical depression. Barometric pressure (measured in millibars or inches) continues to fall in the center as these storm systems develop in intensity. When sustained wind speeds reach 39 mph, the system becomes a tropical storm and is given a name by the National Hurricane Center. When sustained wind speeds reach 74 mph, it becomes a hurricane. Hurricanes are much larger and powerful storms with an average diameter of 350 miles. The start of the official Atlantic hurricane season is June 1st and ends November 30<sup>th</sup>. Peak hurricane season is August and September in the Northern Hemisphere, when water temperatures and evaporation rates are greatest. Associated with these storms are damaging winds, heavy precipitation, and tornadoes. Coastal areas are also vulnerable to storm surge, wind-driven waves, and tidal flooding, which can cause more destruction than cyclone winds.

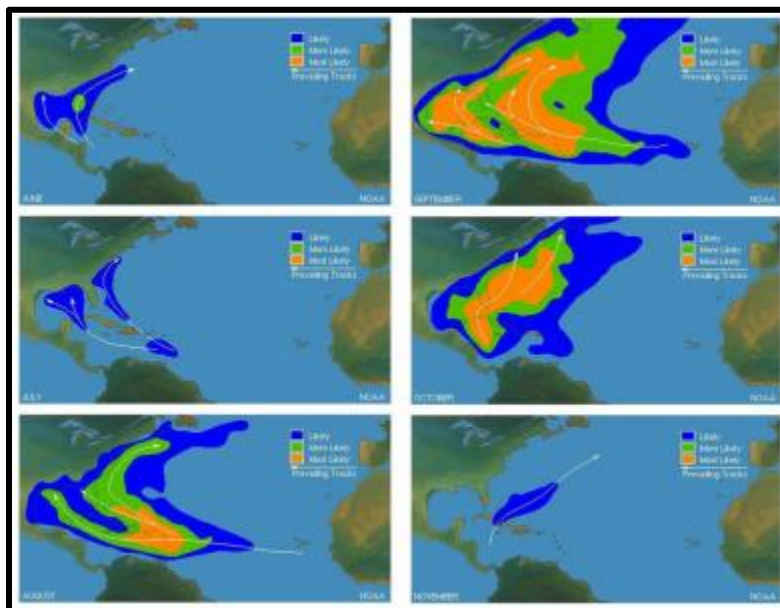


Figure 2-41: Areas of Likely Hurricane Formation and Tracking  
(Source: NOAA NHC)

Hurricane intensity is classified by the Saffir-Simpson Scale, which categorizes hurricane intensity based upon maximum sustained wind speeds on a scale of one to five, with five being the most intense. Typically, higher category hurricanes have lower pressure and greater storm surge. Categories three, four, and five are classified as “major” hurricanes, and while hurricanes within this range comprise only 20 percent of total landfalls, they account for over 70 percent of the damage incurred in the United States. Hurricane (Category 1 or higher) return periods are shown the figure on the next page.

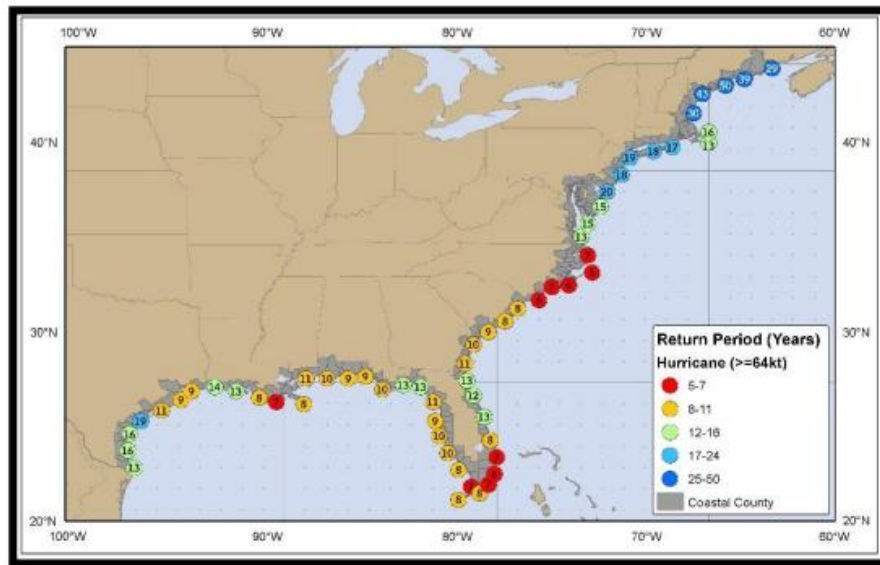


Figure 2-42: Hurricane Return Periods for the Atlantic Basin (USA)  
(Source: NOAA NHC)

Table 2-62: 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.

Storm surge is elevated water level that is pushed towards the shore by the force of strong winds that result in the piling up of water. The advancing surge combines with the normal tides, which in extreme cases can increase the normal water height over 20 feet. The storm surge arrives ahead of the storm's actual landfall and the more intense the hurricane is, the sooner the surge arrives. Water rise can be very rapid and can move far inland, posing a serious threat to those who have not yet evacuated flood-prone areas. Debris carried by the waves can also contribute to the devastation. As the storm approaches shore, the greatest storm surge will be to the north of the hurricane eye, in the right-front quadrant of the direction in which the hurricane is moving. Such a surge of high water topped by waves driven by hurricane force winds can be devastating to coastal regions, causing severe beach erosion and property damage along the immediate coast. Storm surge heights, and associated waves, are dependent upon the shape of the continental shelf (narrow or wide) and the depth of the ocean bottom (bathymetry). A narrow shelf, or one that drops steeply from the shoreline and subsequently produces deep water close to the shoreline, tends to produce a lower surge but higher and more powerful storm waves. While disassociated with the Saffir-Simpson Scale, storm surge remains the leading killer of residents along immediate coastal areas. Researchers at the Southern Regional Climate Center have indicated that hurricane strength at approximately 12-18 hours prior to landfall is a better indicator of storm surge strength (compared to wind speeds at landfall).

Many other 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 freshwater intrusions from storm surge send animals, such as snakes, into areas occupied by humans.

*Risk Assessment*

Geographic Extent

Tropical Cyclones typically impact multiple regions and not one specific jurisdiction or campus. Because of this, all of the planning area is susceptible to the effects of hurricanes. Tropical Cyclones are the single biggest threat to all of South Louisiana. With any single tropical cyclone event having the potential to devastate multiple parishes at once, hurricanes are a significant threat to the entire parish planning area. The worst-case scenario for a tropical cyclone event in the parish is a category 3 hurricane.

Previous Occurrences

The parish has experienced eight tropical cyclone occurrences between the years 2002 and 2024. Since the last update in 2020, there have been two tropical cyclone occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

*Table 2-63: Historical Tropical Cyclone Occurrences in Avoyelles Parish since 2020.  
(Source: NCEI Storm Events Database).*

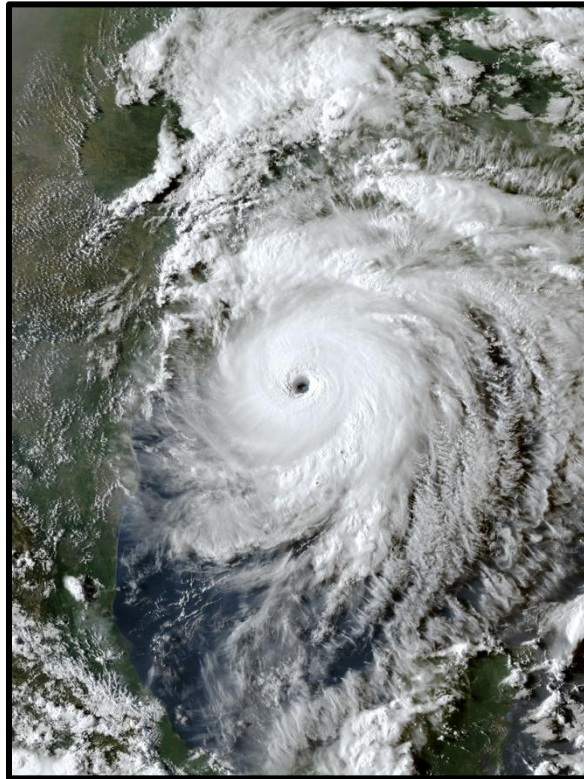
Date	Magnitude	Name	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
8/26/2020	Tropical Storm	Laura	\$20,000,000	\$0	0	0
10/9/2020	Tropical Storm	Delta	\$40,000,000	\$0	0	0

Tropical Storm Laura (2020)

Laura began as a large tropical wave that emerged off the west coast of Africa on August 16<sup>th</sup>. The wave traversed the tropical Atlantic for the next several days with little additional organization. On August 19<sup>th</sup>, the system became better organized, closed off a low-level circulation, and subsequently the National Hurricane Center began issuing advisories on Tropical Depression Thirteen late that evening.

On the morning of August 21<sup>st</sup>, Tropical Depression Thirteen strengthened into Tropical Storm Laura, which was the earliest twelfth named Atlantic storm, beating the previous record of Hurricane Luis of 1995 by eight days. As Laura moved westward, little additional strengthening took place as the center moved over the northern Lesser Antilles later that evening, and south of Puerto Rico on August 22<sup>nd</sup>. Early on August 23<sup>rd</sup>, Tropical Storm Laura made landfall across Hispaniola, traversed the entire island, and made landfall across Eastern Cuba later that evening. Tropical Storm Laura continued west northwestward, traveling just south of the island with a second landfall across Western Cuba late on August 24<sup>th</sup>.

On August 25<sup>th</sup>, Laura entered the Gulf of Mexico and became a Category 1 hurricane at 10 AM CDT. Laura began to explosively intensify on August 26<sup>th</sup>, reaching category 2 by 1 AM CDT, category 3 by 7 AM CDT, and category 4 by 1 PM CDT. Laura reached a peak intensity of 150 mph (130 knots) and a minimum central pressure of 937 millibars (27.67 inches of mercury) by 8 PM CDT.



*Figure 2-43: Hurricane Laura in the Gulf Coast Area.  
(Source: NOAA)*

With little change in strength, Laura made landfall at Cameron, Louisiana around 1 AM CDT August 27<sup>th</sup>, with sustained winds of 150 mph (130 knots) and a minimum central pressure of 938 millibars (27.70 inches of mercury). Laura was the strongest hurricane to strike Southwest Louisiana since records began in 1851. Laura slowly weakened after landfall but maintained major hurricane status throughout its passage across Cameron, Calcasieu, and southern Beauregard Parishes, and category 2 status across northern Beauregard and Vernon parishes as daybreak approached on August 27<sup>th</sup>. Laura finally weakened below hurricane strength by Noon as it was crossing I-20 in North Louisiana. With this being the strongest hurricane to affect Southwest Louisiana, wind damage to buildings and trees was major to catastrophic across Cameron and Calcasieu parishes, with considerable damage across Beauregard and Vernon parishes where the core of the hurricane passed.

The National Weather Service in Lake Charles, Louisiana recorded a station record highest peak wind gust of 116 knots (133 mph) at 1:42 AM CDT before the Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS) wind equipment failed. However, the ASOS barometer sensor that was safely within the NWS building (which received very little damage) recorded a station record minimum sea level pressure of 956 millibars (28.23 inches of mercury) at 2:20 AM CDT when the eye of Hurricane Laura passed nearly overhead.

A total of 33 fatalities occurred throughout the state with four of them coming from falling trees. They included a 14-year-old girl in Vernon Parish, a 68-year-old man in Acadia Parish, a 51-year-old man in Jackson Parish, and a 64-year-old man in Allen Parish. Carbon monoxide poisoning from generators being inside homes, which is strongly discouraged, led to the deaths of twelve people in Calcasieu Parish and two people in Allen Parish. Another man died of drowning while aboard a sinking boat during the storm. Finally, one person died in Calcasieu Parish in a house fire, four people died in Calcasieu Parish, Natchitoches Parish, and Morehouse Parish during the cleanup process, and eight others died in Beauregard Parish, Grant Parish, Morehouse Parish, and Vernon Parish due to heat-related illnesses following the loss of electricity.

In Avoyelles Parish, numerous trees and power lines were blown down across the parish. Homes and businesses were damaged from fallen trees or winds. Over 60 percent of the parish was without power immediately after the storm.

#### Tropical Storm Delta (2020)

Hurricane Delta was the record-tying fourth named storm of 2020 to strike Louisiana, as well as the record-breaking tenth named storm to strike the United States in that year. The twenty-sixth tropical cyclone, twenty-fifth named storm, ninth hurricane, and third major hurricane of the record breaking 2020 Atlantic hurricane season, Delta formed from a tropical wave which was first monitored by the National Hurricane Center on October 1. As it tracked across the western Caribbean, it rapidly intensified into a Category 4 hurricane. In fact, intensifying from tropical depression to Category strength in 40 hours is the fastest rate of intensification of any storm on record in the Atlantic Basin and accomplished by Delta. Delta quickly weakened to a category 1 hurricane after making its first landfall on the Yucatan Peninsula. It gradually recurved north towards the Louisiana coastline, fluctuating in intensity between category 2 and 3.

Hurricane Delta made landfall around 5 pm as a category 2 storm east of Cameron, Louisiana or about 15 miles east of where category 4 Hurricane Laura made landfall just a couple of months earlier of the same year. Local impacts included 50 to 70 mph wind gusts across the area, storm surge of 2 to 3 feet above ground, and widespread tree and structural damage. There were six injuries due to Hurricane Delta. In addition, outer bands of Delta produced a significant amount of rainfall on the north side of Baton Rouge Metro. Upwards of five to 10 inches of rain fell, causing street flooding in Baton Rouge and moderate river flooding in the region. Delta caused approximately \$100 million worth of damage across southeast Louisiana.

In Avoyelles Parish, wind gusts to around 65 mph and heavy rainfall lead to numerous downed trees and power lines across the parish. Flooding in numerous locations was caused by 6 to 12 inches of rainfall.



*Figure 2-44: Hurricane Delta in the Gulf Coast Area.  
(Source: NOAA)*

The following figure displays historical hurricanes that have impacted the parish in the past:

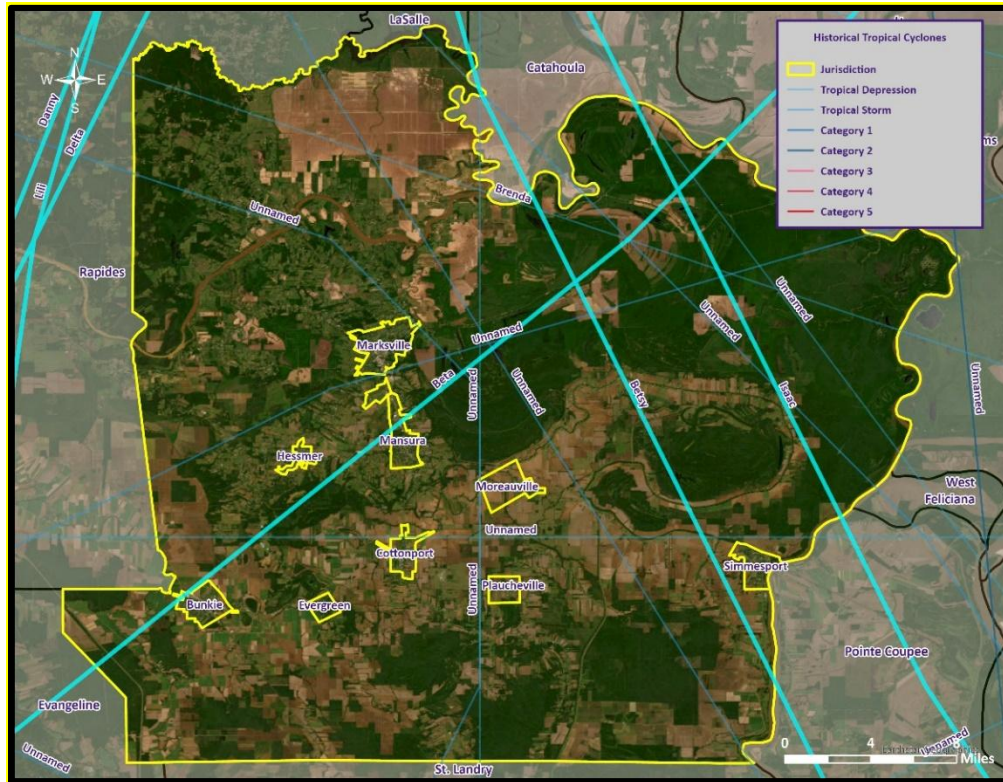


Figure 2-45: Historical Hurricanes Impacting Avoyelles Parish.

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for tropical cyclones in the parish is 0.35, which means there is a 35% probability of a tropical cyclone event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one tropical cyclone event occurring approximately every two to three years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.35 (35%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one tropical cyclone event is expected to occur approximately every 2.85 years. This is the inverse of the return rate ( $1 / 0.35 = \sim 2.85$  years)

Climate Change Impacts

Climate change has the potential to alter the prevalence and severity of extreme incidents such as hurricanes. Louisiana is expected to experience more days with temperatures above 95°F this century which means an increase in sea surface and ambient temperatures, alterations in the hydrological cycle, and an increase in sea level which collectively may increase the frequency of large storm incidents and impacts. Research indicates that the warming climate will increase the frequency of Category 4 and 5 hurricanes but decrease the frequency of less severe hurricane incidents by the end of the century. This increase in the frequency of Category 4 and 5 hurricanes will lead to an increase in damage to the built environment and increased negative effects on the economy and ecosystem. Climate change is amplifying the impacts of hurricanes on both infrastructure and vulnerable populations, making them more frequent and severe. As ocean temperatures rise due to global warming, hurricanes have access to greater energy, leading to stronger and more destructive storms. The intensification of cyclones poses significant risks to infrastructure located in coastal regions.

One of the primary impacts of hurricanes on infrastructure is the damage caused by strong winds and storm surges. Cyclones can rip apart buildings, topple power lines, and uproot trees, leading to widespread destruction of homes,

businesses, and public facilities. Coastal areas are particularly vulnerable to storm surges, which can inundate low-lying regions and cause severe flooding, damaging roads, bridges, and critical lifeline infrastructure such as water and sewage systems.

Vulnerable populations face disproportionate risks during hurricanes, especially in low-lying coastal communities. People with limited mobility, the elderly, and low-income households often lack resources and access to evacuation options, making them more susceptible to the devastating impacts of cyclones. Displacement, property damage, and loss of livelihoods are common consequences for vulnerable populations affected by cyclones, exacerbating existing social inequalities and pushing them further into hardship.

Moreover, hurricanes can have long-lasting effects on the mental and physical health of vulnerable populations. The trauma caused by experiencing such extreme weather events can lead to long-term psychological distress. Lack of access to healthcare and resources after cyclones can also result in a higher risk of waterborne diseases and malnutrition for vulnerable communities.

To mitigate the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations concerning hurricanes, several actions are crucial. Investing in more resilient infrastructure that can withstand stronger storms and higher storm surges is essential to minimize damage and ensure the continuity of critical services. Enhancing early warning systems and evacuation plans can save lives and improve the preparedness of vulnerable populations. Additionally, providing social safety nets and support to vulnerable communities can aid in their recovery and reduce the long-term impacts of cyclones on their well-being. Mitigating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions is also vital to curbing the intensification of hurricanes and protecting both infrastructure and vulnerable populations from their devastating effects.

**Future Hazard Impacts**

Hazard impacts for tropical cyclones were estimated for the years 2025 and 2030. Yearly population and housing decline rates were applied to parish inventory assets for composite floods and hurricanes. Based on a review of available information, it is assumed that population and housing units will decrease within the parish from the present until 2030. 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%

*Table 2-64: Estimated Future Impacts, 2020 - 2030.  
(Source: Hazus, US Census Bureau)*

Hazard / Impact	Total in Parish (2020)	Hazard Area (2020)	Hazard Area (2025)	Hazard Area (2030)
<b>Tropical Cyclone Damage</b>				
<b>Structures</b>	18,224	18,224	17,739	17,359
<b>Value of Structures</b>	\$6,132,977,918	\$6,132,977,918	\$6,280,268,237	\$6,400,643,330
<b># of People</b>	39,215	39,215	39,412	39,570

**Vulnerability Analysis**

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for hurricanes.

*Table 2-65: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Hurricane Occurrences for Avoyelles Parish  
(Source: National Risk Index)*

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

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

*Table 2-66: Total Estimated Losses for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
<b>Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish</b>	\$9,720,272
<b>Bunkie</b>	\$1,339,595
<b>Cottonport</b>	\$809,923
<b>Evergreen</b>	\$86,077
<b>Hessmer</b>	\$309,076
<b>Mansura</b>	\$528,471
<b>Marksville</b>	\$2,027,809
<b>Moreauville</b>	\$393,951
<b>Plaucheville</b>	\$88,479
<b>Simmesport</b>	\$587,724

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

*Table 2-67: Ratio of Total Losses to Total Estimated Value of Assets for the Parish.  
(Source: Hazus)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event	Total Estimated Value of Assets	Ratio of Estimated Losses to Total Value
<b>Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish</b>	\$9,720,272	\$3,602,316,400	0.3%
<b>Bunkie</b>	\$1,339,595	\$670,836,000	0.2%
<b>Cottonport</b>	\$809,923	\$239,852,000	0.3%
<b>Evergreen</b>	\$86,077	\$48,151,900	0.2%
<b>Hessmer</b>	\$309,076	\$98,395,000	0.3%
<b>Mansura</b>	\$528,471	\$224,650,800	0.2%
<b>Marksville</b>	\$2,027,809	\$812,692,000	0.2%
<b>Moreauville</b>	\$393,951	\$122,589,800	0.3%
<b>Plaucheville</b>	\$88,479	\$40,116,600	0.2%
<b>Simmesport</b>	\$587,724	\$244,336,500	0.2%

Based on the Hazus Hurricane Model, estimated total losses for the parish are between 0.2% and 0.3% of the total estimated value of all assets.

The Hazus Hurricane Model also provides a breakdown for seven primary sectors (Hanus occupancy) throughout the parish. The losses for the parish by sector are listed in the table below.

*Table 2-68: Estimated Losses in Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)*

Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$29,698
Commercial	\$207,200
Government	\$7,268
Industrial	\$59,801
Religious / Non-Profit	\$26,346
Residential	\$9,383,239
Schools	\$6,720
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,720,272</b>

*Table 2-69: Estimated Losses in Bunkie for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)*

Bunkie	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$4,093
Commercial	\$28,555
Government	\$1,002
Industrial	\$8,241
Religious / Non-Profit	\$3,631
Residential	\$1,293,147
Schools	\$926
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,339,595</b>

*Table 2-70: Estimated Losses in Cottonport for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)*

Cottonport	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$2,475
Commercial	\$17,265
Government	\$606
Industrial	\$4,983
Religious / Non-Profit	\$2,195
Residential	\$781,840
Schools	\$560
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$809,923</b>

Table 2-71: Estimated Losses in Evergreen for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)

Evergreen	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$263
Commercial	\$1,835
Government	\$64
Industrial	\$530
Religious / Non-Profit	\$233
Residential	\$83,092
Schools	\$60
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$86,077</b>

Table 2-72: Estimated Losses in Hessmer for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)

Hessmer	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$944
Commercial	\$6,588
Government	\$231
Industrial	\$1,901
Religious / Non-Profit	\$838
Residential	\$298,359
Schools	\$214
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$309,076</b>

Table 2-73: Estimated Losses in Mansura for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)

Mansura	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$1,615
Commercial	\$11,265
Government	\$395
Industrial	\$3,251
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,432
Residential	\$510,148
Schools	\$365
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$528,471</b>

Table 2-74: Estimated Losses in Marksville for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)

Marksville	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$6,196
Commercial	\$43,225
Government	\$1,516
Industrial	\$12,475
Religious / Non-Profit	\$5,496
Residential	\$1,957,498
Schools	\$1,402
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,027,809</b>

Table 2-75: Estimated Losses in Moreauville for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)

Moreauville	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$1,204
Commercial	\$8,398
Government	\$295
Industrial	\$2,424
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,068
Residential	\$380,292
Schools	\$272
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$393,951</b>

Table 2-76: Estimated Losses in Plaquemine for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)

Plaquemine	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$270
Commercial	\$1,886
Government	\$66
Industrial	\$544
Religious / Non-Profit	\$240
Residential	\$85,411
Schools	\$61
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$88,479</b>

Table 2-77: Estimated Losses in Simmesport for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)

Simmesport	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$1,796
Commercial	\$12,528
Government	\$439
Industrial	\$3,616
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,593
Residential	\$567,346
Schools	\$406
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$587,724</b>

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

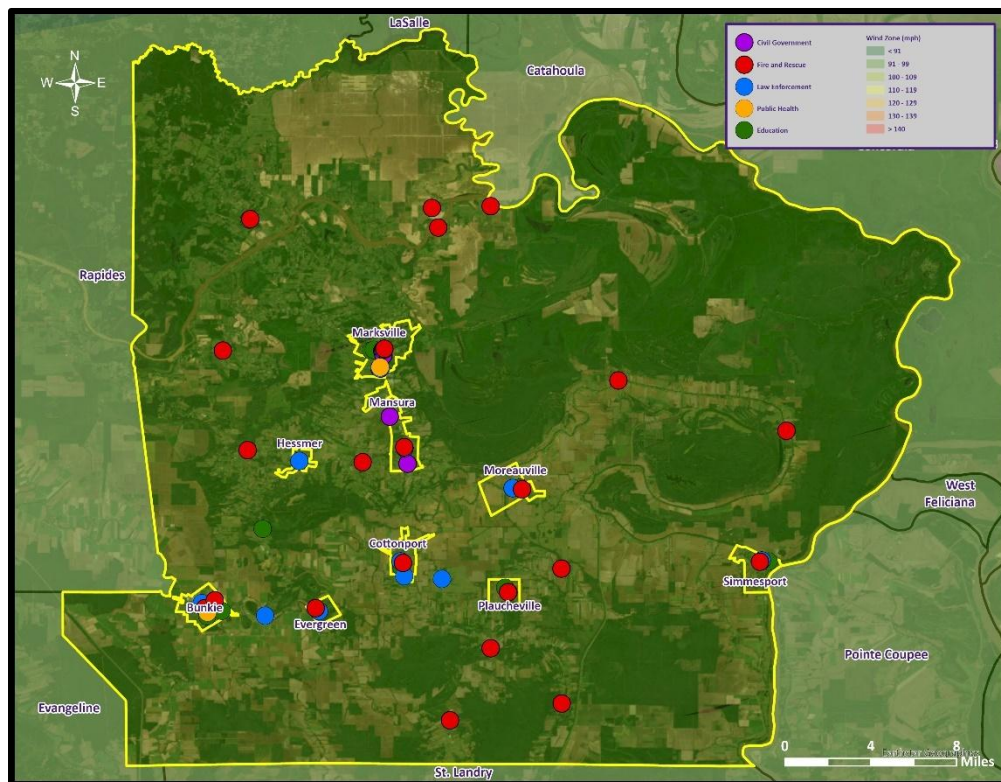


Figure 2-46: Winds Zones for Avoyelles Parish in Relation to Critical Facilities

Vulnerable Population

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

*Table 2-78: Number of People Susceptible to a 100-Year Hurricane Event in Avoyelles Parish  
(Source: Hazus)*

Number of People Exposed to Hurricane Hazards			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
<b>Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish</b>	24,279	24,325	100%
Bunkie	4,171	4,171	100%
Cottonport	2,006	2,006	100%
Evergreen	310	310	100%
Hessmer	802	802	100%
Mansura	1,419	1,419	100%
Marksville	5,702	5,702	100%
Moreauville	929	929	100%
Plaucheville	248	248	100%
Simmesport	2,161	2,161	100%

The Hazus hurricane model was also extrapolated to provide an overview of vulnerable populations throughout the parish. These populations are illustrated in the following tables:

*Table 2-79: Vulnerable Populations in Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)*

Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
<b>Number in Hazard Area</b>	24,325	100%
Persons Under 5 Years	1,642	6.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	4,303	17.7%
Persons 65 Years and Over	3,513	14.4%
White	16,298	67.0%
Minority	8,027	33.0%

*Table 2-80: Vulnerable Populations in Bunkie for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)*

Bunkie		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
<b>Number in Hazard Area</b>	4,171	100%
Persons Under 5 Years	299	7.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	784	18.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	696	16.7%
White	1,673	40.1%
Minority	2,498	59.9%

Table 2-81: Vulnerable Populations in Cottonport for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)

Cottonport		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	2,006	100%
Persons Under 5 Years	173	8.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	433	21.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	262	13.1%
White	900	44.9%
Minority	1,106	55.1%

Table 2-82: Vulnerable Populations in Evergreen for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)

Evergreen		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	310	100%
Persons Under 5 Years	14	4.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	45	14.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	58	18.7%
White	232	74.8%
Minority	78	25.2%

Table 2-83: Vulnerable Populations in Hessmer for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)

Hessmer		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	802	100%
Persons Under 5 Years	55	6.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	146	18.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	120	15.0%
White	677	84.4%
Minority	125	15.6%

Table 2-84: Vulnerable Populations in Mansura for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)

Mansura		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,419	100%
Persons Under 5 Years	83	5.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	254	17.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	301	21.2%
White	534	37.6%
Minority	885	62.4%

Table 2-85: Vulnerable Populations in Marksville for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)

Marksville		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	5,702	100%
Persons Under 5 Years	444	7.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,019	17.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	786	13.8%
White	2,877	50.5%
Minority	2,825	49.5%

Table 2-86: Vulnerable Populations in Moreauville for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)

Moreauville		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	929	100%
Persons Under 5 Years	48	5.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	177	19.1%
Persons 65 Years and Over	168	18.1%
White	537	57.8%
Minority	392	42.2%

Table 2-87: Vulnerable Populations in Plaquemine for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)

Plaquemine		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	248	100%
Persons Under 5 Years	14	5.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	33	13.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	49	19.8%
White	231	93.2%
Minority	17	6.9%

Table 2-88: Vulnerable Populations in Simmesport for a 100-Year Hurricane Event  
(Source: Hazus)

Simmesport		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	2,161	100%
Persons Under 5 Years	160	7.4%
Persons Under 18 Years	399	18.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	296	13.7%
White	1,067	49.4%
Minority	1,094	50.6%

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-89: Tropical Cyclones Vulnerability Score for Avoyelles Parish.

Tropical Cyclone Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	3	4	4	1	4	3.3

## Wildfires

### *Profile*

A wildfire is combustion in a natural setting, marked by flames or intense heat. Most frequently, wildfires are ignited by lightning or unintentionally by humans. Fires set purposefully (but lawfully) are referred to as controlled fires or burns. There are three different types of wildfires: (1) Ground fires burn primarily in the thick layers of organic matter directly on the forest floor and even within the soil. Ground fires destroy root networks, peat, and compact litter. These fires spread extremely slowly and can smolder for months. (2) Surface fires burn litter (e.g., leaves, small sticks) and vegetative matter in the underbrush of a forest. (3) Crown fires spread rapidly by wind and move quickly by jumping along the tops of trees. There are two types of crown fires: (a) passive (or dependent) crown fires rely on heat transfer from surface fire, whereas (b) active (or independent) crown fires do not require any heat transfer from below. Active crown fires tend to occur with greater tree density and drier conditions. A firestorm is a mass crown fire (also called a running crown fire, area fire, or conflagration). They are large, continuous, intense fires that lead to violent convection. They are characterized by destructively violent surface in-drafts near and beyond their perimeter. Crown fires are the most damaging and most difficult to contain. The intensity of crown fires enables the fire to produce its own wind gusts. These so-called fire whirls can move embers ahead of the fire front and ignite new fires. Fire whirls are spinning vortex columns of ascending hot air and gases rising from the fire. Large fire whirls have the intensity of a small tornado.

The conditions conducive to the occurrence of wildfires are not distributed equally across the United States. Wildfires have a much greater likelihood of occurring in the western part of the country. Although less frequent than in other areas, wildfires do occur in Louisiana. Wildfire danger can vary greatly season to season, and is exacerbated by dry weather conditions. Factors that increase susceptibility to wildfires are the availability of fuel (e.g., litter and debris), topography (i.e., slope and elevation affect various factors like precipitation, fuel amount, and wind exposure), and specific meteorological conditions (e.g., low rainfall, high temperatures, low relative humidity, and winds). The potential for wildfire is often measured by the Keetch–Byram Drought Index (KBDI), which represents the net effect of evapotranspiration and precipitation in producing cumulative moisture deficiency in the soil. The KBDI aims to measure the amount of precipitation needed to return soil to its full field capacity, with KBDI values ranging from 0 (moist soil) to 800 (severe drought).

The wildland-urban interface and intermix land cover surface, developed by the SILVIS Lab at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, can be used to determine areas at risk. Wildland-urban interface is defined as the zone of transition between unoccupied land and human development. This usually includes communities or areas of human development that are within 0.5 miles of the zone. Wildland-urban intermix is defined as areas in which human development is intermixed with wildland fuels. Intermix and interface areas are at risk of wildfires.

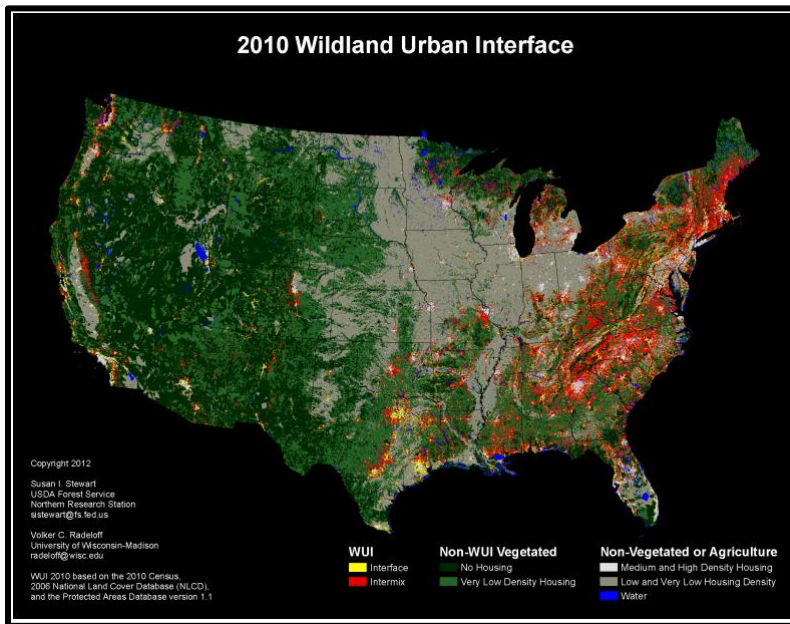


Figure 2-47: Contiguous USA Wildland Urban Interface Map.

According to the State of Louisiana Forestry Division, most forest fires in Louisiana are caused by intentional acts (arson) or carelessness and negligence committed by people, exacerbated by human confrontation with nature. The wildland–urban interface is the area in which development meets wildland vegetation, where both vegetation and the built environment provide fuel for fires. As development near wildland settings continues, more people and property are exposed to wildfire danger.

The Southern Group of State Foresters developed the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal to create awareness among the public and government sectors about the threat of wildfires in their areas. The Southern Wildfire Assessment Portal allows users to identify areas that are most prone to wildfires. The table on the next page summarizes the intensity levels assigned to areas in the Southern Wildfire Assessment Portal.

Table 2-90: Southern Group of State Foresters Wildfire Risk Assessment Fire Intensity Scale.  
 (Source: Southern Wildfire Assessment Portal)

Fire Intensity	
Level	Definition
1	Lowest Intensity: Minimal direct wildfire impacts. Location has a minimal chance of being directly impacted by a wildfire.
2	Low Intensity: Small flames usually less than two feet long; small amount of very short-range spotting possible. Fires are easy to suppress.
3	Moderate Intensity: Flames up to eight feet in length; short-range spotting is possible.
4	High Intensity: Large flames up to 30 feet in length; short-range spotting common; medium range spotting possible.
5	Highest Intensity: Very large flames up to 150 feet in length; profuse short-range spotting, frequent long-range spotting; strong fire induced winds.

*Risk Assessment*  
 Geographic Extent

Wildfires impact areas that are populated with forests and grasslands. The worst-case scenario for the unincorporated area of the parish is a level 5; incorporated areas Evergreen, Hessmer, Moreaville, and Plaquemine are a level 4; and the incorporated areas of Bunkie, Cottonport, Mansura, Marksville, and Simmesport are a level 3.

The figures on the following pages display the areas of wildland-urban interface and intermix in Avoyelles Parish and its jurisdictions.

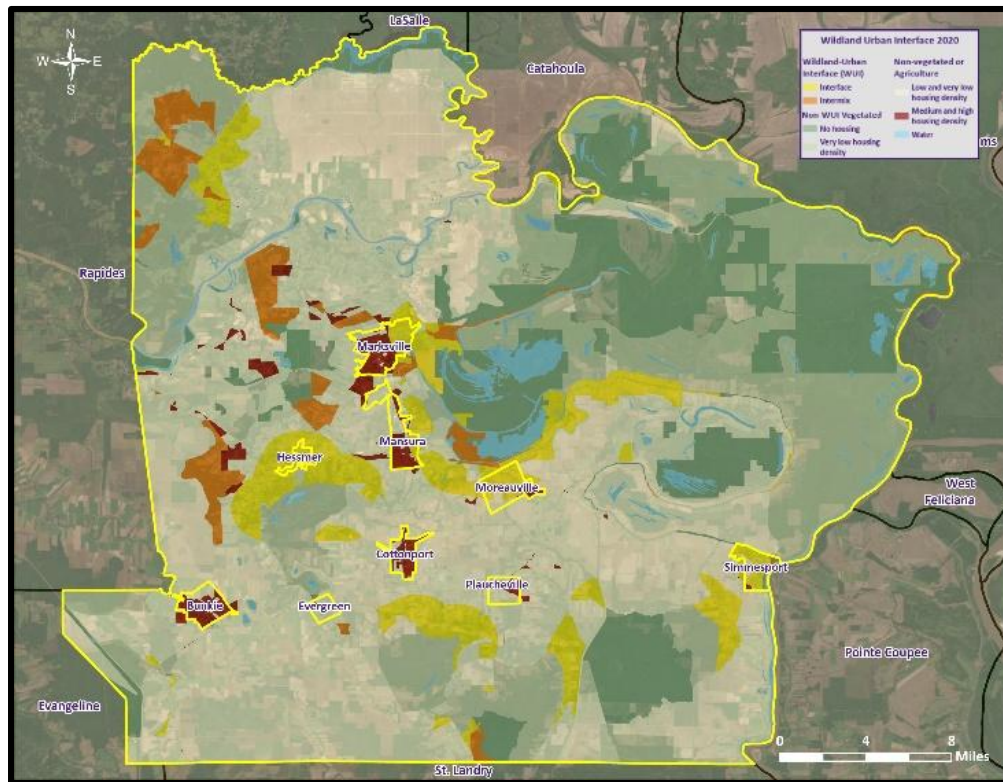


Figure 2-48: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Avoyelles Parish.

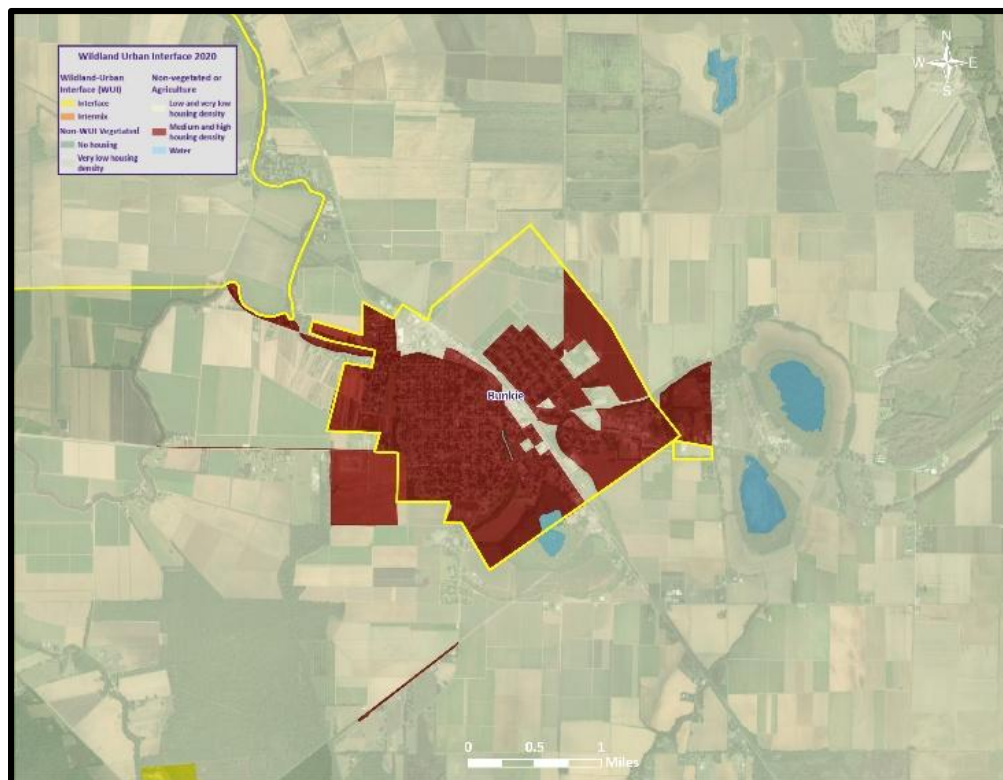


Figure 2-49: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Bunkie.

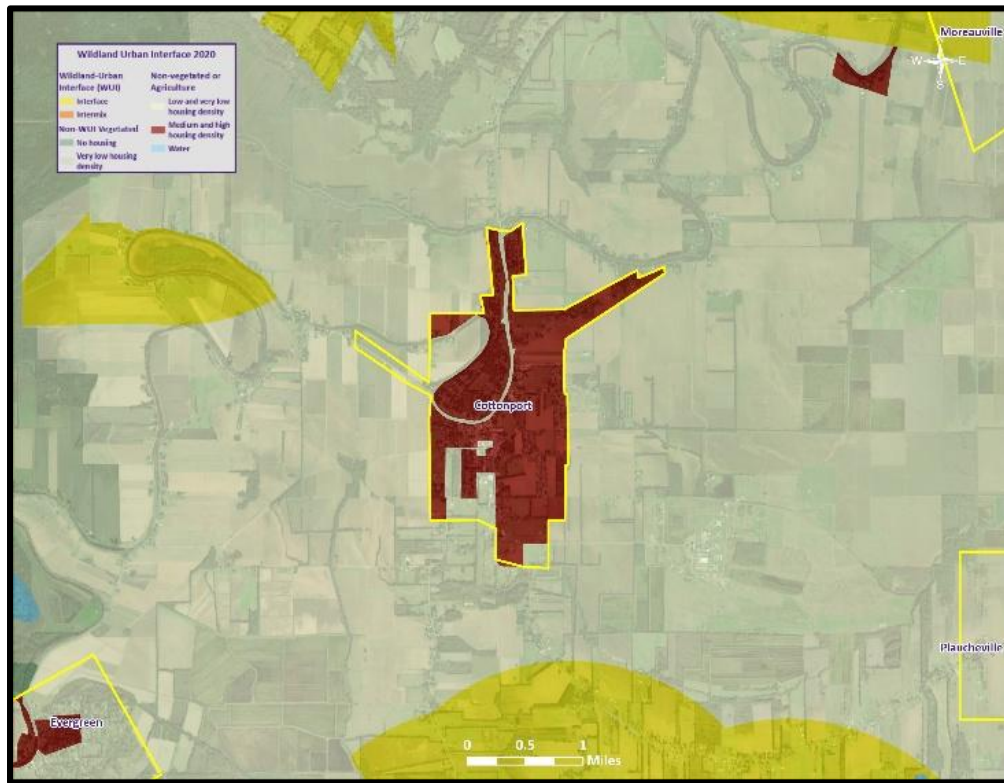


Figure 2-50: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Cottonport.

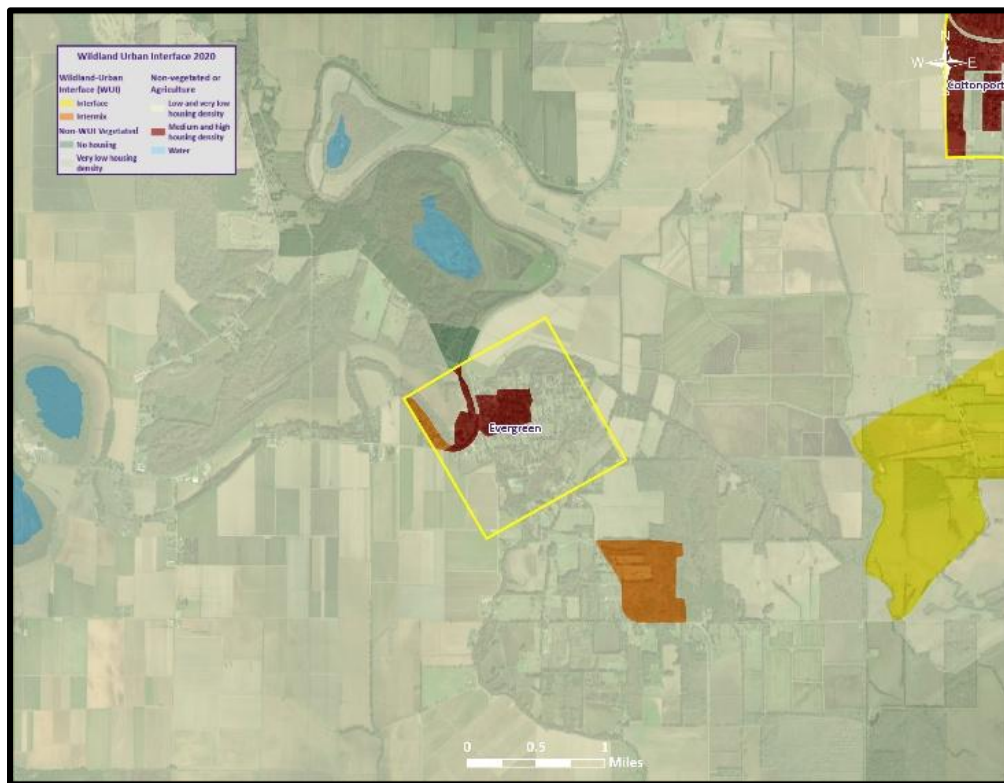


Figure 2-51: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Evergreen.

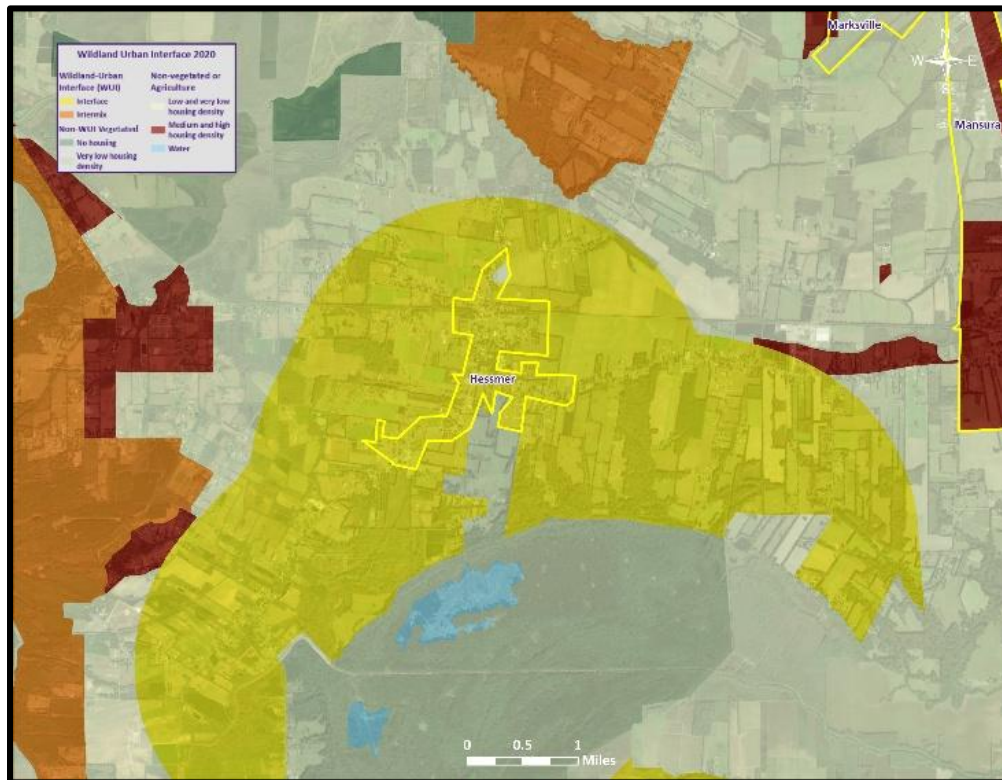


Figure 2-52: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Hessmer.

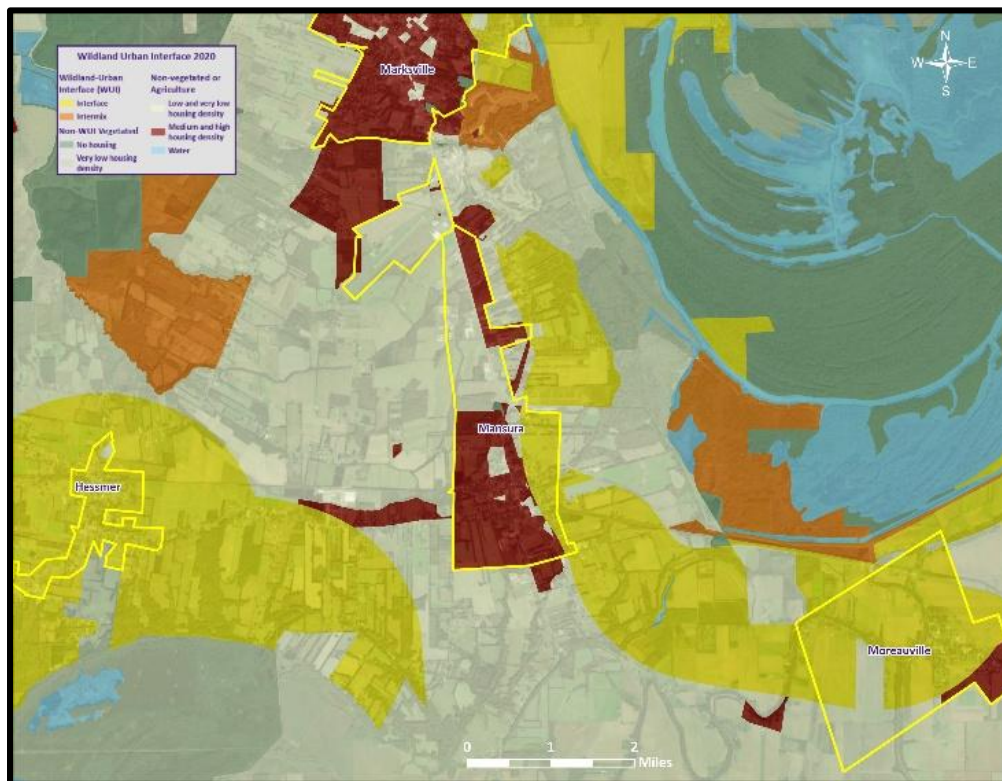


Figure 2-53: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Mansura.

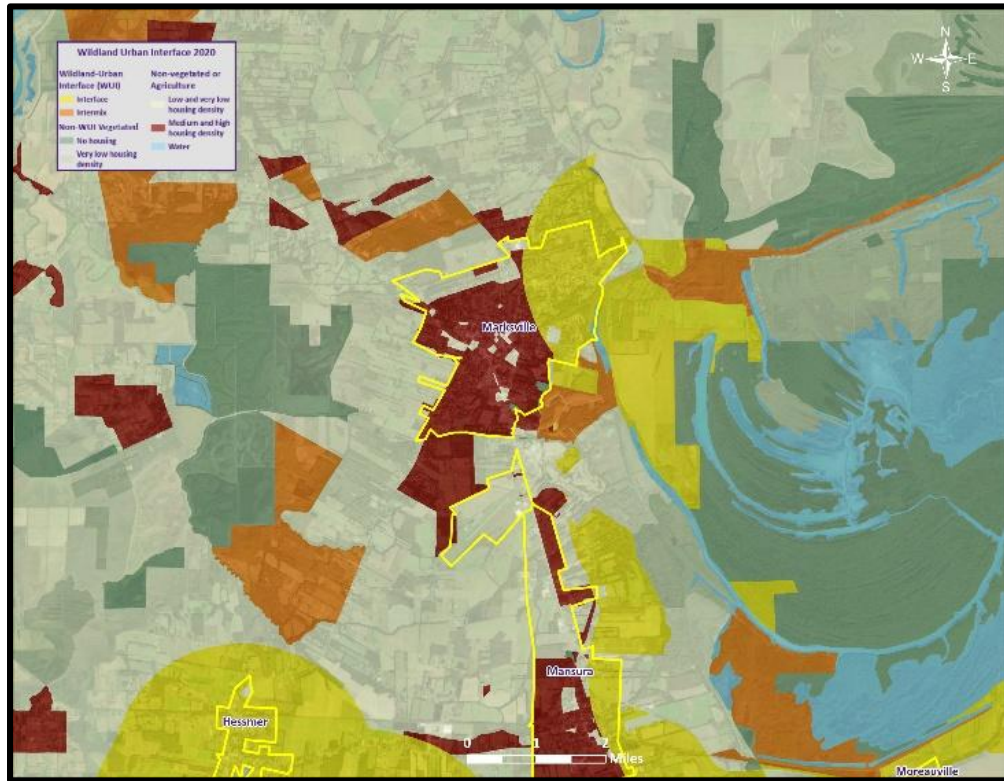


Figure 2-54: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Marksville.

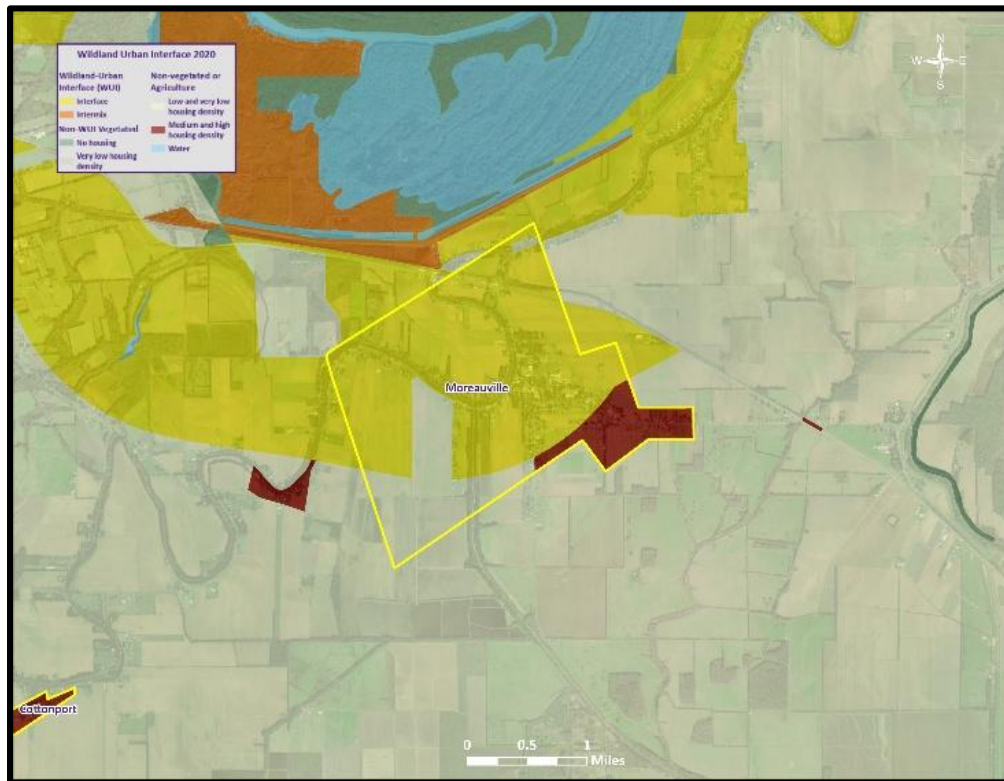


Figure 2-55: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Moreauville.

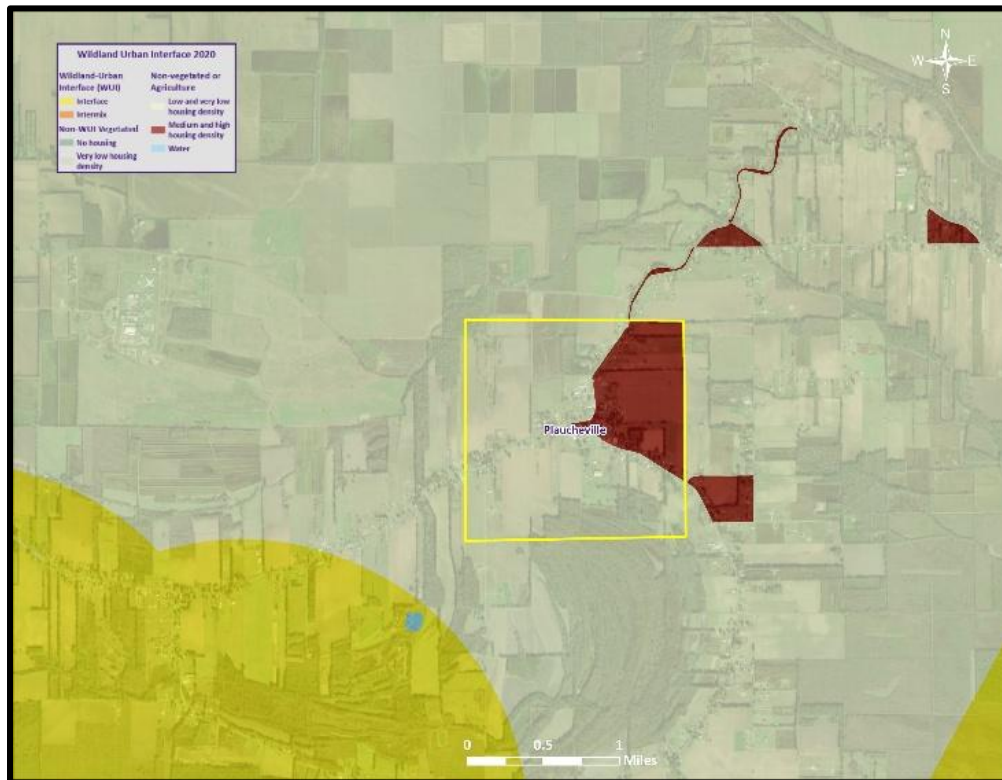


Figure 2-56: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Plaquemine.

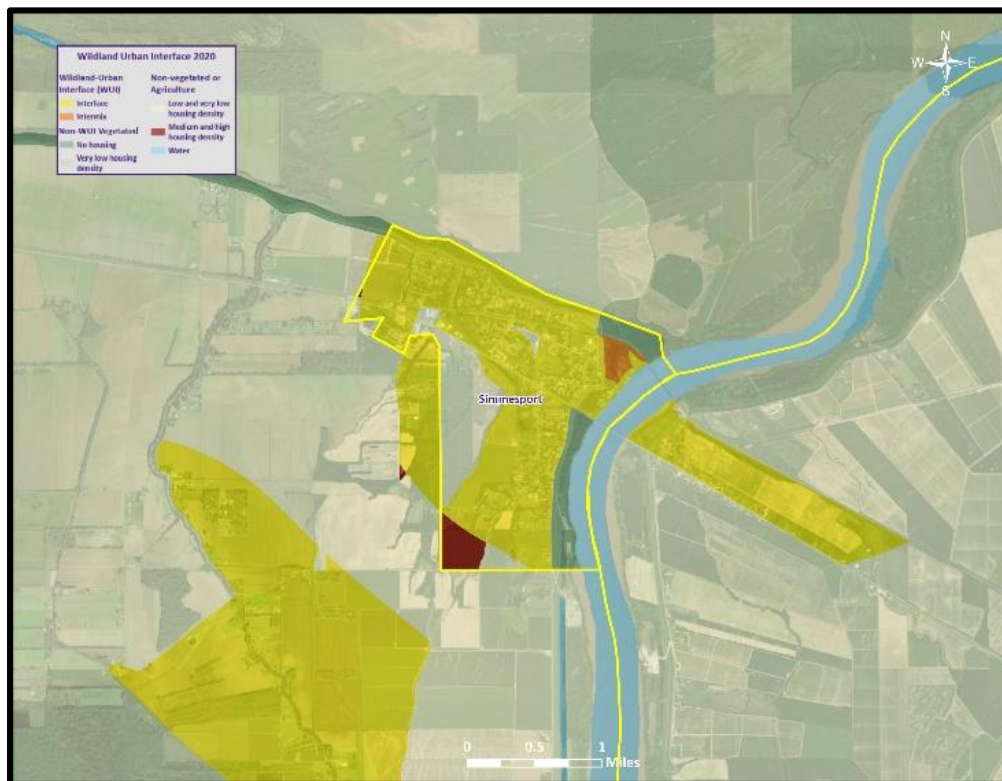


Figure 2-57: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Simmesport.

### Previous Occurrences

The parish has experienced no significant wildfire occurrences between the years 1996 and 2024 per the NCEI Storm Events Database.

### Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for wildfire in the parish is  $< 0.01$ , which means there is a  $< 1\%$  probability of a wildfire event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one wildfire event occurring approximately every 29 years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency):  $< 0.01$  ( $< 1\%$ ), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one wildfire event is expected to occur approximately every 29 years.

### Climate Change Impacts

The increasing probability and intensity of drought caused by climate change across Louisiana indicates that the risk of wildfires will also increase. The presence of drought or prolonged dry spells will lead to an increase in dry grasses, brush, and forests that act as fuel for fires.

Climate change is playing a significant role in the increasing frequency and severity of wildfires, resulting in substantial impacts on infrastructure and vulnerable populations. Rising temperatures, prolonged droughts, and altered precipitation patterns create ideal conditions for wildfires to ignite and spread rapidly. The destruction of critical infrastructure is one of the most profound consequences of wildfires. Roads, power lines, telecommunication networks, and water supply systems are vulnerable to damage, hindering emergency response efforts and disrupting access to essential services for communities affected by wildfires.

Vulnerable populations face unique challenges during wildfires. Those living in fire-prone areas often lack the means to adequately protect their homes and properties, making them more susceptible to property loss and displacement. Low-income communities may also have limited access to resources for evacuation and recovery, further exacerbating the impacts of wildfires on their well-being. Additionally, the elderly, children, and individuals with respiratory conditions are at heightened health risks due to poor air quality caused by wildfire smoke, which can lead to respiratory problems and other health issues.

Furthermore, wildfires can have long-term social and economic impacts on vulnerable populations. Displacement and property loss can force people to leave their homes and communities, leading to disruptions in education, employment, and social connections. The loss of livelihoods, particularly for those dependent on agriculture or tourism in affected regions, can exacerbate poverty and economic inequality.

To address the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations concerning wildfires, various strategies are necessary. Investing in fire-resistant infrastructure and implementing better land use planning can help reduce the risk of infrastructure damage during wildfires. Creating and improving evacuation plans and warning systems can aid in ensuring the safety of vulnerable communities. Additionally, providing support and resources for those affected by wildfires, such as temporary housing, healthcare, and financial assistance, is essential for their recovery and well-being. To mitigate future wildfires and their impacts, it is imperative to take urgent action on climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and implementing sustainable land management practices to protect both infrastructure and vulnerable populations from the increasing threats of wildfires.

### Future Hazard Impacts

Population growth and development trends can significantly impact wildfire risks and impacts in several ways. As more people move into wildland-urban interface areas, there is an increased likelihood of human-caused fires due to activities like outdoor recreation or accidental ignition. Urban sprawl into fire-prone areas also increases the need for fire suppression and evacuation efforts during wildfire events, putting more lives and property at risk.

Furthermore, development can alter natural fire regimes and vegetation patterns, potentially leading to more intense and difficult-to-control wildfires.

*Vulnerability Analysis*

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for wildfires.

*Table 2-91: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Wildfire Occurrences for Avoyelles Parish (Source: National Risk Index)*

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Very Low	Very Low

*Estimated Impact and Potential Loss*

Using Hazus, along with wildland-urban interaction areas, the following table presents an analysis of total building exposure that is located within the wildland-urban interaction areas.

*Table 2-92: Total Building Exposure by Wildland-Urban Interaction Areas. (Source: Hazus)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Building Exposure
<b>Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish</b>	\$3,602,316,400
Bunkie	\$670,836,000
Cottonport	\$239,852,000
Evergreen	\$48,151,900
Hessmer	\$98,395,000
Mansura	\$224,650,800
Marksville	\$812,692,000
Moreauville	\$122,589,800
Plaucheville	\$40,116,600
Simmesport	\$244,336,500

Hazus also provides a breakdown by jurisdiction for seven primary sectors (Hazus occupancy) throughout the parish. Utilizing this information with the wildland-urban interaction areas allows for identifying the total exposure by jurisdiction.

*Table 2-93: Estimated Exposure for Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish by Sector. (Source: Hazus)*

Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$27,146,800
Commercial	\$173,269,300
Government	\$19,381,300
Industrial	\$124,742,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$50,683,000
Residential	\$3,198,122,000
Schools	\$8,972,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,602,316,400</b>

Table 2-94: Estimated Exposure for Bunkie by Sector.  
(Source: Hazus)

Bunkie	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$768,000
Commercial	\$121,987,000
Government	\$9,458,000
Industrial	\$36,521,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$23,687,000
Residential	\$467,215,000
Schools	\$11,200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$670,836,000</b>

Table 2-95: Estimated Exposure for Cottonport by Sector.  
(Source: Hazus)

Cottonport	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$331,000
Commercial	\$39,123,000
Government	\$2,897,000
Industrial	\$4,335,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$6,147,000
Residential	\$179,125,000
Schools	\$7,894,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$239,852,000</b>

Table 2-96: Estimated Exposure for Evergreen by Sector.  
(Source: Hazus)

Evergreen	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$543,400
Commercial	\$1,267,200
Government	\$5,184,300
Industrial	\$2,756,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$2,945,000
Residential	\$35,456,000
Schools	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$48,151,900</b>

Table 2-97: Estimated Exposure for Hessmer by Sector.  
(Source: Hazus)

Hessmer	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$1,051,600
Commercial	\$8,884,700
Government	\$5,254,700
Industrial	\$2,459,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,132,000
Residential	\$79,613,000
Schools	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$98,395,000</b>

Table 2-98: Estimated Exposure for Mansura by Sector.  
(Source: Hazus)

Mansura	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$473,000
Commercial	\$38,788,200
Government	\$1,975,600
Industrial	\$10,474,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$6,113,000
Residential	\$158,913,000
Schools	\$7,914,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$224,650,800</b>

Table 2-99: Estimated Exposure for Marksville by Sector.  
(Source: Hazus)

Marksville	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$2,712,600
Commercial	\$244,462,900
Government	\$11,247,500
Industrial	\$9,806,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$24,651,000
Residential	\$511,911,000
Schools	\$7,901,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$812,692,000</b>

Table 2-100: Estimated Exposure for Moreauville by Sector.  
(Source: Hazus)

Moreauville	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$605,000
Commercial	\$14,146,000
Government	\$6,718,800
Industrial	\$4,117,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,911,000
Residential	\$93,981,000
Schools	\$1,111,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$122,589,800</b>

Table 2-101: Estimated Exposure for Plaquemine by Sector.  
(Source: Hazus)

Plaquemine	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$965,800
Commercial	\$3,913,800
Government	\$1,364,000
Industrial	\$2,891,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$707,000
Residential	\$28,165,000
Schools	\$2,110,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$40,116,600</b>

Table 2-102: Estimated Exposure for Simmesport by Sector.  
(Source: Hazus)

Simmesport	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$558,800
Commercial	\$28,279,900
Government	\$11,107,800
Industrial	\$5,113,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$5,411,000
Residential	\$189,010,000
Schools	\$4,856,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$244,336,500</b>

Vulnerable Population

The total population within the parish that is located within a wildland-urban interaction area is shown in the table below:

*Table 2-103: Population Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Areas.  
(Source: 2020 U.S. Census Data)*

Number of People Located in Wildland-Urban Interaction Areas			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
<b>Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish</b>	24,279	6,202	26%
Bunkie	3,346	114	3%
Cottonport	2,023	97	5%
Evergreen	215	27	13%
Hessmer	772	772	100%
Mansura	1,320	322	24%
Marksville	5,065	1,996	39%
Moreauville	984	648	66%
Plaucheville	221	41	19%
Simmesport	1,468	973	66%

The 2010 U.S. Census data was also extrapolated to provide an overview of populations located within wildland-urban interaction areas throughout the jurisdictions. The data is illustrated in the following tables:

*Table 2-104: Population in Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.  
(Source: 2020 Census Data)*

Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	6,202	25.5%
Persons Under 5 Years	419	6.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,097	17.7%
Persons 65 Years and Over	896	14.4%
White	4,155	67.0%
Minority	2,047	33.0%

*Table 2-105: Population in Bunkie Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.  
(Source: 2020 Census Data)*

Bunkie		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	114	3.4%
Persons Under 5 Years	8	7.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	21	18.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	19	16.7%
White	46	40.1%
Minority	68	59.9%

Table 2-106: Population in Cottonport Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.  
(Source: 2020 Census Data)

Cottonport		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	97	4.8%
Persons Under 5 Years	8	8.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	21	21.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	13	13.1%
White	44	44.9%
Minority	53	55.1%

Table 2-107: Population in Evergreen Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.  
(Source: 2020 Census Data)

Evergreen		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	27	12.6%
Persons Under 5 Years	1	4.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	4	14.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	5	18.7%
White	20	74.8%
Minority	7	25.2%

Table 2-108: Population in Hessmer Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.  
(Source: 2020 Census Data)

Hessmer		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	772	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	53	6.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	141	18.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	115	15.0%
White	652	84.4%
Minority	120	15.6%

Table 2-109: Population in Mansura Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.  
(Source: 2020 Census Data)

Mansura		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	322	24.4%
Persons Under 5 Years	19	5.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	58	17.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	68	21.2%
White	121	37.6%
Minority	201	62.4%

Table 2-110: Population in Marksville Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.  
(Source: 2020 Census Data)

Marksville		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,996	39.4%
Persons Under 5 Years	155	7.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	357	17.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	275	13.8%
White	1,007	50.5%
Minority	989	49.5%

Table 2-111: Population in Moreauville Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.  
(Source: 2020 Census Data)

Moreauville		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	648	65.9%
Persons Under 5 Years	34	5.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	123	19.1%
Persons 65 Years and Over	117	18.1%
White	375	57.8%
Minority	273	42.2%

Table 2-112: Population in Plaquemine Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.  
(Source: 2020 Census Data)

Plaquemine		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	41	18.6%
Persons Under 5 Years	2	5.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	5	13.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	8	19.8%
White	38	93.2%
Minority	3	6.9%

Table 2-113: Population in Simmesport Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.  
(Source: 2020 Census Data)

Simmesport		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	973	66.3%
Persons Under 5 Years	72	7.4%
Persons Under 18 Years	180	18.5%
Persons 65 Years and Over	133	13.7%
White	480	49.4%
Minority	493	50.6%

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-114: Wildfire Vulnerability Score for Avoyelles Parish.

Wildfire Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	1	3	4	1	2	2.25

## Winter Weather

### *Profile*

For Louisiana and other parts of the southeastern United States, a severe winter storm occurs when humid air from the Gulf of America 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, have experienced the fewest severe winter events. The following table 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 2-115: 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.

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

The entire parish planning area is susceptible to the effects of winter storms. The worst-case scenario for winter storms is a 2 on the Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index.

Previous Occurrences

The parish has experienced 23 winter storm occurrences between the years 1996 and 2024 per the NCEI Storm Events Database. There have been four winter storm events since the last update.

Table 2-116: Historical Winter Weather Occurrences in Avoyelles Parish since 2020. (Source: NCEI Storm Events Database).

Date	Synopsis	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
2/14/2021	Temperatures fell below freezing during the evening of the 14th as showers developed across the parish. Rain changed over to freezing rain then quickly over to sleet. Sleet changed over to light snow by the end of the event. 1 to 3 inches of sleet and snow accumulated. All roads were icy making travel difficult. Two people died from carbon monoxide poisoning due to improper generator usage.	\$0	\$0	0	0
2/14/2021	Temperatures fell below freezing during the evening of the 14th as showers developed across the parish. Rain changed over to freezing rain then quickly over to sleet. Sleet changed over to light snow by the end of the event. 1 to 2 inches of sleet and snow accumulated. All roads were icy making travel difficult.	\$0	\$0	0	0
2/17/2021	Freezing rain pushed into the region before sunrise on the 17th. One quarter to one half an inch of ice accumulated across the parish by the	\$0	\$0	0	0

Date	Synopsis	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
	end of the event. Power outages and hazardous road conditions occurred as a result of the storm.				
01/21/2025	Light snow began during the early morning hours across Avoyelles Parish. Accumulations ranged from 2 to 8 inches.	\$0	\$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for winter weather in the parish is 0.79, which means there is a 79% probability of a winter weather event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one winter weather event occurring approximately every one to two years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.79 (79%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one winter weather event is expected to occur approximately every 1.26 years. This is the inverse of the return rate (1 / 0.79 = ~1.26 years)

Climate Change Impacts

Winter weather is likely to become less frequent as the winter season decreases in length over the next century due to an increase in ambient and sea surface temperatures. By the end of the century, Louisiana is expected to experience a 5°F to 10°F increase in average ambient temperatures which will drastically reduce the number of days below freezing and lower the chance of winter weather. Precipitation is expected to increase during the winter months.

Climate change is influencing winter weather patterns, leading to significant impacts on both infrastructure and vulnerable populations. While it may seem counterintuitive, global warming can cause more frequent and intense winter storms. The warming of the Arctic and the disruption of the polar jet stream can result in polar vortex shifts, causing freezing temperatures and extreme winter conditions in regions that typically experience milder winters.

Winter weather impacts infrastructure in various ways. Freezing temperatures can damage roads, bridges, and other transportation networks, leading to increased maintenance costs and travel disruptions. Ice and snow accumulation on power lines can cause blackouts and outages, leaving communities without electricity and heating during frigid temperatures. Water supply systems can also be affected, as frozen pipes can burst, leading to water shortages and damage to properties.

Vulnerable populations are particularly at risk during severe winter weather events. Homeless individuals may struggle to find shelter and protection from the cold, leading to an increased risk of hypothermia and frostbite. Low-income households may face difficulties in affording heating costs, potentially exposing them to unsafe living conditions. The elderly and those with limited mobility may find it challenging to access essential services and resources during snowstorms, leading to isolation and health risks.

Moreover, winter storms can have economic consequences for vulnerable populations. Closures of schools and businesses during severe weather can lead to loss of income and educational disruptions, impacting families already facing financial challenges. In regions where winter tourism is vital, extreme winter weather can affect local economies, leading to job losses and reduced economic opportunities for vulnerable communities.

To address the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations concerning winter weather, various measures are essential. Investing in winter-ready infrastructure, such as weather-resistant roads and insulated power lines, can help mitigate damage and improve resilience. Implementing programs to support vulnerable populations, such as providing emergency shelters, fuel assistance, and resources for winter

preparedness, can protect them during extreme winter events. Climate change mitigation efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are also crucial to addressing the root causes of extreme winter weather patterns, helping to protect both infrastructure and vulnerable populations from the adverse effects of winter storms in the long run.

**Future Hazard Impacts**

Population growth and development trends can affect winter weather in various ways. Urbanization and increased human activity can create localized urban heat islands, which may alter temperature patterns and affect the distribution of winter precipitation types. Changes in land use, such as deforestation or construction, can modify surface albedo and thermal properties potentially influencing regional climate patterns and snowfall amounts. Additionally, urban areas with more impervious surfaces can experience altered drainage patterns, affecting snow accumulation and melt rates.

**Vulnerability Analysis**

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for winter storms.

*Table 2-117: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Winter Storm Occurrences for Avoyelles Parish. (Source: National Risk Index)*

Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Very Low	Very Low

**Estimated Impact and Potential Loss**

Since 1996, there have been five significant winter storm occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately \$5,000. To estimate the potential losses on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2024). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$172 and \$5,000 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

*Table 2-118: Estimated Annual Losses for Winter Weather in Avoyelles Parish. (Source: Hazus)*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses				
Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish	Bunkie	Cottonport	Evergreen	Hessmer
\$122	\$17	\$10	\$1	\$4

*Table 2-119: Estimated Annual Losses for Winter Weather in Avoyelles Parish. (Source: Hazus)*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses				
Mansura	Marksville	Moreauville	Plaucheville	Simmesport
\$7	\$26	\$5	\$1	\$7

**Vulnerable Population**

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been no reported fatalities or injuries as a result of winter weather. However, winter storms can have a significant impact the population. They can cause physical injuries and even fatalities. High winds, falling trees, and structural collapses can pose immediate risks to people’s safety during a storm. These storms can displace individuals and families from their homes, either temporarily or permanently. In

cases of extensive property damage, people may be forced to evacuate or seek emergency shelter. The displacement can result in temporary homelessness or the need for long-term housing solutions.

Winter storms can disrupt critical infrastructure such as transportation systems, power grids, and water supply networks. Disruption in these services could lead to health issues or the inability to access essential services that are needed to meet basic needs. This can lead to not only physical issues but psychological effects as well.

Everyone in the parish is vulnerable to the impacts of winter storms; however, they can have a disproportionate impact on vulnerable populations exacerbating existing social, economic, and health disparities. Vulnerable populations, including low-income individuals, the homeless, and those living in standardized housing, are often more susceptible to the effects of winter storms.

Vulnerability Score

*Table 2-120: Winter Weather Vulnerability Score for Avoyelles Parish.*

Winter Weather Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	2	4	4	1	2	2.75



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All jurisdictions within the Avoyelles Parish planning area will work to expand their capabilities by adding to these plans, as well as work to create new plans that will address a long-term recovery and resiliency framework. In instances where there are no existing plans, there will be a concerted effort to explore opportunities to create new plans that will address long-term recovery and resiliency framework as parish and local resources allow.

### Building Codes, Permitting, Land Use Planning and Ordinances

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

As of the 2025 update, Avoyelles Parish and the incorporated communities 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.

Avoyelles Parish is also responsible for enforcing the parish ordinances related to health and safety, property maintenance standards, and condemnation of unsafe structures.

Avoyelles Parish 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, the jurisdictions within the Avoyelles Parish planning area as a whole have a system in place to coordinate and share these capabilities through the OHSEP 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

The jurisdictions within the Avoyelles Parish planning area have 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 on the following page shows examples of resources in place.

Table 3-2: Administration and Technical Capabilities

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

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

The following financial resources are available to fund mitigation actions in the Avoyelles Parish planning area:

Table 3-3: Financial Capabilities

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

### Education and Outreach

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

The jurisdictions within the Avoyelles Parish planning area have existing education and outreach programs to implement mitigation activities, as well as communicate risk and hazard related information to its communities. Specifically, focusing on advising repetitive loss property owners of ways they can reduce their exposure to damage by repetitive flooding remains a priority for the entire parish. The existing programs are as follows:

Table 3-4: Education and Outreach Capabilities

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

As reflected with the above existing regulatory mechanisms, programs and resources within the parish, the jurisdictions within the Avoyelles Parish planning area remain committed to expanding and improving on the existing capabilities within the parish. Communities will work together along with Avoyelles Parish 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 parish, will enhance and expand overall risk reduction for the entirety of Avoyelles Parish.

### Flood Insurance and Community Rating System

Participation in the CRS strengthens local capabilities by lowering flood insurance premiums for jurisdictions that exceed NFIP minimum requirements. As noted in the CRS Eligible Communities List effective April 1, 2025, neither Avoyelles Parish nor its incorporated jurisdictions participate in the CRS program.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency’s National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) administers the Community Rating System (CRS). 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.

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.

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

As of April 2025, 318 communities in the State of Louisiana participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Of these communities, 47 (or 13%) participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Jefferson Parish, The City of Gretna in Jefferson Parish, and the City of Mandeville in St. Tammany Parish lead the state with a rating of Class 5, followed by three communities with a rating of Class 6: the City of Kenner in Jefferson Parish, the City of Slidell in St. Tammany Parish, and East Baton Rouge

Parish. Of the top fifty Louisiana communities, in terms of total flood insurance policies held by residents, 29 participate in the CRS. The remaining 21 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. Once the parish has obtained a CRS rating and is a participant, 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 1 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<sup>1</sup>, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) completed a comprehensive review of the Community Rating System (CRS) that resulted 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 to evaluate the CRS and refine the program to meet its stated goals. The changes helped to 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.

Since the revision of the 2013 Coordinator’s Manual, FEMA released the 2017 CRS Coordinator’s Manual which continued the evolution of the CRS program and its mission to reward communities that prioritize mindful floodplain regulations. As with the 2013 manual, the changes made in the 2017 manual impact each CRS community differently. Some communities see an increase in the points they receive since points for certain activities have increased (e.g., Activity 420 Open Space Preservation). Other communities 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 have to identify new CRS credits in order to remain in the CRS class. Most notably, as it relates to this hazard mitigation plan, more credit was made available for Activity 410 Floodplain Mapping.

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 2017 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 the 2017 manual will impact their community and when.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-community-rating-system>

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 program 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.

## NFIP Worksheets

Parish NFIP worksheets can be found in *Appendix E: State Required Worksheets*.

## 4. Mitigation Strategy

### Introduction

The Hazard Mitigation Strategy for Avoyelles Parish and its incorporated communities have a common guiding principle and is the demonstration of the parish's 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.

Officials from all jurisdictions within the planning area confirmed the goals, objectives, actions and projects over the period of the hazard mitigation plan update process. The mitigation actions and projects in this 2025 HMP update are a product of analysis and review of the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee under the coordination of the Avoyelles Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness. The committee was presented with a list of projects and actions, new and from the 2025 plan, for review from January 2025 – July 2025.

An online public opinion survey of Avoyelles Parish residents was conducted between January 2025 and July 2025. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in the Avoyelles Parish planning area. In addition, the survey collected information regarding the methods and techniques preferred by the respondents for reducing the risks and losses associated with local hazards.

This activity was created in an effort to confirm that the goals and action items developed by the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee are representative of the outlook of the community at large. However, due to the lack of responses to the survey, this public feedback could not be incorporated into the plan. The full Avoyelles Parish survey can be found at the following link:

[https://lsu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV\\_dcbGE6yTlzOx63I](https://lsu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_dcbGE6yTlzOx63I)

### Goals

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

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

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

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

The goals are as follows:

1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people's lives and quality of life
2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information
3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public

4. Preserve the parish's natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations
5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events
6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees
7. Establish ability for public facilities for water and wastewater throughout the parish to have access to emergency power to serve the populous
8. Maintain steady water supply to entire parish
9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers

The Mitigation Action Plan focuses on actions to be taken by Avoyelles Parish and its communities. All of the activities in the Mitigation Action Plan will be focused on helping the parish and its communities 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 Planning Committee 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.

### 2025 Mitigation Actions and Update on Previous Plan Actions

The Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee identified new actions that would reduce and/or prevent future damage within the Avoyelles Parish planning area. In that effort, the committee focused on a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions. These actions were identified in thorough fashion by the consultant team and the committee by way of frequent and open communications and meetings held throughout the planning process. The addition of these new actions, coupled with any ongoing and/or carried over projects from their previous update, provide Avoyelles Parish with a solid mitigation strategy through which risk and losses will be reduced throughout the parish and its communities.

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.

Status updates for actions included in the previous plan can be found on the following pages. Additionally, new mitigation actions agreed upon by the parish and its jurisdictions are included.

Avoyelles Parish Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish Mitigation Action Sheet						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
A1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Avoyelles Parish Mitigation Action 1)
A2: Drainage Improvement	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Avoyelles Parish Mitigation Action 2)
A3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Avoyelles Parish Mitigation Action 3)
A4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Avoyelles Parish. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Avoyelles Parish Mitigation Action 4)

A5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires and Winter Weather 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.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Avoyelles Parish Mitigation Action 5)
A6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Avoyelles Parish Mitigation Action 6)
A7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Avoyelles Parish Mitigation Action 7)
A8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Avoyelles Parish as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Avoyelles Parish Mitigation Action 8)
A9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Avoyelles Parish Mitigation Action 9)
A10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Avoyelles Parish Mitigation Action 10)

A11: Prevention	Obtain upgrades at necessary crossings to at least the current standards to help eliminate / reduce car vs. rail impact. Installation of lights and obstruction guards are useful tools for safety upgrades	HMGP, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Hazardous Materials Incidents	Deleted - Hazard not profiled
A12: Prevention	Encourage rail maintenance and a reduction of speed inside municipalities. Mayors and/or town clerks of Hessmer, Mansura, Moreauville, and Simmesport will each contact Kansas City Southern railroad to negotiate changes in operations to reduce the number of accidents. The Mayor and/or town clerk of Bunkie will contact Union Pacific to negotiate changes in operations to reduce the number of accidents. Each municipality will then prepare an ordinance to solidify the improvements.	HMGP, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Hazardous Materials Incidents	Deleted - Hazard not profiled
A13: Flood Prevention	Develop multi-parish watershed system collaborative planning between various agencies to prevent and address flooding issues and reduce the impact and/or harmful occurrence created by flooding through construction and redelineation.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Avoyelles Parish Mitigation Action 11)
A14: Property Protection	Though existing individual operations and contingency plans and practices should address the continuity of services, these municipal entities' plans should continue to be improved with annual planning updates and mock tabletop exercise events.	HMGP, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Utility failure, Loss of power	Deleted - Hazard not profiled
A15: Public Education/Awareness	Include on the developing Avoyelles Parish website a listing/description of where printed or additional information is available.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted - Duplicate of A5 Action
A16: Public Education/Awareness	Communicate awareness of the website in the Avoyelles Journal (using news releases) and in static places for obtaining information locally. Submit news releases to Avoyelles Journal for publication. The newspaper is distributed parish-wide at no charge.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted - Duplicate of A5 Action
A17: Natural Resource Protection	Enforce, improve and expand ordinance for increased base flood elevation compliance.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding	Deleted - Duplicate of A3 Action

A18: Natural Resource Protection	Dedicate open spaces and set up green space restrictions, so to reduce development in flood prone areas and to mitigate the effects of flooding.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding	Not Started - Carried Over (See Avoyelles Parish Mitigation Action 12)
A19: Natural Resource Protection	Identify and create dedicated areas for wetland preservation and natural drains as a barrier against flooding.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding	Deleted - Duplicate of A3 Action
A20: Natural Resource Protection	Improve river access and obtain appropriate equipment and training to contain incidents and prevent harm. (Include ramp and boat to access river.) {This is directly related to past incidents where barges caught on fire or crashed and posed a significant danger to human life.}	HMGP, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Hazardous Materials Incidents	Deleted - Hazard not profiled
A21: Natural Resource Protection	Continue to address repetitive loss properties and severe repetitive loss properties, and other impacted areas or structures, as funds and eligibility allow. Should, in the future, any change to flooding experience and/or status of structures result, mitigation activities for repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss are considered inherent to this plan. This will include acquisitions, elevations, minor localized flood control projects, (local) drainage projects, flood-proofing, reconstruction/replacement, relocation, hydrology delineation, similar mitigation projects, or other GOHSEP or FEMA allowable mitigation activities by any eligible jurisdiction under this plan.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding	Deleted - Duplicate of A3 Action
A22: Emergency Services Protection	Equip and train personnel	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Avoyelles Parish Mitigation Action 13)

A23: Emergency Services Protection	Train fire department personnel (including volunteers) and law enforcement and water/wastewater system operations at the "Awareness" level. Seek additional "Operation" and "Technician" level certifications	HMGP, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Hazardous Materials Incidents, Utility Failures/Loss of Power	Deleted - Hazard not profiled
A24: Emergency Services Protection	Identify hazardous materials in parish and moving through the parish so those materials would receive concentration during training.	HMGP, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Hazardous Materials Incidents, Sheltering	Deleted - Hazard not profiled
A25: Structural Project	Construct and retrofit all new and existing critical facilities for hardening, including the Emergency Operations Center and the Alternate Emergency Operations Center and local jurisdiction critical and public facilities (as local operational deployment is conducted from each jurisdiction)	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes Tropical Cyclones	Deleted - Duplicate of A1 Action
A26: Structural Project	Purchase a mobile generator for use by all entities in the parish, distributed by demand and need.	HMGP, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes Tropical Cyclones	Deleted - Duplicate of A6 Action
A27: Structural Project	Purchase and install transfer panels appropriate for using the generator.	HMGP, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes Tropical Cyclones	Deleted - Duplicate of A6 Action
A28: Structural Project	Purchase additional generators and trailers.	HMGP, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes Tropical Cyclones	Deleted - Duplicate of A6 Action
A29: Structural Project	Conduct projects to improve drainage, including culvert replacement, so that water inundation can be avoid to public systems and properties. Water inundation can result in property loss, flooding that threatens human life, and potential to cause system failure of critical facilities.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes Tropical Cyclones	Deleted - Duplicate of A2 Action
A30: Structural Project	Install water lines and shut-off valves between systems with pipes and valves to be able to supply water to all parts of parish at all times when required by emergency, so as to protect the health of the populous.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires	Not Started – Carried Over (See Avoyelles Parish Mitigation Action 14)
A31: Sheltering	Initiate (and repeat) a radio "drive" for donations of blankets, cots, and money to assist with Red Cross sheltering efforts in Avoyelles Parish.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 Years	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted - Action not applicable to hazard mitigation

*New Mitigation Actions*

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS AVOUELLES PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>AVOUELLES PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 1</b>	Building Retrofits
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Reduces damage from high wind related events and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS AVOUELLES PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>AVOUELLES PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 2</b>	Drainage Improvements
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 4. Preserve the parish’s natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	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.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS AVOYELLES PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>AVOYELLES PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 3</b>	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural System Protection
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Eliminates flooding risk of repetitive and severe repetitive loss structures.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS AVOYELLES PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>AVOYELLES PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 4</b>	Safe Room Projects
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Avoyelles Parish. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Allows for continued operations of essential personal to actively respond during a natural hazard event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS AVOYELLES PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>AVOYELLES PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 5</b>	Education and Outreach
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for drought, flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, and winter weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS AVOUELLES PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>AVOUELLES PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 6</b>	Generators for continuity of operations and government
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Installation of generators will allow public facilities to run accordingly and aid with local relief efforts
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS AVOUELLES PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>AVOUELLES PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 7</b>	Lightning Mitigation
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	The installation of lightning rods and surge protectors in public buildings and critical infrastructure will reduce losses due to lightning strikes and surges in electricity.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Thunderstorms

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS AVOUELLES PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>AVOUELLES PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 8</b>	Warning Systems
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life</li> <li>2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information</li> <li>3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public</li> <li>5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events</li> <li>6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees</li> </ol>
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Avoyelles Parish as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	An upgraded public warning system will increase the likelihood of public notification immediately prior to an event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS AVOUELLES PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>AVOUELLES PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 9</b>	Potable Water
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events 7. Establish ability for public facilities for water and wastewater throughout the parish to have access to emergency power to serve the populous 8. Maintain steady water supply to entire parish
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Creating a redundancy of potable water for critical facilities will reduce downtime and allow for the continuity of essential operations during and after an event.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS AVOUELLES PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>AVOUELLES PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 10</b>	Promote Flood Insurance
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Educating the public on flood insurance will allow public to obtain insurance at a cost that's affordable to them and will help gain relief to their home and personal items during post-flood events
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS AVOYELLES PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>AVOYELLES PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 11</b>	Flood Prevention
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Develop multi-parish watershed system collaborative planning between various agencies to prevent and address flooding issues and reduce the impact and/or harmful occurrence created by flooding through construction and redelineation.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Developing a collaborative planning approach will allow the parish to minimize the impacts of mal practice construction, reducing the risk of flooding to surrounding areas
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS AVOUELLES PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>AVOUELLES PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 12</b>	Natural Resource Protection
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	4. Preserve the parish’s natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Dedicate open spaces and set up green space restrictions, so to reduce development in flood prone areas and to mitigate the effects of flooding.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Natural Resource Protection
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Development of green spaces will allow areas to act as natural flood plain functions to reduce the risk of flooding to an area.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS AVOYELLES PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>AVOYELLES PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 13</b>	Emergency Services Protection
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HMGP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life</li> <li>2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information</li> <li>3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public</li> <li>5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events</li> </ol>
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Equip and train personnel to effectively coordinate and respond to ongoing/future threats
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Education and Outreach Programs
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	First responders will be equipped with the knowledge and experience on how to handle ongoing hazards that affect the parish and the public
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS AVOUELLES PARISH	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>AVOUELLES PARISH MITIGATION ACTION 14</b>	Structural Projects
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 7. Establish ability for public facilities for water and wastewater throughout the parish to have access to emergency power to serve the populous 8. Maintain steady water supply to entire parish
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Install water lines and shut-off valves between systems with pipes and valves to be able to supply water to all parts of parish at all times when required by emergency, so as to protect the health of the populous.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Natural Resource Protection
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Development of green spaces will allow areas to act as natural flood plain functions to reduce the risk of flooding to an area.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires

City of Bunkie Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

City of Bunkie Mitigation Action Sheet						
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.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Bunkie Mitigation Action 1)
B2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Bunkie Mitigation Action 2)
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.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Bunkie Mitigation Action 3)
B4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Bunkie. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Bunkie Mitigation Action 4)
B5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Bunkie Mitigation Action 5)

	Cyclones, Wildfires and Winter Weather 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.					
B6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Bunkie Mitigation Action 6)
B7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Bunkie Mitigation Action 7)
B8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Bunkie as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Bunkie Mitigation Action 8)
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.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Bunkie Mitigation Action 9)
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).	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	City of Bunkie Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Bunkie Mitigation Action 10)

*New Mitigation Actions*

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF BUNKIE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF BUNKIE MITIGATION ACTION 1</b>	Building Retrofits
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Bunkie Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Reduces damage from high wind related events and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF BUNKIE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF BUNKIE MITIGATION ACTION 2</b>	Drainage Improvements
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Bunkie Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 4. Preserve the parish’s natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	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.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF BUNKIE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF BUNKIE MITIGATION ACTION 3</b>	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Bunkie Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural System Protection
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Eliminates flooding risk of repetitive and severe repetitive loss structures.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF BUNKIE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF BUNKIE MITIGATION ACTION 4</b>	Safe Room Projects
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Bunkie Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Bunkie. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Allows for continued operations of essential personal to actively respond during a natural hazard event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF BUNKIE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF BUNKIE MITIGATION ACTION 5</b>	Education and Outreach
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Bunkie Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for drought, flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, and winter weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF BUNKIE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF BUNKIE MITIGATION ACTION 6</b>	Generators for continuity of operations and government
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Bunkie Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Installation of generators will allow public facilities to run accordingly and aid with local relief efforts
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF BUNKIE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF BUNKIE MITIGATION ACTION 7</b>	Lightning Mitigation
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Bunkie Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	The installation of lightning rods and surge protectors in public buildings and critical infrastructure will reduce losses due to lightning strikes and surges in electricity.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Thunderstorms

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF BUNKIE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF BUNKIE MITIGATION ACTION 8</b>	Warning Systems
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Bunkie Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life</li> <li>2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information</li> <li>3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public</li> <li>5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events</li> <li>6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees</li> </ol>
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Bunkie as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	An upgraded public warning system will increase the likelihood of public notification immediately prior to an event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF BUNKIE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF BUNKIE MITIGATION ACTION 9</b>	Potable Water
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Bunkie Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events 7. Establish ability for public facilities for water and wastewater throughout the parish to have access to emergency power to serve the populous 8. Maintain steady water supply to entire parish
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Creating a redundancy of potable water for critical facilities will reduce downtime and allow for the continuity of essential operations during and after an event.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF BUNKIE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF BUNKIE MITIGATION ACTION 10</b>	Promote Flood Insurance
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Bunkie Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Educating the public on flood insurance will allow public to obtain insurance at a cost that’s affordable to them and will help gain relief to their home and personal items during post-flood events
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

Town of Cottonport Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Town of Cottonport Mitigation Action Sheet						
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.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Cottonport Mitigation Action 1)
C2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Cottonport Mitigation Action 2)
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.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Cottonport Mitigation Action 3)
C4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Cottonport. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Cottonport Mitigation Action 4)
C5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Drought, Flooding,	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires,	Not Started - Carried Over (See Cottonport Mitigation Action 5)

	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires and Winter Weather 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.				Winter Weather	
C6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Cottonport Mitigation Action 6)
C7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Cottonport Mitigation Action 7)
C8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Cottonport as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Cottonport Mitigation Action 8)
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.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Cottonport Mitigation Action 9)
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).	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Cottonport Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Cottonport Mitigation Action 10)

*New Mitigation Actions*

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF COTTONPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF COTTONPORT MITIGATION ACTION 1</b>	Building Retrofits
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Cottonport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Reduces damage from high wind related events and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF COTTONPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF COTTONPORT MITIGATION ACTION 2</b>	Drainage Improvements
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Cottonport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 4. Preserve the parish’s natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	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.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF COTTONPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF COTTONPORT MITIGATION ACTION 3</b>	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Cottonport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural System Protection
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Eliminates flooding risk of repetitive and severe repetitive loss structures.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF COTTONPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF COTTONPORT MITIGATION ACTION 4</b>	Safe Room Projects
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Cottonport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Cottonport. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Allows for continued operations of essential personal to actively respond during a natural hazard event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF COTTONPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF COTTONPORT MITIGATION ACTION 5</b>	Education and Outreach
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Cottonport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for drought, flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, and winter weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF COTTONPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF COTTONPORT MITIGATION ACTION 6</b>	Generators for continuity of operations and government
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Cottonport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Installation of generators will allow public facilities to run accordingly and aid with local relief efforts
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF COTTONPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF COTTONPORT MITIGATION ACTION 7</b>	Lightning Mitigation
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Cottonport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	The installation of lightning rods and surge protectors in public buildings and critical infrastructure will reduce losses due to lightning strikes and surges in electricity.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Thunderstorms

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF COTTONPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF COTTONPORT MITIGATION ACTION 8</b>	Warning Systems
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Cottonport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life</li> <li>2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information</li> <li>3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public</li> <li>5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events</li> <li>6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees</li> </ol>
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Cottonport as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	An upgraded public warning system will increase the likelihood of public notification immediately prior to an event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF COTTONPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF COTTONPORT MITIGATION ACTION 9</b>	Potable Water
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Cottonport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events 7. Establish ability for public facilities for water and wastewater throughout the parish to have access to emergency power to serve the populous 8. Maintain steady water supply to entire parish
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Creating a redundancy of potable water for critical facilities will reduce downtime and allow for the continuity of essential operations during and after an event.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF COTTONPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF COTTONPORT MITIGATION ACTION 10</b>	Promote Flood Insurance
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Cottonport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Educating the public on flood insurance will allow public to obtain insurance at a cost that’s affordable to them and will help gain relief to their home and personal items during post-flood events
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

Town of Evergreen Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Town of Evergreen Mitigation Action Sheet						
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.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - carried Over (See Evergreen Mitigation Action 1)
E2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - carried Over (See Evergreen Mitigation Action 2)
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.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - carried Over (See Evergreen Mitigation Action 3)
E4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Evergreen. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - carried Over (See Evergreen Mitigation Action 4)
E5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones,	Not Started - carried Over (See Evergreen Mitigation Action 5)

	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires and Winter Weather 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.				Wildfires, Winter Weather	
E6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - carried Over (See Evergreen Mitigation Action 6)
E7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - carried Over (See Evergreen Mitigation Action 7)
E8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Evergreen as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - carried Over (See Evergreen Mitigation Action 8)
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.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - carried Over (See Evergreen Mitigation Action 9)
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).	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Evergreen Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - carried Over (See Evergreen Mitigation Action 10)

*New Mitigation Actions*

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF EVERGREEN	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF EVERGREEN MITIGATION ACTION 1</b>	Building Retrofits
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Evergreen Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Reduces damage from high wind related events and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF EVERGREEN	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF EVERGREEN MITIGATION ACTION 2</b>	Drainage Improvements
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Evergreen Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 4. Preserve the parish’s natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	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.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF EVERGREEN	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF EVERGREEN MITIGATION ACTION 3</b>	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Evergreen Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural System Protection
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Eliminates flooding risk of repetitive and severe repetitive loss structures.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF EVERGREEN	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF EVERGREEN MITIGATION ACTION 4</b>	Safe Room Projects
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Evergreen Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Evergreen. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Allows for continued operations of essential personal to actively respond during a natural hazard event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF EVERGREEN	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF EVERGREEN MITIGATION ACTION 5</b>	Education and Outreach
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Evergreen Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for drought, flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, and winter weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF EVERGREEN	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF EVERGREEN MITIGATION ACTION 6</b>	Generators for continuity of operations and government
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Evergreen Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Installation of generators will allow public facilities to run accordingly and aid with local relief efforts
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF EVERGREEN	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF EVERGREEN MITIGATION ACTION 7</b>	Lightning Mitigation
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Evergreen Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	The installation of lightning rods and surge protectors in public buildings and critical infrastructure will reduce losses due to lightning strikes and surges in electricity.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Thunderstorms

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF EVERGREEN	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF EVERGREEN MITIGATION ACTION 8</b>	Warning Systems
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Evergreen Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life</li> <li>2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information</li> <li>3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public</li> <li>5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events</li> <li>6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees</li> </ol>
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Evergreen as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	An upgraded public warning system will increase the likelihood of public notification immediately prior to an event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF EVERGREEN	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF EVERGREEN MITIGATION ACTION 9</b>	Potable Water
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Evergreen Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events 7. Establish ability for public facilities for water and wastewater throughout the parish to have access to emergency power to serve the populous 8. Maintain steady water supply to entire parish
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Creating a redundancy of potable water for critical facilities will reduce downtime and allow for the continuity of essential operations during and after an event.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF EVERGREEN	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF EVERGREEN MITIGATION ACTION 10</b>	Promote Flood Insurance
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Evergreen Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Educating the public on flood insurance will allow public to obtain insurance at a cost that’s affordable to them and will help gain relief to their home and personal items during post-flood events
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

Village of Hessmer Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Village of Hessmer Mitigation Action Sheet						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
H1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Hessmer Mitigation Action 1)
H2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Hessmer Mitigation Action 2)
H3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Hessmer Mitigation Action 3)
H4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Hessmer. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Hessmer Mitigation Action 4)
H5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Drought, Flooding,	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires,	Not Started - Carried Over (See Hessmer Mitigation Action 5)

	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires and Winter Weather 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.				Winter Weather	
H6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Hessmer Mitigation Action 6)
H7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Hessmer Mitigation Action 7)
H8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Hessmer as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Hessmer Mitigation Action 8)
H9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Hessmer Mitigation Action 9)
H10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Hessmer Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Hessmer Mitigation Action 10)

*New Mitigation Actions*

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF HESSMER	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF HESSMER MITIGATION ACTION 1</b>	Building Retrofits
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Hessmer Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Reduces damage from high wind related events and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF HESSMER	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF HESSMER MITIGATION ACTION 2</b>	Drainage Improvements
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Hessmer Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 4. Preserve the parish’s natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	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.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF HESSMER	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF HESSMER MITIGATION ACTION 3</b>	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Hessmer Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural System Protection
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Eliminates flooding risk of repetitive and severe repetitive loss structures.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF HESSMER	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF HESSMER MITIGATION ACTION 4</b>	Safe Room Projects
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Hessmer Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Hessmer. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Allows for continued operations of essential personal to actively respond during a natural hazard event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF HESSMER	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF HESSMER MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Hessmer Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for drought, flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, and winter weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF HESSMER	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF HESSMER MITIGATION ACTION 6</b>	Generators for continuity of operations and government
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Hessmer Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Installation of generators will allow public facilities to run accordingly and aid with local relief efforts
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF HESSMER	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF HESSMER MITIGATION ACTION 7</b>	Lightning Mitigation
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Hessmer Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	The installation of lightning rods and surge protectors in public buildings and critical infrastructure will reduce losses due to lightning strikes and surges in electricity.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Thunderstorms

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF HESSMER	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF HESSMER MITIGATION ACTION 8</b>	Warning Systems
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Hessmer Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life</li> <li>2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information</li> <li>3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public</li> <li>5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events</li> <li>6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees</li> </ol>
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Hessmer as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	An upgraded public warning system will increase the likelihood of public notification immediately prior to an event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF HESSMER	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF HESSMER MITIGATION ACTION 9</b>	Potable Water
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Hessmer Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events 7. Establish ability for public facilities for water and wastewater throughout the parish to have access to emergency power to serve the populous 8. Maintain steady water supply to entire parish
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Creating a redundancy of potable water for critical facilities will reduce downtime and allow for the continuity of essential operations during and after an event.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF HESSMER	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF HESSMER MITIGATION ACTION 10</b>	Promote Flood Insurance
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Hessmer Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Educating the public on flood insurance will allow public to obtain insurance at a cost that’s affordable to them and will help gain relief to their home and personal items during post-flood events
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

Town of Mansura Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Town of Mansura Mitigation Action Sheet						
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.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mansura Mitigation Action 1)
M2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mansura Mitigation Action 2)
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.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mansura Mitigation Action 3)
M4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Mansura. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mansura Mitigation Action 4)
M5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones,	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mansura

	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires and Winter Weather 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.				Wildfires, Winter Weather	Mitigation Action 5)
M6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mansura Mitigation Action 6)
M7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mansura Mitigation Action 7)
M8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Mansura as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mansura Mitigation Action 8)
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.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mansura Mitigation Action 9)
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).	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Mansura Mitigation Action 10)

*New Mitigation Actions*

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MANSURA	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF MANSURA MITIGATION ACTION 1</b>	Building Retrofits
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Mansura Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Reduces damage from high wind related events and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MANSURA	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF MANSURA MITIGATION ACTION 2</b>	Drainage Improvements
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Mansura Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 4. Preserve the parish’s natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	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.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MANSURA	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF MANSURA MITIGATION ACTION 3</b>	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Mansura Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural System Protection
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Eliminates flooding risk of repetitive and severe repetitive loss structures.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MANSURA	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF MANSURA MITIGATION ACTION 4</b>	Safe Room Projects
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Mansura Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Mansura. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Allows for continued operations of essential personal to actively respond during a natural hazard event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MANSURA	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF MANSURA MITIGATION ACTION 5</b>	Education and Outreach
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Mansura Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for drought, flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, and winter weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MANSURA	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF MANSURA MITIGATION ACTION 6</b>	Generators for continuity of operations and government
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Mansura Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Installation of generators will allow public facilities to run accordingly and aid with local relief efforts
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MANSURA	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF MANSURA MITIGATION ACTION 7</b>	Lightning Mitigation
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Mansura Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	The installation of lightning rods and surge protectors in public buildings and critical infrastructure will reduce losses due to lightning strikes and surges in electricity.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Thunderstorms

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MANSURA	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF MANSURA MITIGATION ACTION 8</b>	Warning Systems
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Mansura Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life</li> <li>2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information</li> <li>3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public</li> <li>5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events</li> <li>6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees</li> </ol>
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Mansura as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	An upgraded public warning system will increase the likelihood of public notification immediately prior to an event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MANSURA	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF MANSURA MITIGATION ACTION 9</b>	Potable Water
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Mansura Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events 7. Establish ability for public facilities for water and wastewater throughout the parish to have access to emergency power to serve the populous 8. Maintain steady water supply to entire parish
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Creating a redundancy of potable water for critical facilities will reduce downtime and allow for the continuity of essential operations during and after an event.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF MANSURA	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF MANSURA MITIGATION ACTION 10</b>	Promote Flood Insurance
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Mansura Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Educating the public on flood insurance will allow public to obtain insurance at a cost that’s affordable to them and will help gain relief to their home and personal items during post-flood events
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

City of Marksville Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

City of Marksville Mitigation Action Sheet						
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.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms , Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Marksville Mitigation Action 1)
M2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms , Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Marksville Mitigation Action 2)
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.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms , Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Marksville Mitigation Action 3)
M4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Marksville. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms , Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Marksville Mitigation Action 4)
M5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Drought, Flooding,	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms , Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires,	Not Started - Carried Over (See Marksville Mitigation Action 5)

	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires and Winter Weather 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.				Winter Weather	
M6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Marksville Mitigation Action 6)
M7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Marksville Mitigation Action 7)
M8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Marksville as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Marksville Mitigation Action 8)
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.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Marksville Mitigation Action 9)
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).	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	City of Marksville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Marksville Mitigation Action 10)

*New Mitigation Actions*

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF MARKSVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF MARKSVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 1</b>	Building Retrofits
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Marksville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Reduces damage from high wind related events and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF MARKSVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF MARKSVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 2</b>	Drainage Improvements
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Marksville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 4. Preserve the parish’s natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	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.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF MARKSVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF MARKSVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 3</b>	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Marksville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural System Protection
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Eliminates flooding risk of repetitive and severe repetitive loss structures.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF MARKSVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF MARKSVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 4</b>	Safe Room Projects
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Marksville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Marksville. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Allows for continued operations of essential personal to actively respond during a natural hazard event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF MARKSVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF MARKSVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 5</b>	Education and Outreach
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Marksville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for drought, flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, and winter weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF MARKSVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF MARKSVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 6</b>	Generators for continuity of operations and government
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Marksville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Installation of generators will allow public facilities to run accordingly and aid with local relief efforts
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF MARKSVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF MARKSVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 7</b>	Lightning Mitigation
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Marksville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	The installation of lightning rods and surge protectors in public buildings and critical infrastructure will reduce losses due to lightning strikes and surges in electricity.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Thunderstorms

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF MARKSVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF MARKSVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 8</b>	Warning Systems
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Marksville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life</li> <li>2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information</li> <li>3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public</li> <li>5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events</li> <li>6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees</li> </ol>
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Marksville as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	An upgraded public warning system will increase the likelihood of public notification immediately prior to an event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF MARKSVILLE	
	DESCRIPTION
<b>CITY OF MARKSVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 9</b>	Potable Water
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Marksville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events 7. Establish ability for public facilities for water and wastewater throughout the parish to have access to emergency power to serve the populous 8. Maintain steady water supply to entire parish
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Creating a redundancy of potable water for critical facilities will reduce downtime and allow for the continuity of essential operations during and after an event.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS CITY OF MARKSVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>CITY OF MARKSVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 10</b>	Promote Flood Insurance
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	City of Marksville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Educating the public on flood insurance will allow public to obtain insurance at a cost that’s affordable to them and will help gain relief to their home and personal items during post-flood events
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

Village of Moreauville Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Village of Moreauville Mitigation Action Sheet						
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.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Moreauville Mitigation Action 1)
M2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Moreauville Mitigation Action 2)
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.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Moreauville Mitigation Action 3)
M4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Moreauville. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Moreauville Mitigation Action 4)
M5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms,	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires,	Not Started - Carried Over (See Moreauville Mitigation Action 5)

	Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires and Winter Weather 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.				Winter Weather	
M6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Moreauville Mitigation Action 6)
M7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Moreauville Mitigation Action 7)
M8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Moreauville as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Moreauville Mitigation Action 8)
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.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Moreauville Mitigation Action 9)
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).	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Moreauville Mitigation Action 10)

*New Mitigation Action*

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 1</b>	Building Retrofits
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Moreauville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Reduces damage from high wind related events and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 2</b>	Drainage Improvements
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Moreauville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 4. Preserve the parish’s natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	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.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 3</b>	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Moreauville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural System Protection
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Eliminates flooding risk of repetitive and severe repetitive loss structures.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 4</b>	Safe Room Projects
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Moreauville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Moreauville. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Allows for continued operations of essential personal to actively respond during a natural hazard event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Moreauville Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for drought, flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, and winter weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 6</b>	Generators for continuity of operations and government
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Moreauville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Installation of generators will allow public facilities to run accordingly and aid with local relief efforts
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 7</b>	Lightning Mitigation
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Moreauville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	The installation of lightning rods and surge protectors in public buildings and critical infrastructure will reduce losses due to lightning strikes and surges in electricity.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Thunderstorms

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 8</b>	Warning Systems
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Moreauville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life</li> <li>2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information</li> <li>3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public</li> <li>5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events</li> <li>6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees</li> </ol>
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Moreauville as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	An upgraded public warning system will increase the likelihood of public notification immediately prior to an event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 9</b>	Potable Water
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Moreauville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events 7. Establish ability for public facilities for water and wastewater throughout the parish to have access to emergency power to serve the populous 8. Maintain steady water supply to entire parish
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Creating a redundancy of potable water for critical facilities will reduce downtime and allow for the continuity of essential operations during and after an event.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF MOREAUVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 10</b>	Promote Flood Insurance
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Moreauville Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Educating the public on flood insurance will allow public to obtain insurance at a cost that’s affordable to them and will help gain relief to their home and personal items during post-flood events
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

Village of Plaquemine Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Village of Plaquemine Mitigation Action Sheet						
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.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaquemine Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Plaquemine Mitigation Action 1)
P2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaquemine Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Plaquemine Mitigation Action 2)
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.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaquemine Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Plaquemine Mitigation Action 3)
P4: Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Plaquemine. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaquemine Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Plaquemine Mitigation Action 4)
P5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaquemine Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones,	Not Started - Carried Over (See Plaquemine Mitigation Action 5)

	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires and Winter Weather 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.				Wildfires, Winter Weather	
P6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaquemine Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Plaquemine Mitigation Action 6)
P7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaquemine Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Plaquemine Mitigation Action 7)
P8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Plaquemine as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaquemine Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Plaquemine Mitigation Action 8)
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.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaquemine Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Plaquemine Mitigation Action 9)
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).	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Village of Plaquemine Mayor's Office/Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Plaquemine Mitigation Action 10)

*New Mitigation Action*

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 1	Building Retrofits
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Plaquemine Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces damage from high wind related events and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 2</b>	Drainage Improvements
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Plaquemine Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 4. Preserve the parish’s natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	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.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 3</b>	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Plaquemine Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural System Protection
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Eliminates flooding risk of repetitive and severe repetitive loss structures.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 4</b>	Safe Room Projects
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Plaquemine Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Plaquemine. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Allows for continued operations of essential personnel to actively respond during a natural hazard event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 5	Education and Outreach
LEAD AGENCY	Village of Plaquemine Mayor’s Office
SUPPORTING AGENCIES	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
TIMELINE	1-5 years
COST ESTIMATE	Unknown
POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)	HGMP, FMA, Local
ASSOCIATED GOALS	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events
PRIORITY	Medium
Action Description	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for drought, flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, and winter weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.
Current Status of Action	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 6</b>	Generators for continuity of operations and government
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Plaquemine Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Installation of generators will allow public facilities to run accordingly and aid with local relief efforts
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 7</b>	Lightning Mitigation
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Plaquemine Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	The installation of lightning rods and surge protectors in public buildings and critical infrastructure will reduce losses due to lightning strikes and surges in electricity.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Thunderstorms

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 8</b>	Warning Systems
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Plaquemine Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life</li> <li>2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information</li> <li>3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public</li> <li>5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events</li> <li>6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees</li> </ol>
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Plaquemine as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	An upgraded public warning system will increase the likelihood of public notification immediately prior to an event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 9</b>	Potable Water
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Plaquemine Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events 7. Establish ability for public facilities for water and wastewater throughout the parish to have access to emergency power to serve the populous 8. Maintain steady water supply to entire parish
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Creating a redundancy of potable water for critical facilities will reduce downtime and allow for the continuity of essential operations during and after an event.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>VILLAGE OF PLAUCHEVILLE MITIGATION ACTION 10</b>	Promote Flood Insurance
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Village of Plaquemine Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Educating the public on flood insurance will allow public to obtain insurance at a cost that’s affordable to them and will help gain relief to their home and personal items during post-flood events
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

Town of Simmesport Mitigation Actions

Previous Action Update

Town of Simmesport Mitigation Action Sheet						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Action Description	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Hazard	Status
S1: Building Retrofits	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds, and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Simmesport Mitigation Action 1)
S2: Drainage Improvements	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Simmesport Mitigation Action 2)
S3: Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Simmesport Mitigation Action 3)
S4 Safe Room Projects	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Simmesport. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Simmesport Mitigation Action 4)
S5: Education and Outreach	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for Drought, Flooding,	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires,	Not Started - Carried Over (See Simmesport Mitigation Action 5)

	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires and Winter Weather 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.				Winter Weather	
S6: Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Simmesport Mitigation Action 6)
S7: Lightning Mitigation	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office /Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Simmesport Mitigation Action 7)
S8: Warning Systems	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Simmesport as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	HMGP, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Simmesport Mitigation Action 8)
S9: Potable Water	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather	Not Started - Carried Over (See Simmesport Mitigation Action 9)
S10: Promote Flood Insurance	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	HMGP, FMA, Local	1-5 years	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office/ Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carried Over (See Simmesport Mitigation Action 10)

*New Mitigation Action*

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF SIMMESPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF SIMMESPORT MITIGATION ACTION 1</b>	Building Retrofits
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Simmesport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Reduces damage from high wind related events and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather



IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF SIMMESPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF SIMMESPORT MITIGATION ACTION 2</b>	Drainage Improvements
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Simmesport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 4. Preserve the parish’s natural geography, reclaim and restore natural areas, and prevent damage to higher elevations 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	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.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF SIMMESPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF SIMMESPORT MITIGATION ACTION 3</b>	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Simmesport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or flooding or other hazard prone properties.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural System Protection
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Eliminates flooding risk of repetitive and severe repetitive loss structures.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF SIMMESPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF SIMMESPORT MITIGATION ACTION 4</b>	Safe Room Projects
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Simmesport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Simmesport. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Allows for continued operations of essential personal to actively respond during a natural hazard event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started – Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF SIMMESPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF SIMMESPORT MITIGATION ACTION 5</b>	Education and Outreach
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Simmesport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for drought, flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, and winter weather hazards as well as providing information on high risk areas
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF SIMMESPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF SIMMESPORT MITIGATION ACTION 6</b>	Generators for continuity of operations and government
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Simmesport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Installation of generators will allow public facilities to run accordingly and aid with local relief efforts
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF SIMMESPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF SIMMESPORT MITIGATION ACTION 7</b>	Lightning Mitigation
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Simmesport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 9. Maintain and improve system of shelters by equipping and adequately staffing with trained volunteers
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	The installation of lightning rods and surge protectors in public buildings and critical infrastructure will reduce losses due to lightning strikes and surges in electricity.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Thunderstorms

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF SIMMESPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF SIMMESPORT MITIGATION ACTION 8</b>	Warning Systems
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Simmesport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life</li> <li>2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information</li> <li>3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public</li> <li>5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events</li> <li>6. Create safe environments in which to assist evacuees</li> </ol>
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Simmesport as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	An upgraded public warning system will increase the likelihood of public notification immediately prior to an event
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF SIMMESPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF SIMMESPORT MITIGATION ACTION 9</b>	Potable Water
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Simmesport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	1. Maintain public services and critical facilities at the time of an impending hazard or during and immediately after a hazard event in order to protect people’s lives and quality of life 5. Maintain public services and safety by training personnel to be effective in addressing hazardous and industrial events 7. Establish ability for public facilities for water and wastewater throughout the parish to have access to emergency power to serve the populous 8. Maintain steady water supply to entire parish
<b>PRIORITY</b>	Medium
<b>Action Description</b>	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.
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Creating a redundancy of potable water for critical facilities will reduce downtime and allow for the continuity of essential operations during and after an event.
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Drought, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

IMPLEMENTATION KEY FOR POTENTIAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS TOWN OF SIMMESPORT	
DESCRIPTION	
<b>TOWN OF SIMMESPORT MITIGATION ACTION 10</b>	Promote Flood Insurance
<b>LEAD AGENCY</b>	Town of Simmesport Mayor’s Office
<b>SUPPORTING AGENCIES</b>	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
<b>TIMELINE</b>	1-5 years
<b>COST ESTIMATE</b>	Unknown
<b>POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE(S)</b>	HGMP, FMA, Local
<b>ASSOCIATED GOALS</b>	2. Create general awareness of location of mitigation information 3. Improve effectiveness of communication with the public
<b>PRIORITY</b>	High
<b>Action Description</b>	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
<b>Type of Mitigation Action</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
<b>How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction</b>	Educating the public on flood insurance will allow public to obtain insurance at a cost that’s affordable to them and will help gain relief to their home and personal items during post-flood events
<b>Current Status of Action</b>	Not Started - Carried Over from 2020 Plan
<b>Hazard Addressed</b>	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones

## Action Prioritization

During the prioritization process, the planning 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. Therefore, many projects were prioritized with these factors in mind. In addition, prioritization of the mitigation actions was performed based on the following economic criteria: i) whether the action can be performed with the existing parish resources; ii) whether the action requires additional funding from external sources; and iii) relative costs of the mitigation actions.

In all cases, the committee 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 planning committee prioritized the possible activities that could be pursued. Planning committee members consulted appropriate agencies in order to assist with the prioritizations. The results were items that address the major hazards, are appropriate for those hazards, are cost-effective, and are affordable. On-going actions, as well as actions which will provide maximum benefit that can be undertaken by existing parish staff with or without additional external funding were given high priority. The actions with medium benefit and relatively 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 and would result in limited benefit to the community were given low priority.

Avoyelles Parish and the incorporated jurisdictions will implement and administer the identified actions based off 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. 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 planning committee followed FEMA’s hazard mitigation planning process per the FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook. This planning process assured public involvement and the participation of interested agencies and private organizations. Documentation of the planning process for the updated plan is addressed in this section.

### The Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

The Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process began in June 2024 with a series of emails, phone calls, meetings, and collaborations between the contractor (SDMI) and a diverse group of participating agencies and stakeholders. Update activities were intended to give each participating agency and stakeholder the opportunity to shape the plan to best fit their community’s mitigation goals. Community stakeholders and the general public were invited to attend and contribute information to the planning process during specific time periods or meetings.

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

Date	Meeting or Outreach	Location	Public Invited	Purpose
6/17/2024	Kick Off Meeting	Marksville, LA	No	Discuss with the Parish OHSEP Director expectations and requirements of the project. Discuss meeting schedules, committee make up, and next steps.
1/15/2025	Initial Planning Committee Meeting	Marksville, LA	No	Discuss with Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee the process and expectations of plan participants. Discuss timeline and action items for parish and each jurisdiction.
7/15/2025	Planning Committee Risk Assessment Review	Marksville, LA	Yes	Presentation of Risk Assessment and profiled hazards to Planning Committee.
7/15/2025	Public Meeting	Marksville, LA	Yes	Presentation of Risk Assessment s and profiled hazards to public. Presentation also includes current mitigation project highlights within communities and public survey discussion.
Ongoing throughout the update process	Public Opinion Survey	Online	Yes	This survey asked participants about public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Avoyelles Parish. In addition, questions covered the methods and techniques preferred for reducing the risks and losses associated with these hazards.

### Planning

The plan update process consisted of several phases:

	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11	
Plan Revision	Active											
Data Collection	Active											
Risk Assessment	Active											
Public Input		Active										
Mitigation Strategy			Active									
Plan Review by GOHSEP and FEMA								Active				
FEMA APA												
Plan Adoptions												
Final Plan Approval												

### Coordination

The Avoyelles Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) oversaw the coordination of the 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee during the update process. The parish OHSEP was responsible for identifying members for the committee. Representatives of relevant local and parish government departments were invited for inclusion in the planning process via email from SDMI and the Avoyelles Parish OHSEP Director. Avoyelles Parish and their jurisdictions identified and reached out, via email, to representatives of non-profits, local businesses and organizations, and private organizations that provide for the betterment and benefit of populations identified as socially vulnerable and work directly with communities that are deemed as underserved so that they could be involved in the entirety of this plan update process and participate as key stakeholders. Some directors of organizations contacted included the Council on Aging, and the local American Red Cross chapter, but no response was received. There are no higher education institutions in Avoyelles Parish; therefore, no members of academia could be included in the planning process on a parish level. However, SDMI is an institution under the Louisiana State University system, so this plan update received constant feedback from academia personnel on LSU’s campus. Therefore, LSU was able to be included for academic participation during the plan update process.

The Parish Director was responsible for inviting the planning committee and key stakeholders to scheduled meetings and activities via phone call and/or email. SDMI assisted the Parish Director with press releases and social media statements for notification to the media and general public for public meetings and public outreach activities.

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

### Neighboring Community, Local and Regional Planning Process Involvement

From the outset of the planning process, the planning committee encouraged participation from a broad range of parish 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 planning meetings at the local and parish level
- Sharing local data and information with jurisdictions
- Incorporation of other planning documents, studies and efforts
- Action item development and action progress from 2020 update
- Risk Assessment review
- Plan document draft review
- Formal adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Rapides Parish OHSEP Director was invited to attend the Initial Planning and Risk Assessment Meetings for Avoyelles Parish in an effort to coordinate mitigation efforts where possible as neighboring communities. The Rapides OHSEP Director was invited via email and phone call to participate in an effort to collaborate with neighboring communities. SDMI assisted Avoyelles Parish with encouraging the collaboration with these neighboring communities via email by extending an invitation to the Avoyelles Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Meetings.

As part of the coordination and planning process, the parish was provided the State Required Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Worksheet. The completed worksheets can be found in *Appendix E: State Required Worksheets*.

The 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee consisted of representatives from the following parish, municipal or community stakeholders. Below is a detailed list of the 2025 HMPU Planning Committee:

Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee			
Name	Title	Agency	Email
Joey Frank	Director	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	<a href="mailto:ahsep@avoypj.org">ahsep@avoypj.org</a>
Darrell Wiley	President	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	<a href="mailto:coacheffie@gmail.com">coacheffie@gmail.com</a>
Kevin Bordelon	Director	Avoyelles Parish Civil Works	<a href="mailto:kcbordelon@att.net">kcbordelon@att.net</a>
Sam Pearce	Dist. 8 Juror	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	<a href="mailto:pearcesam@bellsouth.net">pearcesam@bellsouth.net</a>
Clyde Benson	Dist. 5 Juror	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	<a href="mailto:clydebenson11@yahoo.com">clydebenson11@yahoo.com</a>
Jacob Coco	Vice President	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	<a href="mailto:appj.dist9@outlook.com">appj.dist9@outlook.com</a>
Brenda Sampson	Mayor	City of Bunkie	<a href="mailto:cityhall@cgdsl.net">cityhall@cgdsl.net</a>
Terry Jeansonne	Mayor	Town of Cottonport	<a href="mailto:cottonportclerk@att.net">cottonportclerk@att.net</a>
Wanda Clark	Mayor	Town of Evergreen	<a href="mailto:Mike@evergreenla.org">Mike@evergreenla.org</a>
Robbie Dautat	Mayor	Village of Hessmer	<a href="mailto:hessmer@att.net">hessmer@att.net</a>
Kenneth Pickett, Sr.	Mayor	Town of Mansura	<a href="mailto:townofmansura@centurytel.net">townofmansura@centurytel.net</a>
John Lemoine	Mayor	City of Marksville	<a href="mailto:feliciacityofmks@yahoo.com">feliciacityofmks@yahoo.com</a>
Beryl Holmes	Mayor	Village of Moreauville	<a href="mailto:village@moreauville.org">village@moreauville.org</a>
Terryl St. Romain	Mayor	Village of Plaucheville	<a href="mailto:tpstromain@gmail.com">tpstromain@gmail.com</a>
Ted Turner	Mayor	Town of Simmesport	<a href="mailto:MayorTurner@simmesportla.com">MayorTurner@simmesportla.com</a>
Chris Rippetoe	Program Manager	LSU-SDMI	<a href="mailto:crippe2@lsu.edu">crippe2@lsu.edu</a>
Jason Martin	Emergency Management Analyst	LSU-SDMI	<a href="mailto:jmar293@lsu.edu">jmar293@lsu.edu</a>
Lennie Lafluer	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	GOHSEP	<a href="mailto:lennie.lafluer@la.gov">lennie.lafluer@la.gov</a>

## Program Integration

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

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

Since the last update in 2020, Avoyelles Parish has used the hazard mitigation plan as a reference point to various projects and mitigation strategies that take place throughout the planning area. Along with the mitigation actions outlined for each parish, Avoyelles Parish has used vulnerability statistics and integration strategies within the plan to help guide their mitigation practices. The strategies and practices in this plan update build upon the practices that have been used since the previous update. Those strategies and practices can be found in various sections throughout the risk assessment that address climate change, vulnerable populations, and future development trends. Furthermore, the parish has held and will continue to hold annual meetings to discuss any changes that have occurred within the parish that could alter the vulnerability of Avoyelles Parish, and how to combat any issues that have arisen within the means and regulations of the hazard mitigation plan.

Avoyelles Parish will continue to integrate the requirements of this Hazard Mitigation Plan into other local planning mechanisms that are to be identified through future meetings of the parish, and through the five-year review process described in *Appendix B: Plan Maintenance*. The primary means for integrating mitigation strategies into other local planning mechanisms will be through the revision, update and implementation of any individual municipal plans that require specific planning and administrative tasks (e.g. risk assessment, plan amendments, ordinance revisions, capital improvement projects, etc.).

The members of the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will remain charged with ensuring that the goals and strategies of new and updated local planning documents for their communities 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 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 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan was also used in the planning process. Other existing data and plans used in the planning process include those listed below.

- Parish Emergency Operations Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan
- Flood Insurance Rate Maps
- State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan

Further information on the plans can be found in *Section 3: Capability Assessment*.

### Meeting Documentation and Public Outreach Activities

The following pages contain documentation of the meetings and public outreach activities conducted during this hazard mitigation plan update.

#### Meeting #1: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Kick-Off

**Date:** June 17, 2024

**Location:** 312 N Main St, Marksville, LA

**Purpose:** Discuss with the Parish OHSEP Director expectations and requirements of the project. Discuss meeting schedules, committee make up, and next steps.

**Public Invitation:** No

**Meeting Invitees:**

Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Joey Frank	Director	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
Chris Rippetoe	Program Manager	LSU-SDMI
Jason Martin	Emergency Management Analyst	LSU-SDMI

#### Meeting #2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Initial Planning Committee Meeting

**Date:** January 15, 2025

**Location:** 312 N Main St, Marksville, LA

**Purpose:** Discuss the expectations and requirements of the hazard mitigation plan update process and establish an initial project timeline with the Parish’s Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee. Assign each individual tasks related to the parish data collection for the plan update.

**Public Invitation:** No

**Meeting Invitees:**

Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Joey Frank	Director	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
Darrell Wiley	President	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
Kevin Bordelon	Director	Avoyelles Parish Civil Works
Sam Pearce	Dist. 8 Juror	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
Clyde Benson	Dist. 5 Juror	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
Jacob Coco	Vice President	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
Brenda Sampson	Mayor	City of Bunkie
Terry Jeansonne	Mayor	Town of Cottonport
Wanda Clark	Mayor	Town of Evergreen
Robbie Duzat	Mayor	Village of Hessmer
Kenneth Pickett, Sr.	Mayor	Town of Mansura
John Lemoine	Mayor	City of Marksville
Beryl Holmes	Mayor	Village of Moreauville
Terryl St. Romain	Mayor	Village of Plaucheville
Ted Turner	Mayor	Town of Simmesport
Chris Rippetoe	Program Manager	LSU-SDMI
Jason Martin	Emergency Management Analyst	LSU-SDMI
Lennie Lafluer	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	GOHSEP

Meeting #3: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee Risk Assessment Review

**Date:** July 15, 2025

**Location:** 312 N Main St, Marksville, LA

**Purpose:** Presentation of Risk Assessment hazards and maps to Planning Committee.

**Public Invitation:** No

**Meeting Invitees:**

Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Joey Frank	Director	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
Darrell Wiley	President	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
Kevin Bordelon	Director	Avoyelles Parish Civil Works
Sam Pearce	Dist. 8 Juror	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
Clyde Benson	Dist. 5 Juror	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
Jacob Coco	Vice President	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
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Terry Jeansonne	Mayor	Town of Cottonport
Wanda Clark	Mayor	Town of Evergreen
Robbie Dauzat	Mayor	Village of Hessmer
Kenneth Pickett, Sr.	Mayor	Town of Mansura
John Lemoine	Mayor	City of Marksville
Beryl Holmes	Mayor	Village of Moreauville
Terryl St. Romain	Mayor	Village of Plaucheville
Ted Turner	Mayor	Town of Simmesport
Chris Rippetoe	Program Manager	LSU-SDMI
Jason Martin	Emergency Management Analyst	LSU-SDMI
Lennie Lafluer	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	GOHSEP

**Meeting #4: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Public Meeting**

**Date:** July 15, 2025

**Location:** 312 N Main St, Marksville, LA

**Purpose:** The Public Meeting allowed the public and community stakeholders to participate and provide input into the hazard mitigation planning process. The presentation also included highlights of current mitigation projects highlights, as well as public survey discussion. The public meeting notice on the following page was presented to stakeholders as well as the general public, including those in underserved communities and those populations deemed as socially vulnerable. This notice was distributed via email as well as posted on the front door of the courthouse, published in the local newspaper, and posted via social media. This public meeting was also open to many different representatives from private, local community-based organizations and businesses, and non-profits that provide for the betterment of socially vulnerable populations and those areas that have been deemed as underserved. The parish and jurisdictions involved in the plan update were in charge of identifying these specific organizations so that they may be invited to participate at this public meeting and in the plan update process as a whole. This effort was carried out by Avoyelles Parish, their jurisdictions, and with assistance from SDMI.

**Public Invitation:** Yes

**Meeting Invitees:**

Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Joey Frank	Director	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
Darrell Wiley	President	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
Kevin Bordelon	Director	Avoyelles Parish Civil Works
Sam Pearce	Dist. 8 Juror	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
Clyde Benson	Dist. 5 Juror	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
Jacob Coco	Vice President	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
Brenda Sampson	Mayor	City of Bunkie
Terry Jeansonne	Mayor	Town of Cottonport
Wanda Clark	Mayor	Town of Evergreen
Robbie Dauzat	Mayor	Village of Hessmer
Kenneth Pickett, Sr.	Mayor	Town of Mansura
John Lemoine	Mayor	City of Marksville
Beryl Holmes	Mayor	Village of Moreauville
Terryl St. Romain	Mayor	Village of Plaucheville
Ted Turner	Mayor	Town of Simmesport
Chris Rippetoe	Program Manager	LSU-SDMI
Jason Martin	Emergency Management Analyst	LSU-SDMI
Lennie Lafluer	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	GOHSEP

**Meeting Announcement:**

## AVOYELLES PARISH OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY &amp; EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

## PUBLIC MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

**Avoyelles Parish and its partners are seeking community input for the  
2025 Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan update!**

Avoyelles Parish OHSEP, in partnership with The Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute at LSU, is leading the process to update the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan. The plan describes the **naturally occurring** risks to the region and outlines strategies to reduce these risks to save lives, reduce property damage, and lessen the impact of future disasters.

Are you passionate about building a more resilient future for your parish? Do you have questions about the natural hazards that threaten your community? Please join us on July 15, 2025, for a public meeting at 11:00 AM to learn more about the plan and share your input on the risks and vulnerabilities that most impact you and your community.

**Meeting Location:**

Avoyelles Parish Clerk of Court  
312 N Main Street  
Marksville, LA 71351

Residents of Avoyelles Parish are asked to participate in a survey about public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in the parish. The survey results will be used in the development of the plan. This short web-based survey can be found at the following link or by scanning the QR code:

[https://lsu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV\\_dcbGE6yTlzOx63I](https://lsu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_dcbGE6yTlzOx63I)



The Parish appreciates your input.

If you have questions, please contact the Avoyelles Parish OHSEP.

### Outreach Activity #1: Public Opinion Survey

**Date:** Ongoing throughout planning process

**Location:** Web survey

**Public Invitation:** Yes

As referenced in the *Mitigation Strategy* section of this document, an online public opinion survey of Avoyelles Parish residents was conducted between January and July 2025. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Avoyelles Parish. In addition, the survey collected information regarding the methods and techniques preferred by the respondents for reducing the risks and losses associated with local hazards. Due to the lack of survey results, information from the survey could not be incorporated into the plan. A link to the entire survey can be found here: [https://lsu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV\\_dcbGE6yTlzOx63I](https://lsu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_dcbGE6yTlzOx63I)

### Outreach Activity #2: Public Meeting Activity - Incident Questionnaire

**Date:** July 15, 2025

**Location:** Public Meeting

**Public Invitation:** Yes

An incident/issue questionnaire was provided at the public meeting in an effort to collect additional information from residents of Avoyelles Parish regarding hazard events and their localized impacts. While the information collected via the questionnaire was to be integrated into this planning document, there was no public turnout for the meeting, and subsequently no results could be collected. A copy of the incident questionnaire can be found on the next page.

### Outreach Activity #3: 2025 Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Review

**Date:** Ongoing

**Location:** SDMI Hazard Mitigation Website

**Public Initiation:** Yes

After an initial review by the Avoyelles Parish Planning Committee was completed, the 2025 Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan was made available for public review and comment. The plan was hosted on SDMI's Hazard Mitigation website: <https://hmplans.sdmi.lsu.edu/Home/Parish/avoyelles>

## AVOUELLES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING

### PUBLIC ACTIVITY: INCIDENT/ ISSUE QUESTIONNAIRE

#### 1. HAZARD TYPE(S):

- A. DROUGHT
- B. FLOODING
- C. THUNDERSTORMS
- D. TORNADOES
- E. TROPICAL CYCLONES
- F. WILDFIRES
- G. WINTER WEATHER

#### 2. DESCRIBE INCIDENT OR ISSUE:

#### 3. LOCATION:

A. CITY:

B. ADDRESS OR AREA:

#### 4. INTENSITY:

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

B. WIND STRENGTH

#### 5. RECURRING OR ONE TIME:

A. IF RECURRING, HOW OFTEN:

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

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

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

## 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."

### Implementing, Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

The Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will be responsible for implementing, 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 and jurisdictions' other plans where applicable. 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 buildings and the SDMI Hazard Mitigation website. This section describes the update process as a whole, which includes the following:

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

### Responsible Parties

Avoyelles Parish has developed a method to ensure that a regular review and update of this Hazard Mitigation Plan occurs. This will be the responsibility of the planning 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 planning committee.

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

### Methods for Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan and Plan Evaluation Criteria

Avoyelles Parish has developed a method to ensure implementation, monitoring, evaluating, and updating of the HMP occurs during the five-year cycle of the plan. Implementation will be accomplished through constant and transparent efforts to network and highlight the multi-objective, win-win benefits of each project proposed in the *Mitigation Strategy* section. These efforts include the routine actions of monitoring agendas, attending meetings, and promoting a safe and resilient community. The planning committee will seek to become a permanent body and will be responsible for monitoring, evaluating, and updating of the plan. The planning committee meeting will be held annually in order to monitor, evaluate, and update the plan. The Avoyelles Parish OHSEP Director will be responsible for conducting the annual planning committee meetings.

The lead person of the agency responsible for the implementation of a specific mitigation action will submit a progress report to the Director at least thirty days prior to the planning committee meeting. The progress report will provide project status monitoring to include the following: whether the project has started; if not started, reason for not starting; if started, status of the project; if the project is completed, whether it has reduced/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 fully 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 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) Any new or existing procedures that can be done more efficiently
- 4) Any additional ways to gain more diverse and widespread cooperation
- 5) 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 Avoyelles Parish's dedication to involving the public directly in review and updates of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Meetings will be scheduled as needed by the plan administrator to provide a forum for which the public can express their concerns, opinions, and/or ideas about the plan. The plan administrator will be responsible for using parish resources to publicize the annual public meetings and maintain public involvement through the newspapers, radio, and public access television channels. Copies of the plan will be catalogued and kept at all appropriate agencies in the city government, as well as at the SDMI website.

The review by the planning 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 planning 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.

### 2025 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 2025 update. Based on this analysis, the method and schedule were deemed to be acceptable, and nothing was changed for this update.

### Incorporation into Existing Planning Programs

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

- Ordinances, Resolutions, Regulations
- Floodplain Ordinances
- Master Plans
- Capital Improvement Plans
- Economic Development Plans
- Emergency Operations Plans
- Continuity of Operations Plans
- Debris Removal Plan
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan

Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this plan into other local planning mechanisms will continue to be identified through future meetings of the Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning 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.).

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 planning committee to be the most effective and appropriate method to ensure implementation of Parish and local hazard mitigation actions.

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

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

Avoyelles Parish		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Comprehensive Master Plan	Updated as needed	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
Capital Improvements Plan	Updated as needed	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
Continuity of Operations Plan	Updated as needed	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Updated as needed	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP
Transportation Plan	Updated as needed	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
Economic Development Plan	Updated as needed	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury

City of Bunkie		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Capital Improvements Plan	Updated as needed	City of Bunkie Mayor’s Office
Economic Development Plan	Updated as needed	City of Bunkie Mayor’s Office
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Updated as needed	City of Bunkie Mayor’s Office
Stormwater Management Plan	Updated as needed	City of Bunkie Mayor’s Office

Town of Cottonport		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Comprehensive Master Plan	Updated as needed	Town of Cottonport Mayor’s Office
Capital Improvements Plan	Updated as needed	Town of Cottonport Mayor’s Office
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Updated as needed	Town of Cottonport Mayor’s Office

Town of Evergreen		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Capital Improvements Plan	Updated as needed	Town of Evergreen Mayor’s Office
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Updated as needed	Town of Evergreen Mayor’s Office

Village of Hessmer		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Comprehensive Master Plan	Updated as needed	Village of Hessmer Mayor’s Office
Capital Improvements Plan	Updated as needed	Village of Hessmer Mayor’s Office
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Updated as needed	Village of Hessmer Mayor’s Office

Town of Mansura		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Comprehensive Master Plan	Updated as needed	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Updated as needed	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office
Continuity of Operations Plan	Updated as needed	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office
Transportation Plan	Updated as needed	Town of Mansura Mayor's Office

City of Marksville		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Comprehensive Master Plan	Updated as needed	City of Marksville Mayor's Office
Capital Improvements Plan	Updated as needed	City of Marksville Mayor's Office
Continuity of Operations Plan	Updated as needed	City of Marksville Mayor's Office
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Updated as needed	City of Marksville Mayor's Office
Transportation Plan	Updated as needed	City of Marksville Mayor's Office
Economic Development Plan	Updated as needed	City of Marksville Mayor's Office
Stormwater Management Plan	Updated as needed	City of Marksville Mayor's Office
Community Wildfires Plan	Updated as needed	City of Marksville Mayor's Office

Village of Moreauville		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Comprehensive Master Plan	Updated as needed	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Updated as needed	Village of Moreauville Mayor's Office

Village of Plaquemine		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Comprehensive Master Plan	Updated as needed	Village of Plaquemine Mayor's Office
Capital Improvements Plan	Updated as needed	Village of Plaquemine Mayor's Office
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Updated as needed	Village of Plaquemine Mayor's Office

Town of Simmesport		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Capital Improvements Plan	Updated as needed	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Updated as needed	Town of Simmesport Mayor's Office

### 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 may include:

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

### Appendix C: Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities within the Avoyelles Parish Planning Area

Avoyelles Parish Planning Area Critical Facilities								
Type	Name	Drought	Flooding	Thunderstorms	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Wildfires	Winter Weather
Civil Government	Avoyelles 911 Communications Center			X	X	X		X
	Avoyelles Parish Courthouse			X	X	X		X
	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP			X	X	X		X
	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury			X	X	X		X
	Bunkie City Court			X	X	X		X
	Bunkie City Hall			X	X	X		X
	Cottonport Town Hall			X	X	X		X
	Evergreen Town Hall			X	X	X		X
	Hessmer Village Hall			X	X	X	X	X
	Mansura Town Hall			X	X	X		X
	Marksville City Court			X	X	X		X
	Marksville City Hall			X	X	X		X
	Moreauville Village Hall			X	X	X	X	X
	Plaucheville Village Hall			X	X	X		X
	Simmesport Town Hall			X	X	X	X	X
Fire & SAR	Bodoc Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X
	Bordelonville Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X
	Bordelonville Volunteer Fire Department - Big Bend Substation			X	X	X		X
	Brouillette Community Fire Department			X	X	X		X
	Brouillette Community Fire Department			X	X	X		X
	Buddy and Eloyce Knight Fire Station			X	X	X		X
	Bunkie Fire Department - Station 1			X	X	X		X
	Bunkie Fire Department - Station 2: Frazier-Gallerson			X	X	X		X

	Cottonport Fire Department			X	X	X		X
	Dupont Fire Station			X	X	X		X
	Effie Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X		X
	Evergreen Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X		X
	Fifth Ward Community Fire Department			X	X	X		X
	Goudeau Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X
	Hessmer Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X		X
	Mansura Fire Department - Station 2			X	X	X	X	X
	Mansura Volunteer Fire Department			X	X	X		X
	Marksville Fire Department			X	X	X		X
	Moreauville Fire Department			X	X	X	X	X
	Plaucheville Fire Station		X	X	X	X		X
	Plaucheville Volunteer Fire Station			X	X	X		X
	Simmesport Fire Department			X	X	X		X
	Law Enforcement	Avoyelles Correctional Facility			X	X	X	
Avoyelles Parish Jail				X	X	X		X
Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office				X	X	X		X
Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office - Corrections Office				X	X	X		X
Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office - Criminal Investigations Unit				X	X	X		X
Avoyelles Womens Correctional Facility				X	X	X		X
Bunkie Police Station				X	X	X		X
Cottonport Police Department				X	X	X		X
Evergreen Police Department				X	X	X		X
Hessmer Police Department				X	X	X	X	X
Mansura Police Department				X	X	X		X
Marksville City Police				X	X	X		X
Marksville Police Department				X	X	X		X
Moreauville Police Department			X	X	X	X	X	
Plaucheville Police Station			X	X	X		X	

	Simmesport Police Station			X	X	X	X	X
Public Health	Avoyelles Parish Health Unit - Marksville			X	X	X		X
	Avoyelles Parish Health Unit - Bunkie			X	X	X		X
Schools	Avoyelles High School			X	X	X		X
	Bunkie Elementary School			X	X	X		X
	Bunkie High School			X	X	X		X
	Cottonport Elementary			X	X	X		X
	Lafargue Elementary School			X	X	X		X
	Louisiana School of AG Science			X	X	X		X
	Marksville Elementary School			X	X	X		X
	Marksville High School			X	X	X		X
	Plaucheville Elementary School			X	X	X		X
	Riverside Elementary School			X	X	X		X

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## Appendix D: Plan Adoption FEMA Approval Letter

***\*\*\*WILL UPDATE ONCE JURISDICTIONS FORMALLY ADOPT HMP AFTER FEMA REVIEW\*\*\****

GOHSEP Approval Letter



Avoyelles Parish



City of Bunkie



Town of Cottonport



Town of Evergreen



Village of Hessmer



Town of Mansura



City of Marksville



Village of Moreauville



Village of Plaquemine



Town of Simmesport



## Appendix E: State Required Worksheets

During the planning process ([Appendix A: Planning Process](#)), the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee was provided state-required plan update process worksheets to be filled out. The worksheets were presented at the Initial Planning Meeting by SDMI as tools for assisting in the update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, but also as a state requirement for the update. The plan update worksheets allowed for collection of information such as planning team members, community capabilities, community infrastructure, vulnerable populations and NFIP information. The following pages contain documentation of the state required worksheets.

### Mitigation Planning Team

Avoyelles Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee			
Name	Title	Agency	Email
Joey Frank	Director	Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	<a href="mailto:aohsep@avoypi.org">aohsep@avoypi.org</a>
Darrell Wiley	President	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	<a href="mailto:coacheffie@gmail.com">coacheffie@gmail.com</a>
Kevin Bordelon	Director	Avoyelles Parish Civil Works	<a href="mailto:kcbordelon@att.net">kcbordelon@att.net</a>
Sam Pearce	Dist. 8 Juror	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	<a href="mailto:pearcesam@bellsouth.net">pearcesam@bellsouth.net</a>
Clyde Benson	Dist. 5 Juror	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	<a href="mailto:clydebenson11@yahoo.com">clydebenson11@yahoo.com</a>
Jacob Coco	Vice President	Avoyelles Parish Police Jury	<a href="mailto:appi.dist9@outlook.com">appi.dist9@outlook.com</a>
Brenda Sampson	Mayor	City of Bunkie	<a href="mailto:cityhall@cgdsl.net">cityhall@cgdsl.net</a>
Terry Jeansonne	Mayor	Town of Cottonport	<a href="mailto:cottonportclerk@att.net">cottonportclerk@att.net</a>
Wanda Clark	Mayor	Town of Evergreen	<a href="mailto:Mike@evergreenla.org">Mike@evergreenla.org</a>
Robbie Dauzat	Mayor	Village of Hessmer	<a href="mailto:hessmer@att.net">hessmer@att.net</a>
Kenneth Pickett, Sr.	Mayor	Town of Mansura	<a href="mailto:townofmansura@centurytel.net">townofmansura@centurytel.net</a>
John Lemoine	Mayor	City of Marksville	<a href="mailto:feliciacityofmks@yahoo.com">feliciacityofmks@yahoo.com</a>
Beryl Holmes	Mayor	Village of Moreauville	<a href="mailto:village@moreauville.org">village@moreauville.org</a>
Terryl St. Romain	Mayor	Village of Plaucheville	<a href="mailto:tpstromain@gmail.com">tpstromain@gmail.com</a>
Ted Turner	Mayor	Town of Simmesport	<a href="mailto:MayorTurner@simmesportla.com">MayorTurner@simmesportla.com</a>
Chris Rippetoe	Program Manager	LSU-SDMI	<a href="mailto:crippe2@lsu.edu">crippe2@lsu.edu</a>
Jason Martin	Emergency Management Analyst	LSU-SDMI	<a href="mailto:jmar293@lsu.edu">jmar293@lsu.edu</a>
Lennie Lafluer	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	GOHSEP	<a href="mailto:lennie.lafluer@la.gov">lennie.lafluer@la.gov</a>

Capability Assessment  
Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish

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

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

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

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

City of Bunkie

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

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

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

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

Town of Cottonport

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

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

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

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

Town of Evergreen

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

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

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

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

Village of Hessmer

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

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

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

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

Town of Mansura

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

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

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

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

City of Marksville

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

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

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

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

Village of Moreauville

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

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

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

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

Village of Plaquemine

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

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

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

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

Town of Simmesport

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

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

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

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

Building Inventory

Avoyelles Parish and Jurisdiction Owned Building Information								
Unincorporated Avoyelles Parish								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Avoyelles 911 Communications Center	Emergency Operations Center	200-278 Industrial Boulevard	Marksville	31.08303718	-92.0605409	73540	1980	Unreinforced Masonry
Avoyelles Correctional Facility	Prisons and Correctional Facilities	1630 Prison Rd	Cottonport	30.97399303	-92.02561592	1000000	1950	Unreinforced Masonry
Avoyelles High School	Education	287 Main Street	Marksville	31.03533487	-91.97262467	600000	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
Avoyelles Hospital	Hospital or Medical Center	4231 Louisiana 1192	Marksville	31.14356325	-92.06302873	554610	N/A	Unreinforced Masonry
Avoyelles Parish Animal Welfare Society	Civil Government	1138-1264 Prison Road	Cottonport	30.97294671	-92.04596205	10690	2009	Metal
Avoyelles Parish Courthouse	Civil Government	105-199 East Mark Street	Marksville	31.12717118	-92.06568997	65000	1927	Reinforced Masonry
Avoyelles Parish Department of Social Services	Civil Government	480-606 Benjamin Drive	Marksville	31.1278045	-92.07846146	101370	N/A	Unreinforced Masonry
Avoyelles Parish District Attorney's Office	Civil Government	417 North Main Street	Marksville	31.12822247	-92.06547445	33450	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
Avoyelles Parish Health Unit - Marksville	Hospital or Medical Center	694 Government St	Marksville	31.11617358	-92.0670112	100000	1990	Unreinforced Masonry
Avoyelles Parish Health Unit - Bunkie	Hospital or Medical Center	406 Walnut Street	Bunkie	30.95131245	-92.18319918			
Avoyelles Parish Jail	Prisons and Correctional Facilities	675 Government St	Marksville	31.11528794	-92.06689368	100000	1980	Reinforced Masonry
Avoyelles Parish Medicaid Office	Civil Government	381-533 West Waddil Street	Marksville	31.12691987	-92.07428307	40000	1980	Unreinforced Masonry
Avoyelles Parish OHSEP	Emergency Operations Center	313 N Monroe St	Marksville	31.12447718	-92.06477465	10000	1980	Unreinforced Masonry
Avoyelles Parish Police Jury Maintenance Unit	Civil Government	2392-2396 Valley Street	Mansura	31.05143624	-92.04942934	200000	1950	Steel
Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	675 Government St	Marksville	31.11557756	-92.06658728	200000	1970	Reinforced Masonry

<b>Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office - Corrections Office</b>	Law Enforcement	Nearby: Dubea Lane	Marksville	31.11568822	-92.06768959	10000	1990	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Avoyelles Parish Sheriff's Office - Criminal Investigations Unit</b>	Law Enforcement	Nearby: Dubea Lane	Marksville	31.11540055	-92.06740513	10000	1990	Wood
<b>Avoyelles Public Charter School</b>	Education	183-333 Longfellow Road	Marksville	31.08000934	-92.05059492	1499030	2006	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Avoyelles Schools Media Center</b>	Education	136 S Fair St	Marksville	31.12513896	-92.07244708	10000	1980	Wood
<b>Avoyelles Water Commission</b>	Civil Government	7624-7722 Louisiana 1	Mansura	31.08767146	-92.0572484	20000	1995	Steel
<b>Avoyelles Waterworks</b>	Civil Government	4401-4585 Louisiana 451	Moreauville	31.10631897	-91.90687774	40000	1980	Reinforced Masonry
<b>Avoyelles Women's Correctional Facility</b>	Prisons and Correctional Facilities	641 Choupique Ln	Cottonport	30.97567623	-92.05097256	200000	1950	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Bordelonville Volunteer Fire Department</b>	Fire Search and Rescue	1646-1758 North Bayou Des Glaises Road	Bordelonville	31.10739123	-91.90679199	28770	1990	Steel
<b>Bordelonville Volunteer Fire Department - Big Bend Substation</b>	Fire Search and Rescue	Iron Bridge Crossing	Bordelonville	31.07349378	-91.79363652	5057	2003	Steel
<b>Brouillette Community Fire Dept</b>	Fire Search and Rescue	4036 Preston Street	Brouillette	31.21025134	-92.02789126	8600	1980	Steel
<b>Bunkie Elementary</b>	Education	311 Pershing Avenue	Bunkie	30.9485811	-92.18348701	100000	1960	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Bunkie High School</b>	Education	435 Evergreen Street	Bunkie	30.95242722	-92.1737418	400000	1950	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Central Louisiana Technical Community College</b>	Education	508 Choupique Ln	Cottonport	30.97902462	-92.05234796	200000	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Cottonport Elementary School</b>	Education	952 Lemoine Street	Cottonport	30.98147337	-92.0530571	100000	1950	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Dept. of Education Youth Center</b>	Education	Louisiana 115	Bunkie	31.01043562	-92.14652601	50000	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Einsteins Outreach for Children</b>	Education	101-199 Northeast Main Street	Bunkie	30.95594089	-92.18419068	20000	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Buddy and Eloyce Knight Fire Station</b>	Fire Search and Rescue	2548-2762 Vick Road	Effie	31.22338565	-92.03221776	5000	1980	Steel
<b>Goudeau Volunteer Fire Station</b>	Fire Search and Rescue	4147 LA-361	Goudeau	30.87876936	-92.02008458	5000	1980	Steel
<b>Holy Ghost Catholic School</b>	Education	322 E. Mark St.Â	Marksville	31.12451599	-92.06340169	61390	1970	Unreinforced Masonry

<b>LA DOTD</b>	Civil Government	Louisiana 115	Bunkie	30.9493408	-92.20520957	13970	1960	Steel
<b>LA DOTD</b>	Civil Government	100-498 Tcoons Road	Mansura	31.08678155	-92.09741203	200000	1950	Steel
<b>LA School for the Agricultural Sciences</b>	Education	4277-4299 Louisiana 115	Bunkie	31.00724724	-92.14646033	200000	2001	Steel
<b>Lafargue Elementary</b>	Education	3366 Louisiana 107	Center Point	31.21549288	-92.15539852	579480	1950	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>L'ecole Du Coup Des Mains</b>	Education	100-166 Cottonport Avenue	Cottonport	30.98605054	-92.05438685	1000	1940	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Louisiana Technical College</b>	Education	508 Choupique Ln	Cottonport	30.97957297	-92.05252751	100000	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Mansura Middle School</b>	Education	1918-1976 Saint Jean Street	Mansura	31.06036615	-92.05309807	300000	1982	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Marksville Elementary School</b>	Education	430 W Waddil St	Marksville	31.12736529	-92.07338021	200000	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Marksville High School</b>	Education	380-532 West Waddil Street	Marksville	31.1272765	-92.0723	600000	1980	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Marksville Middle School</b>	Education	169-199 Schoolhouse Road	Marksville	31.1289111	-92.17340202	50000	1960	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Office of Motor Vehicles</b>	Civil Government	1004-1198 Shirley Road	Bunkie	30.95959246	-92.19662201	15000	1970	Steel
<b>Office of Motor Vehicles</b>	Civil Government	306 North Lee Street	Marksville	31.1284633	-92.06772472	14850	1997	Wood
<b>Plaucheville Elementary</b>	Education	School Loop Road	Plaucheville	30.96792468	-91.98305182	150000	1960	Wood
<b>Riverside Elementary School</b>	Education	513-537 Norwood Street	Simmesport	30.98535145	-91.80569479	100000	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Sacred Heart</b>	Education	157-199 Fox Street	Marksville	31.03633121	-91.9760904	300000	1975	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>St. Anthony School</b>	Education	100-212 South Knoll Avenue	Bunkie	30.95331286	-92.19010086	200000	1950	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>St. Joseph</b>	Education	136-142 Saint Peter Street	Plaucheville	30.96480971	-91.98359974	200000	1960	Wood
<b>St. Mary's School</b>	Education	800-898 Front Street	Cottonport	30.98685122	-92.05530885	252040	1960	Wood
<b>Effie Volunteer Fire Department</b>	Fire Search and Rescue	3369 Louisiana 107	Effie	31.21573802	-92.15449757	20000	1980	Steel
<b>Brouillette Community Fire Department</b>	Fire Search and Rescue	100-268 Laprairie Road	Brouillette	31.22459816	-91.99271753	20000	1980	Steel

City of Bunkie								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Bunkie Fire Department – Station 1	Fire Search and Rescue	159-199 Walnut Street	Bunkie	30.95424686	-92.18504359	18060	1960	Unreinforced Masonry
Bunkie Fire Department - Frazier-Gallerson Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	101-127 Gum Street	Bunkie	30.95954069	-92.17850126	10000	1950	Unreinforced Masonry
Bunkie Police Station	Law Enforcement	438 NW Main St	Bunkie	30.95774352	-92.18723981	8950	1996	Unreinforced Masonry
Bunkie City Hall	Civil Government	159-199 Walnut Street	Bunkie	30.9540744	-92.18491548	20200	1960	Unreinforced Masonry
Bunkie City Hall Annex & Court	Civil Government	105 West Oak Street	Bunkie	30.95438777	-92.18466176	12050	1960	Unreinforced Masonry
Bunkie Chamber of Commerce	Civil Government	110 Northwest Main Street	Bunkie	30.95523653	-92.18444621	50000	1950	Unreinforced Masonry
Rural Health Clinic	Hospital or Medical Center	101-199 North Lexington Avenue	Bunkie	30.95516879	-92.18604817	32900	1990	Unreinforced Masonry
Bunkie General Hospital	Hospital or Medical Center	553-555 Evergreen Street	Bunkie	30.95292073	-92.17608599	503540	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
Bunkie Civic & Evacuation Center	Civic Center & Shelter	200-209 Pershing Ave	Bunkie			50000	1950	Reinforced Masonry

Town of Cottonport								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Cottonport Police Department	Law Enforcement	931 Bryan Street	Cottonport	30.98559796	-92.05322639	15000	1950	Unreinforced Masonry
Cottonport Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	Doctor H J Kaufman Avenue	Cottonport	30.98462696	-92.05174339	2000	1940	Unreinforced Masonry
Cottonport City Hall	Civil Government	947 Bryan Street	Cottonport	30.98559796	-92.05322639	20000	1980	Unreinforced Masonry

Town of Evergreen								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Evergreen Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	Wright Avenue	Evergreen	30.95428457	-92.11044281	20000	1970	Steel
Evergreen Town Hall	Civil Government	117 Hill Street	Evergreen	30.95441669	-92.11044581	20000	1970	Wood
Evergreen Police Department	Law Enforcement	1008 Cotton Street	Evergreen	30.954357	-92.110449	10000	1970	Steel

Village of Hessmer								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Hessmer Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	2971 Hwy 114	Hessmer	31.06047061	-92.15641093	6080	1990	Steel
Hessmer Town Hall/Police Department	Civil Government	4142 Bordelon Street	Hessmer	31.053143	-92.121471	30000	1970	Unreinforced Masonry

Town of Mansura								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Mansura Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	1750-1754 Leglise Street	Mansura	31.06256468	-92.05097369	200000	2000	Steel
Mansura City Police Department	Law Enforcement	1832 Leglise Street	Mansura	31.06196613	-92.05073725	100000	2006	Unreinforced Masonry
Mansura Town Hall	Civil Government	1832 Leglise Street	Mansura	31.061946	-92.050725	100000	1960	Unreinforced Masonry
Valley View Health Care Facility	Hospital or Medical Center	7119 Louisiana 1	Mansura	31.09898293	-92.05946913	1000000	2000	Unreinforced Masonry
Mansura Family Clinic	Hospital or Medical Center	2104 Cleo St	Mansura	31.0571744	-92.05096704	50000	1980	Unreinforced Masonry
Mansura Fire Department Station 2	Fire Search and Rescue	5656 Hwy 114	Hessmer	31.05230942	-92.07885731	2080	1990	Steel

City of Marksville								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Fifth Ward Community Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	281 Louisiana 1194	Marksville	31.12733342	-92.17299608	20000	1980	Steel
Marksville Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	522 North Main Street	Marksville	31.12872616	-92.06435844	100000	2008	Unreinforced Masonry
Marksville City Police	Law Enforcement	422 N Main St	Marksville	31.12800248	-92.06509092	200000	2000	Unreinforced Masonry
Marksville City Court	Civil Government	401-483 North Main Street	Marksville	31.127963	-92.06513369	50000	2000	Unreinforced Masonry
Marksville City Hall	Civil Government	424 South Washington Street	Marksville	31.12782926	-92.06476892	26300	1970	Wood
City of Marksville Housing Authority Security Office	Civil Government	151 Melancon Rd	Marksville	31.1238716	-92.05828142	20000	1990	Unreinforced Masonry

<b>City of Marksville Housing Authority</b>	Civil Government	100 N Hillside Dr	Marksville	31.12387069	-92.05738526	20000	1980	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Louisiana Department of Veteran Affairs</b>	Civil Government	294-392 South Preston Street	Marksville	31.12158723	-92.06404229	10000	1970	Wood
<b>City of Marksville Water Maintenance Department</b>	Civil Government	227 East Bontemps Street	Marksville	31.12520908	-92.06583054	5290	1990	Steel
<b>City of Marksville Water Department</b>	Civil Government	740-828 North Preston Street	Marksville	31.13646437	-92.05886869	10000	1980	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>U.S. Department of Agriculture Service Center</b>	Civil Government	547-899 Tunica Drive West	Marksville	31.12826621	-92.07922416	97440	2011	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>12th Judicial Court Indigent Defender Office</b>	Civil Government	110 East Mark Street	Marksville	31.12689434	-92.06613789	21810	N/A	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Marksville Chamber of Commerce</b>	Civil Government	101-199 North Main Street	Marksville	31.12650974	-92.0672477	16130	N/A	Unreinforced Masonry

Village of Moreauville								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
<b>Moreauville Town Hall/Police Department</b>	Civil Government	9898 Bayou Des Glaises St	Moreauville	31.0349323	-91.97785871	30000	1960	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Moreauville Volunteer Fire Department</b>	Fire & SAR	897 Bayou Des Glaises St	Moreauville	31.03421743	-91.97160365			

Village of Plaquemine								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
<b>Plaquemine Fire Station</b>	Fire Search and Rescue	699-807 Choupique Road	Plaquemine	30.98077419	-91.94509055	40000	1946	Steel
<b>Plaquemine Volunteer Fire Station</b>	Fire Search and Rescue	138 Gin Street	Plaquemine	30.96494483	-91.98096656	20000	1960	Steel
<b>Dupont Fire Station</b>	Fire Search and Rescue	1398 Barron Road	Plaquemine	30.89015109	-91.94481862	10000	1980	Steel
<b>Bodoc Fire Station</b>	Fire Search and Rescue	1483-1509 Louisiana 1180	Plaquemine	30.92719704	-91.99258821	10000	1980	Steel
<b>Plaquemine Town Hall</b>	Civil Government	122-138 Gin Street	Plaquemine	30.96502247	-91.98064144	30000	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Plaquemine Police Station</b>	Law Enforcement	122-138 Gin Street	Plaquemine	30.96502247	-91.98064144	10000	1970	Unreinforced Masonry

Town of Simmesport								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
<b>Simmesport Fire Department</b>	Fire Search and Rescue	Murphy Lacour Drive	Simmesport	30.98557885	-91.8114508	20000	1980	Steel
<b>Simmesport Town Hall</b>	Civil Government	Mission Drive	Simmesport	30.98622307	-91.81020474	30000	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Simmesport Family Clinic</b>	Hospital or Medical Center	323-341 Kermit Street	Simmesport	30.98661373	-91.81407304	20000	1970	Unreinforced Masonry
<b>Simmesport Police Station</b>	Law Enforcement	372 Mission Drive	Simmesport	30.98622307	-91.81020474	10000	1970	Unreinforced Masonry

Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable Populations Worksheet - Avoyelles Parish					
All Hospitals (Private or Public)					
Name	Street	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Avoyelles Hospital	4231 LA-1192	Marksville	71351	31.14356325	-92.06302873
Avoyelles Parish Health Unit - Bunkie	406 Walnut Street	Bunkie	71322	30.9513474	-92.18320677
Avoyelles Parish Health Unit - Marksville	694 Government St	Marksville	71351	31.11617358	-92.0670112
Bunkie General Hospital	427 Evergreen St	Bunkie	71322	30.95292073	-92.17608599
Mansura Family Clinic	2104 Cleo St	Mansura	71350	31.0571744	-92.05096704
Rural Health Clinic	101-199 North Lexington Avenue	Bunkie	71322	30.95516879	-92.18604817
Simmesport Family Clinic	323-341 Kermit Street	Simmesport	71369	30.98661373	-91.81407304
Valley View Health Care Facility	7119 Louisiana 1	Mansura	71350	31.09898293	-92.05946913
Nursing Homes/Assisted Living (Private or Public)					
Name	Street	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Colonial Nursing Home	426 S. Washington St	Marksville	71351	31.12675573	-92.06319063
All Saints Hospice	628 North Main Street	Marksville	71351	31.13020051	-92.06319666
Avoyelles Manor	5682 La 107	Plaucheville	71362	30.929025	-91.949992
Avoyelles Senior Center	268-292 South Preston Street	Marksville	71351	31.12176231	-92.06370569
Baily Place	650 Pershing Ave	Bunkie	71322	30.94395035	-92.19014917
Bayou Chateau Nursing Center	16232 Louisiana 1	Simmesport	71369	30.98647344	-91.82333527
Bayou Vista Manor	323 Evergreen St	Bunkie	71322	30.95244425	-92.17829975
Central Louisiana Home Health & Hospice	940 W Bontemps St	Marksville	71351	31.13397731	-92.08239694
Colonial Nursing Home	426 S Washington St	Marksville	71351	31.12675573	-92.06319063
Evergreen Plaza (Seniors Housing)	Collage St	Evergreen	71333	30.955351	-92.107818
Hessmer Nursing Home	3707 La114	Hessmer	71341	31.05880776	-92.1332496
Marksville Senior Village	1438 South Main Street	Marksville	71351	31.11050048	-92.08203388
Oak Haven	1515 La 107	Centerpoint	71323	31.252594	-92.193614
Oak Mont Estate Assisted Living Community	204 Cocoville Rd	Marksville	71350	31.09536929	-92.0570422
Rio Sol Nursing Home	7049 Zelynn St	Mansura	71350	31.06053218	-92.04415084
Riviere de Soleil Community Care	7408 La 1	Mansura	71350	31.088293	-92.062077
Valley View HealthCare	7119 La 1	Mansura	71350	31.09898293	-92.05946913
Mobile Home Parks					
Name	Street	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Bayou Dulac Park	4277-4299 Louisiana 115	Bunkie	71322	31.00972603	-92.14862508
Cameron Trailer Park	224 Slaughterhouse Road	Bunkie	71322	30.95499956	-92.16188522
Chad Park	Doctor H J Kaufman Avenue	Cottonport	71327	30.98515242	-92.05153393
Evergreen Mobile Home Estates	772-808 Evergreen Street	Bunkie	71322	30.95041509	-92.16946625
Lachney Trailer Park	III Orange Street	Bunkie	71322	30.94681976	-92.1788286
Mayeux's Trailer Park	100-198 Mayeaux Park Lane	Simmesport	71369	30.99421064	-91.87231624

Red Tips Mobile Home Park	216-528 Lemoine Street	Moreauville	71355	31.03799958	-91.97415619
Trailer Park	149-157 Chauffped Elmer Road	Marksville	71351	31.21148879	-92.11938959
Trailer Park	101-241 Louisiana 1191	Marksville	71351	31.14800147	-92.10610635
Tunica-Biloxi RV Resort	335 Slim Lemoine Road	Marksville	71351	31.10717704	-92.05573822
Twin Oaks Mobile Homes	116-118 Sydnic Lane	Mansura	71350	31.05037795	-92.11491658
Unknown	199 Francisco Lane	Mansura	71350	31.08520091	-92.04854661
Unknown	641 Cannon Street	Marksville	71351	31.13379748	-92.05569106
Unknown	600 Nicole Drive	Marksville	71351	31.13558018	-92.05254698
Unknown	788-922 North Main Street	Marksville	71351	31.13502231	-92.06177677
Unknown Trailer Park	218-329 Gremillian Street	Simmesport	71369	30.98736586	-91.80659119
Unknown Trailer Park	800-852 Louisiana 105	Simmesport	71369	30.96399658	-91.81096377
Unknown Trailer Park	101-185 Bush Lane	Simmesport	71369	30.96142433	-91.81135588





