

IBERVILLE PARISH

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE – 2021

IBERVILLE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Prepared for:

Iberville Parish



Prepared by:

Rostan Solutions, LLC



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This 2021 Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was coordinated by the Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee, in collaboration with the participating jurisdictions as well as community stakeholders and the general public. The participating jurisdictions are made up of the following communities:

Unincorporated Iberville Parish Village of Grosse Tete Town of Maringouin City of Plaquemine Village of Rosedale City of St. Gabriel Town of White Castle

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

Name	Title	Agency
Clint Moore	Director	Iberville OHSEP/911
J. "Mitchell" Ourso, Jr.	Parish President	Iberville Parish Council
Mark Migliacio	Director	Iberville Parish Public Works
Michael Chauffe	Mayor	Village of Grosse Tete
Maurice Harris	Mayor	Town of Maringouin
Edwin Reeves	Mayor	City of Plaquemine
Riley Blanchett	Mayor	Village of Rosedale
Lionel Johnson, Jr.	Mayor	City of St. Gabriel
John Morris	Mayor	Town of White Castle
Monty Miglacio	Major	Iberville Sheriff Office

The 2021 Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was written by Rostan Solutions, LLC. Further comments should be directed to the Iberville Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness: 58030 Meriam St., Plaquemine, LA, 70764.

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

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

Unincorporated Iberville Parish Village of Grosse Tete Town of Maringouin City of Plaquemine Village of Rosedale City of St. Gabriel Town of White Castle

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

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

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

Why this plan? Every community faces different hazards and every community has different resources and interests to bring to bear on its problems. Because there are many ways to deal with natural hazards and many agencies that can help, there is no one solution or cookbook for managing or mitigating their effects.

Planning is one of the best ways to correct these shortcomings and produce a program of activities that will best mitigate the impact of local hazards and meet other local needs. A well-prepared plan will ensure that all possible activities are reviewed and implemented so that the problem is addressed by the most appropriate and efficient solutions. It can also ensure that activities are coordinated with each other and with other goals and programs, preventing conflicts and reducing the costs of implementing each individual activity.

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

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

Location, Demography, and Economy Location

Iberville Parish is situated along the south-central portion of Louisiana. To the east are East Baton Rouge and Ascension Parishes, to the west is St. Martin Parish, to the south are Assumption and Iberia Parishes, and to the north are Pointe Coupee and West Baton Rouge Parishes.

Iberville Parish has a large portion of its land located above coastal storm surge inundation elevations, yet its topography is relatively flat. In the southeastern portion of the parish, land is 14-20 feet above sea level along the Mississippi river banks, sloping gradually down to five feet and lower away from the river and toward backwater swamp areas. Going north, the elevation begins to rise again, reaching 16 feet in the northern portion of the parish. The only extensive lowland area is in the east-southeast sector which borders the eastern Atchafalaya River Levee.



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

Iberville Parish is located in Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) Region 2.

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



Figure 1-2: Louisiana Homeland Security Regions

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

	2016 Census	2020 Census	(Current Yr) Estimate	Percent Change 2016 - 2020	Percent Change 2016 - (Current Year)
Total Population	33,159	33,018	33,049	-0.01%	-0.01%
Population Density (Pop/Sq Mi)	54	53	53	-0.01%	-0.01%
Total Households	13,009	13,396	_	0/01%	

Economy

Iberville Parish is powered by a wide range of commercial and industrial businesses, including international corporations and small family-owned businesses. A major factor for this is its adjacent transportation routes, abundant raw materials, strong labor force, and land availability. The transportation network includes interstate, railroad, and pipeline access, along with Mississippi River and Gulf Coast access.

Iberville Parish still has significant agricultural operations, especially in the north Iberville communities of Rosedale, Grosse Tete, and Maringouin and in the White Castle area; and the fishing industry plays an important role in the rural areas of Bayou Sorrel and Bayou Pigeon.

The parish is situated in the industrial corridor, just 15 miles from Baton Rouge, the capital of the State of Louisiana. Dow Chemical Co. is the largest employer in the parish. Other major employers include Shintech, Georgia Gulf Corp., other chemical industrial plants, and government agencies, such as the Iberville Parish School Board and the Iberville Parish Council.

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

Table 1-2: Business Patterns in Iberville Parish

(Source: http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsect.pl)

Business Description	Number of Employees	Number of Establishments	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
Retail Trade	1,424	166	26,408
Manufacturing	1,643	70	515,76
			3
Health Care and Social Assistance	1747	88	22,894
Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction	118	16	5,094
Transportation and Warehousing	560	90	42,773
Construction	1042	90	83,107
Administration and Support and Waste			
Management and Remediation Services	552	60	46,752
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	191	50	11,349
Wholesale Trade	304	46	12,010
Other Services (except Public Administration)	820	106	14,876
Accommodation and Food Services	735	78	9,136
Financial and Insurance	320	72	14,594
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	465	122	55,657
Information	60	10	2,590
Educational Services	1204	6	
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	142	10	2,448
Public Administration	1163	6	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	190	6	
Utilities	118	6	

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

Hazard Mitigation

To fully understand hazard mitigation efforts in Iberville Parish and throughout Louisiana, it is first crucial to understand how hazard mitigation relates to the broader concept of emergency management. In the early 1980s, the newly created Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was charged with

developing a structure for how the federal, state, and local governments would respond to disasters. FEMA developed the four phases of emergency management, an approach which can be applied to all disasters. The four phases are as follows:

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

Emergency Preparedness—includes plans and preparations made to save lives and property and to facilitate response operations before a disaster event.

Disaster Response—includes actions taken to provide emergency assistance, save lives, minimize property damage, and speed recovery immediately following a disaster.

Disaster Recovery—includes actions taken to return to a normal or improved operating condition following a disaster.



Figure 1-3: The Four Phases of Emergency Management and their Relation to Future Hazard Mitigation

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

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

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

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

General Strategy

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

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

The 2021 Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan maintains much of the information from the 2011 and 2016 plan versions and reflects the order and methodologies of the 2019 Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan. The sections in the 2016 Iberville Hazard Mitigation Plan 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 now also coheres with the Plain Writing Act of 2010, which requires federal agencies to use clear communication that is accessible, consistent, understandable, and useful to the public. While the state of Louisiana and its political subdivisions are not required to meet such standards, the Act aligns with best practices in hazard mitigation. Since successful hazard mitigation relies on full implementation and cooperation at all levels of government and community, a successful hazard mitigation plan must also be easily used at all of these levels. Nevertheless, the Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee was not ignorant or dismissive of the successful analysis and mitigation planning executed in previous plan updates. This plan update remains coherent with those documents, retaining language and content when needed, deleting it when appropriate, and augmenting it when constructive.

2021 Plan Update

This 2021 plan update proceeds with the previous goals of the Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan. The current goals are as follows:

- Reduce flood losses within Iberville Parish
- Increase disaster resistance of Iberville Parish and municipal facilities and infrastructure
- Ensure that new construction is hazard resistant and does not lead to increased hazard risk or exacerbate effects of hazards
- Identify, introduce, and implement cost effective hazard mitigation measures so as to accomplish parish goals and objectives and to raise both awareness and acceptance of hazard mitigation generally.

This plan update makes a number of textual changes throughout, but the most obvious changes are data related and structural edits. First, unlike previous versions of this plan, the Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States (SHELDUS) was not used as a data source for hazard identification. Instead, the Parish has chosen to utilize the National Center for Environmental Information (NCEI), formally the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) Storm Events Database as a consistent baseline, supplemented by storm event data from other sources including the NOAA Storm Prediction Center, National Hurricane Center, and U.S. Fire Administration where appropriate. 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 repetition between sections from the previous plan updates. The 2021 plan update is organized generally as follows:

Section One Introduction

Section Two Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment

Section Three Capability Assessment
Section Four Mitigation Strategy
Appendix A Planning Process
Appendix B Plan Maintenance
Appendix C Essential Facilities
Appendix D Plan Adoption

Appendix E State Required Worksheets

Table 1-4: Plan Crosswalk

2016 Plan	Revised Plan (2021)
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: Essential Facilities
Appendix D: Plan Adoption	Appendix D: Plan Adoption
Appendix E: State Required Worksheets	Appendix E: State Required Worksheets

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

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

Section 2: Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment

Summary of 2021 Updates

This section provides a summary of the most notable changes during this update. The most notable change is a change is data source from Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States (SHELDUS) to National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) database. The NCEI database provides a longer time period of events, which in turn allows for more accurate probabilities of hazard occurrence. In general, the probability of a hazard event occurrence is less for all hazard types and damage cost estimations are lower compared to the last update. Some additional events were added from outside sources for recent known events that were not reflected in the database.

Section Overview

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

The table below provides an overview of the hazards that had been previously profiled in the Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan published in 2016, as well as the hazards that were identified in the state's 2019 Hazard Mitigation Plan that were considered to be high or medium risk for the parish by the state. Those hazards identified as high or medium risk by the state or previously identified as a risk by the parish, have been determined to provide a risk to the parish and will be profiled in this section.

Table 2-1: Hazard Profile Summary

Hazard	Profiled in Last Plan	Considered Medium or High Riskinthe State's HMPlan	Profiled in the 2021 Update				
Subsidence/Coastal Land Loss	X		Х				
Drought							
Earthquakes							
Expansive Soils							
Fog							
Flooding	Х	X	Χ				
Extreme Heat							
Sinkholes		X					
Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning, & Wind)	Х	Х	X				
Tornadoes	Х	X	Х				
Tropical Cyclones	Х	X	Х				
Tsunamis							
Wildfires							
Winter Storms							
Levee Failure	Х		Х				

Prevalent Hazards to the Community

While many of the hazards identified in Table 2-1 occur in the parish, their occurrence was not merited for further study by the planning committee in either the 2016 or the present update. The determination was made to focus attention and resources on the most prevalent hazards, which include the hazards previously profiled in the 2016 update. Coastal land loss with subsidence was discounted due to the hazard having no impact on Iberville Parish. In addition, sinkholes were assessed in the State Hazard Mitigation Plan. While sinkholes may pose a risk in numerous areas throughout the state of Louisiana, Iberville Parish concluded that sinkhole occurrences did not pose a risk to the community.

The following hazards have been selected to be included in the present five-year update to the risk assessment:

- Coastal Land Loss/Subsidence
- Flooding (backwater, riverine, localized stormwater event)
- Thunderstorms (hail, lightning, wind)
- Tornadoes
- Tropical Cyclones (flooding and high winds)

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

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

The potential destructive power of tropical cyclones and flooding were determined to be the most prevalent hazards to the parish. Twenty-eight of the thirty-one Presidential Declarations that Iberville Parish has received over the past 55 years resulted from either tropical cyclones (17 declarations) or flooding (11 declarations), which validates these as the most significant hazards. Therefore, the issues of hurricanes and floods will both serve as the focus during the mitigation planning process. Hurricanes present risks from the potential for flooding, primarily resulting from storm surge, and high wind speeds. While storm surge is considered the hazard with the most destructive potential, the risk assessment will also assess non-storm surge flooding as well. Flooding can also occur from non-hurricane events, as flash floods are a common occurrence due to heavy rainfall.

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

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

Previous Occurrences

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

Table 2-2: Iberville Parish Major Disaster and Emergency Declarations

Disaster Declaration Number	Date Declared	Type of Disaster		
208	9/10/1965	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Betsy		
315	10/13/1971	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Edith		
374	4/27/1973	Severe Storms and Flooding		
584	5/2/1979	Severe Storms and Flooding		
616	4/9/1980	Severe Storms and Flooding		
833	6/16/1989	Severe Storms and Tornadoes		
835	7/17/1989	Tropical Cyclone - Tropical Storm Allison		
904	5/3/1991	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding		
956	8/26/1992	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Andrew		
978	2/2/1993	Severe Storms and Flooding		
1380	6/11/2001	Tropical Cyclone - Tropical Storm Allison		
1437	10/3/2002	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Lili		
1521	6/8/2004	Severe Storms and Flooding		
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	8/19/2012	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Isaac		
4277	8/14/2016	Flooding		
3413	5/29/2019	Flooding		
4458	8/27/2019	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Barry		
4484	1/20/2020	Covid-19 Pandemic		
3459	3/13/2020	Louisiana Covid-19		
3527	6/7/2020	Tropical Cyclone – Tropical Storm Cristobal		
3538	8/23/2020	Tropical Cyclone – Tropical Storms Laura and Marco		
4559	8/28/2020	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Laura		
3543	9/14/2020	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Sally		
4462	9/19/2020	Flooding		
4570	10/16/2020	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Delta		
4577	1/12/2021	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Zeta (Occurred 10/26/2020)		

Probability of Future Hazard Events

The updated probabilities of a hazard event occurring in Iberville Parish is estimated in the table on the following page. The primary source for historical data used throughout the plan is the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), which provides historical hazard data from 1954 to 2020. The percent chance of an event happening during any given year was calculated by dividing past hazard events documented in the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) database by the time period. The total time period for this data set is 66 years (1954 to 2020). This full record was used to determine losses. All assessed damages were adjusted for inflation using publicly available inflation calculation tools to reflect the equivalent amount of damages with the value of the U.S. dollar today.

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

Probability								
Hazard	Iberville Parish (Unincorporated)	Grosse Tete	Maringouin	Plaquemine	Rosedale	St. Gabriel	White Castle	
Subsidence/Coastal Land Loss	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	
Flooding	18%	<1%	<1%	6%	<1%	<1%	2%	
Thunderstorms (Hail)	20%	11%	6%	11%	<1%	2%	11%	
Thunderstorms (Lightning)	2%	<1%	<1%	3%	<1%	<1%	<1%	
Thunderstorms (Wind)	55%	21%	8%	26%	5%	8%	8%	
Tornados	23%	<1%	<1%	2%	<1%	2%	3%	
Tropical Cycolones	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	
Levee Failure	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	

Table 2-3: Probability of Future Hazard Reoccurrence

As shown in Table 2-3, the highest chance of occurrence is thunderstorms (wind) at 55%, followed by Tornados at 23% and thunderstorms (hail) at 20%. Wind is also the most consistent risk across incorporated and unincorporated regions of the parish. Plaquemine has the largest overall risk among the incorporated cities. Flooding occurrence is highest within unincorporated regions of the parish at 18% occurrence within this area. Based on the data, tropical cyclones effects unincorporated lberville 15%, however, given the nature and size of these storm events, this percentage was carried over to the incorporated cities. This approach was not taken for Tornados, as these events are generally more localized events relative to tropical cyclones. Levee failure has a data deficiency and therefore its probability of occurrence cannot be accurately estimated.

Inventory of Assets for the Entire Parish

As part of the Risk Assessment, the planning team reviewed previously prepared lists of essential facilities throughout the parish. Several methods were used to assist in identifying all essential facilities, including field data collected by the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) on critical infrastructure from a previous hazard mitigation project, as well as the solicitation of surveys to the planning team members requesting the names and locations of these facilities

Within the entire planning area, there is an estimated value of \$20,286,780,250 in structures throughout the parish. The tables on the following page provide the total estimated value for each type of structure by occupancy. These values have been inflated from the previous plan update to account for the lack of new HAZUS data using the US Inflation Calculator [website] and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Calculator Function.

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

Occupancy	Iberville Parish	Unincorporated Iberville	Gross Tete	Maringouin
Agricultural	\$7,866,000.00	\$6,465,000.00	\$72,000.00	\$-
Commercial	\$314,147,000.00	\$117,779,000.00	\$7,886,000.00	\$7,182,000.00
Government	\$33,821,000.00	\$6,170,000.00	\$2,441,000.00	\$1,324,000.00
Industrial	\$172,784,000.00	\$74,541,000.00	\$881,000.00	\$9,548,000.00
Religion	\$74,337,000.00	\$28,721,000.00	\$3,256,000.00	\$2,313,000.00
Residential	\$2,340,027,000.00	\$1,157,852,000.00	\$46,753,000.00	\$66,358,000.00
Education	\$24,902,000.00	\$7,137,000.00	\$84,000.00	\$203,000.00
Total	\$2,967,884,000.00	\$1,398,665,000.00	\$61,373,000.00	\$86,928,000.00

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

Occupancy	Plaquemine	Rosedale	St. Gabriel	White Castle
Agricultural	\$726,000.00	\$175,490.00	\$322,640.00	\$159,140.00
Commercial	\$104,763,000.00	\$2,874,330.00	\$50,175,970.00	\$30,375,030.00
Government	\$8,596,000.00	\$245,250.00	\$14,736,800.00	\$1,684,050.00
Industrial	\$6,105,000.00	\$1,099,810.00	\$87,092,090.00	\$870,910.00
Religion	\$25,685,000.00	\$2,267,200.00	\$7,288,830.00	\$6,098,550.00
Residential	\$568,176,000.00	\$72,483,910.00	\$360,299,500.00	\$113,184,510.00
Education	\$9,157,000.00	\$238,710.00	\$3,591,550.00	\$5,239,630.00
Total	\$723,208,000.00	\$79,384,700.00	\$523,507,380.00	\$157,611,820.00

Essential Facilities of the Parish

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

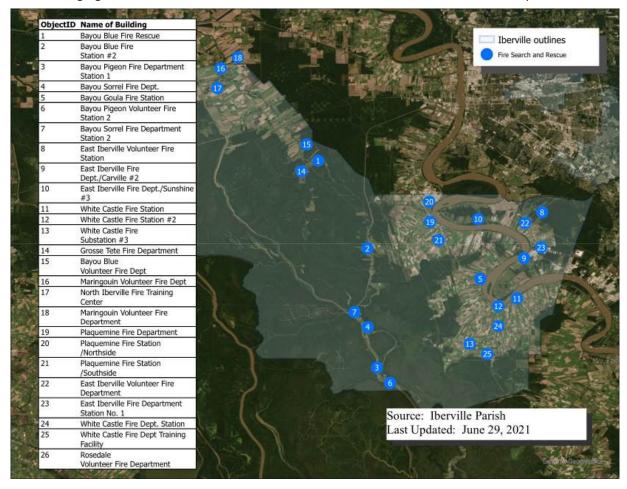


Figure 2-1: Fire and Rescue Buildings in Iberville Parish

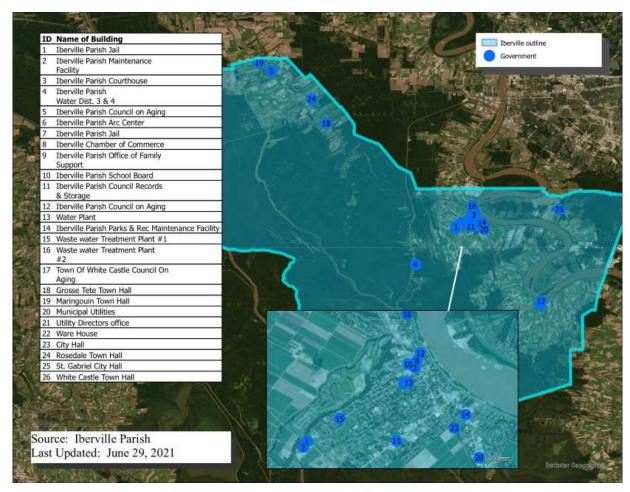


Figure 2-2: Government Buildings in Iberville Parish

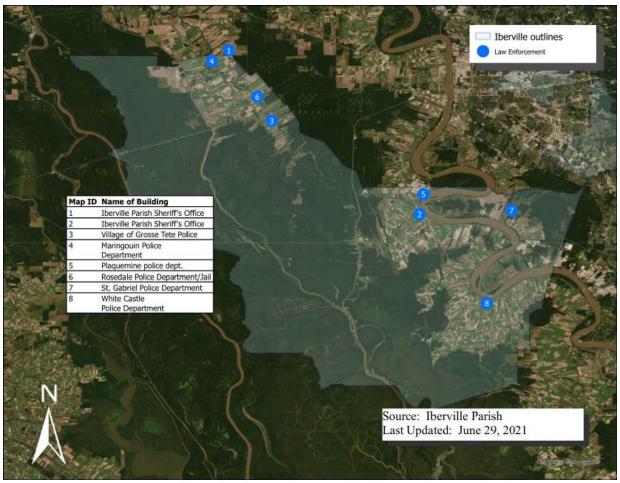


Figure 2-3: Law Enforcement Buildings in Iberville Parish

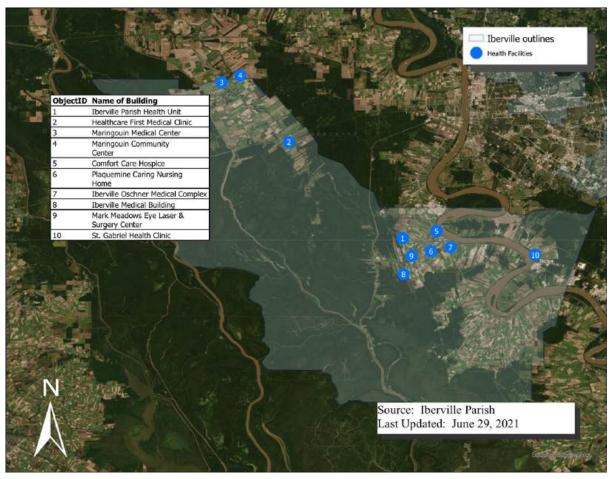


Figure 2-4: Public Health Facilities in Iberville Parish

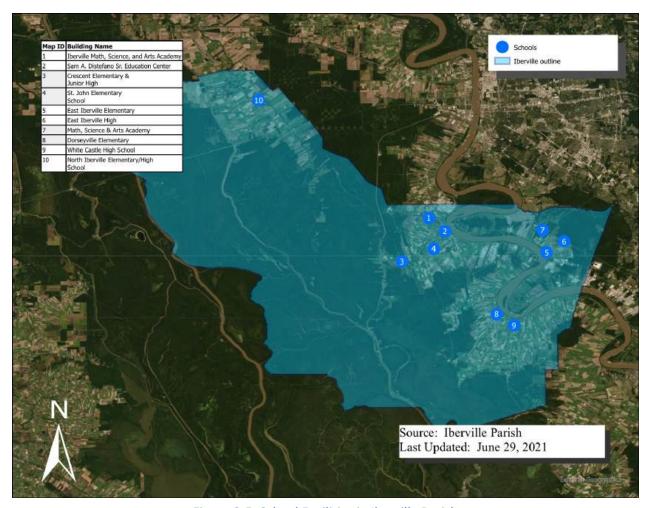


Figure 2-5: School Facilities in Iberville Parish

Future Development Trends

Iberville Parish experienced a small decline in population and housing between the years of 2010 and 2014, diminishing from a population of 33,390 with 12,707 housing units in 2010 to a population of 32,511 with 13,637 housing units in 2019. Population growth was largely in the incorporated areas of St. Gabriel from 2010 to 2019. The incorporated areas of Grosse Tete, Maringouin, and White Castle along with areas of Iberville Parish experienced a decline in population from the years of 2010 to 2014. This decline continued during the period of 2014 to 2019 for these areas with St. Gabriel being the only area to experience population growth. 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 2019:

Table 2-5: Population Growth Rate for Iberville Parish (Source: US Census Bureau)

Total Population	Iberville Parish	Grosse Tete	Maringouin	Plaquemine	Rosedale	St. Gabriel	White Castle
1-Apr-10	33,390	647	1,098	7,119	793	6,677	1,883
1-Jul-14	33,327	641	1,077	6,963	781	6,993	1,856
1-Jul-19	32,511	629	994	6,539	743	7,460	1,691
Population Growth between 2010 - 2014	-0.19%	0.00%	-1.91%	-2.19%	-1.51%	4.73%	-1.43%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 - 2014	-0.05%	0.00%	-0.48%	-0.55%	-0.38%	1.18%	-0.36%
Population Growth between 2014 - 2019	-2.45%	-2.78%	-7.71%	-6.09%	-4.87%	6.68%	-8.89%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2014 - 2019	-0.49%	-0.56%	-1.54%	-1.22%	-0.97%	1.34%	-1.78%

Table 2-6: Housing Growth Rate for Iberville Parish (Source: US Census Bureau)

Total Housing Units	Iberville Parish	Grosse Tete	Maringouin	Plaquemine	Rosedale	St. Gabriel	White Castle
1-Apr-10	12,707	287	439	2,995	351	1,184	757
1-Jul-14	12,849	316	436	3,103	467	1,391	950
1-Jul-19	13,637	339	447	2,817	424	1,484	832
Housing Growth between 2010 - 2014	1.12%	10.10%	-0.68%	3.61%	33.05%	17.48%	25.50%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 - 2014	0.28%	2.53%	-0.17%	0.90%	8.26%	4.37%	6.37%
Housing Growth between 2014 - 2019	6.13%	7.28%	2.52%	-9.22%	-9.21%	6.69%	-12.42%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2014 - 2019	1.23%	1.46%	0.50%	-1.84%	-1.84%	1.34%	-2.48%

As shown in previous tables, Iberville Parish has experienced a slight decline in population from 2010 to 2019. Housing units have experienced overall growth during this same time period. Housing growth rates grew at 0.28% annually from 2010 to 2014, and at 1.23% annually from 2014 to 2019. Population growth rates for the parish were lower at -0.05% annually from 2010 to 2014 and declined at an annual rate of -0.49% from 2014 to 2019. The discrepancy between the increase in housing units and lower population is explained by an overall increase in single unit housing occupants over time. This population-housing relationship is common and has been observed in several cities across the United States (Trekson 2020). From 2014 to 2019, the incorporated area of St. Gabriel had the largest increase in population with an overall growth of 68%. From 2010 to 2019 the incorporated area of St. Gabriel was the only area to experience a growth in population.

Between 2014 and 2019, the incorporated area of Grosse Tete had the largest growth rate (and average growth rate) at 6.13% (average at 1.23%). This is closely followed by St. Gabriel at 6.69% (average (1.34%). Plaquemine had the greatest decrease in housing units at -9.22% (average -1.84%).

Future Hazard Impacts

Hazard impacts were estimated for five years and ten years in the future (2019 and 2024). Yearly population and housing growth rates were applied to parish inventory assets for composite flood and tropical cyclones. Based on a review of available information, it is assumed that population and housing units have grown slightly within Iberville Parish since the last update until 2024. This data remains the same from the 2016 update because additional census data has not been released from the 2020 census survey. The data is Table 2-7 represents the latest available information. A summary of estimated future impacts is shown in the table below. Dollar values are expressed in future costs and assume an annual rate of inflation of 1.02%. No changes in development have impacted the community's vulnerability since the plans last update.

Table 2-7: Estimated Future Impacts, 2019-2024 (Source: Hazus, US Census Bureau*)

Hazard /Impact	Total in Parish (2014)	Hazard Area (2014)	Hazard Area (2019)	Hazard Area (2024)				
	Flood Damage							
Structures	12,885	2,206	2,237	2,275				
Value of Structures	\$3,006,532,474	\$514,731,471	\$549,130,549	\$593,457,283				
# of People	33,360	5,711	5,740	5,775				
		Tropical Cyclones						
Structures	12,885	12,885	13,066	13,286				
Value of Structures	\$3,006,532,474	\$3,006,532,474	\$3,207,456,548	\$3,466,367,791				
# of People	33,360	33,360	33,527	33,729				

^{*}Inflation Values Calculated Using the US Inflation Calculator Website and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Calculator Function

Land Use

The updated Iberville Parish Land Use table is provided below. In summary, developed areas account for 5% of the parish's land use. Wetlands is the largest category at 288,386 acres, accounting for 69% of parish land. Agricultural land accounts for 21% (87,878 acres), open water accounts for 5% (21,302) acres, forest accounts for 0.4% (1,547 acres), grassland/scrub accounts for 0.3% (1,297 acres), and the remaining is barren land consisting of 0.01% (61 acres). A more detailed breakdown of land use types is provided in Table 2-8 below:

Table 2-8: Iberville Parish Land Use (Source: National Land Cover Database)

Land Use	Acres	Percent
Open Water	21,302	5.10%
Developed Open Space	6,994	1.67%
Developed Low Intensity	9,871	2.36%
Developed Medium Intensity	1,147	0.27%
Developed High Intensity	1,348	0.32%
Barren Land	61	0.01%
Deciduous Forest	673	0.16%
Evergreen Forest	54	0.01%
Mixed Forest	820	0.20%
Shrub/Scrub	331	0.08%
Grassland/Herbaceous	966	0.23%
Pasture/Hay	22,917	5.48%
Cultivated Crops	64,961	15.55%
Woody Wetlands	266,358	63.75%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	20,028	4.79%

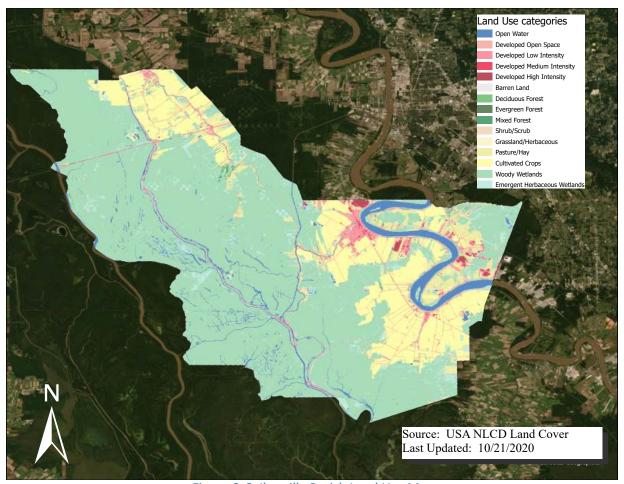


Figure 2-6: Iberville Parish Land Use Map

Hazard Identification Coastal Land Loss/Subsidence

Coastal land loss is the loss of land (especially beach, shoreline, or dune material) by natural and/or human influences. Coastal land loss occurs through various means, including erosion, subsidence (the sinking of land over time as a result of natural and/or human-caused actions), saltwater intrusion, coastal storms, littoral drift, changing currents, manmade canals, rates of accretion, and sea level rise. The effects of these processes are difficult to differentiate because of their complexity and because they often occur simultaneously, with one influencing each of the others.

Some of the worst recent contributors to coastal land loss in the state are the tropical cyclones of the past two decades. Two storms that stand out in this regard are Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. These powerful cyclones completely and rapidly covered large tracts of land, permanently altering the landscape. The disastrous legacy of these storms galvanized already ongoing efforts to combat coastal land loss.

Consistent with the 2019 State Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, coastal land loss is considered in terms of two of the most dominant factors: sea level rise and subsidence. Sea level rise and subsidence affect Louisiana in a similar manner—again making it difficult to separate impacts. Rising sea level and subsidence—known together as relative sea level rise—can accelerate coastal erosion and wetland loss, exacerbate flooding, and increase the extent and frequency of storm impacts. According to NOAA, global sea level rise refers to the upward trend currently observed in the average global sea level. Local sea level rise is the level that the sea rises relative to a specific location (or, benchmark) at the coastline. The most prominent causes of sea level rise are thermal expansion, tectonic actions (such as sea floor spreading), and the melting of the Earth's glacial ice caps.

The current National Ocean and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA) estimate for sea level rise is approximately an eighth of an inch per year. Based on low emission models, sea level could rise 12 inches, and based on high emission models up to 8.2 feet by 2100. According to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Mississippi Delta plain is subject to the highest rate of relative sea level rise of any region in the nation largely due to rapid geologic subsidence.

Subsidence results from several factors including:

- Compaction/consolidation of shallow strata caused by the weight of sediment deposits, soil oxidation, and aquifer draw-down (shallow component)
- Gas/oil/resource extraction (shallow & intermediate component)
- Consolidation of deeper strata (intermediate components)
- Tectonic effects (deep component)
- Glacial isostatic adjustment

For the most part, subsidence is a slow-acting process with effects that are not as evident as hazards associated with discrete events. Although the impacts of subsidence can be readily seen in coastal parishes over the course of decades, subsidence is a "creeping" hazard. Subsidence rates remain highly controversial in the literature, however, a prominent study found rates in the Mississippi River Delta to be a loss of approximately 5.6mm/year (Donnelly 2006), and a more recent study indicates loss of approximately 8.9mm/year (O'Leary 2020). Subsidence rates tend to decrease inland, and they also vary across the coast.

Overall, subsidence creates three distinct problems in Louisiana:

- By lowering elevations in coastal Louisiana, subsidence accelerates the effects of saltwater intrusion and other factors that contribute to land loss
- By lowering elevations, subsidence may make structures more vulnerable to flooding
- By destabilizing elevations, subsidence undermines the accuracy of surveying benchmarks (including those affecting levee heights, coastal restoration programs, surge modeling, BFEs, and other engineering inputs), which can contribute to additional flooding problems if construction occurs at lower elevations than anticipated or planned

Location

Historic areas of coastal land loss and gain (Figure 2-7) and subsidence rates (Figure 2-8) have been quantified for Iberville Parish using data from the U.S. Geologic Survey and Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA). In 2017, a USGS study found that between 1932 and 2016 land loss in Louisiana continued to occur, but the rate has been reduced by approximately 34% over this timeframe. In 1932, land loss was estimated arounds 32 square miles per year, whereas in 2016 the rate was estimated to be 10.8 square miles. Land loss rates are currently not available specifically to Iberville Parish (Figure 2-7 and Figure 2-8). This may be due to lack of measurable change or public data availability.

Frequency / Probability

Subsidence, sea level rise, and coastal land loss are ongoing hazards. Based on historical subsidence rates and land loss/gain trends, the probability of future land loss in Louisiana is widely agreed upon. The rate of subsidence and land loss/gain vary along the coast based on various meteorological, geological, and human- influenced dynamics (e.g. water/resource extraction, canal dredging, saltwater intrusion, marsh restoration projects, etc.). In Iberville Parish, there is no documented loss estimates due to land subsidence, therefore, subsidence has a data deficiency. For this reason, land subsidence was not carried forward into the risk assessment.

Flooding

A flood is the overflow of water onto land that is typically not inundated. The National Flood Insurance Program defines a flood as:

A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of two or more acres of normally dry land area or of two or more properties from overflow of inland or tidal waves, unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, mudflow, or collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or similar body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels that result in a flood as defined above.

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

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

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

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

- Riverine flooding occurs along a river or smaller stream. It is the result of runoff from heavy rainfall or intensive snow or ice melt. The speed with which riverine flood levels rise and fall depends not only on the amount of rainfall, but the capacity, geomorphology, and land cover of its drainage basin. Rivers with lower capacity experience more rapid increase and decrease in water level during flood events, whereas rivers with higher capacity experience fewer rapid changes in water level during flood events. Thus, the Mississippi River levels rise and fall slowly due to its large capacity. Geomorphology and land use has a large influence on overall discharge rates. Generally, elongated and intensely-developed (e.g. channelized and leveed) drainage basins will reach faster peak discharges and faster falls than natural meandering streams and forested basins of the same area.
- Flash flooding occurs when locally intense precipitation inundates an area in a short amount of time, resulting in local stream flow and drainage capacity being overwhelmed.
- Ponding occurs when concave areas (e.g., parking lots, roads, and clay-lined natural low areas) collect water and are unable to drain.
- Backwater flooding occurs when water slowly rises from a normally unexpected direction where
 protection has not been provided. A model example is the flooding that occurred in LaPlace during
 Hurricane Isaac in 2012. Although the town was protected by a levee on the side facing the
 Mississippi River, floodwaters from Lake Maurepas and Lake Pontchartrain crept into the
 community on the side of town opposite the Mississippi River.
- Urban flooding is similar to flash flooding but is specific to urbanized areas. It takes place when storm water drainage systems cannot keep pace with heavy precipitation, and water accumulates on the surface. Most urban flooding is caused by slow-moving thunderstorms or torrential rainfall.
- Coastal flooding can appear similar to any of the other flood types, depending on its cause. It
 occurs when normally dry coastal land is flooded by seawater but may be caused by direct
 inundation (when the sea level exceeds the elevation of the land), overtopping of a natural or

artificial barrier, or the breaching of a natural or artificial barrier (i.e., when the barrier is broken down by the sea water). Coastal flooding is typically caused by storm surge, tsunamis, or gradual sea level rise.

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

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

Flood Categories

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

Flood Warning

Issued along larger streams when there is a serious threat to life or property.

Flood Watch

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

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

The magnitude of an X-year flood event for a particular area depends on the source of flooding and the area's location. The size of a specific flood event is defined through historic data of precipitation, flow, and discharge rates. Consequently, different 100-year flood events can have different impacts. The 100-year flood event in two separate locations have the same likelihood to occur, but they do not necessarily have the same magnitude. For example, a 100-year event for the Mississippi River is different in terms of discharge values (ft3/s) than for the Amite River. The magnitudes of 100-year events can also be different along different stretches of the same river. A 100-year event upstream is different from a downstream 100-year flood due to the variation of river characteristics (volume, discharge, and topography). As a result, the constituents a 100-year flood event is specific to each location, river, and time, since floodplain and river characteristics temporally fluctuate. Finally, it is important to note that each flood event is

unique. Two identical flood events at the same location can produce substantially different impacts if there were different moisture characteristics, different times of day of occurrence (which indicates the population's probable activities at the flood's onset), or other characteristic differences.

The 100-year flood event is of particular significance since it is the regulatory standard that determines the obligation (or lack thereof) to purchase flood insurance. Flood insurance premiums are set depending on the flood zone, as modeled by National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Rate Maps. The NFIP and FEMA suggest insurance rates based on Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), as diagrammed in Figure 2-9.

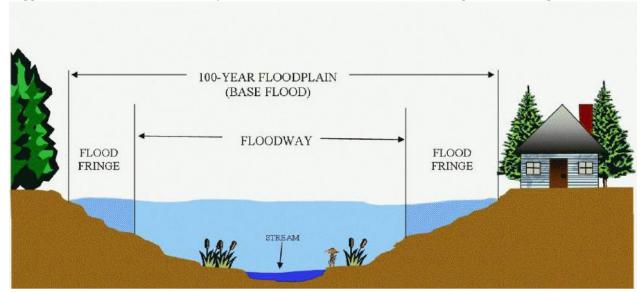


Figure 2-7: Schematic of 100-Year Floodplain. The Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) extends to the end of the floodway fringe.

(Source: Nebraska Emergency Management Agency)

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

Property Damage

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

An additional threat to property from a flood is called "soaking". When soaked, many materials change their composition or shape. Wet wood will swell, and if dried too quickly, will crack, split, or warp. Plywood can come apart and gypsum wallboard can deteriorate if it is bumped before it has time to completely dry. The longer these materials are saturated, the more moisture, sediment, and pollutants they absorb. Soaking can also cause extensive damage to household goods. Wooden furniture may become warped, making it unusable, while other furnishings such as books, carpeting, mattresses, and upholstery are usually not salvageable. Electrical appliances and gasoline engines will flood, making them worthless until they are professionally dried and cleaned.

Many buildings that have succumbed to flood waters may look undamaged 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 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) that:

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

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

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

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

Jurisdiction	Number of Structures	Residential	Commercial	Government	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid	Avg Claim Paid
Iberville (Unincorporated)	5	5	0	0	554	\$7,246,171.18	\$13,079
Grosse Tete	0	0	0	0	2	\$2,535.71	\$1,268
Maringouin	1	1	0	0	8	\$501,107.52	\$62,638
Plaquemine	36	31	5	0	40	\$500,164.75	\$12,504
Rosedale	0	0	0	0	6	\$61,902.24	\$10,317
St. Gabriel	3	2	1	0	44	\$1,920,572.63	\$43,649
White Castle	2	2	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	47	41	6	0	654	\$10,232,454.03	\$15,645.95

Table 2-9: Repetitive Loss Structures for Iberville Parish

There are 55 repetitive loss structures in the parish, 47 were able to be geo-coded in order to provide an overview of where the repetitive loss structures were located throughout the parish. Figure 2-10 shows the approximate location of the structures, while Figure 2-11 shows where the highest concentration of repetitive loss structures is located. As visible on the repetitive loss map, the primary concentrated area of repetitive loss structures is along Louisiana Highway 75 in the unincorporated areas of the parish and in Plaquemine.

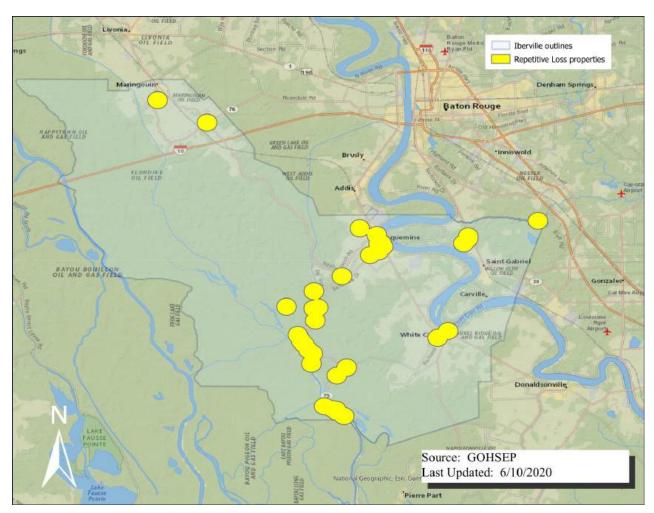


Figure 2-8: Repetitive Loss Properties in Iberville Parish

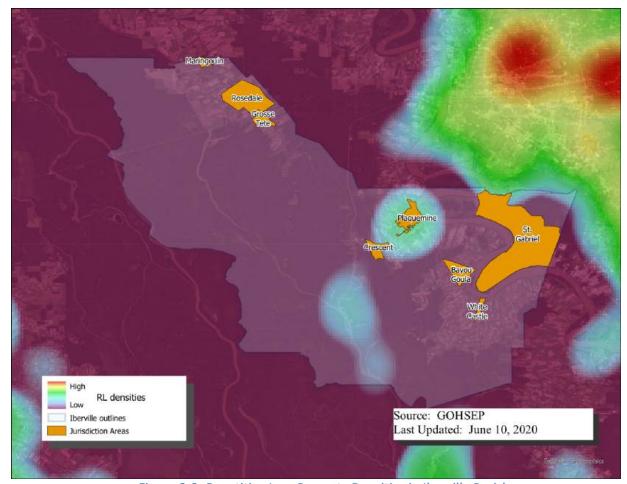


Figure 2-9: Repetitive Loss Property Densities in Iberville Parish

National Flood Insurance Program

Flood insurance statistics indicate that Iberville Parish has 1,677 flood insurance policies with the NFIP, with total annual premiums of \$1,055,421. Iberville Parish and the incorporated areas of Grosse Tete, Maringouin, Plaquemine, Rosedale, St. Gabriel, and White Castle are all participants in the NFIP. Iberville Parish and each of the incorporated jurisdictions will continue to adopt and enforce floodplain management requirements, including regulating new construction Special Flood Hazard Areas, and will continue to monitor activities including local requests for new map updates. Flood insurance statistics and additional NFIP participation details for Iberville Parish are provided in the tables on the next page.

Iberville Parish and the communities listed above will continue their active participation in the NFIP through various education and outreach activities. These activities will include community outreach on the availability of flood insurance within the parish and incorporated municipalities, as well as flood safe building initiatives throughout the parish. The Parish Floodplain Manager will coordinate with each community to ensure floodplain management regulations are adopted and enforced. The Parish Floodplain Manager will serve as the floodplain manager for the communities of Plaquemine, Maringouin, and White Castle and will work closely with these communities on NFIP compliance and outreach. The Parish Floodplain manager and floodplain managers of the jurisdictions of Grosse Tete, Rosedale, and St. Gabriel will continue to seek and attend floodplain management and NFIP continuing education.

Table 2-10: Summary of NFIP Policies for Iberville Parish

Location	No. of Insured Structures	Total Insurance Coverage Value	Annual Premiums Paid	No. of Insurance Claims Filed Since 1978	Total Loss Payments
Iberville Parish (Unincorporated)	1,007	\$271,624,984	\$659,366	554	\$7,246,171
Grosse Tete	8	\$2,520,000	\$3,329	2	\$2,536.00
Maringouin	31	\$8,087,700	\$12,774	8	\$501,107.52
Plaquemine	224	\$72,064,500	\$122,385	40	\$500,164
Rosedale	32	\$9,731,300	\$21,651	6	\$61,902.24
St. Gabriel	354	\$114,865,600	\$224,963	44	\$1,920,572.63
White Castle	21	\$7,115,000	\$10,953	0	\$0.00
Total	1,677	\$486,009,084	\$1,055,421	654	\$10,232,453

Table 2-11: Summary of Community Flood Maps for Iberville Parish

CID	Community Name	Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	Date Joined the NFIP	Tribal
220083#	Iberville Parish	10/18/1974	6/1/1978	11/6/2013	6/1/1978	No
220084#	Grosse Tete	1/25/1974	3/1/1978	11/6/2013	3/1/1978	No
220085#	Maringouin	4/12/1974	11/16/2013	11/6/2013	9/1/1981	No
220086#	Plaquemine	4/12/1974	11/6/2013	11/6/2013	8/26/1977	No
220087#	Rosedale	12/7/1973	2/15/1978	11/6/2013	2/15/1978	No
220402#	St. Gabriel	10/18/1974	8/5/1991	11/6/2013	7/12/2001	No
220088#	White Castle	9/7/1973	11/6/2013	11/6/2013	12/16/1977	No

According to the Community Rating System (CRS) list of eligible communities dated October 1, 2020, Iberville Parish and the incorporated areas of Grosse Tete, Maringouin, Plaquemine, Rosedale, St. Gabriel, and White Castle do not participate.

Threat to People

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

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

treatment plants, causing sewage to backup and creating a breeding ground for dangerous bacteria. This infiltration may also cause water supplies to become contaminated and undrinkable.

Flooding in Iberville Parish

Flooding is caused when an area receives more water than the drainage system can convey. The following is a synopsis of the types of flooding that Iberville Parish experiences:

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

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

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

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

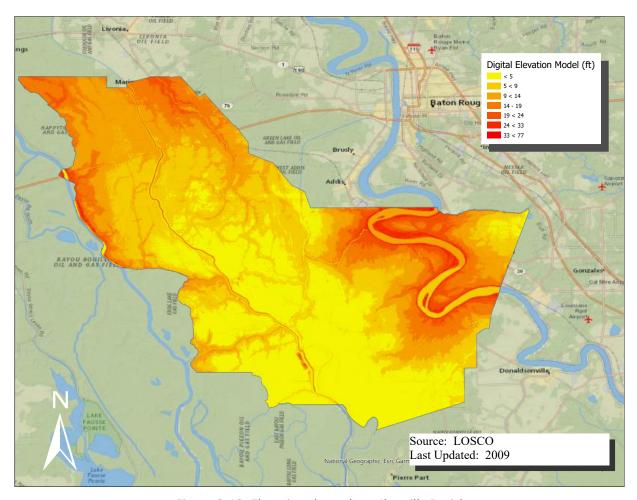


Figure 2-10: Elevation throughout Iberville Parish

Looking at the digital elevation model (DEM) in the figure on the previous page for Iberville Parish is useful for visualizing where the low lying and high-risk areas are for the parish. Elevations in the parish range from the lowest elevations near sea level to the highest elevations at approximately 40 feet, located in the unincorporated areas of the parish along the banks of the Mississippi River. The incorporated areas of the parish have elevations ranging on average from 16 to 23 feet, with Grosse Tete averaging 16 feet, Maringouin and Rosedale both averaging 20 feet, and the areas of Plaquemine, St. Gabriel, and White Castle averaging 23 feet. The lowest elevations of the parish average from one and five feet and are located in the unincorporated areas of Iberville Parish.

Location

Iberville Parish has experienced significant flooding in its history and can expect more in the future. The parish is located within the Atchafalaya, Barataria, Mississippi, and Pontchartrain Basins. Approximately 80% of the parish lies within the 100-year floodplain.

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

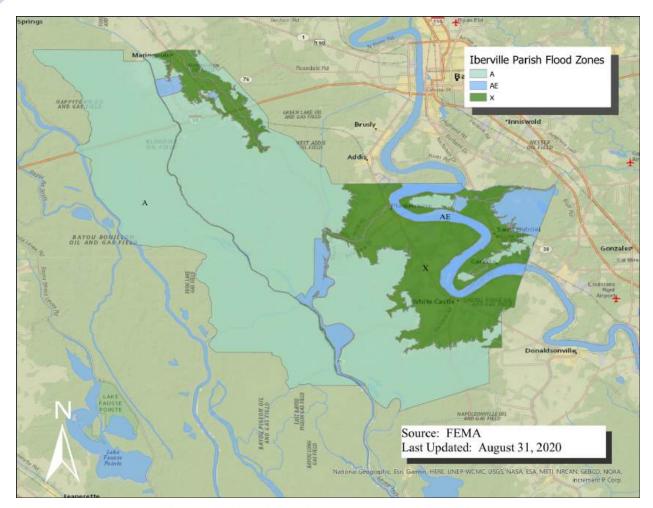


Figure 2-11: Iberville Parish Areas within the Flood Zones

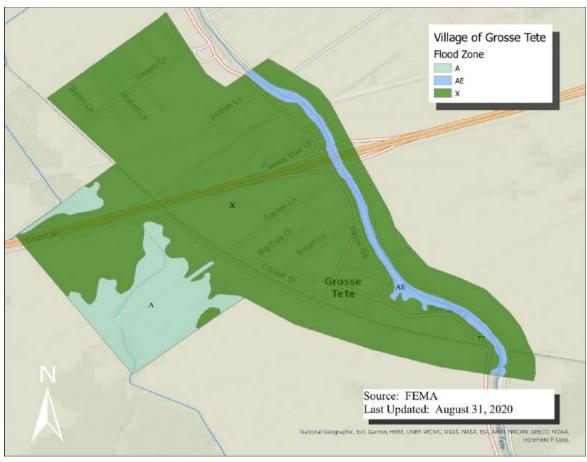


Figure 2-12: Village of Grosse Tete Areas within the Flood Zones



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

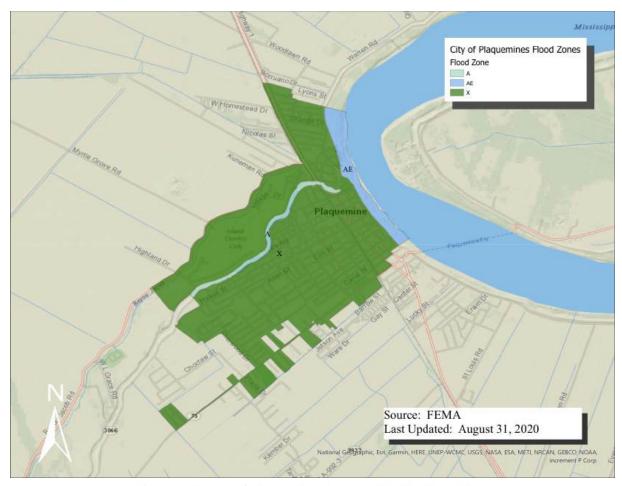


Figure 2-14: City of Plaquemine Areas within the Flood Zones

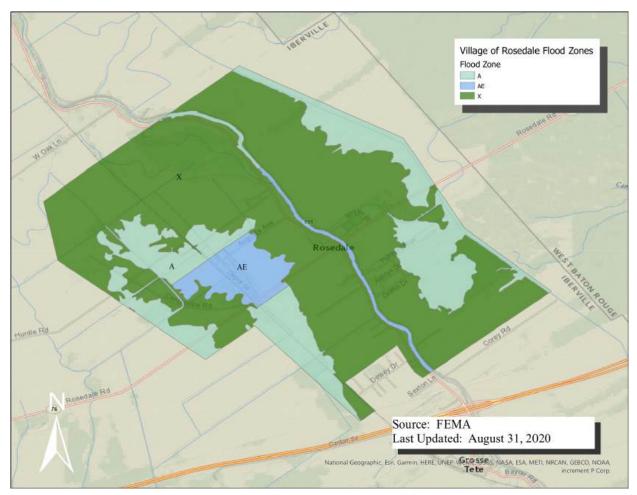


Figure 2-15: Village of Rosedale Areas within the Flood Zones

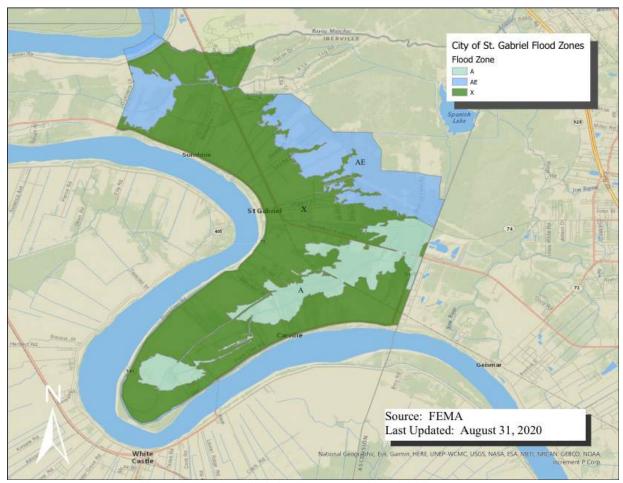


Figure 2-16: City of St. Gabriel Areas within the Flood Zones



Figure 2-17: Town of White Castle Areas within the Flood Zones

Previous Occurrences / Extents

Historically, there have been 19 flood events that have created significant flooding in Iberville Parish between 1954 and 2020. Below is a synopsis of the flooding events that occurred since 2015, including those flooding events that have occurred since the parish's last planning update. Since 2015, there have been no significant flooding events in the incorporated areas of Grosse Tete, Maringouin, Plaquemine, Rosedale, St. Gabriel, and White Castle.

Table 2-12: Historical Floods in Iberville Parish with Locations from 2015 - 2020

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
8/15/16	Record levels on the Amite River resulting in backwater flooding. Numerous roads were flooded and approximately 150 homes suffered varying degrees of damage.	Backwater Flooding	\$6.47M	Bayou Paul (Unincorporated)
5/9/19	A constant stream of tropical moisture was acted on by a very slowly moving cold front. Several rounds of thunderstorms developed, producing severe weather and a few reports of flash flooding.	Flash Flood	\$0	Plaquemine

The worst-case scenarios are based on several different types of flooding events. Storm water excesses and riverine flooding primarily affect the low-lying areas of the parish, and flood depths of up to seven feet can be expected in the unincorporated areas of the parish.

Frequency / Probability

Annual probabilities and return frequencies were calculated using the NCEI database to provide the annual probability for each jurisdiction and the return frequency was calculated by multiplying the percentage by the number of years in the data set.

Table 2-13: Annual Flood Probabilities for Iberville Parish

Jurisdiction	Annual Probability	Return Frequency
Iberville Parish (Unincorporated)	18%	5 - 6 years
Grosse Tete	<1%	100 years
Maringouin	<1%	100 years
Plaquemine	6%	16 - 17 years
Rosedale	<1%	100 years
St. Gabriel	<1%	100 years
White Castle	2%	~ 50 years

Based on historical record, the overall flooding probability for the entire Iberville Parish planning area is 29%, with 19 events occurring over a 66-year period.

Estimated Potential Losses

Using the Hazus 2.2 Flood Model, along with the Parish DFIRM, the 100-year flood scenario was analyzed to determine losses from this worst-case scenario. Table 2-14 shows the total economic losses that would result from this occurrence.

Table 2-14: Estimated Losses in Iberville Parish from a 100-Year Flood Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Iberville Parish (Unincorporated)	\$87,568,420.00
Grosse Tete	\$0
Maringouin	\$0
Plaquemine	\$1,430,080.00
Rosedale	\$0
St. Gabriel	\$2,629,080.00
White Castle	\$0
Total	\$91,627,580.00

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

Table 2-15: Estimated 100-Year Flood Losses for Unincorporated Iberville Parish by Sector (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Iberville Parish Estimated Total Losses from 100-Yea			
(Unincorporated)	Flood Event		
Agricultural	\$167,860.00		
Commercial	\$5,310,480.00		
Government	\$770,630.00		
Industrial	\$9,715,170.00		
Religious / Non-Profit	\$3,711,450.00		
Residential	\$67,064,430.00		
Schools	\$828,400.00		
Total	\$87,568,420.00		

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

Plaquemine	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event	
Agricultural	\$0	
Agricultural	3 0	
Commercial	\$651,820.00	
Government	\$0	
Industrial	\$0	
Religious /		
Non-Profit	\$7,630.00	
Residential	\$770,630.00	
Schools	\$0	
Total	\$1,430,080.00	

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

St. Gabriel	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event	
Agricultural	\$-	
Commercial	\$621,300.00	
Government	\$148,240.00	
Industrial	\$1,582,680.00	
Religious / Non-Profit	\$-	
Residential	\$276,860.00	
Schools	\$-	
Total	\$2,629,080.00	

Threat to People

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

Table 2-18: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-Year Flood Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

	Number of People Exposed to Flood Hazards				
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard	% in Hazard		
		Area	Area		
Iberville Parish	15,170	5,383	35.5%		
(Unincorporated)	13,170	3,303	J3.3 /0		
Grosse Tete	647	0	0.0%		
Maringouin	1,098	0	0.0%		
Plaquemine	7,119	306	4.3%		
Rosedale	793	0	0.0%		
St. Gabriel	6,677	27	0.4%		
White Castle	1,883	0	0.0%		
Total	33,387	5,716	17.1%		

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

Table 2-19: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-Year Flood Event in Unincorporated Iberville Parish (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Iberville Parish (Unincorporated)			
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area	
Number in Hazard Area	5,383	35.5%	
Persons Under 5 Years	334	6.2%	
Persons Under 18 Years	1,210	22.5%	
Persons 65 Years and Over	645	12.0%	
White	2,625	48.8%	
Minority	2,758	51.2%	

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

Plaquemine				
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area		
Number in Hazard Area	306	4.3%		
Persons Under 5 Years	25	8.0%		
Persons Under 18 Years	80	26.1%		
Persons 65 Years and Over	45	14.8%		
White	143	46.7%		
Minority	163	53.3%		

Table 2-21: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-Year Flood Event in St. Gabriel (Source: Hazus 2.2)

St. Gabriel				
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area		
Number in Hazard Area	27	0.4%		
Persons Under 5 Years	1	3.7%		
Persons Under 18 Years	3	12.0%		
Persons 65 Years and Over	1	5.3%		
White	9	34.1%		
Minority	18	65.9%		

Vulnerability

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

Thunderstorms

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

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

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

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

Severe Thunderstorm Watch: Issued to alert people to the possibility of a severe

thunderstorm developing in the area. Expected time frame for

these storms is three to six hours.

Severe Thunderstorm Warning: Issued when severe thunderstorms are imminent. This warning is

highly localized and covers parts of one to several

parishes (counties).

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

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

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

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

Hazard Description

Hailstorms

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

Table 2-22: TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale

ı	ntensity Category	Hail Diameter Probable (mm) 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
НЗ	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, which body work
Н5	Destructive	30 - 50	>800	Wholesale destruction of glass, damage to tiled roofs, significant risk of injuries
Н6	Destructive	40 - 60		Body work of grounded aircraft dented brick walls pitted
H7	Destructive	50 - 75		Severe 100f damage, risk of seious I injuries
Н8	Destructive	60 - 90		Severe damage to aircraft bodywork
Н9	Super Hailstorms	75 - 100		Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons audt in the open
H10	Super Hailstorms	>100		Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fall in the open

Table 2-23: Spectrum of Hailstone Diameters and their Everyday Descriptions (Source: National Weather Service)

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

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

High Winds

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

Table 2-24: High Winds Categorized by Source, Frequency, and Duration (Source: Making Critical Facilities Safe from High Wind, FEMA)

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

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

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

	Provident Wind Scale						
			Beaufort Wind Scale				
Гонос	Wind	WMO	Amazanan of Mind Effects on Lond				
Force	(MPH)	Classification	Appearance of Wind Effects on Land				
Calm, smoke rises vertically		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	Dust, leaves, and loose paper lifted, small tree branches move				
		Breeze					
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				

Table 2-25: Beaufort Wind Scale (Source: NOAA's SPC)

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

Lightning

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

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

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

Table 2-26: Lightning Activity Level (LAL) Grids.

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

Hazard Profile Hailstorms

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

Location

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

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The NCEI database reports 39 significant hailstorm events occurring within the boundaries of Iberville Parish between the years of 1954 and 2020. According to the National Climatic Data Center, hailstorm diameters experienced in Iberville Parish have ranged from 0.75 inches to 1.5 inches since 1954. The most frequently recorded hail size has been 1-inch diameters. Based on the National Climatic Data Center dataset, Table 2-27 provides an overview of hailstorms that have impacted the Iberville Parish Planning area since 2015. Iberville Parish can expect to experience hail up to 1.5 inches in diameter for future events. Since the last update, there have been no hailstorm events in the incorporated areas of Rosedale and St. Gabriel.

Table 2-27: Previous Occurrences of Hailstorms in Iberville Parish (Source: NCEI)

Date	Recorded Hail Size (inches)	Location		
1/21/16	0.75	Grosse Tete		
5/1/16	1	Plaquemine		

Date	Recorded Hail Size (inches)	Location
1/21/16	0.75	Grosse Tete
5/1/16	1 Plaquemine	
5/1/16	1.5	White Castle
5/19/16	1	Plaquemine
5/12/17	1	Iberville
3/3/19	1	Grosse Tete
4/18/19	1	Plaquemine
2/5/20	1 Grosse Tete	
4/23/20	1.25	Maringouin



Figure 2-18: Density of Hailstorms by Diameter from 1950-2012 (Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan 2014)

Frequency

Based on historical data from NCEI for the past 66 years, it is estimated the probability of occurrence for a significant hailstorm event is approximately 59%. The probability was determined based on a review of significant hail data that has caused damages in the last 66 years, in which Iberville Parish has had 39 recorded events.

Estimated Potential Losses

According to the NCEI database, property damage due to hailstorms events in Iberville Parish have no reported quantified damages for hail events, thus total damages can be estimated to be less than \$1.00 between 1954 and 2020. Although NCEI did not have recorded hail damages, it can be assumed minor damages occur, so the value was designated at "< \$1.00" to account for unreported damage. Table 2-29 provides an estimate of potential property losses for Iberville Parish. There have been no injuries or deaths due to hailstorms in Iberville Parish.

Table 2-28: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Iberville Parish from Hailstorms

	Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Hailstorms for Iberville Parish							
Unincorporated Iberville Parish (45.4% of Population)	Grosse Tete (1.9% of Population)	Maringouin (3.3% of Population)	Plaquemine (21.3% of Population)	Rosedale (2.4% of Population)	St. Gabriel (20.0% of Population)	White Castle (5.6% of Population)		
< \$1	< \$1	< \$1	< \$1	< \$1	< \$1	< \$1		

Vulnerability

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

High Winds

Location

Given that high winds are a climatological based hazard, the entire planning area for Iberville Parish is equally at risk for high winds.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The NCEI database reports a total of 86 thunderstorm wind events occurring within the boundaries of Iberville Parish between the years of 1954 to 2020. The significant thunderstorm wind events experienced in Iberville Parish have ranged in wind speed from 5 knots to 90 knots. Iberville Parish can expect to receive thunderstorm winds up to 90 knots for future high wind events. The table on the next page provides an overview of significant high wind events over the last five years.

Table 2-29: Previous Occurrences for Thunderstorm High Wind Events

Location	Date	Recorded Wind Speeds (knots)	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Rosedale	2/15/16	60	\$0	\$0
White Castle	6/5/18	55	\$0	\$0
Plaquemine	1/11/20	55	\$0	\$0
Grosse Tete	6/25/20	50	\$0	\$0

No property damage or crop damage is recorded in the NCEI database for wind events since the last update. Since 2015, there have been no significant high wind events in the incorporated areas of Maringouin and St. Gabriel.

Frequency

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

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1954, there have been 86 significant wind events that have resulted in property damages according to the NCEI database. The total property damages associated with those storms have totaled \$455,750.

To estimate the potential losses of a wind event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for wind events was divided by the total number of years of available wind data. This provides an annual potential loss estimate of \$7,857. The following table provides estimations of potential property losses for Iberville Parish:

Table 2-30: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Iberville Parish Resulting from Wind

Damage

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Wind for Iberville Parish								
	Unincorporated Iberville Parish (45.4% of Population)	Grosse Tete (1.9% of Population)	Maringouin (3.3% of Population)	Plaquemine (21.3% of Population)	Rosedale (2.4% of Population)	St. Gabriel (20.0% of Population)	White Castle (5.6% of Population)	
	\$4,017	\$724	\$215	\$1,388	\$983	\$152	\$345	

There have been no reported fatalities as a result of a thunderstorm wind event over the 66-year record.

Vulnerability

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

Lightning

Location

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

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The NCEI database reports a total of four lightning events occurring within the boundaries of Iberville Parish between the years of 1954-2020. The NCEI database only records lightning events that cause death, injuries, crop damage, and/or property damage, so these numbers do not accurately reflect the number of lightning events in Iberville Parish, which occur on nearly a monthly basis. The planning area can expect to have a lightning density of 9-10 flash/sq. km/year. Since 2009, there have been no lightning events that have caused property damage or loss of life in the incorporated areas of Grosse Tete, Maringouin, Rosedale, St. Gabriel, and White Castle.

The table below provides an overview of significant lightning strikes on record:

Table 2-31: Previous Occurrences of Significant Lightning Strikes in Iberville Parish from 1990 - 2015 (Source: NCEI)

Location	Date	Summary	Property Damage	
Plaquemine	6/17/97	No summary available.	\$80,000	
Plaquemine	6/12/07	Lightning struck a house causing significant damage.	\$15,000	
Turnerville (Unincorporated)	5/9/19	Fire chief confirms that lightning caused a fire at a hotel in Plaquemine. Event time estimated by radar.	\$10,000	

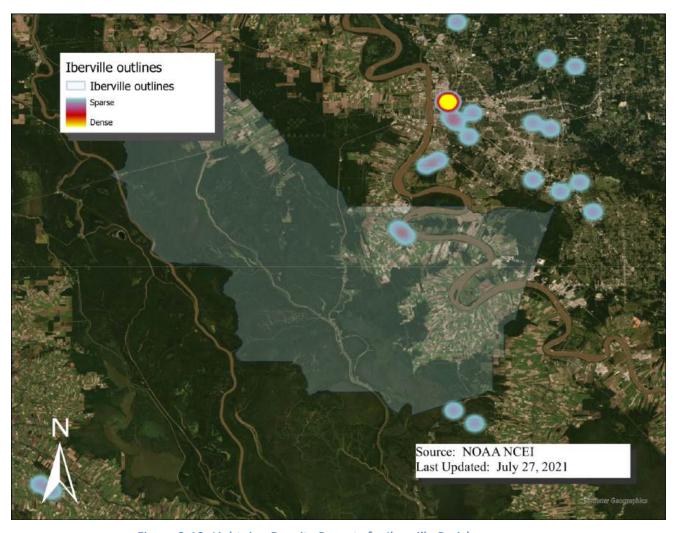


Figure 2-19: Lightning Density Reports for Iberville Parish

Frequency

Lightning can strike anywhere and is produced by every thunderstorm, so the chance of lightning occurring in Iberville Parish is high. However, lightning that meets the definition that is used by NCEI that results in damages to property and injury or death is a less likely event. According to NCEI, there have been four lightning events that have caused property damages or injuries over the last 66 years, establishing an annual probability of 5%.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1954, there have been three significant lightning events that have resulted in property damages according to the NCEI database. The total property damages associated with lightning events totaled \$105,000. To estimate the potential losses of a lightning event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for lightning events was divided by the total number of years in the data set. This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$1,590. The table on the next page provides an estimate of potential property losses for Iberville Parish.

Estimate	Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Thunderstorm Lightning for Iberville Parish								
Unincorporated Iberville Parish (45.4% of Population)	Rosedale (2.4% of Population)	St. Gabriel (20.0% of Population)	White Castle (5.6% of Population)						
\$152	< \$1	< \$1	\$1,439	< \$1	< \$1	< \$1			

Table 2-32: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Iberville Parish from Lightning

There have been no reported injuries and no fatalities in Iberville Parish as a result of a lightning strikes over the 66-year record.

Vulnerability

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

Tornadoes

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

Since February 1, 2007, the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale has been used to classify tornado intensity. The EF Scale classifies tornadoes based on their damage pattern rather than wind speed, wind speed is then derived and estimated. This contrasts with the Saffir-Simpson scale used for hurricane classification, which is based on measured wind speed. Table 2-33 shows the EF scale Tornadoes (also called twisters or

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

Since February 1, 2007, the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale has been used to classify tornado intensity. The EF Scale classifies tornadoes based on their damage pattern rather than wind speed; wind in comparison with the old Fujita (F) Scale, which was used prior to February 1, 2007. When discussing past tornadoes, the scale used at the time of the hazard is used. Damage and adjustment between scales can be made using the following tables.

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

Table 2-33: Comparison of the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale to the Fujita (F) Scale

Table 2-34: Fujita and Enhanced Fujita Tornado Damage Scale

Scale	Typical Damage				
FO/EFO	Lightdamage. Somedamage to chimneys; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted				
10/210	trees pushed over; sign boards damaged.				
F1/EF1	Moderate damage. Peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or				
11/11	overturned; moving autos blown off roads.				
F2/EF2	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars				
12/12	overturned; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.				
F3/EF3	Severe damage. Roofs and some walls torn of well-constructed houses; trains overturned;				
13/113	most trees in forest uprooted; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown.				
F4/EF4	Devastating damage. Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations				
F4/EF4	blown away some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.				
	Incredible damage. Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away;				
F5/EF5	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) issues advisory messages based on forecasts and observations. The following are the advisory messages that may be issued, along with definitions of each:

Tornado Watch: Issued to alert people to the possibility of a tornado developing in

the area. A tornado has not been spotted but the conditions are

favorable for tornadoes to occur.

Tornado Warning: Issued when a tornado has been spotted or when

radar identifies a distinctive "hook-shaped" area within a

thunderstorm line.

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

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

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

Location

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

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The NCEI database reports a total of nineteen tornadoes occurring within the boundaries of Iberville Parish between the years of 1954-2020. The tornadoes experienced in Iberville Parish have been only EFO since adoption of the EF scale, and ranged from FO to F3 on the F scale prior to adoption of the EF scale. The worst-case scenario Iberville Parish should predict in the future is an EF3 tornado. Table 2-35 lists the tornadoes occurring between 2015 and 2020.

The tornado that caused the most damage to property occurred on June 8, 1989. Thunderstorms spawned three F2 intensity tornadoes. The first tornado touched down just west of Grosse Tete, moved across the small town, and destroyed or severely damaged a total of 32 structures, including mobile homes. Another 47 structures had minor damage. Two people were killed, and 30 individuals suffered injuries, two of which were serious.

Table 2-35: Historical Tornadoes in Iberville Parish with Locations from 2015 - 2020

Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
2/23/16	Damage consisted of garage doors blown in, some light roof damage, and sheds demolished.	\$0	White Castle	EFO EFO
2/23/16	Damage consisted of peeled back tin roofs, damage to power lines, and large tree branches downed.	\$0	White Castle	EF0
5/12/17	Large tree limbs were snapped, a small tree was snapped, and minor roof damage occurred. Damage path was slightly over one tenth mile and width of approximately 40 yards.	\$10,000	White Castle	EF0

The incorporated areas of Grosse Tete, Maringouin, Plaquemine, Rosedale, and St. Gabriel, and have the unincorporated parts of the parish have not experienced a tornado event from between 2015 and 2020. Among the tornados in White Castle, all tornados touched down. All were weaker tornados on the EF scale; however, all three tornados produced some damage. Only one of the tornados (the one on 5/12/2017) has monetary damages reported in the NCEI database.

February 23, 2016 - EF0 Tornado in White Castle

A strong cold front moved through the lower Mississippi Valley. Ahead of the front, widespread severe weather moved through Southeast Louisiana and Southern Mississippi during the morning and afternoon hours of February 23rd. A total of 13 tornadoes occurred in Southeast Louisiana and Southern Mississippi, 3 of which were classified as strong. During this severe weather event, an EFO tornado caused intermittent damage along its track near White Castle. Damage consisted of peeled back tin roofs, damage to power lines, and large tree branches downed. Maximum wind speeds were estimated near 65 mph.

February 23, 2016 – EF0 Tornado in White Castle

As part of the 13 tornados resulting from the cold front mentioned above, A second weak tornado touched down in the White Castle area producing damage that consisted of garage doors blown in, some light roof damage, and sheds demolished. Maximum wind speeds were estimated near 80 mph.

May 12, 2017 - EF0 Tornado in White Castle

A line of thunderstorms ahead of a cold front moving through Louisiana produced many reports of severe weather during the morning and afternoon hours of the 12th. A weak tornado touched down in the White Castle community. Large tree limbs were snapped, a small tree was snapped, and minor roof damage occurred. Damage path was slightly over one tenth mile and width of approximately 40 yards. Maximum wind speed estimated around 75 mph.

Frequency / Probability

Tornadoes are a sporadic occurrence within Iberville Parish with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 28% based on the records for the past 66 years (1954-2020). The figure on the next page displays the density of tornado touch downs in Iberville Parish and neighboring parishes.

Estimated Potential Losses

According to the NCEI database, there have been 19 tornadoes that have caused some level of property damage. The total damage from the actual claims for property is \$2,997,500, with an average cost of \$157,763 per tornado strike. When annualizing the total cost over the 66-year record, total annual loses based on tornadoes are estimated to be \$45,416. The losses per jurisdiction were calculated by summing the reported damage costs within for each region and dividing by the number of years represented in the data set. The proportion of the population reported in the table is from 2010 Census data.

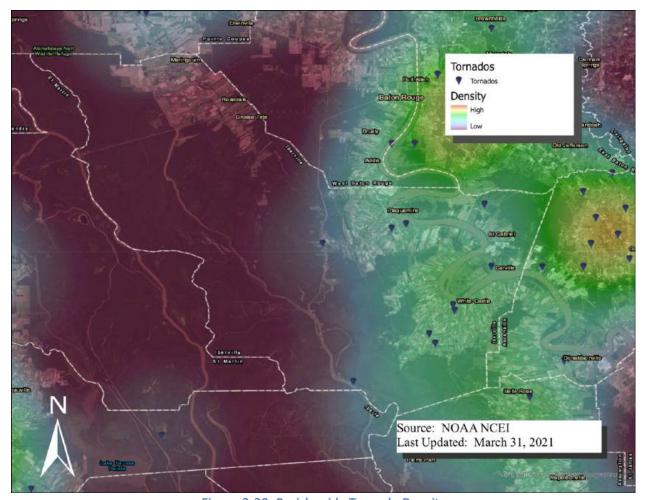


Figure 2-20: Parish-wide Tornado Density

Estimated Annual Potential Losses from Tornados for Iberville Parish						
Unincorporated Iberville Parish (45.4% of Population)	Grosse Tete (1.9% of Population)	Maringouin (3.3% of Population)	Plaquemine (21.3% of Population)	Rosedale (2.4% of Population)	St. Gabriel (20.0% of Population)	White Castle (5.6% of Population)
\$41,629	< \$1	< \$1	\$758	< \$1	\$2,727	\$303

Table 2-37 presents an analysis of building exposure that is susceptible to tornadoes by general occupancy type for Iberville Parish, along with the percentage of building stock that are mobile homes.

Table 2-37: Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes in Iberville Parish (Source: FEMA's Hazus 2.2)

Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes							
Exposure Types (\$1,000)							
Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural	Religion	Government	Education	Mobile
\$2,550,629	\$342,420	\$188,335	\$8,574	\$81,027	\$36,865	\$27,143	Homes (%) 19.6%
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The parish has suffered through a total of two days in which tornadoes or waterspouts have accounted for 30 injuries and two fatalities during this 66-year period (Table 2-38). The average number of injuries per event for Iberville Parish is 1.7 per tornado, with an average of 0.3 per year for the 66-year period.

Table 2-38: Tornadoes in Iberville Parish by Magnitude that Caused Injuries or Deaths

Date	Magnitude	Deaths	Injuries
5/1/67	F2	0	1
12/25/69	F3	0	1
6/8/89	F2	2	30
10/16/06	F1	0	1

In assessing the overall risk to population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish are those residing in manufacturing housing. Based on location data collected in a previous hazard mitigation project, there are ten known locations where manufactured housing is concentrated. Each location has a general average of 25 homes per park.

Manufactured housing is more likely to sustain damage from a tornado than any other residential structure. The highest concentration of manufactured home parks is in the City of Plaquemine (Table 2-39). However, this does not influence the risk associated with a tornado event since they strike at random, making all structures and population within the planning area equally vulnerable.

Table 2-39: Manufactured Home Distribution throughout Iberville Parish

Location	Number of Manufactured	% of Manufactured	
Location	Home Parks	Home Parks	
Unincorporated Area	0	100.0%	
Grosse Tete	0	0.0%	
Maringouin	0	0.0%	
Plaquemine	9	90.0%	
Rosedale	0	0.0%	
St. Gabriel	0	0.0%	
White Castle	1	10.0%	

Vulnerability

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

Tropical Cyclones

Tropical cyclones are among the worst hazards Louisiana faces. These spinning, low-pressure air masses draw surface air into their centers and attain strength ranging from weak tropical waves to the most intense hurricanes. Usually, these storms begin as clusters of oceanic thunderstorms off the western coast of Africa, moving westward in the trade wind flow. The spinning of these thunderstorm clusters begins because of the formation of low pressure in a perturbation in the westerly motion of the storms associated with differential impacts of the Earth's rotation. The west-moving, counterclockwise-spinning collection of storms, now called a tropical disturbance, may then gather strength as it draws humid air toward its low-pressure center. This results in the formation of a tropical depression (defined when the maximum sustained surface wind speed is 38 mph or less), then a Tropical Cyclone (when the maximum sustained surface wind ranges from 39 mph to 73 mph), and finally a hurricane (when the maximum sustained surface wind speeds exceed 73 mph). Figure 2-21 captures tropical cyclone paths that affected Iberville Parish and its surrounding areas. As depicted by this map, one location does not have to take a direct hit in order to be severely affected by a landfalling hurricane. Table 2-41 presents the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale, which categorizes tropical cyclones based on sustained winds.

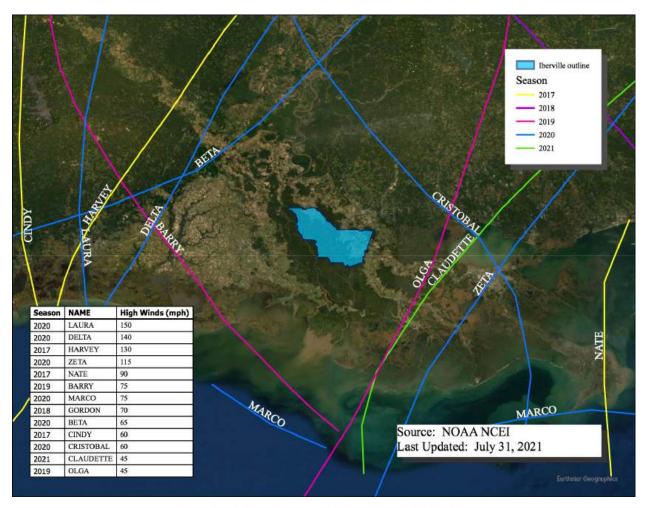


Figure 2-21: Hurricane paths between 2015 to 2020

Table 2-40: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

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

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

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

Nine out of ten deaths during hurricanes are caused by storm surge flooding. Falling tree limbs and flying debris caused by high winds can also 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.

Location

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

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The central Gulf of Mexico coastline is among the most hurricane-prone locations in the United States, and hurricanes can affect every part of the state. The NCEI database reports a total of six tropical cyclone events occurring within the boundaries of Iberville Parish between the years 1954 and 2020. Additional data sources were used to determine a total of 10 events. The major tropical cyclone events since the last update are reported in Table 2-41. The tropical cyclone events experienced in Iberville Parish include depressions, storms, and hurricanes. As a worst-case scenario, Iberville Parish can expect to experience hurricanes at the Category 4 level in the future.

Table 2-41: Historical Tropical Cyclone Events in Iberville Parish from 2015-2020
(Source: FEMA)

Date	Name	Storm Type at Time of Impact
7/13/19	Barry	Hurricane – Category 1
6/7/20	Christobal	Tropical Storm
8/24/20	Marco	Hurricane – Category 1
8/27/20	Laura	Hurricane – Category 4
9/16/20	Sally	Hurricane – Category 2
10/16/20	Delta	Hurricane – Category 4
10/26/20	Zeta	Hurricane – Category 1

Hurricane Barry

Hurricane Barry made landfall near Intracoastal City on July 13, 2019. The storm was a Category 1 hurricane at landfall with maximum sustained winds of 75 mph. Reported impacts from this hurricane include flooding, downed trees, and property damage.

Tropical Storm Cristobal

Tropical storm Cristobal made landfall in south Louisiana on June 7, 2020. This storm had maximum sustained winds of 95 mph but was slower at the time of landfall in Louisiana (data not available). This storm reportedly caused over 4,000 power outages in south Louisiana and cause an estimated \$160M in damages.

Hurricane Marco

Hurricane Marco made landfall in Louisiana on August 24, 2020 as a Category 1 hurricane. The storm quickly dissipated in the Gulf of Mexico but was considered an emergency due to its association with hurricane Laura. These two storms ultimately merged into one.

Hurricane Laura

Hurricane Laura made landfall in Louisiana on August 27, 2020. This storm had maximum sustained winds of 120 mph upon landfall, making it a Category 4 hurricane. The state of Louisiana reported 30 fatalities and the US reported damages greater than \$19 billion.

Hurricane Sally

Hurricane Sally made landfall in coastal Alabama on September 16, 2020 at a Category 2 hurricane. Louisiana was impacted primarily by the outer bands of the storm which resulted in heavy rainfall, wind,

and flooding. This storm had maximum sustained winds of 110 mph. Cumulative damages across all areas affected totaled up to \$7.2 billion.

Hurricane Delta

Hurricane Delta made landfall in Louisiana on October 16, 2020. This storm was the most intense storm in 2020 with maximum sustained winds of 140 mph upon landfall, making it a Category 4 hurricane. The state of Louisiana reported major flooding of roads and severe additional damage to the state by this storm as it was only six weeks after Hurricane Laura.

Hurricane Zeta

Hurricane Zeta made landfall in Louisiana on October 26, 2020. This storm was a Category 1 upon landfall in Louisiana. Maximum sustained winds varied as recorded from both official and unofficial sources, the highest being 94 mph from an unofficial source. The highest from an official source was 88 mph in Bayou Bienvenue.

Frequency / Probability

Tropical cyclones are large natural hazard events that regularly impact Iberville Parish. The annual chance of occurrence for a tropical cyclone is estimated at 15% for Iberville Parish and its municipalities, with ten events occurring within 66 years. The tropical cyclone season for the Atlantic Basin is from June 1st through November 30th, with most of the major hurricanes (Saffir-Simpson Categories 3, 4, & 5) occurring between the months of August and October. Based on geographical location alone, Iberville Parish is highly vulnerable to tropical cyclones. This area has experienced several tropical cyclone events in the past and can expect more in the future.

Estimated Potential Losses

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

Table 2-42: Total Estimated Losses* for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Iberville Parish (Unincorporated)	\$24,698,847
Grosse Tete	\$1,053,405
Maringouin	\$1,787,695
Plaquemine	\$11,590,711
Rosedale	\$1,291,113
St. Gabriel	\$10,871,074
White Castle	\$3,065,783
Total	\$54,358,629

^{*} Inflation Values Calculated Using the US Inflation Calculator Website and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Calculator Function

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

Table 2-43: Ratio of Total Losses to Total Estimated Value* of Assets for each Jurisdiction in Iberville

Parish (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event	Total Estimated Value of Assets	Ratio of Estimated Losses to Total Value
			-
Unincorporated	\$26,921,743	\$1,524,544,850	1.8%
Grosse Tete	\$1,148,211	\$66,896,570	1.7%
Maringouin	\$1,948,588	\$94,751,520	2.1%
Plaquemine	\$12,633,875	\$788,296,720	1.6%
Rosedale	\$1,407,433	\$79,384,700	1.8%
St. Gabriel	\$11,849,471	\$523,507,380	2.3%
White Castle	\$3,341,703	\$157,611,820	2.1%

^{*} Inflation Values Calculated Using the US Inflation Calculator Website and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Calculator Function

Based on the Hazus 2.2 Hurricane Model, estimated total losses range from 1.6% to 2.3% of the total estimated value of all assets for the unincorporated area of Iberville Parish and the incorporated areas of Grosse Tete, Maringouin, Plaquemine, Rosedale, St. Gabriel, and White Castle.

The Hazus 2.2 Hurricane Model also provides a breakdown by jurisdiction for seven primary sectors (Hazus occupancy) throughout the parish. The losses for each jurisdiction by sector are listed in the tables on the following pages. It should be noted that as the 2020 Census data have yet to be finalized, Hazus'output has not been updated. However, the Parish has decided to adjust the estimated losses for inflation to provide for a more meaningful update to the risk assessment section of this plan.

Table 2-44: Estimated Losses* in Unincorporated Iberville Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O
	Estimated Total Losses from
	100-Year
Iberville Parish	
(Unincorporated)	Hurricane Event
(Offinicorporateu)	Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$158,969
	. ,
	40
Commercial	\$2,530,490
Government	\$425,452
Government	Ţ 123, 132
Industrial	\$744,503
Religious / Non-	
_	4.50.054
Profit	\$460,264
Residential	\$39,055,570
Schools	\$144,994
Total	\$43,520,241

^{*} Inflation Values Calculated Using the US Inflation Calculator Website and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Calculator
Function

Table 2-45: Estimated Losses* in Grosse Tete for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

100-rear Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)		
Grosse Tete	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event	
Agricultural	\$4,194	
Commercial	\$66,763	
Government	\$11,225	
Industrial	\$19,642	
Religious /		
Non-Profit	\$12,144	
Residential	\$1,030,418	
Schools	\$3,826	
Total	\$1,148,211	

^{*}Inflation Values Calculated Using the US Inflation Calculator Website and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Calculator Function

Table 2-46: Estimated Losses* in Maringouin for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Maringouin	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event	
Agricultural	\$7,118	
Commercial	\$113,301	
Government	\$19,049	
Industrial	\$33,334	
Religious / Non-		
Profit	\$20,608	
Residential	\$1,748,686	
Schools	\$6,492	
Total	\$1,948,588	

^{*} Inflation Values Calculated Using the US Inflation Calculator Website and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Calculator
Function

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

Plaquemine	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$46,148
Commercial	\$734,598
Government	\$123,508
Industrial	\$216,125
Religious / Non-	
Profit	\$133,614
Residential	\$11,337,789
Schools	\$42,091
Total	\$12,633,874

^{*} Inflation Values Calculated Using the US Inflation Calculator Website and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Calculator Function

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

Rosedale	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year
	Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$5,140
Commercial	\$81,828
Government	\$13,758
Industrial	\$24,075
Religious /	
Non-Profit	\$14,884
Residential	\$1,262,939
Schools	\$4,689
Total	\$1,407,314

^{*} Inflation Values Calculated Using the US Inflation Calculator Website and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Calculator

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

St. Gabriel	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$43,283
Commercial	\$688,989
Government	\$115,840
Industrial	\$202,706
Religious / Non-	
Profit	\$125,318
Residential	\$10,633,856
Schools	\$39,479
Total	\$11,849,471

^{*} Inflation Values Calculated Using the US Inflation Calculator Website and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Calculator

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

White Castle	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$12,207
Commercial	\$194,303
Government	\$32,668
Industrial	\$57,166
Religious / Non-	
Profit	\$35,341
Residential	\$2,998,884
Schools	\$11,133
Total	\$3,341,703

^{*} Inflation Values Calculated Using the US Inflation Calculator Website and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Calculator Function

Threat to People

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

Table 2-51: Number of People Susceptible to a 100-Year Hurricane Event in Iberville Parish (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Number of People Exposed to Hurricane Hazards						
Location	% in Hazard Area					
Parish (Unincorporated)	15,170	15,170	100.0%			
Grosse Tete	647	647	100.0%			
Maringouin	1,098	1,098	100.0%			
Plaquemine	7,119	7,119	100.0%			
Rosedale	793	793	100.0%			
St. Gabriel	6,677	6,677	100.0%			
White Castle	1,883	1,882	100.0%			
Total	33,387	33,387	100.0%			

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

Table 2-52: Vulnerable Populations in Unincorporated Iberville Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Iberville Parish (Unincorporated)					
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area			
Number in Hazard Area	15,170	100.0%			
Persons Under 5 Years	941	6.2%			
Persons Under 18 Years	3,409	22.5%			
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,819	12.0%			
White	7,397	48.8%			
Minority	7,773	51.2%			

Table 2-53: Vulnerable Populations in Grosse Tete for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Grosse Tete					
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area			
Number in Hazard Area	647	100.0%			
Persons Under 5 Years	51	7.9%			
Persons Under 18 Years	135	20.9%			
Persons 65 Years and Over	96	14.8%			
White	399	61.7%			
Minority	248	38.3%			

Table 2-54: Vulnerable Populations in Maringouin for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus 2.2)

Maringouin					
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area			
Number in Hazard Area	1,098	100.0%			
Persons Under 5 Years	73	6.7%			
Persons Under 18 Years	264	24.1%			
Persons 65 Years and Over	175	15.9%			
White	150	13.7%			
Minority	948	86.3%			

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

Plaquemine					
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area			
Number in Hazard Area	7,119	100.0%			
Persons Under 5 Years	572	8.0%			
Persons Under 18 Years	1,857	26.1%			
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,051	14.8%			
White	3,322	46.7%			
Minority	3,797	53.3%			

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

Rosedale					
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area			
Number in Hazard Area	793	100.0%			
Persons Under 5 Years	58	7.3%			
Persons Under 18 Years	159	20.1%			
Persons 65 Years and Over	114	14.4%			
White	439	55.4%			
Minority	354	44.6%			

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

St. Gabriel					
Category Total Numbers		Percentage of People in Hazard Area			
Number in Hazard Area	6,677	100.0%			
Persons Under 5 Years	249	3.7%			
Persons Under 18 Years	801	12.0%			
Persons 65 Years and Over	356	5.3%			
White	2,279	34.1%			
Minority	4,398	65.9%			

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

White Castle					
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area			
Number in Hazard Area	1,883	100.0%			
Persons Under 5 Years	154	8.2%			
Persons Under 18 Years	596	31.7%			
Persons 65 Years and Over	231	12.3%			
White	260	13.8%			
Minority	1,623	86.2%			

Vulnerability

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

Levee Failure [Overtopping]

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

The northern half of Louisiana is protected by levees on the Ouachita River, under the authority of the Vicksburg District of the United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE). The Vicksburg District encompasses 68,000 mi2 in the states of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. They manage seven drainage basins, including the Yazoo, Pearl, Big Black, Red, Ouachita, and Mississippi Rivers; twelve locks and dams on the Pearl, Red, and Ouachita Rivers; 1,808 miles of levees, including 468 miles along the Mississippi River; and multiple lakes with 1,709 miles of shoreline.

Coastal and southern Louisiana are protected by an extensive levee system under the authority of the New Orleans District of the USACE. This system includes 30,000 mi2 of Louisiana south of Alexandria, including 961 miles of river levees in the Mississippi River and Tributaries Project ("MR&T"), 449 miles of river levees in the Atchafalaya Basin, and 340 miles of hurricane-protection levees. Other levees have been built along stretches of rivers throughout Louisiana by local levee districts and private citizens. The data regarding these non-federal levees are managed by the individual entity responsible for construction and subsequent maintenance and are not kept in a consistent format for comprehensive hazard analysis.

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

A levee failure occurs during high water events, so the populace is normally alerted to the potential danger. Levees are normally monitored during these events and the population in danger is alerted to a

possible levee failure. However, if people consider themselves safe once a levee has been breached and do not evacuate, the results could be deadly.

Location

According to the USACE's National Levee Database [https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/], Iberville Parish contains portions of three (3) Levee Systems, consisting of 89 miles of levee, maintained by the USACE: the Mississippi East Bank System, the Mississippi West Bank – Below Morganza System, and the Morganza Floodway. Figure 2-22 shows the locations of the three levee systems within Iberville Parish.

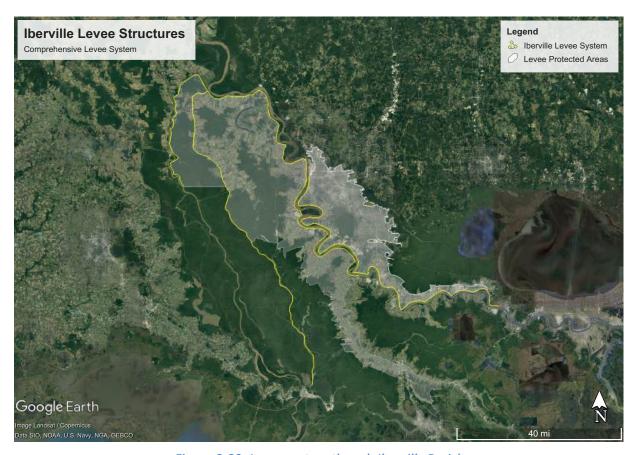


Figure 2-22: Levee system though Iberville Parish

As it pertains to Iberville Parish, the Mississippi East Bank Levee System begins just south of Baton Rouge, winding south and east towards Norco, Louisiana. Across its entire span, this levee system protects a population of approximately 429,480 and 178,846 structures, estimated at over \$62.8 billion in value. Specific to the Parish, some of the Parish's most populated areas are located within the leveed area created by this system, including St Gabriel and Carville. Figure 2-22 provides an overview of the leveed areas within Iberville Parish

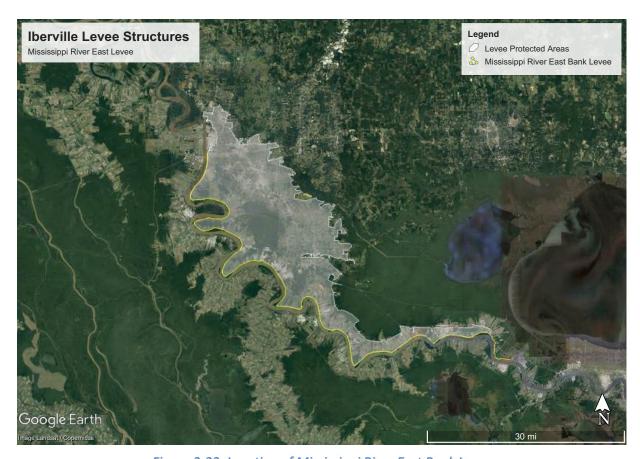


Figure 2-23: Location of Mississippi River East Bank Levee

Opposite the Mississippi River East Bank Levee system is the Mississippi River West Bank [Below Morganza] Levee System. Working in coordination with the East Bank System, the West Bank System serves to form a protective ring around the central and western portions of the Parish. Across its total area, this system protects a population of 243,743 and 129,113 structures estimated at \$20.2 billion in value. The jurisdictions of Plaquemine, and White Castle directly benefit from the placement of this system. Figure 2-24 shows the leveed area for this system.



Figure 2-24: Location of Mississippi River West Bank Levee

The Morganza Floodway is the Parish's third levee system acting to protect its population. It is located on the West Bank of the Mississippi River, below the Morganza Control Structure (located in Point Coupee Parish). The levee system consists of the Morganza Control Structure and a portion the East Atchafalaya River Levee. The Morganza Control Structure is 4,159.75 feet long with 125 bays. During Mississippi River Events higher than 57 ft NGVD, the structure is opened to divert sufficient water through the Morganza Floodway from the Mississippi River to avoid unacceptable stress along the main stem Mississippi River Levees and to prevent the Mississippi River from changing course in the event of a catastrophic flood.

Operation of the structure results in inundation of the leveed area. Approximately 26.07 miles of levee, with an average height of 20 feet, are within the East Atchafalaya River Levee. This portion of the levee system stretches along the east bank of the Atchafalaya River and only has water against its east side when the Morganza Control Structure is open, preventing flow from the Morganza Structure to enter the Atchafalaya River until the terminus of the East Atchafalaya River Levee. Approximately 4.40 miles of levee embankment, with an average height of 32 feet, are adjacent to the north and south sides of the control

structure. The leveed area has an estimated population of 10 during the day and 3 at night across 10 structures valued at \$8.3 million. Figure 2-3 reflects the total area of this system

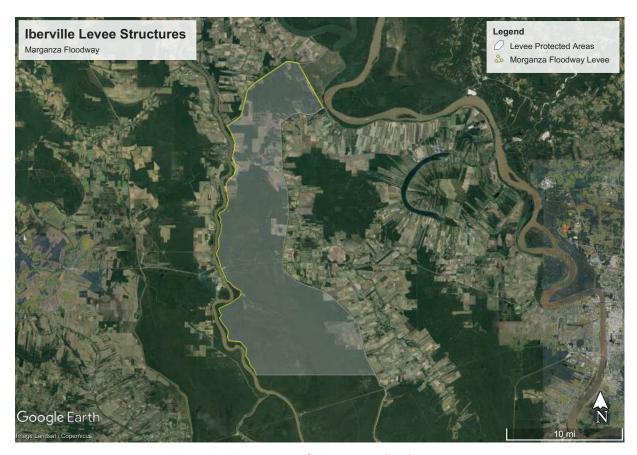


Figure 2-25: Location of Morganza Floodway Levee

Previous Occurrences / Extents

Collectively, levees have been utilized in Louisiana since early colonization in the early 1700s. These efforts, predictably, failed and frequent flooding made permanent settlement of the area, including lberville Parish, a risky endeavor. Numerous flood events (1849, 1850, 1882, 1912, 1913, and 1927) occurred despite this system being in place. Therefore, raising and strengthening of the levees continued into the 1920's. The flood of 1927 was the most disastrous in the history of the Lower Mississippi Valley, which resulted in failure of existing levees and extensive flooding of populated areas. Levees were breached, cities, towns, and farms were laid to waste, crops were destroyed, and industries and transportation were paralyzed. Out of the 1927 flood developed the Flood Control Act of 1928, which committed the federal government to a comprehensive and well-defined program of flood control. The United States Army Corps of Engineers ("USACE") has primary jurisdiction for the construction, maintenance, and repair of the country's levee and large flood control systems.

Specific to the East Bank System, since its construction, the levee system has not failed. In 2011, the system was tested with water nearing the top of the levee. Fortunately, the levee held, and disaster was averted. The West Bank System similarly performed well during this event, and no breach events are reported for this system either. The Morganza Control Structure was operated during this same 2011 event, successfully diverting excess floodwaters that may have caused serious consequences

downstream. Approximately one fourth of the bay doors were opened to divert flow from the Mississippi. Adequate warning was given, and the area was evacuated successfully with no injuries or loss of life. Based on historical imagery and anecdotal evidence, the extent of flooding expected during a levee overtopping event would be estimated of resulting in a general average of up to 4 feet of flooding within the levee's designated area of protection. Lower areas immediately adjacent to the levee would expect to see greater inundation, while higher areas located further from the system would expect corresponding shallower flood depths. Each of these three levees range from 25-27 feet in height, which based on historic USGS data, has an extremely low annual occurrence probability of being overtopped.

The Morganza Control structure has only been substantially operated twice, once in 1973 and again in the 2011 event discussed above. The 1973 event resulted in the opening of 42 of the 125 gates, which allowed the system to divert approximately half of its capability. The USACE has elected to keep the structure closed during many other notable flood events. In 2019, due to high water on the Mississippi River, the structure was nearly opened again.

Frequency / Probability

Fortunately, there has not been a recorded breach, overtopping, or failure of one of the three levee systems located within the Parish. The USACE has designed and constructed these systems to protect against floods with a highly unlikely probability of occurrence. Within the USACE's National Levee Database, it lists the Annual Exceedance Probabilities for overtopping flood heights for each of the structures as follows:

Table 2-59: Levee Risk Classifications

	Tuble 2-39. Levee Hisk Clussifications	
Level	Actions for Levee Systems and Leveed Areas	Risk Characteristics of this Class
Very High (1)	Based on risk drivers, take immediate action to implement interim risk reduction measures. Increase frequency of levee monitoring, communicate risk characteristics to the community within an expedited timeframe; verify emergency plans and flood inundation maps are current; ensure community is aware of flood warning systems and evacuation procedures; and recommend purchase of flood insurance. Support risk reduction actions as very high priority.	Likelihood of inundation due to breach and/or system component malfunction in combination with loss of life, economic, or environmental consequences results in very high risk.
High (2)	Based on risk drivers, implement interim risk reduction measures. Increase frequency of levee monitoring; communicate risk characteristics to the community within an expedited timeframe; verify emergency plans and flood inundation maps are current; ensure community is aware of flood warning and evacuation procedures; and recommend purchase of flood insurance. Support risk reduction actions as high priority.	Likelihood of inundation due to breach and/or system component malfunction in combination with loss of life, economic, or environmental consequences results in high risk.

Level	Actions for Levee Systems and Leveed Areas	Risk Characteristics of this Class
Moderate (3)	Based on risk drivers, implement interim risk reduction measures as appropriate. Verify risk information is current and implement routine monitoring program; assure O&M is up to date; communicate risk characteristics to the community in a timely manner; verify emergency plans and flood inundation maps are current; ensure community is aware of flood warning and evacuation procedures; and recommend purchase of flood insurance. Support risk reduction actions as a priority.	Likelihood of inundation due to breach and/or system component malfunction in combination with loss of life, economic, or environmental consequences results in moderate risk.
Low (4)	Verify risk information is current and implement routine monitoring program and interim risk reduction measures if appropriate; assure O&M is up to date; communicate risk characteristics to the community as appropriate; verify emergency plans and flood inundation maps are current; ensure community is aware of flood warning and evacuation procedures; and recommend purchase of flood insurance. Support risk reduction actions to further reduce risk to as low as practicable.	Likelihood of inundation due to breach and/or system component malfunction in combination with loss of life, economic, or environmental consequences results in low risk.
Very Low (5)	Continue to implement routine levee monitoring program, including operation and maintenance, inspections, and monitoring of risk. Communicate risk characteristics to the community as appropriate; verify emergency plans and flood inundation maps are current; ensure community is aware of flood warning and evacuation procedures; and recommend purchase of flood insurance.	Likelihood of inundation due to breach and/or system component malfunction in combination with loss of life, economic, or environmental consequences results in very low risk.
No Verdict	Not enough information is available to assign Risk.	-

Table 2-60: Levee Annual Exceedance Probability (Source: USACE National Levee Database)

Levee System	Annual Exceedance Probability (%)	Risk Classification Rating
Mississippi River East Bank Levee System	.002	High
Mississippi River West Bank Levee System	.001	Moderate
Morganza Floodway	.001	Low

Assessing the frequency and/or probability of catastrophic / no-notice structural levee failure is a much more complicated task, with both natural and man-made factors acting to cause such an event. Due to the lack of detailed engineering information available to the Parish, the risk of catastrophic / no-notice structural failure is not quantified within this report but is presumed to be very low.

Estimated Total Losses

Other than the estimated property values protected by the levees, the Parish has neither performed, nor has it located, loss scenarios for property in its jurisdiction occurring because of levee overtopping. As the overtopping or failure of a levee would essentially result in a very large "flood", the Parish offers the loss run analyses from Hazus 2.2 provided in Tables 2-18 through 2-21 as the best available data to quantify potential losses from the occurrence of this hazard.

Threat to People

Nearly all of Iberville's population are protected by levees and are therefore vulnerable to the failure or overtopping of these structures. Similar to the anticipated risk and vulnerability of flooding, the ultimate result of levee failure and/or overtopping, the Parish offers Tables 2-18 through 2-21 as the currently best available data regarding the threat to people due to this hazard.

Vulnerability

The following Tables provide an overview of the location of all critical facilities located within the Parish relative to a leveed area.

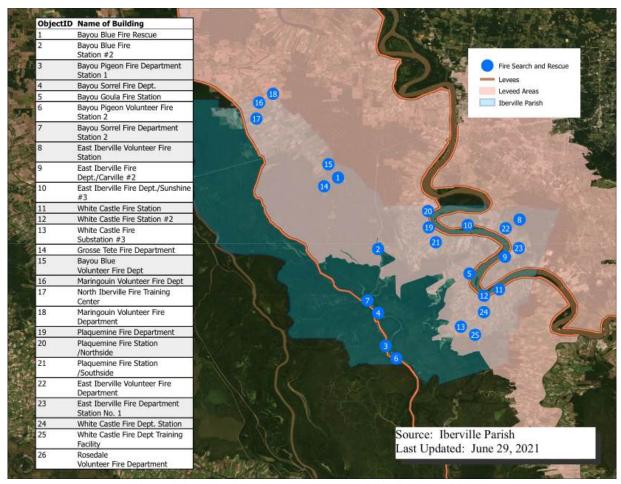


Figure 2-26: Fire Search and Rescue Facilities in Leveed Areas.

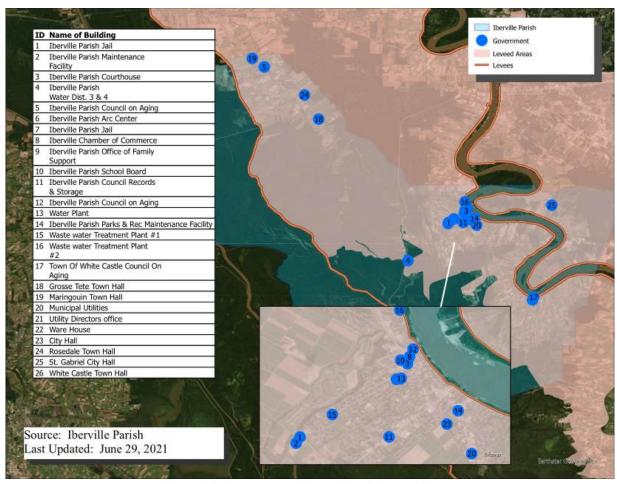


Figure 2-27: Government Facilities in Leveed Areas.

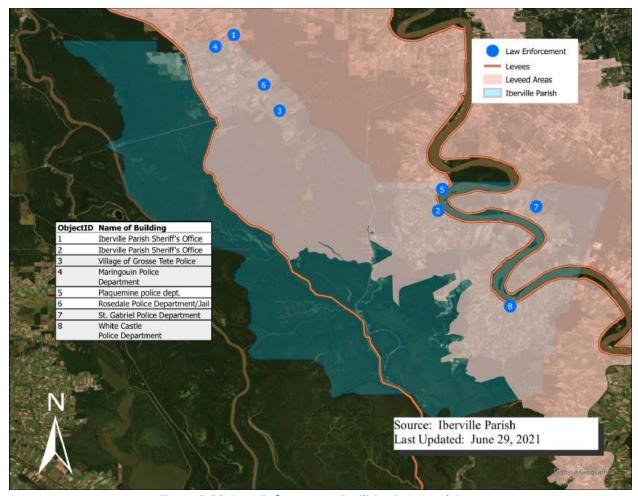


Figure 2-28: Law Enforcement Facilities in Leveed Areas

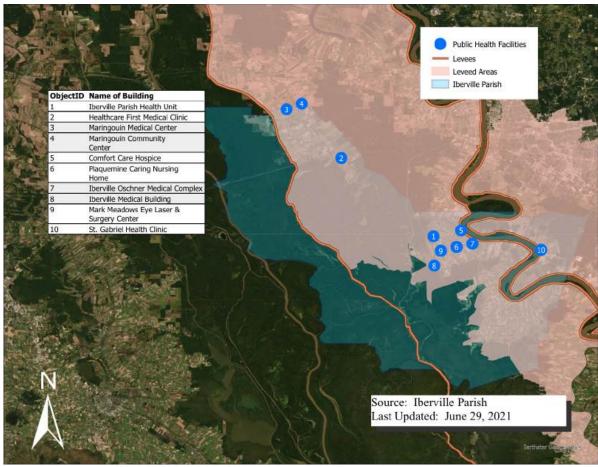


Figure 2-29: Public Health Facilities in Leveed Area

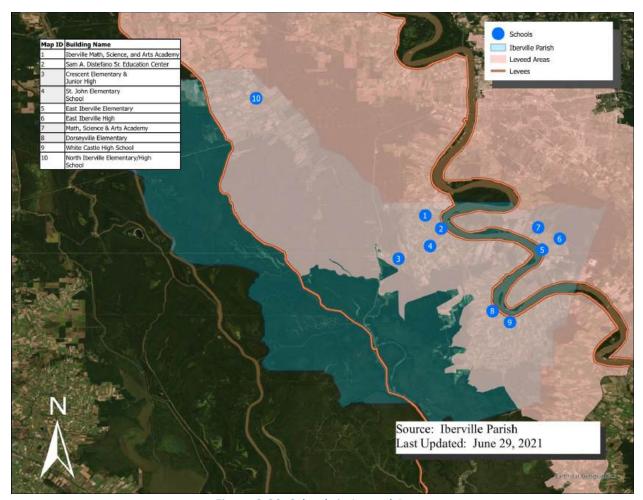


Figure 2-30: Schools in Leveed Areas.

Section 3: Capability Assessment

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

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

Policies, Plans, and Programs

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

Planning and Regulatory Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdisdiction has in place. Grosse Tate 54. Gabriel White Yes/No Comprehensive / Master Plan Yes No No Capital Improvements Plan Yes No No No Yes No No Yes Economic Development Plan No No No Local Emergency Operations Plan Yes Continuity of Operations Plan Yes Yes No No No Transportation Plan Stormwater Management Plan Yes No No No No No No Community Wildfire Protection Plan No No No No No No No Other Plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone mgmt) No No No No No No Yes Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections Yes/No Yes Yes Yes Yes **Building Code** Yes Yes Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Score (BCEGS) No No No No No No Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating Yes No Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Site plan review requirements Yes No Yes Yes Land Use Planning and Ordinances Yes/No Yes No No Yes No Yes Zoning Ordinance No No Yes No Subdivision Ordinance Yes Yes Yes Yes Floodplain Ordinance Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire) No Yes No No No No No Yes Yes Flood Insurance Rate Maps Yes Yes Yes No Yes Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses No Yes No No No No Yes Other No No No No No No

Table 3-1: Iberville Parish Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Building Codes, Permitting, Land Use Planning and Ordinances

The Iberville Parish Permit & Inspection Department provides oversight for building permits and codes for the entire parish, land use planning for the unincorporated areas, Plaquemine, and White Castle, and all parish ordinances where applicable.

As of the 2021 update, Iberville Parish and its jurisdictions ensure that all adopted building codes are enforced and in compliance relating to the construction of any structure within the boundaries of the parish. Building permits are required prior to beginning any type of construction or renovation projects, installation of electrical wiring, plumbing or gas piping, moving manufactured/modular or portable buildings, and reroofing or demolitions.

The Iberville Parish Permit & Inspection Department is also responsible for enforcing the Parish Ordinances relating to health and safety, property maintenance standards, condemnation of unsafe structures, and zoning compliance.

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

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

Administration, Technical, and Financial

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

Administration and Technical								
	Decembe.	Green Company	to the state of	S. Andread	and accordant	St. Galde	Afficia Co	/
Adminstration					Yes/No			
Planning Commission	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree triming, clearing drainage systems	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Staff					Yes/No; FT/PT; 9	6 Hazard Mitigati	on	
Chief Building Official	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Community Planner	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
Civil Engineer	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Grant Writer	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Other	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Technical					Yes/No			
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Grant Writing	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Other	No.	No	No.	No	No	No	No	

Table 3-2: Iberville Parish Administrative and Technical Capabilities

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

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

Financial Identify whether your justisdiction has access to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation. Identify whether your justisdiction has access to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation. Identify whether your justisdiction has access to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.							
Funding Resource				197	Yes/No		100
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Impact fees for new development	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Other Funding Programs	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No

Table 3-3: Iberville Parish Financial Capabilities

Education and Outreach

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

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

Education and Outreach							
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be	used to	implement m	itigation ac	tivities and cor	mmunicate ha	zard related i	nformation.
	100	while Parish	Maringo	ar practeering	a Actedate	St. Gabriel	White Castle
Program/Organization			-		Yes/No		3 5
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
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Storm Ready Certification	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Firewise Communities Certification	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No.
Other	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Table 3-4: Iberville Parish Education and Outreach Capabilities

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

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

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

Unincorporated Iberville Parish Village of Grosse Tete Town of Maringouin City of Plaquemine Village of Rosedale City of St. Gabriel Town of White Castle

Flood Insurance and Community Rating System

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

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

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

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

As of July 2021, 318 communities in the State of Louisiana participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's NFIP. Of these communities, 47 (or 15%) participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Jefferson Parish currently has the best CRS classification in the state with a class 5. The cities of Gretna and Mandeville follow with a classification of 6, and eight more communities following with a class 7.

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 3-4: CRS Discounts by Class (Source: FEMA)

Of the top fifty Louisiana communities participating in the NFIP, in terms of total flood insurance policies held by residents, 30 participate in the CRS. The CRS provides an incentive not just to start new mitigation programs, but to keep them going. There are two requirements that "encourage" a community to implement flood mitigation activities. First, the parish will receive CRS credit for this plan when it is adopted. To retain that credit, though, the parish must submit an evaluation report on progress toward implementing this plan to FEMA by October 1st of each year. That report must be made available to the media and the public. Second, the parish must annually recertify to FEMA that it is continuing to implement its CRS credited activities. Failure to maintain the same level of involvement in flood protection can result in a loss of CRS credit points and a resulting increase in flood insurance rates to residents.

In 2011¹, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) completed a comprehensive review of the Community Rating System that will result in the release of a new CRS Coordinator's Manual. The changes to the 2013 CRS Coordinator's Manual are the result of a multi-year program evaluation that included input from a broad group of contributors in order to evaluate the CRS and refine the program to meet its stated goals. Changes made to the CRS Manual drove new achievements in the following six core flood loss reduction areas important to the NFIP: (1) reduce liabilities to the NFIP Fund; (2) improve disaster resiliency and sustainability of communities; (3) integrate a whole community approach to addressing emergency management; (4) promote natural and beneficial functions of floodplains; (5) increase understanding of risk, and (6) strengthen adoption and enforcement of disaster-resistant building codes.

The CRS Coordinator's Manual produced changes again in 2017, changes that will impact each CRS community differently. Such changes include credit and scoring criteria, points, mapping, standards, and supplemental documentation. The definition of a Category B repetitive loss community was changed from a community with from 1-10 repetitive loss properties to one with 1-50 such properties. The definition of a Category C repetitive loss community was changed to mean a community with 50 or more such properties.²

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

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

² https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_community-rating-system_coordinators-manual_2017.pdf

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 and when the 2017 manual will impact their community.

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:

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

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. A community can evaluate the effectiveness of its flood programs against a nationally recognized benchmark. Technical assistance in designing and implementing activities is available at no charge from the Insurance Services Office. The public information activities will build a knowledgeable constituency interested in supporting and improving flood protection measures.

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 examined by the governing board when considering such actions. Every time residents pay their insurance premiums, they are reminded that the community is working to protect them from flood losses, even during dry years.

More information on the Community Rating System can be found at https://www.fema.gov/floodplain-management/community-rating-system

NFIP Worksheets

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

Section 4: Mitigation Strategy

Introduction

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

Iberville Parish confirmed the goals, objectives, actions, and projects over the period of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process. The mitigation actions and projects in this 2021 update are a product of analysis and review of the Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, under the coordination of the Iberville Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness. The committee was presented with a list of projects and actions, new and from the 2016 plan, for review from May 2021– June 2021.

An online public opinion survey was conducted of Iberville Parish residents between August 16th and August 23rd 2021. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Iberville Parish. In addition, the survey sought to collect feedback from the public regarding the updated Risk Assessment and Hazard Identification for the 2021 Plan Update. The methods and techniques for reducing risks and losses associated with local hazards were presented to the public and feedback was available in the public survey.

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

During the Risk Assessment meeting in August, as well as for the public comment period, the planning team provided a status of the projects from 2016 and the proposed actions for the 2021 update. Committee members then agreed on the submission of each project based on feasibility for funding, ease of completion and other community specific factors. The actions were later prioritized.

Goals

The goals represent the guidelines that the parish and its communities want to achieve with this plan update. To help implement the strategy and adhere to the mission of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, the preceding section of the plan update was focused on identifying and quantifying the risks faced by the residents and property owners in Iberville 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, Iberville Parish and its jurisdictions can make progress toward reducing identified risks.

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

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

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

- Reduce flood losses within Iberville Parish
- Increase disaster resistance of Iberville Parish and municipal facilities and infrastructure
- Ensure that new construction is hazard resistant and does not lead to increased hazard risk or exacerbate effects of hazards
- Identify, introduce, and implement cost effective hazard mitigation measures to accomplish
 parish goals and objectives and to raise both awareness and acceptance of hazard mitigation
 generally.

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

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

2021 Mitigation Actions and Update on Previous Plan Actions

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

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

Local Plans and Regulations – These actions include government authorities, policies, or codes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Projects – These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area and includes projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural System Protection – These actions minimize the damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs – These actions inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them.

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

Iberville 2021 Hazard Mitigation Action Update

			Iberville Parish - Unincorporated			
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status
1	Community Rating System	All Hazards	Attain Community Rating System (CRS) status for unincorporated areas of Iberville Parish and within the municipalities.	Local	Existing designated full- time personnel in parish and municipal governments.	Deleted
2	Public Awareness Campaign	All Hazards	Implement a public awareness campaign to inform and educate residents on flood insurance following flood events.	Local	Existing designated full- time personnel in parish and municipal governments.	Complete
3	Public Individual Assistance	All Hazards	Continue hosting public informational meetings with FEMA and GOHSEP to provide individual assistance for community members	Regional	Iberville Parish Council	New
4	New Building Codes	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Encourage adherence to building codes and construction standards for new construction parish-wide specific to wind and flood-related hazards through incentive programs and also introduce new codes to protect new buildings and infrastructure. New codes are continuously being introduced as weather situations evolve.	Local and Regional	Existing municipal and parish administration	New
5	Levee Maintenance Program	Flooding and Levee Failure	Develop a local levee maintenance program for levees that are not under the jurisdiction of the USACE, Pontchartrain Levee Board, or Atchafalaya Levee Board jurisdiction to prevent levee failure on the local level.	Local and Regional	Public Works and Rosedale employees	New
6	Drainage Study	Flooding and Levee Failure	Complete a drainage study of Iberville Parish to determine areas that have greater risk from stormwater flooding and poor drainage.	Local and Regional	Parish Engineer, Municipal Engineers, Engineering Consultant	New

			Iberville Parish - Unincorporated			
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status
7	Repetitive Loss Structures	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Elevate, acquire, or pilot reconstruct all repetitive and severe repetitive losses in the unincorporated areas and the municipalities that would inundate in the event of a flood or levee failure event.	HMGP	Existing municipal and parish administration	New
8	Clearing and Dredging	Flooding and Levee Failure	Clear and dredge Bayou Breaux and White Castle Canal	Local, Regional, and Federal	Existing municipal and parish administration	New
9	Clearing and Dredging	Flooding and Levee Failure	Clear and dredge Bayou Plaquemine, Merrell Canal.	HMGP	Public Works and municipal administration	Complete
10	Drainage Canal Lining	Flooding and Levee Failure	Line drainage canals with concrete and/or widen to ensure proper conveyance of stormwater, including Price Street Canal and Bowie Street Ditch	HMGP, local, and regional	Existing municipal and parish administration	New
11	Drainage Canal Lining	Flooding and Levee Failure	Line drainage canals with concrete and/or widen to ensure proper conveyance of stormwater, including Tircuit Canal, Church Street, Hwy 933 Ditch.	HMGP	Public Works and municipal administration	Complete
12	Culvert Upgrading	Flooding and Levee Failure	Upgrade culverts to ensure proper conveyance of stormwater, including along Jake Lane, Besson Lane, St. Francis Street, Angelloz Subdivision.	HMGP	Public Works and municipal administration	New
13	Culvert Upgrading	Flooding and Levee Failure	Upgrade culverts to ensure proper conveyance of stormwater, including along Agusta Culverts and Shady Lane Canal.	HMGP, local, and regional	Existing municipal and parish administration	Complete
14	New Pump Stations	Flooding and Levee Failure	Install new pump stations to improve conveyance of stormwater including Hwy 386, Bayou Blue, Bayou Pigeon, Hwy 77 between Gross Tete and Plaquemine, Carville, Sunshine Sewer Plant	HMGP, local, and regional	Existing municipal and parish administration	New

			Iberville Parish - Unincorporated			
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status
15	New Drainage Canals	Flooding and Levee Failure	Dig new drainage canals including those at Griffland Terrace in Rosedale	Local and Regional	Existing municipal and parish administration	New
16	Physical Security	All Hazards	Maintain physical security of parish and municipal facilities.	No additional funds required	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	New
17	Problem and Security Gap Identification	All Hazards	Identify problems and security gaps for all structures and infrastructure identified on the Critical Facility List to better provide safety to infrastructure in the community, including the Parish Courthouse.	No additional funds required	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	New
18	All-Hazard Warning System	All Hazards	Iberville Parish Council utilizes the Code Red notification system and the Emerge System to sound the parish warning sires, cable override, telephone ring-down, or the alert beacons.	HMGP, local, and regional	Existing designated full- time personnel in Parish administration	Complete
19	Critical Facility Review	All Hazards	Review critical facilities and hazard categories and then assess structural need or necessary upgrades to make Parish facilities and infrastructure more hazard resistant.	No additional funds required	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	New
20	GIS Database	All Hazards	Develop and update a parish-wide GIS database that incorporates Parish infrastructure, critical facilities, land use, and hazard zones, and provide annual updates of the database	No additional funds required	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	Implemented and Ongoing
21	Safe Rooms	All Hazards	Construct safe rooms	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	Deleted
22	Wind Hardening	Thunderstorms, Tornados, and Tropical Cyclones	Wind harden critical facilities, including the Iberville Parish EOC building located at 58030 Meriam Street in Plaquemine.	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	Complete
23	Wind Hardening	Thunderstorms, Tornados, and	Wind harden critical facilities.	HMGP	Parish and Municipal	New

			Iberville Parish - Unincorporated			
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status
		Tropical Cyclones			administrative staff	
24	Wind Retrofitting	Thunderstorms, Tornados, and Tropical Cyclones	Wind retrofit critical facilities using window film, screen, or shutters	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	New
25	Wind Retrofitting	Thunderstorms, Tornados, and Tropical Cyclones	Wind retrofit Iberville Parish EOC Building located at 58030 Meriam Street in Plaquemine.	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	Complete
26	Generators	All Hazards	Purchase generators for critical facilities. Including generators located at the E-911 Call Center, located at 59805 Bayou Road.	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	Complete
27	Floodplain Management Plan	Flooding and Levee Failure	Develop a comprehensive floodplain management plan.	Federal Grants, Parish Funds	Existing municipal and parish administration	New
28	No Adverse Impact Approach	Flooding and Levee Failure	Adopt a "No Adverse Impact" approach to floodplain management	No additional funds required	Existing municipal and parish administration	New
29	International Building Code	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Enforce the International Building Code requirements for all new construction to strengthen buildings against high wind damage.	No additional funds required	Iberville Parish Council and Permitting Office	New
30	Drainage System Improvement	Flooding and Levee Failure	Improve current drainage systems in the municipalities and the unincorporated areas of the parish	HMGP, state, local, other federal funds	Existing municipal and parish administration	New

			Iberville Parish - Unincorporated			
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status
31	Levee System Improvement	Flooding and Levee Failure	Evaluate and improve local levee systems	State, local, federal funds	Existing municipal and parish administration	Ongoing (re- evaluating after 2021 flood)
32	Hazard Mitigation Section	All Hazards	Add hazard mitigation section to parish emergency guidebook	No additional funds required	OHSEP	New
33	Hazard Mitigation Workshops	All Hazards	Arrange and hold hazard mitigation workshops for homeowners	No additional funds required	Parish Grant Consultants	Deleted
34	Storm Ready Status	Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones	Attain "Storm-Ready" status through the national weather service.	No additional funds required	OHSEP	Deleted
35	Communication with Government	All Hazards	Maintain and foster communications with the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	No additional funds required	OHSEP and Municipal Governments	New
36	Federal Funding Opportunities	All Hazards	Examine Federal funding opportunities at conferences, workshops, and following disasters on hazard events.	No additional funds required	All Parish and Municipal staff	New
37	Building Retrofits	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds and helps ensure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Iberville Parish OHSEP	New
38	Drainage Improvement	Flooding and Levee Failure	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping roadways open during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the	FEMA HMGP, Local	Iberville Parish OHSEP	New

			Iberville Parish - Unincorporated			
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status
			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.			
39	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Elevation, acquisition- demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or severe repetitive loss properties vulnerable to flooding or other hazards.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Iberville Parish OHSEP	New
40	Safe Room Projects	All Hazards	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Iberville Parish. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Iberville Parish OHSEP	New
41	Education and Outreach	All Hazards	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety through technical assistance, mail outs and training for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), Levee Failure, as well as providing information on high-risk areas. Informing communities, businesses and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Iberville Parish OHSEP	New
42	Generators for continuity of operations and government	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Iberville Parish OHSEP	New
43	Lightning Mitigation	Lightning and Thunderstorms	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	Iberville Parish OHSEP	New

			Iberville Parish - Unincorporated			
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status
44	Warning Systems	All Hazards	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Iberville Parish as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	Iberville Parish OHSEP	New
45	Potable Water	All Hazards	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Iberville Parish OHSEP	New
46	Promote Flood Insurance	Flooding and Levee Failure	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	Iberville Parish OHSEP	New
47	Levee Failure Working Group	Flooding and Levee Failure	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a dam failure.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Iberville Parish OHSEP and Mayors	New

	Village of Gross Tete									
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status				
1	Community Rating System	All Hazards	Attain Community Rating System (CRS) status for unincorporated areas of Iberville Parish and within the municipalities.	Local	Existing designated full-time personnel in parish and municipal governments.	Carried Over				
2	Public Awareness Campaign	All Hazards	Implement a public awareness campaign to inform and educate residents on flood insurance following flood events.	Local	Existing designated full-time personnel in parish and municipal governments.	New				
3	New Building Codes	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Encourage adherence to building codes and construction standards for new construction parish- wide specific to wind and flood-related hazards through incentive programs and also introduce new codes to protect new buildings and infrastructure.	Local and Regional	Existing municipal and parish administration	New				
4	Drainage Study	Flooding and Levee Failure	Complete a drainage study of Iberville Parish to determine areas that have greater risk from stormwater flooding and poor drainage.	Local and Regional	Parish Engineer, Municipal Engineers, Engineering Consultant	Carried Over				
5	All-Hazard Warning System	All Hazards	Acquire all-hazard warning system to ensure proper citizen notification of tornadoes, levee failure, hurricanes, and coastal/tropical storms.	HMGP, local, and regional	Existing designated full-time personnel in Parish administration	Carried Over				
6	Critical Facility Review	All Hazards	Review critical facilities and hazard categories and then assess structural need or necessary upgrades to make Parish facilities and infrastructure more hazard resistant.	No additional funds required	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	Carried Over				
7	GIS Database	All Hazards	Develop and update a parish-wide GIS database that incorporates Parish infrastructure, critical facilities, land use, and hazard zones, and provide annual updates of the database.	No additional funds required	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	Carried Over				
8	Safe Rooms	All Hazards	Construct safe rooms.	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	Completed and Ongoing				

	Village of Gross Tete									
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status				
9	Wind Hardening	Thunderstorms, Tornados, and Tropical Cyclones	Wind harden critical facilities.	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	Carried Over				
10	Wind Retrofitting	Thunderstorms, Tornados, and Tropical Cyclones	Wind retrofit critical facilities using window film, screen, or shutters.	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	Carried Over				
11	Generators	All Hazards	Purchase generators for critical facilities	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	Carried Over				
12	Floodplain Management Plan	Flooding and Levee Failure	Develop a comprehensive floodplain management plan.	Federal Grants, Parish Funds	Existing municipal and parish administration	Carried Over				
13	No Adverse Impact Approach	Flooding and Levee Failure	Adopt a "No Adverse Impact" approach to floodplain management	No additional funds required	Existing municipal and parish administration	Carried Over				
14	International Building Code	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Enforce the International Building Code requirements for all new construction to strengthen buildings against high wind damage.	No additional funds required	One current full- time member of the parish and each municipality	New				
15	Drainage System Improvement	Flooding and Levee Failure	Improve current drainage systems in the municipalities and the unincorporated areas of the parish.	HMGP, state, local, other federal funds	Existing municipal and parish administration	New				
16	Hazard Mitigation Section	All Hazards	Add hazard mitigation section to parish emergency guidebook.	No additional funds required	OHSEP	New				

	Village of Gross Tete							
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status		
17	Hazard Mitigation Workshops	All Hazards	Arrange and hold hazard mitigation workshops for homeowners.	No additional funds required	Parish Grant Consultants	Carried Over		
18	Communication with Government	All Hazards	Maintain and foster communications with the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness.	No additional funds required	OHSEP and Municipal Governments	New		
19	Federal Funding Opportunities	All Hazards	Examine Federal funding opportunities at conferences, workshops, and following disasters on hazard events.	No additional funds required	All Parish and Municipal staff	New		
20	Building Retrofits	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds and helps ensure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Grosse Tete/Iberville Parish OHSEP	Carried Over		
21	Drainage Improvement	Flooding and Levee Failure	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping roadways open during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Grosse Tete/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New		
22	Safe Room Projects	All Hazards	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Grosse Tete. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Grosse Tete/Iberville Parish OHSEP	Carried Over		

0	Village of Gross Tete							
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status		
23	Education and Outreach	All Hazards	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety through technical assistance, mail outs and training for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, and Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), as well as providing information on high-risk areas. Informing communities, businesses and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Grosse Tete/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New		
24	Generators for continuity of operations and government	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Grosse Tete/Iberville Parish OHSEP	Completed - Sewer Pumps and Town Hall		
25	Lightning Mitigation	Lightning and Thunderstorms	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Grosse Tete/Iberville Parish OHSEP	Carried Over		
26	Warning Systems	All Hazards	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Grosse Tete as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Grosse Tete/Iberville Parish OHSEP	Carried Over		
27	Potable Water	All Hazards	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Grosse Tete/Iberville Parish OHSEP	Carried Over		
28	Promote Flood Insurance	Flooding and Levee Failure	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Grosse Tete/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New		

		Villa	ge of Gross Tete			
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status
2!	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Elevation, acquisition- demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or severe repetitive loss properties vulnerable to flooding or other hazards.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Grosse Tete/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New
30	Generators for sewer lift stations in subdivisions - for community protection	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Installation for various locations throughout the community, specifically subdivisions	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Grosse Tete/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New

		Town of I	Maringouin - Mitigation Actions			
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status
1	Building Retrofits	All Hazards	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds and helps ensure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Town of Maringouin/ Iberville Parish OHSEP	Carried Over
2	Drainage Improvement	Flooding and Levee Failure	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping roadways open during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Town of Maringouin/ Iberville Parish OHSEP	In Progress
3	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Elevation, acquisition- demolition, acquisition- relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or severe repetitive loss properties vulnerable to flooding or other hazards.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Town of Maringouin/ Iberville Parish OHSEP	Carried Over
4	Safe Room Projects	All Hazards	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Maringouin. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Town of Maringouin/Ib erville Parish OHSEP	New

)	Town of Maringouin - Mitigation Actions									
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status				
5	Education and Outreach	All Hazards	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety through technical assistance, mail outs and training for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, and Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), as well as providing information on high-risk areas. Informing communities, businesses and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Town of Maringouin/ Iberville Parish OHSEP	New				
6	Generators for continuity of operations and government	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Town of Maringouin/ Iberville Parish OHSEP	Completed				
7	Lightning Mitigation	Lightning and Thunderstorms	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	Town of Maringouin/ Iberville Parish OHSEP	Carried Over				
8	Warning Systems	All Hazards	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Maringouin as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	Town of Maringouin/ Iberville Parish OHSEP	Carried Over				
9	Potable Water	All Hazards	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Town of Maringouin/ Iberville Parish OHSEP	In Progress				

	Town of Maringouin - Mitigation Actions									
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status				
10	Promote Flood Insurance	Flooding and Levee Failure	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	Town of Maringouin/Ib erville Parish OHSEP	Carried Over				
12	Community Rating System	All Hazards	Attain Community Rating System (CRS) status for unincorporated areas of Iberville Parish and within the municipalities.	Local	Existing designated full- time personnel in parish and municipal governments.	Carried Over				
13	Public Awareness Campaign	All Hazards	Implement a public awareness campaign to inform and educate residents on flood insurance following flood events.	Local	Existing designated full-time personnel in parish and municipal governments.	New				
14	New Building Codes	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Encourage adherence to building codes and construction standards for new construction parish-wide specific to wind and flood-related hazards through incentive programs and also introduce new codes to protect new buildings and infrastructure.	Local and Regional	Existing municipal and parish administration	New				
15	Drainage Study	Flooding and Levee Failure	Complete a drainage study of Iberville Parish to determine areas that have greater risk from stormwater flooding and poor drainage.	Local and Regional	Parish Engineer, Municipal Engineers, Engineering Consultant	Carried Over				
16	All-Hazard Warning System	All Hazards	Acquire all-hazard warning system to ensure proper citizen notification of tornadoes, levee failure, hurricanes, and coastal/tropical storms.	HMGP, local, and regional	Existing designated full-time personnel in Parish administration	Carried Over				

	Town of Maringouin - Mitigation Actions									
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status				
17	Critical Facility Review	All Hazards	Review critical facilities and hazard categories and then assess structural need or necessary upgrades to make Parish facilities and infrastructure more hazard resistant.	No additional funds required	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	Carried Over				
18	GIS Database	All Hazards	Develop and update a parish-wide GIS database that incorporates Parish infrastructure, critical facilities, land use, and hazard zones, and provide annual updates of the database.	No additional funds required	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	Carried Over				
19	Wind Hardening	Thunderstorms, Tornados, and Tropical Cyclones	Wind harden critical facilities	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	Carried Over				
20	Wind Retrofitting	Thunderstorms, Tornados, and Tropical Cyclones	Wind retrofit critical facilities using window film, screen, or shutters	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	Carried Over				
21	Generators	All Hazards	Purchase generators for critical facilities	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	Completed				
22	Floodplain Management Plan	Flooding and Levee Failure	Develop a comprehensive floodplain management plan.	Federal Grants, Parish Funds	Existing municipal and parish administration	New				
23	No Adverse Impact Approach	Flooding and Levee Failure	Adopt a "No Adverse Impact" approach to floodplain management.	No additional funds required	Existing municipal and parish administration	New				
24	International Building Code	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Enforce the International Building Code requirements for all new construction to strengthen buildings against high wind damage.	No additional funds required	One current full- time member of the parish and each municipality	New				

2		Town of	Maringouin - Mitigation Actions			
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status
25	Drainage System Improvement	Flooding and Levee Failure	Improve current drainage systems in the municipalities and the unincorporated areas of the parish.	HMGP, state, local, other federal funds	Existing municipal and parish administration	New
26	Levee System Improvement	Flooding and Levee Failure	Evaluate and improve local levee systems.	State, local, federal funds	Existing municipal and parish administration	Carried Over
27	Hazard Mitigation Section	All Hazards	Add hazard mitigation section to parish emergency guidebook.	No additional funds required	OHSEP	New
28	Hazard Mitigation Workshops	All Hazards	Arrange and hold hazard mitigation workshops for homeowners.	No additional funds required	Parish Grant Consultants	Carried Over
29	Communication with Government	All Hazards	Maintain and foster communications with the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness.	No additional funds required	OHSEP and Municipal Governments	New
30	Federal Funding Opportunities	All Hazards	Examine Federal funding opportunities at conferences, workshops, and following disasters on hazard events.	No additional funds required	All Parish and Municipal staff	New
31	Culvert Installation	Flooding and Levee Failure	Installation of culverts on Jamie Lane, Ropollo Street, and Kimball Drive to increase drainage capabilities in the Town	Local	Town of Maringouin	New

4	City of Plaquemine										
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status					
1	Community Rating System	All Hazards	Attain Community Rating System (CRS) status for unincorporated areas of Iberville Parish and within the municipalities.	Local	PARISH	Carried Over					
2	Public Awareness Campaign	All Hazards	Implement a public awareness campaign to inform and educate residents on flood insurance following flood events.	Local	PARISH	New					
3	New Building Codes	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Encourage adherence to building codes and construction standards for new construction parish-wide specific to wind and flood-related hazards through incentive programs and introduce new codes to protect new buildings and infrastructure.	Local and Regional	Existing municipal and parish administration	New					
4	Drainage Study	Flooding and Levee Failure	Complete a drainage study of Iberville Parish to determine areas that have greater risk from stormwater flooding and poor drainage.	Local and Regional	Parish Engineer, Municipal Engineers, Engineering Consultant	Carried over					
5	Clearing and Dredging	Flooding and Levee Failure	Clear and dredge Bayou Plaquemine, Bayou Breaux, White Castle Canal, and Merrell Canal.	Local, Regional, and Federal	Existing municipal and parish administration	New					
6	Drainage Canal Lining	Flooding and Levee Failure	Line drainage canals with concrete and/or widen to ensure proper conveyance of stormwater, including Tircuit Canal, Price Street Canal, Hwy 933 Ditch, Church Street, and Bowie Street Ditch.	HMGP, local, and regional	PARISH	New					
7	All-Hazard Warning System	All Hazards	Acquire all-hazard warning system to ensure proper citizen notification of tornadoes, levee failure, hurricanes, and coastal/tropical storms.	HMGP, local, and regional	PARISH	New					
8	Critical Facility Review	All Hazards	Review critical facilities and hazard categories and then assess structural need or necessary upgrades to make Parish facilities and infrastructure more hazard resistant.	No additional funds required	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	New					
9	GIS Database	All Hazards	Develop and update a parish-wide GIS database that incorporates Parish infrastructure, critical facilities, land use, and hazard zones, and provide annual updates of the database.	No additional funds required	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	New					

4	City of Plaquemine											
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status						
10	Wind Hardening	Thunderstorms, Tornados, and Tropical Cyclones	Wind harden critical facilities	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	New						
11	Wind Retrofitting	Thunderstorms, Tornados, and Tropical Cyclones	Wind retrofit critical facilities using window film, screen, or shutters	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	New						
12	Floodplain Management Plan	Flooding and Levee Failure	Develop a comprehensive floodplain management plan.	Federal Grants, Parish Funds	PARISH	New						
13	No Adverse Impact Approach	Flooding and Levee Failure	Adopt a "No Adverse Impact" approach to floodplain management	No additional funds required	PARISH	New						
14	International Building Code	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Enforce the International Building Code requirements for all new construction to strengthen buildings against high wind damage.	No additional funds required	One current full- time member of the parish and each municipality	New						
15	Drainage System Improvement	Flooding and Levee Failure	Improve current drainage systems in the municipalities and the unincorporated areas of the parish	HMGP, state, local, other federal funds	Existing municipal and parish administration	New						
16	Hazard Mitigation Section	All Hazards	Add hazard mitigation section to parish emergency guidebook	No additional funds required	OHSEP	New						
17	Hazard Mitigation Workshops	All Hazards	Arrange and hold hazard mitigation workshops for homeowners	No additional funds required	Parish Grant Consultants	New						
18	Communication with Government	All Hazards	Maintain and foster communications with the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	No additional funds required	OHSEP and Municipal Governments	New						
19	Federal Funding Opportunities	All Hazards	Examine Federal funding opportunities at conferences, workshops, and following disasters on hazard events.	No additional funds required	All Parish and Municipal staff	New						

		С	ity of Plaquemine			
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status
20	Building Retrofits	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds and helps ensure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	City of Plaquemine/Ib erville Parish OHSEP	Deleted
21	Drainage Improvement	Flooding and Levee Failure	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping roadways open during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	City of Plaquemine/Ib erville Parish OHSEP	New
22	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Elevation, acquisition- demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or severe repetitive loss properties vulnerable to flooding or other hazards.	FEMA HMGP, Local	City of Plaquemine/Ib erville Parish OHSEP	New
23	Education and Outreach	All Hazards	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety through technical assistance, mail outs and training for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, and Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), as well as providing information on high-risk areas. Informing communities, businesses and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	City of Plaquemine/Ib erville Parish OHSEP	Deleted
24	Generators for continuity of operations and government	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	City of Plaquemine/Ib erville Parish OHSEP	Complete d

		C	City of Plaquemine			
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status
		Cyclones, Levee Failure				
25	Lightning Mitigation	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	City of Plaquemine/Ib erville Parish OHSEP	New
26	Warning Systems	All Hazards	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Plaquemine as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	City of Plaquemine/Ib erville Parish OHSEP	Deleted
27	Potable Water	All Hazards	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	City of Plaquemine/Ib erville Parish OHSEP	New
28	Promote Flood Insurance	Flooding and Levee Failure	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	City of Plaquemine/Ib erville Parish OHSEP	Deleted

		Village of Ros	edale			
	Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status
1	Community Rating System	All Hazards	Attain Community Rating System (CRS) status for unincorporated areas of Iberville Parish and within the municipalities.	Local	Existing designated full- time personnel in parish and municipal governments.	Carried Over
2	Public Awareness Campaign	All Hazards	Implement a public awareness campaign to inform and educate residents on flood insurance following flood events.	Local	Existing designated full- time personnel in parish and municipal governments.	New

	Village of Rosedale									
	Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status				
3	New Building Codes	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Encourage adherence to building codes and construction standards for new construction parish-wide specific to wind and flood-related hazards through incentive programs and introduce new codes to protect new buildings and infrastructure.	Local and Regional	Existing municipal and parish administration	New				
4	Levee Maintenance Program	Flooding and Levee Failure	Develop a local levee maintenance program for levees that are not under the jurisdiction of the USACE, Pontchartrain Levee Board, or Atchafalaya Levee Board jurisdiction to prevent levee failure on the local level.	Local and Regional	Public Works and Rosedale employees	New				
5	Drainage Study	Flooding and Levee Failure	Complete a drainage study of Iberville Parish to determine areas that have greater risk from stormwater flooding and poor drainage.	Local and Regional	Parish Engineer, Municipal Engineers, Engineering Consultant	New				
8	New Drainage Canals	Flooding and Levee Failure	Dig new drainage canals including those at Griffland Terrace in Rosedale	Local and Regional	Existing municipal and parish administration	New				
9	Problem and Security Gap Identification	All Hazards	Identify problems and security gaps for all structures and infrastructure identified on the Critical Facility List	No additional funds required	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	Carried Over				
10	All-Hazard Warning System	All Hazards	Acquire all-hazard warning system to ensure proper citizen notification of tornadoes, levee failure, hurricanes, and coastal/tropical storms.	HMGP, local, and regional	Existing designated full- time personnel in Parish administration	New				
11	Critical Facility Review	All Hazards	Review critical facilities and hazard categories and then assess structural need or necessary upgrades to make Parish facilities and infrastructure more hazard resistant.	No additional funds required	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	New				
12	GIS Database	All Hazards	Develop and update a parish-wide GIS database that incorporates Parish infrastructure, critical facilities, land use, and hazard zones, and provide annual updates of the database	No additional funds required	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	New				
13	Safe Rooms	All Hazards	Construct safe rooms	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	Carried Over				
14	Wind Hardening	Thunderstorms, Tornados, and	Wind harden critical facilities	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	New				

	Village of Rosedale									
	Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status				
		Tropical Cyclones								
15	Wind Retrofitting	Thunderstorms, Tornados, and Tropical Cyclones	Wind retrofit critical facilities using window film, screen, or shutters	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	New				
16	Generators	All Hazards	Purchase generators for critical facilities	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	New				
17	Floodplain Management Plan	Flooding and Levee Failure	Develop a comprehensive floodplain management plan.	Federal Grants, Parish Funds	Existing municipal and parish administration	Carried Over				
18	No Adverse Impact Approach	Flooding and Levee Failure	Adopt a "No Adverse Impact" approach to floodplain management	No additional funds required	Existing municipal and parish administration	Carried Over				
19	International Building Code	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Enforce the International Building Code requirements for all new construction to strengthen buildings against high wind damage.	No additional funds required	One current full- time member of the parish and each municipality	New				
20	Drainage System Improvement	Flooding and Levee Failure	Improve current drainage systems in the municipalities and the unincorporated areas of the parish	HMGP, state, local, other federal funds	Existing municipal and parish administration	New				
21	Local Levee Improvement	Flooding and Levee Failure	Evaluate and improve local levee systems	State, local, federal funds	Existing municipal and parish administration	New				
22	Hazard Mitigation Section	All Hazards	Add hazard mitigation section to parish emergency guidebook	No additional funds required	OHSEP	Carried Over				
23	Hazard Mitigation Workshops	All Hazards	Arrange and hold hazard mitigation workshops for homeowners	No additional	Parish Grant Consultants	Carried Over				

	Village of Rosedale									
	Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status				
				funds required						
24	Communication with Government	All Hazards	Maintain and foster communications with the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	No additional funds required	OHSEP and Municipal Governments	New				
25	Federal Funding Opportunities	All Hazards	Examine Federal funding opportunities at conferences, workshops, and following disasters on hazard events.	No additional funds required	All Parish and Municipal staff	New				
26	Building Retrofits	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds and helps ensure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Rosedale/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New				
27	Drainage Improvements	Flooding and Levee Failure	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping roadways open during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Rosedale/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New				
28	Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Elevation, acquisition- demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or severe repetitive loss properties vulnerable to flooding or other hazards.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Rosedale/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New				
29	Safe Room Projects	All Hazards	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Rosedale. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Rosedale/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New				

	Village of Rosedale									
	Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status				
30	Education and Outreach	All Hazards	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety through technical assistance, mail outs and training for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, and Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), as well as providing information on high-risk areas. Informing communities, businesses and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Rosedale/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New				
31	Generators for continuity of operations and government	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Rosedale/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New				
32	Lightning Mitigation	Lightning and Thunderstorms	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Rosedale/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New				
33	Warning Systems	All Hazards	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout Rosedale as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Rosedale/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New				
34	Potable Water	All Hazards	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Rosedale/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New				
35	Promote Flood Insurance	Flooding and Levee Failure	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Rosedale/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New				

	Village of Rosedale									
	Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status				
36	Levee Failure Working Group	Flooding and Levee Failure	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a dam failure.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Rosedale/Iberville OHSEP	New				
37	Watertower Improvements	All Hazards	Complete upgrades to existing water tower structures to ensure continuity of operations during event	FEMA HMGP, Local	Village of Rosedale/Iberville OHSEP	New				

	City of St. Gabriel							
	Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status		
1	Community Rating System	All Hazards	Attain Community Rating System (CRS) status for unincorporated areas of Iberville Parish and within the municipalities.	Local	Existing designated full-time personnel in parish and municipal governments.	Carried Over		
2	Public Awareness Campaign	All Hazards	Implement a public awareness campaign to inform and educate residents on flood insurance following flood events.	Local	Existing designated full-time personnel in parish and municipal governments.	New		
3	New Building Codes	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Encourage adherence to building codes and construction standards for new construction parish- wide specific to wind and flood-related hazards through incentive programs and also introduce new codes to protect new buildings and infrastructure.	Local and Regional	Existing municipal and parish administration	New		
4	Drainage Study	Flooding and Levee Failure	Complete a drainage study of Iberville Parish to determine areas that have greater risk from stormwater flooding and poor drainage.	Local and Regional	Parish Engineer, Municipal Engineers, Engineering Consultant	New		
5	Clearing and Dredging	Flooding and Levee Failure	Clear and dredge Bayou Plaquemine, Bayou Breaux, White Castle Canal, and Merrell Canal.	Local, Regional, and Federal	Existing municipal and parish administration	New		
6	Drainage Canal Lining	Flooding and Levee Failure	Line drainage canals with concrete and/or widen to ensure proper conveyance of stormwater, including Tircuit Canal, Price Street Canal, Hwy 933 Ditch, Church Street, and Bowie Street Ditch.	HMGP, local, and regional	Existing municipal and parish administration	New		
7	Culvert Upgrading	Flooding and Levee Failure	Upgrade culverts to ensure proper conveyance of stormwater, including along Jake Lane, Besson Lane, St. Francis Street, Agusta Culverts, Angelloz Subdivision, and Shady Lane Canal.	HMGP, local, and regional	Existing municipal and parish administration	New		
8	New Pump Stations	Flooding and Levee Failure	Install new pump stations to improve conveyance of stormwater including at Hwy 386, Bayou Blue, Bayou Pigeon, Hwy 77 between Gross Tete and Plaquemine, Carville, Sunshine Sewer Plant.	HMGP, local, and regional	Existing municipal and parish administration	New		
9	Problem and Security Gap Identification	All Hazards	Identify problems and security gaps for all structures and infrastructure identified on the Critical Facility List.	No additional	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	Carried Over		

	City of St. Gabriel							
	Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status		
10				funds required				
10	All-Hazard Warning System	All Hazards	Acquire all-hazard warning system to ensure proper citizen notification of tornadoes, levee failure, hurricanes, and coastal/tropical storms.	HMGP, local, and regional	Existing designated full-time personnel in Parish administration	New		
11	Critical Facility Review	All Hazards	Review critical facilities and hazard categories and then assess structural need or necessary upgrades to make Parish facilities and infrastructure more hazard resistant.		Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	New		
12	GIS Database	incorporates Parish infrastructure, critical facilities, land use, and hazard zones, and provide annual updates of the database.		No additional funds required	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	New		
13	Safe Rooms	All Hazards	Construct safe rooms	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	Carried Over		
14	Wind Hardening	Thunderstorms, Tornados, and Tropical Cyclones	Wind harden critical facilities	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	New		
15	Wind Retrofitting	Thunderstorms, Tornados, and Tropical Cyclones	Wind retrofit critical facilities using window film, screen, or shutters	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	New		
16	Generators	All Hazards	Purchase generators for critical facilities	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	New		
17	Floodplain Management Plan Flooding and Levee Failure Develop a compr		Develop a comprehensive floodplain management plan.	Federal Grants, Parish Funds	Existing municipal and parish administration	Carried Over		
18	No Adverse Impact Approach	Flooding and Levee Failure	Adopt a "No Adverse Impact" approach to floodplain management	No additional funds required	Existing municipal and parish administration	Carried Over		
19	International Building Code	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados,	Enforce the International Building Code requirements for all new construction to strengthen buildings against high wind damage.	No additional	One current full- time member of the parish and each municipality	New		

	City of St. Gabriel							
	Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status		
		Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure		funds required				
20	Drainage System Improvement	Flooding and Levee Failure	Improve current drainage systems in the municipalities and the unincorporated areas of the parish.	HMGP, state, local, other federal funds	Existing municipal and parish administration	New		
21	Local Levee Improvement	Flooding and Levee Failure	Evaluate and improve local levee systems	State, local, federal funds	Existing municipal and parish administration	New		
22	Hazard Mitigation Section	All Hazards	Add hazard mitigation section to parish emergency guidebook	No additional funds required	OHSEP	Carried Over		
23	Hazard Mitigation Workshops	All Hazards	Arrange and hold hazard mitigation workshops for homeowners	No additional funds required	Parish Grant Consultants	Carried Over		
24	Communication with Government	All Hazards	Maintain and foster communications with the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	No additional funds required	OHSEP and Municipal Governments	New		
25	Federal Funding Opportunities	All Hazards	Examine Federal funding opportunities at conferences, workshops, and following disasters on hazard events.	No additional funds required	All Parish and Municipal staff	New		
26	Building Retrofits	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage from high winds and helps ensure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.	FEMA HMGP, Local	City of St. Gabriel/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New		

		City of S	St. Gabriel			
	Jurisdiction-Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status
27	Drainage Improvements	Flooding and Levee Failure	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping roadways open during periods of high precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking of roadways during storm periods.	FEMA HMGP, Local	City of St. Gabriel/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New
28	Mitigation of repetitive loss properties and other hazard prone structures	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Elevation, acquisition-demolition, acquisition-relocations, and reconstruction of repetitive loss or severe repetitive loss properties vulnerable to flooding or other hazards.	FEMA HMGP, Local	City of St. Gabriel/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New
29	Safe Room Projects	All Hazards	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in St. Gabriel. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	City of St. Gabriel/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New
30	Education and Outreach	All Hazards	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety through technical assistance, mail outs and training for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, and Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), as well as providing information on high-risk areas. Informing communities, businesses and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	City of St. Gabriel/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New
31	Generators for continuity of operations and government	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	City of St. Gabriel/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New
32	Lightning Mitigation	Lightning and Thunderstorms	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	City of St. Gabriel/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New
33	Warning Systems	All Hazards	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout St. Gabriel as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	City of St. Gabriel/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New

		City of	St. Gabriel			
	Jurisdiction-Specific	Hazard	Action Description		Responsible Party,	Status
	Action Addressed			Source	Agency, or Department	
34	Potable Water	All Hazards	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities,	FEMA	City of St.	New
			especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of	HMGP,	Gabriel/Iberville Parish	
			potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow	Local	OHSEP	
			preventers at appropriate critical locations.			
35	Promote Flood	Flooding and	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the	FEMA	City of St.	New
	Insurance	Levee Failure	availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the	HMGP,	Gabriel/Iberville Parish	
			National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	Local	OHSEP	
36	Levee Failure	Flooding and	Create a working group in order to assess the extent and	FEMA	City of St.	New
	Working Group	Levee Failure	determine the possible effects of a dam failure.	HMGP,	Gabriel/Iberville	
				Local	OHSEP	

	Town of White Castle						
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status	
1	Community Rating System	All Hazards	Attain Community Rating System (CRS) status for unincorporated areas of Iberville Parish and within the municipalities.	Local	Existing designated full- time personnel in parish and municipal governments.	Carried Over	
2	Public Awareness Campaign	All Hazards	Implement a public awareness campaign to inform and educate residents on flood insurance following flood events.	Local	Existing designated full- time personnel in parish and municipal governments.	New	
3	New Building Codes	All Hazards	Encourage adherence to building codes and construction standards for new construction parish-wide specific to wind and flood-related hazards through incentive programs and also introduce new codes to protect new buildings and infrastructure.	Local and Regional	Existing municipal and parish administration	New	
4	,	Flooding and Levee Failure	Complete a drainage study of Iberville Parish to determine areas that have greater risk from stormwater flooding and poor drainage.	Local and Regional	Parish Engineer, Municipal Engineers, Engineering Consultant	New	
5	Clearing and Dredging	Flooding and Levee Failure	Clear and dredge Bayou Plaquemine, Bayou Breaux, White Castle Canal, and Merrell Canal.	Local, Regional, and Federal	Existing municipal and parish administration	New	
6	Drainage Canal Lining	Flooding and Levee Failure	Line drainage canals with concrete and/or widen to ensure proper conveyance of stormwater, including Tircuit Canal, Price Street Canal, Hwy 933 Ditch, Church Street, and Bowie Street Ditch.	HMGP, local, and regional	Existing municipal and parish administration	New	
7	Culvert Upgrading	Flooding and Levee Failure	Upgrade culverts to ensure proper conveyance of stormwater, including along Jake Lane, Besson Lane, St. Francis Street, Agusta Culverts, Angelloz Subdivision, and Shady Lane Canal.	HMGP, local, and regional	Existing municipal and parish administration	New	
8	New Pump Stations	Flooding and Levee Failure	Install new pump stations to improve conveyance of stormwater including at Hwy 386, Bayou Blue, Bayou Pigeon, Hwy 77 between Gross Tete and Plaquemine, Carville, Sunshine Sewer Plant.	HMGP, local, and regional	Existing municipal and parish administration	New	
9	Physical Security	All Hazards	Maintain physical security of parish and municipal facilities.	No additional funds required	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	Deleted	
1	Problem and Security Gap Identification	All Hazards	Identify problems and security gaps for all structures and infrastructure identified on the Critical Facility List.	No additional funds required	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	Carried Over	

8 B		Town of White Castle					
		Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status
	11	All-Hazard Warning System	All Hazards	Acquire all-hazard warning system to ensure proper citizen notification of tornadoes, levee failure, hurricanes, and coastal/tropical storms.	HMGP, local, and regional	Existing designated full- time personnel in Parish administration	New
	12	Critical Facility Review	All Hazards	Review critical facilities and hazard categories and then assess structural need or necessary upgrades to make Parish facilities and infrastructure more hazard resistant.	No additional funds required	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	New
	13	GIS Database	All Hazards	Develop and update a parish-wide GIS database that incorporates Parish infrastructure, critical facilities, land use, and hazard zones, and provide annual updates of the database.	No additional funds required	Sheriff's Office, OHSEP, LEPC	New
	14	Safe Rooms	All Hazards	ds Construct safe rooms I		Parish and Municipal administrative staff	Carried Over
	15	Wind Hardening	Thunderstorms, Tornados, and Tropical Cyclones	Wind harden critical facilities	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	New
	16	Wind Retrofitting	Thunderstorms, Tornados, and Tropical Cyclones	Wind retrofit critical facilities using window film, screen, or shutters	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	New
	17	Generators	All Hazards	Purchase generators for critical facilities	HMGP	Parish and Municipal administrative staff	New
	18	Floodplain Management Plan	Flooding and Levee Failure	Develop a comprehensive floodplain management plan.	Federal Grants, Parish Funds	Existing municipal and parish administration	Carried Over
	19	No Adverse Impact Approach	Flooding and Levee Failure	Adopt a "No Adverse Impact" approach to floodplain management	No additional funds required	Existing municipal and parish administration	Carried Over
	20	International Building Code	5,		No additional funds required	One current full- time member of the parish and each municipality	New
	21	Drainage System Improvement	Flooding and Levee Failure	Improve current drainage systems in the municipalities and the unincorporated areas of the parish	HMGP, state, local, other federal funds	Existing municipal and parish administration	New

	Town of White							
	Castle							
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status		
2	2 Local Levee	Flooding and	Evaluate and improve local levee systems	State, local,	Existing municipal and	New		
	Improvement	Levee Failure		federal funds	parish administration			
2	B Hazard	All Hazards Add hazard mitigation section to parish emergency		No additional	OHSEP	Carried		
	Mitigation		guidebook	funds required		Over		
	Section							
2		All Hazards	Arrange and hold hazard mitigation workshops for	No additional	Parish Grant Consultants	Carried		
	Mitigation		homeowners	funds required		Over		
_	Workshops	Aller		At Live I	OUCED INA :: I			
2		All Hazards	Maintain and foster communications with the Governor's	No additional	OHSEP and Municipal	New		
	with Government		Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	funds required	Governments			
2		All Hazards	Examine Federal funding opportunities at conferences,	No additional	All Parish and Municipal	New		
	Opportunities		workshops, and following disasters on hazard events.	funds required	staff			
2	Building Retrofits	Flooding,	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use	FEMA HMGP,	Town of White	New		
		Thunderstorms,	during and after storm events. Benefits: Reduces damage	Local	Castle/Iberville Parish			
		Tornados,	from high winds and helps ensure that the public buildings		OHSEP			
		Tropical can be used, occupied and operable during or after						
		Cyclones, Levee	storms.					
2	B Drainage	Failure Flooding and	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and	FEMA HMGP,	Town of White	New		
2	Improvements	Levee Failure	costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water,	Local	Castle/Iberville Parish	ivew		
	improvements	Levee Failure	while also keeping roadways open during periods of high	Local	OHSEP			
			precipitation. Benefits: Relieves Parish or local		OTISEI			
			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.					
2	Mitigation of	Flooding,	Elevation, acquisition- demolition, acquisition- relocations,	FEMA HMGP,	Town of White	New		
	repetitive loss	Thunderstorms,	and reconstruction of repetitive loss or severe repetitive	Local	Castle/Iberville Parish			
	and severe	, ,			OHSEP			
	repetitive loss	Tropical						
	properties and	Cyclones, Levee						
	other hazard	Failure						
	prone structures							

	Town of White Castle						
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status	
30	Safe Room Projects	All Hazards	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in White Castle. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Town of White Castle/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New	
31	Education and Outreach	All Hazards	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety through technical assistance, mail outs and training for Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Tornadoes, and Thunderstorms (lightning, high wind, hail), as well as providing information on high-risk areas. Informing communities, businesses and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Town of White Castle/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New	
32	Generators for continuity of operations and government	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Town of White Castle/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New	
33	Lightning Mitigation	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornados, Tropical Cyclones, Levee Failure	Procurement and Installation of Lightning rods and surge protectors for public buildings to preserve life and property	FEMA HMGP, Local	Town of White Castle/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New	
34	Warning Systems	All Hazards	Update/upgrade public warning system components throughout White Castle as necessary. Install audible and/or reverse 911 warning system(s)	FEMA HMGP, Local	Town of White Castle/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New	
35	Potable Water	All Hazards	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in Parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Town of White Castle/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New	
36	Promote Flood Insurance	Flooding and Levee Failure	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	FEMA HMGP, Local	Town of White Castle/Iberville Parish OHSEP	New	

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	Town of Whi Castle	te				
	Jurisdiction- Specific Action	Hazard n Addressed	Action Description	Funding Source	Responsible Party, Agency, or Department	Status
3	37 Levee Failure Working Grou		Create a working group in order to assess the extent and determine the possible effects of a dam failure.	FEMA HMGP, Local	Town of White Castle/Iberville OHSEP	New

Action Prioritization

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

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

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

Iberville Parish and the participating 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, such as changing regulations. This plan is intended to offer priorities based on an examination of hazards.

Appendix A: Planning Process

Purpose

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process prompts local jurisdictions to keep their hazard mitigation plan current and moving toward a more resilient community. The plan update builds on the research and planning efforts of previous plans while reviewing recent trends. The steering committee followed FEMA HMGP's hazard mitigation planning process per the FEMA HMGP 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 Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

The Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process began in April 2021 with a series of meetings and collaborations between the contractor (Rostan Solutions, LLC) and the participating jurisdictions. Update activities were intended to give each jurisdiction the opportunity to shape the plan to best fit their community's goals. Community stakeholders and the general public were invited to attend and contribute information to the planning process during specific time periods or meetings.

Iberville Parish includes the unincorporated areas of the parish, as well as six incorporated municipalities that participated in the plan update process – the Village of Grosse Tete, Town of Maringouin, City of Plaquemine, Village of Rosedale, City of St. Gabriel, and Town of White Castle. Iberville Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) invited communities' representatives to meetings, where they supplied critical infrastructure data and reviewed work-in-progress for the plan update.

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

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

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

Date	Meeting or Outreach	Location	Public Invited	Purpose
4/6/2021	Initial Coordination	Telephone/ Email	No	Discuss with Parish HM coordinator and any Steering Committee members expectations and requirements of the project.
5/6/2021	Kick-Off Meeting	Virtual via Zoom	No	Discuss with the plan steering committee expectations and requirements of the project. Assign plan worksheets to jurisdictions.
8/12/2021	Risk Assessment Overview	Plaquemine, LA	No	Discuss and review the risk assessment with the steering committee discuss and review expectations for public meeting.
8/13/2021 – 8/27/21	Public Risk Assessment Review- Survey	Online	Yes	The public was invited and encouraged to participate and provide input into the hazard mitigation Risk Assessment and Hazard Analysis processes. Maps included within the Risk Assessment and Hazard Analysis were provided for reference with the survey for input on identifying specific areas where localized hazards occur.

Planning

The plan update process consisted of several phases:

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

Coordination

The Iberville Parish OHSEP oversaw the coordination of the 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee during the update process. The Iberville Parish OHSEP and participating jurisdictions were responsible for identifying members for the committee.

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

The Rostan Team was responsible for facilitating meetings and outreach efforts during the update process.

Neighboring Community, Local and Regional Planning Process Involvement

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

Formal participation in this plan includes but is not limited to the following activities: Participation in Hazard Mitigation Team meetings at the local and parish level Sharing local data and information Local action item development

Plan Document Draft Review

Formal adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan document by each jurisdiction following provisional approval by the state of Louisiana and FEMA HMGP. The 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee consisted of representatives from the following parish, municipal, or community stakeholders:

Iberville Parish Government
Iberville Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
Iberville Parish Public Works
Iberville Parish Sheriff's Office
Village of Grosse Tete
Town of Maringouin
City of Plaquemine
Village of Rosedale
City of St. Gabriel
Town of White Castle

The Parish of Pointe Coupee was invited by the Iberville Parish OHSEP via email to participate in meetings and activities as well in an effort to collaborate with neighboring communities. In addition, the participation of the GOHSEP Region 2 Coordinator during the process also contributed to neighboring community representation.

As part of the coordination and planning process, each jurisdiction was provided the State Required Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Worksheet. Jurisdictions with the capability to complete and return these worksheets returned them to assist with the 2021 update. The completed worksheets can be found in Appendix E – State Required Plan Update Worksheets.

Below is a detailed list of the 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee:

Name	Title	Agency	Address	Email	Phone
Clint Moore	Director	Iberville OHSEP/911	58030 Meriam St., Plaquemine, LA 70764	cmoore@ibervilleparish.com	225-687-5140
J. "Mitchell" Ourso, Jr.	Parish President	Iberville Parish Council	58050 Meriam St., Plaquemine, LA 70764	jburleigh@ibervilleparish.com	225-687-5190
Mark Migliacio	Director	Iberville Parish Public Works	59705 Bayou Rd., Plaquemine, LA 70764	mmigliacio@ibervilleparish.com	225-776-3053
Michael Chauffe	Mayor	Village of Grosse Tete	18125 Willow St., Grosse Tete, LA 70740	gtmayor@grossetetela.com	225-648-2131
Maurice Harris	Mayor	Town of Maringouin	77510 Landry Dr., Maringouin, LA 70757	Mlharris729@gmail.com	225-625-2630
Edwin Reeves	Mayor	City of Plaquemine	23640 Railroad Ave., Plaquemine, LA 70764	ereevesjr@plaquemine.org	225-687-3116
Riley Blanchett	Mayor	Village of Rosedale	76535 Rosedale Rd., Rosedale, LA 70773	mayor@rosedalela.com	225-648-2333
Lionel Johnson, Jr.	Mayor	City of St. Gabriel	P.O. Box 597, St. Gabriel, LA 70776	mayor@stgabriel.us	225-642-9600
John Morris	Mayor	Town of White Castle	P.O. Box 488,White Castle, LA 70788	jmorrismayor@gmail.com	225-545-3012
Monty Miglacio	Major	Iberville Sheriff Office	P.O. Box 239, Plaquemine, LA 70765	mmigliacio@ibervilleso.com	225-687-5100

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 Iberville Parish programs and planning.

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

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

The members of the Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee will remain charged with ensuring that the goals and strategies of new and updated local planning documents for their jurisdictions or agencies are consistent with the goals and actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and will not contribute to increased hazard vulnerability in the parish. Existing plans, studies, and technical information were incorporated in the planning process. Examples include flood data from FEMA HMGP, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE or Corps), and the U.S. Geological Survey. Much of this data was incorporated into the risk assessment component of the plan relative to plotting historical events and the magnitude of damages that occurred. The parish's 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan was also used in the planning process. Other existing parish and jurisdiction data and plans reviewed and/or incorporated into the planning process include those listed below:

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

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

Meeting Documentation and Public Outreach Activities

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

Meeting #1: Coordination Discussion

Date: April 7, 2021

Location: Email and Phone

Purpose: Discuss with the Hazard Mitigation Lead for the parish (OHSEP Director) the expectations and requirements of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process and to establish and initial project timeline.

Public Initiation: No

Invitees Included: Iberville Parish OHSEP, GOHSEP, Rostan Staff

Name	Title	Agency
Marion Pearson	Senior Problem Resolution Officer GOHSEP	
Jeffrey Giering	Section Chief, State Hazard Mitigation Officer	GOHSEP
Clint Moore	Director	Iberville OHSEP/911
Wesley Miller Civil Engineer		Pan American Engineers
Alexa Wilson Project Manager		Rostan Solutions, LLC
Evan Dyer	Evan Dyer Director of Special Rostal Projects	
Kyle Jones	Vice President	Rostan Solutions, LLC

Meeting #2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Kick-Off

Date: May 6, 2021

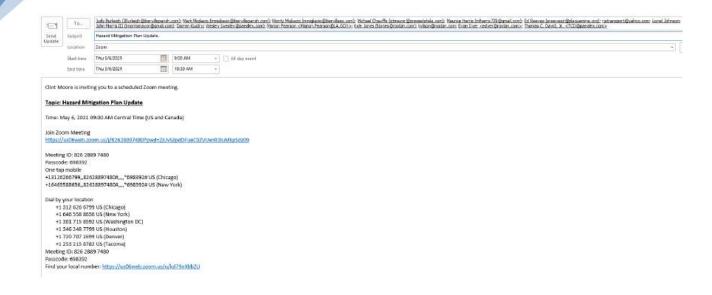
Location: Zoom Conference Call

Purpose: Discuss the expectations and requirements of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process and to establish and initial project timeline with the parish's Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee.

Assign each individual jurisdiction and the parish data collection for the plan update.

Public Initiation: No Invitees Included:

Name	Title	Agency	
Clint Moore	Director	Iberville OHSEP/911	
J. "Mitchell" Ourso, Jr.	Parish President	Iberville Parish Council	
Mark Migliacio	Director	Iberville Parish Public Works	
Michael Chauffe	Mayor	Village of Grosse Tete	
Maurice Harris	Mayor	Town of Maringouin	
Edwin Reeves	Mayor	City of Plaquemine	
Riley Blanchett	Mayor	Village of Rosedale	
Lionel Johnson, Jr.	Mayor	City of St. Gabriel	
John Morris	Mayor	Town of White Castle	
Monty Migliacio	Major	Iberville Sheriff Office	
Alexa Wilson	Project Manager	Rostan Solutions	
Wesley Mattox	Civil Engineer	Pan American Engineers	
Marion Pearson	Senior Problem Resolution Officer	GOHSEP	
Darren Guidry	Regional Coordinator	GOHSEP	
Judy Burleigh	President's Assistant	Iberville Parish President's Office	
Kyle Jones	Kyle Jones Vice President Rostan Solutions		



Meeting #3: Risk Assessment Overview

Date: August 12, 2021

Location: Zoom Conference Call

Purpose: Members of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee were invited and were presented the results of the most recent risk assessment and an overview of the public meeting presentation during this overview. The assessment was conducted based on hazards identified during

previous plans. Public Initiation: No Invitees Included:

Name	Title	Agency	
Clint Moore	Director Iberville OHSEP/911		
J. "Mitchell" Ourso, Jr.	Parish President Iberville Parish Council		
Mark Migliacio	Director Iberville Parish Public Works		
Michael Chauffe	Mayor	Village of Grosse Tete	
Maurice Harris	Mayor	Town of Maringouin	
Edwin Reeves	Mayor	City of Plaquemine	
Riley Blanchett	Mayor	Village of Rosedale	
Lionel Johnson, Jr.	Mayor	City of St. Gabriel	
John Morris	Mayor	Town of White Castle	
Monty Migliacio	Major	Iberville Sheriff Office	
Alexa Wilson	Project Manager	Rostan Solutions	
Wesley Mattox	Civil Engineer	Pan American Engineers	
Marion Pearson Senior Problem GOHSEP Resolution Officer		GOHSEP	

Name	Title	Agency
Darren Guidry	Regional Coordinator	GOHSEP
Judy Burleigh	President's Assistant	Iberville Parish President's Office
Kyle Jones Vice President		Rostan Solutions
Mark Ward	Director	Pointe Coupee Parish OEP

Meeting #4: Public Invitation to Survey

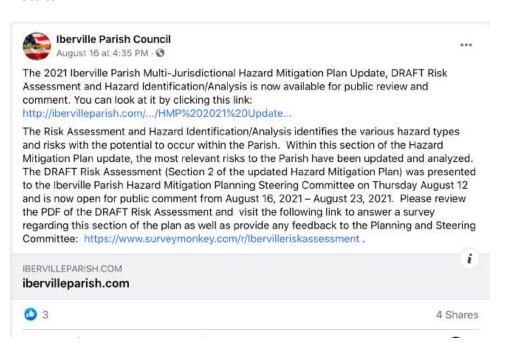
Date: August 13, 2021 – August 27, 2021

Location: Online via Parish website

Purpose: The public comment period allowed the public and community stakeholders to participate and provide input into the hazard mitigation planning process. The 2021 updated Risk Assessment section was provided for the public to review the identified hazards, maps portraying the specific areas within the Parish where localized hazards occur, and the probabilities of future hazard occurrences.

Public Initiation: Yes

Invitees Included: Press Release was posted on the Parish social media account as well as the Parish website.



Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan 2021 Update: Section 2 Risk Assessment

Thank you for reviewing the Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan 2021 Update: Section 2 Risk Assessment. Your feedback will help us to improve the concerns of the public towards future mitigation and edits to the mitigation plan.

1. Overall, how would you rate the Draft Section 2: Hazard Identification & Parish-Wide Risk Assessment in the Iberville Parish 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update?
○ Excellent
O Very good
○ Good
O Fair
O Poor
0. What are positive concets shout the plan's Risk

2. What are positive aspects about the plan's Risk Assessment that you think will benefit disaster recovery planning in Iberville Parish?

Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan 2021 Update: Section 2 Risk Assessment Survey

3. What are aspects (or Hazards) that you feel the Risk Assessment lacks regarding the disaster recovery plan?

	o you think the Hazards assessed are a sufficient esentation of hazards in Iberville?
0	Extremely Agree
0	Agree
0	Somewhat Agree
0	Slightly Disagree
0	Disagree

Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan 2021 Update: Section 2 Risk Assessment Survey

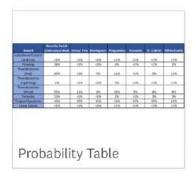
5. Below are the Annual Probabilities for a Hazard/Event occurrence based on NCEI Data. This data provides a record of all documented hazard events and associated damages, fatalities, injuries, and other relevant information.

Please select the Table on the left if you feel the hazards identified in this table are all important for disaster recovery planning.

Please select the Table on the right if you feel the information if you feel the annual probabilities calculated are addressing the most important hazards for Iberville Parish.

Both tables can be selected.

Henry	Profiled in Last Plan	Cateldered Median or High Riskle the State a HM Pier	Profession to 1111 Vacant
Subeldenou/Countal Land Lone	1		×
Drought			
Earthquakes			
Expansive Solls			
Fog	2.12.1		
Flooding	1	×	1
Extreme Heat			
Sinéholes		X	
Thunderstores (HeI, Lightning, & Wind)	1	×	
Torrecoss	E.	x	T.
Tropical Cyclones	1.	× .	- 1
Taunomie			
Wicfres			
Wilvar Sterne			2.0
Loves Forters	1		- 1



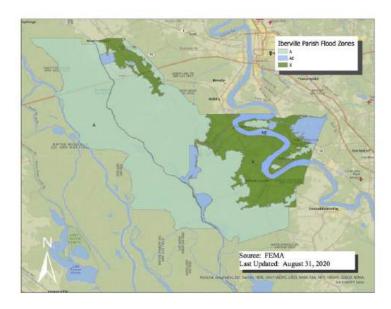
6. Which hazard is the most concerning to you based on the results of the Probability table above and your

Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan 2021 Update: Section 2 Risk Assessment Survey OWN person experience?

- Flooding Tornados
- O Thunderstorms (Hail)
- Thunderstorms (Wind) Tropical Cyclones
 - Levee Failure (Overtopping)

7. Subsidence/Coastal Land Loss: Do you have comments or concerns regarding this Hazard?

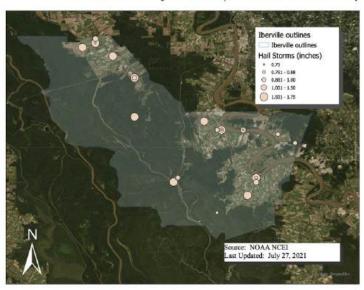
Please use the information on flood zones in this map to answer the following questions.



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O Strongly agree	O Disagree
O Agree	Strongly disagree
Neither agree nor disagree	
	nt adequately addresses nd concern to Iberville in this
O Strongly agree	O Disagree
O Agree	O Strongly disagree
Neither agree nor disagree	
10. Flooding: Do you h regarding this Hazard'	ave comments or concerns ?
	ail, Lightning, Wind): Do you ncerns regarding this Hazard?
Please refer to the hai	lstorm data in the following

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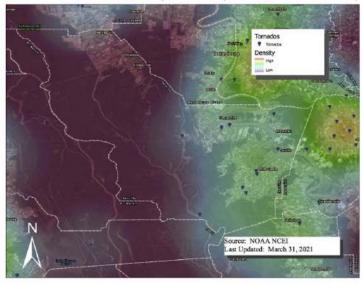
12. Hail storms are a significant concern as a hazard to Iberville Parish.

Strongly agreeAgreeStrongly disagreeNeither agree nor

disagree

See map of Tornado occurrence throughout the parish. Please answer the following questions based on this map.

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13. How concerning are Tornados for you as a parish wide hazard?

0	5	10
O		

14. Based on your experience, do you agree with the frequency of area's effected by tornados throughout the parish.

 Strongly agree 	O Disagree
○ Agree	O Strongly disagree
Neither agree nor disagree	

15. Tornados: Do you have comments or concerns regarding this Hazard?

See the map of the existing Levee System in Iberville. Answer the following questions based on this information.



16. How big of a concern is levee overtopping to you?



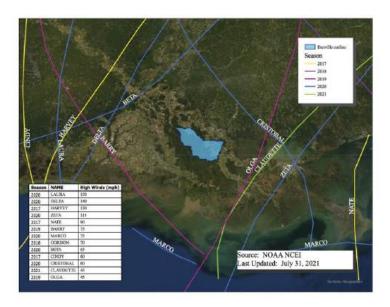
17. How familiar were you with the existing levee system and how its used to manage flooding in the parish?



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18. Levee Overtopping: Do you have comments or concerns regarding this Hazard?

See the map below with the hurricane paths that have occurred since the last update. Use this map to respond the the following questions.



19. Hurricanes are the most significant hazard in Iberville Parish.

0	Strongly agree	0	Disagree
0	Agree	\circ	Strongly disagree
0	Neither agree nor disagree		

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20. How much of a concern are hurricanes for you as pertains to Iberville Parish?



21. Tropical Cyclones (Hurricanes): Do you have comments or concerns regarding this Hazard?

22. Are there any further concerns or comments you would like to contribute to this Risk Assessment?



Done

Privacy & Cookie Notice

Public Plan Review Documentation

The Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Draft Plan was placed on the Iberville Parish website to collect comments and feedback from the public. No feedback or comments were received. This outreach provided the public an opportunity to comment on the plan prior to plan approval.

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 "a section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle," (2) "a process by which local governments incorporated the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans", and (3) "discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process."

Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

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

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

Responsible Parties

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

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

Methods for Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan and Plan Evaluation Criteria

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

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

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

- 1. Whether the action was implemented and reasons, if the action was not implemented
- 2. What were the results of the implemented action
- 3. Were the outcomes as expected, and reasons if the outcomes were not as expected
- 4. Did the results achieve the stated goals and objectives
- 5. Was the action cost-effective
- 6. What were the losses avoided after completion of the project
- 7. In case of a structural project, did it change the hazard profile

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

- 1. Any local staffing changes that would warrant inviting different members to the planning committee
- 2. Any new organizations that would be valuable in the planning process or project implementation need to be included in the planning committee
- 3. Are there any procedures that can be done more efficiently
- 4. Are there more ways to gain more diverse and widespread cooperation
- 5. Are there any different or additional funding sources available for mitigation planning and implementation

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

Additionally, the public will be canvassed to solicit public input to continue Iberville Parish's dedication to involving the public directly in review and updates of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Meetings will be scheduled as needed by the plan administrator to provide a forum for which the public can express their

concerns, opinions, and/or ideas about the plan. The plan administrator will be responsible for using parish resources to publicize the annual public meetings and maintain public involvement through the newspapers, radio, and public access television channels. Copies of the plan will be catalogued and kept at all appropriate agencies in the city government, as well as at the Public Library.

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

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

2021 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 2021 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 Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee and participating jurisdictions to determine additional implementation procedures when appropriate. This may include integrating the requirements of the Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan into each jurisdiction's planning documents, processes, or mechanisms as follows:

- Ordinances, Resolutions, Regulations
- Floodplain Ordinances
- Emergency Operations Plan
- Comprehensive Master Plan (Entire Parish)
- Economic Development Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Capital Improvement Plan
- Transportation Plan

Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this plan into other local planning mechanisms will continue to be identified through future meetings of the Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee and through the five-year review process described herein. The primary means for integrating mitigation strategies into other local planning mechanisms will be through the revision, update and implementation of each jurisdiction's individual plans that require specific planning and administrative tasks (e.g. risk assessment, plan amendments, ordinance revisions, capital improvement projects, etc.). The members of the steering committee will meet with Department Heads to discuss what should be included in the changes that are necessary before the changes are introduced to the city council or police jury meetings. Steering committee members will remain charged with ensuring that the goals and strategies of new and updated local planning documents for their jurisdictions or agencies are consistent with the goals and actions of the Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan and will not

contribute to increased hazard vulnerability within the parish. Iberville Parish is has incorporated elements from the Hazard Mitigation Plan to update the Parish Master Plan. Additionally, the Parish incorporated the updated Risk Assessment into community outreach processes to ensure the community is aware of the potential risk associated with disasters outlined in the plan. Iberville Parish will continue to utilize their FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan in order to safeguard the community and its jurisdictions.

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

Although it is recognized that there are many possible benefits to integrating components of this plan into other parish and jurisdiction planning mechanisms, the development and maintenance of this stand-alone Hazard Mitigation Plan is deemed by the steering committee to be the most effective and appropriate method to ensure implementation of parish and local hazard mitigation actions.

On behalf of the jurisdictions of Unincorporated Iberville Parish, Village of Grosse Tete, Town of Maringouin, City of Plaquemine, Village of Rosedale, City of St. Gabriel, and Town of White Castle, Iberville Parish has the authority to incorporate the contents of the Hazard Mitigation Plan into the parish's existing regulatory mechanisms. Agreements are currently in place with jurisdictions to allow for the parish incorporation mechanisms to take place.

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

Unincorporated Iberville Parish

Comprehensive Master Plan/Updated as needed/Iberville Parish Government Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/ Iberville Parish OHSEP Capital Improvement Plan/Updated as needed/ Iberville Parish Government Economic Development Plan/Updated as needed/ Iberville Parish Government Continuity of Operations Plan/Updated as needed/ Iberville Parish OHSEP Transportation Plan/Updated as needed/ Iberville Parish Government Stormwater Management Plan/Updated as needed/ Iberville Parish Government

Village of Grosse Tete

Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/ Iberville Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Grosse Tete

Town of Maringouin

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

City of Plaquemine

Capital Improvement Plan/Updated as needed/ Iberville Parish Government and Mayor of Plaquemine Economic Development Plan/Updated as needed/ Iberville Parish Government and Mayor of Plaquemine Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/ Iberville Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Plaquemine Continuity of Operations Plan/Updated as needed/ Iberville Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Plaquemine Stormwater Management Plan/Updated as needed/ Iberville Parish Government and Mayor of Plaquemine

Village of Rosedale

Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/ Iberville Parish OHSEP and Mayor of Rosedale

City of St. Gabriel

Local Emergency Operations Plan/Updated as needed/ Iberville Parish OHSEP and Mayor of St. Gabriel

Town of White Castle

Comprehensive Master Plan/Updated as needed/Iberville Parish Government and Mayor of White Castle Capital Improvement Plan/Updated as needed/ Iberville Parish Government and Mayor of White Castle Economic Development Plan/Updated as needed/ Iberville Parish Government and Mayor of White Castle Redevelopment Plan/Updated as needed/ Iberville Parish Government and Mayor of White Castle

Continued Public Participation

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

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

Appendix C: Essential Facilities

Iberville Parish Essential Facilities – All Jurisdictions

Iberville Unincorporated Essential Facilities										
Туре	Name	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclones			
	Bayou Blue Fire Rescue		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
	Bayou Blue Volunteer Fire Department	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
	Bayou Goula Fire Station		Х	X	Х	Х	Х			
Fire and Decem	Bayou Pigeon Fire Department 1	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Fire and Rescue	Bayou Pigeon Volunteer Fire Station 2	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
	Bayou Sorrel Fire Department Station 2	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
	East Iberville Volunteer Fire Station 3		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
	White Castle Fire Department Station 3		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
	Iberville Parish Council on Aging		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
	Maintenance Facility		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Government	Parks and Recreation Maintenance Facility		Х	X	х	X	Х			
	LDOT - Maintenance Unit		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Dublic Hoolth	Iberville Medical Building		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Public Health	River West Medical Complex Bldg B		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
	Crescent Elementary & Junior High		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Schools	Dorseyville Elementary		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
	Iberville Math, Science, & Arts Academy		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			

	Grosse Tete Essential Facilities									
Туре	Name	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclones			
Fire and Rescue	Grosse Tete Fire Department		Х	Х	х	Х	Х			
Government	Grosse Tete Town Hall		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Law Enforcement	Village of Grosse Tete Police		Х	Х	x	х	Х			
Fire and Rescue	Grosse Tete Fire Department		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Government	Grosse Tete Town Hall		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Law Enforcement	Village of Grosse Tete Police		Х	Х	Х	Х	X			

Maringouin Essential Facilities									
Туре	Name	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclones		
Fire and Decays	Fire Department		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Fire and Rescue	Maringouin Volunteer Fire Department		Х	Х	Χ	Х	Х		
Government	Maringouin Town Hall		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Lavy Enfancement	Iberville Parish Sheriff's Office		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Law Enforcement	Maringouin Police Department		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Public Health	Maringouin Medical Center		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		

Plaquemine Essential Facilities									
Туре	Name	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclones		
Fire and Rescue	Central Fire Station		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Fire and Rescue	Plaquemine Fire Department		Х	Х	Х	X	X		
	Iberville Chamber of Commerce		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
	Iberville Parish Arc Center		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
	Iberville Parish Council of Aging		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
	Council Records & Storage		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
	Iberville Parish Courthouse		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Government	Office of Family Support		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
	Iberville Parish School Board		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
	LA Workforce Commission		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
	Municipal Utilities		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
	Office of Motor Vehicles		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
	Plaquemine City Hall		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Law Enforcement	City of Plaquemine Police Station		Х	Х	х	х	Х		
Corrections	Iberville Parish Jail		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Public Health	Maringouin Medical Center		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
	Faith and Abundance Christian Academy		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Cahaala	Iberville Elementary School		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Schools	St. John Elementary School		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
	St. John Evangelist High School		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		

Rosedale Essential Facilities									
Туре	Name	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclones		
Fire and Rescue	Rosedale Volunteer Fire Department		Х	х	x	х	Х		
Government	Rosedale Town Hall		Χ	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Law Enforcement	Rosedale Police Department		Х	Х	Х	х	Х		
Schools	North Iberville Elementary/High School		Χ	Х	Х	Х	Х		

St. Gabriel Essential Facilities									
Туре	Name	Flooding	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornado	Tropical Cyclones		
Fire and Rescue	East Iberville Fire Department Station 1		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Fire and Rescue	East Iberville Volunteer Fire Department		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Government	Army Corps of Engineers		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Government	St. Gabriel City Hall		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Law Enforcement	Iberville Sheriff's Office Substation		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Law Enforcement	St. Gabriel Police Department		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Corrections	LA Correctional Institute for Women	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Corrections	Elayn Hunt Correctional Center		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
	East Iberville Elementary		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Schools	East Iberville High		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
3010013	Math, Science, and Arts Academy		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		

Appendix D: Plan Adoption

The Parish Plan Adoption Letters are below.

RESOLUTION IPC# 2021-022

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE IBERVILLE PARISH COUNCIL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR 2021

The following resolution was introduced by Councilman Pierce and seconded by Councilman Markins.

WHEREAS, the Iberville Parish Council has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan hereby known as the "Iberville Parish Mitigation Plan 2021" in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, and;

WHEREAS, the Iberville Parish Council has participated in the process to prepare a Disaster Mitigation Act Compliant Hazard Mitigation Plan based on the FEMA guidelines;

WHEREAS, the Iberville Parish Council is participating in the Hazard Mitigation Plan prepared under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish wide representatives;

WHEREAS the appropriate opportunity for input by the general public and community officials has been provided through meetings and availability of documents to the public in accordance with established COVID-19 procedures for such dissemination of public information and zoom meetings.

WHEREAS, the Plan has been recommended for approval and adoption by the Iberville Parish Council;

WHEREAS, the adoption of the Plan is required prior to further consideration for FEMA funding under the following programs:

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

The foregoing resolution having been submitted to a vote was adopted on the 21st day of December, 2021, by the following vote on roll call;

YEAS: Allen, Dominique, Jackson, Smith, Pierce, Arnold, Markins, Kelley, Vallet, Morgan.

NAYS: None. ABSTAIN: None.

ABSENT: Easley, Bradford.

The resolution was declared adopted by the Chairman on December 21, 2021.

IBERVILLE PARISH COUNCIL

MATTHEW H JEWELL CHAIRMAN

ATTEST:

KIRSHA D. BARKER, CLERK

CERTIFICATE

- I, Kirsha D. Barker, do hereby certify that I am the duly qualified and appointed Council Clerk of the Parish Council, Parish of Iberville, State of Louisiana.
- I further certify that the above constitutes a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the Iberville Parish Council in regular session on the 21st day of December, 2021.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, witness my official signature and the impress of the official seal of the Parish of Iberville, State of Louisiana, on this 21st day of December, 2021.

KIRSHA D. BARKER IBERVILLE PARISH COUNCIL CLERK Selectman Lindon A. Rivet, Jr. moved, seconded by Selectwoman Wanda B. Jones:

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE IBERVILLE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2021

WHEREAS, the Parish of Iberville Parish has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan hereby known as the Iberville Parish Mitigation Plan 2021 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, the City of Plaquemine has participated in the process to prepare a DMA compliant Hazard Mitigation Plan based in the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides;

WHEREAS, the City of Plaquemine is participating in the Hazard Mitigation Plan prepared by the Iberville Parish Government under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-Wide representatives;

WHEREAS, Iberville Parish and local city representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process;

WHEREAS, appropriate opportunity for input by public and community officials has been provided through meeting notices, open meetings and availability of draft documents;

WHEREAS, the Plan has been recommended for adoption by the steering committee;

WHEREAS, adoption of the Plan is required prior to further consideration for FEMA funding under the following programs:

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

THEREFORE, the City of Plaquemine does hereby adopt the Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2021.

The foregoing was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Lindon A. Rivet, Jr. Geraldine H. Mellion, Wanda B. Jones, Thomas D. LeBlanc, Shannon P.

Courtade and Jimmie Randle, Jr.

Nays: None Absent: None

CERTIFICATE

I, Roxane M. Richard, hereby certify that I am the duly qualified City Clerk of the City of Plaquemine, Parish of Iberville, State of Louisiana.

I further certify that the above is a true copy of the resolution adopted by the City of Plaquemine, through its Mayor and Board of Selectmen in a Regular Meeting, on the 14th day of December, 2021.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, witness my official signature and the impress of the official seal of the City of Plaquemine, Parish of Iberville, State of Louisiana, on this 21st day of December, 2021.

CITY OF PLAQUEMINE

Kovane M. Richard
Roxane M. Richard

City Clerk

RESOLUTION

TO ADOPT THE 2021 IBERVILLE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN.

WHEREAS the Parish of Iberville has prepared a multi hazard mitigation plan hereby known as the 2021 Iberville Parish Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Rosedale has participated in the process to prepare a DMA compliant Hazard Mitigation Plan based in the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Rosedale is participating in the Hazard Mitigation Plan prepared by the Iberville Parish Government under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish Wide representatives; and

WHEREAS Iberville Parish and local municipal representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process; and

WHEREAS appropriate opportunity for input by public and community officials has been provided through meeting notices, open meetings, and availability of draft documents; and

WHEREAS the Plan has been recommended for adoption by the steering committee; and

WHEREAS adoption of the Plan is required prior to further consideration for FEMA funding under the following programs:

Pre Disaster Mitigation Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Flood Mitigation Assistance Program.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Aldermen of the Village of Rosedale meeting in regular session on February 8,2022, does hereby adopt the 2021 Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

The above Resolution has been read and considered, and upon a motion by Alderman Devillier, seconded by Alderwoman Alexander, and a vote being taken, the following result was had:

YEAS:

Alexander, Devillier, Doiron

NAYS:

None

WHEREUPON, the presiding officer declared the Resolution duly adopted on this 8th

day of February, 2022.

Courtney Bourgoyne,

Municipal Clerk

Riley J. Blanchet,

Mayor

CERTIFICATE

I, Courtney Bourgoyne, Municipal Clerk, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution is a true and exact copy adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the Village of Rosedale at a meeting thereof legally held on February 8, 2022.

Courtney Bourgoyne,

Municipal Clerk

Lionel Johnson, Jr. Mayor

Police Chief: Kevin Ambeau, Sr.



City Council: Ronald Grace, Sr. Melvin Hasten, Sr. Jeffery Hayes, Sr. Ralph Johnson, Sr. Kelvin York, Sr.

CITY OF ST. GABRIEL

"A City of Pride, Progress & Possibilities"

RESOLUTION 2022-0201-0001

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE IBERVILLE PARISH HAZARD MITAGATION PLAN 2021

WHEREAS, the Parish of Iberville Parish has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan hereby known as the Iberville Parish Mitigation Plan 2021 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, and;

WHEREAS, the City of St. Gabriel has participated in the process to prepare a DMA compliant Hazard Mitigation Plan based on the FEMA guidelines available in the How to Guides;

WHEREAS, the City of St. Gabriel is participating in the Hazard Mitigation Plan prepared by the Iberville Parish Government under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-Wide representatives;

WHEREAS, Iberville Parish and local representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process;

WHEREAS, appropriate opportunity for input by public and community officials has been provided through meeting notices, open meetings and availability of draft documents;

WHEREAS, the Plan has been recommended for adoption by the steering committee;

WHEREAS, adoption of the Plan is required prior to further consideration for FEMA funding under the following programs:

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

THEREFORE, on a Motion by Councilman Ronald Grace and seconded by Councilman Kelvin York, the City of St. Gabriel does hereby adopt the Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2021.

Constance Barbin

City Clerk, City of St. Gabriel

(Seal)

Lionel Johnson, Jr.

Mayor, City of St. Gabriel

(Seal)

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE IBERVILLE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2021

WHEREAS, the Parish of Iberville Parish has prepared a multi-mitigation plan hereby known as the Iberville Parish Mitigation Plan 2021 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS <u>TOWN OF MARINGOUIN</u> has participated in the process to prepare a DMA compliant Hazard Mitigation Plan based in the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides;

WHEREAS <u>TOWN OF MARINGOUIN</u> is participating in the Hazard Mitigation Plan prepared by the Iberville Parish Government under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-Wide representative;

WHEREAS Iberville Parish and local city representative and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process;

WHEREAS appropriate opportunity for input by public and community officials has been provided through meeting notices, open meetings and availability of draft documents;

WHEREAS the Plan has been recommended for adoption by the steering committee;

WHEREAS adoption of the Plan is required prior to further consideration for FEMA funding under the following programs:

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

Therefore, the <u>TOWN OF MARINGOUIN</u> does hereby adopt the Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2021.

YEAS: 5

NAYS: 6

ABSENT: 6

ABSTAINING: 0

ADOPTED on this 13th day of December 2021.

Mayor Mayor

Caralyn Mpieno

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE IBERVILLE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2021

WHEREAS, the Parish of Iberville, State of Louisiana, has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan hereby known as the Iberville Parish Mitigation Plan 2021 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000; and

WHEREAS, the Town of White Castle, Louisiana has taken part in the process to prepare a DMA compliant Hazard Mitigation using FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides; and

WHEREAS, the Town of White Castle, Louisiana is participating in the Hazard Mitigation Plan prepared by the Iberville Parish Government under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-Wide representatives; and

WHEREAS, Iberville Parish and local city representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process; and

WHEREAS, appropriate opportunity for input by public and community officials has been provided through meeting notices, open meetings and availability of draft documents; and

WHEREAS, the hazard Mitigation Plan has been recommended for adoption by the Steering Committee; and

WHEREAS, adoption of the Plan is required prior to further consideration for FEMA funding under the following programs:

- 1. Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- 2. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- 3. Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

Now Therefore Be It Resolved that the Board of Aldermen for the Town of White Castle, Louisiana does hereby adopt the Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2021

The Resolution was adopted on a motion by Alderman Batiste and seconded by Alderman Allen.

Roll Call Vote:

Yeas: (4) Erick Batiste, Candice Depron, Kipp Knight and Mervin Allen

Nays: 0 Abstentions: 0

Absent: (1) Melissa Allen

Certificate

We, the duly qualified and acting officers of the Board of Aldermen, Town of White Castle, Parish of Iberville, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution approved by the Board at its regular meeting on the 22nd day of February 2022.

MAYOR

TOWN CLERK

Village of Grosse Tete Agenda for Special Meeting Wednesday, February 16, 2022

4:00 p.m.

Reminder: PLEASE TURN ALL CELL PHONES OFF

- 1. Open Meeting
- 2. Roll
- 3. Discuss and Approve a Resolution adopting the 2021 Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan
- 4. Adjourn

VILLAGE OF GROSSE TETE MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING February 16, 2022

Mayor Michael Chauffe called the February 16, 2022 meeting to order at 4:00 p.m.

Present: Mayor Michael Chauffe, Clerk Pam George, Alderman Marcus Hill, Alderman Clint Seneca

Absent: Fire Chief Mike Hughes, Attorney Robert Marionneaux, Maintenance Supervisor Phillip Faveroth, Alderwoman Jeanie David, and Chief of Police Tommy Dardenne

A Resolution to Adopt the 2021 Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan – Mayor Chauffe read the resolution in its entirety and the Resolution was voted on as follows:

YEAS: Marcus Hill, Clint Seneca NAYS: None ABSTENTIONS: None

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:11 p.m.

Attest:

Pamela George, mmc

Village Clerk

Approved:

Michael Chauffe

Mayor

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 2021 IBERVILLE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS the Parish of Iberville Parish has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan hereby known as the Iberville Parish Mitigation Plan 2021 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS <u>Village of Grosse Tete</u> has participated in the process to prepare a DMA compliant Hazard Mitigation Plan based in the FEMA guidance available in the How to Guides;

WHEREAS <u>Village of Grosse Tete</u> is participating in the Hazard Mitigation Plan prepared by the Iberville Parish Government under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprised of Parish-Wide representatives;

WHEREAS Iberville Parish and local city representatives and governments have participated in the mitigation planning process;

WHEREAS appropriate opportunity for input by public and community officials has been provided through meeting notices, open meetings and availability of draft documents;

WHEREAS the Plan has been recommended for adoption by the steering committee;

WHEREAS adoption of the Plan is required prior to further consideration for FEMA funding under the following programs:

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

Therefore, the <u>Village of Grosse</u> Tete does hereby adopt the 2021 Iberville Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

ADOPTED by a vote of 2 for, (Alderman Clint Seneca and Alderman Marcus Hill) in favor and $\underline{0}$ against, and $\underline{0}$ abstaining, on this the $\underline{16^{th}}$ day of February 2022.

CERTIFICATE

I, <u>Michael Chauffe, Mayor</u>, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution is a true and exact copy adopted by the Grosse Tete Board of Alderman at a meeting thereof legally held on the <u>16th</u> day of <u>February</u>, 2022.

Michael Chauffe, Mayor Village of Grosse Tete

Appendix E: State Required Worksheets

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

Mitigation Planning Team

Name	Title	Agency	Address	Email	Phone
		Iberville	58030 Meriam St.,		
Clint Moore	Director	OHSEP/911	Plaquemine, LA 70764	cmoore@ibervilleparish.com	225-687-5140
J. "Mitchell"	Parish	Iberville Parish	58050 Meriam St.,		
Ourso, Jr.	President	Council	Plaquemine, LA 70764	jburleigh@ibervilleparish.com	225-687-5190
Mark		Iberville Parish	59705 Bayou Rd.,		
Migliacio	Director	Public Works	Plaquemine, LA 70764	mmigliacio@ibervilleparish.com	225-776-3053
Michael		Village of Grosse	18125 Willow St.,		
Chauffe	Mayor	Tete	Grosse Tete, LA 70740	gtmayor@grossetetela.com	225-648-2131
Maurice Harris		Town of	77510 Landry Dr.,		
	Mayor	Maringouin	Maringouin, LA 70757	mlharris729@gmail.com	225-625-2630
Edwin Reeves			23640 Railroad Ave.,		
	Mayor	City of Plaquemine	Plaquemine, LA 70764	ereevesjr@plaquemine.org	225-687-3116
Riley Blanchett			76535 Rosedale Rd.,		
	Mayor	Village of Rosedale	Rosedale, LA 70773	mayor@rosedale.brcoxmail.com	225-648-2333
Lionel			P.O. Box 597,		
Johnson, Jr.	Mayor	City of St. Gabriel	St. Gabriel, LA 70776	mayorjohnson@stgabriel.us	225-642-9600
John Morris		Town of White	P.O. Box 488,		
	Mayor	Castle	White Castle, LA 70788	jmorrismayor@gmail.com	225-545-3012
Monty Miglacio		Iberville Sheriff	P.O. Box 239,		
	Major	Office	Plaquemine, LA 70765	mmiglacio@ibervilleso.com	225-687-5100

Capability Assessment

Iberville Unincorporated

Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and	regulatory capabilities your jurisdic	tion has in place.
Iberville Unincorporated Areas		
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	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	

Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope,		
wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other	No	

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

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

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

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	Local Emergency Planning Committee
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	Emergency Guidebooks/Newsletter/ Utility Department
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	No	

Village of Grosse Tete

Planning and Regulatory				
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.				
Grosse Tete				
Plans	Yes/No	Comments		
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No			
Capital Improvements Plan	No			
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)	No			
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections				
Building Code	Yes			
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No			
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes			
Site plan review requirements	Yes			

Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope,		
wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
	162	
Other	No	

Other

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	Assistance from Iberville Parish
Staff		
Chief Building Official	No	WBR Community Development
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Pam George
Emergency Manager	Yes	Michael Chauffe
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Hess Engineers, Jessie Thompso
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	Janet Marionneax
Other	No	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Provided by Iberville Parish
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	Janet Marionneax
Hazus Analysis	No	

No

Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or	is eligible to use the following fund	ng 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	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	No	
Other Funding Programs	No	

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

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

Town of Maringouin

town of naringoun					
Planning and Regulatory					
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.					
Maringouin					
Plans	Yes/No	Comments			
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No				
Capital Improvements Plan	No				
Economic Development Plan	No				
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	Use Parish Plan			
Continuity of Operations Plan	No				
Transportation Plan	No				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	Parish			
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No				
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	Mayor uses the Parish plans			
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections					
Building Code	Yes	Permits handles by IBTS			
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	Handled by IBTS			
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	No				
Site plan review requirements	Yes	IBTS			

Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other	No	

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	Parish

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

Financial			
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or	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	Yes, Facility Planning	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No		
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	Water, Sewer & Gas	
Impact fees for new development	No		
Stormwater Utility Fee	No		
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	No		
Other Funding Programs	No	LGAP	

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

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

City of Plaquemine

Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plaquemine		
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	Yes	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	Relies on Parish
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	

Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	No	

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	Relies on Iberville Parish
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	

Staff		
Chief Building Official	Yes	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Utilizes Parish Floodplain Manager
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	Yes	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	Yes	
Grant Writer	Yes	
Other	No	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	Relies on Iberville Parish
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	
Financial		

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

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

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

Village of Rosedale

Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Rosedale		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
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)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	

Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other	No	

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

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	

Staff		
Chief Building Official	Yes	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Contract basis only
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	Contract basis only
Other	No	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	

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

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

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

City of St. Gabriel

Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following p	lans and regulatory capabilities your	jurisdiction has in place.
St. Gabriel		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
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)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	

Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other	No	

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

Administration	Yes/No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	

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

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

Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and

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

Town of White Castle

Town of writte dastre		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
White Castle		
Plans	Yes/No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	Iberville Parish Wide Plan
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	Town's Master Plan
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Town's Master Plan
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)	Yes, Redevelopment plans.	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections		
Building Code	Yes	SBCCI/ICC
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	3	
Site plan review requirements	No	

Land Use Planning and Ordinances		
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other		

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	Planning and Zoning Committee
	Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance	programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	

Staff		
Chief Building Official	No	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Utilizes Parish Floodplain Manager
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	Yes	
Civil Engineer	Yes	Outsources engineering firm
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	Outsourced professional
Other	No	
Technical		
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Sirens located in town
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	Outsourced professional
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	

Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or	is eligible to use the following fundi	ng 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	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	No	
Other Funding Programs	Yes	Sales and use taxes

Education and Outreach

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

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

Building Inventory

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Constructio n Type
				Iberville					
Х	Iberville Parish Courthouse	Civil Government	58050 Meriam Street	Plaquemine	30.2871 7271	- 91.2365 3106	\$ 6,641,226.67	1964	Brick
Х	Iberville Parish Health Unit	Public Health	24705 Plaza Dr.	Plaquemine				1956	Brick
Х	Iberville Parish Maintenance Facility	Civil Government	59805 Bayou Road	Plaquemine	30.2701 9456	- 91.2597 3888	\$ 2,350,350.00	1976 - 77	Concrete
X	Iberville Parish Jail	Prisons and Correctional Facilities	59605 Bayou Road	Plaquemine	30.2713 367	- 91.2584 6825	\$ 2,757,510.00	1975	Concrete
Х	Iberville EOC/E- 911	Emergency Operations/9 11 Center	58030 Meriam St.	Plaquemine			\$ 1,500,000.00	1974	Brick
Х	Bayou Blue Fire Rescue	Fire Search and Rescue	22525 Louisiana 386	Grosse Tete	30.2499 9477	- 91.3218 1737	\$ 17,325.00	1990	Metal
х	Bayou Blue Fire Station #2	Fire Search and Rescue	27550 Intracoastal Rd.	Plaquemine			\$ 300,000.00	1994	Metal
Х	Bayou Goula Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	56700 Cpl Herman Brown Jr St	Bayou Goula	30.2101 5253	- 91.1708 4403	\$ 353,535.00	1988	Metal
Х	Iberville Parish Solid Waste	Fire Search and Rescue	38305 Louisiana 75	Plaquemine	30.0804 0331	- 91.2998 7101	\$ 395,535.00	NA	Metal

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Constructio n Type
X	Bayou Pigeon Volunteer Fire Station 2	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 39155-39159 Bayou Pigeon Road	Plaquemine	30.0713 0028	- 91.2927 6063	\$ 183,120.00	NA	Metal
Х	Bayou Sorrel Fire Dept.	Fire Search and Rescue	33175 Hwy. 75	Plaquemine			\$ 30,000.00	1991	Metal
х	Bayou Sorrel Fire Department Station 2	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 32656-33050 Gracie Street	Plaquemine	30.1689 0166	- 91.3504 4052	\$ 129,780.00	N/A	Metal
Х	East Iberville Volunteer Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	2075 Hwy 30	Sunshine	30.2899 9496	- 91.1724 2577	\$ 582,100.00	1982	Metal
Х	East Iberville Fire Dept./Carville #2	Fire Search and Rescue	4405 Hwy. 75	St. Gabriel			N/A	1993	Metal
Х	East Iberville Fire Dept./Sunshine #3	Fire Search and Rescue	1505 Hwy. 75	Sunshine			\$ 136,815.00	1987	Metal
Х	White Castle Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	32535 Bowie St	White Castle			\$ 512,505.00	1968	Brick
	White Castle Fire Station #2	Fire Search and Rescue	32055 Hwy 405	White Castle	30.1736 94	- 91.1473 7378	\$ 168,000.00	1972	Metal
Х	White Castle Fire Substation #3	Fire Search and Rescue	57660 Hwy. 404	White Castle			\$ 332,955.00	1994	Metal
	Plaquemine High School	Evacuation Shelter	59595 Belleview Rd.	Plaquemine			\$ 1,500,000.00	1973	Brick

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Constructio n Type
	White Castle High	Evacuation Shelter	32695 Graham St.	White Castle			\$ 12,286,080.0 0	1992	Brick
Х	White Castle Police Department	Law Enforcement	32535 Bowie Street	White Castle	30.1691666 7	- 91.1467567 1	\$ 515,235.00	1968	Frame
х	White Castle Town Hall	Civil Government	32525 Bowie Street	White Castle	30.1695019	91.1466070 7	\$ 1,162,485.00	1965	Concrete
	East Iberville High	Evacuation Shelter/POD	3825 Hwy. 75	St. Gabriel			\$ 600,000.00	1990	Brick
	Iberville Parish Water Dist. 3 & 4	Public Utilities	65200 Belleview Rd.	Plaquemine			N/A	1992	Metal
Х	Grosse Tete Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	22855 Louisiana 386	Grosse Tete	30.4106 6836	- 91.4329 6206	\$ 17,325.00	2010	Brick
Х	Bayou Blue Volunteer Fire Dept	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 22240 Louisiana 386	Grosse Tete	30.3574 1465	- 91.4069 3887	\$ 621,075.00		Metal
	Maringouin Volunteer Fire Dept	Fire Search and Rescue	10660 2nd Street	Maringouin	30.4802 3309	- 91.5195 818	\$ 26,250.00	1950 s	Metal
	Maringouin Medical Center	Public Health	77575 Landry Drive	Maringouin	30.4920056 1	- 91.5258206 8	\$ 75,200.00		Metal
	Maringouin Town Hall	Civil Government	10510 Church Street	Maringouin	30.4906003 3	91.5209166 2	\$ 41,445.00	1940	Wood

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Constructio n Type
	Maringouin Police Dept	Law Enforcement	77180 Ridgewood Drive	Maringouin	30.4891752	- 91.5224123 7	\$ 20,385.00	1900	Brick
	North Iberville Fire Training Center	Fire Search and Rescue	Nearby: 77701-77999 Jacob Street	Maringouin	30.4806 0964	- 91.5188 9948	\$ 22,725.00		Metal
	Maringouin Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	10660 2nd Street	Maringouin	30.4898 6943	- 91.5167 9464	\$ 26,250.00		Metal
	Maringouin Community Center	Civil Government	10450 Lions Ave.	Maringouin					Brick
	Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	3696 Louisiana 78	Maringouin	30.4911 7932	- 91.5180 8759	\$ 326,235.00		Metal
	Iberville Parish Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	77180 Ridgewood Drive	Maringouin	30.4896 547	- 91.5119 7749	\$ 20,385.00	1996	Brick
	Iberville Parish Council on Aging	Civil Government	Nearby: 77335 Wheelock Lane	Maringouin	30.4791 1441	- 91.5058 694	\$ 1,619,341.06		Metal
	Iberville Optional Education Center	Education	58060 Plaquemine St	Plaquemine				1990	Brick
	Iberville Math, Science, and Arts Academy	Education	57955 St. Louis Rd.	Plaquemine	30.2629 3738	- 91.2169 6896	\$ 15,148,350.0 0	2007	Brick

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Constructio n Type
	Sam A. Distefano Sr. Education Center	Education	58035 Plaquemine St.	Plaquemine	30.2886 3739	- 91.2370 8122	\$ 26,595.00		Concrete
	Iberville Elementary School	Education	58650 Iron Farm Road	Plaquemine	30.2785 0396	- 91.2437 2873	\$ 1,117,800.00	1993	Brick
	St. John Elementary School	Education	58645 Osage Avenue	Plaquemine	30.2758 7873	- 91.2412 4307	\$ 796,500.00	1967	Concrete
	Crescent Elementary & Junior High	Education	62575 Bayou Road	Plaquemine	30.2482 8981	- 91.2934 9491	\$ 985,635.00	1970	Brick
Х	Plaquemine Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	58165 Meriam Street	Plaquemine	30.2964838	- 91.2386165 8	\$ 300,405.00	1970	Concrete
Х	Plaquemine Fire Station/Northsi de	Fire Search and Rescue	23090 Jacob St	Plaquemine	30.2963743	- 91.2384314	\$ 237,430.00	1990	Concrete
Х	Plaquemine Fire Station/Southsi de	Fire Search and Rescue	58230 Robertson St	Plaquemine	30.2797009	-91.235452	\$ 234,970.00	1960	
Х	Plaquemine Police Department	Law Enforcement	23540 Railroad Ave	Plaquemine	30.2888537	- 91.2357479	\$ 2,000,000.00	1920	Concrete
	Iberville Parish Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	58050 Meriam Street	Plaquemine	30.2856941	- 91.1107506 2	\$ 228,960.00	1964	Brick

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Constructio n Type
	Iberville Parish Jail	Prisons and Correctional Facilities	59605 Bayou Road	Plaquemine	30.2713367	- 91.2584682 5	\$ 2,757,510.00	1975	Concrete
	Iberville Parish Arc Center	Civil Government	8595 Picardy Avenue	Plaquemine	30.2647600 1	- 91.2479947	\$ 1,390,770.00	1978	Concrete
	Iberville Parish Office of Family Support	Civil Government	169 Knapp hall	Plaquemine	30.2860457	- 91.2412875 4	\$ 1,709,910.00		Concrete
	Iberville Chamber of Commerce	Civil Government	23520 Eden Street	Plaquemine	30.2889627 7	91.2324651 3	\$ 381,780.00		Concrete
	Iberville Parish Council Records & Storage	Civil Government	58650 Belleview Drive	Plaquemine	30.2693192	91.2442137 2	\$ 1,228,230.00	2008	Concrete
	Iberville Parish School Board	Civil Government	58030 Plaquemine Street	Plaquemine	30.2891763 7	91.2373105 1	\$ 1,426,680.00		Concrete
	Iberville Parish Council on Aging	Civil Government	23405 Church Street	Plaquemine	30.2873353 7	- 91.2375753 3	\$ 1,341,225.00	2008	Brick
	Iberville Parish Parks & Rec Maintenance Facility	Civil Government	Nearby: 24930 Louisiana 1	Plaquemine	30.2775 2999	- 91.2244 8724	\$ 504,630.00		Concrete
Х	Water Plant	Civil Government	58145 Capt.T.T.Harr is	Plaquemine	30.285147	-91.236953	\$ 2,832,500.00	1951 (est)	Concrete
Х	Waste Water Treatment Plant #1	Civil Government	59000 W.W. Harleaux	Plaquemine	30.2775568	- 91.2511608	\$ 1,682,505.00	1980	Concrete

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Constructio n Type
Х	Waste Water Treatment Plant #2	Civil Government	22815 Warren St.	Plaquemine	30.2996024	91.2372333	\$ 1,654,180.00	1960	Concrete
	North Iberville Elementary/Hig h School	Education	13770 Hwy 77	Rosedale	30.4578448	- 91.4783415 6	\$ 1,610,145.00	1972	Brick
	East Iberville Elementary	Education	3285 Louisiana 75	Saint Gabriel	30.2609976 8	91.1037854 2	\$ 250,000.00	1995	Masonry
	East Iberville High	Education	3285 Louisiana 75	Saint Gabriel	30.2604139 8	- 91.1035558	\$ 600,000.00	1995	Concrete
	Math, Science & Arts Academy	Education	1400 Gordon Simon LeBlanc Dr	Saint Gabriel	30.289735	- 91.1121170 7	\$ 45,000.00	2009	Masonry
Х	East Iberville Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	2075 Hwy 30	Saint Gabriel	30.2849259 4	- 91.1111816	\$ 50,000.00	2007	Wood
Х	East Iberville Fire Department Station No. 1	Fire Search and Rescue	4401 Highway 75	Saint Gabriel	30.2382365 5	- 91.1116516 5	\$ 50,000.00	1979	Steel
	Dorseyville Elementary	Education	31505 Hwy 1	White Castle	30.1762679 2	- 91.1604597	\$ 8,146,440.00	1953	Brick
Х	White Castle High School	Education	32695 Graham Street	White Castle	30.1661 0604	- 91.1460 1026	\$ 12,286,080.0 0	1992	Brick
Х	White Castle Fire Dept. Station	Fire Search and Rescue	32535 Bowie Street	White Castle	30.1227 5418	- 91.1856 0304	\$ 334,215.00	1968	Brick

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Constructio n Type
	White Castle Fire Dept Training Facility	Fire Search and Rescue	36795 Fifty Foot Rd	White Castle	30.1049 8098	- 91.1690 4071	\$ 515,235.00	1979	Varies
Х	Town Of White Castle Council On Aging	Civil Government	55050 Latino Street	White Castle	30.1729 659	- 91.1453 5277	\$ 393,120.00		Brick
	Iberville Parish Rifle Range	Civil Government	26850 Hwy 1	Plaquemine	30.244429	-91.209658	\$ 966,510.97	2019	metal
	Bayou Sorrel Bayou Pigeon Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	35575 Hwy 75	Plaquemine	30.126082	-91.282763	\$ 1,553,171.29	2019	metal
	Aquam Dam Storage	Civil Government	2075 Hwy 30	St. Gabriel	30.285356	-91.110824	\$ 294,392.68	2018	metal
	Pupil Appraisal	Education	24710 Plaza Dr.	Plaquemine			\$ 400,000.00	2000 (est)	metal
	IPSB Maintence Building	Education	59125 Bayou Rd.	Plaquemine			\$ 895,000.00	1985 (est)	brick
	W.O. Williams Building	Education	23450 Constitution St.	Plaquemine			\$ 388,300.00	2000 (est)	brick
Х	Plaquemine Utility Directors Office	Civil Government	58190 W.W. Haleaux	Plaquemine	30.2848939	- 91.2377818	\$ 300,000.00	2005	Concrete
Х	Plaquemine Public Works	Civil Government	58155 Capt. T.T.	Plaquemine	30.2850056	- 91.2372086	\$ 1,118,000.00	1960	Concrete
Х	Plaquemine City Hall	Civil Government	2364 Railroad Ave.	Plaquemine	30.2877172	-91.235466		1949	Concrete
Х	Plaquemine Warehouse	Civil Government	58165 Court St	Plaquemine	30.286882	-91.238617	\$ 1,000,000.00	1966	brick

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Constructio n Type
Х	Plaquemine Water Plant	Public Utilities	58145 Capt. T.T.	Plaquemine	30.28498	-91.236879	\$ 3,000,000.00	1951	brick
х	Welcome Center/Parish President Office	Civil Government	23405 Chruch St	Plaquemine	30.292055	-91.233561	\$ 28,000.00	1920	brick
Х	Main Sewer Lift Station	Public Utilities	59000 W.W. Harleaux	Plaquemine	30.277785	-91.251091	\$ 300,000.00	1980	brick
Х	Central Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	58765 Meriam St	Plaquemine					
х	Southside Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	58230 Robertson Street	Plaquemine					
Х	Northside Fire Station	Fire Search and Rescue	23090 Jacob Street	Plaquemine					
Х	Reginal Sewer Plant	Public Utilities	25650 Hwy 1 South	Plaquemine	30.254959	-91.217373	\$ 7,900,000.00	2016	concrete, fiberglass, metal
Х	North Water Tower	Public Utilities	Bayou Rd	Plaquemine			\$ 1,500,000.00	1966	metal
Х	South Water Tower	Public Utilities	Eden St	Plaquemine			\$ 1,500,000.00	1970	metal
Х	Transformer Substation	electrical infrastructure	59335 W.W. Harleaux	Plaquemine	30.273367	-91.257733	\$ 4,000,000.00	2015	
Х	South Sewer Plant	Public Utilities	22815 Warren St	Plaquemine	30.299593	-91.235876	\$ 1,400,000.00	1960	concrete
Х	Rosedale Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Search and Rescue	15710 Hwy 77	Rosedale	30.4414546 5	- 91.4525210 6	\$ 343,245.00	1995	Brick

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Constructio n Type
	Rosedale Police Department/Jail	Law Enforcement	76535 LA Hwy 77	Rosedale	30.4414908 7	91.4525650 1	\$ 343,245.00	1998	Brick
	Rosedale Town Hall and Maintenance Department	Civil Government	76535 Rosedale Road	Rosedale	30.4413410 5	- 91.4529228 1	\$ 416,205.00	1998	Brick
	Acadian Ambulance Services	Emergency Medical Services	Nearby: 76701-77043 Solari Lane	Grosse Tete	30.4144 6974	- 91.4328 3133	\$ 7,600.00		Metal
Х	Village of Grosse Tete Police	Law Enforcement	18125 Willow Street	Grosse Tete			\$ 41,325.00	1974	
Х	Grosse Tete Town Hall	Civil Government	18125 Willow Street	Grosse Tete	30.4106 1966	- 91.4324 5307	\$ 41,325.00	1974	Concrete
Х	Healthcare First Medical Clinic	Hospital or Medical Center	18015 Willow Street	Grosse Tete	30.4113 2278	- 91.4345 2076	\$ 13,905.00		

Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable Populations Worksheet

Iberville Parish

Name	Street	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
All Hospitals (Priva	ate or Public)				
River West Medical Complex (Building B)	9001 Summa Avenue	Plaquemine	70809	30.26249849	-91.24727854
Iberville Medical Building	59690 Belleview Drive	Plaquemine	70764	30.26285719	-91.24427564
Maringouin Medical Center	77695 Wagley Road	Maringouin	70757	30.49200561	-91.52582068
Nursing Homes (Priv	vate or Public)				
Legacy Nursing and Rehabilitation of Plaquemine	59215 River West Drive	Plaquemine	70764	30.26295144	-91.24315504
Comfort Care Hospice	23827 Eden Street	Plaquemine	70764	30.28708727	-91.23267335
Landmark of Plaquemine Nursing Home and Rehabilitation	59355 Riverwest Dr.	Plaquemine	70764		
	Mobile Home Parks				
Choctaw Mobile Home Park	59655 Louisiana 1148	Plaquemine	70764	30.32094174	-91.2848823
Unknown	Nearby: Dusty Lane	Plaquemine	70764	30.27267107	-91.2326435
	Nearby: 32700-33472				
Unknown Campground	Louisiana 75	Plaquemine	70764	30.1610352	-91.33602392
Champagne's Trailer Park	Hwy. 1148	Plaquemine	70764		
McClure's Trailer Park	Lucky Street	Plaquemine	70764		
Seneca's Trailer Park	Comeaux Drive	Plaquemine	70764		
Riverbend Trailer Park	Walker St.	Plaquemine	70764		
Daigles Trailer Park	Hwy. 69	White Castle	70788		
Osbourne Trailer Park	Homestead Drive	Plaquemine	70764		
Tullier's Trailer Park	Walker St.	Plaquemine	70764		
Tunnie's Trailer Park	76920	Gross Tete	70740		

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Iberville Parish

	Iberville Parish	Grosse Tete	Maringouin	Plaquemine	Rosedale	St. Gabriel	White Castle	
Insurance Summary								
	1,007 Total Policies,	8 Total Policies,	31 Total	224 Total	32 Total	354 Total	21 Total	
	\$659,366 Total	\$3,329 Total	Policies,	Policies,	Policies,	Policies,	Policies,	
How many NFIP polices are in	Premiums,	Premiums,	\$12,774 Total Premiums,	\$122,385 Total Premiums,	Premiums,	\$224,963 Total	\$10,953 Total Premiums	
the community? What is the	\$271,624,984	\$2,520,000	\$8,087,700	\$72,064,500	\$9,731,300	Premiums, \$114,865,600	\$7,115,000	
total premium and coverage?	Coverage	Coverage	Coverage	Coverage	Coverage	Coverage	Coverage	
How many claims have been		2 Total Claims,	-	40 Total Claims,				
paid in the community? What	554 Total Claims,	\$2,536	\$501,107.52	\$500,164.75	\$61,902.24	\$1,920,572.63		
is the total amount of paid	\$7,246,171	Amount of	Amount of	Amount of	Amount of	Amount of		
claims? How many of the	Amount of Claims, 77	Claims, 0	Claims, 4	Claims, 7	Claims, 1	Claims, 5		
claims were for substantial	Substantial Damage	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial		
damage?		Damage	Damage	Damage	Damage	Damage	None	
How many structures are exposed to flood risk within the community?	1,007	8	31	224	32	354	21	
Describe any areas of flood rish with limited NFIP policy								
coverage.	None	None	none	None	None	None	None	

	Iberville Parish	Grosse Tete	Maringouin	Plaquemine	Rosedale	St. Gabriel	White Castle
Staff Resources							
Is the Community FPA or NFIP							
Coordinator certified?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Is flood plain management an	Yes- of the building						
auxiliary function?	inspector	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes	Yes
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review/inspections provide by a certified building official	Permit Review, inspections	n/a	Permit Review, inspections	n/a	Permit Review, inspections	Permit Review, inspections
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Low-income residents unable to afford flood insurance and elevation certificates	funding and staffing	funding, manpower	funding, manpower	funding and staffing	funding and staffing	funding and staffing

	Iberville Parish	Grosse Tete	Maringouin	Plaquemine	Rosedale	St. Gabriel	White Castle
Compliance History							
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are there any outstanding compliance issues (i.e., current violations)?	Unknown	No	none	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?	CA: 1/31/13 CAC:10/12/12	CA: 8/24/10 CAC: 10/9/02	CA: 1/17/21 CAC: 4/11/18	CA: 12/25/15 CAC: 2/2/09	CA: 1/05/05 CAC: 10/18/12	CA: 6/17/09 CAC: 10/18/12	CA: N/A CAC: 10/15/12
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

	Iberville Parish	Grosse Tete	Maringouin	Plaquemine	Rosedale	St. Gabriel	White Castle
Regulation							
When did the community enter the NFIP?	6/1/78 for R	3/1/1978	9/1/1981	8/26/1977	2/15/1978	7/12/2001	12/16/1977
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Both	Both	Both	Both	Both	Both	Both
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA HMGP or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Yes - ordinance mirrors federal regulations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

	Iberville Parish	Grosse Tete	Maringouin	Plaquemine	Rosedale	St. Gabriel	White Castle
Community Rating System (CRS)							
Does the community participate in CRS?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No