RESOLUTION NO. JR-015-2026

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE LAFAYETTE CITY COUNCIL AND THE LAFAYETTE PARISH COUNCIL ADOPTING THE LAFAYETTE PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2026

BE IT RESOLVED by the Lafayette City Council and the Lafayette Parish Council, that:

WHEREAS, the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government working with the Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness has had a multi-hazard mitigation plan prepared that is hereby known as the Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, our community wishes to participate in the Hazard Mitigation Plan ("The Plan") prepared by the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government under the oversight of a steering committee comprised of parish-wide representatives; and

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

WHEREAS, the Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Lafayette Parish from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS, adoption by the Lafayette City Council and the Lafayette Parish Council demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026; and

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

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

- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance SWIFT Current (FMA SWIFT Current)
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Legislative-Pre-Disaster Mitigation (L-PDM)

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the Lafayette City Council and the Lafayette Parish Council, that:

SECTION 1: All of the aforedescribed "Whereas" clauses are adopted as part of this resolution.

SECTION 2: The Lafayette City Council and the Lafayette Parish Council wish to adopt the Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026.

SECTION 3: All resolutions or parts thereof, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

This resolution having been submitted to a vote, the vote on behalf of the Lafayette City Council thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Broussard, Naquin, Hebert, Hooks

NAYS: None

ABSENT: Boudreaux

ABSTAIN: None

This resolution having been submitted to a vote, the vote on behalf of the Lafayette Parish Council thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Tabor, Richard, Stansbury, Guilbeau, Rubin

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

AND the resolution was declared adopted on this, the 4th day of August, 2026.

JOSEPH GORDON-WILTZ
LAFAYETTE CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

2026 LAFAYETTE PARISH MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Planning today to reduce tomorrow's risks.

The Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies local risks and outlines long-term strategies to strengthen our community, protect lives and property, and improve resilience before disasters occur.

Lafayette CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

LAFAYETTE PARISH OHSEP

Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Prepared for:

Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This 2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was coordinated by the Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee, in collaboration with community stakeholders and the general public. The following communities participated in the HMP update process and are represented in this plan:

Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government
City of Broussard
City of Carencro
Town of Duson
City of Lafayette
City of Scott
City of Youngsville

Special thanks are extended to all who contributed their expertise and feedback during the development of this document, especially the Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness. These combined efforts have made this project possible. The Lafayette Parish Planning Committee consists of the following individuals, who are credited in the creation of this document:

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The 2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was written by the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute, Louisiana State University. Further comments should be directed to the Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness: 1810 W. Willow St., Scott, LA 70583.

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1. Introduction

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

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

The Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan is a multi-jurisdictional effort that includes the following participating jurisdictions:

- **Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government (Lafayette C-PCG)**[1]
- **City of Broussard**
- **City of Carencro**
- **Town of Duson**
- **City of Lafayette**
- **City of Scott**
- **City of Youngsville**

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

This Hazard Mitigation Plan provides a comprehensive framework for disaster resiliency in Lafayette Parish. The parish faces natural hazards that threaten lives, health, and property. The plan was developed to assist the parish in evaluating these hazards and implementing strategies to reduce their impact. Hazard mitigation does not mean stopping or preventing all hazards, nor does it imply completely eliminating the damage or disruption they cause. Natural forces are powerful, and most hazards are beyond our control. Mitigation is not a quick fix; it is a long-term effort to reduce vulnerability. FEMA defines "hazard mitigation" as any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from hazard events."

Each community faces unique hazards and brings different resources and priorities to the table. Given the variety of approaches and agencies involved, no single solution exists for mitigating the effects of natural hazards. Planning provides the framework to evaluate these options and develop a coordinated program that reduces local hazard impacts while supporting other community goals. A comprehensive plan ensures that strategies are fully reviewed, efficiently implemented, and aligned to minimize conflicts and reduce costs. It also ensures that activities are coordinated with one another and aligned with other goals and programs, helping to prevent conflicts and reduce implementation costs.

[1] For purposes of this planning document, the term "Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government" refers to the unincorporated portions of Lafayette Parish. It may also be referenced as Lafayette C-PCG where space is a limiting factor.

Under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (42 USC 5165), communities must have a hazard mitigation plan to be eligible for Federal mitigation funds. Such a plan not only guides the effective use of mitigation funding but also fulfills FEMA's prerequisite for receiving these funds. FEMA further recognizes approved plans through the Community Rating System (CRS), a program that lowers flood insurance premiums in participating communities. This program is further described in *Section 3: Capability Assessment*

This plan identifies activities that can be carried out by both the public and private sectors to reduce risks to safety, health, and property from natural hazards. It fulfills federal mitigation planning requirements, qualifies for CRS credit, and provides Lafayette Parish and its communities with a blueprint for reducing hazard impacts on people and property.

History, Geography, Population, and Economy

History

Research indicates that Paleo-Indian populations may have inhabited portions of present-day Louisiana as early as 12,000 to 10,000 B.C. By the time of European contact, numerous Indigenous groups lived throughout the region, including groups associated with the Attakapas area of southwest Louisiana. In 1682, French explorer René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, descended the Mississippi River and claimed the lands drained by the river for France. These lands were later named Louisiane in honor of King Louis XIV.

Prior to the arrival of the Acadians in the 18th century, present-day Lafayette Parish was located within the Attakapas region of southwest Louisiana. The area was relatively remote, had limited European settlement, and was known for its open grazing lands. While French and Spanish settlers were among the first Europeans to arrive in the region, Acadian refugees had one of the most lasting cultural influences on the area. Beginning in the mid-18th century, Acadians were expelled by the British from present-day Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island during the Grand Dérangement. Many eventually migrated to Louisiana, including the Attakapas region, where they helped form the foundation of Cajun culture.

The first migration of Acadian settlers to the region began near the end of the French colonial period. In an effort to make the area more productive with limited direct oversight, early landholders entered into cattle and land agreements with newly arrived Acadian leaders. Cattle production was considered important to the support of New Orleans, particularly during periods of conflict with the British, because the region's remoteness helped provide protected supply routes. In addition to cattle, Acadian settlers received farming tools and provisions such as seed rice, corn flour, hardtack, hulled rice, salt pork, and beef to help support their settlement. These early agreements contributed to population growth in the Attakapas region.

Transportation routes also played an important role in the development of the area. One of the major early land routes was associated with the Old Spanish Trail, which connected settlements across the Gulf South and eventually became part of the old stage road linking Brashear City, present-day Morgan City, with Vermilionville, present-day Lafayette, Opelousas, and other communities to the north. This route later became associated with U.S. Highway 90, which was designated in the early 20th century and remains an important transportation corridor through south Louisiana.

Lafayette Parish was officially established in 1823 when it was created from portions of St. Martin Parish. The parish was named in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette, a French military officer who became widely recognized for his support of the American colonies during the Revolutionary War. The City of Lafayette was originally known as Vermilionville and later renamed in Lafayette's honor. Jean Mouton, an Acadian settler, played an important role in the early development of the community, which became the parish seat.

During the 19th century, the local economy was based largely on agriculture, livestock, and trade. Enslaved labor was part of the parish's early economy, and the legacy of African American history and culture remains an important part of Lafayette Parish today. Following the Civil War, Lafayette gradually transitioned from a rural community into a more developed regional center. The arrival of the railroad in the late 19th century encouraged economic growth, expanded trade, and strengthened Lafayette's role as a regional hub.

During the 20th century, Lafayette Parish experienced significant growth tied to the expansion of the oil and gas industry. This growth attracted residents, businesses, and related industries, helping transform Lafayette into one of Louisiana's major centers for petroleum-related activity. Despite continued growth and modernization, Lafayette Parish remains strongly associated with Cajun and Creole culture, music, food, language, and traditions that continue to shape the parish's identity.

Geography

Lafayette Parish is located in south-central Louisiana, approximately 35 miles north of the Gulf of America (*Figure 1-1*). Although Lafayette Parish is one of the smallest parishes in Louisiana in terms of land area, consisting of approximately 269 square miles according to the U.S. Geological Survey, it is currently the fifth most populated parish in the state. The region is characterized by low, flat terrain, with elevations generally ranging between 10 and 50 feet above sea level (Louisiana Geologic Survey, 2008).

A key feature of Lafayette Parish's geography is the Vermilion River. Flowing south through the parish, the Vermilion River influences local drainage patterns and flood risk. Smaller waterways, such as Coulee Mine, Coulee Ile des Cannes, and Bayou Tortue, form a complex urban watershed system that drains into the river These waterways contribute to the area's vulnerability to flash flooding, particularly during heavy rainfall events and tropical cyclones.[2]

Lafayette Parish is bordered by St. Martin Parish to the east, St. Landry Parish to the north, Vermilion and Iberia Parishes to the south, and Acadia Parish to the west. The extreme western and southwestern portions of Lafayette Parish are located within the Calcasieu-Mermentau Basin, which is primarily flat and prairie-like. This low-relief landscape further influences drainage patterns and localized flood potential in portions of the parish.

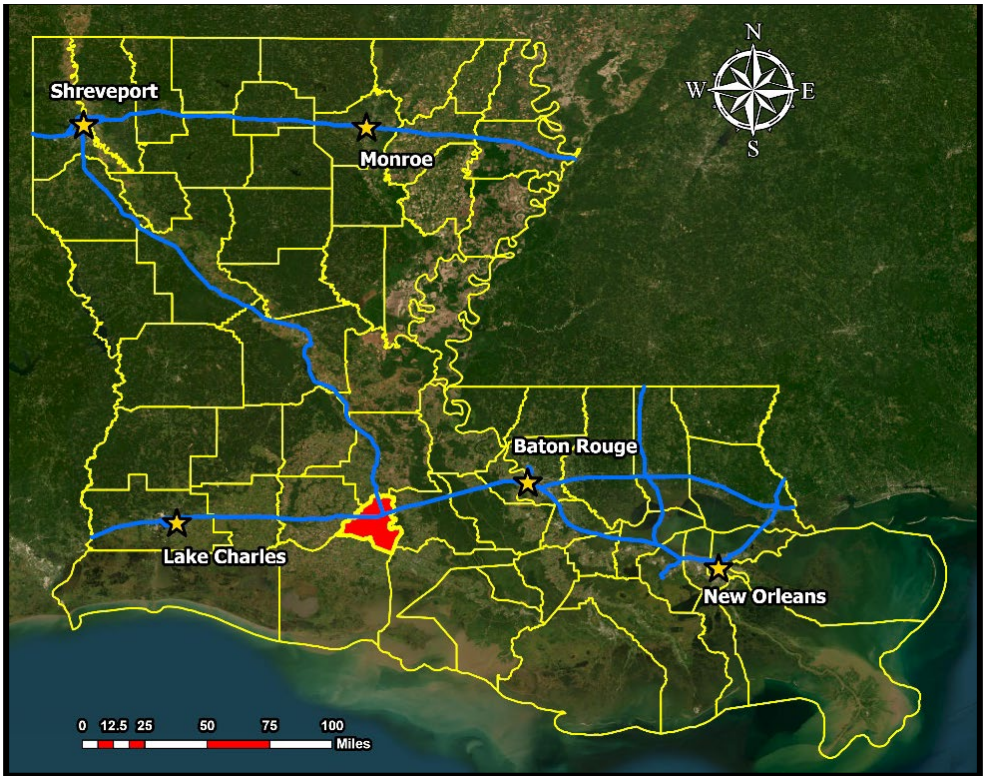


Figure Introduction-1: Location of Lafayette Parish in the State of Louisiana

[2] **Lafayette Consolidated Government.** (2019). *Lafayette and Vermilion Parishes Major Coulees and Vermilion River Flood Mitigation Project: Risk Analysis of Major Coulees (Ile des Cannes and Mine) Impact on Vermilion River Levels.* December 19, 2019.

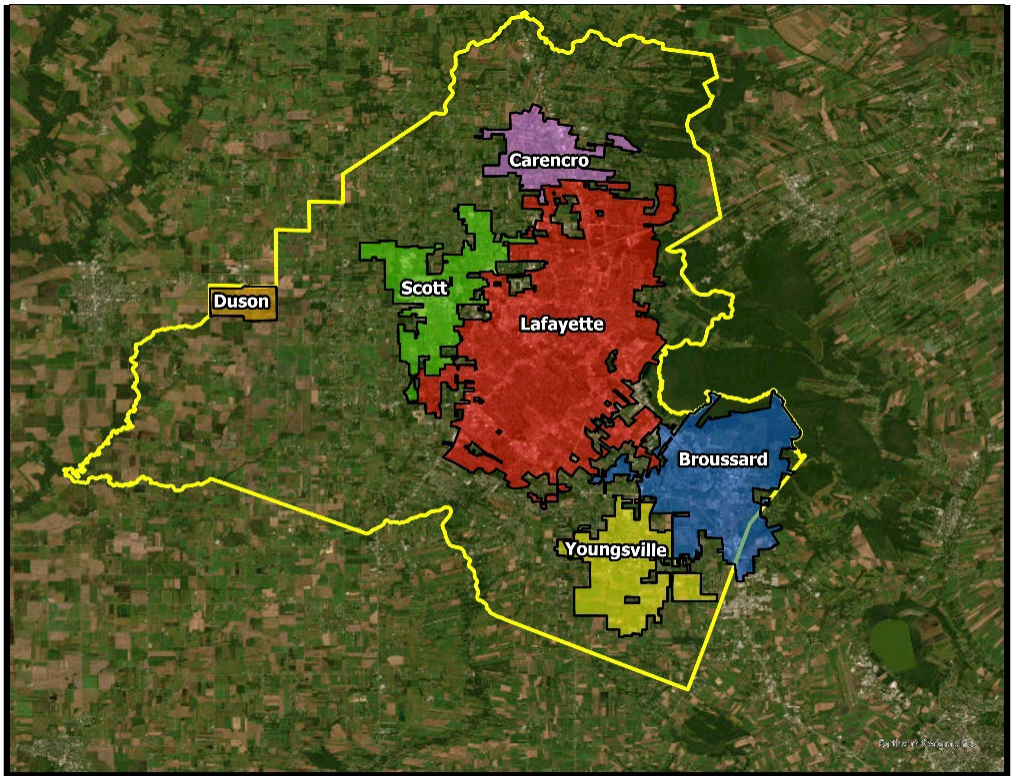
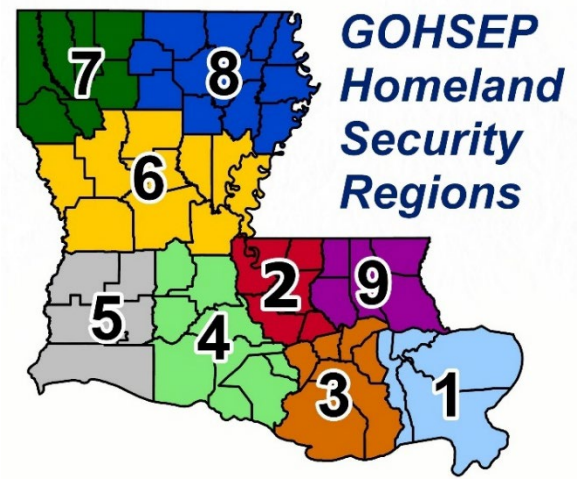


Figure Introduction-2: Incorporated Jurisdictions within Lafayette Parish

Lafayette Parish has a warm, humid climate classified as humid subtropical under the Köppen Climate Classification System (Cfa). The parish's climate is strongly influenced by its proximity to the Gulf of America, which contributes to high humidity levels, frequent rainfall, and generally mild winter conditions.

Summers in Lafayette Parish are typically long, hot, and humid, with average daily high temperatures often exceeding 90°F. During the peak summer months of July and August, excessive heat events and strong thunderstorms are common. Winters are generally short and mild. While the parish has experienced winter weather events, temperatures do not regularly fall below freezing. Average daily high temperatures during the winter months, generally December through February, range from the upper 50s to the mid-60s.

According to Lafayette Consolidated Government (LCG), average annual rainfall in Lafayette Parish generally ranges from approximately 54 to 58 inches per year, while other climate data sources report totals closer to 62 inches per year. Due to its location in south-central Louisiana and proximity to the Gulf of America, Lafayette Parish is also highly susceptible to tropical cyclone activity, including tropical storms and hurricanes. Hurricane season extends from June 1 through November 30, with the most frequent and strongest storms typically forming during August and September.



Lafayette Parish is located in Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) Region 4 (*Figure 1-3*).

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

Figure Introduction-3: Louisiana Homeland Security Regions

Population

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Lafayette Parish had an estimated population of 257,949 as of July 1, 2025, representing a 16.3% increase from the 2010 Census population. Census estimates indicate that Lafayette Parish is among the fastest-growing parishes in Louisiana. Between July 2023 and July 2025, the parish's estimated population increased by nearly 8,000 residents, making it the fastest-growing parish in the state for two consecutive years.

Table Introduction-1: Lafayette Parish Population
(Source: US Census)

	2010 Census	2020 Census	2025 Estimate	Percent Change 2010 - 2025
Total Population	221,778	241,753	257,949	16.3%
Population Density (Pop/Sq. Mi.)	824.6	899.3	---	---
Total Housing Units	93,729	107,922	117,517	25.4%
Persons Per Household	2.49	2.43	---	---

Economy

Lafayette Parish serves as a major economic center for the Acadiana region. The parish's economy is diverse and supported by several key sectors, including energy, agriculture, health care, education, technology, retail, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism. While Lafayette Parish's early economy was rooted largely in agriculture and livestock, the expansion of the oil and gas industry played a major role in shaping the parish's modern economic development.

Health care and social assistance represent one of the largest employment sectors in Lafayette Parish, with hospitals, outpatient care centers, physician offices, and other health care providers employing thousands of residents. Major health care systems, including Ochsner Lafayette General and Our Lady of Lourdes, are among the largest employers in the parish (Data USA). Education also plays a vital role, with thousands working in the 50+ public educational facilities around the parish and in the University of Louisiana Lafayette (ULL).

Local government, manufacturing, retail trade, and wholesale trade also provide important sources of employment for parish residents. Major retailers and distribution-related employers have continued to invest in the parish. Walmart operates multiple facilities and neighborhood markets throughout the area, while Amazon opened a fulfillment and delivery facility in Lafayette in 2020, adding to the parish's logistics and distribution capacity.

Lafayette Parish's location also supports its role as a regional economic and transportation hub. Positioned near the intersection of Interstate 10 and Interstate 49, and served by U.S. Highway 90, the parish benefits from access to major transportation corridors connecting south Louisiana to regional and national markets. These corridors also support tourism, commerce, and the movement of goods and services throughout the region.

Tourism remains an important component of the local economy. Lafayette is widely associated with Cajun and Creole culture, music, food, festivals, and heritage tourism. According to the University of New Orleans Hospitality Research Center, tourism generated approximately $537 million annually in Lafayette Parish, supporting local businesses and contributing to state and local tax revenue (University of New Orleans Hospitality Research Center, 2022). Continued commercial development along major transportation corridors, including the planned Buc-ee's location along Interstate 10, reflects ongoing private investment and the parish's strategic transportation advantages.

The table below identifies Lafayette Parish's top 10 employers for 2023–2024, along with the estimated number of employees associated with each employer.

Table Introduction-2: Top 10 Employers in Lafayette Parish by Number of Employees, 2023-2024
(Source: Lafayette Economic Development Authority)

Top Employers in Lafayette Parish - 2023-2024		
Name of Employer	**Industry**	**Number of Employees**
Ochsner Lafayette General	Healthcare	4,768
Lafayette Parish School System	Education	4,198
Our Lady of Lourdes Regional Medical Center	Healthcare	3,004
University of Louisiana Lafayette	Education	2,516
Lafayette Consolidated Government (LCG)	Public Administration	2,201
Stuller, Inc.	Manufacturing	1,533
Amazon	Wholesale Trade	1,300
Walmart	Retail Trade	1,200
Lafayette Parish Government	Public Administration	824
LHC Group	Healthcare	779

The table below summarizes Lafayette Parish business pattern data by industry, including establishments, employment, and annual payroll.

Table Introduction-3: Lafayette Parish Business Patterns by Industry
(Source: US Census, CBP)

Business Description	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll ($1,000)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	14	87	2,663
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	253	7,701	566,273
Utilities	10	351	30,210
Construction	559	8,617	535,660
Manufacturing	265	6,822	374,435
Wholesale trade	480	6,885	420,060
Retail trade	1,088	16,943	486,831
Transportation and warehousing	217	4,153	208,856
Information	109	1,927	105,010
Finance and insurance	566	4,035	291,714
Real estate and rental and leasing	503	2,946	166,557
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1,313	8,750	583,820
Management of companies and enterprises	62	1,900	143,358
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	391	7,091	427,451
Educational services	94	1,938	60,373
Health care and social assistance	1,203	26,608	1,299,528
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	120	1,844	24,377
Accommodation and food services	740	15,004	230,507
Other services (except public administration)	565	5,030	153,174
Industries not classified	7	5	126

Hazard Mitigation

To fully understand hazard mitigation efforts in Lafayette Parish and throughout Louisiana, it is important to understand how hazard mitigation relates to the broader field of emergency management. Emergency management has traditionally been organized around four phases: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. This framework provided a general structure for reducing risk before disasters occur, preparing for potential impacts, responding during emergencies, and supporting long-term recovery afterward.

Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and the subsequent expansion of homeland security responsibilities, emergency management and national preparedness efforts began to place greater emphasis on intentional threats, terrorism, critical infrastructure protection, and whole-community preparedness. This shift contributed to broader emergency management frameworks that more explicitly include prevention as part of the disaster cycle. In this context, the five phases of emergency management are commonly described as prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. The five 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).
- **Prevention** – includes opportunities to identify potential threats, deter harmful actions, and intervene before an incident occurs, thereby protecting lives, property, and critical systems.
- **Emergency Preparedness**—includes plans and preparations made to save lives and property and to facilitate response operations in advance of a disaster event.
- **Disaster Response**—includes actions taken to provide emergency assistance, save lives, minimize property damage, and speed recovery immediately following a disaster.
- **Disaster Recovery**—includes actions taken to return to a normal or improved operating condition following a disaster.

Figure 1-4 illustrates the basic relationship between these phases of emergency management. While hazard mitigation may occur both before and after a disaster event, it is significantly more effective when implemented before an event occurs. This is one of the key elements of this plan and its overall strategy: reduce risk before disaster strikes in order to minimize the need for post-disaster response and recovery.

Figure Introduction-4: The Emergency Management Cycle

As *Figure 1-4* demonstrates, mitigation planning relies on updating in the wake of disaster. This can give the appearance that mitigation is only reactive rather than proactive. In reality, post-disaster revision is a vital component of improving mitigation. Each hazardous event affords an opportunity to reduce the consequences of future occurrences.

Unfortunately, this cycle can be painful for a community. For instance, the risks of disasters that could create catastrophic incidents in Louisiana were thought to be relatively well-understood prior to 2005. However, the impact of the 2005 hurricane season on the Gulf Coast region of the United States prompted a new level of planning

and engagement related to disaster response, recovery, and hazard mitigation. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita hit three weeks apart and together caused astonishing damage to human life and to property. The two storms highlighted a hurricane season that spawned 28 storms—unparalleled in American history. The 2005 hurricane season confirmed Louisiana's extreme exposure to natural disasters and both the positive effects and the concerns resulting from engineered flood-protection solutions. More recently, the historically impactful 2020 and 2021 hurricane seasons reinforced the need for proper planning and mitigation strategies.

The catastrophic tropical events of 2005, 2020, and 2021, coupled with the unprecedented flooding events of 2016 have had profound impacts on emergency management and hazard mitigation throughout Louisiana. As detailed later in this document, significant funding has been made available to the State of Louisiana and its parishes for the purpose of hazard mitigation planning. The storms also raised awareness of the importance of hazard mitigation among decision-makers and the general population, which has been particularly important since natural hazards will likely be increasing in frequency, magnitude, and impact in the coming years due to climate change.

General Strategy

During the last update to the Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan, the State Hazard Mitigation Team (SHMT) began a long-term effort to better integrate related state plans into the mitigation planning process. This effort helps ensure that programs, policies, recommendations, and implementation strategies remain consistent across agencies.

As part of the integration process, the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) encourages parishes and local jurisdictions with independent hazard mitigation plans to align their plan formats and methodologies with the State Hazard Mitigation Plan. This alignment promotes consistency and continuity of information across local and state mitigation plans and programs.

The 2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) uses the 2021 plan as the foundation for this update. The plan also incorporates the principles of the Plain Writing Act of 2010, which requires federal agencies to use communication that is clear, consistent, and accessible to the public. Although Louisiana and its political subdivisions are not bound by this law, its principles reflect best practices in hazard mitigation planning. Because effective mitigation depends on cooperation across all levels of government and the broader community, the plan must be easy to use and understand. The Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee built on the strengths of previous plans while identifying areas for improvement in the 2026 update. This version remains consistent with prior plans where appropriate, while removing outdated content and adding new material where necessary.

2026 Plan Update

This 2026 plan update proceeds with the previous goals of the Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan. The current goals are as follows:

1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact;
2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards;
3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities;
4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure;
5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.

This plan update incorporates extensive textual revisions, as well as significant data and structural improvements. The analysis now utilizes NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Storm Events Database, covering hazard data from 1950 through 2025. This update also incorporates FEMA's National Risk Index (NRI) as an additional reference for identifying hazards to be included in the risk assessment. The NRI provides a standardized,

data-driven source for comparing relative natural hazard risk and was used to supplement historical hazard data, previous plan content, local knowledge, and planning committee input.

The planning committee further contributed detailed local information to more accurately reflect hazard impacts across the parish and its jurisdictions. Each section of the plan was updated to reflect the most current data and planning vision. Among the most significant changes are the development of new hazard profiles and risk assessments, as well as the removal of repetitive material from prior plan updates.

Despite numerous changes in this plan update, the plan remains consistent in its emphasis on the hazards that pose the greatest risk to life safety, injury, and property in Lafayette Parish and its communities. The extent of this risk is shaped largely by the parish's geographic location. Most significantly, Lafayette Parish remains at high risk of flooding and tropical cyclone impacts, including heavy rainfall, stormwater flooding, and related inundation. The entire parish is also vulnerable to damage from high winds and wind-borne debris. The 2016 flooding events and the 2020–2021 hurricane seasons demonstrated the widespread impacts these hazards can have across Lafayette Parish. Other hazards also threaten the parish and its communities, although generally to a lesser degree or in more localized ways. In all cases, the relative social vulnerability of threatened or affected areas plays a significant role in how governmental agencies and their partners at the local, parish, state, and federal levels prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate future disasters.

Mitigation needs related to specific hazards vary by jurisdiction. As a result, flexibility in planning and implementation is essential. Improving coordination and information sharing among local, parish, state, and federal partners remains one of the most important steps toward strengthening hazard management capability across Lafayette Parish. This plan provides a framework for supporting those efforts and guiding future actions to reduce risk, protect people and property, and build long-term community resilience.

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2. Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment

Overview

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

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

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

The primary source for historical data used throughout the risk assessment is the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Storm Events Database, which provides natural hazard event data from 1950 to the present. In staying consistent with climatological studies, the NCEI Storm Events Database was evaluated for the past 30 years (1996 – 2025) to determine the future probability and frequency of a hazard occurring when data was available.

Data Limitations

Throughout the planning process, every effort was made to use the best available data. Much of the historic natural-hazard occurrence information was obtained through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) NCEI. The NCEI Storm Events Database contains data from January 1950 to the present (i.e., within the past few months); however, there are some issues with events recorded prior to 1996. From the years 1950 to 1954, the NCEI Storm Events Database only contain information on tornado events, until thunderstorm wind and hail events were added to the database for the time period between 1955 and 1992. All event types identified in the National Weather Service (NWS) Directive 10-1605 (48 in total) are recorded from 1996 to the present. For these hazards, only 30 years (1996 – 2025) worth of data was evaluated to determine the future probability and frequency of a hazard occurring. Additionally, property damage and crop damage estimates from the NCEI Storm Events Database are a "best guess" based on all available data at the time of the event publication.

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

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

The vulnerability estimates provided herein use the best data currently available, and the methodologies applied result in an approximation of risk. These estimates may be used to understand the relative risk from hazards and potential losses. However, uncertainties are inherent in any loss estimation methodology, arising in part from incomplete scientific knowledge concerning hazards and their effects on the built environment, as well as approximations and simplifications that are necessary for a comprehensive analysis.

Identifying Hazards

Several emergency management and hazard mitigation documents at the state and local levels were reviewed to create a comprehensive list of hazards that may impact the parish. These documents addressed a wide range of hazards including natural, technological, and human-caused. The main source for hazard identification was the National Risk Index, along with various input and suggestions from community staff and public stakeholders. The table below provides a comprehensive list of the hazards selected based on the above criteria.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-4: Hazard Profile Summary.

Hazard	Profiled in Previous Plan	Profiled in the 2026 Update
Cold Wave		X
Drought	X	X
Flooding	X	
Hail	X	X
Heat Wave	X	X
Hurricanes	X	X
Ice Storms		X
Lightning	X	X
Sinkholes	X	X
Strong Wind	X	X
Tornadoes	X	X
Wildfires	X	X
Winter Weather	X	X

Historical Context and Previous Occurrences

The following table identifies past Presidential emergency and major disaster declarations for Lafayette Parish and provides context on the types of natural hazards that have affected the parish.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-5: Major Disaster Declarations in the Parish.

Disaster Number	Type	Year	Declaration
DR-208-LA	DR	1965	Hurricane Betsy
DR-315-LA	DR	1972	Hurricane Edith
DR-448-LA	DR	1974	Hurricane Carmen
EM-3031-LA	EM	1977	Drought & Freezing
DR-534-LA	DR	1977	Severe Storms & Flooding
DR-622-LA	DR	1980	Severe Storms & Flooding
DR-728-LA	DR	1985	Severe Storms & Flooding
DR-835-LA	DR	1989	Tropical Storm Allison
DR-956-LA	DR	1992	Hurricane Andrew
DR-978-LA	DR	1993	Severe Storms & Flooding

Disaster Number	Type	Year	Declaration
DR-1380-LA	DR	2001	Tropical Storm Allison
DR-1437-LA	DR	2003	Hurricane Lili
EM-3172-LA	EM	2003	Loss of Space Shuttle Columbia
DR-1521-LA	DR	2004	Severe Storms and Flooding
DR-1548-LA	DR	2004	Hurricane Ivan
DR-1603-LA	DR	2005	Hurricane Katrina
EM-3260-LA	EM	2005	Hurricane Rita
DR-1607-LA	DR	2005	Hurricane Rita
EM-3289-LA	EM	2008	Hurricane Gustav
DR-1786-LA	DR	2008	Hurricane Gustav
DR-4080-LA	DR	2012	Hurricane Isaac
DR-4277-LA	DR	2016	Severe Storms and Flooding
DR-4345-LA	DR	2018	Tropical Storm Harvey
DR-4458-LA	DR	2019	Hurricane Barry
EM-3416-LA	EM	2019	Tropical Storm Barry
DR-4484-LA	DR	2020	Covid-19 Pandemic
EM-3459-LA	EM	2020	Covid-19
EM-3527-LA	EM	2020	Tropical Storm Cristobal
DR-4559-LA	DR	2020	Hurricane Laura
EM-3538-LA	EM	2020	Tropical Storms Laura and Marco
EM-3543-LA	EM	2020	Hurricane Sally
DR-4570-LA	DR	2021	Hurricane Delta
EM-3547-LA	EM	2021	Hurricane Delta
DR-4577-LA	DR	2021	Hurricane Zeta
EM-3549-LA	EM	2021	Tropical Storm Zeta
DR-4590-LA	DR	2021	Severe Winter Storms
EM-3556-LA	EM	2021	Severe Winter Storm
DR-4606-LA	DR	2021	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding
DR-4611-LA	DR	2021	Hurricane Ida
EM-3568-LA	EM	2021	Tropical Storm Ida
EM-3574-LA	EM	2021	Tropical Storm Nicholas
EM-3614-LA	EM	2024	Tropical Storm Francine

Probability of Future Threats and Hazards

The following table provides an estimated probability of occurrence for each hazard affecting Lafayette Parish:

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-6: Probability of Future Hazard Reoccurrence.

Hazard	Probability						
	Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	Broussard	Carencro	Duson	Lafayette	Scott	Youngsville
Cold Wave	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Drought	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
Flooding	70%	3%	37%	7%	50%	28%	24%
Hail	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Heat Wave	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Hurricanes	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
Ice Storms	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Lightning	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%
Sinkholes	< 1%	Not Impacted	Not Impacted	Not Impacted	Not Impacted	Not Impacted	Not Impacted
Strong Wind	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Tornadoes	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
Wildfires	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
Winter Weather	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%

Assessing Vulnerability Overview

The purpose of assessing vulnerability is to quantify and/or qualify exposure and determine how various threats and hazards impact life, property, the environment, and critical operations of the parish. Vulnerability can be defined as the manifestation of the inherent states of the system (e.g., physical, technical, organizational, cultural) that can be exploited to adversely affect (cause harm or damage to) that system. For example, identifying areas within the parish that suffer disproportional damage compared to other areas, or overall exposure of the entire parish to flooding. Identifying and understanding vulnerability to each threat and hazard provides a strong foundation for developing and pursuing mitigation actions.

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

Vulnerability Analysis Methodology

To direct the vulnerability analysis effort for the parish, two distinct methodologies were applied. The first includes a quantitative analysis that relies upon the best available data and technology, while the second methodology includes a qualitative analysis that relies more on local knowledge and rational decision-making. Upon completion, the methodologies are combined to create a vulnerability analysis that allows for some degree of quality control and assurance. The quantitative assessment focuses on potential hazard loss estimates, while the qualitative assessment

is comprised of a scoring system built around values assigned by the Planning Team as to the likelihood of occurrence, spatial extent, and potential impact of each hazard.

Quantitative Methodology

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

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

Expected Annual Loss = Exposure * Annualized Frequency * Historic Loss Ratio
Risk Index = Expected Annual Loss * Social Vulnerability / Community Resilience

Qualitative Methodology

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

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

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

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

Risk Factor =
[(Probability * 0.25) + (Impact * 0.25) + (Spatial Extent * 0.20) + (Warning Time *0.15) + (Duration * 0.15)]

Priority Risk Index and Hazard Risk

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-7: Summary of the Priority Risk Index.

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-8: Associated Risk Factor with PRI Value Range.

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

Vulnerability Analysis (NRI & PRI)

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-9: PRI Vulnerability Analysis for the Parish.

Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Overall Risk
Cold Wave	2	4	2	1	2	**2.35**
Drought	3	4	2	1	4	**2.9**
Flooding	4	4	3	4	3	**3.65**
Hail	4	2	3	3	1	**2.7**
Heat Wave	2	3	4	4	3	**3.1**
Hurricanes	3	4	4	1	4	**3.3**
Ice Storms	2	4	4	1	2	**2.75**
Lightning	3	2	2	3	1	**2.25**
Sinkholes	1	2	2	1	4	**1.9**
Strong Wind	2	2	3	3	1	**2.2**
Tornadoes	3	3	2	4	2	**2.8**
Wildfires	1	3	4	1	2	**2.25**
Winter Weather	3	4	4	1	2	**3**

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-10: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Risk to Eighteen Natural Hazards for the Parish.
(Source: National Risk Index)

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

Population and Development Trends

The future population and number of buildings can be estimated using U.S. Census Bureau housing and population data. The following tables show population and housing unit estimates from 2010 to 2024:

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-11: Population Growth Rate for the Parish.

Total Population	Lafayette Parish	Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	Broussard	Carencro
1-Apr-10	221,578	66,797	8,197	7,526
1-Apr-20	241,753	72,316	13,417	9,272
1-Jul-24	252,241	76,709	14,322	11,619
Population Growth between 2010 – 2020	9.1%	8.3%	63.7%	23.2%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	0.9%	0.8%	6.4%	2.3%
Population Growth between 2020 – 2024	4.3%	6.1%	6.7%	25.3%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2020 – 2024	1.1%	1.5%	1.7%	6.3%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-12: Population Growth Rate for the Parish.

Total Population	Duson	Lafayette	Scott	Youngsville
1-Apr-10	1,716	120,623	8,614	8,105
1-Apr-20	1,326	121,374	8,119	15,929
1-Jul-24	1,282	122,273	8,609	17,427
Population Growth between 2010 – 2020	-22.7%	0.6%	-5.7%	96.5%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	-2.3%	0.1%	-0.6%	9.7%
Population Growth between 2020 – 2024	-3.3%	0.7%	6.0%	9.4%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2020 – 2024	-0.8%	0.2%	1.5%	2.4%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-13: Housing Growth Rate for the Parish.

Total Housing Units	Lafayette Parish	Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	Broussard	Carencro
1-Apr-10	93,656	26,405	3,351	3,233
1-Apr-20	101,235	22,082	4,258	4,652
1-Jul-24	115,846	32,354	5,658	5,007
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2020	8.1%	-16.4%	27.1%	43.9%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	0.8%	-1.6%	2.7%	4.4%
Housing Growth between 2020 – 2024	14.4%	46.5%	32.9%	7.6%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2020 – 2024	3.6%	11.6%	8.2%	1.9%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-14: Housing Growth Rate for the Parish.

Total Housing Units	Duson	Lafayette	Scott	Youngsville
1-Apr-10	775	53,356	3,666	2,870
1-Apr-20	748	59,654	3,854	5,987
1-Jul-24	732	61,395	4,068	6,632
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2020	-3.5%	11.8%	5.1%	108.6%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	-0.3%	1.2%	0.5%	10.9%
Housing Growth between 2020 – 2024	-2.1%	2.9%	5.6%	10.8%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2020 – 2024	-0.5%	0.7%	1.4%	2.7%

Since the previous plan update in 2021, Lafayette Parish has experienced increases in both population and housing development. As growth continues, the parish and its communities will remain vigilant in guiding new development and implementing appropriate mitigation actions to reduce future risk. Initiatives such as active floodplain management have regulated the development of flood prone areas to continue supporting and encouraging safer communities within Lafayette Parish. The development that has occurred since 2021 has not in any knowing way altered the parish's vulnerability to natural hazards. Lafayette Parish will continue to monitor the rise of development and ensure that any new planning project is within the limitations of this hazard mitigation plan and for the best interest of the public, especially socially vulnerable populations.

Population and development trends vary across the parish. The following figures summarize key population characteristics, at-risk populations, and social vulnerability indicators for Lafayette Parish and each jurisdiction.

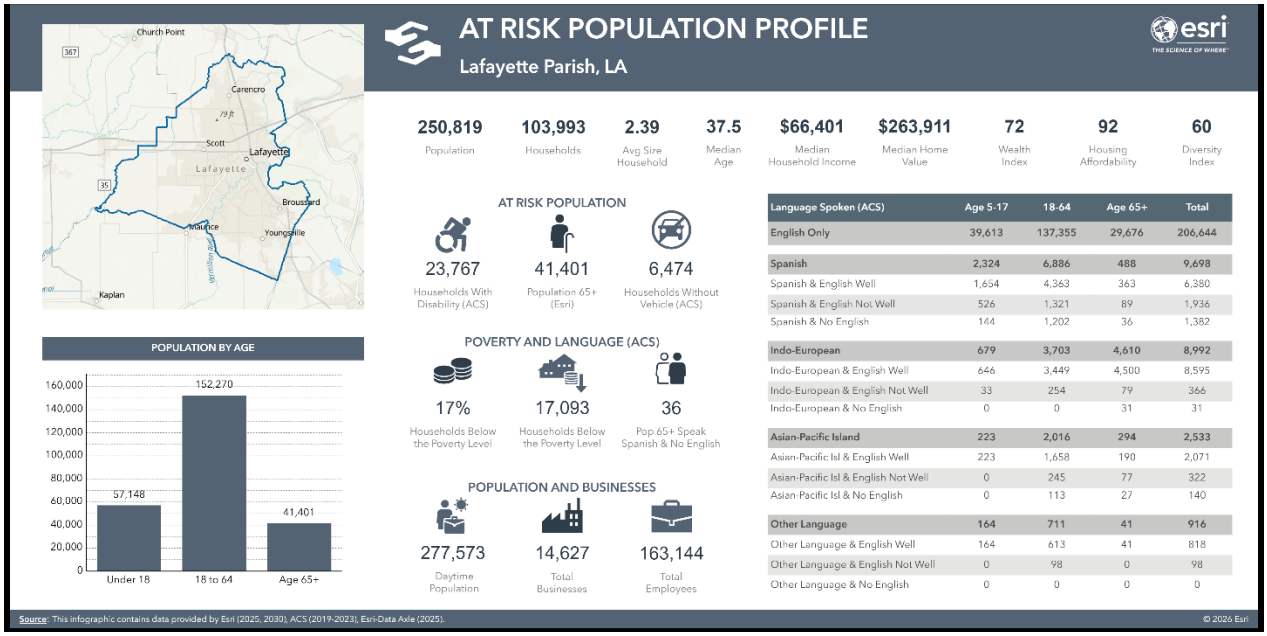


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-5: At-Risk Population Profile for Lafayette Parish.

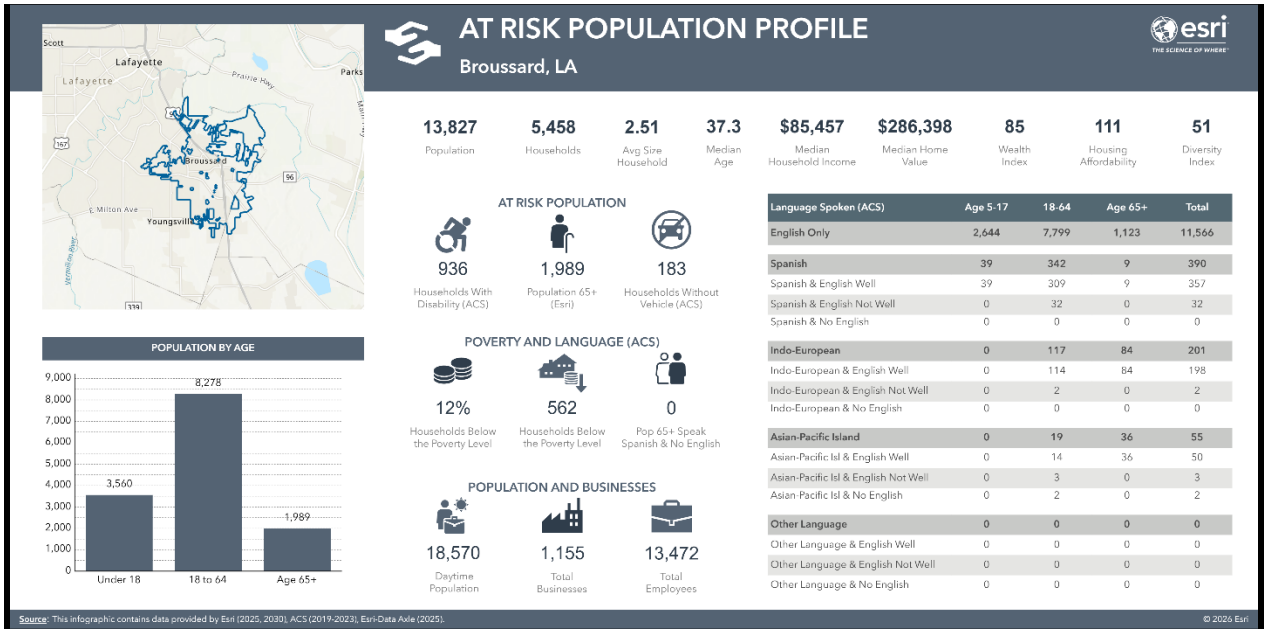
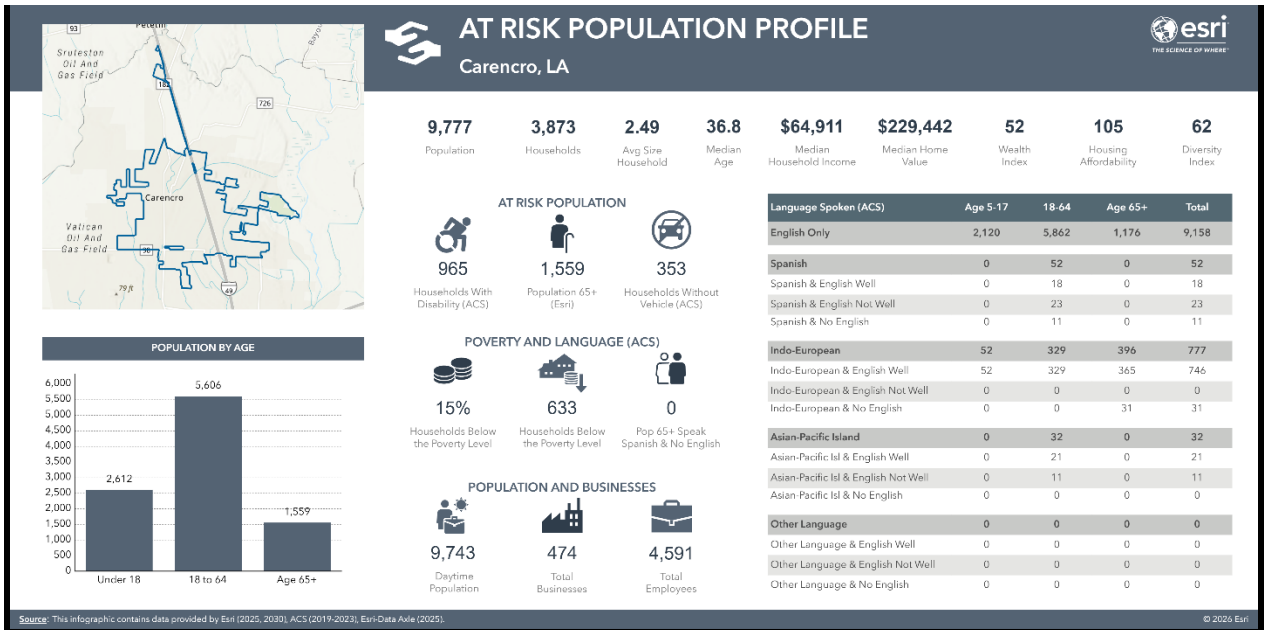
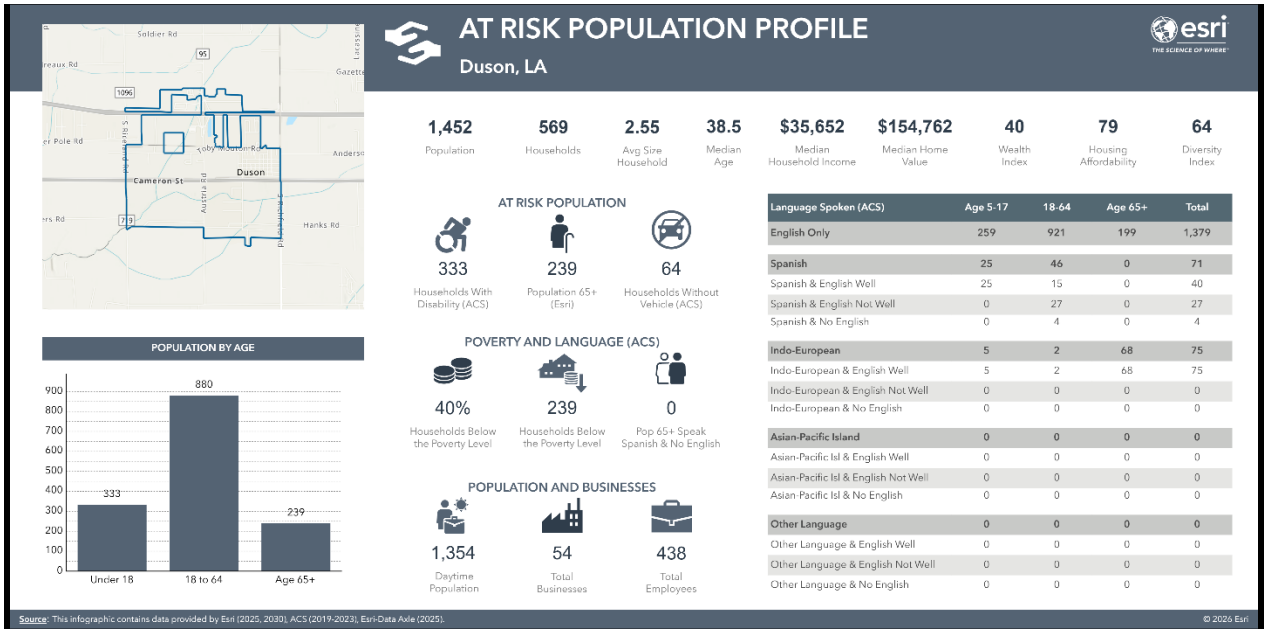


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-6: At-Risk Population Profile for Broussard.



Language Spoken (ACS)	Age 5-17	18-64	Age 65+	Total
English Only	2,120	5,862	1,176	9,158
Spanish	0	52	0	52
Spanish & English Well	0	18	0	18
Spanish & English Not Well	0	23	0	23
Spanish & No English	0	11	0	11
Indo-European	52	329	396	777
Indo-European & English Well	52	329	365	746
Indo-European & English Not Well	0	0	0	0
Indo-European & No English	0	0	31	31
Asian-Pacific Island	0	32	0	32
Asian-Pacific Isl & English Well	0	21	0	21
Asian-Pacific Isl & English Not Well	0	11	0	11
Asian-Pacific Isl & No English	0	0	0	0
Other Language	0	0	0	0
Other Language & English Well	0	0	0	0
Other Language & English Not Well	0	0	0	0
Other Language & No English	0	0	0	0

Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-7: At-Risk Population Profile for Carencro.



Language Spoken (ACS)	Age 5-17	18-64	Age 65+	Total
English Only	259	921	199	1,379
Spanish	25	46	0	71
Spanish & English Well	25	15	0	40
Spanish & English Not Well	0	27	0	27
Spanish & No English	0	4	0	4
Indo-European	5	2	68	75
Indo-European & English Well	5	2	68	75
Indo-European & English Not Well	0	0	0	0
Indo-European & No English	0	0	0	0
Asian-Pacific Island	0	0	0	0
Asian-Pacific Isl & English Well	0	0	0	0
Asian-Pacific Isl & English Not Well	0	0	0	0
Asian-Pacific Isl & No English	0	0	0	0
Other Language	0	0	0	0
Other Language & English Well	0	0	0	0
Other Language & English Not Well	0	0	0	0
Other Language & No English	0	0	0	0

Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-8: At-Risk Population Profile for Duson.

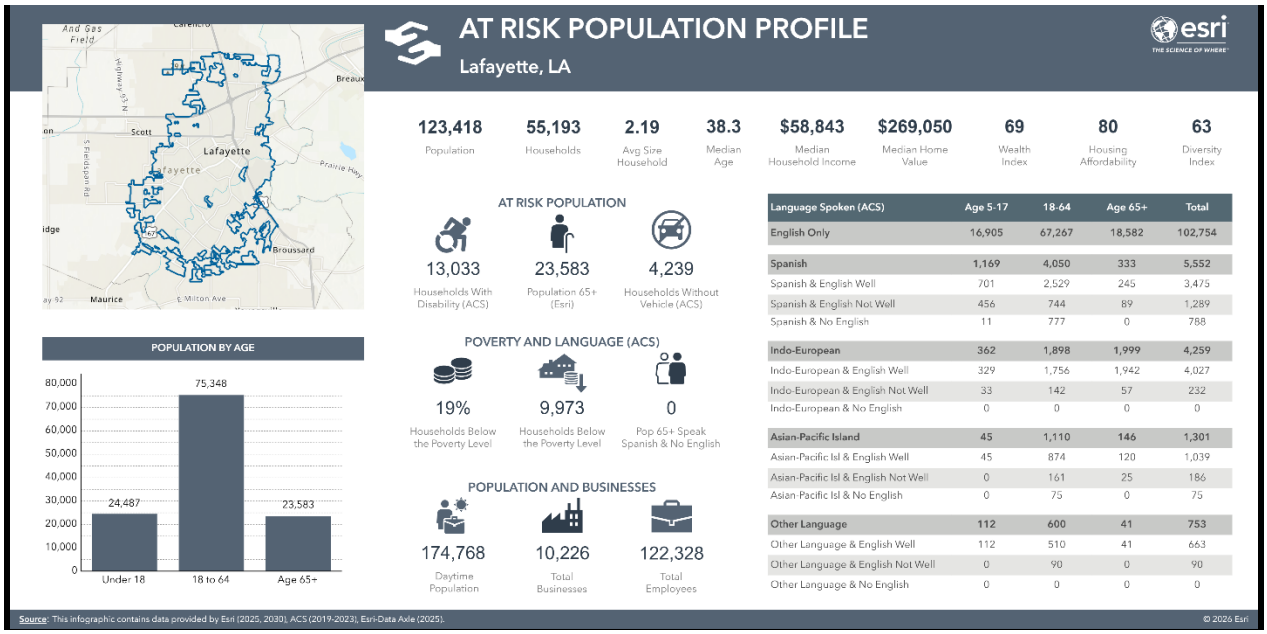


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-9: At-Risk Population Profile for Lafayette.

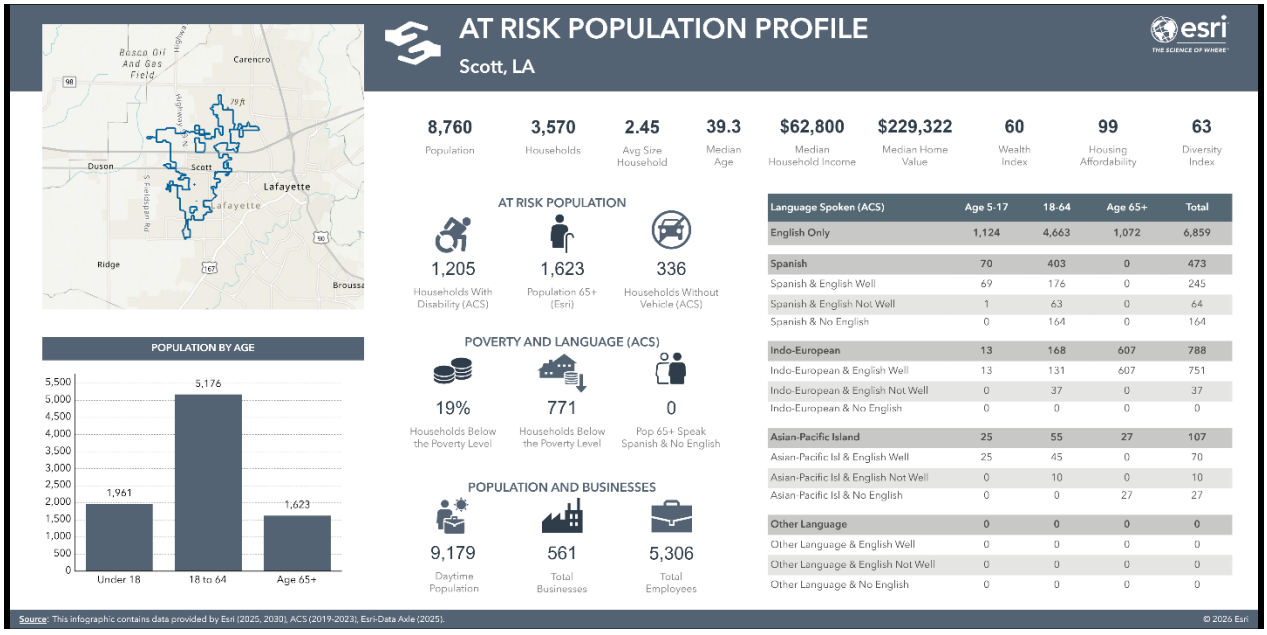


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-10: At-Risk Population Profile for Scott.

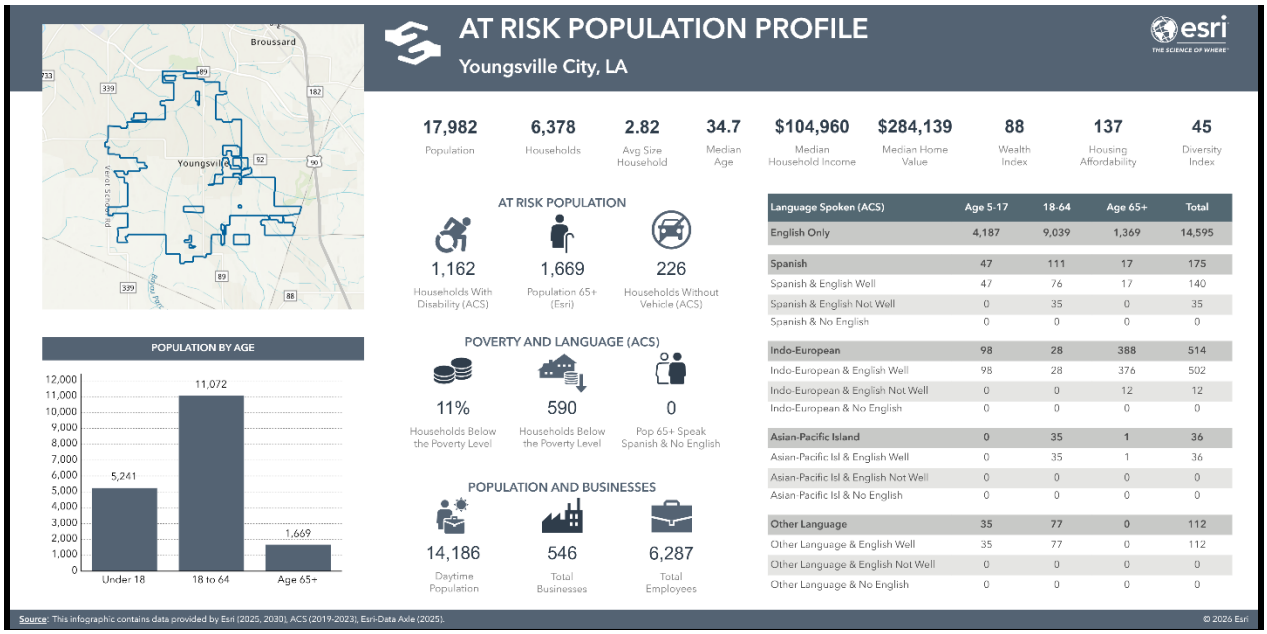


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-11: At-Risk Population Profile for Youngsville.

Inventory of Assets for the Entire Parish

As part of the Risk Assessment, the planning team identified essential facilities throughout the parish. Within the entire planning area, there is an estimated value of $23,686,714,000 in structures throughout the parish. The tables below provide the total estimated value for each type of structure by occupancy.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-15: Estimated Total of Potential Losses throughout the Parish.

Occupancy	Parish Total	Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	Broussard	Carencro
Agricultural	$51,971,000	$27,433,000	$1,938,000	$1,472,000
Commercial	$4,201,117,000	$1,262,733,000	$134,210,000	$67,524,000
Government	$132,338,000	$5,370,000	$1,257,000	$11,550,000
Industrial	$942,738,000	$388,592,000	$64,825,000	$12,563,000
Religion	$267,638,000	$73,434,000	$8,431,000	$3,377,000
Residential	$17,916,132,000	$7,460,844,000	$548,877,000	$288,762,000
Education	$174,780,000	$38,819,000	$5,546,000	$6,905,000
Total	**$23,686,714,000**	**$9,257,225,000**	**$765,084,000**	**$392,153,000**

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-16: Estimated Total of Potential Losses throughout the Parish.

Occupancy	Duson	Lafayette	Scott	Youngsville
Agricultural	$396,000	$19,214,000	$693,000	$825,000
Commercial	$3,163,000	$2,659,663,000	$50,579,000	$23,245,000
Government	$3,277,000	$106,168,000	$2,116,000	$2,600,000
Industrial	$514,000	$438,008,000	$29,109,000	$9,127,000
Religion	$548,000	$175,734,000	$1,880,000	$4,234,000
Residential	$45,157,000	$8,759,564,000	$378,082,000	$434,846,000
Education	$272,000	$119,449,000	$2,465,000	$1,324,000

Occupancy	Duson	Lafayette	Scott	Youngsville
Total	$53,327,000	$12,277,800,000	$464,924,000	$476,201,000

Critical Facilities of the Parish

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

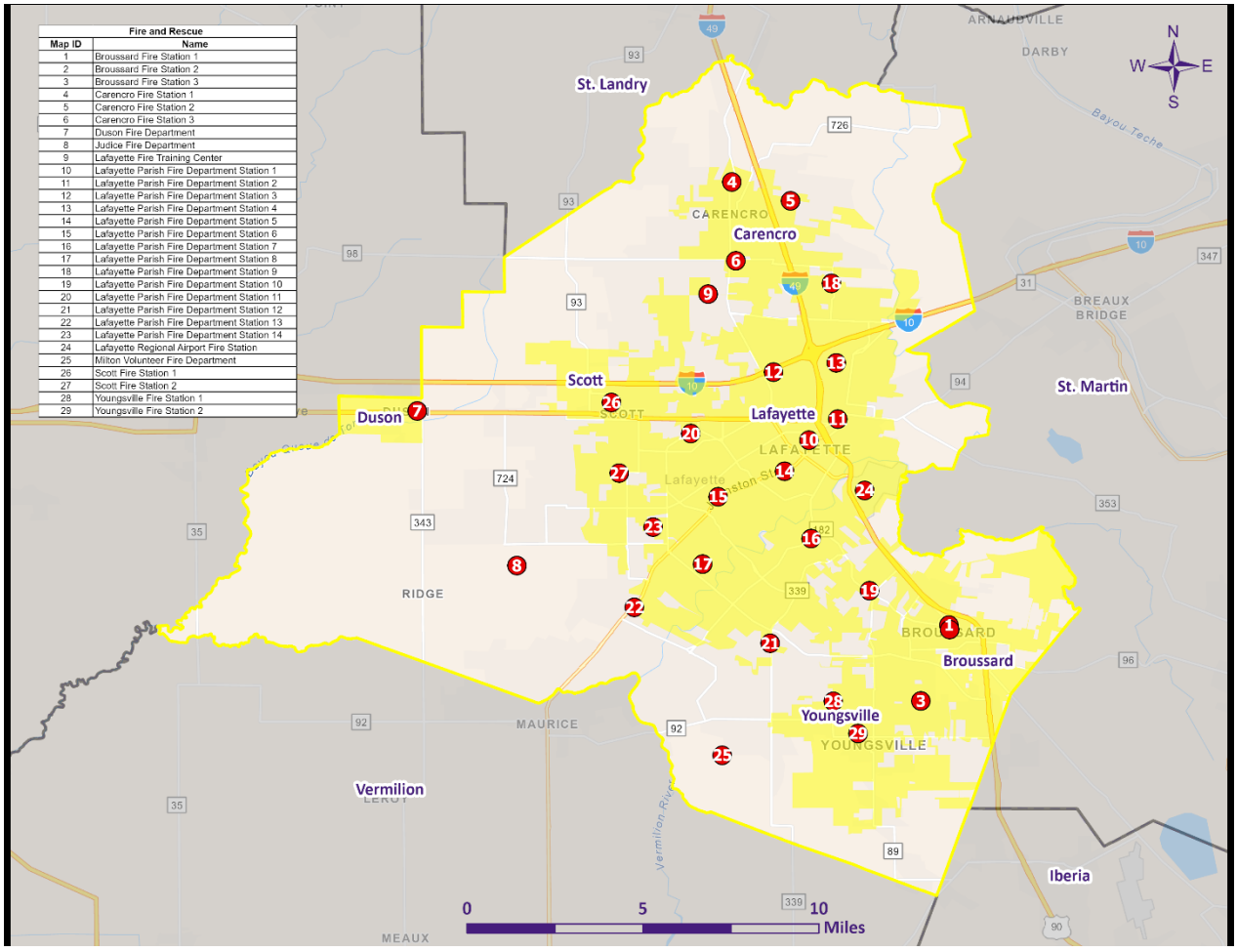


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-12: Fire and Rescue Facilities in the Parish.

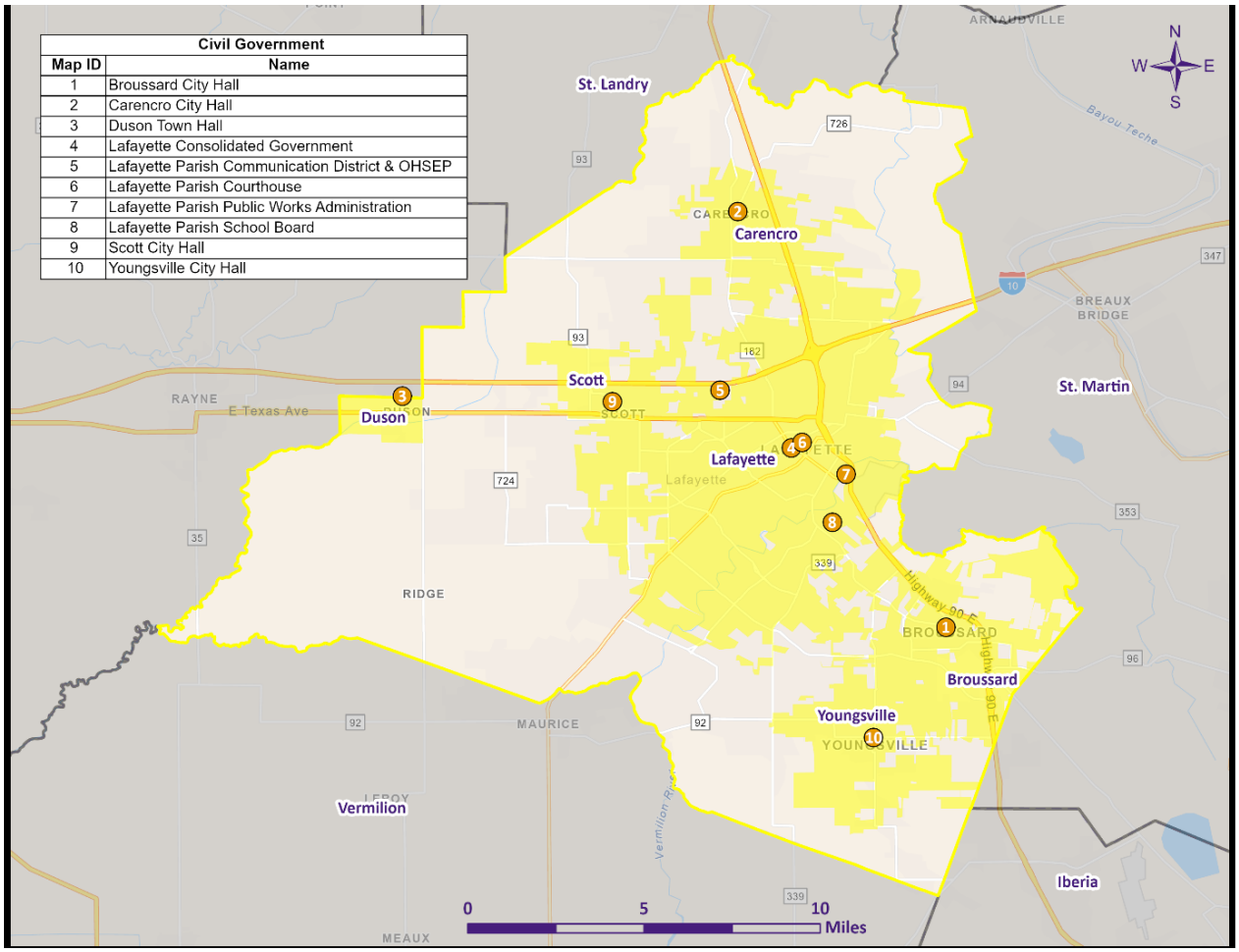


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-13: Government Facilities in the Parish.

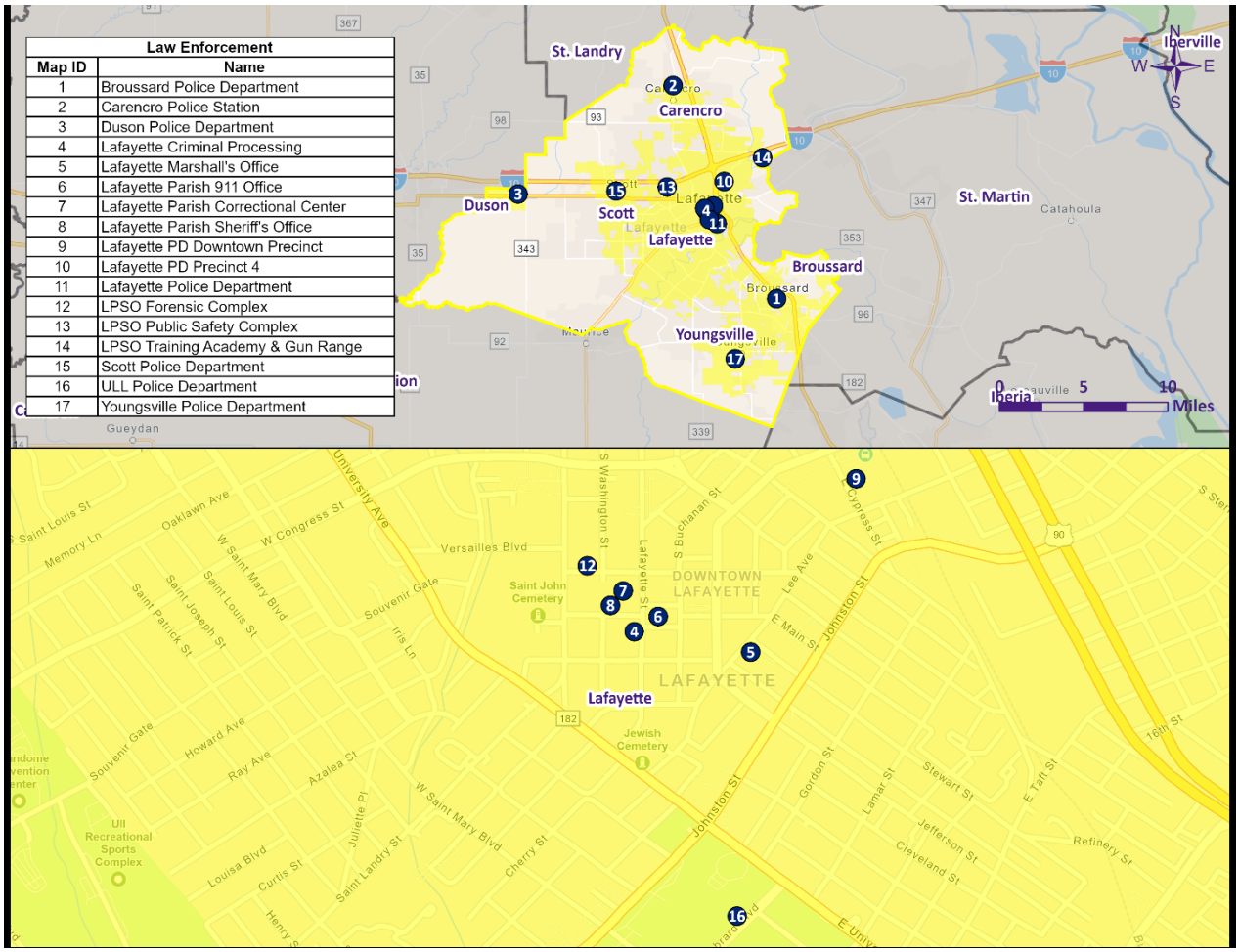


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-14: Law Enforcement Facilities in the Parish.

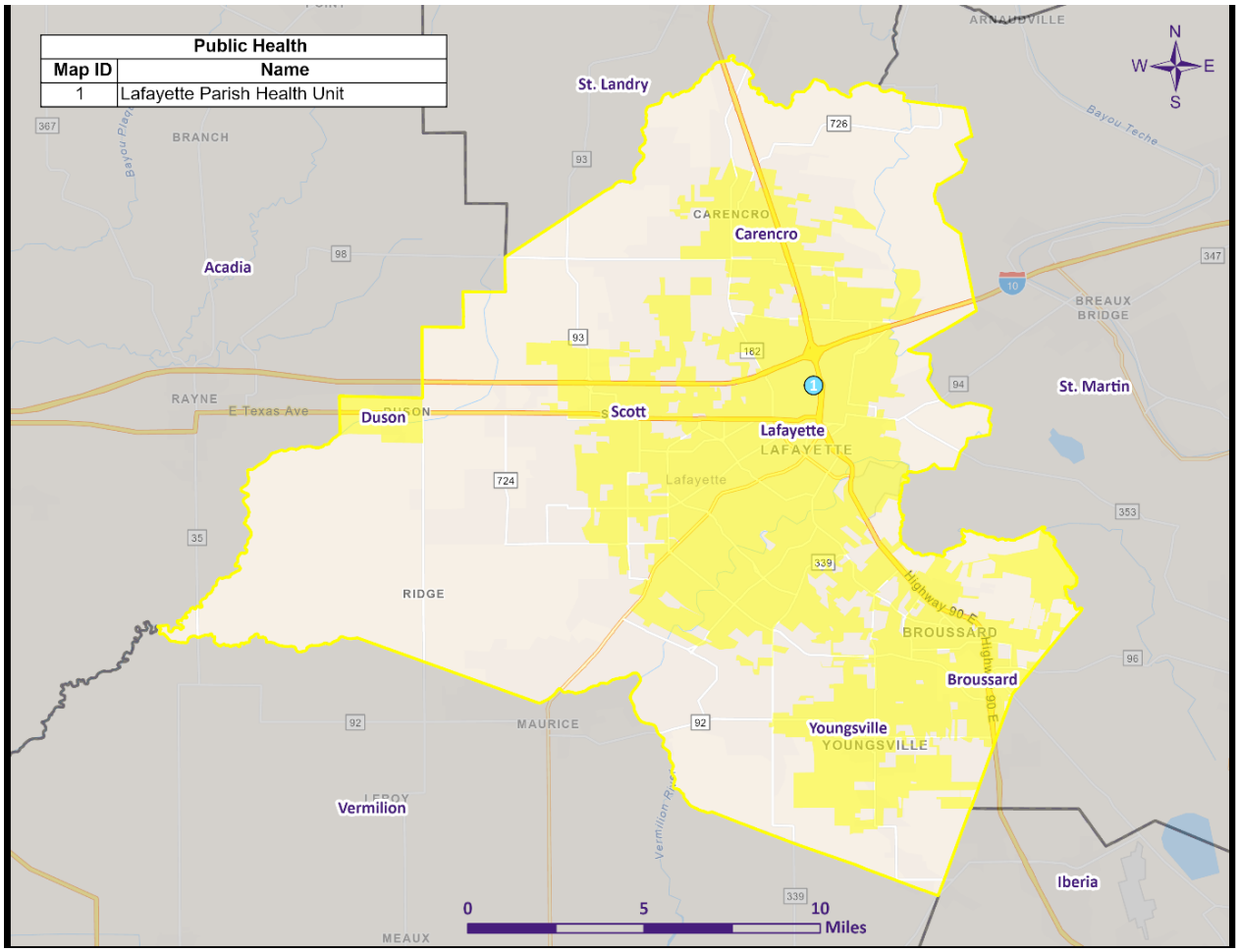


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-15: Public Health Facilities in the Parish.

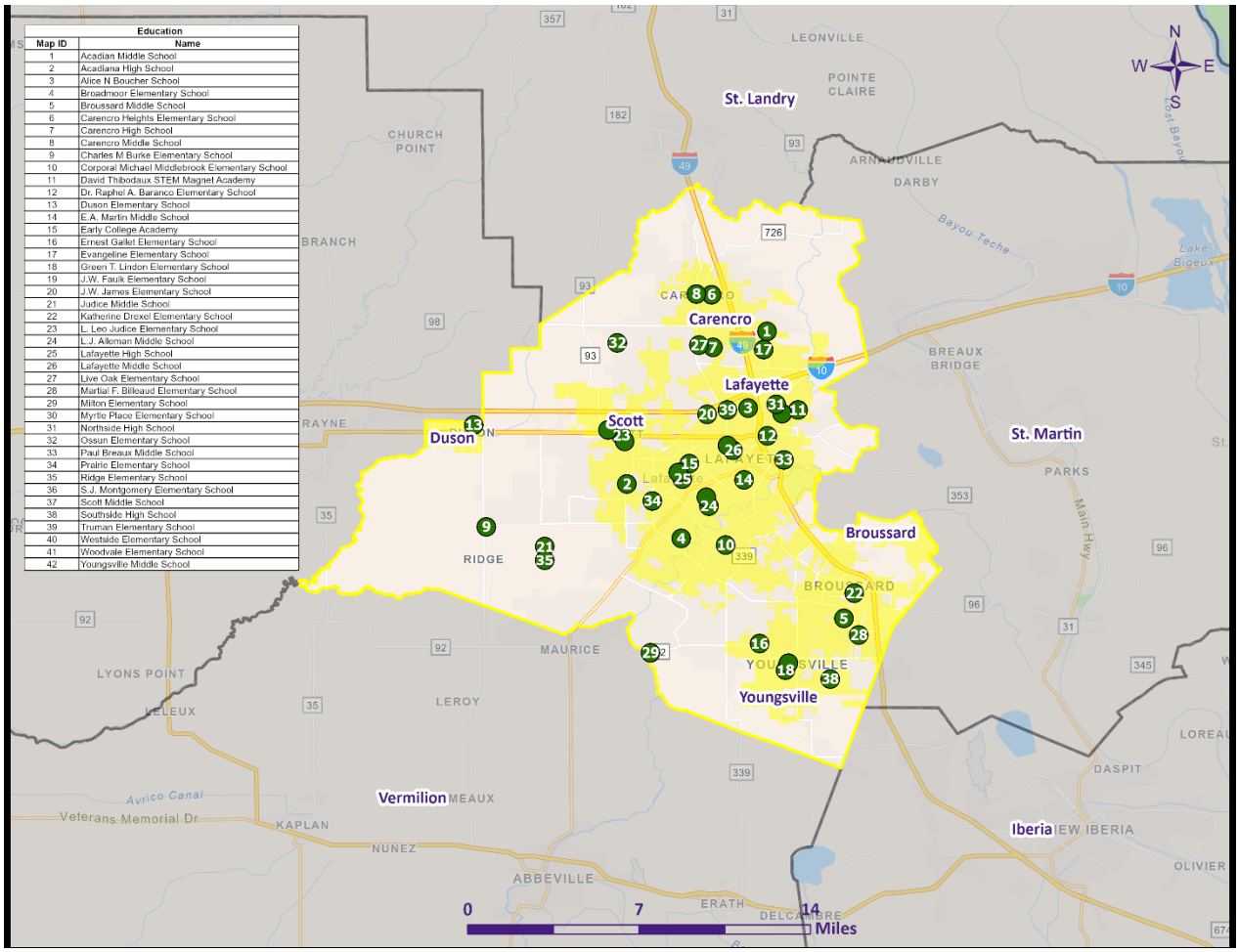


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-16: Educational Facilities in the Parish.

Land Use

The Parish Land Use table is provided below. Residential, commercial, and industrial areas account for 32% of the parish's land use. Agricultural land is the largest category at 97,823 acres, accounting for 57% of parish land. At 14,024 acres, wetlands account for 8% of parish lands, while 3,425 acres of forested areas account for 2% of parish lands. The parish also consists of 1,185 acres of water areas, accounting for 1% of all parish lands.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-17: Parish Land Use. (Source: USGS Land Use Map)

Land Use	Acres	Percentage
Agricultural Land, Cropland, and Pasture	97,823	57%
Wetlands	14,024	8%
Forest Land (Not including forested wetlands)	3,425	2%
Urban/Development	55,837	32%
Water	1,185	1%

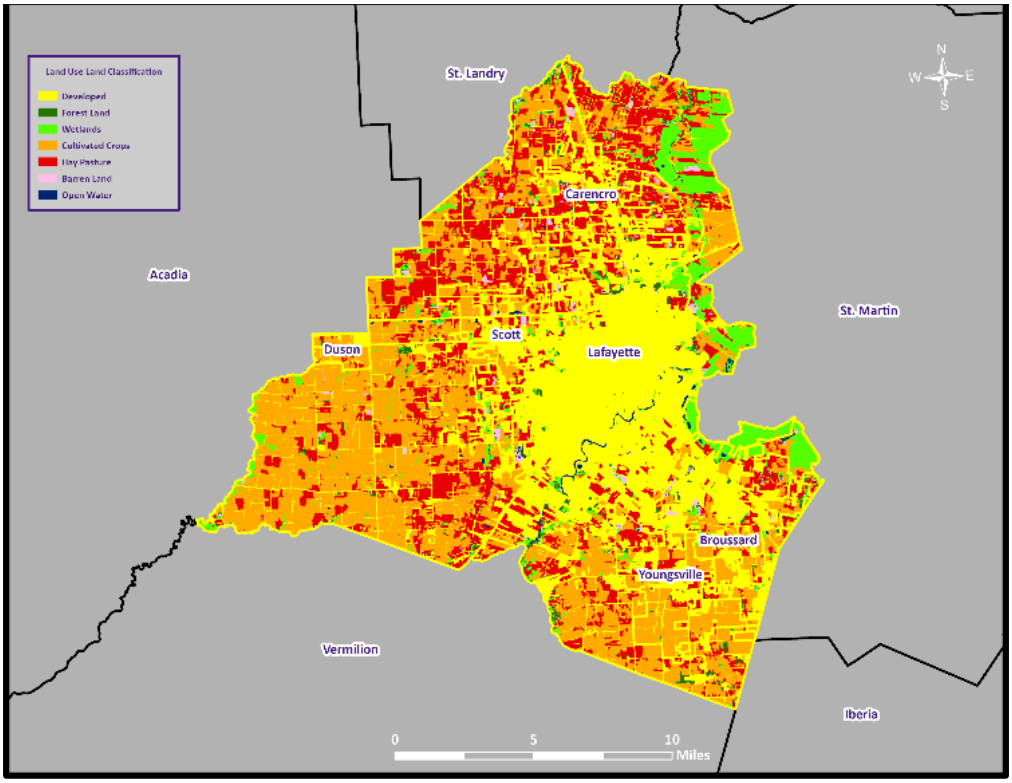


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-17: Parish Land Use Map. (Source: USGS Land Use Map)

Hazard Profile, Risk Assessment, and Vulnerability Analysis

Cold Wave

Profile

Per the NRI, a cold wave is a rapid fall in temperature within 24 hours and extreme low temperatures for an extended period. The temperatures classified as a Cold Wave are dependent on the location and defined by the local National Weather Service weather forecast office.

Cold waves are often associated with persistent high-pressure systems that allow frigid Arctic air to move southward and remain in place for extended periods. A cold wave is generally understood as a prolonged period of abnormally low temperatures, often accompanied by strong winds, that significantly deviate from seasonal averages. The World Meteorological Organization defines a cold wave in some regions as a marked drop in temperature below normal conditions lasting several days, though exact criteria differ by location.

Temperature alone, however, does not fully capture the danger posed by extreme cold. Wind speed plays a critical role in how cold conditions affect the human body. As wind increases, it accelerates heat loss from exposed skin, making it feel much colder than the actual air temperature. To better communicate this combined effect, the National Weather Service developed the Wind Chill Index, which estimates how cold it feels based on air temperature and wind speed. The index is particularly relevant in open or exposed areas and assumes shaded conditions; direct sunlight can slightly reduce the perceived severity of cold.

Cold-related health risks arise when the body loses heat faster than it can produce it. Prolonged exposure to extreme cold can lead to conditions such as frostbite, where skin and underlying tissues freeze, and hypothermia, a dangerous drop in core body temperature. These conditions can occur even at moderately low temperatures when combined with wind or wet conditions. Additional factors such as poor nutrition, fatigue, inadequate clothing, and certain medical conditions can increase vulnerability to cold-related illnesses.

Vulnerable populations—including the elderly, young children, individuals experiencing homelessness, and those with chronic health conditions—are at greatest risk during cold waves. Limited access to adequate heating, insulation, or warm clothing can significantly increase the likelihood of cold-related injuries or fatalities. Stagnant weather patterns during cold outbreaks can also worsen air quality in some areas, further impacting respiratory health.

Cold waves can also have widespread effects on infrastructure and the economy. Freezing temperatures can cause water pipes to burst, disrupt transportation systems through icy roads and bridges, and strain energy systems due to increased heating demand. Rail lines can contract and become brittle, increasing the risk of fractures, while road surfaces may deteriorate due to repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Power outages during cold waves are particularly dangerous, as they can leave residents without heat during life-threatening conditions.

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, cold waves are a significant weather-related hazard in the United States, contributing to numerous injuries and fatalities each year. While colder regions experience these events more frequently, even areas with typically mild winters can face severe impacts when unaccustomed cold conditions occur. Cold-related incidents often happen in unexpected situations, such as prolonged outdoor exposure, inadequate home heating, or travel during winter storms.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-18: Summary of Wind Chill Risk Levels with Protective Measures
(Source: National Weather Service)

Heat Index	Risk Level	Protective Measures
Above 0°F	Lower (Caution)	Dress in layers and limit prolonged exposure.
0°F to -19°F	Moderate	Wear insulating clothing and cover exposed skin.
-20°F to -39°F	High	Limit time outdoors; risk of frostbite in 30 minutes.
Less than -40°F	Very High to Extreme	Avoid outdoor exposure; frostbite can occur in minutes.

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Cold waves typically impact a region and not one specific parish or jurisdiction. Because a cold wave is a climatologically based hazard, it has the same probability of occurring in the parish as all of the adjacent parishes. The entire planning area of the parish is equally at risk for cold wave occurrences. Based on historical data, the worst-case scenario for the parish involving cold wave events would be a lower level on the HI scale with temperatures ranging above 0°F. This typically involves at least three consecutive days of temperatures at the lower level scale to be considered a cold wave.

Previous Occurrences

The parish has experienced one cold wave occurrence between the years 1996 and 2025 per the NCEI Storm Events Database. Since the last update, there have been no cold wave occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database.

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for periods of cold wave in the parish is 0.03, which means there is a 3% probability of a cold wave event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one cold wave event occurring every 33 to 34 years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.03 (3%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one cold wave event occurs approximately every 33 to 34 years. This is the inverse of the return rate (1 / 0.03 = ~33.3 years)

Climate Change Impacts

Climate change is influencing cold wave patterns within Lafayette Parish and its jurisdictions, even as overall temperatures trend warmer. While cold wave events are generally becoming less frequent across much of the southern United States, climate variability is increasing the likelihood of sudden and intense Arctic outbreaks. These events can bring sharp temperature drops, freezing conditions, and occasional winter precipitation to a region that is not well adapted to prolonged cold. As a result, even short-duration cold waves can have significant environmental and economic impacts across Lafayette Parish, affecting sectors such as agriculture, energy, transportation, and utilities.

Climate change is contributing to greater instability in atmospheric patterns, particularly through disruptions in polar air circulation that can allow frigid air masses to push farther south than historically typical. These shifts can lead to episodic but severe cold waves, characterized by rapid onset and extreme temperature swings. While these events may occur less often than in the past, their intensity and societal impact can be amplified, especially in regions like southern Louisiana where infrastructure and ecosystems are less resilient to freezing conditions. Urban areas may experience slightly moderate temperatures compared to rural surroundings, but they remain vulnerable due to high energy demands and dependence on interconnected systems.

The environmental and economic implications of cold waves in Lafayette Parish can be substantial. Freezing temperatures can damage crops, particularly those not adapted to cold stress, and disrupt local agriculture and fisheries. Infrastructure systems—including water lines, roadways, and energy networks—are susceptible to freezing and breakage, leading to costly repairs and service interruptions. Increased demand for heating during cold events can strain power grids, raising the risk of outages that further compound community vulnerability.

Cold waves also pose risks to human health and safety. Populations unaccustomed to extreme cold may be less prepared, increasing the likelihood of cold-related illnesses such as hypothermia. Vulnerable groups—including the elderly, low-income households, and individuals without reliable heating—face heightened risk during these events. Economic productivity may also decline as hazardous travel conditions limit mobility, disrupt supply chains, and force temporary closures of businesses and public services.

Future Hazard Impacts

Population growth and future development can influence cold wave impacts by increasing exposure and vulnerability, even if cold wave events remain relatively infrequent. As communities expand, there is a greater concentration of people, homes, and infrastructure that can be affected during sudden drops in temperature. In regions unaccustomed to prolonged cold, rapid development may outpace the incorporation of cold-resilient design, leaving buildings, water systems, and transportation networks more susceptible to freezing conditions and related damage.

Urbanization can also modify how cold is experienced locally. While cities sometimes retain heat due to the urban heat island effect, this can create uneven temperature patterns where surrounding suburban and rural areas experience more intense cold. At the same time, dense development increases reliance on centralized energy systems for heating. As populations grow, demand for electricity and natural gas rises during cold waves, which can strain power grids and increase the risk of outages, particularly dangerous during cold wave events.

Expanding infrastructure, including water lines, roads, and energy networks, introduces more assets that are vulnerable to freezing temperatures. Pipes can burst, roadways and bridges can become hazardous due to ice, and transportation systems may be disrupted. Additionally, newer developments in warmer regions may not be built to withstand freezing conditions, increasing maintenance costs and recovery time after cold events.

Changes in land use, such as reduced vegetation and altered drainage patterns, can also influence how cold air settles and persists in certain areas, particularly in low-lying or open regions. Overall, as populations grow and development expands, the potential impacts of cold waves are amplified through increased exposure, higher infrastructure demands, and greater strain on energy and emergency response systems.

Vulnerability Analysis

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-19: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Cold Wave Risk for the Parish.
(Source: National Risk Index)

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Moderate	Very High	Relatively High

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there has been one significant cold wave events that has resulted in property damage according to NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with cold wave totaled approximately $10,000. To estimate the potential losses on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2025). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of $333 and $10,000 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-20: Estimated Annual Property Losses in the Parish resulting from Cold Waves.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses Due to Cold Waves						
Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	Broussard	Carencro	Duson	Lafayette	Scott	Youngsville
$101	$19	$15	$2	$162	$11	$23

Vulnerable Population

There have been no reported fatalities or injuries due to cold waves in the parish.

Vulnerability Score

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-21: Cold Wave Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Cold Wave Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	2	4	2	1	2	**2.35**

Drought

Profile

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

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

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-22: Palmer Drought Severity Index Classification and Range.

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-23: U.S. Drought Monitor Drought Intensity Scale. (Source: National Drought Mitigation Center)

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

The following figure displays the drought conditions in the state of Louisiana. Data compiled by the National Drought Mitigation Center indicates no drought conditions for the parish at the time this plan went to publication.

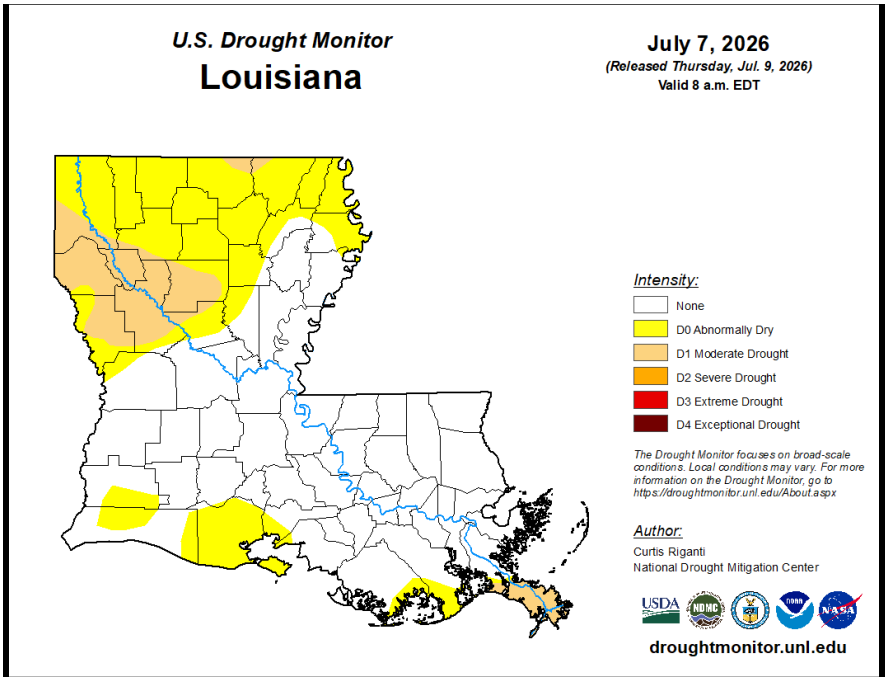


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-18: United States Drought Monitor for the State of Louisiana and its Parishes.
(Source: The National Drought Mitigation Center)

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Drought typically impacts a region and not one specific parish or jurisdiction. While the entire planning area can experience drought, the major impact of a drought occurrence in the parish is on the agricultural community. The worst-case drought scenario for the parish and the jurisdictions of the parish would be an exceptional drought (D4).

Previous Occurrences

The parish has experienced five drought occurrences between the years 1996 and 2025. Since the last update in 2021, there has been one drought occurrence that have impacted the parish. The following table provides a summary of the event.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-24: Historical Drought Occurrences in the Parish since the Previous Update in 2021.

Date	Crop Damage	Summary
November 2023	$0	A prolonged drought that began earlier in the year peaked during the first week of November.

Probability

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

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.17 (17%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one drought event is expected to occur approximately every 5.88 years. This is the inverse of the return rate (1 / 0.17 = ~5.88 years)

Climate Change Impacts

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

Future Hazard Impacts

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

Vulnerability Analysis

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-25: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Drought Risk for the Parish
(Source: National Risk Index)

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively High	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

The main impact of a drought occurrence is on the agricultural community. The following table presents an analysis of agricultural exposure that is susceptible to drought by major crop type for the parish.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-26: Agricultural Exposure by Crop Type for Droughts in the Parish
(Source: LSU Ag Center 2024 Parish Totals)

Agricultural Exposure by Type for Drought			
Forestry	Fruits	Hay	Rice
$88,792	$77,114	$1,595,916	$1,632,181

Vulnerable Population

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

Vulnerability Score

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-27: Drought Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Drought Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	3	4	2	1	4	2.9

Flooding

Profile

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

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

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

Extreme precipitation, produced from mid-latitude cyclones, thunderstorms, or hurricanes, is often the major initiating condition for flooding. During the cooler months, slow-moving frontal weather systems produce heavy rainfalls, while the summer and autumn seasons produce major precipitation in isolated thunderstorm occurrences (often on warm afternoons) that may lead to localized flooding. During these warmer seasons, floods are overwhelmingly of the flash flood variety, as opposed to the slower- developing river floods caused by heavy stream flow during the cooler months.

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

- **Riverine flooding** occurs along a river or smaller stream. It is the result of runoff from heavy rainfall or intensive snow or ice melt. The speed with which riverine flood levels rise and fall depends not only on the amount of rainfall, but even more on the capacity of the river itself, as well as the shape and land cover of its drainage basin. The smaller the river, the faster that water levels rise and fall. For example, the Mississippi River levels rise and fall slowly due to its large capacity. Generally, elongated and intensely developed drainage basins will reach faster peak discharges and faster falls than circular-shaped and forested basins of the same area.
- **Flash flooding** occurs when locally intense precipitation inundates an area in a short amount of time, resulting in local stream flow and drainage capacity being overwhelmed.
- **Ponding** occurs when concave areas (e.g., parking lots, roads, and clay-lined natural low areas) collect water and are unable to drain.
- **Backwater flooding** occurs when water slowly rises from a normally unexpected direction where protection has not been provided.
- **Urban flooding** is similar to flash flooding but is specific to urbanized areas. It takes place when storm water drainage systems cannot keep pace with heavy precipitation, and water accumulates on the surface. Most urban flooding is caused by slow-moving thunderstorms or torrential rainfall.
- **Coastal flooding** can appear similar to any of the other flood types, depending on its cause. It occurs when normally dry coastal land is flooded by seawater, but may be caused by direct inundation (wen the sea level exceeds the elevation of the land), overtopping of a natural or artificial barrier, or the breaching of a natural or artificial barrier (i.e., when the barrier is broken down by the sea water). Coastal flooding is typically caused by storm surge, tsunamis, or gradual sea level rise.

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

- Flood Categories
  - Minor Flooding: Minimal or no property damage, but possibly some public threat.

  - Moderate Flooding: Some inundation of structures and roads near streams. Some evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.
  - Major Flooding: Extensive inundation of structures and roads. Significant evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.
  - Record Flooding: Flooding equals or exceeds the highest stage or discharge at a given site during the period of record keeping.
- Flood Warning
  - Issued along larger streams when there is a serious threat to life or property.
- Flood Watch
  - Issued when current and developing hydrometeorological conditions are such that there is a threat of flooding, but the occurrence is neither certain nor imminent.

Floods are measured mainly by probability of occurrence. A 10-year flood occurrence, for example, is an occurrence of small magnitude (in terms of stream flow or precipitation) but with a relatively high annual probability of recurrence (10%). A 100-year flood occurrence is larger in magnitude, but it has a smaller chance of recurrence (1%). A 500-year flood is significantly larger than both a 100-year occurrence and a 10-year occurrence, but it has a lower probability than both to occur in any given year (0.2%). It is important to understand that an X-year flood occurrence does not mean an occurrence of that magnitude occurs only once in X years. Instead, it means that on average, we can expect a flood occurrence of that magnitude to occur once every X years. Given that such statistical probability terms are inherently difficult for the general population to understand, the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) promotes the use of more tangible expressions of flood probability. As such, the ASFPM also expresses the 100-year flood occurrence as having a 26% chance of occurring over the life of a 30-year mortgage.

The 1%-annual-chance flood event (commonly referred to as the “100-year flood”) remains an important regulatory benchmark used to determine mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements for federally backed mortgages. Under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Risk Rating 2.0 methodology, flood insurance premiums are no longer based solely on flood zone designations shown on NFIP Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) but instead incorporate additional property-specific risk factors such as flood frequency, distance to water sources, elevation, and replacement cost value.

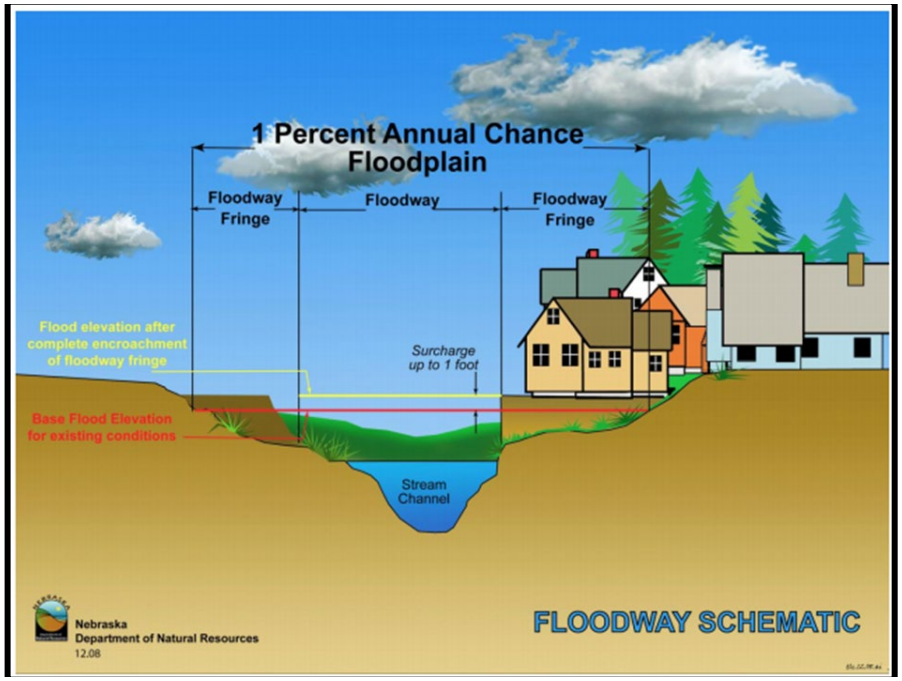


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-19: Schematic of 100-Year Floodplain. The Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) extends to the end of the floodway fringe (Source: Nebraska Department of Natural Resources)

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

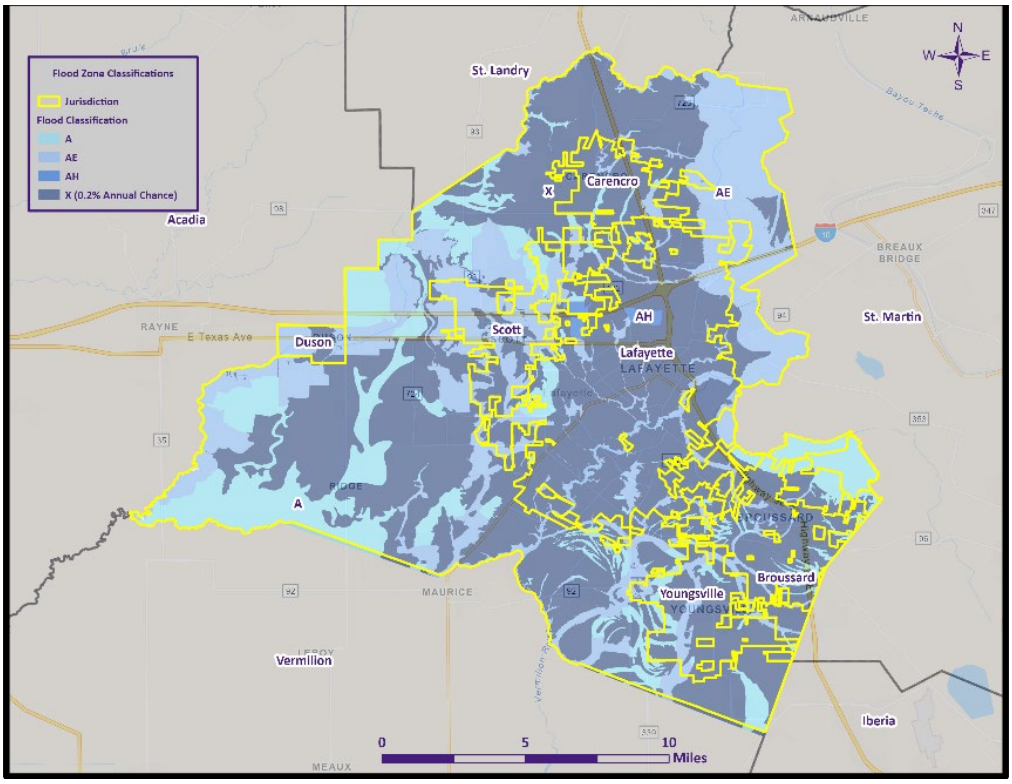


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-20: FEMA Flood Zones in Lafayette Parish

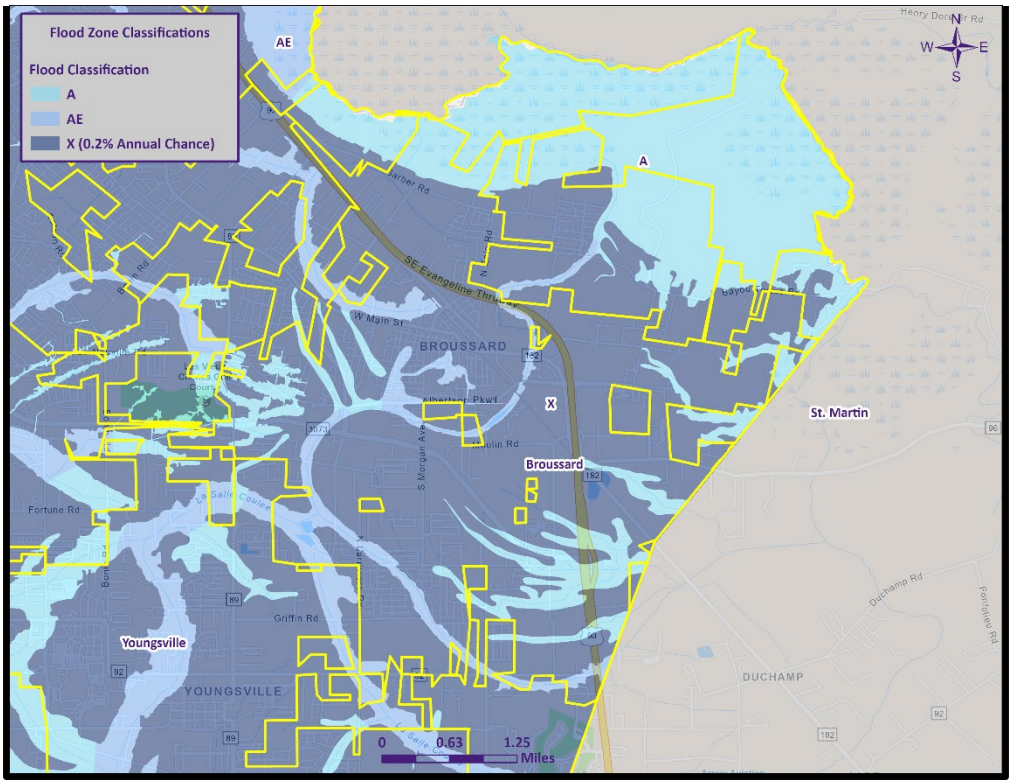


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-21: FEMA Flood Zones in and around Broussard

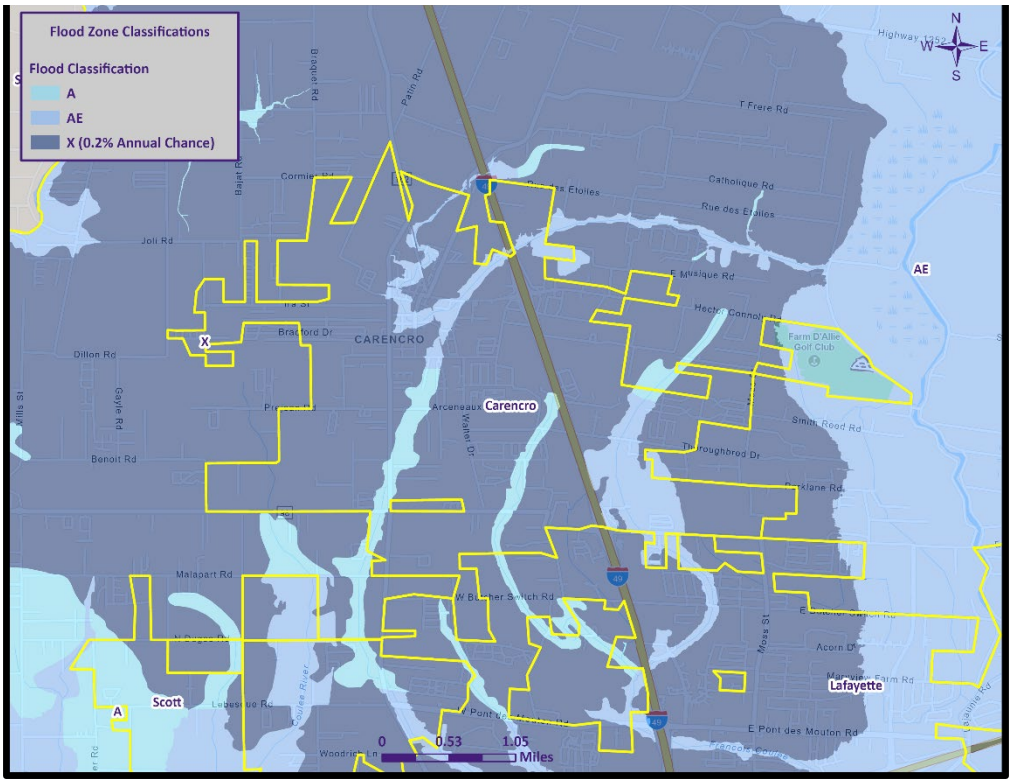


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-22: FEMA Flood Zones in and around Carencro

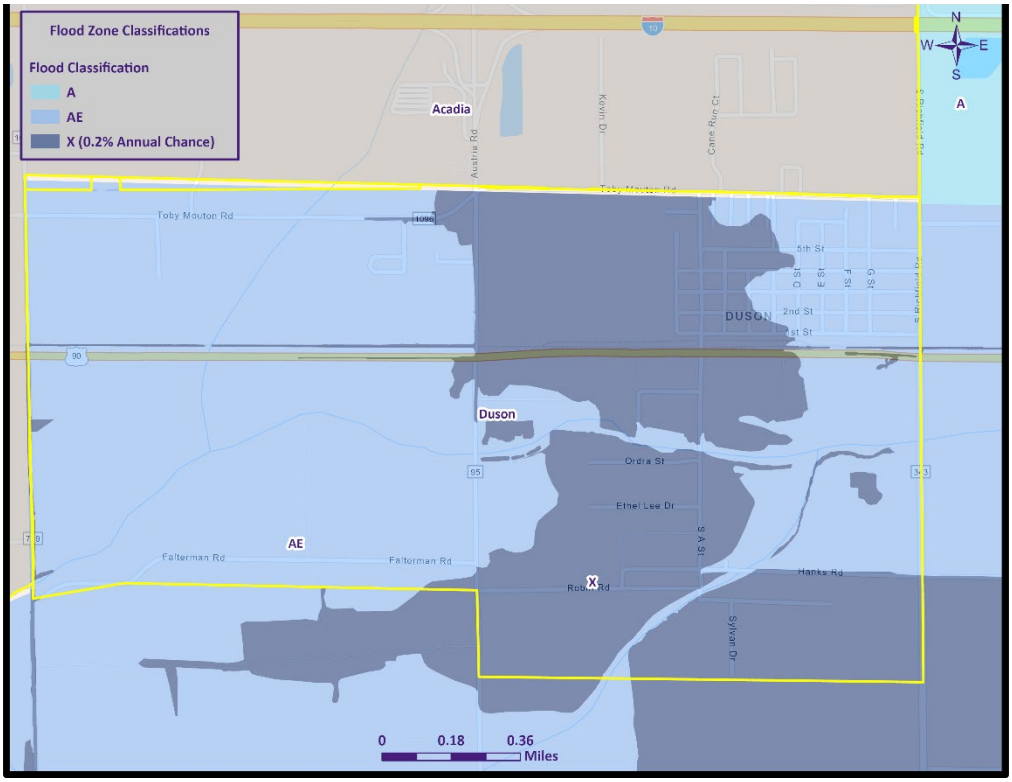


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-23: FEMA Flood Zones in and around Duson.

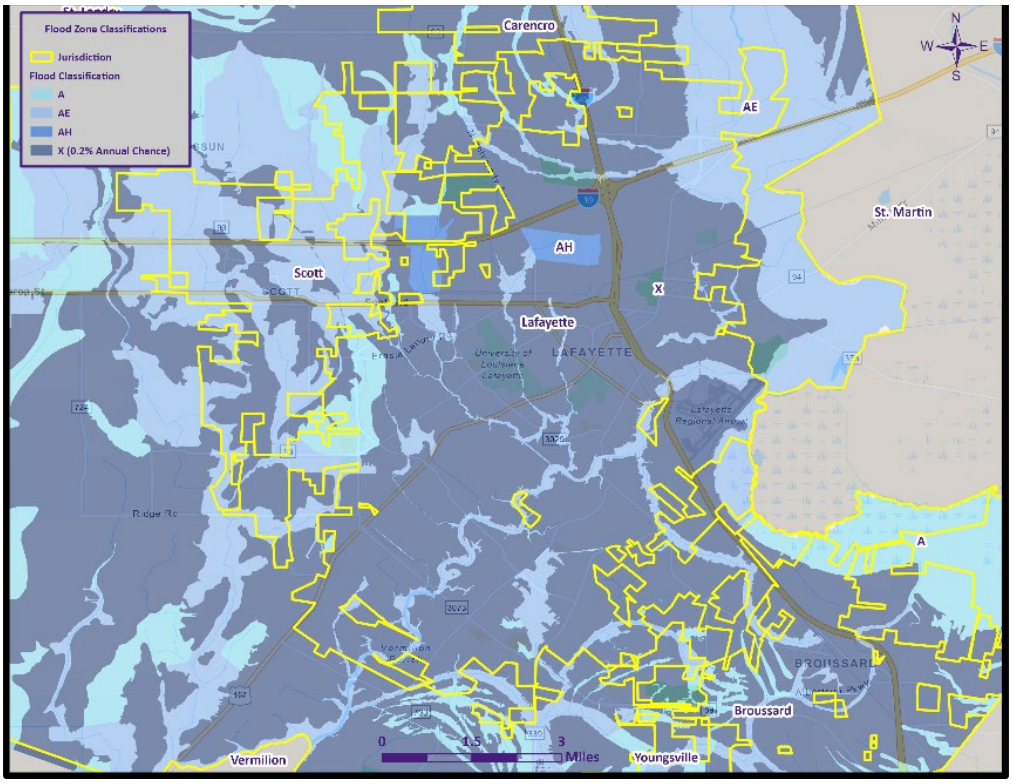


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-24: FEMA Flood Zones in and around Lafayette

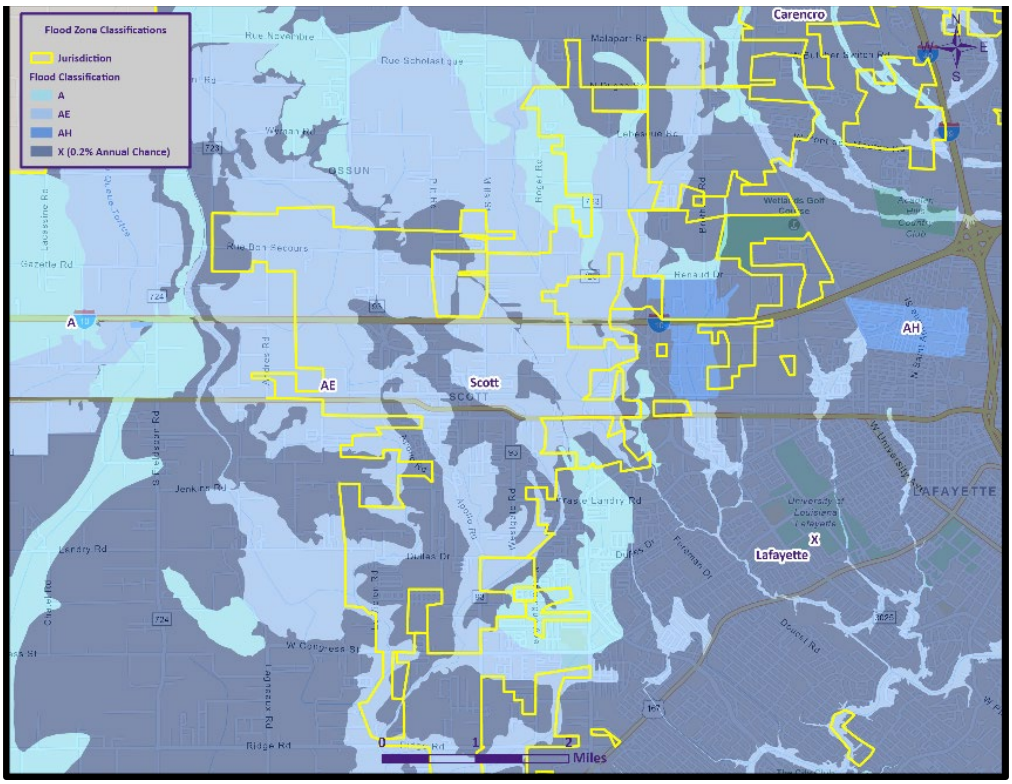


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-25: FEMA Flood Zones in and around Scott

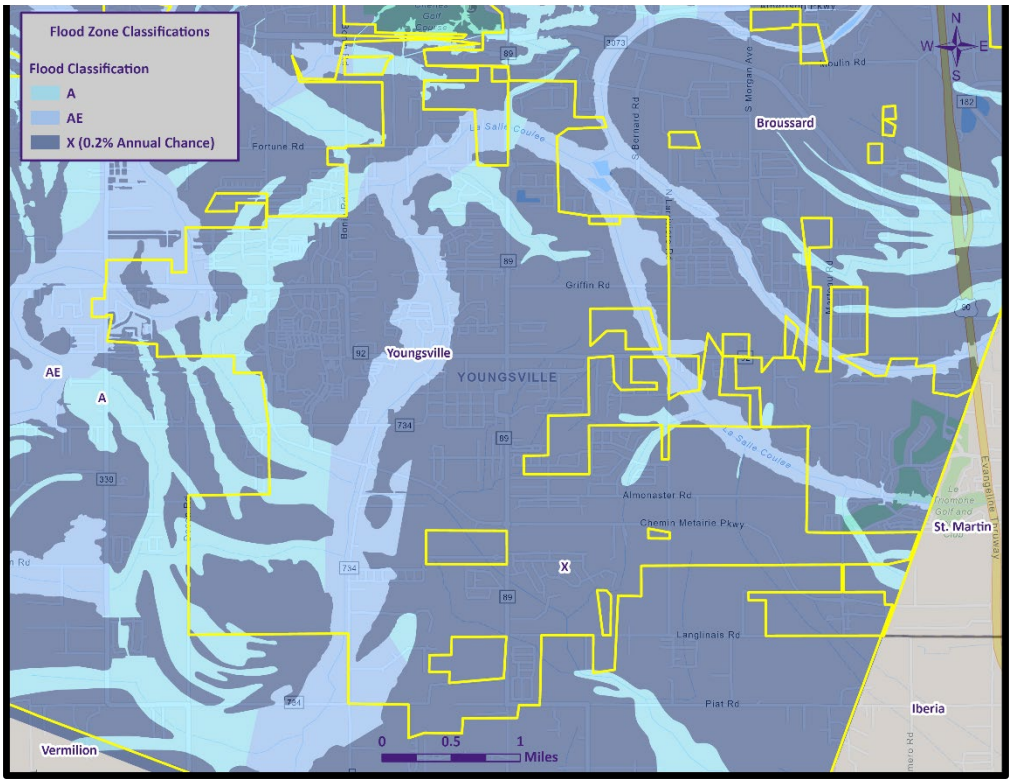


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-26: FEMA Flood Zones in and around Youngsville.

Property Damage

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

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

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

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

Repetitive Loss Properties

FEMA uses repetitive loss terminology in more than one context. For general NFIP, CRS, and hazard mitigation planning purposes, a repetitive loss property is typically understood as an NFIP-insured structure for which two or more flood insurance claim payments of more than $1,000 have been made within any rolling 10-year period since 1978. In certain FEMA mitigation grant or Increased Cost of Compliance-related contexts, repetitive loss may also be defined based on the severity of flood damage, including structures that have experienced two flood events where the average cost of repair equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the structure's value.

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

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

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-28: Repetitive Loss Structures for the Parish.

Jurisdiction	Number of Structures	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid	Average Claim Paid
Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	311	3,264	$134,255,477	$41,132.19
Broussard	28	167	$3,687,783	$22,082.53
Carencro	45	292	$5,387,511	$18,450.38
Duson	1	32	$883,282	$27,602.56
Lafayette	343	2,197	$99,016,320	$45,068.88
Scott	34	637	$5,267,921	$8,269.89
Youngsville	33	218	$12,565,558	$57,640.17
Total	**795**	**6,807**	**$261,063,852**	**$31,463.80**

The 795 repetitive loss structures were geocoded to provide an overview of their approximate locations throughout Lafayette Parish. The figures on the next page show the approximate locations of these structures and identify areas with higher concentrations of repetitive loss properties. Based on the repetitive loss mapping, these structures are distributed throughout much of the parish, with notable concentrations in the central, eastern, and southeastern portions of the parish, including areas in and around Lafayette, Youngsville, and Broussard.

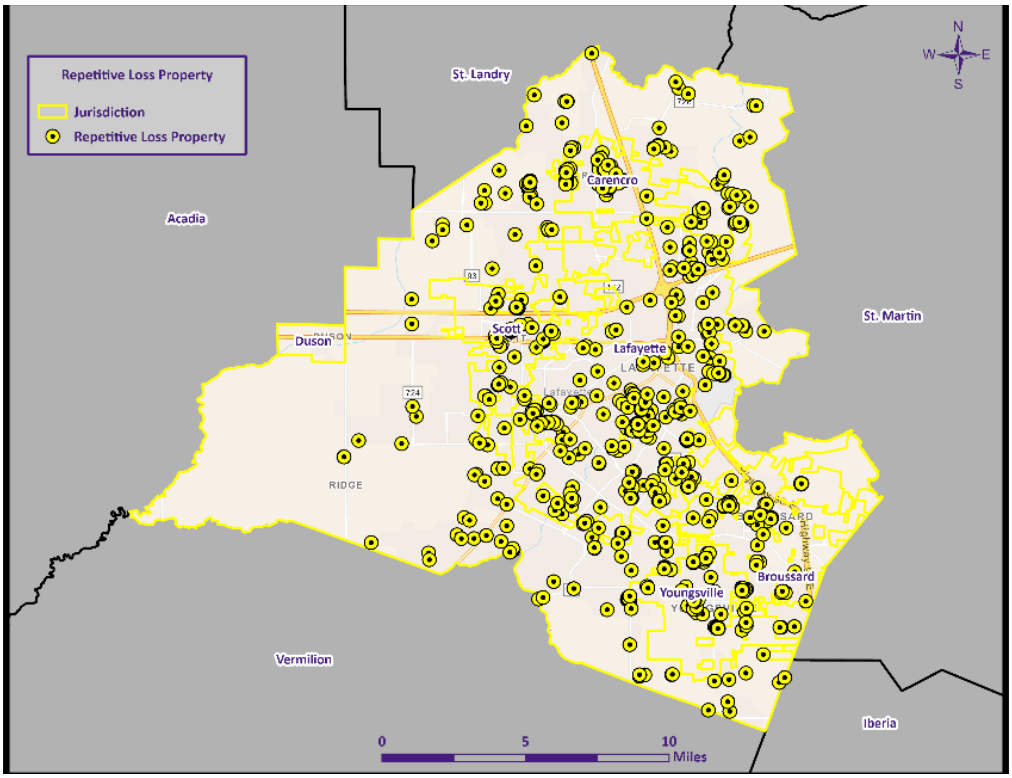


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-27: Repetitive Loss Properties in the Parish.

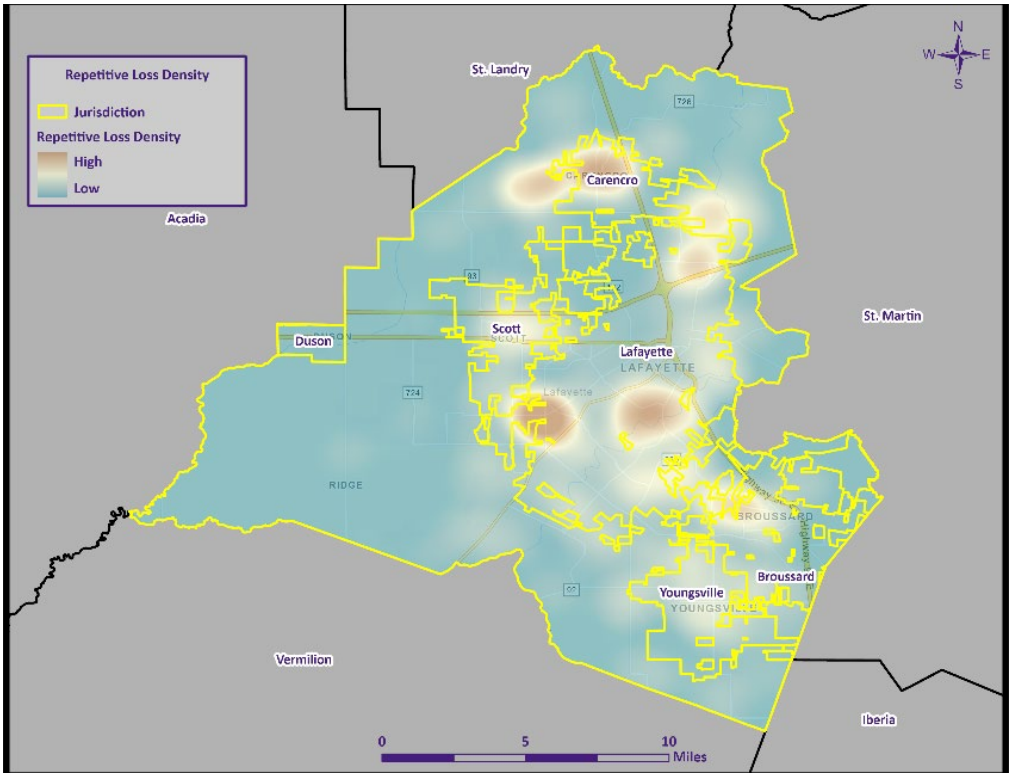


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-28: Repetitive Loss Property Densities in the Parish.

National Flood Insurance Program

Flood insurance statistics indicate that Lafayette Parish has 12,915 flood insurance policies through the NFIP, with total annual premiums of $10,119,109. Lafayette Parish and its jurisdictions participate in the NFIP and will continue

to adopt and enforce floodplain management requirements. These activities include regulating new construction in Special Flood Hazard Areas, making substantial improvement and substantial damage determinations, determining permit requirements, and ensuring that substantially improved or damaged structures are brought into compliance with applicable floodplain management standards. The parish and its jurisdictions will also continue to monitor floodplain management activities, including local requests for flood map updates. Flood insurance statistics and additional NFIP participation details for the parish are provided in the following tables.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-29: Summary of NFIP Policies for the Parish.

Location	No. of Insured Structures	Total Insurance Coverage Value	Annual Premiums Paid	No. of Insurance Claims Filed Since 1978	Total Loss Payments
Parish*	5,610	$1,597,824,000	$4,268,547	3,264	$134,255,477
Broussard	614	$192,437,000	$472,172	167	$2,687,783
Carencro	278	$76,020,000	$207,260	292	$5,387,511
Duson	47	$10,493,000	$38,016	32	$883,282
Lafayette	4,811	$1,440,048,000	$3,991,711	2,197	$99,016,320
Scott	637	$156,549,000	$400,829	287	$5,267,921
Youngsville	918	$293,657,000	$740,574	218	$12,565,558

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-30: Summary of Community Flood Maps for the Parish.

CID	Community Name	Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Adopted Date	Current Effective Map Date	Date Joined the NFIP	Tribal
220101	Lafayette City – Parish Consolidated Government	11/15/1977	8/1/1980	2018	12/21/2018	8/1/1980	No
220102	Broussard	4/12/1974	3/16/1988	2018	12/21/2018	3/16/1988	No
220103	Carencro	3/26/1976	11/5/1980	2018	12/21/2018	11/5/1980	No
220104	Duson	4/5/1974	9/30/1981	2018	12/21/2018	9/30/1981	No
220105	Lafayette	3/1/1974	9/30/1980	2018	12/21/2018	9/30/1980	No
220106	Scott	6/14/1974	4/4/1983	2018	12/21/2018	4/4/1983	No
220358	Youngsville	4/5/1974	3/30/1982	2018	12/21/2018	3/30/1982	No

According to the Community Rating System (CRS) list of eligible communities, Lafayette Parish and the jurisdictions of Carencro, Lafayette, Scott, and Youngsville participate in the CRS program. The incorporated areas of Broussard and Duson do not participate in the CRS program.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-31: List of Areas within Lafayette Parish that Participate in the Community Rating System.

Community Number	Name	CRS Entry Date	Current Effective Date	Current Class	% Discount for SFHA
220103A	Carencro	5/1/2009	4/1/2021	7	15
220101A	Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government	10/1/2011	10/1/2021	7	15
220105A	Lafayette	10/1/2011	10/1/2021	7	15
220106A	Scott	10/1/2012	4/1/2022	7	15
220358	Youngsville	4/1/2026	4/1/2026	8	10

Threat to People

Just as with property damage, depth and velocity are major factors in determining the threat posed to people by flooding. It takes very little depth or velocity for flood waters to become dangerous. A car will float in less than two

feet of moving water, and can be swept downstream into deeper waters, trapping passengers within the vehicle. Victims of floods have often put themselves in perilous situations by entering flood waters that they believe to be safe, or by ignoring travel advisories.

Major health concerns are also associated with floods. Flood waters can transport materials such as dirt, oil, animal waste, and chemicals (e.g., farm, lawn, and industrial) that may cause illnesses of various degrees when coming in contact with humans. Flood water can also infiltrate sewer lines and inundate wastewater treatment plants, causing sewage to back up and creating a breeding ground for dangerous bacteria. This infiltration may also cause water supplies to become contaminated and undrinkable.

Elevations in the Parish

The digital elevation model (DEM) for Lafayette Parish, shown in the figure below, is useful for visualizing areas of relatively low and high elevation across the parish. Elevations in the parish range from near sea level to approximately 55 feet (NAVD88). The highest elevations, reaching approximately 55 feet (NAVD88), are located in the northern unincorporated areas of the parish and in the incorporated area of Carencro. These higher elevations are relatively limited and are not common across most of the planning area. The other incorporated areas generally range in elevation from approximately 26 to 36 feet (NAVD88). The incorporated areas of Scott, Duson, and Lafayette average approximately 36 feet (NAVD88), the City of Broussard averages approximately 33 feet (NAVD88), and the City of Youngsville averages approximately 26 feet (NAVD88). The lowest elevations in the parish are generally located in unincorporated areas in the southern and eastern portions of Lafayette Parish.

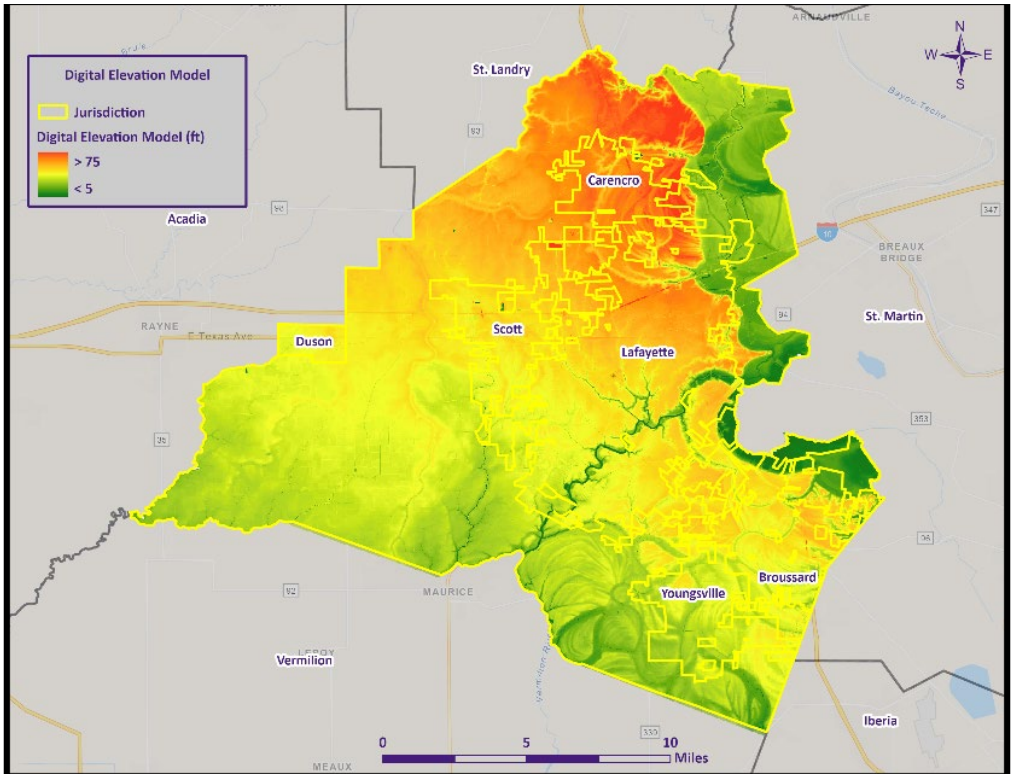


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-29: Elevation throughout the Parish.

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Lafayette Parish has experienced significant flooding in its history and can expect more in the future. Many parts of the parish are located in the 100-year floodplain. The Vermilion River is the major waterway that winds its way through Lafayette Parish, and is the area's major stormwater drainage outfall being fed by Bayou Carencro, Bayou Queue de Tortue, Beau Basin, Coulee Bend, Grand Avenue Coulee, Coulee des Poches, Coulee Ile des Cannes, Coulee Mine, Francois Coulee, Gaston Coulee, and the Isaac Verot Coulee. The Vermilion River passes near several

communities and across the Intracoastal Waterway before it empties into Vermilion Bay, which connects the Gulf of America. Flooding along the Vermilion River leads to problems along Bayou Carencro and the Coulee Mean.

During high flood stages, an unusual phenomenon occurs on the Vermilion River. When the river below the Pinhook Bridge is unable to carry high flows, the direction is reversed upstream toward the low marsh areas east of Lafayette Parish. This reversal is limited to the reach between Pinhook Bridge and Long Bridge where the left descending bank borders a low swamp area. When the stages downstream of the Pinhook Bridge are relatively low, the direction of flow is in the normal downstream direction.

Previous flood events indicate that worst-case flooding scenarios can result from multiple flood types, including tropical storm rainfall, riverine flooding, stormwater flooding, and localized drainage system failures. Storm water excesses and riverine flooding primarily affect the low-lying areas of the parish, and flood depths of up to five feet can be expected in the unincorporated areas of the parish. The incorporated areas of Lafayette, Carencro, and Scott can expect flood depths from three to five feet, while the incorporated areas of Broussard, Youngsville, and Duson can expect flooding levels of approximately one to three feet.

Previous Occurrences

According to the NCEI Storm Events Database, the parish has experienced 60 flooding events from 1996 - 2025. Since the last update, there have been 14 flood occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-32: Historical Flooding Events in the Parish since the Last Update.

Date	Area	Type of Flood	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
5/11/2021	BILLEAUD	Flash Flood	$0	0	0
5/17/2021	MILTON	Flash Flood	$300,000	0	0
8/25/2022	LAFAYETTE	Flash Flood	$0	0	0
1/24/2023	CARENCRO	Flash Flood	$0	0	0
12/1/2023	LAFAYETTE	Flash Flood	$5,000	0	0
5/13/2024	SCOTT	Flash Flood	$0	0	0
11/13/2024	MOUTON	Flash Flood	$15,000	0	0
4/24/2025	MILTON	Flash Flood	$250,000	0	0
5/7/2025	ELKS	Flash Flood	$0	0	0
5/9/2025	YOUNGSVILLE	Flash Flood	$100,000	0	0
5/21/2025	ELKS	Flash Flood	$0	0	0
6/13/2025	BILLEAUD	Flash Flood	$25,000	0	0
7/6/2025	SCOTT	Flash Flood	$0	0	0
12/4/2025	LAFAYETTE	Flash Flood	$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate, or frequency, for flooding in the parish is 2.0, which means that flooding has occurred an average of two times per year over the historical record. Because this rate exceeds one event per year, the annual probability of at least one recorded flooding event occurring in any given year is considered effectively 100%. This translates to an average interval of approximately 0.5 years between recorded flooding events.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 2.0 (100%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, two flooding events occur approximately every year. This is the inverse of the return rate (1 / 2.0 = ~0.5 years)

The following table shows the probability and return frequency for each jurisdiction in the parish.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-33: Annual Flood Probabilities for Each Jurisdiction in the Parish.

Jurisdiction	Annual Probability	Return Frequency
Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	70%	1 event every 1 to 2 years
Broussard	3%	1 event every 30 years
Carencro	37%	1 event every 2 to 3 years
Duson	7%	1 event every 15 years
Lafayette	50%	1 event every 2 years
Scott	28%	1 event every 4 to 5 years
Youngsville	24%	1 event every 5 years

Climate Change Impacts

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

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

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

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

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

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

Addressing the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations requires a comprehensive approach. Building more resilient infrastructure, incorporating climate adaptation measures, and enforcing zoning

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

Future Hazard Impacts

Hazard impacts for flooding were estimated for the years 2030 and 2035. Yearly population and housing rates were applied to parish inventory assets for composite floods. Based on a review of available information, it is assumed that population and housing units will increase within the parish from the present until 2035. A summary of estimated future impacts is shown in the table below. Dollar values are expressed in future costs and assume an annual rate of inflation of 1.02%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-34: Estimated Future Impacts, 2030 - 2035. (Source: Hazus, US Census Bureau)

Hazard / Impact	Total in Parish (2025)	Hazard Area (2025)	Hazard Area (2030)	Hazard Area (2035)
Flood Damage				
Structures	115,846	37,151	37,411	37,599
Value of Structures	$23,686,714,000	$7,596,076,697.18	$8,212,576,588.75	$8,683,336,694
# of People	252,493	80,891	81,459	81,867

Vulnerability Analysis

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-35: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Riverine Flood Risk for the Parish (Source: National Risk Index)

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Very Low	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-36: Estimated Losses in the Parish from a 100-Year Flood Event (Source: Hazus)

Jurisdiction	Estimated Loss
Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	$112,687,000
Broussard	$25,786,000
Carencro	$62,032,000
Duson	$453,000
Lafayette	$515,115,000
Scott	$37,476,000
Youngsville	$7,600,000

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-37: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for the Unincorporated Areas of the Parish by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$283,000
Commercial	$8,158,000
Government	$57,000
Industrial	$3,480,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$501,000
Residential	$100,008,000
Schools	$200,000
Total	**$112,687,000**

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-38: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Broussard by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Broussard	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$0
Commercial	$4,376,000
Government	$0
Industrial	$12,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$0
Residential	$21,398,000
Schools	$0
Total	**$25,786,000**

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-39: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Carencro by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Carencro	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$0
Commercial	$3,786,000
Government	$0
Industrial	$4,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$81,000
Residential	$58,141,000

Schools	$20,000
Total	**$62,032,000**

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-40: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Duson by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Duson	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$0
Commercial	$23,000
Government	$0
Industrial	$38,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$0
Residential	$392,000
Schools	$0
Total	**$453,000**

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-41: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Lafayette.
(Source: Hazus)

Lafayette	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$913,000
Commercial	$156,661,000
Government	$2,246,000
Industrial	$23,540,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$7,024,000
Residential	$319,692,000
Schools	$5,039,000
Total	**$515,115,000**

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-42: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Scott by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Scott	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$11,000
Commercial	$8,169,000
Government	$0
Industrial	$10,106,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$332,000
Residential	$18,051,000
Schools	$807,000

Total	$37,476,000

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-43: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Youngsville by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Youngsville	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$11,000
Commercial	$16,000
Government	$0
Industrial	$15,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$143,000
Residential	$7,415,000
Schools	$0
Total	**$7,600,000**

Vulnerable Population

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-44: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event.
(Source: Hazus)

Number of People Exposed to Flood Hazards			
Location	**# in Community**	**# in Hazard Area**	**% in Hazard Area**
Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	76,709	22,570	29.4%
Broussard	14,322	1,169	8.2%
Carencro	11,619	6,123	52.7%
Duson	1,282	101	7.9%
Lafayette	122,273	41,948	34.3%
Scott	8,609	6,847	79.5%
Youngsville	17,427	2,133	12.2%

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-45: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in the Parish.
(Source: Hazus)

Unincorporated Lafayette Parish		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	22,570	29.4%
Persons Under 5 Years	1,467	6.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	5,417	24.0%
Persons 65 Years and Over	3,611	16.0%
White	14,151	62.7%

Minority	8,419	37.3%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-46: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Broussard.
(Source: Hazus)

Broussard		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	1,169	8.2%
Persons Under 5 Years	69	5.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	332	28.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	113	9.7%
White	886	75.8%
Minority	283	24.2%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-47: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Carencro.
(Source: Hazus)

Carencro		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	6,123	52.7%
Persons Under 5 Years	441	7.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,965	32.1%
Persons 65 Years and Over	894	14.6%
White	2,272	37.1%
Minority	3,851	62.9%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-48: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Duson.
(Source: Hazus)

Duson		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	101	7.9%
Persons Under 5 Years	6	6.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	27	26.7%
Persons 65 Years and Over	14	13.7%
White	79	78.3%
Minority	22	21.7%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-49: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Lafayette.
(Source: Hazus)

Lafayette		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	41,948	34.3%
Persons Under 5 Years	2,307	5.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	7,928	18.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	8,557	20.4%
White	24,959	59.5%
Minority	16,989	40.5%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-50: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Scott.
(Source: Hazus)

Scott		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	6,847	79.5%
Persons Under 5 Years	151	2.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,513	22.1%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,328	19.4%
White	4,827	70.5%
Minority	2,020	29.5%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-51: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Youngsville.
(Source: Hazus)

Youngsville		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	2,133	12.2%
Persons Under 5 Years	126	5.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	700	32.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	237	11.1%
White	1,815	85.1%
Minority	318	14.9%

Vulnerability Score

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-52: Flood Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Flooding Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	**Impact**	**Spatial Extent**	**Warning Time**	**Duration**	**Risk Factor**

Risk Level	4	4	3	4	3	3.65

Hail

Profile

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-53: TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale.

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-54: Spectrum of Hailstone Diameters and their Everyday Description.
(Source: National Weather Service)

Spectrum of Hailstone Diameters	
Hail Diameter Size	**Description**
1/4”	Pea
1/2”	Plain M&M
3/4”	Penny
7/8”	Nickle
1” (severe)	Quarter
1 1/4”	Half Dollar
1 1/2”	Ping Pong Ball / Walnut

Spectrum of Hailstone Diameters	
Hail Diameter Size	**Description**
1 3/4”	Golf Ball
2”	Hen Egg / Lime
2 1/2"	Tennis Ball
2 3/4"	Baseball
3”	Teacup / Large Apple
4”	Softball
4 1/2"	Grapefruit
4 3/4” – 5”	Computer CD-DVD

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

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Because hailstorms are a climatologically based occurrence that can occur anywhere, the entire planning area is at risk for hailstorms. The worst-case scenario for hailstorms is hail up to 1.75 inches in diameter.

Previous Occurrences

According to the NCEI Storm Events Database, 63 hail events were recorded in the parish between 1996 and 2025. Since the last plan update, seven hail events have been recorded within the parish. A brief summary of those events is provided below.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-55: Historical Hail Occurrences in the Parish since the Last Update.

Date	Hail Size (inches)	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
6/5/2022	0.88	$0	0	0	0
4/10/2024	0.75	$0	$0	0	0
5/16/2024	0.75	$0	$0	0	0
6/2/2024	1	$0	$0	0	0
5/6/2025	1	$0	$0	0	0
5/6/2025	1.25	$0	0	0	0
7/6/2025	1.75	$0	0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate, or frequency, for hail events in the parish is 2.1, which means that hail has occurred an average of approximately 2.1 times per year over the historical record. Because this rate exceeds one event per year, the annual probability of at least one recorded hail event occurring in any given year is considered effectively 100%. This translates to an average of approximately two to three hail events per year over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 2.1 (100%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.

- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one hail event occurs approximately every 0.48 years, or about every five to six months. This is the inverse of the return rate (1 / 2.1 = ~0.48 years)

The following figures display the density of hailstorm events and an overview of hailstorm size based on previous occurrences.

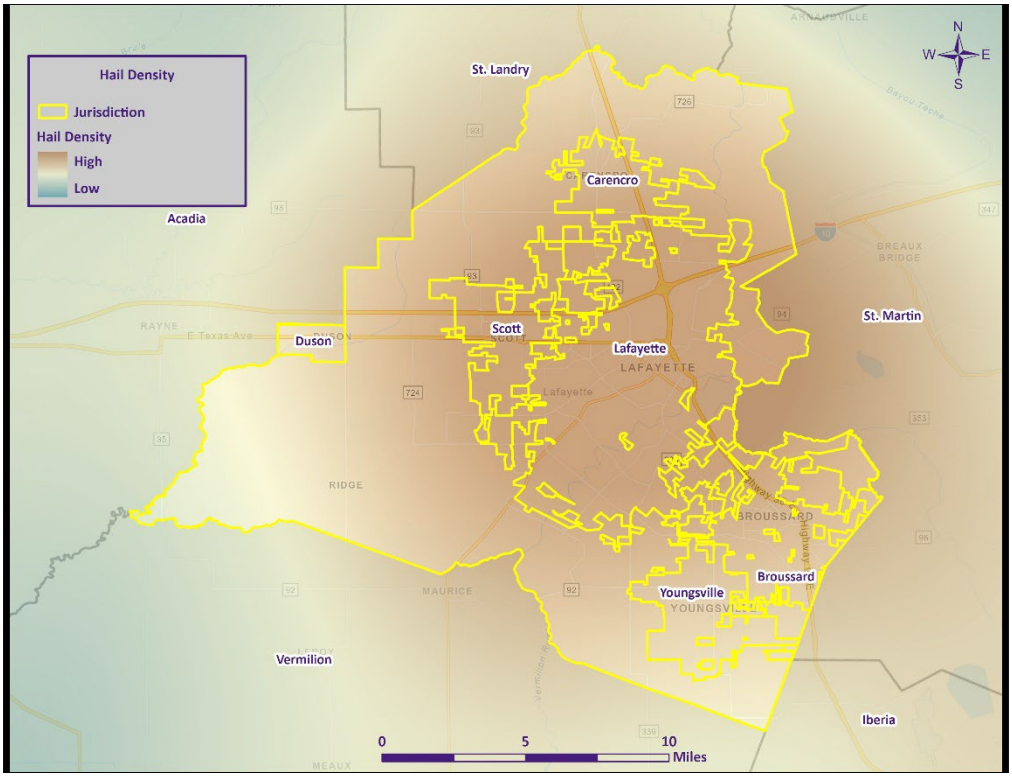


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-30: Density of Hailstorms by Diameter from 1950-2024.

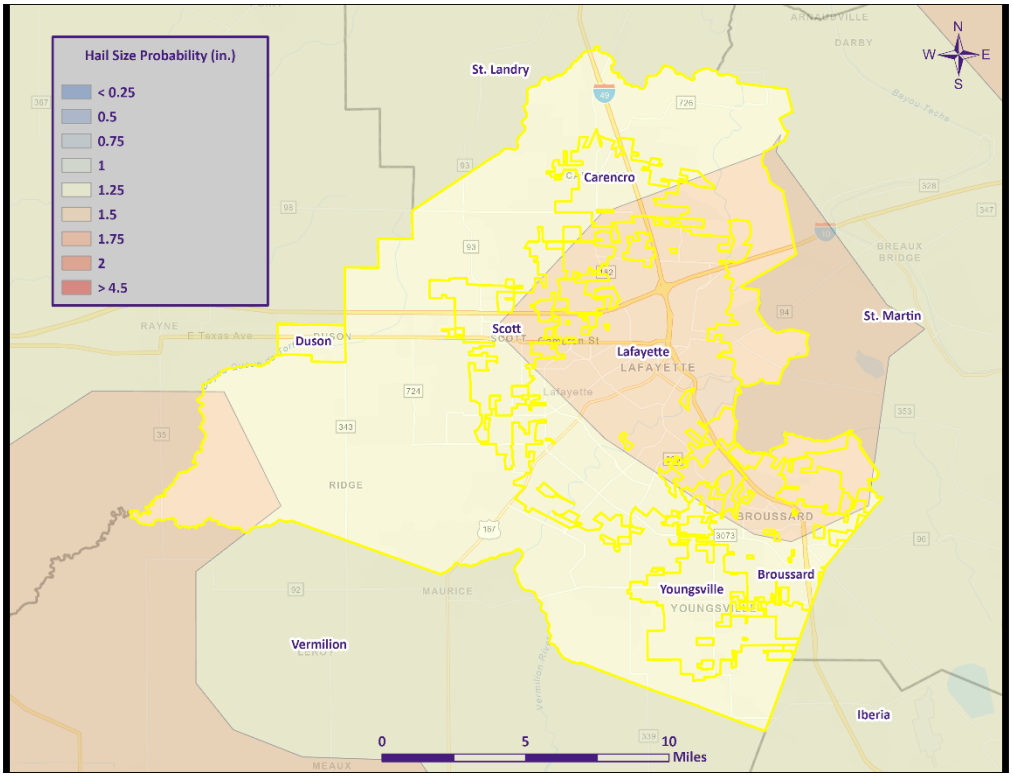


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-31: Hail Size Probability in Inches for the Parish.

Climate Change Impacts

The impact of climate change on hailstorms is still an area of active research, and scientists do not yet fully understand how hail frequency will change in the coming decades. Hail formation depends on complex interactions within severe thunderstorms, particularly strong updrafts, moisture availability, and temperature profiles in the atmosphere. One key ingredient is Convective Available Potential Energy (CAPE), which measures the amount of energy available to fuel storm updrafts. As global temperatures rise, CAPE is expected to increase across much of the United States, providing more energy for thunderstorms capable of producing large hail. At the same time, some projections indicate a slight decrease in vertical wind shear, which helps organize long-lived severe storms. Despite this, the increase in atmospheric energy may lead to more intense storm updrafts, potentially resulting in larger hailstones even if the overall number of hail events does not significantly increase.

Climate change is influencing the conditions that support hail-producing storms, which can lead to more damaging hail events and greater impacts on infrastructure and communities. Hailstorms are capable of producing large, fast-falling ice stones that can damage roofs, vehicles, crops, and utilities. As the atmosphere becomes warmer and holds more moisture, storms may produce stronger updrafts that keep hailstones suspended longer, allowing them to grow larger before falling. This increases the likelihood of severe damage when hail does occur, particularly in regions already prone to strong thunderstorms.

One of the most significant impacts of hailstorms is damage to buildings and property. Roofs, windows, and siding are especially vulnerable, often requiring costly repairs or replacement after severe events. Vehicles left outdoors can sustain major damage, and agricultural losses can be substantial, as hail can destroy crops in a matter of minutes. Additionally, hail can impact power and communication infrastructure by damaging equipment and contributing to localized outages, especially when combined with strong winds and lightning.

Hailstorms can also disrupt transportation systems. Accumulations of hail on roadways can create slick driving conditions similar to ice, increasing the risk of accidents. In more severe cases, hail can dent or damage aircraft, posing risks to aviation and causing flight delays or cancellations. Combined with heavy rainfall, hail can contribute to localized flooding, overwhelming drainage systems and further complicating travel and emergency response.

Vulnerable populations are often disproportionately affected by hailstorm impacts. Low-income households may lack the financial resources to repair damaged homes or vehicles, while those living in older or poorly maintained structures are more susceptible to property damage. Agricultural communities are particularly at risk, as repeated hail events can lead to significant financial hardship for farmers and farm workers. The elderly and individuals with limited mobility may also face challenges during severe storms, particularly if shelter is inadequate or emergency response is delayed.

Future Hazard Impacts

Population growth and development trends can influence hail impacts in several important ways. As urban areas expand, there is a greater concentration of people, homes, vehicles, and businesses, increasing the likelihood that hailstorms will result in injuries, property damage, and economic losses. Dense development also means more rooftops, windows, and outdoor assets that are highly vulnerable to hail damage, particularly during storms that produce large hailstones.

Urbanization can alter the local environment in ways that may affect hail-producing thunderstorms. Increased heat retention from buildings, roads, and other impervious surfaces can contribute to localized atmospheric instability, which may enhance thunderstorm development. In some cases, this added instability can support stronger storm updrafts, a key factor in hail formation. Additionally, expanding infrastructure—such as solar panels, vehicles, warehouses, and industrial facilities—creates more surfaces susceptible to hail damage, raising the overall cost of storm impacts.

The spread of suburban and exurban development also increases exposure in previously rural areas. As farmland is converted into residential neighborhoods, more people and property are placed in the path of hailstorms. At the

same time, agricultural areas that remain in use continue to face significant risk, as hail can quickly damage or destroy crops, leading to economic hardship for farming communities.

Changes in land use, including deforestation and agricultural expansion, can influence local weather patterns by modifying surface temperatures and moisture levels. These changes may affect thunderstorm behavior, including the potential for hail formation. Overall, as populations grow and development expands into hail-prone regions, the exposure and vulnerability to hail hazards increase, amplifying both the physical damage and economic consequences associated with severe storms.

Vulnerability Analysis

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-56: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Hail Risk for the Parish
(Source: National Risk Index)

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Very Low	Relatively Low	Relatively Low

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there have been 63 significant hail occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately $5,000. To estimate the potential losses on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2025). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of $167 and $79 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-57: Estimated Annual Property Losses in the Parish resulting from Hail.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses Due to Hail						
Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	Broussard	Carencro	Duson	Lafayette	Scott	Youngsville
$51	$9	$8	$1	$81	$6	$12

Vulnerable Population

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

Vulnerability Score

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-58: Hail Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

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

Heat Wave

Profile

Heat waves are the consequence of the same weather pattern as drought, and therefore both hazards often occur concurrently. A heat wave is an extended period of oppressive and above normal temperatures over a given period of time. The World Meteorological Organization recommends the declaration of a heat wave when the daily maximum temperature exceeds the average maximum temperatures by 9 °F and lasts for a period of at least five days.

However, temperature alone is insufficient to describe the stress placed on humans (as well as flora and fauna) in hot weather. It is crucial to consider the effect of relative humidity since it is essential to the body's ability to perspire and cool. Once air temperature reaches 95 °F, perspiration becomes a very significant biophysical mechanism to ensure heat loss. Perspiration is ineffective as a cooling mechanism if the water cannot evaporate (i.e., sweating in high relative humidity is reduced as compared to during dry conditions). To communicate this relationship between temperature and humidity, the National Weather Service (NWS) developed the Heat Index (HI), which provides a warning system based on a combination of air temperature and relative humidity. The HI is presented in the following tables. The NWS devised the index for shady, light wind conditions, and thus advises that the HI value can be increased by as much as 15 °F if a person is in direct sunlight with strong, hot winds present.

Most heat disorders (e.g., sunburn, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke) occur because the victim has been overexposed to heat, or has over-exercised in relation to their age and physical condition. Other circumstances that can induce heat-related illnesses include stagnant atmospheric conditions and poor air quality. Seniors and children are most at risk from adverse heat effects. Heat waves can also damage roads, bridges, pipelines, utilities, and railroads. High temperatures can be partially responsible for deflection of rails and related railroad accidents.

According to NOAA, heat wave is the leading weather-related cause of death in the United States. And while heat-related deaths in Louisiana are not common, due in part to the consistency and predictability of high seasonal temperatures, they do occur and are still very intense and dangerous. Such deaths happen in a variety of circumstances, often in ways that are not easily categorized due to their unexpectedness. For instance, although exposure to heat is higher at the beach than usual, NOAA does not track heat-related deaths there because such deaths happen infrequently.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-59: Summary of Heat Index Risk Levels with Protective Measures
(Source: National Weather Service)

Heat Index	Risk Level	Protective Measures
Less than 91°F	Lower (Caution)	Basic heat safety and planning.
91°F to 103°F	Moderate	Implement precautions and heighten awareness.
103°F to 115°F	High	Additional precautions to protect workers
Greater than 115°F	Very High to Extreme	Triggers even more aggressive protective measures.

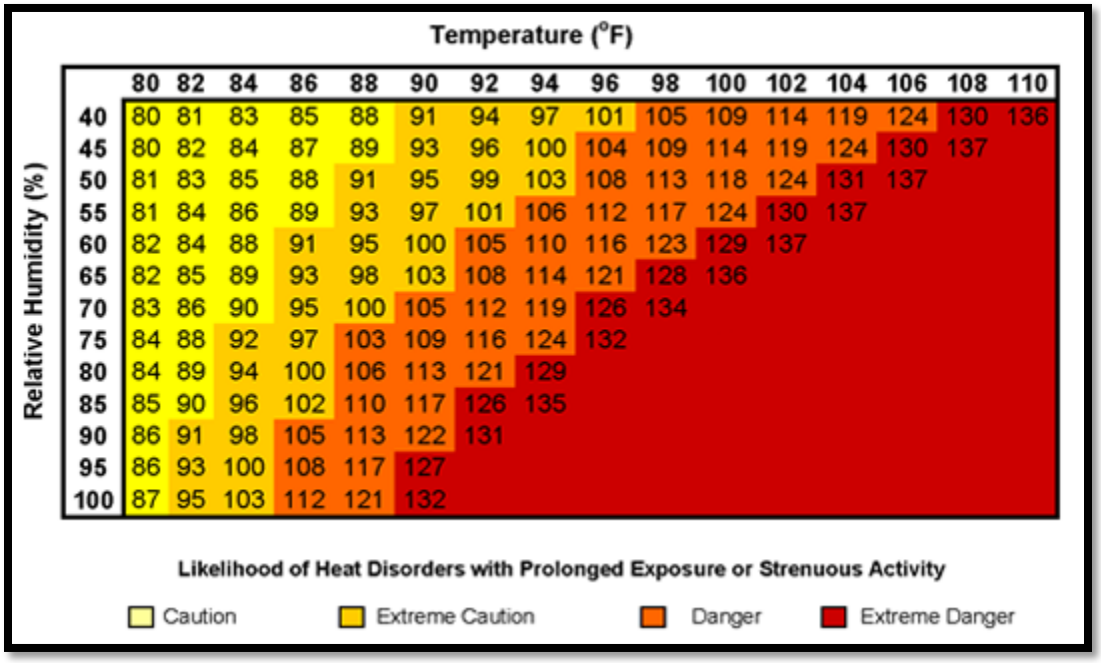


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-32: Heat Index Advisor based on Air Temperature (°F) and Relative Humidity
(Source: National Weather Service)

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Heat waves typically impact a region and not one specific parish or jurisdiction. Because a heat wave is a climatological based hazard, it has the same probability of occurring in the parish as all of the adjacent parishes. The entire planning area of the parish is equally at risk for a heat wave. Based on historical data, the worst-case scenario for the parish involving a heat wave would be a high-risk level on the HI scale with temperatures ranging from 110°F to 118°F.

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced one heat wave occurrences between the years 1996 and 2025 per the NCEI Storm Events Database. Since the last update, there have been no heat wave occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database.

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for periods of heat wave in the parish is 0.03, which means there is a 3% probability of a heat wave event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one heat wave event occurring every 33 to 34 years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.03 (3%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one heat wave event occurs approximately every 33 to 34 years. This is the inverse of the return rate (1 / 0.03 = ~33.3 years)

Climate Change Impacts

Climate change has contributed to an increase in heat wave events across Lafayette Parish and its jurisdictions, particularly in developed and urbanized areas where the urban heat island effect intensifies already high temperatures. Louisiana communities are now experiencing significantly more days each year with temperatures exceeding 95°F compared to historical averages observed 50 years ago. As heat wave events become more frequent, longer-lasting, and more severe, the parish may face a wide range of environmental, public health, and economic

consequences. These impacts include stress on agriculture, forestry, fisheries, transportation systems, utilities, and other critical industries that support the local and regional economy.

The continued rise in greenhouse gas emissions is amplifying the greenhouse effect and driving sustained increases in average temperatures worldwide. As a result, heat waves are becoming more intense and persistent, often exceeding historical temperature records and placing greater strain on communities and natural systems. Urbanized areas are especially vulnerable, as pavement, buildings, and other impervious surfaces absorb and retain heat, leading to elevated daytime and nighttime temperatures. Prolonged periods of heat waves can damage crops, strain water and energy resources, reduce labor productivity, and increase wear on infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and electrical systems. Heat waves also poses serious risks to public health, particularly for vulnerable populations including older adults, young children, outdoor workers, and individuals without access to adequate cooling. Heat-related illnesses, emergency medical incidents, and energy demands are all expected to rise as climate conditions continue to warm, creating additional social and economic pressures throughout Lafayette Parish and the state of Louisiana.

Future Hazard Impacts

Population growth and future development can amplify heat wave events by creating urban heat islands—areas where temperatures are higher than in surrounding rural areas due to human activities and infrastructure like buildings, roads, and reduced green spaces. As populations grow, urbanization increases, leading to more heat-absorbing surfaces and less evaporative cooling, which exacerbates heat retention. Energy demand also rises with development, increasing heat emissions from power generation and transportation, further contributing to local and regional heat intensification.

Vulnerability Analysis

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-60: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Heat Wave Risk for the Parish
(Source: National Risk Index)

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there has been one significant heat wave event that has resulted in property damage according to NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with heat waves totaled approximately $5,000. To estimate the potential losses on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2025). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of $167 and $5,000 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-61: Estimated Annual Property Losses in the Parish resulting from Heat Waves.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses Due to Heat Waves						
Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	Broussard	Carencro	Duson	Lafayette	Scott	Youngsville
$51	$9	$8	$1	$81	$6	$12

Vulnerable Population

There have been no reported fatalities or injuries due to excessive heat in the parish. However, heat waves pose a dire threat to vulnerable populations, magnifying existing disparities and triggering a cascade of health, social, and

economic challenges. The elderly, children, low-income individuals, and those with underlying health conditions are particularly susceptible. Their compromised physiological resilience makes them more prone to heat-related illnesses, including life-threatening conditions like heat stroke. Mortality rates surge, disproportionately affecting the elderly, as soaring temperatures strain their already fragile health. Economic strain intensifies for low-income communities, unable to afford proper cooling measures, leading to discomfort and potential productivity losses. Inadequate housing exacerbates the issue, as substandard dwellings lack insulation and ventilation, turning homes into heat traps. Moreover, social isolation heightens vulnerability, as limited social connections hinder access to aid and cooler environments. The lack of resources, clean water, and medical care amplifies risks. Environmental injustices come to the fore, as marginalized neighborhoods, trapped in urban heat islands, experience even higher temperatures due to scant greenery. This heat wave can induce migration and displacement, straining resources and instigating social tensions. Utility disruptions during heatwaves further compromise their well-being, and overburdened healthcare systems struggle to cope with the influx of heat-related cases.

Vulnerability Score

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-62: Heat Wave Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Heat Wave Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	2	3	4	4	3	3.1

Hurricanes

Profile

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

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

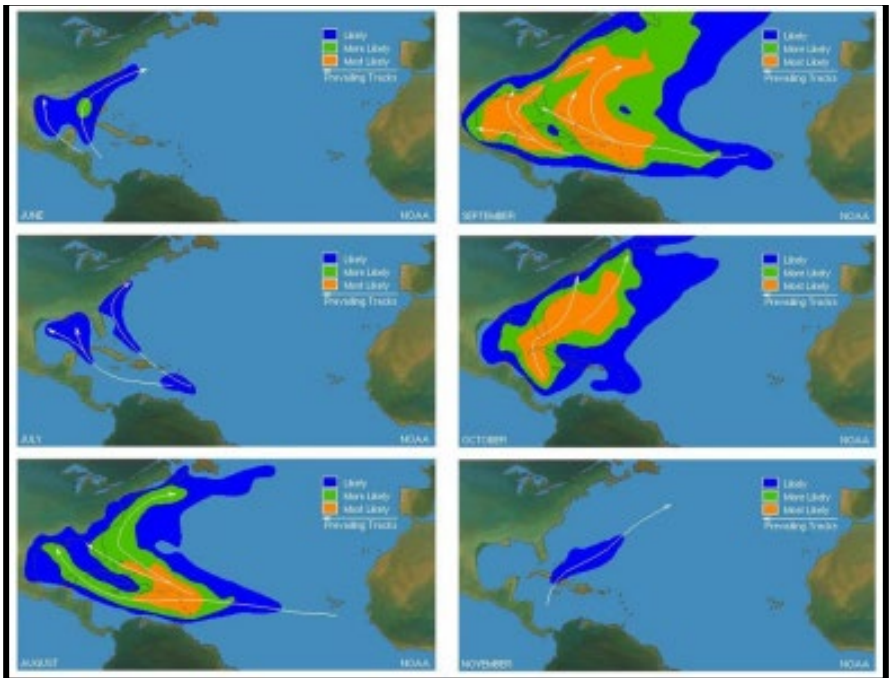


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-33: Areas of Likely Tropical Cyclone Formation and Tracking
(Source: NOAA NHC)

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

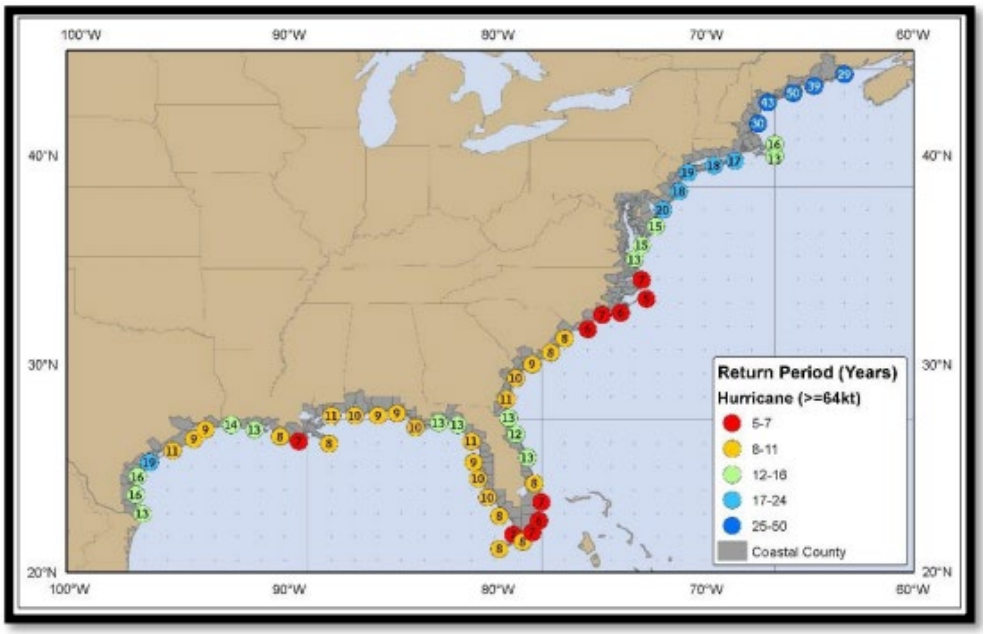


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-34: Hurricane Return Periods for the Atlantic Basin (USA)
(Source: NOAA NHC)

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-63: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale.

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

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

Many other associated hazards can occur during a hurricane, including heavy rains, flooding, high winds, and tornadoes. A general rule of thumb in coastal Louisiana is that the number of inches of rainfall to be expected from a tropical cyclone is approximately 100 divided by the forward velocity of the storm in mph; so, a fast-moving storm (20 mph) might be expected to drop five inches of rain while a slow-moving (5 mph) storm could produce totals of

around 20 inches. However, no two storms are alike, and such generalizations have limited utility for planning purposes.

Hurricane Beulah, which struck Texas in 1967, spawned 115 confirmed tornadoes. In recent years, extensive coastal development has increased the storm surge resulting from these storms so much that this has become the greatest natural hazard threat to property and loss of life in the state. Storm surge is a temporary rise in sea level generally caused by reduced air pressure and strong onshore winds associated with a storm system near the coast. Although storm surge can technically occur at any time of the year in Louisiana, surges caused by hurricanes can be particularly deadly and destructive. Such storm surge events are often accompanied by large, destructive waves (exceeding ten meters in some places) that can inflict a high number of fatalities and economic losses. In 2005, Hurricane Katrina clearly demonstrated the destructive potential of this hazard, as it produced the highest modern-day storm surge levels in the State of Louisiana, reaching up to 18.7 feet near Alluvial City in St. Bernard Parish.

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

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

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Tropical cyclones typically affect broad geographic areas rather than a single jurisdiction or parish. As a result, the entire planning area is susceptible to tropical cyclone-related impacts, including damaging winds, heavy rainfall, storm surge, tornadoes, and extended power outages. Because a single tropical cyclone can affect multiple parishes at once, tropical cyclones represent a significant threat to the entire parish planning area. Based on previous events and the parish's hazard profile, the worst-case tropical cyclone scenario for the parish is a Category 4 hurricane.

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced nine tropical cyclone occurrences between the years 2002 and 2025. Since the last update, there have been no tropical cyclone occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for periods of tropical cyclones in the parish is 0.38, which means there is a 38% probability of a tropical cyclone event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one tropical cyclone event occurring every two to three years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.38 (38%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one tropical cyclone event occurs approximately every two to three years. This is the inverse of the return rate (1 / 0.38 = ~2.63 years)

Climate Change Impacts

Climate change has the potential to alter the prevalence and severity of extreme incidents such as hurricanes. Louisiana is expected to experience more days with temperatures above 95°F this century, which means an increase in sea surface and ambient temperatures, alterations in the hydrological cycle, and an increase in sea level, which collectively may increase the frequency of large storm incidents and impacts. Research indicates that the warming climate will increase the frequency of Category 4 and 5 hurricanes but decrease the frequency of less severe hurricane incidents by the end of the century. This increase in the frequency of Category 4 and 5 hurricanes will lead to an increase in damage to the built environment and increased negative effects on the economy and ecosystem.

Climate change is amplifying the impacts of hurricanes on both infrastructure and vulnerable populations, making them more frequent and severe. As ocean temperatures rise due to global warming, hurricanes have access to greater energy, leading to stronger and more destructive storms. The intensification of cyclones poses significant risks to infrastructure located in coastal regions.

One of the primary impacts of hurricanes on infrastructure is the damage caused by strong winds and storm surges. Cyclones can rip apart buildings, topple power lines, and uproot trees, leading to widespread destruction of homes, businesses, and public facilities. Coastal areas are particularly vulnerable to storm surges, which can inundate low-lying regions and cause severe flooding, damaging roads, bridges, and critical lifeline infrastructure such as water and sewage systems.

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

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

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

Vulnerability Analysis

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-64: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Hurricane Risk for the Parish
(Source: National Risk Index)

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively High	Very High	Very High

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-65: Total Estimated Losses for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	$202,249,646
Broussard	$30,770,581
Carencro	$24,963,230
Duson	$2,754,356
Lafayette	$262,701,527
Scott	$18,496,295
Youngsville	$37,441,623

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-66: Ratio of Total Losses to Total Estimated Value of Assets for the Parish.
(Source: Hazus)

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event	Total Estimated Value of Assets	Ratio of Estimated Losses to Total Value
Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	$202,249,646	$9,257,225,000	2.2%
Broussard	$30,770,580	$765,084,000	4.0%
Carencro	$24,963,229	$392,153,000	6.4%
Duson	$2,754,356	$53,327,000	5.2%
Lafayette	$262,701,526	$12,277,800,000	2.1%
Scott	$18,496,294	$464,924,000	4.0%
Youngsville	$37,441,622	$476,201,000	7.9%

Based on the Hazus Hurricane Model, estimated total losses for the parish is between2.1% and 7.9% of the total estimated value of all assets.

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-67: Estimated Losses in Unincorporated Lafayette Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$1,482,964
Commercial	$56,731,886
Government	$2,421,599
Industrial	$11,640,238
Religious / Non-Profit	$2,313,517
Residential	$408,604,101
Schools	$253,162
Total	**$202,249,646**

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-68: Estimated Losses in Broussard for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Broussard	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$94,388
Commercial	$3,610,885
Government	$154,130
Industrial	$740,881
Religious / Non-Profit	$147,251
Residential	$26,006,932
Schools	$16,113

Total	**$30,770,580**

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-69: Estimated Losses in Carencro for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Carencro	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$76,574
Commercial	$2,929,400
Government	$125,041
Industrial	$601,054
Religious / Non-Profit	$119,460
Residential	$21,098,628
Schools	$13,072
Total	**$24,963,229**

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-70: Estimated Losses in Duson for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Duson	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$8,449
Commercial	$323,220
Government	$13,797
Industrial	$66,318
Religious / Non-Profit	$13,181
Residential	$2,327,949
Schools	$1,442
Total	**$2,754,356**

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-71: Estimated Losses in Lafayette for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Lafayette	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$805,831
Commercial	$30,827,658
Government	$1,315,877
Industrial	$6,325,213
Religious / Non-Profit	$1,257,147
Residential	$222,032,234
Schools	$137,566
Total	**$262,701,526**

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-72: Estimated Losses in Scott for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Scott	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$56,737
Commercial	$2,170,514
Government	$92,648
Industrial	$445,346
Religious / Non-Profit	$88,513
Residential	$15,632,850
Schools	$9,686
Total	**$18,496,294**

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-73: Estimated Losses in Youngsville for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Youngsville	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$114,851
Commercial	$4,393,722
Government	$187,546
Industrial	$901,503
Religious / Non-Profit	$179,175
Residential	$31,645,218
Schools	$19,607
Total	**$37,441,622**

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

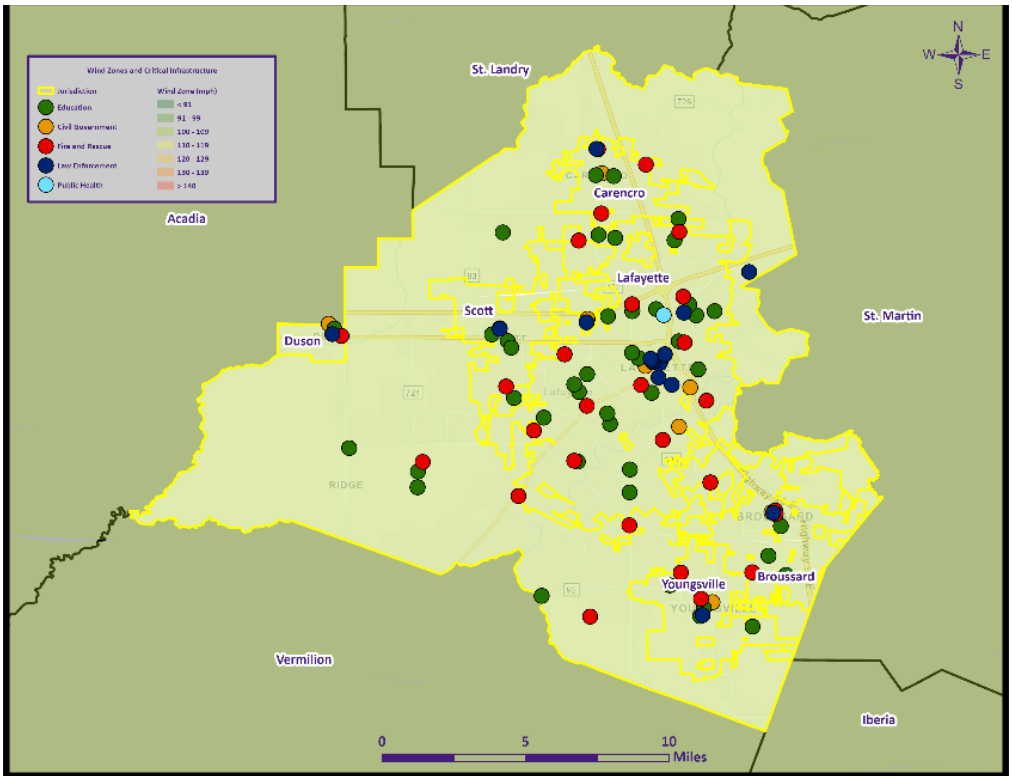


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-35: Winds Zones for the Parish in Relation to Critical Facilities

Vulnerable Population

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-74: Number of People Susceptible to a 100-Year Hurricane Event in the Parish
(Source: Hazus)

Number of People Exposed to Hurricane Hazards			
Location	**# in Community**	**# in Hazard Area**	**% in Hazard Area**
Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	76,709	76,709	100.0%
Broussard	14,322	14,322	100.0%
Carencro	11,619	11,619	100.0%
Duson	1,282	1,282	100.0%
Lafayette	122,273	122,273	100.0%
Scott	8,609	8,609	100.0%
Youngsville	17,427	17,427	100.0%

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-75: Vulnerable Populations in Unincorporated Area of the Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Unincorporated Lafayette Parish		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	76,709	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	4,986	6.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	18,410	24.0%
Persons 65 Years and Over	12,273	16.0%
White	48,097	62.7%
Minority	28,612	37.3%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-76: Vulnerable Populations in Broussard for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Broussard		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	14,322	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	845	5.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	4,067	28.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,389	9.7%
White	10,856	75.8%
Minority	3,466	24.2%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-77: Vulnerable Populations in Carencro for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Carencro		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	11,619	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	837	7.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	3,730	32.1%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,696	14.6%
White	4,311	37.1%
Minority	7,308	62.9%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-78: Vulnerable Populations in Duson for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Duson		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	1,282	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	77	6.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	342	26.7%
Persons 65 Years and Over	176	13.7%
White	1,004	78.3%
Minority	278	21.7%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-79: Vulnerable Populations in Lafayette for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Lafayette		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	122,273	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	6,725	5.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	23,110	18.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	24,944	20.4%
White	72,752	59.5%
Minority	49,521	40.5%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-80: Vulnerable Populations in Scott for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Scott		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	8,609	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	189	2.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,903	22.1%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,670	19.4%
White	6,069	70.5%
Minority	2,540	29.5%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-81: Vulnerable Populations in Youngsville for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)

Youngsville		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	17,427	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	1,028	5.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	5,716	32.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,934	11.1%
White	14,830	85.1%
Minority	2,597	14.9%

Vulnerability Score

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-82: Hurricane Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

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

Ice Storm

Profile

Ice storms are severe winter weather events characterized by the rapid accumulation of ice on surfaces such as roads, trees, power lines, and buildings. Like coastal flooding, these events arise from a confluence of factors, making them complex phenomena influenced by both natural atmospheric processes and human preparedness measures. The intricate dynamics behind ice storms mean that their occurrence and impacts are seldom attributable to a single cause, with multiple meteorological conditions often acting in concert.

Recent severe ice storms have demonstrated their ability to disrupt entire communities in a short span. Powerful winter weather systems can generate intense bands of freezing rain that deposit a thick layer of ice, leading to widespread power outages, impassable roads, and significant structural damage. Such events have underscored the challenges in forecasting and mitigating ice storms, prompting a stronger focus on improving warning systems and emergency response strategies.

The formation of ice storms hinges on the interaction of warm and cold air masses. Typically, when a layer of relatively warm, moisture-laden air sits above a shallow, cold layer near the surface, precipitation falls as supercooled water droplets. When these droplets come into contact with surfaces that are at or below freezing, they instantly freeze, creating a dangerous coating of ice. This process is analogous to the multifaceted nature of coastal flooding, where multiple factors—such as sea level rise and land subsidence—combine to exacerbate impacts.

Key factors driving the development and severity of ice storms include:

- Temperature Inversions: A warm air layer above a cold surface layer allows rain to remain liquid until it contacts sub-freezing surfaces.
- Moisture Content: Abundant atmospheric moisture increases the volume of freezing rain, intensifying ice accumulation.
- Frontal Systems: The passage of cold fronts and the dynamics of storm tracks dictate where and how much freezing precipitation occurs.
- Duration of Freezing Conditions: Prolonged sub-freezing temperatures allow more time for ice to build up, escalating the potential for damage.

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Lafayette Parish is characterized by a humid subtropical climate, with mild winters and infrequent frozen precipitation. However, like much of southern Louisiana, it is not immune to occasional ice storms during rare but impactful Arctic outbreaks. While these events are less common than in northern parts of the state, Lafayette Parish can still experience freezing rain, sleet, and icy conditions when cold air pushes deep into the Gulf Coast region. These episodes can affect both the urban core and surrounding rural communities, often catching residents off guard due to their rarity.

The city of Lafayette, the parish seat and largest population center, is especially vulnerable due to its dense road network and heavy traffic. Major routes such as I-10 and I-49 can quickly become hazardous when ice forms on bridges and overpasses. Elevated roadways tend to freeze first, creating dangerous travel conditions. Additionally, the concentration of businesses, schools, and medical facilities increases the potential for widespread disruption during icing events.

Scott, located just west of Lafayette, experiences similar risks, particularly along I-10 and local highways where freezing rain can lead to slick conditions and accidents. The town's mix of residential and commercial development means that icy roads and power outages can significantly impact daily life. Carencro, situated to the north along I-49, is slightly more prone to colder temperatures, which can allow ice to accumulate more readily on roads and exposed surfaces. This increases the likelihood of prolonged hazardous travel conditions and localized power disruptions.

In the southeastern part of the parish, Youngsville has seen rapid residential growth in recent years. While generally less exposed to colder air than northern areas, its expanding infrastructure—including new roads and power lines—can still be vulnerable to ice accumulation during severe cold events. Broussard, located to the south near U.S. Highway 90, faces similar concerns, particularly on elevated roadways and in low-lying areas where moisture can freeze quickly, leading to black ice.

Duson, on the western edge of the parish, and unincorporated rural areas often experience quieter but still significant impacts. These regions may see icy conditions linger longer due to less traffic and fewer treatment resources, making secondary roads especially dangerous. Agricultural areas throughout the parish can also be affected, as ice accumulation may damage crops, equipment, and fencing.

The primary risks associated with ice storms in Lafayette Parish include dangerous travel conditions, especially on bridges, overpasses, and less-traveled rural roads. Power outages are another major concern, as ice can accumulate on power lines and tree limbs, leading to breakages and service interruptions. Although Lafayette Parish does not frequently experience winter storms of this nature, when they occur, they can disrupt transportation, infrastructure, and daily activities across the region. Residents should remain aware of the potential for sudden freezing conditions and take precautions during extreme winter weather events.

Previous Occurrences

According to the NCEI Storm Events Database, the parish has experienced two ice storm events between the years 1996 and 2025. Since the last update, there has been one significant ice storm occurrence within the boundaries of the parish.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-83: Historical Ice Storm Occurrences in the Parish since the Last Update.

Date	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
2/17/2021	$0	$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate, or frequency, for ice storm occurrences in the parish is 0.07, which corresponds to an approximately 7% probability of a recorded ice storm event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average recurrence interval of approximately 14.3 years, or about one ice storm occurrence every 14 to 15 years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.07 (7%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one ice storm event occurs approximately every 14 to 15 years. This is the inverse of the return rate (1 / 0.07 = ~14.3 years)

Climate Change Impacts

Climate change has contributed to a growing risk of ice storm events within Lafayette Parish and its municipalities, affecting both urban centers and surrounding rural areas. Although the region has historically experienced mild winters, shifting weather patterns have increased the likelihood of extreme cold outbreaks capable of producing freezing rain, sleet, and hazardous ice accumulation. These events, while still relatively infrequent, appear to be occurring with greater intensity and duration, leading to disruptions in transportation, infrastructure, and economic activity. The impacts extend beyond short-term inconvenience, as ice storms pose risks to key sectors such as agriculture, energy, transportation, healthcare, and local commerce. As freezing precipitation becomes a more plausible threat, Lafayette Parish faces increased vulnerability to power outages, road closures, and damage to homes, utilities, and businesses.

The rising potential for ice storms is linked to broader climate change trends that are influencing atmospheric circulation and temperature variability. Stronger and more erratic Arctic air intrusions can now push farther south

into the Gulf Coast, where they interact with warm, moisture-laden air from the Gulf of America. This combination creates favorable conditions for freezing rain and sleet, particularly when surface temperatures hover near or below freezing. These events can lead to widespread infrastructure strain, especially when ice accumulates on power lines, trees, and elevated roadways. In Lafayette Parish, where many communities depend heavily on vehicular travel and above-ground utilities, even a light glaze of ice can result in dangerous driving conditions and scattered to widespread power outages.

Urban areas such as the city of Lafayette are especially susceptible due to dense development and high reliance on electricity, communications, and transportation systems. Meanwhile, rural parts of the parish may face prolonged isolation during ice events, as secondary roads and bridges become impassable and emergency response times increase. Vulnerable populations—including elderly residents, individuals with limited mobility, and low-income households—face heightened risks during extended cold periods, particularly if heating systems fail or access to resources is disrupted. Local businesses and industries also experience setbacks as supply chains are interrupted, employees are unable to travel safely, and facilities face weather-related damage or closures.

As the frequency and severity of extreme winter weather events potentially increase, the economic and social costs associated with ice storms in Lafayette Parish are likely to grow. Recovery efforts—including debris removal, infrastructure repair, and restoration of power—can place significant strain on local governments and utility providers. To address these emerging challenges, the parish must focus on strengthening infrastructure resilience, improving emergency preparedness and communication systems, and developing long-term adaptation strategies. Proactive planning will be essential to reduce the impacts of future ice storms and ensure community safety in the face of a changing climate.

Future Hazard Impacts

Vulnerability Analysis

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-84: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Ice Storm Risk for the Parish
(Source: National Risk Index)

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Low	Relatively High	Relatively High

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there have been two significant ice storm occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately $500,000. To estimate the potential losses on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2025). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of $16,667 and $250,000 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-85: Estimated Annual Property Losses in the Parish resulting from Ice Storms.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses Due to Ice Storms						
Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	Broussard	Carencro	Duson	Lafayette	Scott	Youngsville
$5,068	$946	$768	$85	$8,079	$569	$1,151

Vulnerable Population

There have been no reported fatalities or injuries due to ice storms in the parish.

Vulnerability Score

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-86: Ice Storm Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

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

Lightning

Profile

Lightning is defined by the National Weather Service as any and all of the various forms of visible electrical discharge caused by thunderstorms. Cloud-to-ground lightning can kill or injure people by direct or indirect means. Objects can be struck directly, which may result in an explosion, burn, or total destruction. Damage may also be indirect which occurs when the current passes through or near an object.

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

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

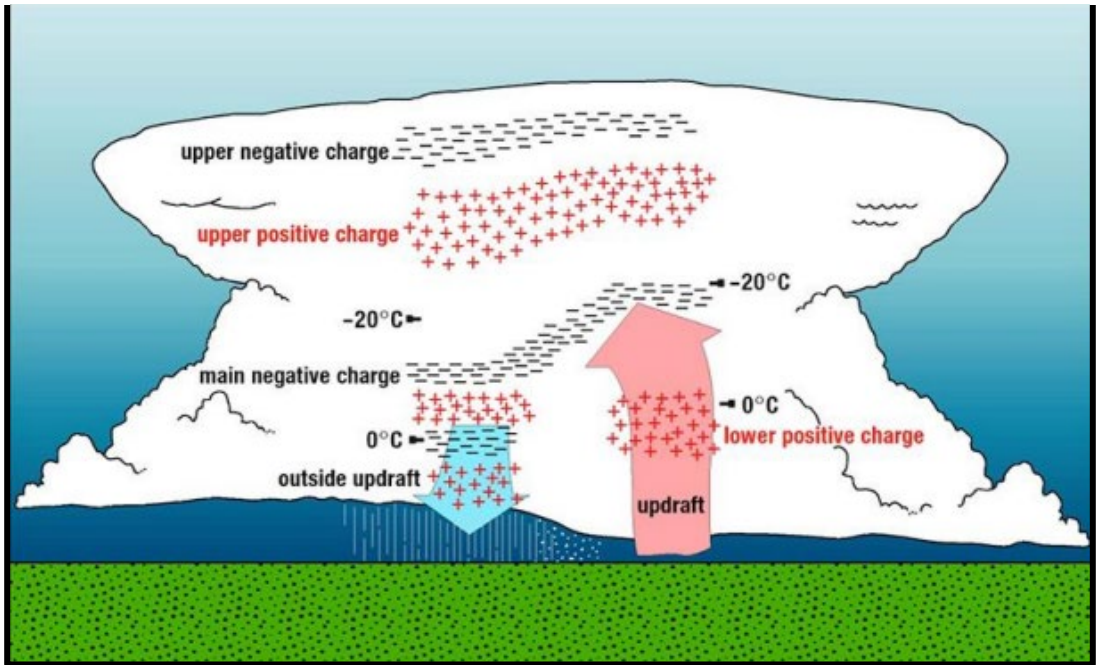


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-36: Charge Distribution in a Typical Storm Cloud. (Source: The National Severe Storms Laboratory)

Lightning continues to be one of the top three storm-related killers in the United States per FEMA, but if not fatal, it also has the ability to cause negative long-term health effects to the individual that is struck. The table on the next page outlines the lightning activity level and intensity scale.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-87: Lightning Activity Level (LAL) Grids.

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

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

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

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced 16 lightning occurrences between the years 1996 and 2025. Since the last update, there has been one significant lightning occurrence within the boundaries of the parish.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-88: Historical Lightning Occurrences in the Parish since the Last Update.

Date	Location	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
6/14/2025	Billeaud	$100,000	$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for lightning occurrences in the parish is 0.53 (53% annual probability) or approximately one lightning occurrence every one to two years.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.53 (53%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one lightning event occurs approximately every one to two years. This is the inverse of the return rate (1 / 0.53 = ~1.89 years)

Climate Change Impacts

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

Studies indicate that the number of severe thunderstorms will not change much, but the severe storms that do occur would have stronger winds and more intense precipitation.

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

Lightning is also expected to become an increasingly important concern as climate change alters thunderstorm environments. Because lightning formation is closely linked to atmospheric instability, moisture availability, and rising air currents within thunderstorms, increases in temperature and atmospheric moisture may create conditions that support more frequent lightning activity in some regions. Lightning poses risks to both human safety and infrastructure by causing injuries, fatalities, power disruptions, and structural fires. In addition, lightning strikes are a major natural ignition source for wildfires, particularly in dry forests and grasslands where vegetation can quickly ignite. As climate change contributes to warmer temperatures and drier conditions in some areas, lightning-caused wildfires may become more difficult to control, placing additional stress on emergency services and increasing risks for communities located near fire-prone landscapes.

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

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

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

Future Hazard Impacts

Population growth and development trends can influence lightning impacts in several important ways. As urban areas expand, there is a greater concentration of people, buildings, and infrastructure, increasing the likelihood that lightning strikes will result in injuries, fatalities, or costly damage. Dense development also means more electrical systems, communication networks, and tall structures, all of which are vulnerable to lightning strikes and power surges.

Urbanization can alter the local environment by increasing heat retention and pollution, which may contribute to changes in thunderstorm development and lightning frequency in some regions. Additionally, the spread of impervious surfaces like concrete and asphalt can influence how storms behave over cities. Expanding infrastructure—such as power lines, wind turbines, and telecommunications towers—creates more potential strike targets, raising the risk of service disruptions and equipment damage.

Changes in land use, including deforestation and agricultural expansion, can also affect local atmospheric conditions, potentially influencing thunderstorm patterns and lightning activity. Overall, as populations grow and landscapes are modified, the exposure and vulnerability to lightning hazards tend to increase, amplifying both the human and economic impacts.

Vulnerability Analysis

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-89: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Lightning Risk for the Parish
(Source: National Risk Index)

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Moderate	Very High	Very High

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there have been 16 significant lightning events per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately $5,628,000. To estimate the potential losses on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2025). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of $187,600 and $351,750 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-90: Estimated Annual Property Losses in the Parish resulting from Lightning.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses Due to Lightning						
Unincorporated Area	Broussard	Carencro	Duson	Lafayette	Scott	Youngsville
$57,051	$10,652	$8,641	$953	$90,938	$6,403	$12,961

Vulnerable Population

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

Vulnerability Score

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-91: Lightning Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

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

Sinkholes

Profile

Sinkholes are areas of ground—varying in size from a few square feet to hundreds of acres and reaching in depth from 1 to more than 100 ft.—with no natural external surface drainage. Sinkholes are usually found in karst terrain—that is, areas where limestone, carbonate rock, salt beds, and other water-soluble rocks lie below the Earth's surface. Karst terrain is marked by the presence of other uncommon geologic features such as springs, caves, and dry streambeds that lose water into the ground. In general, sinkholes form gradually (in the case of cover subsidence sinkholes), but they can also occur suddenly (in the case of cover-collapse sinkholes).

Sinkhole formation is a very simple process. Whenever water is absorbed through soil, encounters water-soluble bedrock, and then begins to dissolve it, sinkholes start to form. The karst rock dissolves along cracks; as the fissures grow, soil and other particles fill the gaps, loosening the soil above the bedrock. Figure 1 illustrates the development of a cover subsidence sinkhole. As the soil sinks from the surface, a depression forms, which draws in more water, funneling it down to the water-soluble rock. The increase of water and soil in the rock pushes open the cracks, again drawing more soil and water into it. This positive feedback loop continues, unless clay plugs into the cracks in the bedrock, at which time a pond may form. A sudden cover-collapse sinkhole occurs when the topsoil above dissolving bedrock does not sink, but forms a bridge over the soil that is sinking beneath it. Underground soil continues to fill the bedrock fissures, until finally the soil bridge collapses and fills the void beneath it.

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

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

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Currently, there are no identifiable salt dome locations in the parish. The figure on the following page displays the locations of the salt domes with their relative location. As depicted in the figure, there are no salt domes located in the parish, but there are two salt domes whose two-mile buffer extends into the parish. The incorporated areas of the parish are not susceptible to the impacts of sinkholes.

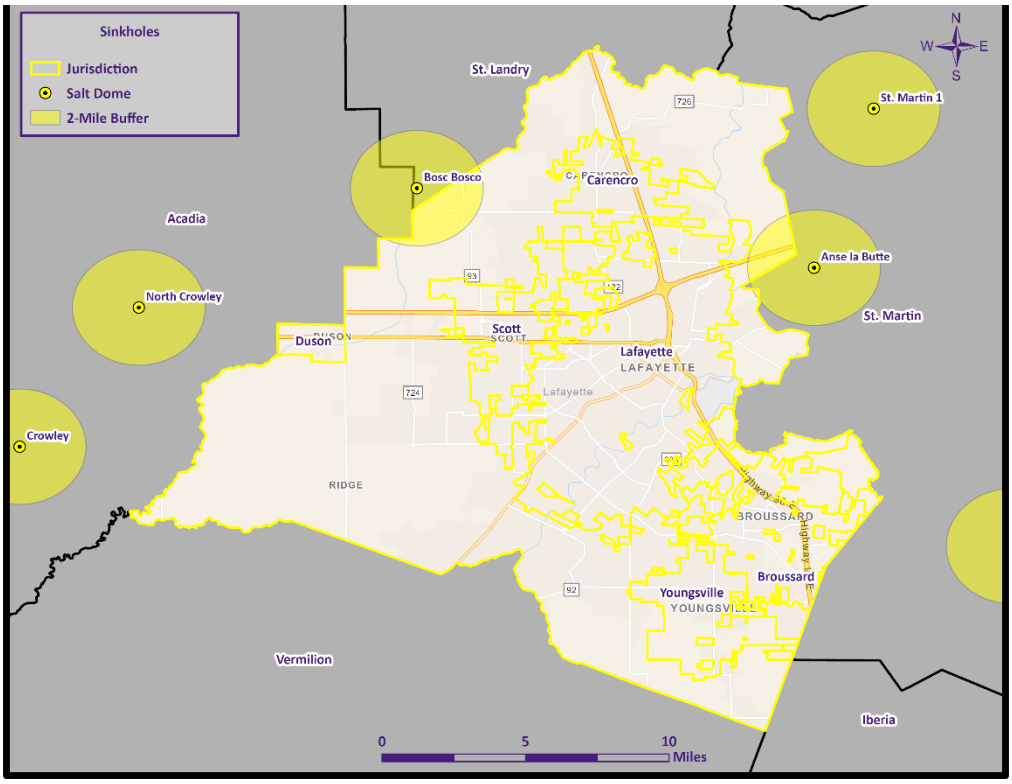


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-37: Salt Dome Locations in the Parish.

Previous Occurrences

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

Probability

Based on historical data for the past 30-years, there has been no incident of a sinkhole formation or salt dome collapse in the parish. The annual chance of occurrence is calculated at less than 1% for the unincorporated area of the parish.

Climate Change Impacts

Climate change is exerting significant impacts on the occurrence and behavior of sinkholes, geological formations characterized by ground collapse. Altered precipitation patterns, intensified by climate change, result in increased infiltration of water into the ground, eroding underground rock layers and forming voids that can lead to sinkhole formation. Rising sea levels, another consequence of climate change, contribute to the intrusion of saltwater into coastal aquifers, accelerating the dissolution of underground rocks and enhancing the likelihood of sinkhole development. Furthermore, shifting hydrological patterns and extreme weather events, both exacerbated by climate change, disrupt natural water movement and contribute to the instability of soil and rock formations, increasing the susceptibility of sinkhole formation. As climate change continues to reshape ecosystems and exacerbate these processes, adequate mitigation strategies, including improved urban planning, infrastructure design, and geological assessments, become essential to curbing the escalating impacts of sinkholes on both natural landscapes and human settlements.

Vulnerability Analysis

Sinkholes can have profound and wide-ranging impacts on both natural environments and human communities. These sudden depressions in the Earth's surface can pose serious risks to infrastructure, causing damage to roads, buildings, and utility lines. The resulting economic losses can be substantial, affecting businesses, disrupting local economies, and straining resources for repairs and recovery. Human populations can be directly affected through displacement due to sinkhole-related damage, leading to temporary or permanent evacuations and upending lives. Public safety concerns also arise as sinkholes can appear with little warning, endangering individuals and vehicles.

The environmental consequences are also significant, altering local hydrology, groundwater flow, and potentially causing groundwater contamination if hazardous materials are exposed. As urbanization and climate change further interact with sinkhole dynamics, understanding and managing these impacts becomes increasingly crucial for sustainable development and community resilience.

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

The two salt dome locations were analyzed to determine the number of people and homes that are potentially susceptible to losses from a sinkhole materializing from the salt dome. All of the salt domes contained people or homes within them. The following table is based on conducting a two-mile buffer around the center of the salt domes. The values were determined by querying the 2020 U.S. Census block data to determine the number of houses and people located within two miles of the salt dome. Critical facilities were also analyzed to determine if they fell within the two-mile buffer of the salt domes. The total value for all occupancy groups from Hazus was used to estimate a total loss of all facilities that were within two miles of the salt dome.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-92: Estimated Potential Losses from a Sinkhole Formation.
(Source: U.S. 2020 Census Data and Hazus)

Salt Dome Name	Total Building Exposure	Critical Infrastructure Exposure	Number of People Exposed	Number of Houses Exposed
Bosc Bosco	$36,356,000	0	907	341
Anse la Butte	$2,612,000	0	834	336

Vulnerable Population

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been no reported fatalities or injuries as a result of sinkhole formation. However, sinkholes pose particularly severe and disproportionate impacts on vulnerable populations, exacerbating existing social disparities. Low-income communities often lack the resources to adequately prepare for and recover from sinkhole-related events. These populations may reside in areas prone to sinkhole formation due to limited housing options or historical settlement patterns. When sinkholes occur, they can destroy homes, disrupt essential services, and force displacement, leaving vulnerable individuals without stable housing and access to necessary amenities. Additionally, marginalized communities might face barriers in receiving timely assistance and information, compounding the challenges they face in the aftermath of sinkhole incidents. Limited financial means can hinder the ability to rebuild or relocate, trapping vulnerable populations in unsafe environments.

Vulnerability Score

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-93: Vulnerability Score for Sinkholes in the Parish.

Sinkholes Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	1	2	2	1	4	1.9

Strong Wind

Profile

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-94: High Winds Categorized by Source. (Source: Making Critical Facilities Safe from High Wind, FEMA)

High Wind Type	Description
Straight-Line Winds	Wind blowing in straight line; usually associated with intense low-pressure area
Downslope Winds	Wind blowing down the slope of a mountain; associated with temperature and pressure gradients
Thunderstorm Winds	Wind blowing due to thunderstorms, and thus associated with temperature and pressure gradients
Downbursts	Sudden wind blowing down due to downdraft in a thunderstorm; spreads out horizontally at the ground, possible forming horizontal vortex rings around the downdraft.
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 Ocean and land
Hurricane Winds	Wind blowing in spirals, converging with increasing speed toward eye; associated with temperature and pressure gradients between the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of America, and land
Tornado Winds	Violently rotating column of air from base of thunderstorm to the ground with rapidly decreasing winds at greater distances from center; associated with extreme temperature gradient

Major damage directly caused by strong winds is relatively rare, while minor damage is common and pervasive, and most noticeable when it contributes to power outages. These power outages can have major negative impacts such as increased tendency for traffic accidents, increased vulnerability to fire, food spoilage, and other losses that might be sustained by a loss of power. The following table presents the Beaufort Wind Scale, first developed in 1805 by Sir Francis Beaufort, which aids in determining relative force and wind speed based on the appearance of wind effects:

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-95: Beaufort Wind Scale. (Source: NOAA's SPC)

Beaufort Wind Scale			
Force	**Wind (MPH)**	**WMO Classification**	**Appearance of Wind Effects on Land**
			Calm, smoke rises vertically
1	1-3	Light Air	Smoke drift indicates wind direction, still wind vanes
2	4-7	Light Breeze	Wind felt on face, leaves rustle, vanes begin to move
3	8-12	Gentle Breeze	Leaves and small twigs constantly moving, light flags extended
4	13-17	Moderate Breeze	Dust, leaves, and loose paper lifted; small tree branches move
5	18-24	Fresh Breeze	Small trees in leaf begin to sway
6	25-30	Strong Breeze	Larger tree branches moving, whistling in wires
7	31-38	Near Gale	Whole trees moving, resistance felt walking against wind
8	39-46	Gale	Twigs breaking off trees, generally impedes progress

Beaufort Wind Scale			
Force	**Wind (MPH)**	**WMO Classification**	**Appearance of Wind Effects on Land**
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

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Because strong winds are a climatological-based occurrence that can occur anywhere, the entire planning area is at risk from strong wind. Strong Wind consists of damaging winds, often originating from thunderstorms, that are classified as exceeding 58 miles per hour (mph). Annualized frequency values for Strong Wind are in units of events per year. The worst-case scenario for strong wind occurrences is wind speeds of approximately 50 mph

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced one strong wind occurrences between the years 1996 and 2025. Since the last update, there have been no strong wind occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Probability

The annual return rate, or frequency, for strong wind occurrences in the parish is 0.03, which corresponds to an approximately 3% probability of a recorded strong wind event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average recurrence interval of approximately 33.3 years, or about one strong wind occurrence every 33 to 34 years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.03 (3%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one strong wind event occurs every 33 to 34 years. This is the inverse of the return rate (1 / 0.03 = ~33.3 years)

The figure on the following page displays strong wind speed probability for the parish.

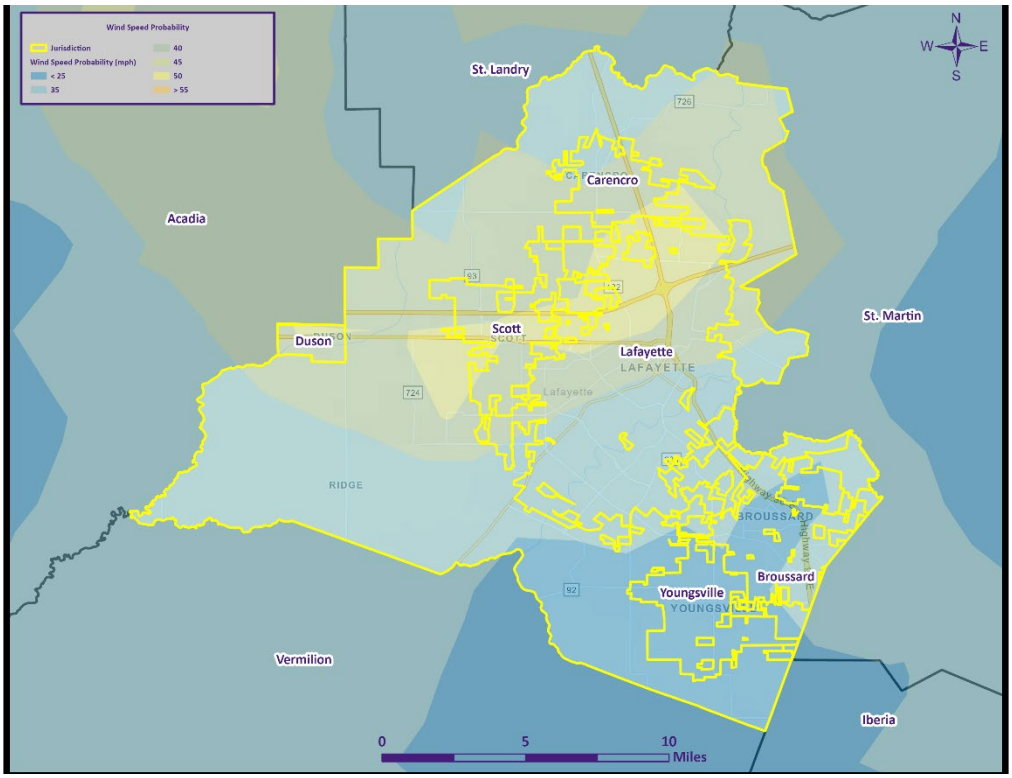


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-38: High Wind Speed Probability in Miles Per Hour for the Parish.

Climate Change Impacts

Strong winds are another major hazard influenced by climate change, and like thunderstorms, they arise from complex atmospheric processes involving temperature differences and pressure gradients. As global temperatures increase, the atmosphere can store and transfer more energy, which may contribute to stronger and more frequent wind events in certain regions. While projections vary, many studies suggest that extreme wind events—such as those associated with severe storms, derechos, and even remnants of tropical systems—could become more intense, even if their overall frequency does not dramatically increase.

Climate change is influencing the intensity and impacts of strong winds, resulting in growing risks to infrastructure and vulnerable populations. As the atmosphere becomes more energetic, pressure differences that drive wind can become more pronounced, leading to more powerful gusts during storm events. These winds can cause widespread damage, particularly when combined with saturated soils or aging infrastructure.

One of the most immediate impacts of strong winds is damage to buildings and critical infrastructure. High winds can tear roofs from homes, shatter windows, and even collapse poorly constructed structures. Power lines and utility poles are especially vulnerable, leading to widespread power outages that can last for days or even weeks. These outages disrupt communication systems, healthcare services, and access to essential resources, creating cascading effects across communities and local economies.

In addition, strong winds can significantly impact transportation networks. Fallen trees and debris can block roads and railways, while high-profile vehicles such as trucks and buses are at risk of being overturned. Airports may experience delays or cancellations due to hazardous wind conditions, further disrupting travel and supply chains. These disruptions can isolate communities and delay emergency response efforts, particularly in rural or hard-to-reach areas.

Strong winds also exacerbate environmental hazards such as wildfires. Dry, windy conditions can rapidly spread fires, making them more difficult to control and increasing the risk to nearby communities. Wind-driven fires can jump containment lines and spread unpredictably, placing both residents and firefighters in danger. Additionally, winds can contribute to soil erosion and agricultural damage, reducing crop yields and affecting food security.

Vulnerable populations are disproportionately affected by strong wind events. Low-income communities may live in housing that is less resistant to wind damage, such as mobile homes or older structures. These individuals often lack the financial resources to prepare for or recover from wind-related disasters. The elderly and those with disabilities may face challenges in securing their homes or evacuating when necessary, increasing their risk of injury or death during extreme wind events.

Future Hazard Impacts

Population growth and development trends can influence the impacts of strong winds in several important ways. As urban and suburban areas expand, more people and infrastructure are exposed to high-wind events, increasing the potential for damage, economic loss, and injury. The concentration of buildings, utilities, and transportation systems in developed areas means that strong winds can have more widespread and cascading effects than in less populated regions.

Urbanization also changes the physical landscape in ways that can both amplify and alter wind behavior. The presence of tall buildings can create wind tunnels, where air is funneled between structures and accelerates, leading to stronger localized gusts at street level. At the same time, dense clusters of buildings and other structures can act as obstacles, causing turbulence and unpredictable wind patterns that may increase the risk of structural damage.

Additionally, development often leads to the removal of natural features such as forests and vegetation that can serve as windbreaks. Without these natural barriers, wind can travel more freely across open areas, potentially increasing its speed and destructive potential. The expansion of impervious surfaces like roads and parking lots can also influence local temperature patterns, which in turn may affect pressure gradients and wind formation on a smaller scale.

Changes in land use can further contribute to infrastructure vulnerability. For example, the construction of homes in exposed areas such as hilltops or open plains can increase their susceptibility to wind damage. Similarly, the expansion of power lines, communication networks, and transportation corridors creates more opportunities for wind-related disruptions. When strong winds damage these systems, the impacts can ripple through communities, affecting access to electricity, communication, and emergency services.

Vulnerability Analysis

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-96: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Strong Wind Risk for the Parish
(Source: National Risk Index)

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Low	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there has been one significant strong wind event per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately $50,000. To estimate the potential losses on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2025). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of $1,667 and $50,000 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-97: Estimated Annual Property Losses in the Parish resulting from Strong Winds.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses Due to Strong Wind

Unincorporated Area	Broussard	Carencro	Duson	Lafayette	Scott	Youngsville
$507	$95	$77	$8	$808	$57	$115

Vulnerable Population

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there has been no reported fatalities and injuries as a result of strong winds.

Vulnerability Score

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-98: Strong Wind Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Strong Wind Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	2	2	3	3	1	2.2

Tornadoes

Profile

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

Since February 1, 2007, the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale has been used to classify tornado intensity. The EF Scale classifies tornadoes based on their damage pattern rather than wind speed; wind speed is then derived and estimated. This contrasts with the Saffir-Simpson scale used for hurricane classification, which is based on measured wind speed. The following table compares the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale with the original Fujita (F) Scale, which was used prior to February 1, 2007. Historical tornado events are referenced using the rating scale in place at the time of the event. The table provides a general comparison of wind speeds, damage descriptions, and rating categories between the two scales.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-99: Comparison of the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale to the Fujita (F) Scale.

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-100: Fujita and Enhanced Fujita Tornado Damage Scale.

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

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

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

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

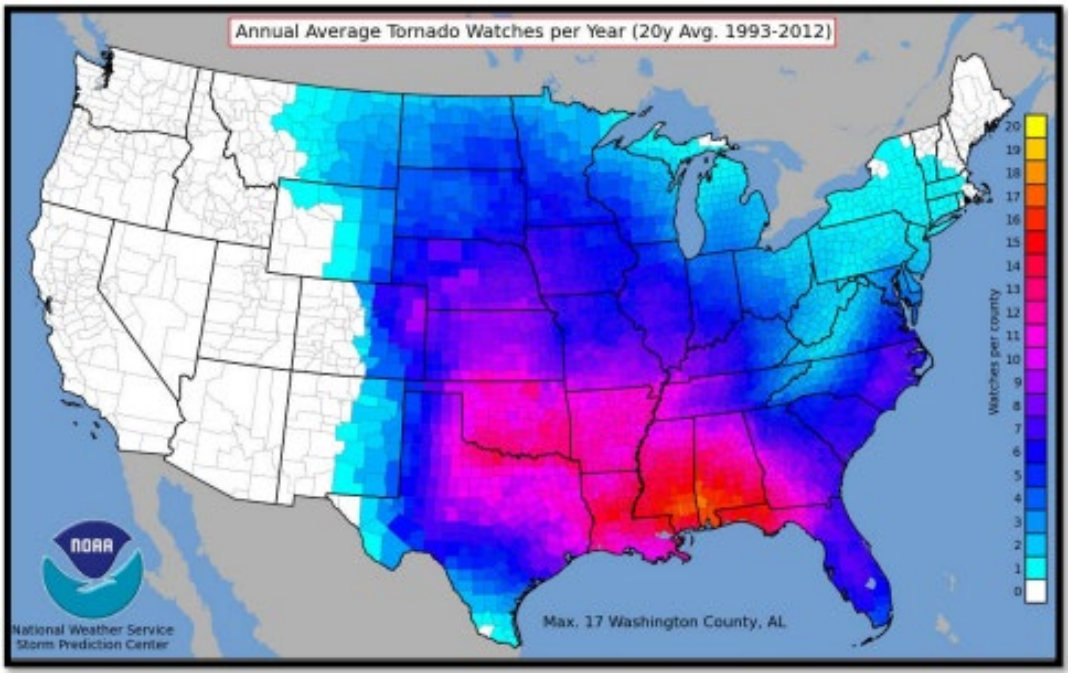


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-39: County-Level Tornado Watches Issued Per Year on Average
(Source: NOAA SPC)

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

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

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

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Tornadoes occur sporadically throughout the parish and the occurrence of a tornado in the parish is highly unpredictable, making it impossible to forecast the exact time and locations of when a tornado will touch down or the path it will take. Because of this, the entire planning area is considered equally at risk for a tornadic incident. The worst-case scenario of a tornado occurrence is an EF3 tornado.

Previous Occurrences

The parish has experienced 18 tornado events between the years 1996 and 2025. Since the last update, there have been no tornado occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Probability

The annual return rate, or frequency, for tornado events in the parish is 0.6, which corresponds to an approximately 60% probability of a recorded tornado event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average recurrence interval of approximately 1.67 years, or about one tornado event every one to two years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.6 (60%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one event is expected to occur approximately every one to two years. This is the inverse of the return rate (1 / 0.6 = ~1.67 years)

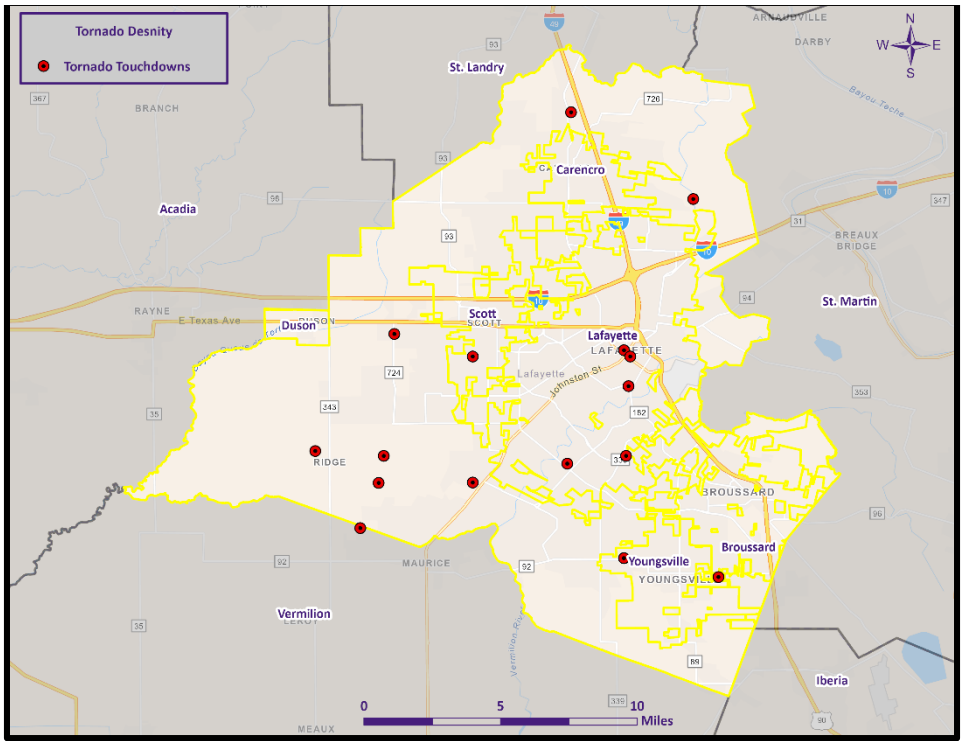


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-40: Location of Tornadoes to Touchdown in the Parish
(Source: NOAA/SPC Severe Weather Database)

Climate Change Impacts

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

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

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

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

Moreover, tornadoes can lead to economic hardships for vulnerable populations. Homes and properties are often uninsured or underinsured in these areas, leaving residents with significant financial burdens after tornadoes strike. As a result, vulnerable communities may face challenges in recovering and rebuilding their lives, perpetuating cycles of poverty and inequality.

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

Future Hazard Impacts

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

Vulnerability Analysis

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-101: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Tornado Risk for the Parish
(Source: National Risk Index)

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Low	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there have been 18 significant tornado occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately $10,465,000. To estimate the potential losses

on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2025). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of $348,833 and $581,389 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-102: Estimated Annual Property Losses in the Parish resulting from Tornadoes.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses Due to Tornadoes						
Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	Broussard	Carencro	Duson	Lafayette	Scott	Youngsville
$106,084	$19,806	$16,068	$1,773	$169,096	$11,906	$24,100

The following table presents an analysis of building exposure that is susceptible to tornadoes by general occupancy type for the parish.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-103: Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes in the Parish.
(Source: Hazus)

Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes - Exposure Types ($1,000)						
Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural	Religion	Government	Education
17,916,132	4,201,117	942,738	51,971	267,638	132,338	174,780

Vulnerable Population

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been no reported fatalities and five injuries as a result of tornadoes. In assessing the overall risk to the population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish is those residing in manufactured housing. Manufactured housing accounts for approximately 14.4% of the parish's total housing stock.

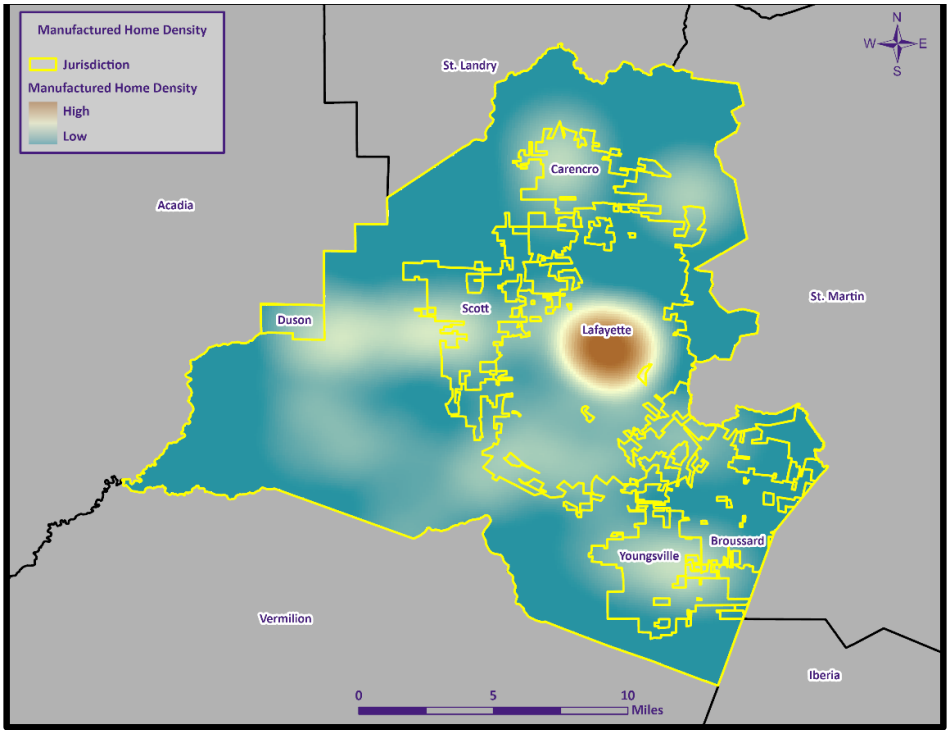


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-41: Mobile Home Density.

Vulnerability Score

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-104: Tornado Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Tornado Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	3	3	2	4	2	2.8

Wildfires

Profile

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

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

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

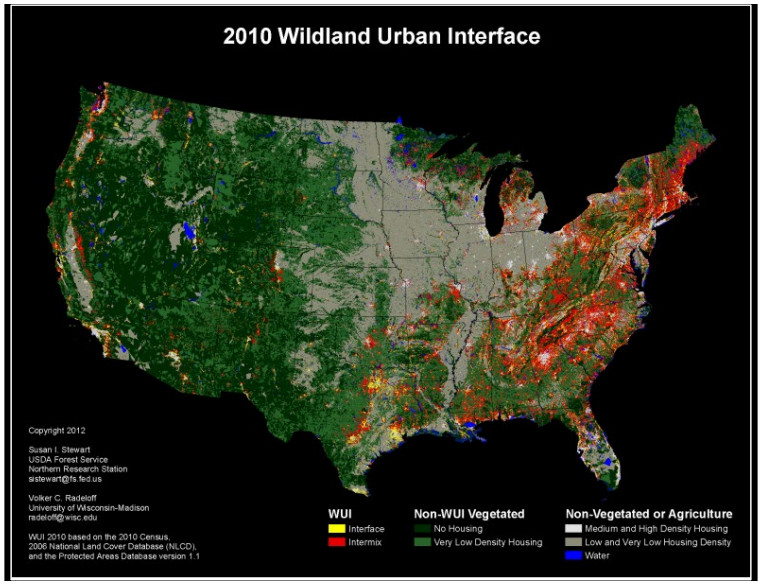


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-42: Contiguous USA Wildland Urban Interface Map.

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

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-105: Southern Group of State Foresters Wildfire Risk Assessment Fire Intensity Scale.
(Source: Southern Wildfire Assessment Portal)

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

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Wildfires impact areas that are populated with forests and grasslands. The worst-case scenario for the parish is a level 5. The figures on the following page display the areas of the wildland-urban interface and intermix in the Parish and the jurisdictions.

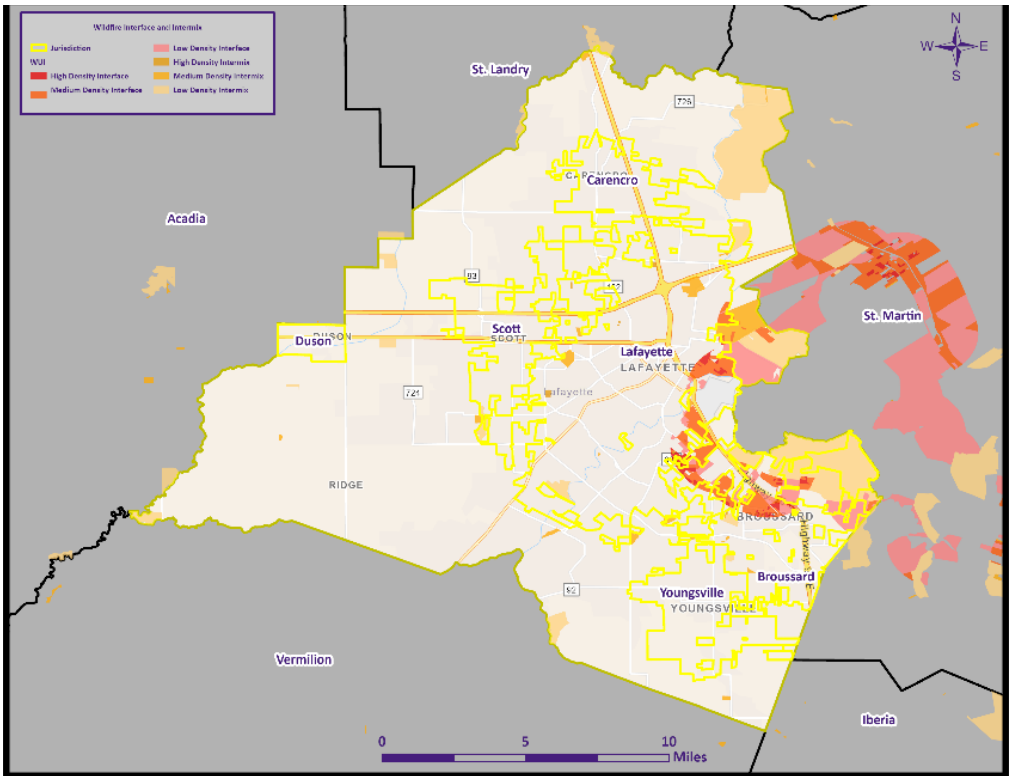


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-43: Wildland-Urban Interaction in the Parish.

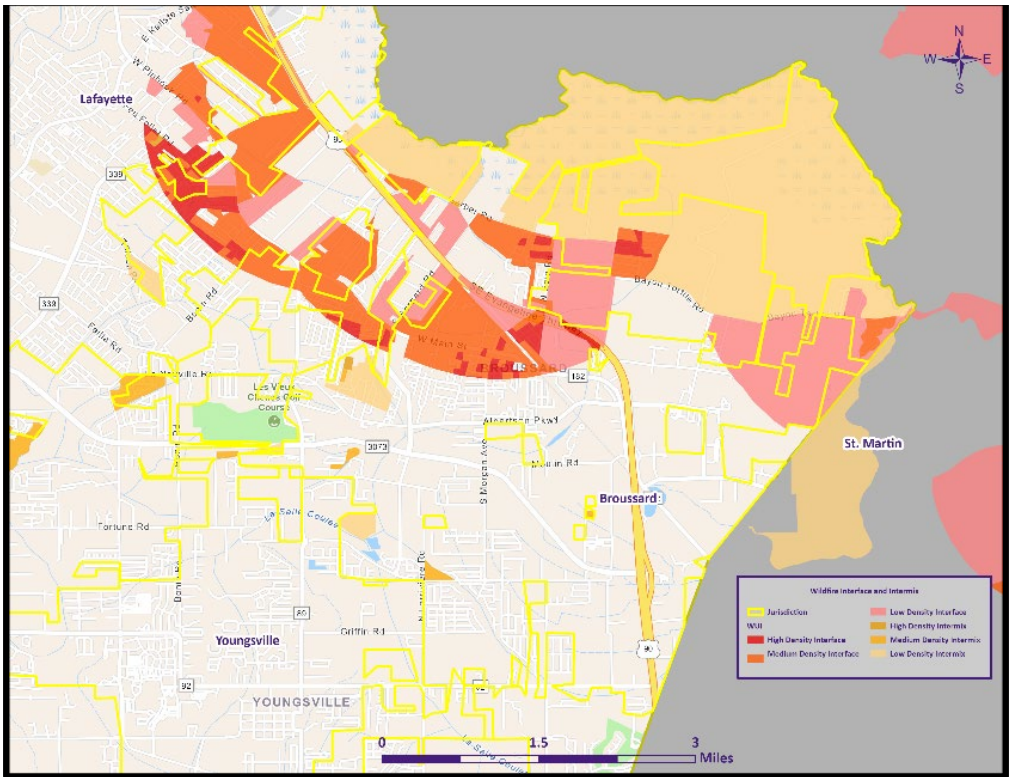


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-44: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Broussard.

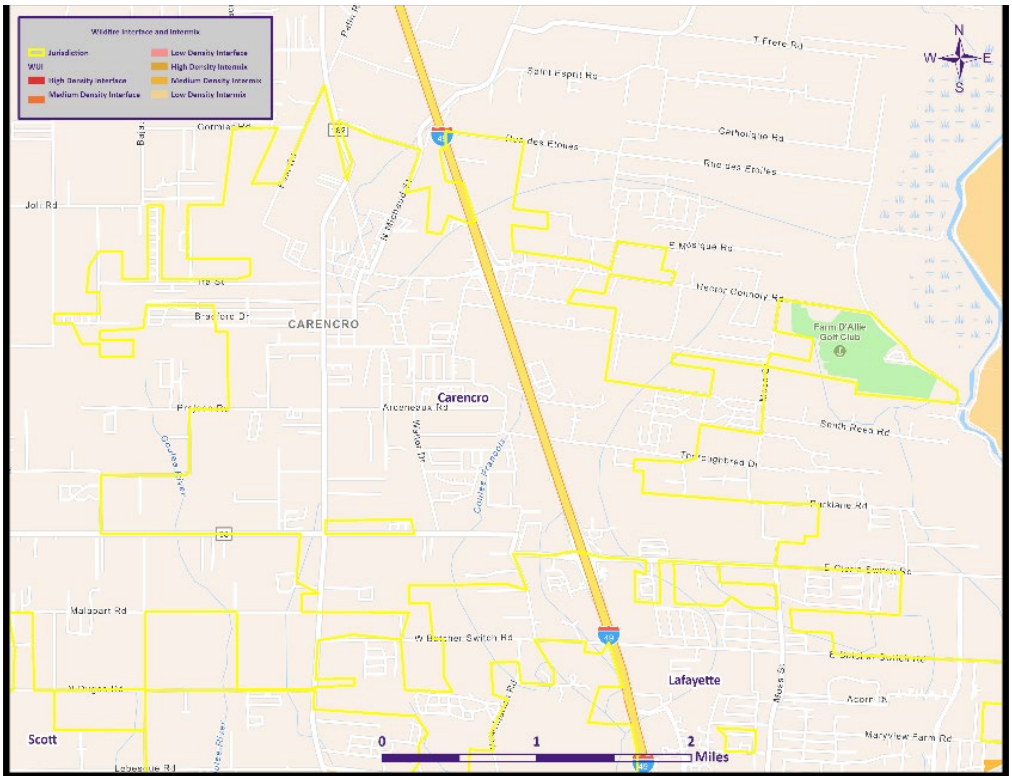


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-45: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Carencro.

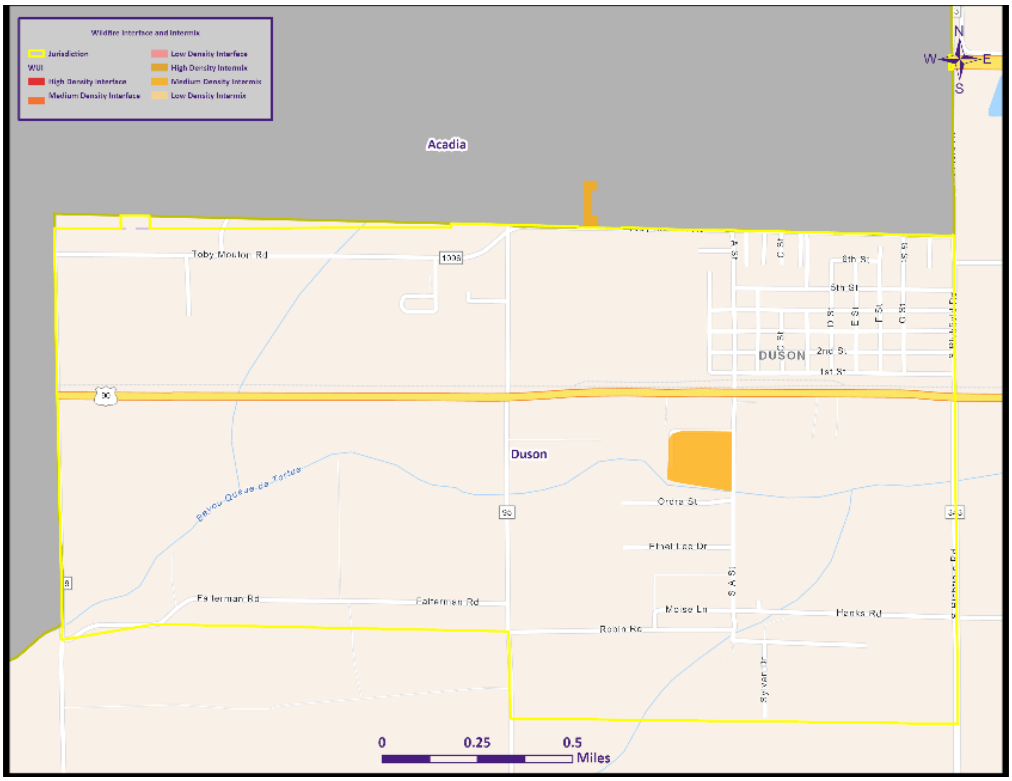


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-46: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Duson.

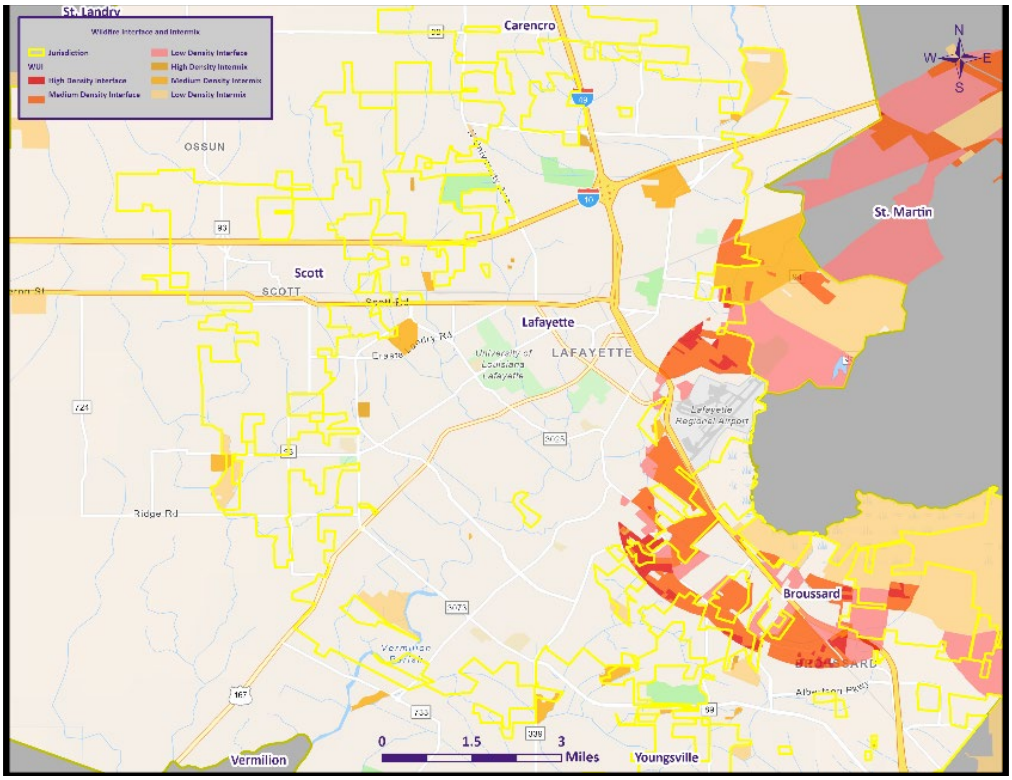


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-47: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Lafayette.

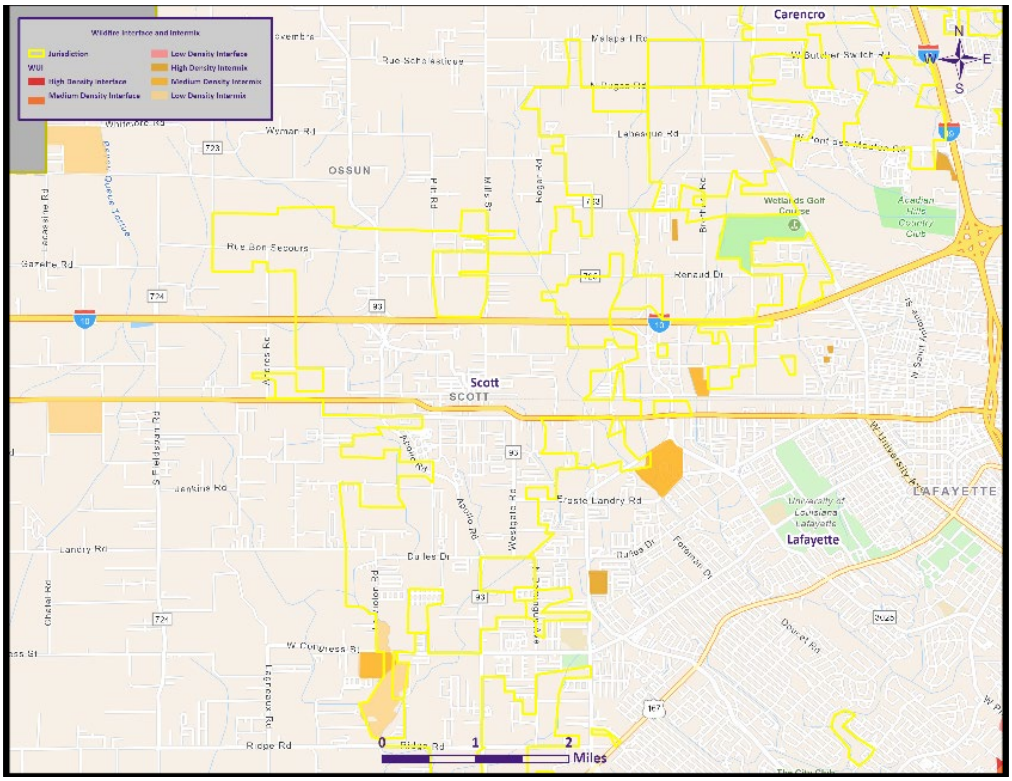


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-48: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Scott.

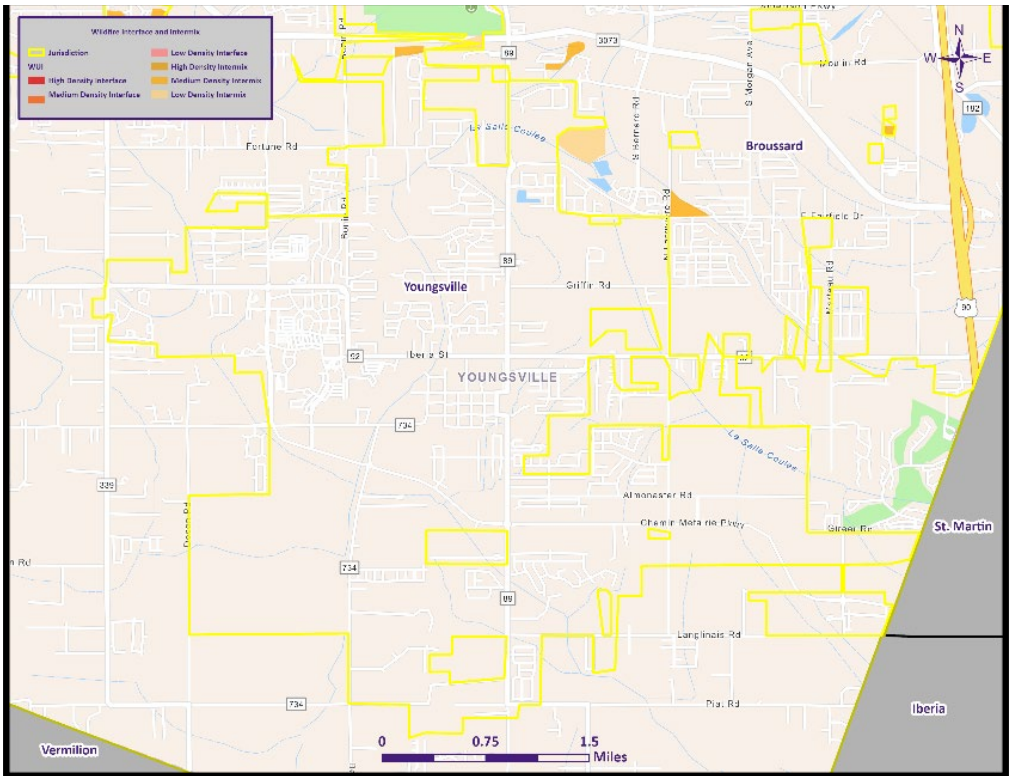


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-49: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Youngsville.

Previous Occurrences

The parish has experienced no significant wildfire occurrences between the years 1996 and 2025 per the NCEI Storm Events Database.

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for periods of wildfires in the parish is less than 0.01, which means there is a less than 1% probability of a wildfire event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one wildfire event occurring approximately every 100 years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): < 0.01 (< 1%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one wildfire event occurs approximately every 100 years. This is the inverse of the return rate (1 / 0.01 = ~100 years)

The figure on the following page depicts the likelihood of a wildfire occurring withing Lafayette Parish.

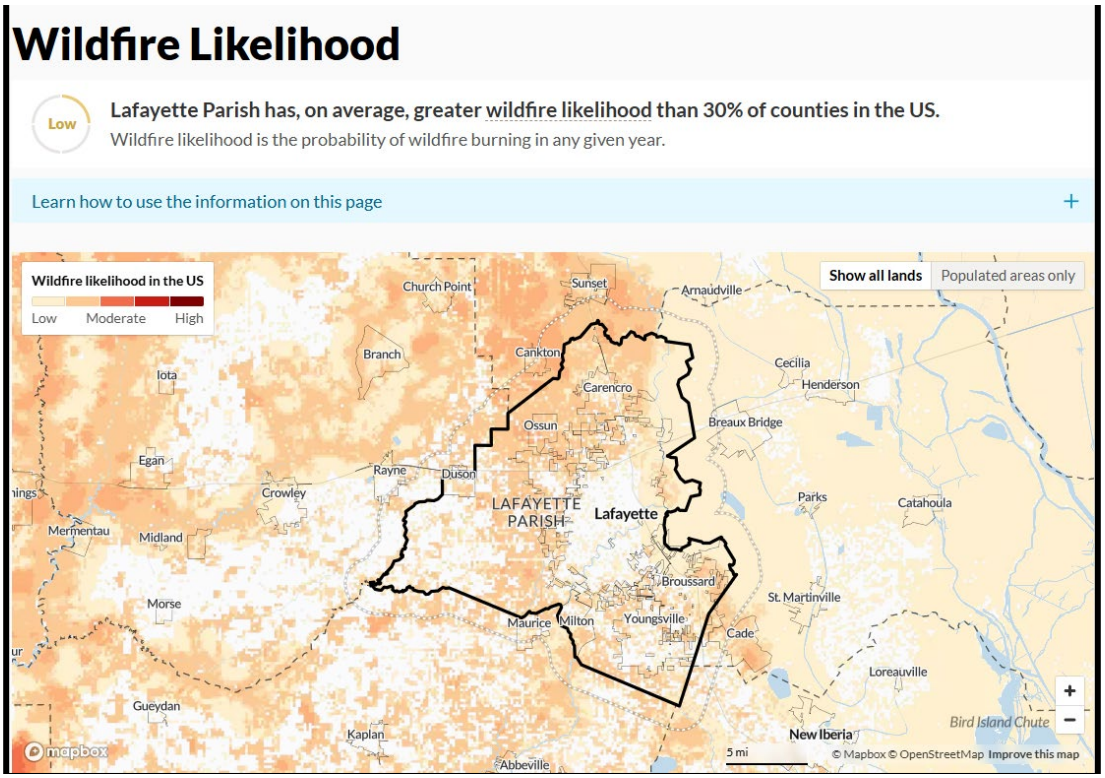


Figure Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-50: Wildfire Likelihood in Lafayette Parish (Source: US Forest Services, US Department of Agriculture)

Climate Change Impacts

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

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

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

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

To address the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations concerning wildfires, various strategies are necessary. Investing in fire-resistant infrastructure and implementing better land use planning can help reduce the risk of infrastructure damage during wildfires. Creating and improving evacuation plans and warning

systems can aid in ensuring the safety of vulnerable communities. Additionally, providing support and resources for those affected by wildfires, such as temporary housing, healthcare, and financial assistance, is essential for their recovery and well-being. To mitigate future wildfires and their impacts, it is imperative to take urgent action on climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and implementing sustainable land management practices to protect both infrastructure and vulnerable populations from the increasing threats of wildfires.

Future Hazard Impacts

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

Vulnerability Analysis

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-106: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Wildfire Risk for the Parish
(Source: National Risk Index)

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-107: Total Building Exposure by Wildland-Urban Interaction Areas.
(Source: Hazus)

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Building Exposure
Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	$994,859,000
Broussard	$631,397,000
Carencro	$0
Duson	$19,538,000
Lafayette	$2,020,018,000
Scott	$40,132,000
Youngsville	$41,585,000

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-108: Estimated Exposure for Unincorporated Lafayette Parish by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	$2,432,000
Commercial	$185,319,000
Government	$0
Industrial	$73,598,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$6,356,000
Residential	$724,420,000
Schools	$2,734,000
Total	**$994,859,000**

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-109: Estimated Exposure for Broussard by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Broussard	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	$1,578,000
Commercial	$101,858,000
Government	$657,000
Industrial	$53,973,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$7,383,000
Residential	$461,648,000
Schools	$4,300,000
Total	**$631,397,000**

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-110: Estimated Exposure for Duson by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Duson	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	$81,000
Commercial	$3,527,000
Government	$0
Industrial	$168,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$509,000
Residential	$15,253,000
Schools	$0
Total	**$19,538,000**

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-111: Estimated Exposure for Lafayette by Sector. (Source: Hazus)

Lafayette	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	$1,984,000
Commercial	$417,538,000
Government	$11,166,000
Industrial	$109,333,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$25,092,000
Residential	$1,441,115,000
Schools	$13,790,000
Total	**$2,020,018,000**

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-112: Estimated Exposure for Scott by Sector. (Source: Hazus)

Scott	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	$0
Commercial	$4,371,000
Government	$0
Industrial	$1,029,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$1,259,000
Residential	$33,473,000
Schools	$0
Total	**$40,132,000**

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-113: Estimated Exposure for Youngsville by Sector. (Source: Hazus)

Youngsville	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	$0
Commercial	$4,833,000
Government	$0
Industrial	$2,666,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$0
Residential	$34,086,000
Schools	$0
Total	**$41,585,000**

Vulnerable Population

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-114: Population Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Areas.
(Source: 2020 U.S. Census Data)

Number of People Located in Wildland-Urban Interaction Areas			
Location	**# in Community**	**# in Hazard Area**	**% in Hazard Area**
Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	76,709	10,586	13.8%
Broussard	14,322	4,804	33.5%
Carencro	11,619	0	0.0%
Duson	1,282	247	19.3%
Lafayette	122,273	15,788	12.9%
Scott	8,609	520	6.0%
Youngsville	17,427	382	2.2%

The 2020 U.S. Census data was also extrapolated to provide an overview of populations located within wildland-urban interaction areas throughout the jurisdictions. The date is illustrated in the following tables:

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-115: Population in Unincorporated Area of the Parish Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.
(Source: 2020 Census Data)

Unincorporated Lafayette Parish		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	10,586	13.8%
Persons Under 5 Years	688	6.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	2,541	24.0%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,694	16.0%
White	6,637	62.7%
Minority	3,949	37.3%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-116: Population in Broussard Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.
(Source: 2020 Census Data)

Broussard		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	4,804	33.5%
Persons Under 5 Years	283	5.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,364	28.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	466	9.7%
White	3,641	75.8%
Minority	1,163	24.2%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-117: Population in Duson Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.
(Source: 2020 Census Data)

Duson		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	247	19.3%
Persons Under 5 Years	15	6.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	66	26.7%
Persons 65 Years and Over	34	13.7%
White	193	78.3%
Minority	54	21.7%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-118: Population in Lafayette Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.
(Source: 2020 Census Data)

Lafayette		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	15,788	12.9%
Persons Under 5 Years	868	5.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	2,984	18.9%
Persons 65 Years and Over	3,221	20.4%
White	9,394	59.5%
Minority	6,394	40.5%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-119: Population in Scott Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.
(Source: 2020 Census Data)

Scott		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	520	6.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	11	2.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	115	22.1%
Persons 65 Years and Over	101	19.4%
White	367	70.5%
Minority	153	29.5%

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-120: Population in Youngsville Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.
(Source: 2020 Census Data)

Youngsville		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	382	2.2%
Persons Under 5 Years	23	5.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	125	32.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	42	11.1%
White	325	85.1%
Minority	57	14.9%

Vulnerability Score

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-121: Wildfire Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

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

Winter Weather

Profile

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

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

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

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

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

Winter storm events occur throughout Louisiana usually during the colder calendar months of December, January, and February. Severe weather events do not occur with the same frequency across all parts of Louisiana. The northern quarter of Louisiana has historically experienced the most severe winter events between 1996 to 2025. The central, and to an even greater extent the southern parts of the state, such as Ascension Parish, have experienced the fewest severe winter events. The table on the following page shows the Winter Storm Severity Index, which is used to predict the potential societal impacts and the spatial distribution of winter weather.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-122: Winter Storm Severity Index

Ice Damage Index	Damage and Impact Descriptions
No Impacts	Impacts no expected.
Limited Impacts	Rarely a direct threat to life and property. Typically results in little inconveniences.
Minor Impacts	Rarely a direct threat to life and property. Typically results in inconvenience to daily life.
Moderate Impacts	Often threatening to life and property, some damage unavoidable. Typically results in disruptions to daily life.
Major Impacts	Extensive property damage likely, life saving actions needed. Will likely result in major disruptions to daily life.
Extreme Impacts	Extensive and widespread severe property damage, life saving actions will be needed. Results in extreme disruptions to daily life.

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

All of the parish planning area is susceptible to the effects of winter weather. The worst-case scenario for winter storms is minor impacts on the Winter Storm Severity Index.

Previous Occurrences

The parish has experienced 13 winter storm occurrences between the years 1996 and 2025 per the NCEI Storm Events Database. There have been two winter storm events since the last update.

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-123: Historical Winter Weather Occurrences in the Parish since the Last Update.

Date	Synopsis	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
2/15/2021	Temperatures fell below freezing during the late evening of the 14th as showers developed across the parish. Rain changed over to freezing rain then quickly over to sleet. Sleet changed over to light snow by the end of the event. Around half an inch of sleet and snow accumulated. All roads were icy making travel difficult. A 50 year old man died after he slipped on ice and fell, hitting his head on the ground. A 74 year old woman died from exposure. She was found in a neighbor's driveway.	$0	$0	1	0
1/21/2025	Lafayette recorded wind gusts of around 35 mph for multiple hours during the morning of the 21st while visibility stayed around 1/4 mile. Accumulation across the parish ranged from 8 to 13.6 inches. The highest amounts were reported from Carencro.	$0	$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate, or frequency, for winter weather events in the parish is 0.43, which corresponds to an approximately 43% probability of a recorded winter weather event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average recurrence interval of approximately 2.3 years, or about one winter weather event every two to three years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.43 (43%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one winter weather event is expected to occur approximately every 2.33 years, or approximately once every two to three years. This is the inverse of the return rate (1 / 0.43 = ~2.33 years)

Climate Change Impacts

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

Climate change is influencing winter weather patterns, leading to significant impacts on both infrastructure and vulnerable populations. While it may seem counterintuitive, global warming can cause more frequent and intense winter storms. The warming of the Arctic and the disruption of the polar jet stream can result in polar vortex shifts, causing freezing temperatures and extreme winter conditions in regions that typically experience milder winters.
Winter weather impacts infrastructure in various ways. Freezing temperatures can damage roads, bridges, and other transportation networks, leading to increased maintenance costs and travel disruptions. Ice and snow accumulation on power lines can cause blackouts and outages, leaving communities without electricity and heating during frigid temperatures. Water supply systems can also be affected, as frozen pipes can burst, leading to water shortages and damage to properties.

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

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

To address the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations concerning winter weather, various measures are essential. Investing in winter-ready infrastructure, such as weather-resistant roads and insulated power lines, can help mitigate damage and improve resilience. Implementing programs to support vulnerable populations, such as providing emergency shelters, fuel assistance, and resources for winter preparedness, can protect them during extreme winter events. Climate change mitigation efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are also crucial to addressing the root causes of extreme winter weather patterns, helping to protect both infrastructure and vulnerable populations from the adverse effects of winter storms in the long run.

Future Hazard Impacts

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

Vulnerability Analysis

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

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-124: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Winter Weather Risk for the Parish
(Source: National Risk Index)

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Very Low	Relatively Low	Relatively Low

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there have been 13 significant winter storm occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately $5,000. To estimate the potential losses on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2025). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of $167 and $385 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-125: Estimated Annual Property Losses in the Parish resulting from Winter Weather.

Estimated Annual Potential Losses Due to Winter Weather						
Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	Broussard	Carencro	Duson	Lafayette	Scott	Youngsville
$51	$9	$8	$1	$81	$6	$12

Vulnerable Population

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there has been one reported fatality and no injuries as a result of winter weather. However, winter storms can have a significant impact on the population. They can cause physical injuries and even fatalities. High winds, falling trees, and structural collapses can pose immediate risks to people's safety during a storm. These storms can displace individuals and families from their homes, either temporarily or permanently. In cases of extensive property damage, people may be forced to evacuate or seek emergency shelter. The displacement can result in temporary homelessness or the need for long-term housing solutions.

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

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

Vulnerability Score

Table Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment-126: Winter Weather Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Winter Weather Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	3	2	4	1	2	2.5

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3. Capability Assessment

This section summarizes the results of efforts by each jurisdiction and other agency 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, Lafayette Parish and the incorporated jurisdictions are able to identify strengths that could be used to reduce losses and reduce risk throughout the communities. 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

These capabilities are unique to the parish and jurisdictions, including planning, regulatory, administrative, technical, financial, and education and outreach resources. There are a number of mitigation-specific acts, plans, executive orders, and policies that lay out specific goals, objectives, and policy statements which already support or could support pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation. Many of the ongoing plans and policies hold significant promise for hazard mitigation, and take an integrated and strategic look holistically at hazard mitigation in the Lafayette Parish planning area 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 include the following:

Table Capability Assessment-127: Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Capability Assessment Worksheet								
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.								
Planning and Regulatory								
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.								
	Lafayette C-PCG	Broussard	Carencro	Duson	Lafayette	Scott	Youngsville	Comments
Plans	**Yes / No**							
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
Transportation Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	**Yes / No**							
Building Code	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	IP	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	Yes	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes / No**							
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Other	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	

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

Building Codes, Permitting, Land Use Planning and Ordinances

Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government provides oversight for building permits and codes, land use planning, and all parish ordinances.

As of the 2026 update, Lafayette Parish and the incorporated communities ensure that all adopted building codes are enforced and in compliance relating to the construction of any structure within the boundaries of the parish. Building permits are required prior to beginning any type of construction or renovation projects, installation of electrical wiring, plumbing or gas piping, moving manufactured/modular or portable buildings, and reroofing or demolitions.

The Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government is also responsible for enforcing the parish ordinances related to health and safety, property maintenance standards, and condemnation of unsafe structures.

The Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government meets regularly to consider any proposed ordinance changes, and to take final actions on proposed changes.

While local capabilities for mitigation can vary from community to community, the jurisdictions within the Lafayette Parish planning area as a whole have a system in place to coordinate and share these capabilities through the OHSEP and through this Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

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

Administration, Technical, and Financial

The jurisdictions within the Lafayette Parish planning area have administrative and technical capabilities in place that may be utilized in reducing hazard impacts or implementing hazard mitigation activities. Such capabilities include staff, skillset, and tools available in the community that may be accessed to implement mitigation activities and to effectively coordinate resources. The ability to access and coordinate these resources is also important. The table on the following page shows examples of resources in place.

Table Capability Assessment-128: Administration and Technical Capabilities

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

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

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

Table Capability Assessment-129: Financial Capabilities

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

Education and Outreach

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

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

Table Capability Assessment-130: Education and Outreach Capabilities

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

As reflected with the above existing regulatory mechanisms, programs and resources within the parish, the jurisdictions within the Lafayette Parish planning area remain committed to expanding and improving on the existing capabilities within the parish. Communities will work together along with Lafayette Parish toward increased participation in funding opportunities and available mitigation programs. Should funding become available, the hiring of additional personnel to dedicate to hazard mitigation initiatives and programs, as well as increasing ordinances within the parish, will enhance and expand overall risk reduction for the entirety of Lafayette Parish.

Flood Insurance and Community Rating System

Participation in the CRS strengthens local capabilities by lowering flood insurance premiums for jurisdictions that exceed NFIP minimum requirements. As noted in the CRS Eligible Communities List effective April 1, 2026, Lafayette Parish is rated as a Class 7 community, the City of Carencro is rated as a Class 7 community, the City of Lafayette is rated as a Class 7 community, the City of Scott is rated as a Class 7 community, and the City of Youngsville is rated a Class 8 community.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As of April 2026, 319 communities in the State of Louisiana participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Of these communities, 42 (or 13%) participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Jefferson Parish leads the state with a class 3 rating, followed by the City of Gretna in Jefferson Parish, the City of Central in East Baton Rouge Parish, the City of Mandeville in St. Tammany Parish, and Unincorporated St. John the Baptist Parish with a class 5 rating. Of the top fifty Louisiana communities, in terms of total flood insurance policies held by residents, 29 participate in the CRS. The remaining 21 communities present an outreach opportunity for encouraging participation in the CRS.

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

The National Flood Insurance Program has continued to refine the CRS to better align with evolving flooding risk and mitigation practices. Following the manuals published in 2013 and 2017, the new 2025 update to the Coordinator's Manual builds upon prior directives but further emphasizes hazard mitigation planning and community engagement.

The 2025 CRS Coordinator's Manual reflects FEMA's continued commitment to strengthening the CRS as a tool for reducing flood risk and promoting sound floodplain management. Updates to the program are informed by ongoing stakeholder input, lessons learned from recent flood events, and alignment with national resilience initiatives. The revised guidance reinforces several core objectives of the CRS program, including: (1) reducing flood risk and financial exposure to the NFIP; (2) increasing community resilience to future flood hazards, including those associated with changing climate conditions; (3) advancing a Whole Community approach to mitigation and preparedness; (4) protecting and restoring the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains; (5) improving public awareness and understanding of flood risk; and (6) encouraging higher regulatory standards and consistent enforcement of floodplain management requirements.

The 2025 manual also introduces refinements to CRS credit criteria and documentation requirements across multiple activities. These updates place greater emphasis on integrating hazard mitigation planning with CRS participation. Some communities may benefit from expanded credit opportunities for activities such as floodplain mapping, open space preservation, and stormwater management, while others may need to adjust existing programs to maintain or improve their CRS Class. Jurisdictions that experience changes in credit totals may identify additional eligible activities or enhancements to existing efforts to maintain compliance and improve their CRS standing. Integrating CRS strategies with local hazard mitigation planning efforts remains a key opportunity to maximize credit and advance long-term resilience goals.

The CRS program continues to recognize floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum requirements of the NFIP. Participating communities may receive flood insurance premium discounts for implementing activities that reduce flood damage, support public outreach, improve flood hazard data and mapping, etc.

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

The other benefits that are more difficult to measure in dollars include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NFIP Worksheets

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

4. Mitigation Strategy

Introduction

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

Officials from all jurisdictions within the planning area confirmed the goals, objectives, actions and projects over the period of the hazard mitigation plan update process. The mitigation actions and projects in this 2026 HMP update are a product of analysis and review of the Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee under the coordination of the Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness. The committee was presented a list of projects and actions, new and from the 2021 plan, for review from April 2026 to Jun 2026

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 Lafayette 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, Lafayette Parish can make progress toward reducing identified risks.

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

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

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

The goals are as follows:

1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact
2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards
3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities
4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events

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

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

2026 Mitigation Actions and Update on Previous Plan Actions

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

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

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

Lafayette Parish and the incorporated jurisdictions of Carencro, Scott, and participate in the Community Rating System (CRS) Program. To receive credit under Step 8 of CRS Element 512.a, the mitigation strategy must address both FEMA's local mitigation planning requirements and the six CRS categories of floodplain management activities:

- **Preventive Measures -** activities keep flood problems from getting worse. The use and development of flood-prone areas is limited through planning, land acquisition, or regulation. They are usually administered by building, zoning, planning, and/or code enforcement offices.
- **Property Protection:** activities are usually undertaken by property owners on a building-by-building or parcel basis.
- **Natural Resource Protection -** activities preserve or restore natural areas or the natural functions of floodplain and watershed areas. They are implemented by a variety of agencies, primarily parks, recreation, or conservation agencies or organizations.
- **Emergency Services -** measures are taken during an emergency to minimize its impact. These measures are usually the responsibility of city or county emergency management staff and the owners or operators of major or critical facilities.
- **Structural Projects -** keep flood waters away from an area with a levee, reservoir, or other flood control measures. They are usually designed by engineers and managed or maintained by public works staff.
- **Public Information -** Public information activities advise property owners, potential property owners, and visitors about the hazards, ways to protect people and property from the hazards, and the natural and beneficial functions of local floodplains. They are usually implemented by a public information office.

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

Lafayette Parish Mitigation Actions

Carried Over from 2021 Plan/New Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Safe Rooms
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Mayor's Offices
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Pursue opportunities to mitigate structures to use as safe rooms or construct safe rooms throughout the parish.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Allows for a place to shelter during hazard events, preventing injury and loss of life
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes, Tornadoes, Wildfires

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Public Building Wind Hardening
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces damage and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Hurricanes, Strong Wind, Tornadoes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures government/critical facilities will remain operable during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Installation of Lightning Rods and Surge Protectors at Critical Facilities
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	None
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Low
Action Description	Install lightning rods and/or surge protectors
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Will help to ensure minimal down time or equipment failures at Critical Facilities
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Lightning

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Potable Water
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	None
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Low
Action Description	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.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures access to safe drinking water during and after hazard events
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Wildfires

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Elevated Building In Floodplain
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Timeline	15 to 18 months
Cost Estimate	$1,566,400.00
Possible Funding Source(S)	LWI, State, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	Elevated building so that floor is 10ft. in the air
Type Of Mitigation Action	Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Current Building is ground level in a flood plain
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Isaac Verot Coulee Channel Improvements
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$9 million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	High
Action Description	The drainage channel has historically overtopped its banks during heavy rain events, resulting in the flooding of nearby homes. The project will clean and improve the drainage channel. The hardening will increase the hydraulic efficiency.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	By improving drainage in flood prone areas, residents will suffer fewer flooded structures and therefore, less mental and physical stress, displacement days, and flood damage. Also, the drain on the NFIP is reduced by a decrease in flood claims.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Micro Grids
Lead Agency	Lafayette Utilities System Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$10 million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	The proposed System would provide continuity of operationsto the following FEMA-identified Community Lifelines using Community-identified risks to: • Safety & Security (LEO, Fire, SAR, Governments, Community Safety) • Food, Water & Shelter – Food, Water, Shelter & Agriculture • Health & Medical – Medical Care, Public Health, Patient Movement, Medical Supply Chain, Fatality Management • Energy – Power Grid, Fuel (Government & Community) • Communications – Infrastructure, Responder Comms, Alerts, Warnings and Messages, Finance, 911 & Dispatch • Transportation – Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle, Mass Transit, Railway, Aviation, Maritime • Hazardous Materials – Facilities, HAZMAT, Pollutants &Contaminants
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This action ensures more continuity of critical systems during hazard events.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Sinkholes, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Restrict Open and Flood Prone Areas from Development and Use for Drainage
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Timeline	10 years
Cost Estimate	$150,000 per site
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	High
Action Description	To preserve naturally functioning retention areas, to enhance them, and to create them from vacant properties that arecurrently in a SFHA
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Open spaces such as parks can help provide additional pervious surface areas to allow for infiltration and reduceflooding
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Sinkholes, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Creation Of A Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	City of Broussard, City of Youngsville, City of Scott, City ofCarencro, Town of Duson
Timeline	1 year
Cost Estimate	$600,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	The primary purpose of which is to develop a comprehensive stormwater management plan for the Parish that is reflectiveof the many factors and facets currently affecting the drainage throughout the Parish as well as to plan for mitigation measures and future growth.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The plan will be an important informational tool to address the management of the drainage system and existing long-term drainage needs to reduce the risk of flooding for the residents of Lafayette Parish
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Walker Road Drainage Improvements
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Supporting Agencies	Railroad
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$6 million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	Low
Action Description	Replace undersized Railroad crossing and install sub-surface drainage system
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduce BFE, reduce obstructions in the channel, reduce erosion
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Draft a Standalone Floodplain Management Plan
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Timeline	2-3 years
Cost Estimate	$100,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	A Floodplain Management Plan is an overall strategy of programs, projects, and measures aimed at reducing the adverse impacts of flood hazards on the community. The FMPidentifies and addresses the impacts caused by flood hazards and provides specific mitigation measures to help protect the properties and their occupants. The floodplain management plan is an important component of the City-Parish's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and the Community Rating System (CRS). Developing a floodplain management plan is among the activities that earn CRS credit toward reduced flood insurance rates. The CRS program sets forth requirements that floodplain management plans be updated on a five-year cycle and that progress on meeting plan objectives be reviewed annually.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The FMP would describe the flood hazard in Lafayette Parish and present measures to mitigate those hazards. The purposeof these measures is to reduce or alleviate the loss of life, personal injury, and property damage that can result from flooding. They involve long- and short-term strategies such as planning, policy changes, programs, projects, andother activities to mitigate the impacts of flood
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	Description
Mitigation Action	Subdivision and Land Development Ordinances
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Supporting Agencies	None
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$0
Possible Funding Source(S)	Staff time, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existinginfrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Low
Action Description	Conduct geologic testing in areas identified as having sinkholes as a requirement within the subdivisionand land development ordinances
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Identifying areas that are at risk to sinkholes can steer development away from those areas, reducing the risk of loss.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Sinkholes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Incentivize Hazard Mitigation
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	LWI, FEMA, State, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Incentives and disincentives can be used to promote hazard mitigation through the following measures: ● Using special tax assessments to discourage builders fromconstructing in hazardous areas. ● Using insurance incentives and disincentives (i.e., incentives for best practices). ● Providing tax incentives for development of low-risk hazardparcels. ● Waiving permitting fees for home construction projects related to mitigation. ● Using tax abatements, public subsidies, and other incentivesto encourage private mitigation practices. ● Reducing or deferring the tax burden for undevelopedhazard areas facing development pressure. ● Encouraging infill development through tax incentives, streamlined approval processes, etc.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Promotion of resilience by communities to attract and retain quality developers and businesses. Reductions in the amount of damaged and contaminated materials and contents following a disaster event, which initially may pose health hazards and then will require disposal of at existing landfills or by incineration
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Sinkholes, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Preventative Land Use Planning and Regulations
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Supporting Agencies	Acadiana Planning Commission
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	$200,000; staff hours
Possible Funding Source(S)	Municipal Funds, Parish Funds, State Mitigation Grants
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Integrate hazard mitigation, especially flood mitigation, into land use planning systems and regulatory tools. Planning systems and documents include, but are not limited to, comprehensive city plans, small area site plans, watershed plans, and climate adaptation plans. Regulatory tools may include, but are not limited to, zoning,stormwater management regulations, building codes, and ordinances
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Integrating hazard mitigation into land use planning keeps people and property out of harm's way in the future. For example, overlaying vulnerability maps, floodplain maps, and comprehensiveplans allows for more thorough analysis of which land is suitable forfuture development. This process folds land suitability analysis into comprehensive planning. Planning that involves analysis of potential future climatic conditions, like watershed planning and climate change adaptation planning, allows for more informed decision making about development. Specifically, it informs decision makers on which areas will be most flood-prone in the future, so development can be directed away from these areas. Regulatory tools are useful in enforcing flood-smart development. Zoning can be used to ensure flood-prone areas are not densely developed. It can also help preserve natural spaces that provide stormwater storage. Building codes and ordinances can mandate that buildings are elevated above Base Flood Elevation. Regulationscan dictate permeable surface requirements. Codes and regulationscan also be used to preserve trees, which both provide cooling benefits during heat events and help absorb stormwater.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Sinkholes, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	Description
Mitigation Action	Impact Resistant Roofing Materials
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department, Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	Enforce new critical facility construction to utilize impact resistant roofing material to minimize the damage incurred from hail storm events
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Impact resistant roofing material reduces the risk of property damage of critical facilities during hailstorm events. Allows for the protection of essential personnel located in these facilities during hail events.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Hail

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Pipeline Recirculation Systems
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department, Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	System designed to keep water continuously moving through pipes and infrastructure to avoid freezing during cold events
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Recirculation systems allows water to continuously move and avoid remaining stagnant, which increases the chances of water freezing during cold events. Also reduces the likelihood of pipes bursting,
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Ice Storms, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Tree Canopy Expansion/ Planting Measures
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department, Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	Implement initiatives to expand and maintain tree canopy in public spaces and in residential areas.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces heat islands and provides shade/cooling benefits for the public. Additional trees enhance natural floodplain functions and reduce stormwater runoff in the surround area
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Heat Wave

Additional Supporting Information:

In Progress/Ongoing Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Public Education
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish School Board, City/Town Mayor's Offices
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local, Staff Time
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Continue and expand efforts to educate the public regarding all hazards, including direct mail, technical assistance, and development / implementation of general advertising campaign. Distribute public awareness information regarding flood hazards, SFHA's and potential mitigation measures using the local newspaper, utility bill inserts, inserts in the phone book, a parish hazard awareness website, and an educational program for school age children or "how to" classes in retrofitting by local merchants. Integrate "Disaster Resistance Education" into the public school curriculum. Provide public education on the importance of maintaining the ditches. Benefits: An informed public is better able to respond and protect themselves in times of hazards.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Educating the public on prevalent natural hazards helps residents take proactive steps to reduce their vulnerability before a disaster strikes
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Sinkholes, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Business Hazards
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OSHEP
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Mayor's Offices
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Work with local businesses to identify hazards to their business and mitigation actions that can be taken to protect Parish's economy
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Allows businesses to implement mitigation measures that minimize the impact from natural disasters
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Sinkholes, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Employee Hazards
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Mayor's Offices
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Work with parish and municipal employees to identify potential ways to mitigate the impact of hazards upon employees, assets and infrastructure.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthening internal preparedness and identifying strategies to protect employees and facilities reduces the risk of injury and property damages
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Sinkholes, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Flood Insurance
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Floodplain Managers, Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact
Priority	High
Action Description	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Encouraging the purchase of federally backed flood insurance through the NFIP reduces the costs homeowners incur during flooding events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: Continue to have flood insurance flyers in the main lobby and at city hall. Also, bring flyers to real estate offices to set out in lobby. Continue to provide FIRM and preliminary FIRM information to citizens at the Development & Planning office, local libraries and LCG website. Using GIS, LCG is working on targeted outreach to promote flood insurance by Identifying areas of Special Flood Hazard Area and all NFIP policies and locating the areas that have low participation. Created LCG Specific flood handout and it is kept in the lobby and also put on the website. Have started using social media to promote the purchase of flood insurance.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Community Rating System (CRS)
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Floodplain Managers, Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Work to improve Community Rating System (CRS) rating.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Encouraging stronger floodplain management practices reduces the risk of flooding in the area. Participation in the CRS program provides a discount on flood insurance premiums to residents of the area.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: Due to FEMA's adoption and implementation of Risk Rating 2.0, flood insurance rates in Lafayette Parish have increased tremendously. Many policy holders have dropped their insurance coverage as they could no longer afford it. The City of Lafayette maintained its Community Rating of Class 7, giving policyholders a 15% discount on flood insurance premiums, and has a goal to be a Class 5 by 2030. This increase in flood insurance discounts are expected to offset the increase in cost for homeowners.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Update Mitigation Requirements
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Floodplain Managers, Community Development and Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Continue to include and update mitigation requirements in floodplain development regulations.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Incorporates up-to-date standards across the parish that reduce the risk and minimize the damages from flooding
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding

Additional Supporting Information: New drainage regulations put into place in October 2017 that require that any development causing post-development runoff that exceeds the development area's pre-development runoff rate must mitigate the increase through drainage improvements such that the post-development runoff shall be 15% less than the predevelopment runoff (85% of the pre-development runoff) for developments greater than two and half (2.5) acres. Additionally, developments up to and including two and a half (2.5) acres in area are required to retain the applicable design storm event. In 2017, LCG also adopted "Zero Net Fill", which requires developers to provide compensatory storage for any fill placed within the floodplain to offset any storage loss. In 2023, FEMA and USGS released BLE data to most communities in Louisiana allowing for faster flood elevation determination.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Auxiliary Power Sources
Lead Agency	Lafayette Utilities Services
Supporting Agencies	Private Energy Providers
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Identify and prioritize auxiliary power sources for critical infrastructure.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthening internal preparedness and identifying strategies to protect employees and facilities reduces the risk of injury and property damages
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Preparedness Coordination
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Mayor's Offices
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Coordination of all preparedness and mitigation efforts; hosting disaster response drills; regular attendance at networking and coordination meetings.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthens coordination amongst agencies and improves readiness and response efforts during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Sinkholes, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	NIMS and ICS Trainings
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Mayor's Offices
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Work to provide training to emergency personnel Parish-wide in NIMS and ICS.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures all emergency response personnel are trained in incident management systems, improving coordination and efficiency during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Sinkholes, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Monitoring and Communication Enhancement
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Mayor's Offices
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Work to enhance monitoring and communications systems to improve ability to predict and prepare for flood events, including connection with Lafayette Parish Flood Warning System.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Improves flood forecasting and monitoring, allowing residents to receive earlier and more accurate warnings
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding

Additional Supporting Information: Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness has created an online self-reporting application for post disaster damage assessment at http://www.lafayetteohsep.org LCG created a GIS Dashboard for closed roads and sand bag locations during flood events.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Larger Volume Pumps and Pipes
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage and Capital Improvements Departments
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Along Beau Basin Coulee, Coulee Acadiana Lat. 8A, Coulee Mine, LaFamme Road Coulee and Ille de Cannes Coulee increase the drainage capacity of the drainage laterals by installing larger volume pumps and larger pipes.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Increases drainage capacity and moves storm water quickly reducing flooding in flood prone/vulnerable areas
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

A surge basin for the River Oaks Subdivision was completed to optimize the pump station efficiency. A SCADA system is in design to flush the Verot School Rd/Camellia Blvd outfall which drains over 300 acres of land.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Repetitive Loss Area Drainage - Channels
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	None
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Determine the most feasible drainage projects for each repetitive loss area, , to reduce its flood potential (e.g. Beau Basin Coulee and Ille de Cannes Coulee, which are located in the unincorporated areas of the Parish) and implement the identified interior localized drainage project.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Targets RL areas, protecting vulnerable properties that are of higher risk during flooding events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: As a part of the scoring system for the 2018 drainage initiative, repetitive loss is taken into consideration and scored higher than areas that were not a repetitive loss area. These projects have been rated by the number of addresses affected and cost per address, percentage area in a flood zone, number of FEMA and repetitive loss claims, complexity of each project, and any foreseen permitting issues.
≥ 11 repetitive losses in a given drainage basin was given 10 points as part of the cumulative rating
9 - 10 repetitive losses in a given drainage basin was given 8 points as part of the cumulative rating
6 -8 repetitive losses in a given drainage basin was given 6 points as part of the cumulative rating
3-5 repetitive losses in a given drainage basin was given 4 points as part of the cumulative rating
1-2 repetitive losses in a given drainage basin was given 2 points as part of the cumulative rating
0 repetitive losses in a given drainage basin was given 0 points as part of the cumulative rating

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Repetitive Loss Structure Improvements
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Mayor's Offices, Floodplain Managers
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Pursue elevation, acquisition, and flood proofing projects and structural solutions to flooding for repetitive loss structures and severe repetitive loss structures.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Property Protection, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces the vulnerability of high-risk properties, preventing future flood damages and reducing recovery costs
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: In FY18, LCG started to utilize Hazard Mitigation Assistance-FMA funds to address repetitively flooded properties through residential elevations and acquisitions. Lafayette has several grants under review and in construction.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Update Comprehensive Drainage Plan
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Timeline	Updated annually
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Update the comprehensive drainage plan ensuring future protection for areas in the Parish that experience flooding and drainage problems.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Constant updates to drainage plans help to assess new areas of development and document areas that have become trouble spots recently
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Retention and Drainage Ponds
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage and Capital Improvements Departments
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Mayor's Offices, Floodplain Managers
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Pursue the development of retention and detention ponds to reduce flooding impacts.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Detention ponds manage stormwater, reducing peak flows and limiting flooding in surrounding areas
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: All developments are required to meet a retention requirement. This generally results in the creation of drainage ponds for stormwater control. These facilities provide protection and resilience. Occasionally, Lafayette will construct ponds for a regional area, such as the 90acres along Coulee Ile Des Cannes.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Drainage Projects
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	High
Action Description	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	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.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: Day to Day Maintenance of Roadside Ditch Excavation, Off-Road Channel Excavation, flushing, and replacing damaged culverts. Working toward the enhancement of flood protection in the parish by administering FEMA and HUD-funded drainage improvement projects. The Drainage Department continues to manage our day-to-day drainage maintenance needs, including roadside ditch and coulee excavation projects, cleaning litter traps and storm drains, repairing sinkholes, and flushing out culverts.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Bridge Replacements
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government- Traffic, Roads, & Bridges Director
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$2 million per bridge
Possible Funding Source(S)	LWI, State, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	High
Action Description	Replace bridges throughout the parish with the critical locations listed below.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Removal and/or replacement of bridges can improve the conveyance and capacity of a channel. Additionally, bridges have critical economic importance, since they support access to emergency services (e.g. hospitals) and utilities (e.g. water supply). Ultimately, protecting bridges enhances the resilience of cities and communities
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Concrete Lined Coulee Renovations-Parish wide
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$1 m
Possible Funding Source(S)	LWI, State, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	High
Action Description	Repair concrete panels that have failed to prevent erosion,protect utilities and structures
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Stops erosion and keeps drainage system flowing
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Study and evaluate Channel Diversion Systems
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Timeline	3 years
Cost Estimate	$300,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	LWI, State, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	To study and determine where there is capacity to reduceflooding in an area by diverting a channel
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Diversion channels mitigate the impacts of a flood by offeringan alternative route for excess water. Diversion channels can redistribute water from one region to another region that is experiencing severe drought.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Enhancement/extension of waterway gauge program
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Traffic, Roads & Bridges Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Timeline	Continual
Cost Estimate	$50,000/year
Possible Funding Source(S)	LWI, State, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	To expand and improve hydraulic data for flood predictions, advanced warning, scour at bridges, debris locations, roadclosures. Active installations occurring presently.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Provides critical information that can protect property andsave lives, as well as be used in the future for planning anddevelopment purposes.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Green Infrastructure focused Climate Resilient Mitigation Activities
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Identify, design, and implement climate resilient mitigation activities, especially those that involve green infrastructure.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Green Infrastructure involves the design and installation of nature-based solutions. Generally, it provides cost-effective, low-impact solutions to natural hazards, especially flooding. Green infrastructure can also help reduce the Urban Heat Island effect. Often times, the installation and implementation of these solutions work in concert with and are complementary to existing graywatersystems and canopies available to stakeholder municipalities.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Heat Wave, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Heating and Cooling Stations
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$500,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities
Priority	Low
Action Description	Designate climate-controlled centers to shelter residents in the event of utilities failures due to extreme weather,especially extreme cold or heat
Type Of Mitigation Action	Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This project would ensure that in times of extreme weather,residents could take shelter in climate-controlled environments, thus reducing the risk of heat or cold induced health problems
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Heat Wave, Ice Storms, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Public/Private Partnership to Manage Private Retention Facilities
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	None
Timeline	3 years
Cost Estimate	$50,000 per site
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	High
Action Description	To determine on a site by site basis how to enhance or retrofit flood control with existing private retention/detention ponds
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces Flooding
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Pursue Retention/Detention Ponds
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	Cities of Youngsville, Carencro, Broussard, Scott
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$10 million each
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Pursue and construct retention/detention Ponds along Beau Bassin Coulee, Coulee Ile des Cannes, Indian Bayou, Coulee Mine, Isaac Verot Coulee, Anselm Coulee, Bayou Parc Perdu,Bayou LaSalle, Cypress Bayou, Bayou Tortue, Darby Coulee, Acadiana Coulee, Bayou Vermilion
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	By improving drainage in flood prone areas, residents will suffer fewer flooded structures and therefore, less mental and physical stress, displacement days, and flood damage. Also, the drain on the NFIP is reduced by a decrease in flood claims.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Drainage/Road Improvements of Roads Subject to Repetitive and Extended Flooding/Closure
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Traffic, Roads, and Bridges Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Police, Fire, Drainage Departments
Timeline	10 years
Cost Estimate	$50 million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	To improve the drainage or elevate the roadway to preserve the integrity of the roadway for emergency vehicles during anevent
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduce Flooding in the surrounding areas. Roads have criticaleconomic importance, since they support access to emergency services (e.g. hospitals) and utilities (e.g. water supply). Ultimately, protecting roads enhances the resilience of cities and communities
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Grant Funding Assistance Programs
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Timeline	5-10 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	High
Action Description	Development of local programs that will provide non-federal match to projects for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance andother federal funding sources.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	By removing structures from the floodplain and raising structures above the BFE, homeowners suffer less mental andphysical stress, displacement days, and flood damage. Also, the drain on the NFIP is reduced by a decrease in floodclaims.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (RLAA)
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	None
Timeline	1-2 years
Cost Estimate	$20,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Examine the FEMA SRL and RL data sets and NFIP Claims data to determine and prioritize the most cost effective, feasible mitigation projects for each specific area, based on flood depth, type of construction, and other data. (RLAA)
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	RLAAs generate specific guidance on mitigation solutions forindividual buildings or areas and help property owners reduce their risk of future flooding by providing an understanding of flood risk, flooding sources, and resources for mitigation.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: Parish Council of Lafayette adopted the RLAA in April 2026. Analysis will be updated annually.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Inventory all water wells in the vicinity of the sinkholes to encourage abandonment.
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish Community Development and Planning Department
Supporting Agencies	None
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	Staff time, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Low
Action Description	Inventory all water wells in the vicinity of the sinkhole to encourage abandonment.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Risk of sinkholes reduced
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Sinkholes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Enhance Emergency Response Systems
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	$50,000; staff hours
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Parish Funds, Municipal Funds
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at themunicipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Continually update and improve hazard warning systems, evacuation plans, and hazard response operations. Take specialcare to improve systems and incorporate new tools and technologies as they become available. Support professional development of emergency service workers by providing new training opportunities.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Continually maintaining and improving emergency service systems ensure that these services are as efficient and convenient as possible for residents in the event of an emergency.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Sinkholes, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Environmental Public Outreach
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Timeline	2-3 years
Cost Estimate	$40,000, staff hours
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Parish Funds, Municipal Funds
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potentialimpacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Environmental public outreach to inform on the benefits of preserving our wetlands for stormwater management and natural ecosystems services. Additionally, this educational activity should inform the public of the benefit of preserving trees to increase stormwater retention and reduce the urban heat island effect. Public outreach may include, but is not limited to, school education programs, library outreach, and public postings.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Environmental public outreach allows residents to have a more comprehensive understanding of our wetland systems and the natural and man-made causes of flooding. Furthermore, it allows residents an understanding of how preserving greenery can reduceurban heat. When residents understand the ecosystem benefits of green space, they may be more likely to support initiatives topreserve it.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Heat Wave, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Capacity Building in Management of Disaster Risk Reduction Projects
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements and Community Development and Planning Departments
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$2,400,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	Parish Funds, Municipal Funds
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Expand capacity to effectively manage mitigation projects and grants.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Dedicated preparation for management costs ensures that the funding and manpower is continually available to oversee hazard mitigation projects
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Sinkholes, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Completed Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	River Oaks Subdivision Pump Station Upgrade
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Supporting Agencies	None
Timeline	10 years
Cost Estimate	$10,000,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Enhance the reliability and efficiency of the pump station for the River Oaks subdivision to handle local flooding as well asriverine flooding
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The enhanced pump station would increase capacity toalleviate the short, high intensity storm and ensure redundancy for large riverine events.
Current Status of Action	Completed
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: Approximately 40 homes experience flooding from the Bayou Vermilion and sheet flow during short, high intensity storms. The enhanced pump station would increase capacity to alleviate the short, high intensity storm and ensure redundancy for large riverine events

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Timberwood Subdivision Flood Control Project
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Supporting Agencies	None
Timeline	5 years
Cost Estimate	$1 million
Possible Funding Source(S)	LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	29 homes have unusually slow drainage which limits access tothe area. This action is to study, design and re-construct the drainage system that does not function efficiently
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	By improving drainage in flood prone areas, residents will suffer fewer flooded structures and therefore, less mental and physical stress, displacement days, and flood damage. Also, the drain on the NFIP is reduced by a decrease in flood claims.
Current Status of Action	Completed
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Deleted Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Coulee Bend Drainage Improvements
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Supporting Agencies	None
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$7 million
Possible Funding Source(S)	LWI, State, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	High
Action Description	Coulee Bend flows from west to east underneath I-49 and along I-10. The channel crossing under I-49 is very restrictive and could potentially cause flooding in heavy rain events. Theproject would improve the culvert under I-49, and the channelwould be concrete-lined to protect against erosion.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	By improving drainage in flood prone areas, residents will suffer fewer flooded structures and therefore, less mental and physical stress, displacement days, and flood damage. Also, the drain on the NFIP is reduced by a decrease in flood claims.
Current Status of Action	Deleted
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Lafayette Consolidated Government	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Enhancement/conversion of stormwater management sitesfrom existing borrow pits
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Supporting Agencies	None
Timeline	5 years
Cost Estimate	$1 million per site
Possible Funding Source(S)	LWI, State, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure. 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	To reduce the water surface elevation and floodingthroughout the parish. Pursuing two sites currently
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	By improving drainage in flood prone areas, residents will suffer fewer flooded structures and therefore, less mental and physical stress, displacement days, and flood damage. Also, the drain on the NFIP is reduced by a decrease in floodclaims.
Current Status of Action	Deleted
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

City of Broussard Mitigation Actions

Carried Over from 2021 Plan/New Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Safe Rooms
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Low
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Broussard. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Allows for a place to shelter during hazard events, preventing injury and loss of life
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Public/Private Partnership to Manage Private Retention Facilities
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	3 years
Cost Estimate	$50,000 per site
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	low
Action Description	To determine on a site by site basis how to enhance or retrofit flood control with existing private retention/detention ponds
Type Of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Improves stormwater management efficiency while reducing flood risk and maximizing the use of existing private retention and detention infrastructure.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Enhancement/extension of waterway gauge program
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	Continual
Cost Estimate	$50,000/year
Possible Funding Source(S)	LWI, State, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	To expand and improve hydraulic data for flood predictions, advanced warning, scour at bridges, debris locations, roadclosures. Active installations occurring presently.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Provides critical information that can protect property andsave lives, as well as be used in the future for planning anddevelopment purposes.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Capacity Building in Management of Disaster Risk Reduction Projects
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$2 Million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, other
Associated Goals	5) Maintain continuity of operations during and after naturalhazard events
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Expand capacity to effectively manage mitigation projects and grants
Type Of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Dedicated preparation for management costs ensures that the funding and manpower is continually available to oversee hazard mitigation projects.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Rain Gauges
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-3 years
Cost Estimate	$250,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, other
Associated Goals	2) Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Place rain gauges in strategic locations in the city to assure more accurate measurements on the level or rainfall. Creation of a linked/networked system or grid of rain-gauge data that can work in concert to provide government/first-responders real-time information to aid in effective disaster-related decision-making for resource deployment and/or public safety and health strategies
Type Of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	When rain gauge data is available, the city and its residents have access to more accurate data and can make more informed decisions during both disaster response and long-term planning.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Non-Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$7 Million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, others
Associated Goals	4) Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Non – Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects aim to reduce flooding and flood damage specifically in areas that are hydraulically linked to regional drainage basins.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural Systems Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This project would focus on enhancing hydraulic capacity regionally. Various flood reduction methods and a combination of projects could be used.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Mitigating for Drought and Heat Events
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	2-3 years
Cost Estimate	$1 Million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, other
Associated Goals	4) Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Conceptualize, plan, and implement both structural and non- structural mitigation measures to address and mitigate drought/heat wave
Type Of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Mitigating for drought and heat wave events through a combination of green and blue infrastructure and home retrofits makes households and communities more prepared to withstand heat waves.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Heat Wave

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Micro Grids
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP, Lafayette Parish Government
Timeline	1-3 years
Cost Estimate	$8 Million
Possible Funding Source(S)	FEMA, State, Parish, Local, other
Associated Goals	5) Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	The proposed system would provide continuity of operations to thefollowing FEMA-identified Community Lifelines using Community- identified risks to: • Safety & Security • Food, Water & Shelter • Health & Medical • Energy • Communications • Transportation • Hazardous Materials
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This action ensures more continuity of critical systems during a hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP, Lafayette Parish Government
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$1 Million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, other
Associated Goals	4) Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects include any projects that reduce flooding and decrease flood damage within an isolated and confined drainage or catchment area. Such projects may involve pursuing neighborhood level green infrastructure instillations.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural Systems Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Localized Flood Risk Reduction projects, such as localized green infrastructure, decreases risk of localized flooding and flood loss.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Infrastructure Retrofits
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP, Lafayette Parish Government
Timeline	2-5 years
Cost Estimate	$11 Million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Infrastructure retrofits entail the improvement of existing infrastructure to better prepare it to withstand natural hazards.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Retrofitting Infrastructure ensures that critical systems like electricity, transportation, water resources (drinking, wastewater & drainage) networks are more likely to remain functional and/or return to normal operation more quickly atreduced costs in a post-disaster scenario.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Plan and Implement Mitigation of Historic Sites
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP, Lafayette Parish Government
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	$1 Million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, other
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Infrastructure retrofits entail the improvement of existing infrastructure to better prepare it to withstand natural hazards
Type Of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This action protects the municipality's important historic sites from harm. By mitigating historic sites, the municipality can better protectthe region's rich history for future generations.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Green Infrastructure focused Climate Resilient Mitigation Activities
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP, Lafayette Parish Government
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	N/A
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, futurestructures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Identify, design, and implement climate resilient mitigation activities, especially those that involve green infrastructure.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Green Infrastructure generally provides cost-effective, low-impact solutions to natural hazards such as flooding and urban heat islands featuring the design and installation of nature-based solutions work in concert with and are complementary to existing graywater systems and canopies available to stakeholder municipalities
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Heat Wave, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Defensible Space
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities;
Priority	Low
Action Description	Employ defensible space standards that create a buffer between structures and surrounding vegetation to reduce the risk of wildfire spreading to buildings.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Creating a buffer between structures an vegetation will reduce the risk of property loss during wildfire events. Also reduces the number of combustible materials that may be located near WUI zones.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Wildfires

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Impact Resistant Roofing Materials
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	Enforce new critical facility construction to utilize impact resistant roofing material to minimize the damage incurred from hail storm events
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Impact resistant roofing material reduces the risk of property damage of critical facilities during hailstorm events. Allows for the protection of essential personnel located in these facilities during hail events.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Hail

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Shatter Resistant Windows
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	Enforce the new construction of critical facilities to be built with shatter resistant windows
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Structural projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Shatter resistant windows prevent glass shards from being expelled by windows breaking. These windows will reduce injuries associated with strong wind events that are capable of hurling debris at exorbitant speeds.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Hurricanes, Strong Winds, Tornadoes

Additional Supporting Information:

In Progress/Ongoing Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Public Building Wind Hardening
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Low
Action Description	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces damage and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Hurricanes, Strong Winds, Tornadoes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Drainage Projects
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	High
Action Description	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	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.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action 3	Residential elevations and acquisitions for repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Elevation or acquisition-demolition of properties.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Saves flood relief and damage repayment for each property.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Mitigation Public Outreach
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, tropical cyclone, tornadoes and wildfire hazards, as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Educating the public on prevalent natural hazards helps residents take proactive steps to reduce their vulnerability before a disaster strikes
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures government/critical facilities will remain operable during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: The HMGP grant for Lafayette Parish's Hurricane Barry allocation is to purchase 14 generators. 6 for Duson, 2 for Lafayette, 1 for Carencro, 1 for Scott, 2 for Broussard, 2 for Youngsville. The total amount of the grant application is $700,214, which is 75% reimbursable with a 25% match

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Installation of Lightning Rods and Surge Protectors at Critical Facilities
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Low
Action Description	Install lightning rods and/or surge protectors
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Will help to ensure minimal down time or equipment failures at Critical Facilities
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Lightning

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action 8	Potable Water
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	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.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures access to safe drinking water during and after hazard events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Drainage/Road improvements of roads subject to repetitive and extended flooding/closures
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Broussard Police and Fire Departments, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	10 years
Cost Estimate	$2 million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, Local, other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	To improve the drainage or elevate the roadway to preserve theintegrity of the roadway for emergency vehicles during an event
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Preparedness and Response Actions
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduce Flooding in the surrounding areas. Roads have critical economic importance, since they support access to emergency services and utilities. Ultimately, protecting roads enhances the resilience of the cities and communities
Current Status of Action	Ongoing projects to improve access during weather events
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action 12	Coulee Fortune Drainage Improvements
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$7 million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, Local, other
Associated Goals	4) Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Coulee Fortune flows though the city. The flow is restricted in many locations from sediment and road crossings
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural System Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	By improving drainage in flood prone areas, residents will suffer fewer flooded structures and therefore, less mental and physical stress, displacement days, and flood damage. Also, the drain on the NFIP is reduced by a decrease in flood claims
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Bridge Replacements
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-10 years
Cost Estimate	$1 million/bridge
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, Local, Other
Associated Goals	4) Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	High
Action Description	Replace bridges throughout the city
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Removal and/or replacement of bridges can improve the conveyance and capacity of a channel. Additionally, bridges have critical economic importance, since they support access to emergency services (e.g. hospitals) and utilities (e.g. water supply). Ultimately, protecting bridges enhances the resilience of cities and communities
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Broussard	
	Description
Mitigation Action 22	Drainage Master Plan
Lead Agency	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP, Lafayette Parish Government
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$300,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, other
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	high
Action Description	The Drainage Master Plan aims to develop a comprehensive and wide-range plan to address the condition and function of the drainage system, and to recommend actions to improve the drainage system.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This project would allow the city to take inventory of the existingdrainage system in order to better identify areas that require mitigation actions to decrease the risk of flooding and flood loss.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

City of Carencro Mitigation Actions

Carried Over from 2021 Plan/New Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Communication Enhancements
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Enhance communication systems to improve ability to predict and prepare for hazard events.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Improves forecasting and monitoring, allowing residents to receive earlier and more accurate warnings
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Safe Rooms
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	medium
Action Description	Pursue opportunities to mitigate structures to use as safe rooms or construct safe rooms throughout the parish.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthening internal preparedness and identifying strategies to protect employees and facilities reduces the risk of injury and property damages
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires,

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Heating and Cooling Stations
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security and EmergencyPreparedness
Supporting Agencies	City of Carencro
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$500,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities
Priority	Low
Action Description	Designate climate-controlled centers to shelter residents in the event of utilities failures due to extreme weather,especially extreme cold or heat
Type Of Mitigation Action	Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This project would ensure that in times of extreme weather,residents could take shelter in climate-controlled environments, thus reducing the risk of heat or cold induced health problems
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Heat Wave, Ice Storms, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Mitigating for Excessive Heat
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	2-3 years
Cost Estimate	$1,000,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3) Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities;
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Conceptualize, plan, and implement both structural and non- structural mitigation measures to address and mitigate extremeheat hazards.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Mitigating for extreme heat through a combination of green and blue infrastructure and home retrofits makes households and communities more prepared to withstand heat waves.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Heat Wave

Additional Supporting Information:

In Progress/Ongoing Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Public Education
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local, Staff Time
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards.
Priority	High
Action Description	Continue and expand efforts to educate the public regarding all hazards, including direct mail, technical assistance, and development / implementation of general advertising campaign. Distribute public awareness information regarding flood hazards, SFHA's and potential mitigation measures using the local newspaper, utility bill inserts, inserts in the phone book, a parish hazard awareness website, and an educational program for school age children or "how to" classes in retrofitting by local merchants. Integrate "Disaster Resistance Education" into the public school curriculum. Provide public education on the importance of maintaining the ditches. Benefits: An informed public is better able to respond and protect themselves in times of hazards.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Educating the public on prevalent natural hazards helps residents take proactive steps to reduce their vulnerability before a disaster strikes
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: We are addressing Flooding thru our CRS Program and erosion thru our Storm Water Program

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Business Hazards
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities.
Priority	High
Action Description	Work with local businesses to identify hazards to their business and mitigation actions that can be taken to protect Parish's economy
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Allows businesses to implement mitigation measures that minimize the impact from natural disasters
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: All our Business Developments have to go thru a Complete Drainage Analysis thru our 3rd party engineering firm. And we are addressing Flooding

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Employee Hazards
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Work with parish and municipal employees to identify potential ways to mitigate the impact of hazards upon employees, assets and infrastructure.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthening internal preparedness and identifying strategies to protect employees and facilities reduces the risk of injury and property damages
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Flood Insurance
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact
Priority	High
Action Description	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Encouraging the purchase of federally backed flood insurance through the NFIP reduces the costs homeowners incur during flooding events
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: Through the CRS program and the MS4 Programs the city is providing much needed information to all business and citizens

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Community Rating System (CRS)
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Work to improve Community Rating System (CRS) rating.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Encouraging stronger floodplain management practices reduces the risk of flooding in the area. Participation in the CRS program provides a discount on flood insurance premiums to residents of the area.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: The CRS program is in full gear here in Carencro. We have a continue to implement Ordinances and policies to strength this program

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Update Mitigation Requirements
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Continue to include and update mitigation requirements in floodplain development regulations.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Incorporates up-to-date standards across the parish that reduce the risk and minimize the damages from flooding
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Auxiliary Power Sources
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Identify and prioritize auxiliary power sources for critical infrastructure.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthening internal preparedness and identifying strategies to protect employees and facilities reduces the risk of injury and property damages
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: All City of Carencro work facilities have Auxiliary Power

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Preparedness Coordination
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Coordination of all preparedness and mitigation efforts; hosting disaster response drills; regular attendance at networking and coordination meetings.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthens coordination amongst agencies and improves readiness and response efforts during hazard events
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: We have a great EOC facility at the Carencro Police Station and we also have a great partnership with the Lafayette Parish EOC and OHSEP

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	NIMS and ICS Trainings
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Work to provide training to emergency personnel Parish-wide in NIMS and ICS.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures all emergency response personnel are trained in incident management systems, improving coordination and efficiency during hazard events
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Larger Volume Pumps and Pipes
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Along Beau Basin Coulee, Coulee Acadiana Lat. 8A, Coulee Mine, LaFamme Road Coulee and Ille de Cannes Coulee increase the drainage capacity of the drainage laterals by installing larger volume pumps and larger pipes.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Increases drainage capacity and moves storm water quickly reducing flooding in flood prone/vulnerable areas
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: The City of Carencro uses every opportunity to increase pipe sizes throughout our drainage system. The city try's to fund these project thought grants.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Repetitive Loss Area Drainage
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Community Development and Capital Projects, Lafayette Parish Engineer, Lafayette Parish Public Works
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Determine the most feasible drainage projects for each repetitive loss area, , to reduce its flood potential (e.g. Beau Basin Coulee and Ille de Cannes Coulee, which are located in the unincorporated areas of the Parish) and implement the identified interior localized drainage project.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Targets RL areas, protecting vulnerable properties that are of higher risk during flooding events
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Repetitive Loss Structure Improvements
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, , Lafayette Parish Engineer, Lafayette Parish Public Works
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Pursue elevation, acquisition, and flood proofing projects and structural solutions to flooding for repetitive loss structures and severe repetitive loss structures.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Property Protection, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces the vulnerability of high-risk properties, preventing future flood damages and reducing recovery costs
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Update Comprehensive Drainage Plan
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, , Lafayette Parish Engineer, Lafayette Parish Public Works
Timeline	Updated annually
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Update the comprehensive drainage plan ensuring future protection for areas in the Parish that experience flooding and drainage problems.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Constant updates to drainage plans help to asses new areas of development and document areas that have become trouble spots recently
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: The City of Carencro is currently working on a Drainage Masterplan that will give us current data on the cities drainage.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Retention and Drainage Ponds
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Pursue the development of retention and detention ponds to reduce flooding impacts.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Detention ponds manage stormwater, reducing peak flows and limiting flooding in surrounding areas
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: The city is currently developing a yearly process to inspect all retention ponds in the City of Carencro.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Public Building Wind Hardening
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces damage and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Hurricanes, Strong Winds, Tornadoes

Additional Supporting Information: The City of Carencro has just built a new state of the art EOC room in side the Carencro Police Dept.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Drainage Projects
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	High
Action Description	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	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.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures government/critical facilities will remain operable during hazard events
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: All City of Carencro public facilities used by police, fire and the administration have a generator.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Installation of Lightning Rods and Surge Protectors at Critical Facilities
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Install lightning rods and/or surge protectors
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Will help to ensure minimal down time or equipment failures at Critical Facilities
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Lightning

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Potable Water
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	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.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures access to safe drinking water during and after hazard events
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Wildfires

Additional Supporting Information: The City of Carencro has two water plants that supply water throughout the City of Carencro. We have a had in the past help to supply water for some of the local hospitals

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Capacity Building in Management of Disaster Risk Reduction Projects
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$2,400,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Expand capacity to effectively manage mitigation projects and grants.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Dedicated preparation for management costs ensures that the funding and manpower is continually available to oversee hazard mitigation projects
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Regional Detention Ponds
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	2-4 years
Cost Estimate	$18,799,057
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Pursue the development and/or expansion of detention ponds,especially, but not limited to, these locations: Apollo Pond, Delhomme Pond, Marais des Cannes.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Detention basins or ponds are excavated areas that are designed tofill with stormwater during or immediately following rain events. The outfall from the pond acts to limit the flow of water, enablingthe pond to fill and detain the stormwater as it slowly discharges into a channel. This slowing down of stormwater reduces the likelihood that channels within the drainage system become filled beyond capacity and overtop their banks.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Drainage Master Plan
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$300,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	The Drainage Master Plan aims to develop a comprehensive andwide-ranging plan to address the condition and function of the drainage system, and to recommend actions to improve the drainage system.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This project would allow the City to take inventory of the existingdrainage system in order to better identify areas that require mitigation actions to decrease the risk of flooding and flood loss.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: Through the City of Carencro new Drainage Master Plan

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Flood Mitigation for Lift Stations
Lead Agency	Mayor - City of Carencro / Lafayette Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security and EmergencyPreparedness
Timeline	2-3 years
Cost Estimate	NA
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Mitigation Lift Stations so that in a flood event, the station is still capable of operation. Mitigation actions may include elevation ofthe existing station above the established BFE or Flood of Record,improving capacity via replacement with more resilient and/or larger stations, constructing ring barriers around the stations themselves, diverting floodwater from the lift station prior to inundation, etc. A networked, real-time data system will link lift stations and other critical infrastructure to aid government/first responder stakeholders in real-time disaster-based decision making for public safety and public-health strategies.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Lift stations pump wastewater or sewage from a lower to higher elevation and maintaining continuity of these functions is importantfor public health and safety during a flood event. By mitigating these stations for flood damage, a scenario in which these pumps fail is avoided.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: Most except for 2 lift stations have been evaluated. And we are seeking grant dollars to elevate these 2

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Green Infrastructure focused Climate Resilient Mitigation Activities
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Public Works- Director
Supporting Agencies	City of Carencro- Development & PlanningDirector
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Identify, design, and implement climate resilient mitigation activities, especially those that involve green infrastructure.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Green Infrastructure involves the design and installation of nature-based solutions. Generally, it provides cost-effective, low-impact solutions to natural hazards, especially flooding. Green infrastructure can also help reduce the Urban Heat Island effect. Often times, the installation and implementation of these solutions work in concert with and are complementary to existing graywatersystems and canopies available to stakeholder municipalities.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Heat Wave, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Plan and Implement Mitigation of Historic Sites
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	$1,000,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	Parish Funds, Municipal Funds,HUD CDBG, National and State Historic Preservation Funding
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Pursue hazard mitigation for historical sites. Historical preservation hazard mitigation may include the following actions: conduct public meetings to understand what sites are of historical importance to residents, taking inventory of historical sites within the municipality, writing and enforcing ordinances that help mitigate historic sites, pursuing funding for mitigation of historic sites, implementing mitigation. Mitigation of historical structures may include wet and dry floodproofing, fortifying structures against strong wind, and updating insulation against extreme cold or heat.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This action protects the municipality's important historic sites from harm. By mitigating historic sites, the municipality can better protect the region's rich history for future generations. History-based tourism is a significant contributor to the local economy. By protecting historic sites, municipalities can help make the local economy more resilient.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Infrastructure Retrofits
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	2-5 years
Cost Estimate	$11,000,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, Parish Funds
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Infrastructure retrofits entail the improvement of existing infrastructure to better prepare it to withstand natural hazards.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Retrofitting Infrastructure ensures that critical systems like electricity, transportation, water resources (drinking, wastewater & drainage) networks are more likely to remain functional and/or return to normal operation more quickly atreduced costs in a post-disaster scenario.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP, Lafayette Parish Government
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$1 Million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects include any projects that reduce flooding and decrease flood damage within an isolated and confined drainage or catchment area. Such projects may involve pursuing neighborhood level green infrastructure instillations.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Localized Flood Risk Reduction projects, such as localized green infrastructure, decreases risk of localized flooding and flood loss.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Micro Grids
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$10 million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	The proposed System would provide continuity of operationsto the following FEMA-identified Community Lifelines using Community-identified risks to: • Safety & Security (LEO, Fire, SAR, Governments, Community Safety) • Food, Water & Shelter – Food, Water, Shelter & Agriculture • Health & Medical – Medical Care, Public Health, Patient Movement, Medical Supply Chain, Fatality Management • Energy – Power Grid, Fuel (Government & Community) • Communications – Infrastructure, Responder Comms, Alerts, Warnings and Messages, Finance, 911 & Dispatch • Transportation – Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle, Mass Transit, Railway, Aviation, Maritime • Hazardous Materials – Facilities, HAZMAT, Pollutants &Contaminants
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This action ensures more continuity of critical systems during hazard events.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Non-Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$7 Million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, others
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Non – Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects aim to reduce flooding and flood damage specifically in areas that are hydraulically linked to regional drainage basins.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This project would focus on enhancing hydraulic capacity regionally. Various flood reduction methods and a combination of projects could be used.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$4,000,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, futurestructures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Property acquisition entails the procurement of high-risk structuresby a local government so that they can be better managed and mitigated for the threat of hazards.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	FEMA has confirmed that Property Acquisition & Structural Demolition as a part of Residential Mitigation Projects is the single most effective means of Residential Mitigation itself. By purchasing and demolishing high-risk homes and structures, this project ensures that emergency personnel and neighboring structures will not be in an unnecessarily dangerous situation if a disaster strikesthe high-risk structure.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes, Tornadoes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Rain Gauges
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-3 years
Cost Estimate	$250,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact ofhazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Place rain gauges in strategic locations in the city to assure more accurate measurements on the level or rainfall. Creation of a linked/networked system or grid of rain-gauge data that can work in concert to provide government/first-responders real-time information to aid in effective disaster-related decision-making for resource deployment and/or public safety and health strategies
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	When rain gauge data is available, the city and its residents haveaccess to more accurate data and can make more informed decisions during both disaster response and long-term planning.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: The City of Carencro currently has rain gauges as we use for our water and sewer plants. We also use in public works to manage our flood heights throughout the city

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Enhance Emergency Response Systems
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	$50,000; staff hours
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	Goal 3: Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigationprojects, programs, and activities
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Continually update and improve hazard warning systems, evacuation plans, and hazard response operations. Take specialcare to improve systems and incorporate new tools and technologies as they become available. Support professional development of emergency service workers by providing new training opportunities.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Continually maintaining and improving emergency service systemsensures that these services are as efficient and convenient as possible for residents in the event of an emergency.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Environmental Public Outreach
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	2-3 years
Cost Estimate	$40,000, staff hours
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potentialimpacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Environmental public outreach to inform on the benefits of preserving our wetlands for stormwater management and natural ecosystems services. Additionally, this educational activity should inform the public of the benefit of preserving trees to increase stormwater retention and reduce the urban heat island effect. Public outreach may include, but is not limited to, school education programs, library outreach, and public postings.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Environmental public outreach allows residents to have a more comprehensive understanding of our wetland systems and the natural and man-made causes of flooding. Furthermore, it allows residents an understanding of how preserving greenery can reduceurban heat. When residents understand the ecosystem benefits of green space, they may be more likely to support initiatives topreserve it.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Heat Wave, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Maintain Flood Maps and Watershed Models
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	$200,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce theimpact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Update floodplain maps regularly, as well as watershed maps andmodels, and models to predict future flooding conditions.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventative Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Having up-to-date maps and models allows for more informed decision making and planning. Localized floodplain maps that are updated more often than the national standard allow more accurate data. Regularly updated watershed maps and models allow for a more comprehensive understanding of which areas are likely to flood in the present and future. This information can be used to make more informed decisions about land use and building regulations.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Preserve and Restore Wetland Areas
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	$2,000,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigationprojects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Low
Action Description	Protect natural systems that provide flood mitigation benefits like stormwater storage. Activities may include protecting and restoringwetland areas and incorporating environmental corridors into urban planning.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Preserving wetlands from development keeps property out of flood-prone areas. Furthermore, it allows those wetland areas tocontinue providing floodwater storage, drainage, and water filtration services.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Preventative Land Use Planning and Regulations
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette OHSEP, Parks and Recreation
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	$200,000; staff hours
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Integrate hazard mitigation, especially flood mitigation, into land use planning systems and regulatory tools. Planning systems and documents include, but are not limited to, comprehensive city plans, small area site plans, watershed plans, and climate adaptation plans. Regulatory tools may include, but are not limited to, zoning,stormwater management regulations, building codes, and ordinances
Type Of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Integrating hazard mitigation into land use planning keeps people and property out of harm's way in the future. For example, overlaying vulnerability maps, floodplain maps, and comprehensiveplans allows for more thorough analysis of which land is suitable forfuture development. This process folds land suitability analysis into comprehensive planning. Planning that involves analysis of potential future climatic conditions, like watershed planning and climate change adaptation planning, allows for more informed decision making about development. Specifically, it informs decision makers on which areas will be most flood-prone in the future, so development can be directed away from these areas. Regulatory tools are useful in enforcing flood-smart development. Zoning can be used to ensure flood-prone areas are not densely developed. It can also help preserve natural spaces that provide stormwater storage. Building codes and ordinances can mandate that buildings are elevated above Base Flood Elevation. Regulationscan dictate permeable surface requirements. Codes and regulationscan also be used to preserve trees, which both provide cooling benefits during heat events and help absorb stormwater.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Pursue Protect Property Activities
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	Staff hours
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigationprojects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Pursue property protection and mitigation activities on a case-by- case basis at the building or neighborhood level. Property protection measures may include building acquisition, dry and wetfloodproofing, home elevation programs, and promoting flood insurance.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Property protection and property mitigation activities either fortifyproperty or move it out of harm's way. Building acquisitions and buy-out programs move repetitive loss properties out high-risk areas. Dry and wet floodproofing fortify buildings against floodwater. Home elevation programs elevate buildings about Base Flood Elevation. Promoting flood insurance allows home and business owners to insure their property in the event of a flood.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Carencro	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Targeted Outreach to Small and Local Businesses
Lead Agency	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	2-3 years
Cost Estimate	$100,000; staff time
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potentialimpacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact. 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	Targeted outreach to small and local businesses to encourage and support hazard mitigation, especially flood mitigation. Educate andencourage business owners on how to on their mitigation options. Encourage business continuity planning.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Healthy, hazard-ready local businesses help make economies more resilient and recovery more rapid. When local businesses can stay open immediately after a hazard event, it allows residents to returnto their community and start the process of hazard recovery more easily.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Town of Duson Mitigation Actions

Carried Over from 2021 Plan/New Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	Description
Mitigation Action	Public Building Wind Hardening
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Fourteen (14)
Action Description	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces damage and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Hurricanes, Strong Wind, Tornadoes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Residential elevations and acquisitions for repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Thirteen (13)
Action Description	Elevation or acquisition-demolition of properties. Benefits: Relieves property owners of the continual flooding problems.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Saves flood relief and damage repayment for each property.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Safe Rooms
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Nine (9)
Action Description	Construction of a safe room for first responders located in Duson. Other locations will be identified based on funding availability.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Allows for a place to shelter during hazard events, preventing injury and loss of life
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Micro Grids
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP, Lafayette Parish Government
Timeline	1-3 years
Cost Estimate	$8 Million
Possible Funding Source(S)	FEMA, State, Parish, Local, other
Associated Goals	5) Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	Ten (10)
Action Description	The proposed system would provide continuity of operations to thefollowing FEMA-identified Community Lifelines using Community-identified risks to: • Safety & Security • Food, Water & Shelter • Health & Medical • Energy • Communications • Transportation • Hazardous Materials
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This action ensures more continuity of critical systems during a hazard event.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Regional Detention Ponds
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$10,000,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Louisiana Watershed initiative, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Six (6)
Action Description	Pursue the development and/or expansion of detention ponds
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Detention basins or ponds are excavated areas that are designed to fill with stormwater during or immediately following rain events. The outfall from the pond acts to limit the flow of water, enablingthe pond to fill and detain the stormwater as it slowly discharges into a channel. This slowing down of stormwater reduces the likelihood that channels within the drainage system become filled beyond capacity and overtop their banks.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Capacity Building in Management of Disaster Risk Reduction Projects
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$2 Million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, other
Associated Goals	5) Maintain continuity of operations during and after naturalhazard events
Priority	Fifteen (15)
Action Description	Expand capacity to effectively manage mitigation projects and grants
Type Of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Dedicated preparation for management costs ensures that the funding and manpower is continually available to oversee hazard mitigation projects.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Heating and Cooling Stations
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-3 years
Cost Estimate	$100,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3) Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities
Priority	Eleven (11)
Action Description	Designate climate-controlled centers to shelter residents in the event of utilities failures due to extreme weather, especially extreme cold or heat.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This project would ensure that in times of extreme weather, residents could take shelter in climate-controlled environments,thus reducing the risk of heat or cold induced health problems.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Heat Waves, Ice Storms, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action 18	Green Infrastructure focused Climate Resilient Mitigation Activities
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP, Lafayette Parish Government
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	N/A
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, futurestructures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Eighteen (18)
Action Description	Identify, design, and implement climate resilient mitigation activities, especially those that involve green infrastructure.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Local Plans and Regulations
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Green Infrastructure generally provides cost-effective, low-impact solutions to natural hazards such as flooding and urban heat islands featuring the design and installation of nature-based solutions work in concert with and are complementary to existing graywater systems and canopies available to stakeholder municipalities
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Heat Wave, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Defensible Space
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities;
Priority	Low
Action Description	Employ defensible space standards that create a buffer between structures and surrounding vegetation to reduce the risk of wildfire spreading to buildings.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Creating a buffer between structures an vegetation will reduce the risk of property loss during wildfire events. Also reduces the number of combustible materials that may be located near WUI zones.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Wildfires

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Impact Resistant Roofing Materials
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	Enforce new critical facility construction to utilize impact resistant roofing material to minimize the damage incurred from hail storm events
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Impact resistant roofing material reduces the risk of property damage of critical facilities during hailstorm events. Allows for the protection of essential personnel located in these facilities during hail events.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Hail

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Shatter Resistant Windows
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	Enforce the new construction of critical facilities to be built with shatter resistant windows
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Structural projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Shatter resistant windows prevent glass shards from being expelled by windows breaking. These windows will reduce injuries associated with strong wind events that are capable of hurling debris at exorbitant speeds.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Hurricanes, Strong Winds, Tornadoes

Additional Supporting Information:

In Progress/Ongoing Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Drainage Projects
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	Five (5)
Action Description	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	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.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Mitigation Public Outreach
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Sixteen (16)
Action Description	Enhance the public outreach programs for the parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, tropical cyclone, tornadoes and wildfire hazards, as well as providing information on high risk areas. Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the parish and its communities.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Educating the public on prevalent natural hazards helps residents take proactive steps to reduce their vulnerability before a disaster strikes
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	One (1)
Action Description	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures government/critical facilities will remain operable during hazard events
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: The HMGP grant for Lafayette Parish's Hurricane Barry allocation is to purchase 14 generators. 6 for Duson, 2 for Lafayette, 1 for Carencro, 1 for Scott, 2 for Broussard, 2 for Youngsville. The total amount of the grant application is $700,214, which is 75% reimbursable with a 25% match

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Installation of Lightning Rods and Surge Protectors at Critical Facilities
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Seventeen (17)
Action Description	Install lightning rods and/or surge protectors
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Will help to ensure minimal down time or equipment failures at Critical Facilities
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Lightning

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Potable Water
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Two (2)
Action Description	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.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Natural Systems Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures access to safe drinking water during and after hazard events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP, Lafayette Parish Government
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$1 Million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, other
Associated Goals	4) Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Seven (7)
Action Description	Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects include any projects that reduce flooding and decrease flood damage within an isolated and confined drainage or catchment area. Such projects may involve pursuing neighborhood level green infrastructure instillations.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural Systems Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Localized Flood Risk Reduction projects, such as localized green infrastructure, decreases risk of localized flooding and flood loss.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Non-Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$7 Million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, others
Associated Goals	4) Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Eight (8)
Action Description	Non – Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects aim to reduce flooding and flood damage specifically in areas that are hydraulically linked to regional drainage basins.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural Systems Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This project would focus on enhancing hydraulic capacity regionally. Various flood reduction methods and a combination of projects could be used.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$8,500,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, futurestructures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Twelve (12)
Action Description	Property acquisition entails the procurement of high-risk structuresby a local government so that they can be better managed and mitigated for the threat of hazards.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	FEMA has confirmed that Property Acquisition & Structural Demolition as a part of Residential Mitigation Projects is the single most effective means of Residential Mitigation itself. By purchasing and demolishing high-risk homes and structures, this project ensures that emergency personnel and neighboring structures will not be in an unnecessarily dangerous situation if a disaster strikesthe high-risk structure.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Flood Mitigation for Lift Stations
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	2-3 years
Cost Estimate	$2,800,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Louisiana Watershed Initiative, Municipal Funds
Associated Goals	4) Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, futurestructures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5) Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	Three (3)
Action Description	Mitigation Lift Stations so that in a flood event, the station is still capable of operation. Mitigation actions may include elevation ofthe existing station above the established BFE or Flood of Record,improving capacity via replacement with more resilient and/or larger stations, constructing ring barriers around the stations themselves, diverting floodwater from the lift station prior to inundation, etc. A networked, real-time data system will link lift stations and other critical infrastructure to aid government/first responder stakeholders in real-time disaster-based decision making for public safety and public-health strategies.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure ProjectsPreparedness and Response Actions
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Lift stations pump wastewater or sewage from a lower to higher elevation and maintaining continuity of these functions is importantfor public health and safety during a flood event. By mitigating these stations for flood damage, a scenario in which these pumps fail is avoided.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Duson	
	Description
Mitigation Action 17	Infrastructure Retrofits
Lead Agency	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP, Lafayette Parish Government
Timeline	2-5 years
Cost Estimate	$11 Million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Four (4)
Action Description	Infrastructure retrofits entail the improvement of existing infrastructure to better prepare it to withstand natural hazards.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Retrofitting Infrastructure ensures that critical systems like electricity, transportation, water resources (drinking, wastewater & drainage) networks are more likely to remain functional and/or return to normal operation more quickly atreduced costs in a post-disaster scenario.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

City of Lafayette Mitigation Actions

Carried Over from 2021 Plan/New Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Safe Rooms
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Mayor's Offices
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Pursue opportunities to mitigate structures to use as safe rooms or construct safe rooms throughout the parish.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthening internal preparedness and identifying strategies to protect employees and facilities reduces the risk of injury and property damages
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes, Tornadoes, Wildfires,

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Public Building Wind Hardening
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces damage and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Hurricanes, Strong Winds, Tornadoes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures government/critical facilities will remain operable during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Installation of Lightning Rods and Surge Protectors at Critical Facilities
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	None
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Low
Action Description	Install lightning rods and/or surge protectors
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Will help to ensure minimal down time or equipment failures at Critical Facilities
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Lightning

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Potable Water
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	None
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Low
Action Description	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.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures access to safe drinking water during and after hazard events
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Wildfires

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Draft a Standalone Floodplain Management Plan
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Timeline	2-3 years
Cost Estimate	$100,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	A Floodplain Management Plan is an overall strategy of programs, projects, and measures aimed at reducing the adverse impacts of flood hazards on the community. The FMPidentifies and addresses the impacts caused by flood hazards and provides specific mitigation measures to help protect the properties and their occupants. The floodplain management plan is an important component of the City-Parish's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and the Community Rating System (CRS). Developing a floodplain management plan is among the activities that earn CRS credit toward reduced flood insurance rates. The CRS program sets forth requirements that floodplain management plans be updated on a five-year cycle and that progress on meeting plan objectives be reviewed annually.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The FMP would describe the flood hazard in Lafayette Parish and present measures to mitigate those hazards. The purposeof these measures is to reduce or alleviate the loss of life, personal injury, and property damage that can result from flooding. They involve long- and short-term strategies such as planning, policy changes, programs, projects, andother activities to mitigate the impacts of flood
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Preventative Land Use Planning and Regulations
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Supporting Agencies	Acadian Planning Commission
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	$200,000; staff hours
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Integrate hazard mitigation, especially flood mitigation, into land use planning systems and regulatory tools. Planning systems and documents include, but are not limited to, comprehensive city plans, small area site plans, watershed plans, and climate adaptation plans. Regulatory tools may include, but are not limited to, zoning,stormwater management regulations, building codes, and ordinances
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Integrating hazard mitigation into land use planning keeps people and property out of harm's way in the future. For example, overlaying vulnerability maps, floodplain maps, and comprehensiveplans allows for more thorough analysis of which land is suitable forfuture development. This process folds land suitability analysis into comprehensive planning. Planning that involves analysis of potential future climatic conditions, like watershed planning and climate change adaptation planning, allows for more informed decision making about development. Specifically, it informs decision makers on which areas will be most flood-prone in the future, so development can be directed away from these areas. Regulatory tools are useful in enforcing flood-smart development. Zoning can be used to ensure flood-prone areas are not densely developed. It can also help preserve natural spaces that provide stormwater storage. Building codes and ordinances can mandate that buildings are elevated above Base Flood Elevation. Regulationscan dictate permeable surface requirements. Codes and regulationscan also be used to preserve trees, which both provide cooling benefits during heat events and help absorb stormwater.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Impact Resistant Roofing Materials
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department, Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	Enforce new critical facility construction to utilize impact resistant roofing material to minimize the damage incurred from hail storm events
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Impact resistant roofing material reduces the risk of property damage of critical facilities during hailstorm events. Allows for the protection of essential personnel located in these facilities during hail events.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Hail

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Pipeline Recirculation Systems
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department, Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	System designed to keep water continuously moving through pipes and infrastructure to avoid freezing during cold events
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Recirculation systems allows water to continuously move and avoid remaining stagnant, which increases the chances of water freezing during cold events. Also reduces the likelihood of pipes bursting,
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Ice Storms, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Tree Canopy Expansion/ Planting Measures
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department, Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	Implement initiatives to expand and maintain tree canopy in public spaces and in residential areas.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces heat islands and provides shade/cooling benefits for the public. Additional trees enhance natural floodplain functions and reduce stormwater runoff in the surround area
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Heat Wave

Additional Supporting Information:

In Progress/Ongoing Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Public Education
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish School Board, City/Town Mayor's Offices
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local, Staff Time
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Continue and expand efforts to educate the public regarding all hazards, including direct mail, technical assistance, and development / implementation of general advertising campaign. Distribute public awareness information regarding flood hazards, SFHA's and potential mitigation measures using the local newspaper, utility bill inserts, inserts in the phone book, a parish hazard awareness website, and an educational program for school age children or "how to" classes in retrofitting by local merchants. Integrate "Disaster Resistance Education" into the public school curriculum. Provide public education on the importance of maintaining the ditches. Benefits: An informed public is better able to respond and protect themselves in times of hazards.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Educating the public on prevalent natural hazards helps residents take proactive steps to reduce their vulnerability before a disaster strikes
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Business Hazards
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Mayor's Offices
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Work with local businesses to identify hazards to their business and mitigation actions that can be taken to protect Parish's economy
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Allows businesses to implement mitigation measures that minimize the impact from natural disasters
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Employee Hazards
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Mayor's Offices
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Work with parish and municipal employees to identify potential ways to mitigate the impact of hazards upon employees, assets and infrastructure.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthening internal preparedness and identifying strategies to protect employees and facilities reduces the risk of injury and property damages
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Flood Insurance
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Floodplain Managers, Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact
Priority	High
Action Description	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Encouraging the purchase of federally backed flood insurance through the NFIP reduces the costs homeowners incur during flooding events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: Continue to have flood insurance flyers in the main lobby and at city hall. Also, bring flyers to real estate offices to set out in lobby. Continue to provide FIRM and preliminary FIRM information to citizens at the Development & Planning office, local libraries and LCG website. Using GIS, LCG is working on targeted outreach to promote flood insurance by Identifying areas of Special Flood Hazard Area and all NFIP policies and locating the areas that have low participation. Created LCG Specific flood handout and it is kept in the lobby and also put on the website. Have started using social media to promote the purchase of flood insurance.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Community Rating System (CRS)
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Floodplain Managers, Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Work to improve Community Rating System (CRS) rating.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Encouraging stronger floodplain management practices reduces the risk of flooding in the area. Participation in the CRS program provides a discount on flood insurance premiums to residents of the area.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: Due to FEMA's adoption and implementation of Risk Rating 2.0, flood insurance rates in Lafayette Parish have increased tremendously. Many policy holders have dropped their insurance coverage as they could no longer afford it. The City of Lafayette maintained its Community Rating of Class 7, giving policyholders a 15% discount on flood insurance premiums, and has a goal to be a Class 5 by 2030. This increase in flood insurance discounts are expected to offset the increase in cost for homeowners.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Update Mitigation Requirements
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Floodplain Managers, Community Development and Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Continue to include and update mitigation requirements in floodplain development regulations.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Incorporates up-to-date standards across the parish that reduce the risk and minimize the damages from flooding
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding

Additional Supporting Information: Drainage regulations put into place in October 2017 that require that any development causing post-development runoff that exceeds the development area's pre-development runoff rate must mitigate the increase through drainage improvements such that the post-development runoff shall be 15% less than the predevelopment runoff (85% of the pre-development runoff) for developments greater than two and half (2.5) acres. Additionally, developments up to and including two and a half (2.5) acres in area are required to retain the applicable design storm event. In 2017, LCG also adopted "Zero Net Fill", which requires developers to provide compensatory storage for any fill placed within the floodplain to offset any storage loss. In 2023, FEMA and USGS released BLE data to most communities in Louisiana allowing for faster flood elevation determination.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Auxiliary Power Sources
Lead Agency	Lafayette Utilities Services
Supporting Agencies	Private Energy Providers
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Identify and prioritize auxiliary power sources for critical infrastructure.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthening internal preparedness and identifying strategies to protect employees and facilities reduces the risk of injury and property damages
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Preparedness Coordination
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Mayor's Offices
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Coordination of all preparedness and mitigation efforts; hosting disaster response drills; regular attendance at networking and coordination meetings.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthens coordination amongst agencies and improves readiness and response efforts during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	NIMS and ICS Trainings
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Mayor's Offices
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Work to provide training to emergency personnel Parish-wide in NIMS and ICS.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures all emergency response personnel are trained in incident management systems, improving coordination and efficiency during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Monitoring and Communication Enhancement
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Mayor's Offices
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Work to enhance monitoring and communications systems to improve ability to predict and prepare for flood events, including connection with Lafayette Parish Flood Warning System.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Improves flood forecasting and monitoring, allowing residents to receive earlier and more accurate warnings
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding

Additional Supporting Information: Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness has created an online self-reporting application for post disaster damage assessment at http://www.lafayetteohsep.org LCG created a GIS Dashboard for closed roads and sand bag locations during flood events.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Larger Volume Pumps and Pipes
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage and Capital Improvements Departments
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Along Beau Basin Coulee, Coulee Acadiana Lat. 8A, Coulee Mine, LaFamme Road Coulee and Ille de Cannes Coulee increase the drainage capacity of the drainage laterals by installing larger volume pumps and larger pipes.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Increases drainage capacity and moves storm water quickly reducing flooding in flood prone/vulnerable areas
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

A surge basin for the River Oaks Subdivision was completed to optimize the pump station efficiency. A SCADA system is in design to flush the Verot School Rd/Camellia Blvd outfall which drains over 300 acres of land.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Repetitive Loss Area Drainage - Channels
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	None
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Determine the most feasible drainage projects for each repetitive loss area, , to reduce its flood potential (e.g. Beau Basin Coulee and Ille de Cannes Coulee, which are located in the unincorporated areas of the Parish) and implement the identified interior localized drainage project.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Targets RL areas, protecting vulnerable properties that are of higher risk during flooding events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: As a part of the scoring system for the 2018 drainage initiative, repetitive loss is taken into consideration and scored higher than areas that were not a repetitive loss area. These projects have been rated by the number of addresses affected and cost per address, percentage area in a flood zone, number of FEMA and repetitive loss claims, complexity of each project, and any foreseen permitting issues.
≥ 11 repetitive losses in a given drainage basin was given 10 points as part of the cumulative rating
9 - 10 repetitive losses in a given drainage basin was given 8 points as part of the cumulative rating
6 -8 repetitive losses in a given drainage basin was given 6 points as part of the cumulative rating
3-5 repetitive losses in a given drainage basin was given 4 points as part of the cumulative rating
1-2 repetitive losses in a given drainage basin was given 2 points as part of the cumulative rating
0 repetitive losses in a given drainage basin was given 0 points as part of the cumulative rating

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Repetitive Loss Structure Improvements
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Mayor's Offices, Floodplain Managers
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Pursue elevation, acquisition, and flood proofing projects and structural solutions to flooding for repetitive loss structures and severe repetitive loss structures.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Property Protection, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces the vulnerability of high-risk properties, preventing future flood damages and reducing recovery costs
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: In FY18, LCG started to utilize Hazard Mitigation Assistance-FMA funds to address repetitively flooded properties through residential elevations and acquisitions. Lafayette has several grants under review and in construction.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Update Comprehensive Drainage Plan
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Timeline	Updated annually
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Update the comprehensive drainage plan ensuring future protection for areas in the Parish that experience flooding and drainage problems.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Constant updates to drainage plans help to assess new areas of development and document areas that have become trouble spots recently
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Retention and Drainage Ponds
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage and Capital Improvements Departments
Supporting Agencies	City/Town Mayor's Offices, Floodplain Managers
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Pursue the development of retention and detention ponds to reduce flooding impacts.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Detention ponds manage stormwater, reducing peak flows and limiting flooding in surrounding areas
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: All developments are required to meet a retention requirement. This generally results in the creation of drainage ponds for stormwater control. These facilities provide protection and resilience. Occasionally, Lafayette will construct ponds for a regional area.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Drainage Projects
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	High
Action Description	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	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.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: Day to Day Maintenance of Roadside Ditch Excavation, Off-Road Channel Excavation, flushing, and replacing damaged culverts. Working toward the enhancement of flood protection in the parish by administering FEMA and HUD-funded drainage improvement projects. The Drainage Department continues to manage our day-to-day drainage maintenance needs, including roadside ditch and coulee excavation projects, cleaning litter traps and storm drains, and flushing out culverts.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Lafayette Fire Department Equipment, Training, & Outreach
Lead Agency	Lafayette Fire Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Timeline	Unknown
Cost Estimate	$1,610,000 approximately
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium-High
Action Description	Purchase New Equipment, implement education and outreach programs, training for first responders.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Emergency Services, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	These programs, equipment, activities, and devices would be beneficial for emergency response during rapid flooding and hurricanes or major storms for first responders. Training and exercises help ensure responders are prepared and can take action to reduce loss of life and injury during a disaster.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Grant Funding Assistance Programs
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Timeline	5-10 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	High
Action Description	Development of local programs that will provide non-federal match to projects for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance andother federal funding sources.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	By removing structures from the floodplain and raising structures above the BFE, homeowners suffer less mental andphysical stress, displacement days, and flood damage. Also, the drain on the NFIP is reduced by a decrease in floodclaims.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (RLAA)
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	None
Timeline	1-2 years
Cost Estimate	$20,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Examine the FEMA SRL and RL data sets and NFIP Claims datato determine and prioritize the most cost effective, feasible mitigation projects for each specific area, based on flood depth, type of construction, and other data. (RLAA)
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	RLAAs generate specific guidance on mitigation solutions forindividual buildings or areas and help property owners reduce their risk of future flooding by providing an understanding of flood risk, flooding sources, and resources for mitigation.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: City Council of Lafayette adopted the RLAA in April 2026. Analysis will be updated annually.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Incentivize Hazard Mitigation
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	1) Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potentialimpacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 4) Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure. Maintain continuity of operations during and after naturalhazard events
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Incentives and disincentives can be used to promote hazard mitigation through the following measures: ▪ Using special tax assessments to discourage builders from constructing in hazardous areas. ▪ Using insurance incentives and disincentives (i.e., incentives for best practices). ▪ Providing tax incentives for development of low-risk hazard profiles ▪ Waiving permitting fees for home construction projects related to mitigation. ▪ Using tax abatements, public subsidies, and other incentives to encourage private mitigation practices. ▪ Reducing or deferring the tax burden for undevelopedhazard areas facing development pressure. Encouraging infill development through tax incentives,streamlined approval processes, etc.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Promotion of resilience by communities to attract and retain quality developers and businesses. Reductions in the amount of damaged and contaminated materials and contents following a disaster event, which initially may pose health hazards and then will require disposal of at existing landfills or by incineration
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Protect Power Lines
Lead Agency	Lafayette Utilities Systems Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Power lines can be protected from the impacts of hazards with the following techniques: ▪ Establishing standards for all utilities regarding tree pruning around lines. ▪ Burying overhead power lines. ▪ Using designed-failure mode for power line design to allow lines to fall or fail in small sections rather than as a complete system to enable faster restoration. ▪ Installing redundancies and loop feeds
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Protection of power lines can increase the resilience of the power grid and reduce impacts to people and property in the event of a disaster
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Enhance Emergency Response Systems
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	50,000; staff hours
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at themunicipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigationprojects, programs, and activities
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Continually update and improve hazard warning systems, evacuation plans, and hazard response operations. Take specialcare to improve systems and incorporate new tools and technologies as they become available. Support professional development of emergency service workers by providing new training opportunities.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Emergency Services, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Continually maintaining and improving emergency service systemsensures that these services are as efficient and convenient as possible for residents in the event of an emergency.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Environmental Public Outreach
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Timeline	2-3 years
Cost Estimate	$40,000, staff hours
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potentialimpacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Environmental public outreach to inform on the benefits of preserving our wetlands for stormwater management and natural ecosystems services. Additionally, this educational activity should inform the public of the benefit of preserving trees to increase stormwater retention and reduce the urban heat island effect. Public outreach may include, but is not limited to, school education programs, library outreach, and public postings.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Environmental public outreach allows residents to have a more comprehensive understanding of our wetland systems and the natural and man-made causes of flooding. Furthermore, it allows residents an understanding of how preserving greenery can reduceurban heat. When residents understand the ecosystem benefits of green space, they may be more likely to support initiatives topreserve it.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Heat Wave, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Capacity Building in Management of Disaster Risk Reduction Projects
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements and Community Development and Planning Departments
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$2,400,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Expand capacity to effectively manage mitigation projects and grants.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Dedicated preparation for management costs ensures that the funding and manpower is continually available to oversee hazardmitigation projects.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Lafayette	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Green Infrastructure focused Climate Resilient Mitigation Activities
Lead Agency	Lafayette Consolidated Government Capital Improvements Department
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development and Planning Department
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	NA
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, futurestructures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Identify, design, and implement climate resilient mitigation activities, especially those that involve green infrastructure.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Green Infrastructure involves the design and installation of nature-based solutions. Generally, it provides cost-effective, low-impact solutions to natural hazards, especially flooding. Green infrastructure can also help reduce the Urban Heat Island effect. Oftentimes, the installation and implementation of these solutions work in concert with and are complementary to existing gray water systems and canopies available to stakeholder municipalities.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Heat Wave, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

City of Scott Mitigation Actions

Carried Over from 2021 Plan/New Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Installation of Lightning Rods and Surge Protectors at Critical Facilities
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Low
Action Description	Install lightning rods and/or surge protectors
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Will help to ensure minimal down time or equipment failures at Critical Facilities
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Lightning

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Regional Detention Ponds
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	2-4 years
Cost Estimate	$18,799,057
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Pursue the development and/or expansion of detention ponds,especially, but not limited to, these locations: Apollo Pond, Delhomme Pond, Marais des Cannes.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Detention basins or ponds are excavated areas that are designed tofill with stormwater during or immediately following rain events. The outfall from the pond acts to limit the flow of water, enablingthe pond to fill and detain the stormwater as it slowly discharges into a channel. This slowing down of stormwater reduces the likelihood that channels within the drainage system become filled beyond capacity and overtop their banks.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Diversion Channel - Coulee Ile des Cannes and Coulee Mine
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	$7,500,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	A diversion channel connecting Coulee Ile des Cannes Lateral 18 and Coulee Mine West Lateral 5 would serve this purpose. The proposed channel would include and extension and substantial improvements of Coulee Ile des Cannes Lateral 18C. The proposeddiversion channel is north of the City limits so collaboration with LCG is required.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The positioning of the City of Scott across two watersheds provides an opportunity for an additional large-scale project to combat flooding. When high-intensity, localizedstorms rain over only one of the two watersheds, the channel network within can exceed its capacity while the other channel maintains available capacity. A diversion channel connecting the two watersheds could help to alleviate this pressure when storms fall on one or the other.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Flood Mitigation for Lift Stations
Lead Agency	Mayor - City of Scott / Lafayette Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security and EmergencyPreparedness
Timeline	2-3 years
Cost Estimate	NA
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Mitigation Lift Stations so that in a flood event, the station is still capable of operation. Mitigation actions may include elevation ofthe existing station above the established BFE or Flood of Record,improving capacity via replacement with more resilient and/or larger stations, constructing ring barriers around the stations themselves, diverting floodwater from the lift station prior to inundation, etc. A networked, real-time data system will link lift stations and other critical infrastructure to aid government/first responder stakeholders in real-time disaster-based decision making for public safety and public-health strategies.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Lift stations pump wastewater or sewage from a lower to higher elevation and maintaining continuity of these functions is importantfor public health and safety during a flood event. By mitigating these stations for flood damage, a scenario in which these pumps fail is avoided.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Heating and Cooling Stations
Lead Agency	Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security and EmergencyPreparedness
Supporting Agencies	City of Scott
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$500,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities
Priority	Low
Action Description	Designate climate-controlled centers to shelter residents in the event of utilities failures due to extreme weather,especially extreme cold or heat
Type Of Mitigation Action	Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This project would ensure that in times of extreme weather,residents could take shelter in climate-controlled environments, thus reducing the risk of heat or cold induced health problems
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Heat Wave, Ice Storms, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Preserve and Restore Wetland Areas
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	$2,000,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigationprojects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Low
Action Description	Protect natural systems that provide flood mitigation benefits like stormwater storage. Activities may include protecting and restoringwetland areas and incorporating environmental corridors into urban planning.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Preserving wetlands from development keeps property out of flood-prone areas. Furthermore, it allows those wetland areas tocontinue providing floodwater storage, drainage, and water filtration services.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Defensible Space
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities;
Priority	Low
Action Description	Employ defensible space standards that create a buffer between structures and surrounding vegetation to reduce the risk of wildfire spreading to buildings.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Creating a buffer between structures an vegetation will reduce the risk of property loss during wildfire events. Also reduces the number of combustible materials that may be located near WUI zones.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Wildfires

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Impact Resistant Roofing Materials
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	Enforce new critical facility construction to utilize impact resistant roofing material to minimize the damage incurred from hail storm events
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Impact resistant roofing material reduces the risk of property damage of critical facilities during hailstorm events. Allows for the protection of essential personnel located in these facilities during hail events.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Hail

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Shatter Resistant Windows
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	Enforce the new construction of critical facilities to be built with shatter resistant windows
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Structural projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Shatter resistant windows prevent glass shards from being expelled by windows breaking. These windows will reduce injuries associated with strong wind events that are capable of hurling debris at exorbitant speeds.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard Addressed	Hurricanes, Strong Winds, Tornadoes

Additional Supporting Information:

In Progress/Ongoing Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Public Education
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local, Staff Time
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Continue and expand efforts to educate the public regarding all hazards, including direct mail, technical assistance, and development / implementation of general advertising campaign. Distribute public awareness information regarding flood hazards, SFHA's and potential mitigation measures using the local newspaper, utility bill inserts, inserts in the phone book, a parish hazard awareness website, and an educational program for school age children or "how to" classes in retrofitting by local merchants. Integrate "Disaster Resistance Education" into the public school curriculum. Provide public education on the importance of maintaining the ditches. Benefits: An informed public is better able to respond and protect themselves in times of hazards.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Educating the public on prevalent natural hazards helps residents take proactive steps to reduce their vulnerability before a disaster strikes
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: : In September & October 2018, the Development and Planning Department conducted outreach efforts to inform Lafayette citizens of the upcoming FEMA flood maps, as well as provide them with valuable flood insurance information, mitigation information and property protection brochures. The Department coordinated with the City of Scott, City of Broussard and City of Carencro to hold three well attended public meetings in September 2018 where FEMA representatives, LADOTD , and National Flood Insurance Representatives attended to answer questions from the public about flood insurance, flood mapping and general flood concerns. The new FEMA Flood Maps were successfully adopted on November 5, 2018 and took effect on December 21, 2018 after over 10 years in process, due to appeals and protests.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Business Hazards
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Work with local businesses to identify hazards to their business and mitigation actions that can be taken to protect Parish's economy
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Allows businesses to implement mitigation measures that minimize the impact from natural disasters
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Employee Hazards
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Work with parish and municipal employees to identify potential ways to mitigate the impact of hazards upon employees, assets and infrastructure.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthening internal preparedness and identifying strategies to protect employees and facilities reduces the risk of injury and property damages
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Flood Insurance
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact
Priority	High
Action Description	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Encouraging the purchase of federally backed flood insurance through the NFIP reduces the costs homeowners incur during flooding events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Community Rating System (CRS)
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Work to improve Community Rating System (CRS) rating.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Encouraging stronger floodplain management practices reduces the risk of flooding in the area. Participation in the CRS program provides a discount on flood insurance premiums to residents of the area.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: In 2021, nearly 8,000 properties that carry flood insurance within Lafayette Parish will see lower flood insurance due to the efforts of LCG's Floodplain Management division. The division facilitated the improvement of its Community Rating by achieving a Class 7 status, giving policyholders a 15% discount on flood insurance premiums. Factors that led to increase: a. Increase in outreach projects (57 points to 135 points)

b. Providing more detailed flood map information (30 points to 90 points)

c. Preserving more land as open space (88 points to 115 points)

d. Increasing development standards (220 points to 513 points)

e. Acquisition of Repetitive Loss Homes (39 points to 87 points)

f. Providing more flood information on the website (35 points to 77 points) Goal to be a Class 5 by 2028.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Update Mitigation Requirements
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Continue to include and update mitigation requirements in floodplain development regulations.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Incorporates up-to-date standards across the parish that reduce the risk and minimize the damages from flooding
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Auxiliary Power Sources
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Identify and prioritize auxiliary power sources for critical infrastructure.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthening internal preparedness and identifying strategies to protect employees and facilities reduces the risk of injury and property damages
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Preparedness Coordination
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Coordination of all preparedness and mitigation efforts; hosting disaster response drills; regular attendance at networking and coordination meetings.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthens coordination amongst agencies and improves readiness and response efforts during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	NIMS and ICS Trainings
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Work to provide training to emergency personnel Parish-wide in NIMS and ICS.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures all emergency response personnel are trained in incident management systems, improving coordination and efficiency during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Monitoring and Communication Enhancement
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Work to enhance monitoring and communications systems to improve ability to predict and prepare for flood events, including connection with Lafayette Parish Flood Warning System.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Improves flood forecasting and monitoring, allowing residents to receive earlier and more accurate warnings
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness has created an online self-reporting application for post disaster damage assessment at http://www.lafayetteohsep.org LCG created a GIS Dashboard for closed roads and sand bag locations during flood events.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Larger Volume Pumps and Pipes
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Along Beau Basin Coulee, Coulee Acadiana Lat. 8A, Coulee Mine, LaFamme Road Coulee and Ille de Cannes Coulee increase the drainage capacity of the drainage laterals by installing larger volume pumps and larger pipes.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Increases drainage capacity and moves storm water quickly reducing flooding in flood prone/vulnerable areas
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Repetitive Loss Area Drainage
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Community Development and Capital Projects, Lafayette Parish Engineer, Lafayette Parish Public Works
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Determine the most feasible drainage projects for each repetitive loss area, , to reduce its flood potential (e.g. Beau Basin Coulee and Ille de Cannes Coulee, which are located in the unincorporated areas of the Parish) and implement the identified interior localized drainage project.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Targets RL areas, protecting vulnerable properties that are of higher risk during flooding events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Repetitive Loss Structure Improvements
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, , Lafayette Parish Engineer, Lafayette Parish Public Works
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Pursue elevation, acquisition, and flood proofing projects and structural solutions to flooding for repetitive loss structures and severe repetitive loss structures.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Property Protection, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces the vulnerability of high-risk properties, preventing future flood damages and reducing recovery costs
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Retention and Drainage Ponds
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Pursue the development of retention and detention ponds to reduce flooding impacts.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Detention ponds manage stormwater, reducing peak flows and limiting flooding in surrounding areas
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Safe Rooms
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Low
Action Description	Pursue opportunities to mitigate structures to use as safe rooms or construct safe rooms throughout the parish.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthening internal preparedness and identifying strategies to protect employees and facilities reduces the risk of injury and property damages
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes, Tornadoes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Public Building Wind Hardening
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces damage and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Hurricanes, Tornadoes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Drainage Projects
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	High
Action Description	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	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.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures government/critical facilities will remain operable during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Potable Water
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	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.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures access to safe drinking water during and after hazard events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Capacity Building in Management of Disaster Risk Reduction Projects
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$2,400,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Expand capacity to effectively manage mitigation projects and grants.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Dedicated preparation for management costs ensures that the funding and manpower is continually available to oversee hazard mitigation projects
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Green Infrastructure focused Climate Resilient Mitigation Activities
Lead Agency	City of Scott Public Works- Director
Supporting Agencies	City of Scott- Development & PlanningDirector
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Identify, design, and implement climate resilient mitigation activities, especially those that involve green infrastructure.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Green Infrastructure involves the design and installation of nature-based solutions. Generally, it provides cost-effective, low-impact solutions to natural hazards, especially flooding. Green infrastructure can also help reduce the Urban Heat Island effect. Often times, the installation and implementation of these solutions work in concert with and are complementary to existing graywatersystems and canopies available to stakeholder municipalities.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Heat Wave, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Plan and Implement Mitigation of Historic Sites
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	$1,000,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	Parish Funds, Municipal Funds,HUD CDBG, National and State Historic Preservation Funding
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Pursue hazard mitigation for historical sites. Historical preservation hazard mitigation may include the following actions: conduct public meetings to understand what sites are of historical importance to residents, taking inventory of historical sites within the municipality, writing and enforcing ordinances that help mitigate historic sites, pursuing funding for mitigation of historic sites, implementing mitigation. Mitigation of historical structures may include wet and dry floodproofing, fortifying structures against strong wind, and updating insulation against extreme cold or heat.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This action protects the municipality's important historic sites from harm. By mitigating historic sites, the municipality can better protect the region's rich history for future generations. History-based tourism is a significant contributor to the local economy. By protecting historic sites, municipalities can help make the local economy more resilient.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Infrastructure Retrofits
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	2-5 years
Cost Estimate	$11,000,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, Parish Funds
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Infrastructure retrofits entail the improvement of existing infrastructure to better prepare it to withstand natural hazards.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Retrofitting Infrastructure ensures that critical systems like electricity, transportation, water resources (drinking, wastewater & drainage) networks are more likely to remain functional and/or return to normal operation more quickly atreduced costs in a post-disaster scenario.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP, Lafayette Parish Government
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$1 Million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects include any projects that reduce flooding and decrease flood damage within an isolated and confined drainage or catchment area. Such projects may involve pursuing neighborhood level green infrastructure instillations.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Localized Flood Risk Reduction projects, such as localized green infrastructure, decreases risk of localized flooding and flood loss.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Micro Grids
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$10 million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local, Other
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	The proposed System would provide continuity of operationsto the following FEMA-identified Community Lifelines using Community-identified risks to: • Safety & Security (LEO, Fire, SAR, Governments, Community Safety) • Food, Water & Shelter – Food, Water, Shelter & Agriculture • Health & Medical – Medical Care, Public Health, Patient Movement, Medical Supply Chain, Fatality Management • Energy – Power Grid, Fuel (Government & Community) • Communications – Infrastructure, Responder Comms, Alerts, Warnings and Messages, Finance, 911 & Dispatch • Transportation – Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle, Mass Transit, Railway, Aviation, Maritime • Hazardous Materials – Facilities, HAZMAT, Pollutants &Contaminants
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This action ensures more continuity of critical systems during hazard events.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Mitigating for Extreme Heat
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	2-3 years
Cost Estimate	$1,000,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3) Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities;
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Conceptualize, plan, and implement both structural and non- structural mitigation measures to address and mitigate extremeheat hazards.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Mitigating for extreme heat through a combination of green and blue infrastructure and home retrofits makes households and communities more prepared to withstand heat waves.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Heat Wave

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Non-Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$7 Million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, others
Associated Goals	4) Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Non – Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects aim to reduce flooding and flood damage specifically in areas that are hydraulically linked to regional drainage basins.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This project would focus on enhancing hydraulic capacity regionally. Various flood reduction methods and a combination of projects could be used.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$4,000,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, futurestructures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Property acquisition entails the procurement of high-risk structuresby a local government so that they can be better managed and mitigated for the threat of hazards.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	FEMA has confirmed that Property Acquisition & Structural Demolition as a part of Residential Mitigation Projects is the single most effective means of Residential Mitigation itself. By purchasing and demolishing high-risk homes and structures, this project ensures that emergency personnel and neighboring structures will not be in an unnecessarily dangerous situation if a disaster strikesthe high-risk structure.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes, Tornadoes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Rain Gauges
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-3 years
Cost Estimate	$250,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact ofhazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Place rain gauges in strategic locations in the city to assure more accurate measurements on the level or rainfall. Creation of a linked/networked system or grid of rain-gauge data that can work in concert to provide government/first-responders real-time information to aid in effective disaster-related decision-making for resource deployment and/or public safety and health strategies
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	When rain gauge data is available, the city and its residents haveaccess to more accurate data and can make more informed decisions during both disaster response and long-term planning.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Enhance Emergency Response Systems
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	$50,000; staff hours
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at themunicipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigationprojects, programs, and activities
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Continually update and improve hazard warning systems, evacuation plans, and hazard response operations. Take specialcare to improve systems and incorporate new tools and technologies as they become available. Support professional development of emergency service workers by providing new training opportunities.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Continually maintaining and improving emergency service systemsensures that these services are as efficient and convenient as possible for residents in the event of an emergency.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Environmental Public Outreach
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	2-3 years
Cost Estimate	$40,000, staff hours
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potentialimpacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Environmental public outreach to inform on the benefits of preserving our wetlands for stormwater management and natural ecosystems services. Additionally, this educational activity should inform the public of the benefit of preserving trees to increase stormwater retention and reduce the urban heat island effect. Public outreach may include, but is not limited to, school education programs, library outreach, and public postings.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Environmental public outreach allows residents to have a more comprehensive understanding of our wetland systems and the natural and man-made causes of flooding. Furthermore, it allows residents an understanding of how preserving greenery can reduceurban heat. When residents understand the ecosystem benefits of green space, they may be more likely to support initiatives topreserve it.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Maintain Flood Maps and Watershed Models
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	$200,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce theimpact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Update floodplain maps regularly, as well as watershed maps andmodels, and models to predict future flooding conditions.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventative Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Having up-to-date maps and models allows for more informed decision making and planning. Localized floodplain maps that are updated more often than the national standard allow more accurate data. Regularly updated watershed maps and models allow for a more comprehensive understanding of which areas are likely to flood in the present and future. This information can be used to make more informed decisions about land use and building regulations.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Preventative Land Use Planning and Regulations
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette OHSEP, Parks and Recreation
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	$200,000; staff hours
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Integrate hazard mitigation, especially flood mitigation, into land use planning systems and regulatory tools. Planning systems and documents include, but are not limited to, comprehensive city plans, small area site plans, watershed plans, and climate adaptation plans. Regulatory tools may include, but are not limited to, zoning,stormwater management regulations, building codes, and ordinances
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Integrating hazard mitigation into land use planning keeps people and property out of harm's way in the future. For example, overlaying vulnerability maps, floodplain maps, and comprehensiveplans allows for more thorough analysis of which land is suitable forfuture development. This process folds land suitability analysis into comprehensive planning. Planning that involves analysis of potential future climatic conditions, like watershed planning and climate change adaptation planning, allows for more informed decision making about development. Specifically, it informs decision makers on which areas will be most flood-prone in the future, so development can be directed away from these areas. Regulatory tools are useful in enforcing flood-smart development. Zoning can be used to ensure flood-prone areas are not densely developed. It can also help preserve natural spaces that provide stormwater storage. Building codes and ordinances can mandate that buildings are elevated above Base Flood Elevation. Regulationscan dictate permeable surface requirements. Codes and regulationscan also be used to preserve trees, which both provide cooling benefits during heat events and help absorb stormwater.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Pursue Protect Property Activities
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	3-5 years
Cost Estimate	Staff hours
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigationprojects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Pursue property protection and mitigation activities on a case-by- case basis at the building or neighborhood level. Property protection measures may include building acquisition, dry and wetfloodproofing, home elevation programs, and promoting flood insurance.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Property protection and property mitigation activities either fortifyproperty or move it out of harm's way. Building acquisitions and buy-out programs move repetitive loss properties out high-risk areas. Dry and wet floodproofing fortify buildings against floodwater. Home elevation programs elevate buildings about Base Flood Elevation. Promoting flood insurance allows home and business owners to insure their property in the event of a flood.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Targeted Outreach to Small and Local Businesses
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette OHSEP
Timeline	2-3 years
Cost Estimate	$100,000; staff time
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potentialimpacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact. 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	Targeted outreach to small and local businesses to encourage and support hazard mitigation, especially flood mitigation. Educate andencourage business owners on how to on their mitigation options. Encourage business continuity planning.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Healthy, hazard-ready local businesses help make economies more resilient and recovery more rapid. When local businesses can stay open immediately after a hazard event, it allows residents to returnto their community and start the process of hazard recovery more easily.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Completed Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Scott	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Update Comprehensive Drainage Plan
Lead Agency	City of Scott Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, , Lafayette Parish Engineer, Lafayette Parish Public Works
Timeline	Updated annually
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Update the comprehensive drainage plan ensuring future protection for areas in the Parish that experience flooding and drainage problems.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Constant updates to drainage plans help to asses new areas of development and document areas that have become trouble spots recently
Current Status of Action	Completed
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: City of Scott Drainage Improvement Plan, adopted by Scott City Council on July 2, 2020, Resolution No. 2020-22.

City of Youngsville Mitigation Actions

Carried Over from 2021 Plan/ New Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Business Hazards
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Work with local businesses to identify hazards to their business and mitigation actions that can be taken to protect Parish's economy
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Allows businesses to implement mitigation measures that minimize the impact from natural disasters
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Auxiliary Power Sources
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Identify and prioritize auxiliary power sources for critical infrastructure.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthening internal preparedness and identifying strategies to protect employees and facilities reduces the risk of injury and property damages
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: The city continues to add auxiliary power sources as funding is available in its efforts to have all City infrastructure with auxiliary power sources

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Safe Rooms
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	low
Action Description	Pursue opportunities to mitigate structures to use as safe rooms or construct safe rooms throughout the parish.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthening internal preparedness and identifying strategies to protect employees and facilities reduces the risk of injury and property damages
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Public Building Wind Hardening
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Low
Action Description	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces damage and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Hurricanes, Strong Wind, Tornadoes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Anslem Regional Detention Pond
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$3,500,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Design and construction of a 20-acre regional detention pond adjacent to Anslem Coulee within the City limits of Youngsville or Unincorporated Lafayette Parish.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces the flood risk by providing additional storage capacity within the Anslem Coulee watershed reducing the amount flood impacts to road, critical facilities, homes and businesses within the watershed as well as reducing the flows downstream of the detention pond.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: The City currently has 90% design plans and has completed the Environmental assessment. The City is moving forward with the property acquisition phase and will start construction in early 2027.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Establish a Hazard Mitigation and Preparedness Page on City's Website
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office, City Engineer
Supporting Agencies	Youngsville Police and Fire Departments, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$25,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Establish a page on the City's website dedicated to hazard mitigation and preparedness that consists of programs, fact sheets, resources and to educate the public on hazard mitigation and preparedness measures
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Provides critical information that can protect property and life as well as be used for future planning and design purposes and sharing with adjacent municipal government and agencies.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: The city has developed a handbook that is on the City's website with infrastructure information The city has not yet created a separate page. However, the City does provide information on social media platforms with resources and fact sheets prior to extreme weather.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Heating and Cooling Stations
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-3 years
Cost Estimate	$75,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Identify and designate climate-controlled centers to shelter residents in the event of utility failure during extreme heat or extreme cold.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	During extreme weather events, residents would have access to shelter in climate-controlled environments, reducing risk of health problems due to heat or cold.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Heat Wave, Ice Storm, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: Currently the city has not identified any locations for shelters but continues to identify opportunities.

In Progress/Ongoing Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Public Education
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local, Staff Time
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards.
Priority	High
Action Description	Continue and expand efforts to educate the public regarding all hazards, including direct mail, technical assistance, and development / implementation of general advertising campaign. Distribute public awareness information regarding flood hazards, SFHA's and potential mitigation measures using the local newspaper, utility bill inserts, inserts in the phone book, a parish hazard awareness website, and an educational program for school age children or "how to" classes in retrofitting by local merchants. Integrate "Disaster Resistance Education" into the public school curriculum. Provide public education on the importance of maintaining the ditches. Benefits: An informed public is better able to respond and protect themselves in times of hazards.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Educating the public on prevalent natural hazards helps residents take proactive steps to reduce their vulnerability before a disaster strikes
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: :

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Employee Hazards
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Work with parish and municipal employees to identify potential ways to mitigate the impact of hazards upon employees, assets and infrastructure.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthening internal preparedness and identifying strategies to protect employees and facilities reduces the risk of injury and property damages
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Flood Insurance
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact
Priority	High
Action Description	Promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Encouraging the purchase of federally backed flood insurance through the NFIP reduces the costs homeowners incur during flooding events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Community Rating System (CRS)
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Work to improve Community Rating System (CRS) rating.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Encouraging stronger floodplain management practices reduces the risk of flooding in the area. Participation in the CRS program provides a discount on flood insurance premiums to residents of the area.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: Completed process for CRS in August 2025. Policy holders eligible for discounts starting April 2026. City of Youngsville entered the program with an 8 rating and will continue to implement program requirements to maintain CRS program and will work towards a higher rating at next renewal.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Update Mitigation Requirements
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Continue to include and update mitigation requirements in floodplain development regulations.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Incorporates up-to-date standards across the parish that reduce the risk and minimize the damages from flooding
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Preparedness Coordination
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Coordination of all preparedness and mitigation efforts; hosting disaster response drills; regular attendance at networking and coordination meetings.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Strengthens coordination amongst agencies and improves readiness and response efforts during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	NIMS and ICS Trainings
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Work to provide training to emergency personnel Parish-wide in NIMS and ICS.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures all emergency response personnel are trained in incident management systems, improving coordination and efficiency during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Monitoring and Communication Enhancement
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Work to enhance monitoring and communications systems to improve ability to predict and prepare for flood events, including connection with Lafayette Parish Flood Warning System.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Improves flood forecasting and monitoring, allowing residents to receive earlier and more accurate warnings
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness has created an online self-reporting application for post disaster damage assessment at http://www.lafayetteohsep.org LCG created a GIS Dashboard for closed roads and sand bag locations during flood events.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Larger Volume Pumps and Pipes
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	For Anslem Coulee, Coulee LaSalle and Bayou Parc Perdu increase the drainage capacity of the drainage laterals by installing larger volume pipes or replacing bridges where it is safe to increase without adverse impacts downstream. Larger pumps are needed to assist with any pond recovery or to increase storage prior to high storm events.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Increases drainage capacity and moves storm water quickly reducing flooding in flood prone/vulnerable areas
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: The City is currently replacing a bridge and a lateral crossing of Coulee LaSalle as part of an ongoing roadway project. The City desires to do the same where culverts are under sized throughout the City. Larger pumps have also been purchased as funding has allowed for drainage maintenance and recovery.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Repetitive Loss Area Drainage
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Community Development and Capital Projects, Lafayette Parish Engineer, Lafayette Parish Public Works
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Determine the most feasible drainage projects for each repetitive loss area, , to reduce its flood potential (e.g. Bayou Parc Perdu, Anslem Coulee and Coulee LaSalle) and implement the identified interior localized drainage project.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Targets RL areas, protecting vulnerable properties that are of higher risk during flooding events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Repetitive Loss Structure Improvements
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, , Lafayette Parish Engineer, Lafayette Parish Public Works
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Pursue elevation, acquisition, and flood proofing projects and structural solutions to flooding for repetitive loss structures and severe repetitive loss structures.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Property Protection, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces the vulnerability of high-risk properties, preventing future flood damages and reducing recovery costs
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: As part of the CRS program the City will continue to send letters to the residents of homes in repetitive loss areas educating them on elevation and acquisition opportunities.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Update Comprehensive Drainage Plan
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, , Lafayette Parish Engineer, Lafayette Parish Public Works
Timeline	Updated annually
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Update the comprehensive drainage plan ensuring future protection for areas in the Parish that experience flooding and drainage problems.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Constant updates to drainage plans help to asses new areas of development and document areas that have become trouble spots recently
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: The City continues to provide information to the Parish for inclusion in the Parish comprehensive drainage plan as it is requested.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Retention and Drainage Ponds
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Pursue the development of retention and detention ponds to reduce flooding impacts.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Detention ponds manage stormwater, reducing peak flows and limiting flooding in surrounding areas
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: Since 2021 the City has constructed more than 100 acres of regional detention ponds throughout the City along Bayou Parc Perdu, Coulee LaSalle and Anslem Coulee through the use of local funds, federal disaster recovery funds and Public/Private partnerships. The City will continue to improve drainage by constructing regional detention ponds along channels as funding and needs arise.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Drainage Projects
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure.
Priority	High
Action Description	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	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.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: Drainage improvements are a high priority and will never be a completed task as their will always be a need to improve as storm intensity trends increase. The City currently has numerous drainage project ongoing.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Generators for Continuity of Operations and Government
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Procurement and Installation of generators at public facilities to ensure continued operations during and after events.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures government/critical facilities will remain operable during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: As funding is available the City will apply to add generators to critical infrastructure. Since 2021 the City has added generators to the City's municipal complex, water treatment plant and numerous pump stations.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Installation of Lightning Rods and Surge Protectors at Critical Facilities
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	Low
Action Description	Install lightning rods and/or surge protectors
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Will help to ensure minimal down time or equipment failures at Critical Facilities
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Lightning

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Potable Water
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	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.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensures access to safe drinking water during and after hazard events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: Since 2021 the City has added a new water plant to increase its capacity and decrease dependency on purchasing water. The City is currently expanding the new water plant with a new filter. The City still needs additional capacity, storage, water lines and to loop lines to increase pressure and capacity.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP, Lafayette Parish Government
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$2 Million
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local, other
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects include any projects that reduce flooding and decrease flood damage within an isolated and confined drainage or catchment area. Such projects may involve pursuing neighborhood level green infrastructure instillations.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Localized Flood Risk Reduction projects, such as localized green infrastructure, decreases risk of localized flooding and flood loss.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: The City continues to monitor areas of repetitive loss and areas of repetitive road and access flooding. As funding allows the City constructs improvement projects.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Regional Detention Ponds
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$5,000,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and sever repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus onexisting structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Pursue the development and/or expansion of detention ponds,especially, but not limited to, these locations: Anslem Coulee, Coulee LaSalle and Bayou Parc Perdu as well as their laterals
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Detention basins or ponds are excavated areas that are designed tofill with stormwater during or immediately following rain events. The outfall from the pond acts to limit the flow of water, enablingthe pond to fill and detain the stormwater as it slowly discharges into a channel. This slowing down of stormwater reduces the likelihood that channels within the drainage system become filled beyond capacity and overtop their banks.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: The City continuously monitors drainage and identifies areas for detention ponds and also identifies funding opportunities and partnerships for the ability to implement the detention ponds.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Public/Private Partnership Detention Facilities
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Floodplain Manager, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$100,000-$600,000 per site
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, HUD, Local
Associated Goals	4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Design, construction and/or modification of privately owned detention facilities to increase storage capacity and reduce flood risk.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces the flood risk by providing additional storage capacity within the various local watersheds reducing the amount flood impacts to road, critical facilities, homes and businesses within the watershed as well as reducing the flows downstream of the detention pond.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: Since 2021 the City has completed 3 detention pond projects in public/private partnerships and continues to look for additional opportunities to improve drainage by working with private entities.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Bridge Replacements and Roadway Crossings
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP, LA DOTD
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$3,000,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	FEMA HMGP, Louisiana Watershed Initiative, Local Municipal Funds, State
Associated Goals	Goal 4 – Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Replace failing and undersized bridges and roadway crossings to increase conveyance capacity to channels and detention facilities.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces the flood risk by providing additional conveyance capacity of the existing collection and conveyance systems reducing the amount flood impacts to road, critical facilities, homes and businesses within the watershed.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: South Larriviere Road, Griffin Road, Bonin Road (2 locations), Fortune Road, Détente Road, Hwy 92, Savoy Road, Hwy 89 (4 locations). Currently two locations on South Larriviere are under construction and will be complete by October 2026.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Rain Gauges
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP, Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$350,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact ofhazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Expand and improve hydrologic and hydraulic data for flood and drought predictions, advanced warning, scour at bridges, debris locations, road closures, planning and design of future drainage and infrastructure projects
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Provides critical information that can protect property and life as well as be used for future planning and design purposes and sharing with adjacent municipal government and agencies.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: Currently, the city has four rain gauges to monitor rainfall and intensity to identify critical storms, assist in preparations, recovery and planning.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Retrofit/Upgrade Water Supply System
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP, Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$5,000,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural and hazard events
Priority	High
Action Description	Repair, update, expand and improve water supply infrastructure
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Provides for continued and additional capacity for higher usage hazards of winter storms, wildfires and droughts
Current Status of Action	In progress
Hazard Addressed	Drought, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: The City has experienced water supply issues increasing in the past five years during drought and extreme cold weather conditions. A large amount of the water supply for the City is purchased from Lafayette Utilities System (LUS). LUS can not keep up with the demand of the parish and the times of low water pressure and no water supply has increased. The City recognizes the need to retrofit and/or construct additional water supply infrastructure to assist with water supply issues during extreme conditions.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Road Improvements of Roads Subject to Repetitive Flooding and Closure
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	LA DOTD, GOHSEP, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$15,000,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	Local Municipal Funds, Lafayette Parish, State Mitigation Grants, HMGP, State Funding, Federal Highway Funding
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Improve the drainage, traction, driving conditions or elevate the roadway to preserve the integrity of the roadway for emergency vehicles during an event and to facilitate the continued use of the roadway for residents to evacuate and/or access emergency services, goods and products
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces the flood risk by providing additional conveyance as well as providing evacuation and transportation access to goods and services and utilities.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: Since 2021 the City has identified areas of roadways in need of elevation. As part of the ongoing construction of the S. Larriviere road project, the road has been elevated, bridges and cross drains have been replaced as part of the project to provide a safer road and to prevent road closures and a safe route. The project should be completed by October 2026.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Restrict Floodway and Flood Prone Areas from Development and Use for Drainage
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	LA DOTD, GOHSEP, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$250,000 per site
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, Local
Associated Goals	3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure
Priority	High
Action Description	Preserve naturally function retention areas and floodway areas with homes or vacant lots that developers may wish to mitigate and purchase the land, enhance the areas and create detention ponds and community park areas
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces the flood risk by providing additional storage capacity within the watershed's stormwater management system and thereby reducing the amount of runoff threatening to flood road, critical facilities, homes and businesses within the watershed. Open spaces and parks assist in providing additional pervious surface areas to allow for infiltration and reduce flooding
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Flooding, Hurricanes

Additional Supporting Information: The City has adopted ordinances where the requirements exceed FEMA requirements to develop in flood prone areas. The City continues to work with property owners to utilize low lying areas for detention ponds. Since 2021, the City has constructed 4 detention ponds in low lying areas working with local property owners and removing those properties from being developed. The city will continue to look for additional opportunities.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Update to City of Youngsville's 10 Year Master Plan
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office, City Engineer, Public Works
Supporting Agencies	Youngsville Police and Fire Departments, Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-10 years
Cost Estimate	$150,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, LWI, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact 2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards 3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities 4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure 5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Update the City's 10 Year masterplan to include additional projects and activities to address repairs and improvements to the City's water, sewer, roadway and drainage infrastructure and to identify and plan for additional projects and activities to address hazards of wildfires, drought, thunderstorms, flooding, tornadoes, tropical cyclones and winter storms
Type Of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Provides critical information as well as serves for an important informational tool to address the management of the City's infrastructure to protect property and life as well as be used for future planning and design purposes and sharing with adjacent municipal government and agencies.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: The City is currently 95% complete with the 10-year master plan but has added projects in annual updates. The city also has separate updated plans for stormwater, water, wastewater and transportation infrastructure. The city is currently updating models and planning activities that could be used to develop a new full 10-year master plan.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Public Education and Outreach on Extreme Temperature Risk and Safety
Lead Agency	City of Youngsville Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Timeline	1-3 years
Cost Estimate	$20,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Development and distribution of Public Information Documents regarding Extreme Temperature Risk and Safety to City residents via mail, social media and the City's website.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Residents would have access to information on safety and preparedness for extreme weather events; especially heat and cold which would make residents more prepared to endure heat and cold weather events.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Heat Wave, Ice Storm, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: The city continues to develop educational materials and share materials received from others on the City's website and on social media. The city always looks to identify additional resources to improve education and outreach efforts to the public.

Completed Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Youngsville	
	Description
Mitigation Action	Municipal Complex Building
Lead Agency	Mayor - City of Youngsville
Supporting Agencies	City of Youngsville Police Department
Timeline	1-5 years
Cost Estimate	$7,000,000
Possible Funding Source(S)	Local Municipal Funds
Associated Goals	5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.
Priority	High
Action Description	Construct new building for the City Administration, City Police Department and City Public Works Department with new building and plumbing codes, redundancy in power as well as a safe room for emergency operations of Key City Staff and First Responders.
Type Of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Critical City facilities will be built under the updated building codes and will be equipped with redundancy power and a safe room to protect critical staff to minimize downtime and continue essential operations.
Current Status of Action	Completed
Hazard Addressed	Cold Wave, Drought, Flooding, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricanes, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: The City completed construction in January 2024 of the municipal complex building. The City strives to add equipment to expand resources to a disaster command center as funding allows.

Action Prioritization

During the prioritization process, the planning committee considered the costs and relative benefits of each new action. Costs can usually be listed in terms of dollars, although at times it involves staff time rather than the purchase of equipment or services that can be readily measured in dollars. In most cases, benefits, such as lives saved or future damage prevented, are hard to measure in dollars. Therefore, many projects were prioritized with these factors in mind. In addition, prioritization of the mitigation actions was performed based on the following economic criteria: i) whether the action can be performed with the existing parish resources; ii) whether the action requires additional funding from external sources; and iii) relative costs of the mitigation actions.

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

The planning committee prioritized the possible activities that could be pursued. Planning committee members consulted appropriate agencies in order to assist with the prioritizations. The results were items that address the major hazards, are appropriate for those hazards, are cost-effective, and are affordable. The planning committee met internally for mitigation action meetings to review and approve mitigation actions for Lafayette Parish and the incorporated jurisdictions. The parameters of action prioritization were determined based on impact, feasibility, strategic fit, and funding. When these parameters were defined, the community then made the decision on whether to deem certain actions as low, medium or high priorities. The parameters below defines the criteria for each prioritization rating.

- **High**
  - **Impact:** Addresses significant or ongoing risk to life, property or infrastructure
  - **Feasibility:** Implemented with existing capacity or minimal external support
  - **Strategic Fit:** Strong alignment with community goals & regulatory requirements
  - **Funding:** Requires minimal additional funding or has guaranteed financial support

- **Medium**
  - **Impact:** Provides meaningful benefits but is less critical
  - **Feasibility:** Feasible with moderate effort or interdepartmental coordination
  - **Strategic Fit:** Supports goals but is not essential to core objectives
  - **Funding:** May require new funding sources that are accessible but not guaranteed

- **Low**
  - **Impact:** Limited or speculative long-term benefit
  - **Feasibility:** Difficult to implement or requires complex coordination
  - **Strategic Fit:** Indirectly related to core planning goals
  - **Funding:** Depends on substantial, uncertain or competitive external funding

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

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Appendix A: Planning Process

Purpose

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

The Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

The Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process began in July 2025 with a series of emails, phone calls, meetings, and collaborations between the contractor (SDMI) and a diverse group of participating agencies and stakeholders. Update activities were intended to give each participating agency and stakeholder the opportunity to shape the plan to best fit their community's mitigation goals. Community stakeholders and the general public were invited to attend and contribute information to the planning process during specific time periods or meetings.

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

Date	Meeting or Outreach	Location	Public Invited	Purpose
10/23/2025	Executive Overview/ Kickoff Meeting	Lafayette, LA	Yes	Discuss with Lafayette Parish officials, the planning committee and key stakeholders about the plan update process
12/11/2025	CRS Public Outreach Meeting	Lafayette, LA	Yes	Discuss the same topics highlighted in the executive overview meeting but also engage the public in the CRS program and solicit feedback.
2/27/2026	Planning Development Meeting	Lafayette, LA	Yes	Discuss the contents of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and what feedback needs to be solicited from the planning committee
4/2/2026	Risk Assessment Meeting	Lafayette, LA	Yes	Presentation of Risk Assessment and profiled hazards to the planning committee, stakeholders, and the general public. Presentation also includes current mitigation project highlights within communities and public survey discussion.
4/28/2026	Mitigation Action Strategy Meeting	Lafayette, LA	Yes	Discussion with Lafayette Parish Planning Committee of the outstanding data required for the plan update, as well as discussion of mitigation actions (old and new) for plan update
7/15/2026	Public Plan Review	Lafayette, LA	Yes	Public Plan Review held two weeks prior to submission to FEMA to solicit feedback from the general public about the hazard mitigation plan and CRS components
Ongoing throughout the plan update process	Public Opinion Survey	Online	Yes	This survey asked participants about public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Lafayette Parish. In addition, questions covered the methods and techniques preferred for reducing the risks and losses associated with these hazards.

Planning

The plan update process consisted of several phases:

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

Coordination

The Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) oversaw the coordination of the 2026 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee during the update process. The parish OHSEP was responsible for identifying members for the committee. Representatives of relevant local and parish government departments were invited for inclusion in the planning process via email. Lafayette Parish and their jurisdictions identified and reached out to representatives of non-profits, local businesses and organizations, and private organizations that provide for the betterment and benefit of populations identified as socially vulnerable and work directly with communities that are deemed as underserved so that they could be involved in the entirety of this plan update process and participate as key stakeholders. The University of Louisiana at Lafayette is located within Lafayette Parish so the plan was able to receive feedback from a higher education institution. SDMI is an organization under the Louisiana State University system, so the plan received constant feedback from academia personnel.

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

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

Neighboring Community, Local and Regional Planning Process Involvement

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

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

- Participation in Hazard Mitigation planning meetings at the local and parish level
- Community Rating System Meetings and coordination
- Sharing local data and information with jurisdictions
- Incorporation of other planning documents, studies and efforts
- Action item development and action progress from 2021 update
- Risk Assessment review
- Plan document draft review
- Formal adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan

SDMI assisted Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government with encouraging the collaboration with neighboring communities by recommending the involvement of the neighboring parishes of Vermilion, Iberia, St Martin and Acadia in the planning process. These neighboring communities had open invitations to attend any of the planning meetings. Each of these parishes, among others, are actively involved as a region in the Louisiana Watershed Initiative (LWI Region 5). Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated government is aligned with each of these neighboring parishes on future mitigation strategies as a region.

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

The 2026 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee consisted of representatives from the following parish, municipal or community stakeholders. Below is a detailed list of the 2026 HMPU Planning Committee:

2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee				
Name	**Title**	**Department**	**Representation**	**Email**
Chad Sonnier	Director	Lafayette Parish OHSEP	Emergency Services	ohsep@lafayettela.gov
Bonnie Anderson	Planning	City of Scott	Preventive Measures, Natural Resource Protection, Public Information	banderson@cityofscott.org
Brian Smith	Director of Drainage	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects	bsmith@lafayettela.gov
Brittany Gaspard	Facility Director	Cajundome	Emergency Services	BGaspard@cajundome.com
Carl Wininger	Director of Risk Management	The University of Louisiana at Lafayette	Public Information	taz.wininger@louisiana.edu
Chief Paul Trouard	Police Chief	Lafayette Police Department	Emergency Services	ptrouard@lafayettela.gov
Chris Rippetoe	Hazard Mitigation Program Manager	SDMI	Public Information	crippe2@lsu.edu
Christina Dayries	Chief of Staff	Lafayette Consolidated Government Executive	Public Information	cdayries@lafayettela.gov
Claire Richard	Floodplain Manager	City of Carencro	Public Information	claire@bcisla.com

Clay Boudreaux	Floodplain Administrator	Lafayette Consolidated Government	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Public Information	cpboudreaux@lafayettela.gov
Desiree Early	Director of Risk Management	Lafayette School Board	Emergency Services	ddearly@lpssonline.com
Donald Sagrera	President	Teche Vermilion	Structural Projects	sagreral@aol.com
Donnie Simon	Region 4 Hospital Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	Louisiana Department of Health	Emergency Services	donald.simon@ochsner.org
Fred Trahan	Civil Engineering Supervisor	Lafayette Consolidated Government Public Works	Structural Projects	fjtrahan@lafayettela.gov
Garrett Noel	Floodplain Administrator	City of Youngsville	Public Information	GarrettNoel@youngsvillela.gov
Interim Chief John Bourgeois	Fire Chief	Lafayette Fire Department	Emergency Services	jbourgeois@lafayettela.gov
Jason Martin	Emergency Management Analyst	SDMI	Public Information	jmar293@lsu.edu
Jeff Stewart	Utilities Director	City of Lafayette	Property Protection, Emergency Services	jstewart@lus.org
Jeffrey Giering	SHMO	GOHSEP	Public Information	jeffrey.giering@la.gov
Jessica Cornay	Civil Engineering Supervisor	Lafayette Consolidated Government	Preventative Measures, Structural Projects	jcornay@lafayettela.gov
Kayla Lemke	Permit Manager	City of Youngsville	Public Information	kaylalemke@youngsvillela.gov
Kevin Savant	Major	Lafayette Sheriff's Office	Emergency Services	Kevin.savant@lafayettesheriff.com
Kim Alleman	Superintendent	Town of Duson	Preventive Measures	kim.alleman@townofduson.com
Lennie Lafleur	Program Coordinator	GOHSEP	Public Information	lennie.lafleur@la.gov
Martin T Poirrier	Capital Improvements Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government	Property Protection, Emergency Services	mtpoirrier@LafayetteLA.gov
Matt Jeansonne		Cajundome	Emergency Services	mjeansonne@cajundome.com
Mayor Charlotte Clavier	Mayor	City of Carencro	Public Information	mayor@carencro.org
Mayor Jan-Scott Richard	Mayor	City of Scott	Public Information	jrichard@cityofscott.org
Mayor Johnny Paul Thibodeaux	Mayor	Town of Duson	Public Information	johnny.thibodeaux@townofduson.com
Mayor Ken Ritter	Mayor	City of Youngsville	Public Information	kenritter@youngsvillela.gov
Mayor Ray Bourque	Mayor	City of Broussard	Public Information	mayorbourque@broussardla.com
Mel Bertrand	City Manager/ Director	City of Broussard	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Public Information	mel@broussardla.com
Missy Lacassin	Executive Assistant	City of Broussard	Public Information	mlacassin@broussardla.com
Monica Landry		Cajundome	Emergency Services	mlandry@cajundome.com

Monique Boulet	Mayor/President	Lafayette Consolidated Government Executive	Public Information	mayorpresidentsoffice@lafayettela.gov
Pam Deville		Cajundome	Emergency Services	pdeville@cajundome.com
Sara Gary	President	Acadiana Planning Commission	Preventive Measures, Natural Resource Protection, Public Information	sgary@planacadiana.org
Shawn Moore	Property Officer	Lafayette Consolidated Government Finance	Property Protection	smoore@lafayettela.gov
Steven Picou	Executive Director	Lafayette Regional Airport	Emergency Services	stevenp@lftairport.com
Tammy Luke	Community Development and Planning Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government Planning and Development	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Public Information	tluke@lafayettela.gov
Troy Guidry	Sr. Director of Operations	Acadian Ambulance Service, Inc.	Emergency Services	tguidry@acadian.com
Warren Abadie	Traffic, Roads, and Bridges Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government Public Works	Property Protection, Emergency Services	wabadie@lafayettela.gov
William Ritchey	Deputy	Lafayette Sheriff's Office	Emergency Services	William.Ritchey@lafayettesheriff.com

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 Lafayette Parish programs and planning.

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

Since the last update in 2021 Lafayette Parish has used the hazard mitigation plan as a reference point to various projects and mitigation strategies that take place throughout the planning area. Along with the mitigation actions outlined for each parish, Lafayette has used vulnerability statistics and integration strategies within the plan to help guide their mitigation practices. The strategies and practices in this plan update build upon the practices that have been used since the previous update. Those strategies and practices can be found in various sections throughout the risk assessment that address climate change, vulnerable populations, and future development trends. Furthermore, the parish has held and will continue to hold annual meetings to discuss any changes that have occurred within the parish that could alter the vulnerability of Lafayette Parish, and how to combat any issues that have arisen within the means and regulations of the hazard mitigation plan.

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

The members of the Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will remain charged with ensuring that the goals and strategies of new and updated local planning documents for their communities or agencies are consistent with the goals and actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and will not contribute to increased hazard vulnerability in the parish. Existing plans, studies, and technical information were incorporated in the planning process. Examples include flood data from FEMA and the U. S. Geological Survey. Much of this data was incorporated into the Risk Assessment component of the plan relative to plotting historical events and the magnitude of damages that occurred. The parish's 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan was also used in the planning process. Other existing data and plans used in the planning process include those listed below.

- Parish Emergency Operations Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan
- Flood Insurance Rate Maps
- CRS Coordinators Manual
- Floodplain Management Activity 510
- State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Lafayette Parish Flood Insurance Study

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

Meeting Documentation and Public Outreach Activities

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

Meeting #1: Lafayette Parish HMP Kickoff/ Executive Overview Meeting

Date: October 23, 2025

Location: Lafayette Parish Emergency operations Center

Purpose: Discuss the expectations and requirements of the hazard mitigation plan update, the meeting schedules, timeline of the plan update, and committee and stakeholder involvement. For CRS purposes, a discussion of the program as well as information on how to approach Activity 512.a was introduced to everyone in attendance.

Public Invitation: Yes

Meeting Invitees: The entirety of the planning committee and the general public were invited to participate in this meeting. The following list displays the people who were invited to attend. Copies of sign-in sheets can be found on the following pages as well as an agenda that was distributed to those in attendance. A Zoom meeting was also set up so people that were unable to attend in person, could attend virtually.

2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee		
Name	**Title**	**Department**
Chad Sonnier	Director	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Bonnie Anderson	Planning	City of Scott
Brian Smith	Director of Drainage	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage
Brittany Gaspard	Facility Director	Cajundome
Carl Wininger	Director of Risk Management	The University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Chief Paul Trouard	Police Chief	Lafayette Police Department
Chris Rippetoe	Hazard Mitigation Program Manager	SDMI
Christina Dayries	Chief of Staff	Lafayette Consolidated Government Executive
Claire Richard	Floodplain Manager	City of Carencro
Clay Boudreaux	Floodplain Administrator	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Desiree Early	Director of Risk Management	Lafayette School Board
Donald Sagrera	President	Teche Vermilion
Donnie Simon	Region 4 Hospital Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	Louisiana Department of Health
Fred Trahan	Civil Engineering Supervisor	Lafayette Consolidated Government Public Works
Garrett Noel	Floodplain Administrator	City of Youngsville
Interim Chief John Bourgeois	Fire Chief	Lafayette Fire Department
Jason Martin	Emergency Management Analyst	SDMI
Jeff Stewart	Utilities Director	City of Lafayette
Jeffrey Giering	SHMO	GOHSEP
Jessica Cornay	Civil Engineering Supervisor	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Kayla Lemke	Permit Manager	City of Youngsville
Kevin Savant	Major	Lafayette Sheriff's Office
Kim Alleman	Superintendent	Town of Duson
Lennie Lafleur	Program Coordinator	GOHSEP
Martin T Poirrier	Capital Improvements Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Matt Jeansonne		Cajundome
Mayor Charlotte Clavier	Mayor	City of Carencro

Mayor Jan-Scott Richard	Mayor	City of Scott
Mayor Johnny Paul Thibodeaux	Mayor	Town of Duson
Mayor Ken Ritter	Mayor	City of Youngsville
Mayor Ray Bourque	Mayor	City of Broussard
Mel Bertrand	City Manager/ Director	City of Broussard
Missy Lacassin	Executive Assistant	City of Broussard
Monica Landry		Cajundome
Monique Boulet	Mayor/President	Lafayette Consolidated Government Executive
Pam Deville		Cajundome
Sara Gary	President	Acadiana Planning Commission
Shawn Moore	Property Officer	Lafayette Consolidated Government Finance
Steven Picou	Executive Director	Lafayette Regional Airport
Tammy Luke	Community Development and Planning Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government Planning and Development
Troy Guidry	Sr. Director of Operations	Acadian Ambulance Service, Inc.
Warren Abadie	Traffic, Roads, and Bridges Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government Public Works
William Ritchey	Deputy	Lafayette Sheriff's Office

Sign-In Sheets:

Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Kickoff Meeting/Executive Overview
October 23rd, 2025

Name	Organization	Title	Email
[illegible]	ACCF	Fire - Chief	[illegible]
[illegible]	TOPSD	Chairman	[illegible]
Donnie Simon	Ochsner LafGeneral	Dir. Security & EM	donald.simon@ochsner.org
Shawn Moore	LCG	Property Control Officer	smoore@lafayettela.gov
Kim Alleman	Town of Duson	Superintendent	kim.alleman@townofduson.com
Kevin Stuart	Lafayette Sheriff	Major	[illegible]
Desiree Earles	Lafayette Ph School Bd	Dir. Risk Mgmt	ddearles@lpssonline.com
Monica Landry	Cajundome	Asst. Director	MLandry@Cajundome.com
Taz Wininger	UL Lafayette	Director - Safety/Risk	taz@louisiana.edu
Matt Jeansonne	Cajundome	Operations Director	mjeansonne@cajundome.com
Jessica Corney	LCG PW	Civil Engineering Supervisor	jcorney@lafayettela.gov
Clay Boudreaux	LCG CDP	Floodplain Administrator	cpboudreaux@lafayettela.gov
Claire Richard	City of Carencro	Floodplain manager	Claire@bcisla.com
Leishton Babineaux	Lafayette Sheriff	Intel Lieutenant	leishton.babineaux@lafayettesheriff.com
Kevin Williams	"	CID Commander	Kevin.Williams@lafayettesheriff.com
Paul Troward	Lafayette Police	Chief	Ptroward@Lafayettela.gov

Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Kickoff Meeting/Executive Overview
October 23rd, 2025

Name	Organization	Title	Email
Garrett Noel, PE, CFM	City of Youngsville	Floodplain Manager	garrett noel @ youngsville la. gov
Kayla Lemke	City of Youngsville	Permit Manager	kaylalemke@youngsvillela.gov
Bonnie Anderson, CFM	City of Scott	Comp Plan / Floodmgr.	banderson@ city of scott.org
Sara Cary	APC	CEO	Scary@Plancca drian a.org
Brian Smith	LCG	Drainage Director	b smith@lafayettela.gov
Chad P. Sonnier	Lafayette OHSEP	Director	CPSonnier@LafayetteLA.gov
Brittany Gaspard	Cajundome	Facility Services Director	bgaspard@cajundome.com
Dr. Brandon Bammel	LFD	DISTRICT CHIEF	
John P. Bourgeois	Lafayette Fire	Deputy Fire Chief	jbourgeois@lafayettela.gov

Meeting Agenda:

Lafayette
CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update - 2026

Kickoff Meeting/Executive Overview
October 23rd, 2025

Introductions

- SDMI Team
- Lafayette Parish OHSEP Team
- GOHSEP

Hazard Mitigation Plan Overview

- Hazard Mitigation and Benefits
- Purpose of the Plan
- Plan Update Requirements
- Misconceptions of the Plan
- Planning Committee Expectations

Hazard Mitigation Plan Elements

- Previously Profiled Hazards
- FEMA's National Risk Index
- Community Rating System (CRS)

Plan Update Timeline

- Update Process
  - *Public Information Meeting*
  - *Planning Committee Meeting*
  - *Risk Assessment Meeting*
  - *Mitigation Strategy Meeting*
  - *Public Plan Review Meeting*
- Approval Process
  - *GOHSEP/FEMA Review*
  - *Approvable Pending Adoption*
  - *Adoption by Parish and Incorporated Jurisdictions*
  - *FEMA Final Approval*

SDMI Hazard Mitigation Website

Next Steps

- Identification of Neighboring Community
- Timeline Requirements/Future Meeting Dates

Adjourn

Public Meeting Announcement:

2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Public Meeting Announcement

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 30, 2025

CONTACT: Chad Sonnier
Email: cpsonnier@LafayetteLA.gov
Phone: (337) 291-5075

Community Input Sought for 2026 Lafayette Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

LAFAYETTE, LA—Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (LOHSEP), in collaboration with the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) and the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute (SDMI) at LSU, invites residents throughout the entire Lafayette Parish planning area to attend a public meeting to learn about the Lafayette Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) and the planning process for the 2026 plan update.

The meeting will take place on **Thursday, October 23 at 9:00 AM** at the **Lafayette Parish Emergency Operations Center**, located at **1810 W. Willow St., Scott, LA 70583**.

The purpose of the meeting is to inform residents about the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process and gather valuable community input on natural hazards affecting the parish. The Hazard Mitigation Plan outlines strategies to mitigate risks from natural disasters, aiming to safeguard lives, reduce property damage, and enhance community resilience.

Lafayette Parish OHSEP along with members of LSU-SDMI lead this initiative to effectively address the parish's vulnerabilities. Lafayette Parish values community input in an effort to develop a robust Hazard Mitigation Plan that reflects the needs and concerns of our residents. Your participation is crucial in shaping our efforts to create a safer and more resilient Lafayette Parish.

For more information about the public meeting or the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process, please contact **Chad Sonnier** by calling the **Lafayette Parish OHSEP** at **(337) 291-5075.**

If you are unable to attend the meeting in person, you may join virtually via the following link:

VIRTUAL MEETING LINK HERE

Your input will help ensure the updated plan reflects the real risks and priorities of Lafayette Parish and its communities.

Meeting #2: Lafayette Parish HMP Public Outreach Meeting

Date: December 11, 2025

Location: Lafayette Parish Council Chambers, 705 W. University Ave., Lafayette, LA

Purpose: This meeting was conducted to garner as much feedback as possible to the plan update process and CRS Element 512.a: Floodplain Management Plan. In accordance with the CRS Coordinator's Manual, this meeting was held inside two months of the Kickoff Meeting in an affected area. This meeting was geared towards the public and was conducted as such, remaining separate from planning committee meetings.

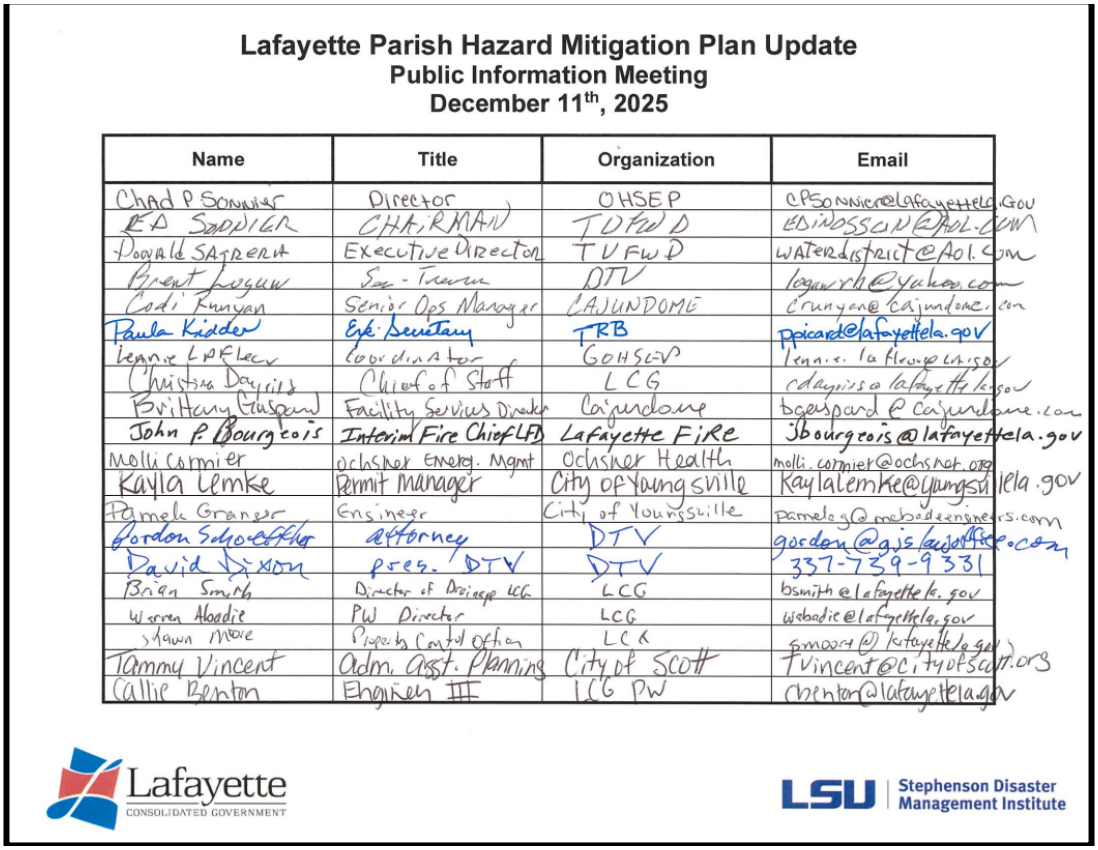
Public Invitation: Yes

Meeting Invitees: The entirety of the planning committee and the general public were invited to participate in this meeting. The following list displays the people who were invited to attend. Copies of sign-in sheets can be found on the following pages as well as an agenda that was distributed to those in attendance. A Zoom meeting was also set up so people that were unable to attend in person, could attend virtually.

2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee		
Name	**Title**	**Department**
Chad Sonnier	Director	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Bonnie Anderson	Planning	City of Scott
Brian Smith	Director of Drainage	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage
Brittany Gaspard	Facility Director	Cajundome
Carl Wininger	Director of Risk Management	The University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Chief Paul Trouard	Police Chief	Lafayette Police Department
Chris Rippetoe	Hazard Mitigation Program Manager	SDMI
Christina Dayries	Chief of Staff	Lafayette Consolidated Government Executive
Claire Richard	Floodplain Manager	City of Carencro
Clay Boudreaux	Floodplain Administrator	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Desiree Early	Director of Risk Management	Lafayette School Board
Donald Sagrera	President	Teche Vermilion
Donnie Simon	Region 4 Hospital Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	Louisiana Department of Health
Fred Trahan	Civil Engineering Supervisor	Lafayette Consolidated Government Public Works
Garrett Noel	Floodplain Administrator	City of Youngsville
Interim Chief John Bourgeois	Fire Chief	Lafayette Fire Department
Jason Martin	Emergency Management Analyst	SDMI
Jeff Stewart	Utilities Director	City of Lafayette
Jeffrey Giering	SHMO	GOHSEP
Jessica Cornay	Civil Engineering Supervisor	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Kayla Lemke	Permit Manager	City of Youngsville
Kevin Savant	Major	Lafayette Sheriff's Office
Kim Alleman	Superintendent	Town of Duson
Lennie Lafleur	Program Coordinator	GOHSEP
Martin T Poirrier	Capital Improvements Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Matt Jeansonne		Cajundome
Mayor Charlotte Clavier	Mayor	City of Carencro
Mayor Jan-Scott Richard	Mayor	City of Scott
Mayor Johnny Paul Thibodeaux	Mayor	Town of Duson
Mayor Ken Ritter	Mayor	City of Youngsville
Mayor Ray Bourque	Mayor	City of Broussard

Mel Bertrand	City Manager/ Director	City of Broussard
Missy Lacassin	Executive Assistant	City of Broussard
Monica Landry		Cajundome
Monique Boulet	Mayor/President	Lafayette Consolidated Government Executive
Pam Deville		Cajundome
Sara Gary	President	Acadiana Planning Commission
Shawn Moore	Property Officer	Lafayette Consolidated Government Finance
Steven Picou	Executive Director	Lafayette Regional Airport
Tammy Luke	Community Development and Planning Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government Planning and Development
Troy Guidry	Sr. Director of Operations	Acadian Ambulance Service, Inc.
Warren Abadie	Traffic, Roads, and Bridges Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government Public Works
William Ritchey	Deputy	Lafayette Sheriff's Office

Sign-In Sheets:



Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Public Information Meeting
December 11th, 2025

Name	Title	Organization	Email
Chad P Sonnier	Director	OHSEP	CPSonnier@lafayettela.gov
Ed Soudier	CHAIRMAN	TVFWD	EDJDSSCJN@AOL.COM
Donald Satterlee	Executive Director	TVFWD	WATERdistrict@Aol.com
Brent Leguen	Sec - Treasurer	DTV	leguenrb@yahoo.com
Codi Runyan	Senior Ops Manager	CAJUNDOME	crunyan@cajundome.com
Paula Kidder	Exe. Secretary	TRB	ppicard@lafayettela.gov
Jeanie LaFleur	Coordinator	GOHSEP	jeanie.lafleur@la.gov
Christina Daigle	Chief of Staff	LCG	cdaigle@lafayettela.gov
Brittany Touchard	Facility Services Director	Cajundome	btouchard@cajundome.com
John P. Bourgeois	Interim Fire Chief LFD	Lafayette Fire	jbourgeois@lafayettela.gov
Molli Cormier	Ochsner Emerg. Mgmt	Ochsner Health	molli.cormier@ochsner.org
Kayla Lemke	Permit Manager	City of Youngsville	kaylalemke@youngsville.gov
Pamela Granger	Engineer	City of Youngsville	pamela@mbadeengineers.com
Gordon Schoeffler	attorney	DTV	gordon@gjslawoffice.com
David Dixon	pres. DTV	DTV	337-739-9331
Brian Smith	Director of Drainage LCG	LCG	bsmith@lafayettela.gov
Warren Abadie	PW Director	LCG	wabadie@lafayettela.gov
Shawn Moore	Property Control Officer	LCG	smoore@lafayettela.gov
Tammy Vincent	Adm. Asst. Planning	City of Scott	Tvincent@cityofscott.org
Callie Benton	Engineer III	LCG PW	cbenton@lafayettela.gov

Lafayette CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

LSU | Stephenson Disaster Management Institute

Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Public Information Meeting
December 11th, 2025

Name	Title	Organization	Email
Tammy Luke	Director CDP		tluke@lafayettela.gov
Jessica Comeaux	PW	LCG	jcomeaux@lafayettela.gov
Clay Boudreaux	CDP	LCG	cpboudreaux@lafayettela.gov
Gabrielle Hanley	Emergency Management Officer	CMSEP	ghanley@lafayettela.gov

Lafayette CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

LSU Stephenson Disaster Management Institute

Meeting Agenda:

Lafayette
CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan

HMP Update Public Information Meeting
December 11th, 2025

INTRODUCTIONS

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN OVERVIEW

- Phases of Emergency Management
- Hazard Mitigation and its Benefits
- Purpose of the Plan
- Plan Update Requirements
- Community Rating System Highlights

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION & RISK ASSESSMENT

- Previously Profiled Hazards
- FEMA's National Risk Index
- Hazards Discussion & Public Input
- Public Response Activity
- Parish Mitigation Survey

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE TIMELINE

- Update Process
  - Planning Committee Meeting
  - Risk Assessment Meeting
  - Mitigation Strategy Meeting
  - Public Plan Review Meeting
  - *Additional CRS Meetings**
- SDMI Website

CALL TO ACTION

Q&A

ADJORN

Scan to access the survey! →

Lafayette Parish Meeting Announcement:

Lafayette CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

OHSEP

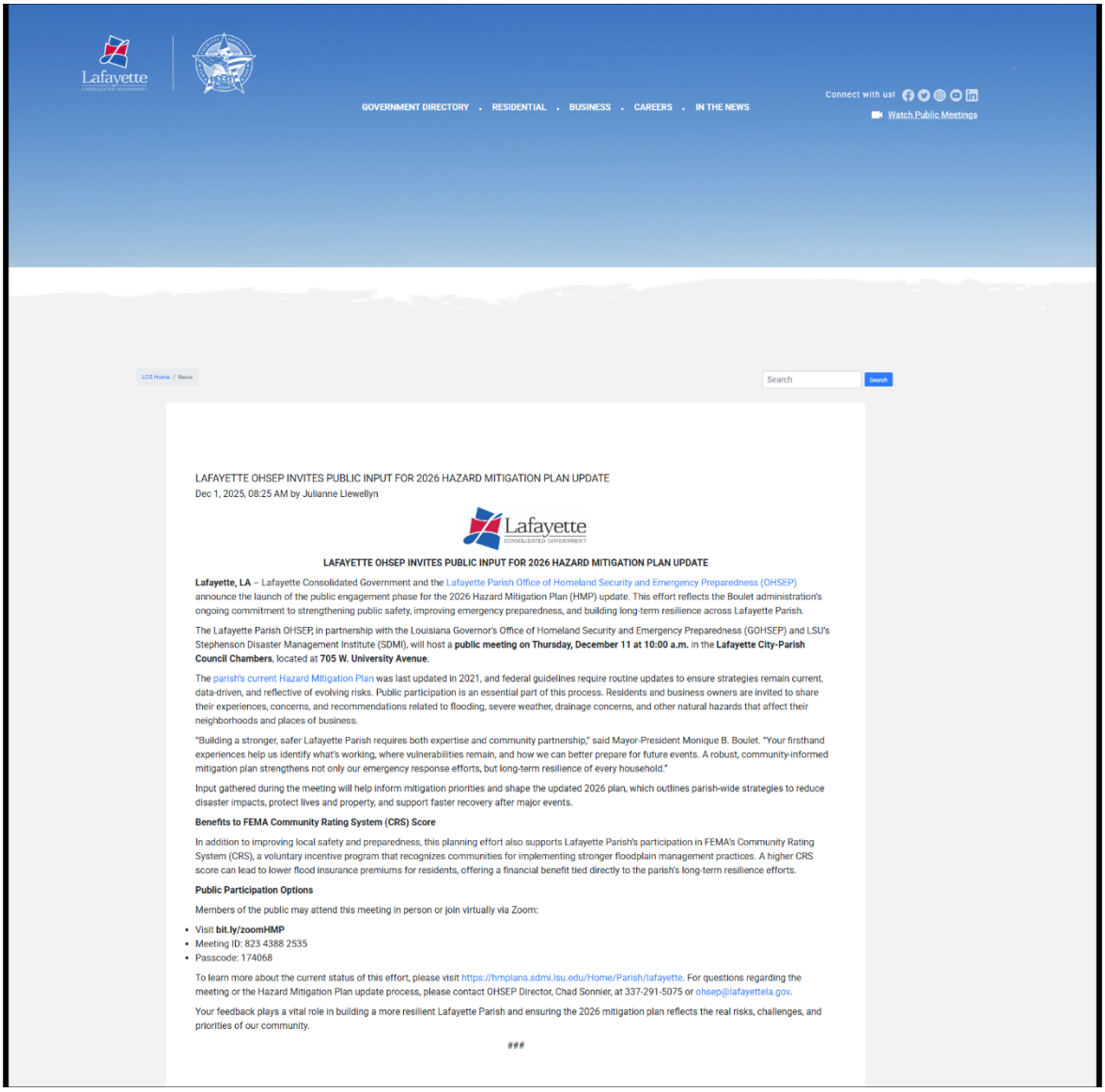
MEDIA ADVISORY

WHAT:	Hazard Mitigation Public Meeting
WHEN:	Thursday, December 11, 2025 | 10:00 a.m.
WHERE:	City Hall Council Chambers (705 W. University Ave.)
WHO:	Lafayette Consolidated Government and the Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) will host a public meeting to gather input for the 2026 Hazard Mitigation Plan update.

Residents, business owners, and stakeholders are invited to share feedback on flooding, severe weather, drainage, and other natural hazards as part of the parish-wide planning process. Public participation is a key component in shaping strategies that strengthen emergency preparedness, reduce disaster impacts, and support long-term community resilience.

Members of the public may attend this meeting in person or join virtually via Zoom:

- Visit bit.ly/zoomHMP
- Meeting ID: 823 4388 2535



Lafayette

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LAFAYETTE OHSEP INVITES PUBLIC INPUT FOR 2026 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dec 1, 2025, 08:25 AM by Julianne Llewellyn

Lafayette CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

LAFAYETTE OHSEP INVITES PUBLIC INPUT FOR 2026 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Lafayette, LA – Lafayette Consolidated Government and the Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) announce the launch of the public engagement phase for the 2026 Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) update. This effort reflects the Boulet administration's ongoing commitment to strengthening public safety, improving emergency preparedness, and building long-term resilience across Lafayette Parish.

The Lafayette Parish OHSEP, in partnership with the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) and LSU's Stephenson Disaster Management Institute (SDMI), will host a **public meeting on Thursday, December 11 at 10:00 a.m.** in the **Lafayette City-Parish Council Chambers**, located at **705 W. University Avenue**.

The parish's current Hazard Mitigation Plan was last updated in 2021, and federal guidelines require routine updates to ensure strategies remain current, data-driven, and reflective of evolving risks. Public participation is an essential part of this process. Residents and business owners are invited to share their experiences, concerns, and recommendations related to flooding, severe weather, drainage concerns, and other natural hazards that affect their neighborhoods and places of business.

"Building a stronger, safer Lafayette Parish requires both expertise and community partnership," said Mayor-President Monique B. Boulet. "Your firsthand experiences help us identify what's working, where vulnerabilities remain, and how we can better prepare for future events. A robust, community-informed mitigation plan strengthens not only our emergency response efforts, but long-term resilience of every household."

Input gathered during the meeting will help inform mitigation priorities and shape the updated 2026 plan, which outlines parish-wide strategies to reduce disaster impacts, protect lives and property, and support faster recovery after major events.

Benefits to FEMA Community Rating System (CRS) Score

In addition to improving local safety and preparedness, this planning effort also supports Lafayette Parish's participation in FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS), a voluntary incentive program that recognizes communities for implementing stronger floodplain management practices. A higher CRS score can lead to lower flood insurance premiums for residents, offering a financial benefit tied directly to the parish's long-term resilience efforts.

Public Participation Options

Members of the public may attend this meeting in person or join virtually via Zoom:

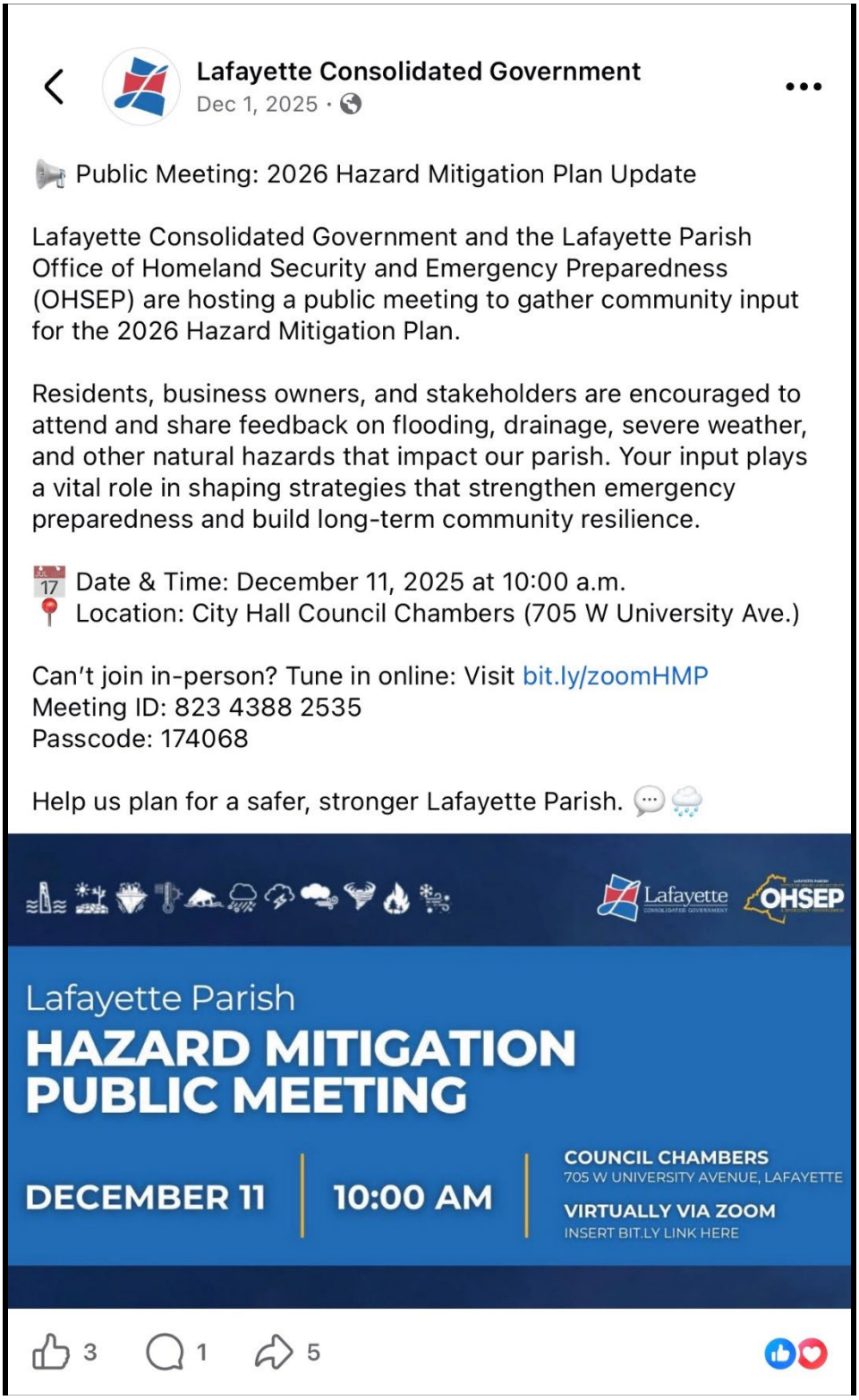
- Visit **bit.ly/zoomHMP**
- Meeting ID: 823 4388 2535
- Passcode: 174068

To learn more about the current status of this effort, please visit https://hmplans.sdmi.lsu.edu/Home/Parish/lafayette. For questions regarding the meeting or the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process, please contact OHSEP Director, Chad Sonnier, at 337-291-5075 or ohsep@lafayettela.gov.

Your feedback plays a vital role in building a more resilient Lafayette Parish and ensuring the 2026 mitigation plan reflects the real risks, challenges, and priorities of our community.

###

Lafayette Parish Meeting Announcements (via Facebook):



Lafayette Consolidated Government's Post

Lafayette Consolidated Government
December 11, 2025 ·

Did you miss this morning's public meeting on the Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan update? We still want to hear from you.

Use the link below to share your feedback on hazards flooding, areas of concern, and any items you believe should be considered as we shape the future plan. All submissions will be reviewed and evaluated for potential inclusion. Your insight helps us strengthen emergency preparedness, reduce disaster impacts, and support long-term community resilience.

Submit your input here: https://tinyurl.com/LCGHMP2026

You can also check out our progress on this effort by visiting:
https://hmplans.sdmi.lsu.edu/Home/Parish/lafayette

5 2 shares

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Meeting #3: Lafayette Parish HMP Plan Development Meeting

Date: February 27, 2026

Location: Lafayette Parish Council Chambers, 705 W. University Ave., Lafayette, LA

Purpose: The purpose of this meeting was to break down the Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan update section by section and explain the details that made up each part. Appendix F is reserved in the plan for CRS Element 512.a materials. The planning committee and Lafayette Parish were informed about which sections of the HMP fulfill CRS requirements and which responsibilities would fall to the parish.

Public Invitation: Yes

Meeting Invitees: The entirety of the planning committee and the general public were invited to participate in this meeting. The following list displays the people who were invited to attend. Copies of sign-in sheets can be found on the following pages as well as an agenda that was distributed to those in attendance. A Zoom meeting was also set up so people that were unable to attend in person, could attend virtually.

2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee		
Name	**Title**	**Department**
Chad Sonnier	Director	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Bonnie Anderson	Planning	City of Scott
Brian Smith	Director of Drainage	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage
Brittany Gaspard	Facility Director	Cajundome
Carl Wininger	Director of Risk Management	The University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Chief Paul Trouard	Police Chief	Lafayette Police Department
Chris Rippetoe	Hazard Mitigation Program Manager	SDMI
Christina Dayries	Chief of Staff	Lafayette Consolidated Government Executive
Claire Richard	Floodplain Manager	City of Carencro
Clay Boudreaux	Floodplain Administrator	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Desiree Early	Director of Risk Management	Lafayette School Board
Donald Sagrera	President	Teche Vermilion
Donnie Simon	Region 4 Hospital Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	Louisiana Department of Health
Fred Trahan	Civil Engineering Supervisor	Lafayette Consolidated Government Public Works
Garrett Noel	Floodplain Administrator	City of Youngsville
Interim Chief John Bourgeois	Fire Chief	Lafayette Fire Department
Jason Martin	Emergency Management Analyst	SDMI
Jeff Stewart	Utilities Director	City of Lafayette
Jeffrey Giering	SHMO	GOHSEP
Jessica Cornay	Civil Engineering Supervisor	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Kayla Lemke	Permit Manager	City of Youngsville
Kevin Savant	Major	Lafayette Sheriff's Office
Kim Alleman	Superintendent	Town of Duson
Lennie Lafleur	Program Coordinator	GOHSEP
Martin T Poirrier	Capital Improvements Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Matt Jeansonne		Cajundome
Mayor Charlotte Clavier	Mayor	City of Carencro
Mayor Jan-Scott Richard	Mayor	City of Scott
Mayor Johnny Paul Thibodeaux	Mayor	Town of Duson
Mayor Ken Ritter	Mayor	City of Youngsville
Mayor Ray Bourque	Mayor	City of Broussard

Mel Bertrand	City Manager/ Director	City of Broussard
Missy Lacassin	Executive Assistant	City of Broussard
Monica Landry		Cajundome
Monique Boulet	Mayor/President	Lafayette Consolidated Government Executive
Pam Deville		Cajundome
Sara Gary	President	Acadiana Planning Commission
Shawn Moore	Property Officer	Lafayette Consolidated Government Finance
Steven Picou	Executive Director	Lafayette Regional Airport
Tammy Luke	Community Development and Planning Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government Planning and Development
Troy Guidry	Sr. Director of Operations	Acadian Ambulance Service, Inc.
Warren Abadie	Traffic, Roads, and Bridges Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government Public Works
William Ritchey	Deputy	Lafayette Sheriff's Office

Sign-In Sheets:

Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Plan Development Meeting
February 27, 2026

Name	Title	Organization	Email
KEVIN SAVANT	MAJOR	LAFAYETTE SHERIFF	KEVIN.SAVANT@LAFAYETTESHERIFF.COM
Clay Boudreaux	Floodplain Admin	LCG - Drainage	cpboudreaux@lafayettela.gov
Kayla Lemke	Permit Manager	City of Youngsville	kaylalemke@youngsvillela.gov
JASON GIROUARD	HAZMAT Coordinator	LAFAYETTE Fire Dept.	jgirouard@lafayettela.gov
Matthew Dubon	CIO	LCG	mdubon@lafayettela.gov
Jeffrey Stewart	LUS Director	LCG	jstewart@lus.org
Stephen Marcantel	Reporter	Acadiana Advocate	stephenmarcantel@theadvocate.com
Gabrielle Manley	OHSEP EM.	OHSEP	gmanley@lafayettela.gov
Lennie LAFFITE	GOHSEP coord.	GOHSEP	lennie.laffite@la.gov

Lafayette CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

LSU Stephenson Disaster Management Institute

Meeting Agenda:

Lafayette
CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan

Plan Development Meeting
February 27, 2026

Introductions

Plan Update Process Review

- HMP Requirements
- Planning Committee Expectations

Plan Development & Layout Review

- Four main sections
- Six appendices

Community Worksheets Discussion

- Capability Assessment
- National Flood Insurance Program
- Building Inventory
- Vulnerable Populations

Timeline Review

- ***Plan expires July 28, 2026***

Public Outreach

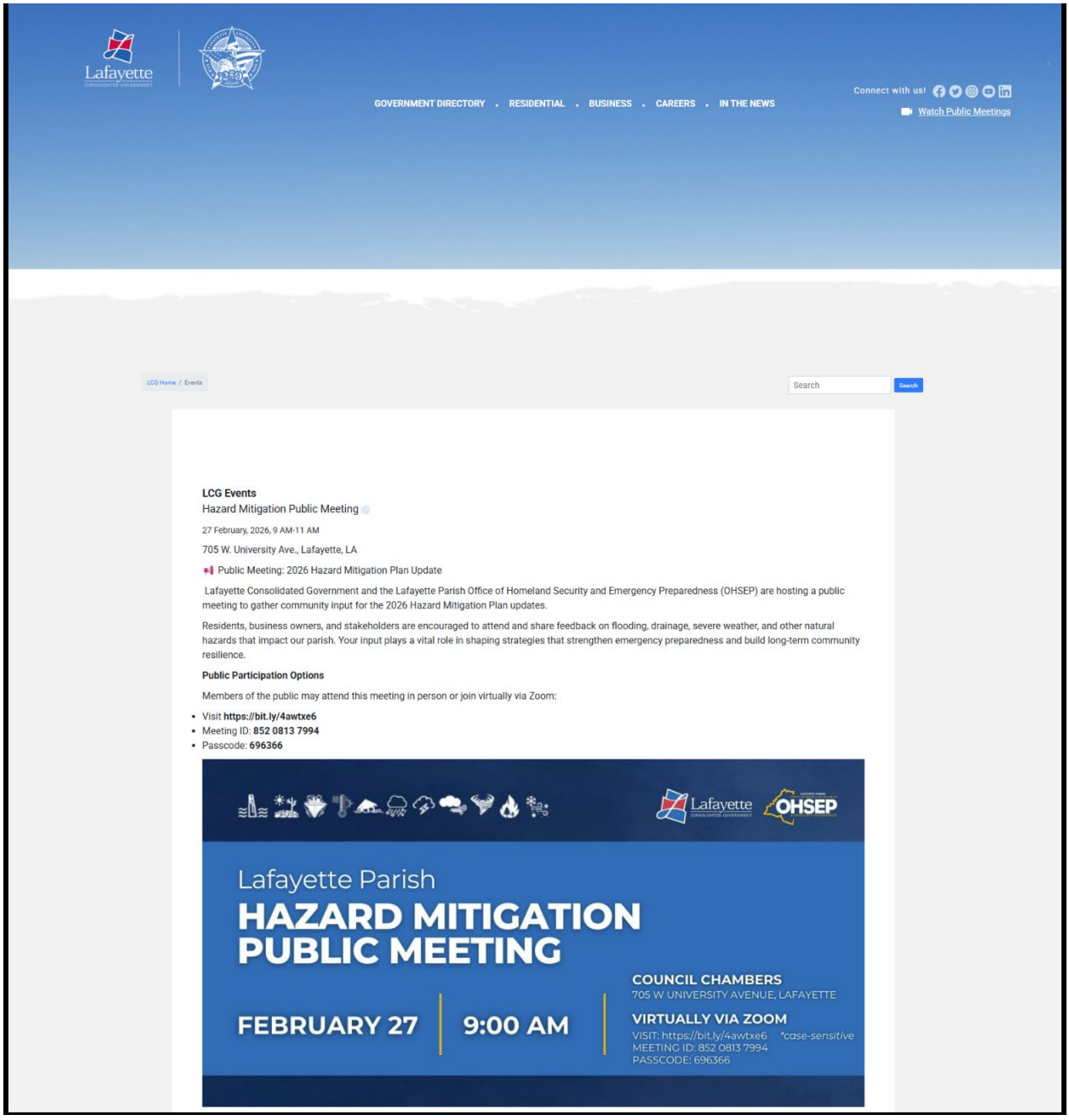
- Mitigation Survey
- SDMI HM Website

Next Steps

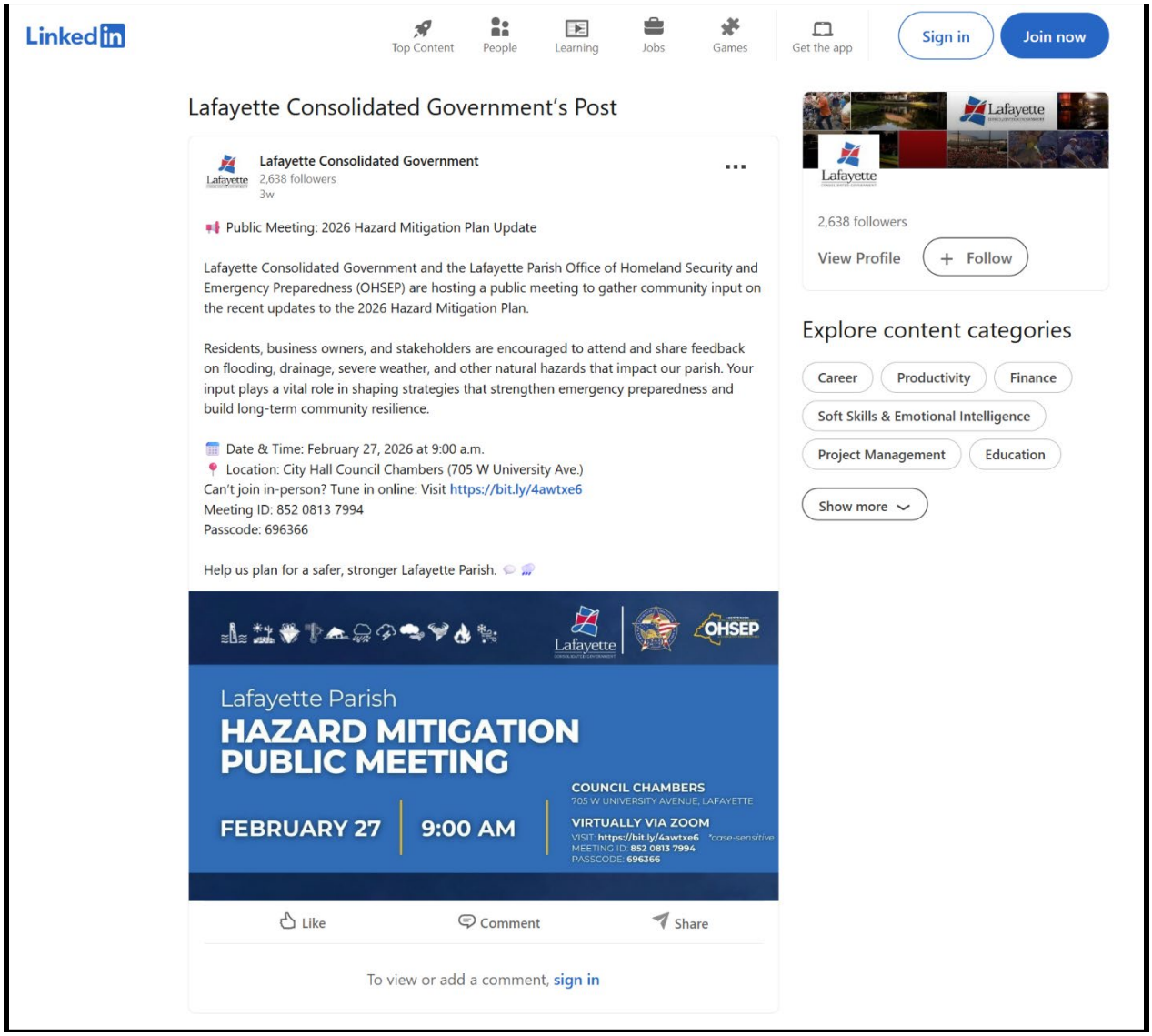
ADJORN

Scan to access the survey! →

Meeting Announcement (via Parish website):



Meeting Announcement (via LinkedIn):



Meeting Announcement (via Facebook):

Lafayette Consolidated Government's Post

Lafayette Consolidated Government
February 20 at 10:42 AM ·

Public Meeting: 2026 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Lafayette Consolidated Government and the Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) are hosting a public meeting to gather community input on the recent updates to the 2026 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Residents, business owners, and stakeholders are encouraged to attend and share feedback on flooding, drainage, severe weather, and other natural hazards that impact our parish. Your input plays a vital role in shaping strategies that strengthen emergency preparedness and build long-term community resilience.

📅 Date & Time: February 27, 2026 at 9:00 a.m.
📍 Location: City Hall Council Chambers (705 W University Ave.)
Can't join in-person? Tune in online: Visit https://bit.ly/4awtxe6
Meeting ID: 852 0813 7994
Passcode: 696366

Help us plan for a safer, stronger Lafayette Parish. 💬🌧️

1

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Meeting #4: Lafayette Parish HMP Risk Assessment Review

Date: April 2, 2026

Location: Lafayette Parish Council Chambers, 705 W. University Ave., Lafayette, LA

Purpose: The Risk Assessment Meeting gave the public and community stakeholders an opportunity to participate and provide feedback on the draft risk assessment prepared by SDMI. This assessment reviewed each of the hazards profiled in the plan update, including past occurrences, potential future losses, and vulnerability statistics. As part of CRS Element 512.a, the meeting included a focused discussion on flooding to identify specific elements of Steps 4 and 5 that needed to be addressed before finalizing the update. The goals established in the 2021 plan were also presented, allowing the planning committee to evaluate and confirm them for the 2026 update (CRS Step 6). In addition, the presentation highlighted ongoing mitigation projects and summarized feedback from the public survey.

Public Invitation: Yes

Meeting Invitees: The entirety of the planning committee and the general public were invited to participate in this meeting. The following list displays the people who were invited to attend. Copies of sign-in sheets can be found on the following pages as well as an agenda that was distributed to those in attendance. A Zoom meeting was also set up so people that were unable to attend in person, could attend virtually.

2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee		
Name	**Title**	**Department**
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Bonnie Anderson	Planning	City of Scott
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Brittany Gaspard	Facility Director	Cajundome
Carl Wininger	Director of Risk Management	The University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Chief Paul Trouard	Police Chief	Lafayette Police Department
Chris Rippetoe	Hazard Mitigation Program Manager	SDMI
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Clay Boudreaux	Floodplain Administrator	Lafayette Consolidated Government
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Jessica Cornay	Civil Engineering Supervisor	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Kayla Lemke	Permit Manager	City of Youngsville
Kevin Savant	Major	Lafayette Sheriff's Office
Kim Alleman	Superintendent	Town of Duson
Lennie Lafleur	Program Coordinator	GOHSEP
Martin T Poirrier	Capital Improvements Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Matt Jeansonne		Cajundome
Mayor Charlotte Clavier	Mayor	City of Carencro
Mayor Jan-Scott Richard	Mayor	City of Scott

Mayor Johnny Paul Thibodeaux	Mayor	Town of Duson
Mayor Ken Ritter	Mayor	City of Youngsville
Mayor Ray Bourque	Mayor	City of Broussard
Mel Bertrand	City Manager/ Director	City of Broussard
Missy Lacassin	Executive Assistant	City of Broussard
Monica Landry		Cajundome
Monique Boulet	Mayor/President	Lafayette Consolidated Government Executive
Pam Deville		Cajundome
Sara Gary	President	Acadiana Planning Commission
Shawn Moore	Property Officer	Lafayette Consolidated Government Finance
Steven Picou	Executive Director	Lafayette Regional Airport
Tammy Luke	Community Development and Planning Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government Planning and Development
Troy Guidry	Sr. Director of Operations	Acadian Ambulance Service, Inc.
Warren Abadie	Traffic, Roads, and Bridges Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government Public Works
William Ritchey	Deputy	Lafayette Sheriff's Office

Sign-In Sheets:

Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Risk Assessment Meeting
April 2, 2026

Name	Title	Organization	Email
Brent Seaux	Captain Lafayette SO.	Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office	brent.seaux@lafayettesheriff.com
Chad P. Sonnier	Director	Lafayette OHSEP	CPSonnier@LafayetteLA.gov
v Matt Jeansonne	Operations Director	Cajun Dome	mjeansonne@cajundome.com
v Sara Fawcett		Acadiana Planning Com.	
v Donnie Simon	Director of security	Ochsner LAF General	Donald.Simon@Ochsner.org
v Mel Bertrand		City of Broussard	mel@broussardla.com
v Molli Cormier		Ochsner Emergency mgmt	Molli.Cormier@Ochsner.org
v Brian Smith	Drainage	LCG	BSmith@LafayetteLA.Gov
William Ritchey	Deputy Haz-mat Consultant	Laf. Sheriff's Office	william.Ritchey@Lafayettesheriff.com
Lucas Hubspeth	Engineer Youngsville	Youngsville	lucash@mcbadeengineers.com
Kayla Lemke	Permit Manager	City of Youngsville	kaylalemke@youngsvillela.gov
Clay Boudreaux	Floodplain Administrator	LCG Drainage	cpboudreaux@lafayettela.gov
Lennie LaFleur	Itm coord.	GOHSEP	lennie.lafleur@la.gov
v Pam Deville	Director	Cajun Dome	Pdeville@cajundome.com
v Jessica Cornay		LCG	JCornay@LafayetteLA.gov
v Charlotte Clavier	Mayor	City of Carencro	cclavier@carencro.org
v Paula Picard		LCG	

Lafayette Consolidated Government

LSU Stephenson Disaster Management Institute

Meeting Agenda:

Lafayette
CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Risk Assessment Meeting
April 2, 2026

Introductions

Community Profile

- Population
- Population Density
- Housing Units

Hazard Identification

- Risk Matrix
- Land Use Map
- Critical Facilities
- Hazards Discussion
  - Cold Wave
  - Drought
  - Flooding
  - Hail
  - Heat Wave
  - Hurricanes
  - Ice Storms
  - Lightning
  - Sinkholes
  - Strong Winds
  - Tornadoes
  - Wildfires
  - Winter Weather

Community Mitigation Goal Review

Public Outreach Efforts

- Hazard Mitigation Survey
  - Survey Trends
- Public Outreach Activity
- Hazard Mitigation Website: hmplans.lsu.edu

Timeline Review

Next Steps

Adjourn

Scan to access the survey! →

Meeting Announcement (via Facebook):

Lafayette Consolidated Government
Mar 30 ·

Public Meeting: 2026 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Lafayette Consolidated Government and the Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) are hosting a fourth public meeting to gather community input on updates to the 2026 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

This meeting will focus on risk assets and natural hazards, including flood mapping, drainage concerns, and other severe weather impacts affecting Lafayette Parish. Attendees will have the opportunity to review updated maps and provide feedback on how these risks are identified and addressed.

📅 Date & Time: April 2, 2026 at 10:00 a.m.
📍 Location: City Hall Council Chambers (705 W University Ave.)

Can't join in person? Tune in online:
🔗 https://bit.ly/4cUp7R6
Meeting ID: 897 0336 7981
Passcode: LCGHMPlan

Help us plan for a safer, stronger Lafayette Parish.

Lafayette Consolidated Government
Apr 4 ·

Did you miss this week's public meeting on the Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan update? We still want to hear from you!

Use the link below to share your feedback on hazards flooding, areas of concern, and any items you believe should be considered as we shape the future plan. Your insight helps us strengthen emergency preparedness, reduce disaster impacts, and support long-term community resilience.

Submit your input here: https://tinyurl.com/LCGHMP2026

You can also check out our progress on this effort by visiting: https://hmplans.sdmi.lsu.edu/Home/Parish/lafayette

Meeting #5: Lafayette Parish HMP Mitigation Strategy Meeting

Date: April 28, 2026

Location: Lafayette Parish Council Chambers, 705 W. University Ave., Lafayette, LA

Purpose: The purpose of the Mitigation Action Strategy meeting was to review all actions currently being pursued by Lafayette Parish and provide status updates. This meeting allowed the planning committee to evaluate the validity of each action and determine whether it was on track, needed adjustment, or exceeded expectations. Under CRS Element 512.a, this meeting addressed Steps 6, 7, and 8.

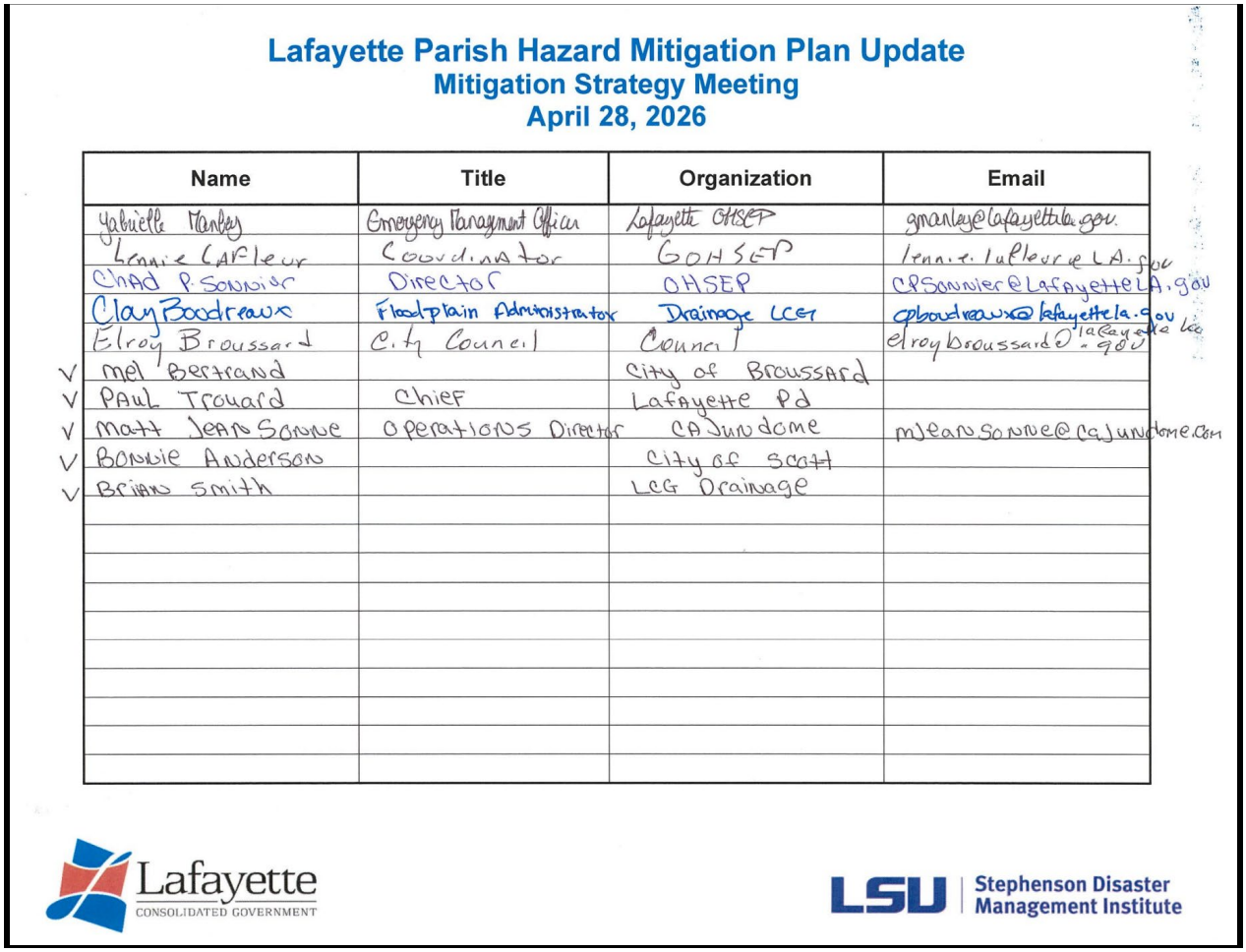
Public Invitation: Yes

Meeting Invitees: The entirety of the planning committee and the general public were invited to participate in this meeting. The following list displays the people who were invited to attend. Copies of sign-in sheets can be found on the following pages as well as an agenda that was distributed to those in attendance. A Zoom meeting was also set up so people that were unable to attend in person, could attend virtually.

2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee		
Name	**Title**	**Department**
Chad Sonnier	Director	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Bonnie Anderson	Planning	City of Scott
Brian Smith	Director of Drainage	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage
Brittany Gaspard	Facility Director	Cajundome
Carl Wininger	Director of Risk Management	The University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Chief Paul Trouard	Police Chief	Lafayette Police Department
Chris Rippetoe	Hazard Mitigation Program Manager	SDMI
Christina Dayries	Chief of Staff	Lafayette Consolidated Government Executive
Claire Richard	Floodplain Manager	City of Carencro
Clay Boudreaux	Floodplain Administrator	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Desiree Early	Director of Risk Management	Lafayette School Board
Donald Sagrera	President	Teche Vermilion
Donnie Simon	Region 4 Hospital Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	Louisiana Department of Health
Fred Trahan	Civil Engineering Supervisor	Lafayette Consolidated Government Public Works
Garrett Noel	Floodplain Administrator	City of Youngsville
Interim Chief John Bourgeois	Fire Chief	Lafayette Fire Department
Jason Martin	Emergency Management Analyst	SDMI
Jeff Stewart	Utilities Director	City of Lafayette
Jeffrey Giering	SHMO	GOHSEP
Jessica Cornay	Civil Engineering Supervisor	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Kayla Lemke	Permit Manager	City of Youngsville
Kevin Savant	Major	Lafayette Sheriff's Office
Kim Alleman	Superintendent	Town of Duson
Lennie Lafleur	Program Coordinator	GOHSEP
Martin T Poirrier	Capital Improvements Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Matt Jeansonne		Cajundome
Mayor Charlotte Clavier	Mayor	City of Carencro
Mayor Jan-Scott Richard	Mayor	City of Scott
Mayor Johnny Paul Thibodeaux	Mayor	Town of Duson
Mayor Ken Ritter	Mayor	City of Youngsville
Mayor Ray Bourque	Mayor	City of Broussard

Mel Bertrand	City Manager/ Director	City of Broussard
Missy Lacassin	Executive Assistant	City of Broussard
Monica Landry		Cajundome
Monique Boulet	Mayor/President	Lafayette Consolidated Government Executive
Pam Deville		Cajundome
Sara Gary	President	Acadiana Planning Commission
Shawn Moore	Property Officer	Lafayette Consolidated Government Finance
Steven Picou	Executive Director	Lafayette Regional Airport
Tammy Luke	Community Development and Planning Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government Planning and Development
Troy Guidry	Sr. Director of Operations	Acadian Ambulance Service, Inc.
Warren Abadie	Traffic, Roads, and Bridges Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government Public Works
William Ritchey	Deputy	Lafayette Sheriff's Office

Sign-In Sheets:



Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Mitigation Strategy Meeting
April 28, 2026

Name	Title	Organization	Email
Gabrielle Manley	Emergency Management Officer	Lafayette OHSEP	gmanley@lafayettela.gov
Lonnie LaFleur	Coordinator	LCG HSEP	lonnie.lafleur@LA.gov
Chad P. Sonnier	Director	OHSEP	CPSonnier@LafayetteLA.gov
Clay Boudreaux	Floodplain Administrator	Drainage LCG	cboudreaux@lafayettela.gov
Elroy Broussard	City Council	Council	elroybroussard@lafayette...
V Mel Bertrand		City of Broussard	
V Paul Trouard	Chief	Lafayette PD	
V Matt Jean Sonne	Operations Director	CAJundome	mjeansonne@cajundome.com
V Bonnie Anderson		City of Scott	
V Brian Smith		LCG Drainage	

Lafayette CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

LSU | Stephenson Disaster Management Institute

Meeting Agenda:

Lafayette
CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Mitigation Strategy Meeting

April 28, 2026

Welcome & Introductions

Mitigation Strategy Overview

Review of Profiled Hazards & Goals (CRS Step 6)

Mitigation Strategy Evaluation (CRS Step 7)

- Review HMP Activity Types
- Review CRS Activity Types

Community FMP Discussion (CRS Step 7)

- Review Community Activities
  - Implemented Activities
  - Activities Considered but not Implemented
- Review Current Floodplain Regulatory Standards
  - Sufficient for Present and Future Conditions

Mitigation Action Update Review (CRS Step 8)

- Action Prioritization Criteria

Community Action Update Discussion (CRS Step 8)

- Highlight Important Activities
- Post-disaster Redevelopment

Plan Update Process Timeline Review

Public Outreach

- Hazard Mitigation Survey
- Hazard Mitigation Website: hmplans.lsu.edu

Next Steps

Adjourn

Scan to access the survey! →

Meeting Announcement (via Facebook):

Lafayette Consolidated Government
Apr 21 ·

Be part of the plan to protect and strengthen Lafayette Parish.

Lafayette Consolidated Government and the Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) invite you to the fifth out of six Hazard Mitigation Public Meeting as we continue updating the 2026 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

This upcoming meeting will focus on reviewing and refining the actions, goals, and priorities that guide how our communities prepare for future risks. Attendees will get an overview of the current strategy, explore how projects are prioritized, and help identify opportunities for new initiatives, programs, and policy updates. We'll also highlight ongoing and completed mitigation efforts, with additional discussion on flood-related programs for CRS communities.

📅 Tuesday, April 28, 2026 | 10:00 a.m.
📍 City Hall Council Chambers (705 W. University Ave.)

Join us in person or online:
🔗 https://bit.ly/425FCmy
Meeting ID: 835 7612 8759
Passcode: HMPlan

Your input plays a critical role in shaping a safer, more resilient future for Lafayette Parish.

Meeting #6: Lafayette Parish HMP Public Plan Review Meeting

Date: July 15, 2026

Location: Lafayette Parish Council Chambers, 705 W. University Ave., Lafayette, LA

Purpose: The purpose of the Public Plan Review meeting was to present the Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan and solicit feedback from the public. Participants were able to provide comments, raise concerns, and suggest revisions to the plan. In accordance with the CRS Coordinator's Manual, this meeting was held at least two weeks prior to the plan's submission to GOHSEP/FEMA.

Public Invitation: Yes

Meeting Invitees: The entirety of the planning committee and the general public were invited to participate in this meeting. The following list displays the people who were invited to attend. Copies of sign-in sheets can be found on the following pages as well as an agenda that was distributed to those in attendance. A Zoom meeting was also set up so people that were unable to attend in person, could attend virtually.

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Brittany Gaspard	Facility Director	Cajundome
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Clay Boudreaux	Floodplain Administrator	Lafayette Consolidated Government
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Donald Sagrera	President	Teche Vermilion
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Fred Trahan	Civil Engineering Supervisor	Lafayette Consolidated Government Public Works
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Troy Guidry	Sr. Director of Operations	Acadian Ambulance Service, Inc.
Warren Abadie	Traffic, Roads, and Bridges Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government Public Works
William Ritchey	Deputy	Lafayette Sheriff's Office

******THE REMAINDER OF THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED FOLLOWING THE COMPLETION OF THIS MEETING******

Sign-In Sheets:

Meeting Agenda:

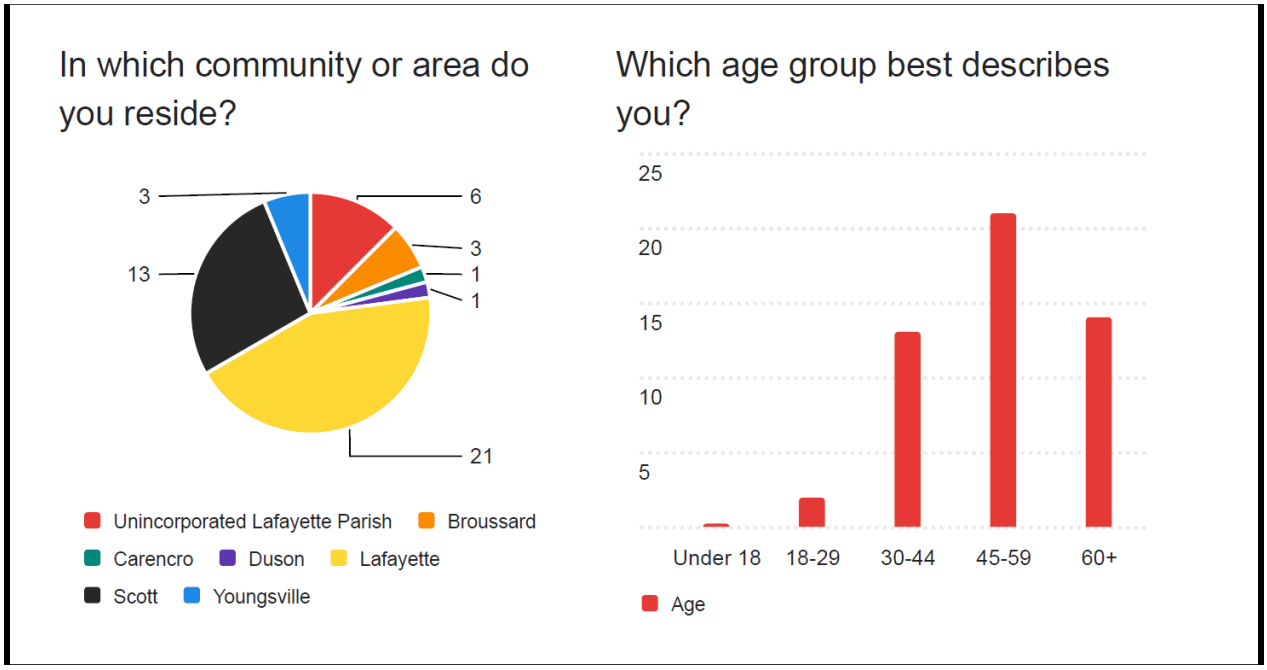
Meeting Announcement:

Outreach Activity #1: Public Opinion Survey

Date: Ongoing throughout planning process
Location: Web survey
Public Invitation: Yes

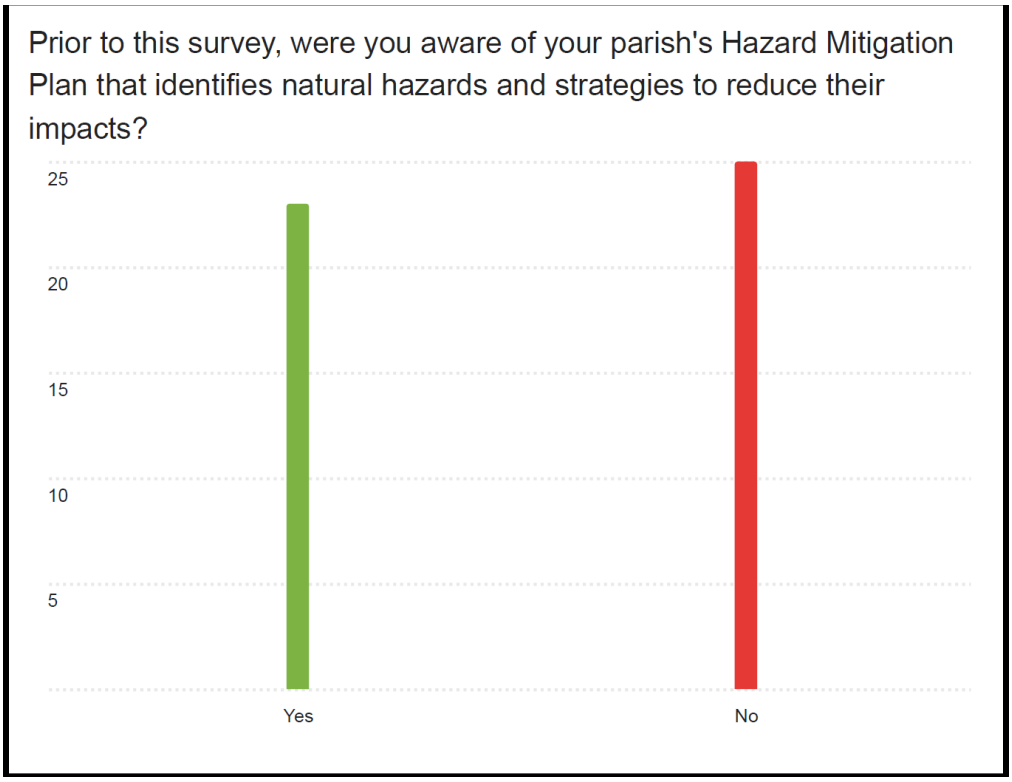
An online public opinion survey of Lafayette Parish residents was conducted between October 2025 and June 2026. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards and mitigation measures within the Lafayette Parish planning area. The following results were collected through the survey.

The survey received 50 total responses, 48 of which were considered valid. Because the survey was intended for Lafayette Parish residents, responses were excluded if the respondent reported living outside the parish or being under 18 years of age. Two responses were excluded because the respondents indicated that they lived outside the boundaries of Lafayette Parish.

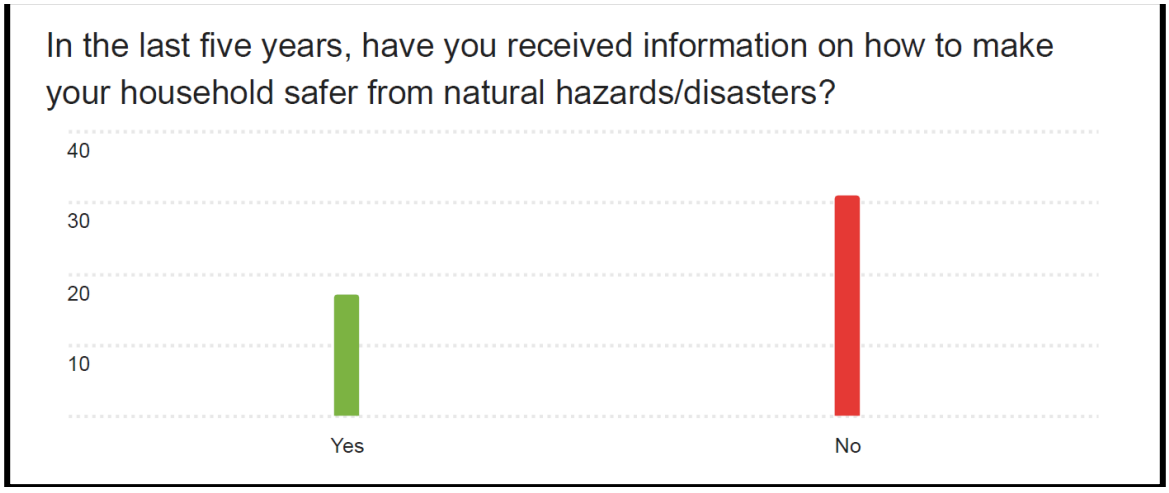


Of the 48 valid responses collected, a large majority came from residents of the City of Lafayette and unincorporated Lafayette Parish. Residents of the cities of Broussard, Carencro, Scott, and Youngsville, as well as the Town of Duson, were also represented in the survey. Respondents represented a wide range of age groups, although most responses came from residents over the age of 45.

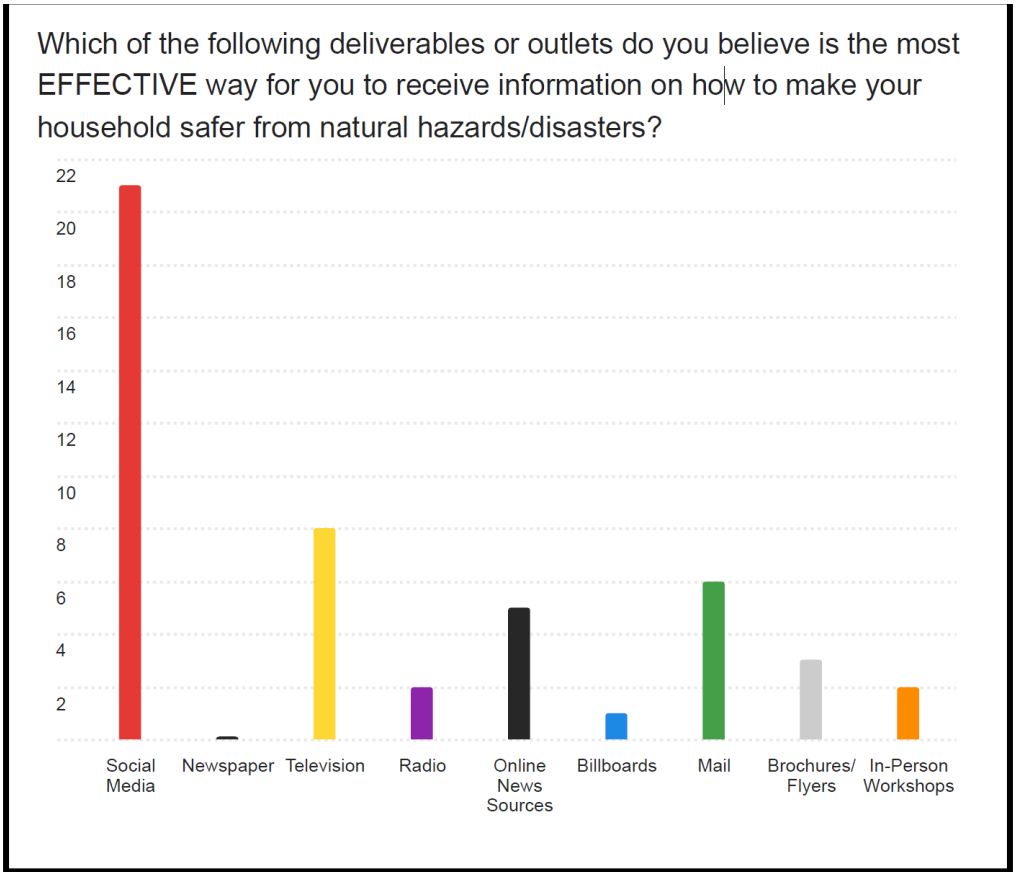
On the following page, a bar graph shows the number of respondents who were aware that Lafayette Parish has a hazard mitigation plan that identifies natural hazards and strategies to reduce their impacts. Of the 48 respondents, 23 indicated that they were aware of the plan, while 25 indicated that they were not. These results suggest that continued education and outreach efforts may help increase public awareness of hazard mitigation planning. Increasing awareness can encourage residents to take individual preparedness and mitigation actions, become more informed about local hazards, and contribute to greater community resilience.



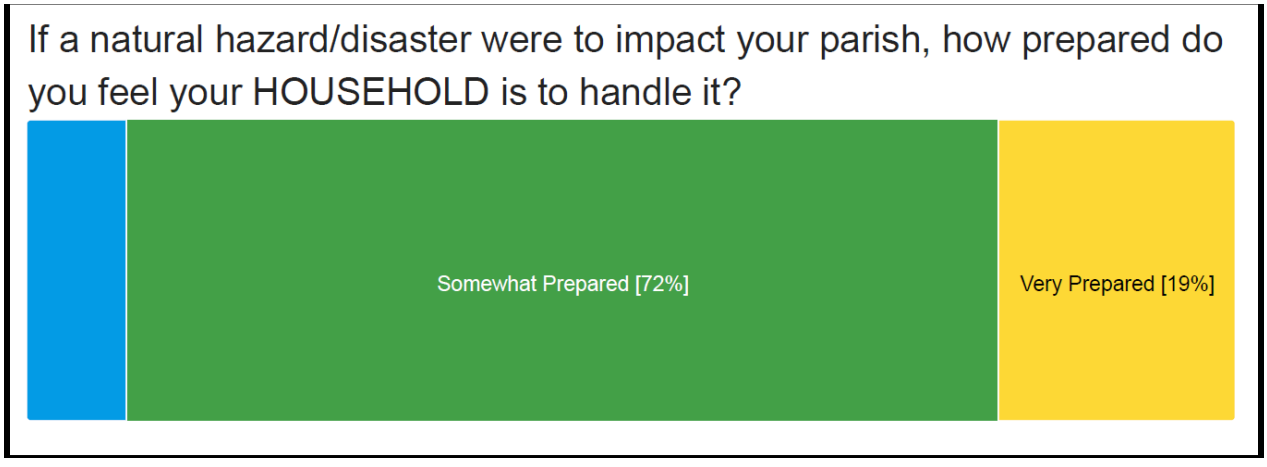
Building upon the previous question, respondents were asked if in the last five years they recalled having received information on how to make their household safer from natural disasters. Of the 48 respondents, 17 of them said they had received information, while 31 said they had not. This once again reinforces the need for conducting public outreach to engage residents as much as possible with the parish's mitigation practices.



As the parish continues to engage with residents, it's important to understand which methods of communication are most effective and most beneficial for the majority of the planning area. Respondents were asked to choose from nine different methods of communication and signify which one was the most effective. Of all the choices provided, respondents felt that social media, television, and mail were the most effective ways to receive information on how to make their home safer from natural hazards. The breakdown of responses is shown on the following page.



Finally, the survey evaluated public perceptions regarding preparedness and community resilience in the event of a natural hazard or disaster. Respondents in Lafayette Parish were asked to assess both their personal level of preparedness and the overall resilience of the parish compared to five years ago. The results indicate a generally positive outlook, with 91% of respondents identifying themselves as either "Somewhat Prepared" or "Very Prepared." In addition, 64% of respondents believed that Lafayette Parish is either equally resilient or more resilient to natural hazard events than it was five years ago. These findings suggest a strong level of public confidence in both individual preparedness and the parish's ability to withstand and recover from future hazard events.



Outreach Activity #2: Public Meeting Activity - Incident Questionnaire

Date: April 2, 2026
Location: Public Meeting
Public Invitation: Yes

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

Outreach Activity #3: 2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Review

Date: Ongoing
Location: SDMI Hazard Mitigation Website
Public Initiation: Yes

After an initial review by the Lafayette Parish Planning Committee was completed, the 2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan was made available for public review and comment. The plan was hosted on SDMI's Hazard Mitigation website: https://hmplans.lsu.edu/plans/lafayette

LAFAYETTE PARISH PUBLIC OUTREACH

PUBLIC ACTIVITY: INCIDENT/ ISSUE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. HAZARD TYPE(S):

A. Cold Wave
B. Drought
C. Flooding
D. Hail
E. Heat Wave
F. Hurricanes
G. Ice Storms
H. Lightning
I. Sinkholes
J. Strong Winds
K. Tornadoes
L. Wildfires
M. Winter Weather

2. DESCRIBE INCIDENT OR ISSUE:

3. LOCATION:

A. CITY:

B. ADDRESS OR AREA:

4. INTENSITY:

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

B. WIND STRENGTH

5. RECURRING OR ONE TIME:

A. IF RECURRING, HOW OFTEN:

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

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

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

Appendix B: Plan Maintenance

Purpose

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

Implementing, Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

The Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will be responsible for implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and documenting the plan's progress throughout the year. Part of the plan maintenance process should include a system by which local governing bodies incorporate the HMP into the parish's other applicable 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 buildings 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

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

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

Methods for Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan and Plan Evaluation Criteria

Lafayette Parish has developed a method to ensure implementation, monitoring, evaluating, and updating of the HMP occurs during the five-year cycle of the plan. Implementation will be accomplished through constant and transparent efforts to network and highlight the multi-objective, win-win benefits of each project proposed in the *Mitigation Strategy* section. These efforts include the routine actions of monitoring agendas, attending meetings, and promoting a safe and resilient community. The planning committee meeting will be held annually in order to monitor, evaluate, and update the plan. The Lafayette 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 fully updated every five years. The annual maintenance, monitoring and evaluation of the plan will be conducted in the annual planning committee meeting. The planning committee will review each goal to determine their relevance to changing situations in the parish, as well as changes to state or federal policy, and to ensure that they are addressing current and expected conditions. The planning committee will evaluate if any change in hazard profile and risk in the parish occurred during the past year. In addition, the evaluation will include the following criteria in respect of plan implementation:

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

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

3) Any new or existing procedures that can be done more efficiently

4) Any additional ways to gain more diverse and widespread cooperation

5) Any different or additional funding sources available for mitigation planning and implementation

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

Additionally, the public will be canvassed to solicit public input to continue Lafayette 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 Lafayette Parish Government Website.

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

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

2026 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 2026 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 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee and participating jurisdictions to determine additional implementation procedures when appropriate. This may include integrating the requirements of the Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan into each jurisdiction's planning documents, processes, or mechanisms as follows:

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

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

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

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

On behalf of the City of Broussard, City of Carencro, Town of Duson, City of Lafayette, City of Scott, City of Youngsville, Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government has the authority to incorporate the contents of the Hazard Mitigation Plan into the parish's existing regulatory mechanisms. Agreements are currently in place with jurisdictions to allow for the parish incorporation mechanisms to take place.

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

Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	**Update Frequency**	**Lead Agency**
Capital Improvements Plan	Updated as needed	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Comprehensive Master Plan	Updated as needed	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Continuity of Operations Plan	Updated as needed	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Economic Development Plan	Updated as needed	Lafayette Economic Development Authority
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Updated as needed	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Stormwater Management Plan	Updated as needed	Lafayette Parish Dept. of Public Works
Transportation Plan	Updated as needed	Lafayette Parish Consolidated Government

City of Broussard		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	**Update Frequency**	**Lead Agency**
Comprehensive Master Plan	Updated as needed	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Economic Development Plan	Updated as needed	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Updated as needed	City of Broussard Mayor's Office
Stormwater Management Plan	Updated as needed	City of Broussard Mayor's Office

City of Carencro		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	**Update Frequency**	**Lead Agency**
Capital Improvements Plan	Updated as needed	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Updated as needed	City of Carencro Mayor's Office
Stormwater Management Plan	Updated as needed	City of Carencro Mayor's Office

Town of Duson		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	**Update Frequency**	**Lead Agency**
Stormwater Management Plan	Updated as needed	Town of Duson Mayor's Office
Subdivision Ordinances	Updated as needed	Independence Mayor's Office

City of Lafayette		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	**Update Frequency**	**Lead Agency**
Comprehensive Master Plan	Updated as needed	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Economic Development Plan	Updated as needed	Lafayette Economic Development Authority
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Updated as needed	Lafayette Parish OHSEP
Stormwater Management Plan	Updated as needed	Lafayette Parish Dept. of Public Works
Transportation Plan	Updated as needed	Lafayette Parish Consolidated Government

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

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

Continued Public Participation

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

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

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Appendix C: Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities within the Lafayette Parish Planning Area

Lafayette Parish Planning Area Critical Facilities														
Type	Name	Cold Wave	Drought	Flooding (Zone)	Hail	Heat Wave	Hurricanes	Ice Storms	Lightning	Sinkholes	Strong Winds	Tornadoes	Wildfires	Winter Weather
Civil Government	Broussard City Hall	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Carencro City Hall	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Duson Town Hall	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Consolidated Government	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Parish Communication District & OHSEP	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Parish Courthouse	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Parish Public Works Administration	X		AE	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
	Lafayette Parish School Board	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Scott City Hall	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Youngsville City Hall	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Fire & SAR	Broussard Fire Station 1	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Broussard Fire Station 2	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Broussard Fire Station 3	X		AE	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Carencro Fire Station 1	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X

	Carencro Fire Station 2	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Carencro Fire Station 3	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Duson Fire Department	X		AE	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Judice Fire Department	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Fire Department Station #12	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Fire Training Center	X		AE	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Parish Fire Department Station #1	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Parish Fire Department Station #10	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Parish Fire Department Station #11	X		A	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Parish Fire Department Station #13	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Parish Fire Department Station #14	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Parish Fire Department Station #2	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Parish Fire Department Station #3	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Parish Fire	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X

	Department Station #4												
	Lafayette Parish Fire Department Station #5	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Parish Fire Department Station #6	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Parish Fire Department Station #7	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Parish Fire Department Station #8	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Parish Fire Department Station #9	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Regional Airport Fire Station	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Milton Volunteer Fire Department	X		AE	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Scott Fire Station 1	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Scott Fire Station 2	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Youngsville Fire Station 1	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Youngsville Fire Station 2	X		AE	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Law Enforcement	Broussard Police Department	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Carencro Police Station	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Duson Police Department	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X

	Lafayette Criminal Processing	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Marshalls Office	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Parish 911 Office	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Parish Correctional Center	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette PD Downtown Precinct	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette PD Precinct 4	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Police Department	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	LPSO Forensic Complex	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	LPSO Public Safety Complex	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	LPSO Training Academy & Gun Range	X		AE	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Scott Police Department	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	ULL Police Department	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Youngsville Police Department	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Public Health	Lafayette Parish Health Unit	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Education	Acadian Middle School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X

	Acadiana High School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Alice N Boucher School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Broadmoor Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Broussard Middle School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Carencro Heights Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Carencro High School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Carencro Middle School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Charles M Burke Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Corporal Michael Middlebrook Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	David Thibodaux STEM Magnet Academy	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Dr. Raphel A. Baranco Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Duson Elementary School	X		AE	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	E.A. Martin Middle School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Early College Academy	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Ernest Gallet Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X

	Evangeline Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Green T. Lindon Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	J.W. Faulk Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	J.W. James Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Judice Middle School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Katherine Drexel Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	L. Leo Judice Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	L.J. Alleman Middle School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette High School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Lafayette Middle School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Live Oak Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Martial F. Billeaud Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Milton Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Myrtle Place Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Northside High School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X

	Ossun Elementary School	X		A	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Paul Breaux Middle School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Prairie Elementary School	X		AE	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Ridge Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	S.J. Montgomery Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Scott Middle School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Southside High School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Truman Elementary School	X		AH	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Westside Elementary School	X		AE	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Woodvale Elementary School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
	Youngsville Middle School	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X

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Appendix D: Plan Adoption

FEMA Approval Letter

GOHSEP Approval Letter

Lafayette Consolidated Government

City of Broussard

City of Carencro

Town of Duson

City of Scott

City of Youngsville

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Appendix E: State Required Worksheets

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

Mitigation Planning Team

2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee				
Name	**Title**	**Department**	**Representation**	**Email**
Chad Sonnier	Director	Lafayette Parish OHSEP	Emergency Services	ohsep@lafayettela.gov
Bonnie Anderson	Planning	City of Scott	Preventive Measures, Natural Resource Protection, Public Information	banderson@cityofscott.org
Brian Smith	Director of Drainage	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects	bsmith@lafayettela.gov
Brittany Gaspard	Facility Director	Cajundome	Emergency Services	BGaspard@cajundome.com
Carl Wininger	Director of Risk Management	The University of Louisiana at Lafayette	Public Information	taz.wininger@louisiana.edu
Chief Paul Trouard	Police Chief	Lafayette Police Department	Emergency Services	ptrouard@lafayettela.gov
Chris Rippetoe	Hazard Mitigation Program Manager	SDMI	Public Information	crippe2@lsu.edu
Christina Dayries	Chief of Staff	Lafayette Consolidated Government Executive	Public Information	cdayries@lafayettela.gov
Claire Richard	Floodplain Manager	City of Carencro	Public Information	claire@bcisla.com
Clay Boudreaux	Floodplain Administrator	Lafayette Consolidated Government	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Public Information	cpboudreaux@lafayettela.gov
Desiree Early	Director of Risk Management	Lafayette School Board	Emergency Services	ddearly@lpssonline.com
Donald Sagrera	President	Teche Vermilion	Structural Projects	sagreral@aol.com

Donnie Simon	Region 4 Hospital Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	Louisiana Department of Health	Emergency Services	donald.simon@ochsner.org
Fred Trahan	Civil Engineering Supervisor	Lafayette Consolidated Government Public Works	Structural Projects	fjtrahan@lafayettela.gov
Garrett Noel	Floodplain Administrator	City of Youngsville	Public Information	GarrettNoel@youngsvillela.gov
Interim Chief John Bourgeois	Fire Chief	Lafayette Fire Department	Emergency Services	jbourgeois@lafayettela.gov
Jason Martin	Emergency Management Analyst	SDMI	Public Information	jmar293@lsu.edu
Jeff Stewart	Utilities Director	City of Lafayette	Property Protection, Emergency Services	jstewart@lus.org
Jeffrey Giering	SHMO	GOHSEP	Public Information	jeffrey.giering@la.gov
Jessica Cornay	Civil Engineering Supervisor	Lafayette Consolidated Government	Preventative Measures, Structural Projects	jcornay@lafayettela.gov
Kayla Lemke	Permit Manager	City of Youngsville	Public Information	kaylalemke@youngsvillela.gov
Kevin Savant	Major	Lafayette Sheriff's Office	Emergency Services	Kevin.savant@lafayettesheriff.com
Kim Alleman	Superintendent	Town of Duson	Preventive Measures	kim.alleman@townofduson.com
Lennie Lafleur	Program Coordinator	GOHSEP	Public Information	lennie.lafleur@la.gov
Martin T Poirrier	Capital Improvements Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government	Property Protection, Emergency Services	mtpoirrier@LafayetteLA.gov
Matt Jeansonne		Cajundome	Emergency Services	mjeansonne@cajundome.com
Mayor Charlotte Clavier	Mayor	City of Carencro	Public Information	mayor@carencro.org
Mayor Jan-Scott Richard	Mayor	City of Scott	Public Information	jrichard@cityofscott.org
Mayor Johnny Paul Thibodeaux	Mayor	Town of Duson	Public Information	johnny.thibodeaux@townofduson.com
Mayor Ken Ritter	Mayor	City of Youngsville	Public Information	kenritter@youngsvillela.gov
Mayor Ray Bourque	Mayor	City of Broussard	Public Information	mayorbourque@broussardla.com
Mel Bertrand	City Manager/ Director	City of Broussard	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Public Information	mel@broussardla.com

Missy Lacassin	Executive Assistant	City of Broussard	Public Information	mlacassin@broussardla.com
Monica Landry		Cajundome	Emergency Services	mlandry@cajundome.com
Monique Boulet	Mayor/President	Lafayette Consolidated Government Executive	Public Information	mayorpresidentsoffice@lafayettela.gov
Pam Deville		Cajundome	Emergency Services	pdeville@cajundome.com
Sara Gary	President	Acadiana Planning Commission	Preventive Measures, Natural Resource Protection, Public Information	sgary@planacadiana.org
Shawn Moore	Property Officer	Lafayette Consolidated Government Finance	Property Protection	smoore@lafayettela.gov
Steven Picou	Executive Director	Lafayette Regional Airport	Emergency Services	stevenp@lftairport.com
Tammy Luke	Community Development and Planning Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government Planning and Development	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Public Information	tluke@lafayettela.gov
Troy Guidry	Sr. Director of Operations	Acadian Ambulance Service, Inc.	Emergency Services	tguidry@acadian.com
Warren Abadie	Traffic, Roads, and Bridges Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government Public Works	Property Protection, Emergency Services	wabadie@lafayettela.gov
William Ritchey	Deputy	Lafayette Sheriff's Office	Emergency Services	William.Ritchey@lafayettesheriff.com

Capability Assessment

Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	Plan Lafayette; R-026-2014, 07/1/2014
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	Updated September 2020
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Part of Plan Lafayette
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	updated June 2020
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	Part of EOP
Transportation Plan	Yes	Transportation Improvement Plan-MPO: July 2018 Acadiana Metropolitan Transportation Plan Updated 2040: January 2020
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Updated March 2, 2020
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	Yes	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Building Code	Yes	Ord. No. O-039-2019, 03/12/2019
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	Yes	In progress
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	Class 6 with Water Hauling
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Lafayette Development Code
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	LDC Ord. No. JO-111-2020, 12/16/2020
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	LDC Ord. No. JO-111-2020, 12/16/2020
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	FDP Ord No. O-195-2018, 11/5/2018
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	SWO Ord. No. O-237-2007, 10/16/2007
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	FDP Ord No. O-195-2018, 11/5/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	400+ acres
Other	Yes	
Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	

Staff	Yes / No	Comments
Chief Building Official	Yes	FT
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	FT
Emergency Manager	Yes	FT
Community Planner	Yes	FT
Civil Engineer	Yes	FT
GIS Coordinator	Yes	FT
Grant Writer	Yes	FT
Other	Yes	
Technical	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Annex of EOP
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	Yes	Drainage System Evaluation
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	Yes	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Yes	Sierra Club, Bayou Vermilion District, United Way
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	EQ, Comms, Floodplain Management, Bayou Vermilion District
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	Yes	
Storm Ready certification	Yes	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	No	

City of Broussard

Capability Assessment Worksheet - City of Broussard		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	No	
Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Chief Building Official	Yes	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	

Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	Yes	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
Technical	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	
Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Capital Improvements project funding	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	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	Yes	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	No	

City of Carencro

Capability Assessment Worksheet - City of Carencro		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	Yes	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	Yes	
Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Chief Building Official	Yes	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	

Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	Yes	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	
Other	No	
Technical	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	
Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Capital Improvements project funding	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	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	Yes	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	No	

Town of Duson

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Town of Duson		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other	No	
Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Planning Commission	Yes	Lafayette Consolidated Govt
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Chief Building Official	Yes	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	

Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	Yes	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	
Other	No	
Technical	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	
Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Capital Improvements project funding	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	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Yes	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	Yes	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	No	

City of Lafayette

Capability Assessment Worksheet - City of Lafayette		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	Plan Lafayette; R-026-2014, 07/1/2014
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	Updated September 2020
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Part of Plan Lafayette
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Updated June 2020
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	Part of EOP
Transportation Plan	Yes	Transportation Improvement Plan-MPO: July 2018 Acadiana Metropolitan Transportation Plan Updated 2040: January 2020
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Updated March 2020
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	Yes	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Building Code	Yes	Ord. No. O-039-2019, 03/12/2019
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	Class 2
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	LDC Ord. No. JO-111-2020, 12/16/2020
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	LDC Ord. No. JO-111-2020, 12/16/2020
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	FDP Ord No. O-195-2018, 11/5/2018
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	SWO Ord. No. O-237-2007, 10/16/2007
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	FDP Ord No. O-195-2018, 11/5/2018
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other	Yes	
Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff	**Yes / No**	**Comments**

Chief Building Official	Yes	FT
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	FT
Emergency Manager	Yes	FT
Community Planner	Yes	FT
Civil Engineer	Yes	FT
GIS Coordinator	Yes	FT
Grant Writer	Yes	FT
Other	Yes	
Technical	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Annex of EOP
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other		
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	Yes	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Yes	Sierra Club, Bayou Vermilion District, United Way of Acadiana
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	EQ, Comms, FPM, Bayou Vermilion District,
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	Yes	
Storm Ready certification	Yes	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	No	

City of Scott

Capability Assessment Worksheet - City of Scott		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	Yes	Pending adoption.
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	Yes	
Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Chief Building Official	Yes	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	

Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	Yes	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	Yes	
Grant Writer	Yes	
Other	No	
Technical	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	The City of Scott has access to the date if needed.
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	Yes	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	Yes	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	Yes	
Storm Ready certification	Yes	City of Scott works with LCG to provide relevant data that has helped Lafayette Parish receive their Storm Ready certification.
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	No	

City of Youngsville

Capability Assessment Worksheet - City of Youngsville		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	Yes	Water and Sewer Infrastructure Plans
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Zoning Ordinance	No	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	Yes	Land Use Ordinance, Façade/Building Ordinance, Detention Ordinance
Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Chief Building Official	Yes	FT

Floodplain Administrator	Yes	FT
Emergency Manager	Yes	PT
Community Planner	Yes	FT
Civil Engineer	Yes	Consultant
GIS Coordinator	Yes	PT
Grant Writer	Yes	PT
Other	No	
Technical	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	
Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	Yes	the city collects an impact fee for water and sewer for all new development
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	Yes	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	Yes	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Yes	
Other	No	

Building Inventory

Building Inventory – Lafayette Parish								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Building inventory for Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government and Incorporated Jurisdictions are available upon request								

Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable Populations Worksheet – Lafayette Parish					
All Hospitals (Private or Public)					
Name	Address	City	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Amelia Manor Nursing Home	903 Center Street	Uninc Lafayette Parish	70501	30.239364	-91.992516
Acadia Vermilion Hospital	2520 North University Avenue	City of Lafayette	70507	30.271300	-92.046054
AMG Specialty Hospital – Lafayette	310 Youngsville Highway	City of Lafayette	70508	30.155873	-91.992003
AMG Specialty Hospital - Park Place Campus	811 Ambassador Caffery 4th Floor	City of Lafayette	70508	30.232103	-92.062458
AMG Specialty Hospital – Regional Campus	2810 Ambassador Caffery Pkwy	City of Lafayette	70506	30.197966	-92.077243
Compass Behavioral - Lafayette Campus	1015 Saint John Street	City of Lafayette	70501	30.222718	-92.022845
Courtyard Manor Nurse Care Center	306 Sidney Martin	Uninc Lafayette Parish	70507	30.278010	-92.010526
Heart Hospital of Lafayette	1105 Kaliste Saloom Road	City of Lafayette	70508	30.173161	-92.026973
Lafayette General Medical Center	1214 Coolidge Avenue	City of Lafayette	70503	30.202780	-92.019565
Lafayette General Surgical Hospital	1000 West Pinhook Road	City of Lafayette	70508	30.204212	-92.014576
Lafayette General Urgent Care	917 W. Gloria Switch Rd.	Carencro	70520		
Lafayette Physical Rehabilitation Hospital	207 Polly Lane	City of Lafayette	70508	30.176969	-92.027589
Lafayette Surgical Specialty Hospital	1101 Kaliste Saloom Road	City of Lafayette	70508	30.176328	-92.027359
Louisiana Extended Care Hospital of Lafayette	1214 Coolidge Avenue, 8th Floor	City of Lafayette	70503	30.202780	-92.019565
Oceans Behavioral Hospital	420 Albertson Pkwy	Broussard	70518		
Optima Specialty Hospital	1131 Rue de Belier	City of Lafayette	70501	30.224090	-92.019843
Our Lady of Lourdes Quick Care	3824 NE Evangeline Thruway	Carencro	70520		
Our Lady of Lourdes Regional Medical Center	4801 Ambassador Caffery Parkway	City of Lafayette	70508	30.150517	-92.036983
Park Place Surgery Center	901 Wilson St.	City of Lafayette	70503	30.207156	-92.017760
Post Acute Medical Specialty Hospital of Lafayette	204 Energy Pkwy	City of Lafayette	70508	30.180227	-92.011628
Regional Medical Center of Acadiana	2810 Ambassador Caffery Parkway	City of Lafayette	70506	30.197966	-92.077243
University Hospital and Clinics	2390 W Congress Street	City of Lafayette	70596	30.217096	-92.046423
Women's & Children's Hospital	4600 Ambassador Caffery Pkwy	City of Lafayette	70508	30.152439	-92.046403

Nursing Homes (Private or Public)					
Name	**Address**	**City**	**Zip Code**	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
Bethany MHS Health Care Center	406 St. Julien Street	City of Lafayette	70506	30.214815	-92.026471
Beau Se Jour	125 Ola Street	Carencro	70520		
Beehive Homes	500 Copper Meadows Blvd	Youngsville	70592		
Belle Rose Gardens	211 Arceneaux Road	Carencro	70520		
Camelot of Broussard	418 Albertson Pkwy	Broussard	70518		
Cornerstone Village South, Inc.	103 W. Matrial Avenue	City of Lafayette	70508	30.165867	-92.041939
Evangeline Oaks	240 Arceneaux Road	Carencro	70520		
Lady of the Oaks Retirement Manor	1005 Eraste Landry Road	City of Lafayette	70506	30.223168	-92.054792
Lafayette Care Center	325 Baque Crescent Drive	City of Lafayette	70503	30.203710	-92.027043
Magnolia Estates	1511 Dulles Dr	City of Lafayette	70506	30.209646	-92.077500
Maison de Lafayette	2707 Kaliste Saloom Road	City of Lafayette	70508	30.152768	-92.049787
River Oaks Retirement Manor	2500 E Simcoe Street	City of Lafayette	70501	30.223250	-91.992136
Mobile Home Parks					
Name	**Address**	**City**	**Zip Code**	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
Clifton Mobile Home Park	235 Smalley Road	Lafayette	70507		
ACADIAN ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	1410 Westgate Rd	Lafayette	70506		
Acadiana Country Estates	619 Breaux Road	Uninc Lafayette Parish	70506	92°7'2.957"W	30°8'41.862"N
Angelle MHP	2321 Mills Street	Uninc Lafayette Parish	70507	92°5'36.321"W	30°16'45.69"N
Anita Park Mobile Home Community	115 St Barnabas St	Broussard	70518		
ASA BROUSSARD TRAILER PARK	120 Desjacque Rd	Lafayette	70506		
AUDBON ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	1112 Lebesque Rd	Lafayette	70507		
Avalon Park	125 Avalon Road	City of Lafayette	70508	91°59'51.73"W	30°10'10.341"N
Belle Place MHP	600 Saint Nazaire Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70518	91°56'10.389"W	30°8'21.489"N
Belle Place Mobile Home Park	600 St Nezaire Rd	Broussard	70518		
Belle Ville MHP	900 Blk South Fieldspan Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70529	92°8'22.71"W	30°13'43.148"N
Bridgewood MHP	1912 Carmel Drive	uninc Lafayette Parish	70501		30°14'8.822"N
C & D MHP	417 Louveteau Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70520	92°3'13.341"W	30°20'30.297"N
Cajun Country MHP	215 Gireer Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70518		30°5'4.131"N
Cajun Mobile Home Village	314 Malapart Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70507	92°3'28.047"W	30°17'31.195"N
Charlie's MHP	109 Tabb Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70583	92°7'15.957"W	30°12'48.389"N
Chester Mobile Home Estates	110-142 Peltier Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70520		30°21'1.647"N

Conques MHP	3008 North University Avenue	uninc Lafayette Parish	70507	92°2'54.366"W	30°17'1.977"N
Country Aire MHP	100 Blk Lagneaux Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70529	92°7'21.399"W	30°11'36.424"N
Country Corner MHP	840 Jenkins Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70529	92°7'28.761"W	30°13'35.683"N
Country Mobile Living	1731 Lagneaux Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70506	92°7'42.176"W	30°8'28.487"N
Country Run MHP	200-349 Country Run Drive	uninc Lafayette Parish	70518	91°57'29.807"W	30°6'21.602"N
Cozy Acres MHP	304 Rue Septembre	uninc Lafayette Parish	70583	92°7'34.118"W	30°15'0.63"N
Crepe Myrtle	Langlinais Road	Youngsville	70592		
Cypress MHP	1312 Roper Drive	uninc Lafayette Parish	70583	92°3'50.523"W	30°16'0.776"N
D & D MHP	2925 Mills Street	uninc Lafayette Parish	70507	92°5'37.175"W	30°17'30.284"N
Daves Mobile Home Park	5215 North University Avenue	Carencro	70520		
Deer Park Subdivision	400 Blk Cormier Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70520	92°3'43.636"W	30°20'0.515"N
Easy Living	9123 Cameron	Duson	70529	30.23465	-92.1865
Executive Choice Mobile Home Park	5217 North Univerisity Avenue	Carencro	70520		
Floyd's Trailer Park	125 Floyd Street	City of Lafayette	70501	92°1'11.077"W	30°14'42.112"N
G & R MHP	307 Pecan Grove Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70583	92°4'22.608"W	30°14'10.455"N
Gardemal MHP	143 Albarado Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70583	92°3'38.419"W	30°15'25.081"N
GARY'S TRAILER PARK	721 Lebesque Rd	Lafayette	70507		
Glen Oaks MHP	207 Lormand Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70583	92°8'6.273"W	30°15'8.021"N
Going West MHP	900 Leblanc Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70529	92°8'49.082"W	30°7'28.807"N
Golden Acres MHP	440 Heide Circle	uninc Lafayette Parish	70583	92°4'37.636"W	30°15'55.956"N
Hillside MHP	205 Mineral Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70518	91°59'9.221"W	30°9'35.831"N
Holiday Villa MHP	2808 West Pinhook Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70508	92°0'12.88"W	30°10'28.624"N
Indian Hill MHP	100-121 Apache Circle	uninc Lafayette Parish	70520	92°1'45.042"W	30°20'6.077"N
King's Court MHP	728 West Gloria Switch Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70507	92°2'32.426"W	30°17'54.289"N
La Roulette Mobile Home Park	201 Andre Street	Carencro	70520		
Luxury Living MHP	401 D Arceneaux Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70583	92°8'2"W	30°14'16.407"N
Marie Jean MHP	1409 East Broussard Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70508	92°3'17.289"W	30°7'46.463"N
Melanie Rose MHP	630 Brothers Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70507	92°3'21.445"W	30°16'20.992"N
Mes Amis MHP	400 Louveteau Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70520	92°3'10.219"W	30°20'40.733"N
Mobile Home Acres	200-268 John Wayne Drive	City of Lafayette	70508	92°1'13.612"W	30°10'26.76"N
Mouton MHP	201 Porter Lane	uninc Lafayette Parish	70501	91°59'6.571"W	30°14'25.183"N
Mr B's MHP	2520 Ambassador Caffery Pkwy	City of Lafayette	70506	92°4'38.03"W	30°12'13.598"N
North Acadian Mobile Home Park	515 Sonnier Road	Carencro	70520		
Northgate MHP	210 West Pont des Mouton	uninc Lafayette Parish	70507	92°1'21.962"W	30°16'16.861"N

Oak Park Estates	1717 Eraste Landry Road	City of Lafayette	70506	92°3'43.882"W	30°13'8.364"N
Oakview MHP	748 Malapart Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70507	92°4'39.981"W	30°17'30.229"N
Parkland MHP	106 LA 1252	uninc Lafayette Parish	70520	92°2'9.97"W	30°20'13.099"N
Pecan Acres	425 Toby Mouton Rd	Duson	70529	30.24043	-92.18301
Pecan Acres MHP	1130, 1132, 1138 Breaux Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70506	92°6'43.667"W	30°9'30.396"N
Plauche MHP	100-150 Plauche Drive	uninc Lafayette Parish	70520	92°5'35.969"W	30°19'38.371"N
Potpourri Village	1000 Renaud Drive	uninc Lafayette Parish	70583	92°3'43.722"W	30°15'17.897"N
Presley Benoit MHP	200 blk Conrad St, 100 blk Benoit Falgout	City of Lafayette	70501	92°1'3.67"W	30°15'23.839"N
Queen's Row MHP	342 Queen's Row	uninc Lafayette Parish	70508		30°10'35.734"N
Quiet Living, LLC	150 Ray Pardue Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70529	92°8'43.758"W	30°11'28.612"N
River Oaks MHP	241 Beau Bassin Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70520	91°59'14.793"W	30°17'55.906"N
Royal MHP	7727 Cameron Street	uninc Lafayette Parish	70529	92°8'58.071"W	30°14'0.434"N
Royal Vista MHP	700 Blk Young St.	uninc Lafayette Parish	70592	91°58'47.323"W	30°5'57.339"N
Shiloh MHP	1111 Roper Drive	uninc Lafayette Parish	70583	92°3'49.724"W	30°15'41.815"N
Smiling C MHP	1626 Duhon Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70529	92°7'57.677"W	30°10'8.445"N
Smitty's MHP	1301 Verot School Road	City of Lafayette	70508	92°1'7.393"W	30°10'9.108"N
Stacey Acres II Mobile Home Park	339 E. Gloria Switch Rd.	Carencro	70520		
Stacy Acres Mobile Home Park # 1	701 West Gloria Switch Road	Lafayette	70507		
Stacy Acres Mobile Home Park # 2	339 East Gloria Switch Road	Lafayette	70507		
Sugar Ridge Mobile Home Park	211 East Gloria Switch Road	Lafayette	70507		
Sugar Ridge Mobile Home Park	200 blk E. Gloria Switch Rd.	Carencro	70520		
Summerwood MHP	3201 Kalist Saloom Road	City of Lafayette	70508	92°3'14.75"W	30°8'46.846"N
Sunny Acres MHP	2114 Ambassador Caffery Pkwy	City of Lafayette	70506	92°4'38.146"W	30°12'49.362"N
Sunrise MHP	105 Amireau Drive	uninc Lafayette Parish	70592	92°1'30.609"W	30°5'12.441"N
Teco's MHP	230 Jenkins Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70529	92°7'4.509"W	30°13'45.636"N
Trail's End MHP	409 Petite Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70555	92°7'47.565"W	30°7'11.626"N
Westgate MHP	3750 Landry Road	uninc Lafayette Parish	70583	92°6'54.265"W	30°12'53.541"N
Willow Springs MHP	131 Hebert Road	City of Lafayette	70506	92°3'6.43"W	30°14'15.856"N

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)							
	Lafayette Parish	Broussard	Carencro	Duson	Lafayette	Scott	Youngsville
Insurance Summary							
How many NFIP polices are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	# of Policies: 5,610; Total Premiums: $4,268,547; Total Coverage: $1,597,824,000	# of Policies:614; Total Premiums: $472,172; Total Coverage: $192,437,000	# of Policies: 278; Total Premiums: $207,260; Total Coverage: $76,020,000	# of Policies: 47; Total Premiums: $38,016; Total Coverage: $10,493,000	# of Policies: 4,811; Total Premiums: $3,991,771; Total Coverage: $1,440,048,000	# of Policies: 637; Total Premiums: $400,829; Total Coverage: $156,549,000	# of Policies: 918; Total Premiums: $740,574; Total Coverage: $293,657,000
How many claims have been paid in the community? What is the total amount of paid claims? How many of the claims were for substantial damage?	# of paid claims: 3,264; Total amount of paid claims: $134,255,477; Substantial Damage: 519	# of paid claims: 167; Total amount of paid claims: $3,687,783; Substantial Damage: 16	# of paid claims: 292; Total amount of paid claims: $5,387,511; Substantial Damage: 56	# of paid claims: 32; Total amount of paid claims: $883,282; Substantial Damage: 9	# of paid claims: 2,197; Total amount of paid claims: $99,016,320; Substantial Damage: 291	# of paid claims: 287; Total amount of paid claims: $5,267,921; Substantial Damage: 27	# of paid claims: 218; Total amount of paid claims: $12,565,558; Substantial Damage: 41
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?							
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.							
Staff Resources							
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	No
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	No	No			No	Yes	Yes
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	all of the above				All of the above	All listed	Yes
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	ineffective federal regulations that are one size fits all	none			ineffective federal regulations that are one size fits all		No
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)?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?	**CAV:** 09/19/2023; **CAC:** 04/13/2021	**CAV:** 12/06/2016; **CAC:** **12**/15/2022	**CAV:** 03/18/2014; **CAC:** 07/27/2018	**CAV:** 01/10/2007; **CAC:** 02/10/2005	**CAV:** 09/19/2023; **CAC:** 04/13/2021	**CAV:** 12/06/2016; **CAC:** **06**/06/2005	**CAV:** 01/24/2023; **CAC:** 10/10/2002
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?	No	July 2026					
Regulation							
When did the community enter the NFIP?	**E** = 07/20/1973; **R** = 08/01/1980	**E** = 07/03/1975; **R** = 03/16/1988	**E** = 05/10/1977; **R** = 11/05/1980	**E** = 11/11/1975; **R** = 09/30/1981	**E** = 08/07/1973; **R** = 09/30/1980	**E** = 09/24/1974; **R** = 04/04/1983	**E** = **0**1/16/1975; **R** = 03/30/1982
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Digital	Digital	Digital	Digital	Digital	Digital	Digital
When did the community adopt the latest FIRM?	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets	Exceed
Community Rating System (CRS)							
Does the community participate in CRS?	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	7	N/A	7	N/A	7	7	8
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?	Yes				Yes		

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Appendix F: Community Rating System

Introduction To The Community Rating System (CRS)

The CRS is a voluntary program, which provides incentives for communities to implement floodplain management activities that exceed those required by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The goals of the CRS are to (1) reduce flood damage to insurable property; (2) strengthen and support all insurance aspects of the NFIP; and (3) encourage a comprehensive approach to floodplain management. An incentive for communities to participate in the CRS is discounts on flood insurance premiums for local policyholders. A community earns points for each CRS activity completed; the number of points earned determines the amount of the flood insurance premium discount. Premium discounts for policies on properties located within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) range from 5% for a Class 9 community, to 45% for Class 1. See the table below for the number of points needed per class, along with corresponding premium discounts.

Table F-131: CRS Classes and Corresponding Insurance Premium Reductions

Credit Points	Class	Flood Insurance Premium Reduction
4,500+	1	45%
4,000 – 4,499	2	40%
3,500 – 3,999	3	35%
3,000 – 3,499	4	30%
2,500 – 2,999	5	25%
2,000 – 2,499	6	20%
1,500 – 1,999	7	15%
1,000 – 1,499	8	10%
500 – 999	9	5%
0 – 499	10	0%

The Community Rating System is organized into four series, numbered 300 through 600, which together contain 19 activities. Within these activities are 94 individual elements that communities can complete to earn points. The 300 Series focuses on public information, the 400 Series addresses mapping and regulations, the 500 Series deals with flood damage reduction, and the 600 Series emphasizes flood warning and response.

Louisiana CRS Communities

According to the FEMA NFIP Community Book, there are 319 communities in Louisiana that participate in the NFIP. Of those, 42 also participate in the CRS. These 42 communities make up approximately 13% of the NFIP in the state, and ~70% of the policies in Louisiana. Of the top 25 Louisiana communities by the number of policies, 21 of them participate in the CRS program. Participation in the CRS provides these communities with annual savings of over $29,000,000. In comparison to the national rate of participation of 6%, Louisiana communities are very active in the CRS. *(2024 Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan, GOHSEP)*

The map on the next page illustrates that most CRS communities are located in the southeastern portion of the state, with the largest concentration around urban areas. In the northern part of the state, CRS communities are fewer but still tend to cluster near urban centers.

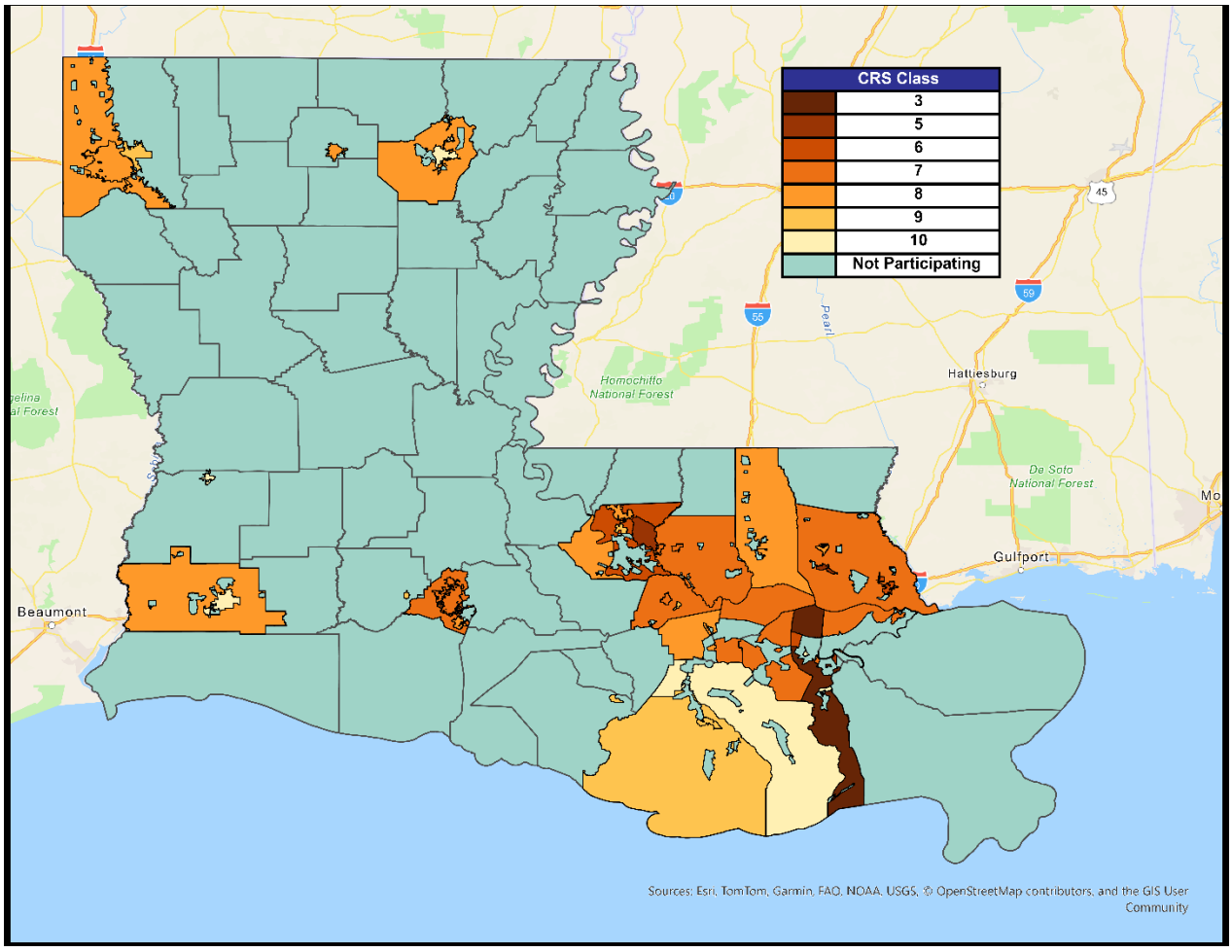

Figure F-51: CRS Communities and Their Classes

CRS Activity Introduction

As an introduction, *Table F-132* lists each of the activities available for credit under the Community Rating System. CRS activities are numbered according to series 300 through 600. Each activity in the series lists elements for potential points. For example, 300 is the series for Public Information Activities, and 310 is the Elevation Certificate activity that has three elements: a, b, and c.

Table F-132: CRS Activities and Elements

300 Series: Public Information Activities	
310: Elevation Certificates	
a	Construction certificate management procedures
b	Elevation Certificate on post-FIRM bldgs.
c	Elevation Certificate on pre-FIRM bldgs.
320: Map Information Service	
a	Basic FIRM Information
b	Additional FIRM Information
c	Other Flood Problems Not Shown on FIRM
d	Flood Depth Data
e	Special Flood-Related Hazards
f	Historical Flood Information
g	Natural floodplain functions
330: Outreach Projects	
a	Outreach Projects
b	Flood Response Preparations
c	Program for Public Information
d	Stakeholder Delivery
340: Hazard Disclosure	
a	Disclosure of the Flood Hazard
b	Other Disclosure Requirements
c	Real Estate Agents' Brochure
d	Disclosure of Other Hazards
350: Flood Protection Information	
a	Flood Protection Library
b	Locally Pertinent Documents
c	Flood Protection Website
360: Flood Protection Assistance	
a	Property Protection Advice
b	Protection Advice Provided After a Site Visit
c	Financial Assistance Advice
d	Advisor Training
370: Flood Insurance Promotion	
a	Flood Insurance Coverage Assessment
b	Coverage Improvement Plan
c	Coverage Improvement Plan implementation
d	Technical Assistance
e	Flood Insurance Brochures
f	Flood Insurance Meeting
g	State-required Continuing Education

400 Series: Mapping and Regulations	
410: Floodplain Mapping	
a	New Study
b	Leverage
c	State Review
d	Higher Study Standards
e	More Restrictive Floodway Standard
f	Mapping of Special Hazards Areas
420: Open Space Preservation	
a	Open Space Preservation
b	Deed Restriction
c	Natural Functions Open Space
d	Special Hazards Open Space
e	Coastal Erosion Open Space
f	Open Space Incentives
g	Low-density Zoning
h	Natural Shoreline Protection
430: Higher Regulatory Standards	
a	Development Limitations
b	Freeboard
c	Foundation Protection
d	Cumulative Substantial Improvements
e	Lower Substantial Improvements
f	Protection Of Critical Facilities
g	Enclosure Limits
h	Building Code
i	Local Drainage Protection
j	Manufactured Home Park
k	Coastal A Zones
l	Special Hazards Regulations
m	Tsunami Hazard Regulations
n	Coastal Erosion Hazard Regulation
o	Other Higher Standards
p	Regulations Administration
440: Flood Data Maintenance	
a	Additional Map Data
b	FIRM Maintenance
c	Benchmark Maintenance
d	Erosion Data Maintenance
450: Flood Protection Information	
a	Stormwater Management Regulations
b	Watershed Master Plan
c	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
d	Water Quality Regulations

500 Series: Flood Damage Reduction Activities	
510: Floodplain Management Planning	
a	Floodplain Management Planning
b	Repetitive Loss Area Analyses
c	Natural Floodplain Functions Plan
d	Substantial Damage Management Plan
520: Acquisition and Relocation	
a	Buildings Acquired or Relocated
b	Buildings on the Repetitive Loss List
c	Severe Repetitive Loss Properties
d	Critical Facilities
e	Buildings Located in the V or Coastal A Zone
530: Flood Protection	
a	Flood Protection Project Technique Used
b	Flood Protection Improvement
c	Protected Buildings
540: Drainage System Maintenance	
a	Channel Debris Removal
b	Problem Site Maintenance
c	Capital Improvements Program
d	Stream Dumping Regulations
e	Storage Basin Maintenance

600 Series: Warning and Response	
610: Flood Warning and Response	
a	Flood Threat Recognition System
b	Emergency Warning Dissemination
c	Flood Response Operations Plan
d	Critical Facilities Planning
e	StormReady Community
f	TsunamiReady Community
620: Levees	
a	Levee Maintenance
b	Levee Failure Threat Recognition System
c	Levee Failure Warning
d	Levee Failure Response Operations
e	Levee Failure Critical Facilities Planning
630: Dams	
a	State Dam Safety Program
b	Dam Failure Threat Recognition System
c	Dam Failure Warning
d	Dam Failure Response Operations
e	Dam Failure Critical Facilities Planning

Note that the CRS activities in the previous tables are divided by series. The 300 series, or public information activities, includes activities that involve providing information through brochures, the library, a website, or in other mediums. The 400 series, or mapping and regulations, spans floodplain mapping, open space preservation, higher regulatory standards, flood data maintenance, and stormwater management. The 500 series, or flood damage reduction activities, involves floodplain management planning, acquisition and relocation, flood protection, and drainage system maintenance. The 600 series, or warning and response, includes activities that have to do with flood threats, levees, and dams. Each series has a number of activities and elements within it. The focus of this appendix will be earning critical points through activity 510 – Floodplain Management Planning, and more specifically, element 512.a.

Element 512.a: Floodplain Management Planning

The Floodplain Management Planning activity provides points to communities who create plans to manage their floodplains. Activity 510 provides points to communities that develop and adopt three types of these plans:

- A floodplain management or multi-hazard mitigation plan to provide overall guidance for preventing and reducing flood problems (Activity 512.a);
- Area analyses for repetitive loss areas (Activity 512.b); or
- Plans that protect natural floodplain functions (Activity 512.c).

Within this activity, Element 512.a states that a maximum of 382 points may be awarded to communities that create a community-wide floodplain management plan following a standard planning process. This process consists of ten steps, and the planning process must receive some credit under each of the ten steps in order to be considered. If the plan is approved by FEMA as a multi-hazard mitigation plan such as this document, and one step is missing, the mitigation plan may only receive a maximum of 50 points. If the plan is missing two or more steps, the community will receive no credit for this element. Because of this, it is imperative that each of the steps is adequately addressed within this appendix, as well as the rest of the planning document.

Step 1: Organize

The credit for step 1 is based on how the community organizes to prepare its floodplain management plan. Receiving input from various offices, departments, and agencies within the community can produce a more comprehensive planning document. There are three opportunities to earn a total of 15 points through this step. The first opportunity which can earn four points is by having the office responsible for the community's land use and comprehensive planning actively involved in the floodplain planning process. This could be any office provided that it performs regular land use or comprehensive planning duties for the community. However, this office is usually not the floodplain management or mitigation planner or consultant because the intention is to incorporate the floodplain management or mitigation plan into the rest of the community's planning activities.

The second opportunity to earn points under step 1 is if the planning process is conducted through a committee composed of staff from community departments that have expertise in activities/actions that could prevent or reduce the severity of hazards that impact the community. These activities, which will be included in step 7, show an active commitment toward building and strengthening the resiliency of the community. One point is earned for each office represented, up to nine total points. However, no credit is provided for the creation of a planning committee if the committee only meets once or twice. In order to receive the maximum credit, the committee must meet a sufficient number of times to involve the members in the following key steps of the planning process:

- Step 4: Assess the Hazard
- Step 5: Assess the Problem
- Step 6: Set Goals
- Step 7: Review Possible Activities
- Step 8: Draft an Action Plan

If the community wants credit for participating in a multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation planning committee, the following guidelines must be satisfied:

- The community must send at least two representatives to the planning committee
- At least half of the community's representatives must attend all the meetings of the planning committee
- CRS credit for the multi-jurisdictional planning committee will be based on the representation from offices that implement the activities included in step 7

Lastly, the third opportunity to earn step 1 points is though the formal creation or recognition of the planning process/planning committee by action of the community's governing body. The preferred method is a formal resolution that designates who is responsible for preparing the plan specifies a completion deadline. If a community participates in a multi-jurisdictional committee, its governing body must act in order for the community to receive credit. A city will not receive credit for a parish council resolution.

Qualifying Activities for Step 1

Opportunity 1.a. – Involvement of Office Responsible for Community Planning

The following table highlights active participation from offices responsible for community planning and development. These representatives attended meetings throughout the plan update process and provided feedback on the plan when requested.

Table F-133: Planning Committee Members Responsible for Community Planning

Planning and Development Personnel on the Planning Committee		
Name	**Title**	**Agency**
Bonnie Anderson	Planning	City of Scott
Christina Dayries	Chief of Staff	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Claire Richard	Floodplain Manager	City of Carencro
Clay Boudreaux	Floodplain Administrator	Lafayette Consolidated Government

Jessica Cornay	Civil Engineering Supervisor	Lafayette Consolidated Government
Kayla Lemke	Permit Manager	City of Youngsville
Tammy Luke	Community Development and Planning Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government

Opportunity 1.b. – Planning Committee of Department Staff

Lafayette Parish made a concerted effort to create a robust planning committee for the 2026 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. To encourage participation, an email correspondence was sent to potential committee members and stakeholders requesting their involvement in the planning process. A list of the full planning committee can be found below.

Table F-134: Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee and Other Participants

2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee				
Name	**Title**	**Department**	**Representation**	**Email**
Chad Sonnier	Director	Lafayette Parish OHSEP	Emergency Services	ohsep@lafayettela.gov
Bonnie Anderson	Planning	City of Scott	Preventive Measures, Natural Resource Protection, Public Information	banderson@cityofscott.org
Brian Smith	Director of Drainage	Lafayette Consolidated Government Drainage	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects	bsmith@lafayettela.gov
Brittany Gaspard	Facility Director	Cajundome	Emergency Services	BGaspard@cajundome.com
Carl Wininger	Director of Risk Management	The University of Louisiana at Lafayette	Public Information	taz.wininger@louisiana.edu
Chief Paul Trouard	Police Chief	Lafayette Police Department	Emergency Services	ptrouard@lafayettela.gov
Chris Rippetoe	Hazard Mitigation Program Manager	SDMI	Public Information	crippe2@lsu.edu
Christina Dayries	Chief of Staff	Lafayette Consolidated Government Executive	Public Information	cdayries@lafayettela.gov
Claire Richard	Floodplain Manager	City of Carencro	Public Information	claire@bcisla.com
Clay Boudreaux	Floodplain Administrator	Lafayette Consolidated Government	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Public Information	cpboudreaux@lafayettela.gov
Desiree Early	Director of Risk Management	Lafayette School Board	Emergency Services	ddearly@lpssonline.com
Donald Sagrera	President	Teche Vermilion	Structural Projects	sagreral@aol.com
Donnie Simon	Region 4 Hospital Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	Louisiana Department of Health	Emergency Services	donald.simon@ochsner.org

Fred Trahan	Civil Engineering Supervisor	Lafayette Consolidated Government Public Works	Structural Projects	fjtrahan@lafayettela.gov
Garrett Noel	Floodplain Administrator	City of Youngsville	Public Information	GarrettNoel@youngsvillela.gov
Interim Chief John Bourgeois	Fire Chief	Lafayette Fire Department	Emergency Services	jbourgeois@lafayettela.gov
Jason Martin	Emergency Management Analyst	SDMI	Public Information	jmar293@lsu.edu
Jeff Stewart	Utilities Director	City of Lafayette	Property Protection, Emergency Services	jstewart@lus.org
Jeffrey Giering	SHMO	GOHSEP	Public Information	jeffrey.giering@la.gov
Jessica Cornay	Civil Engineering Supervisor	Lafayette Consolidated Government	Preventative Measures, Structural Projects	jcornay@lafayettela.gov
Kayla Lemke	Permit Manager	City of Youngsville	Public Information	kaylalemke@youngsvillela.gov
Kevin Savant	Major	Lafayette Sheriff's Office	Emergency Services	Kevin.savant@lafayettesheriff.com
Kim Alleman	Superintendent	Town of Duson	Preventive Measures	kim.alleman@townofduson.com
Lennie Lafleur	Program Coordinator	GOHSEP	Public Information	lennie.lafleur@la.gov
Martin T Poirrier	Capital Improvements Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government	Property Protection, Emergency Services	mtpoirrier@LafayetteLA.gov
Matt Jeansonne		Cajundome	Emergency Services	mjeansonne@cajundome.com
Mayor Charlotte Clavier	Mayor	City of Carencro	Public Information	mayor@carencro.org
Mayor Jan-Scott Richard	Mayor	City of Scott	Public Information	jrichard@cityofscott.org
Mayor Johnny Paul Thibodeaux	Mayor	Town of Duson	Public Information	johnny.thibodeaux@townofduson.com
Mayor Ken Ritter	Mayor	City of Youngsville	Public Information	kenritter@youngsvillela.gov
Mayor Ray Bourque	Mayor	City of Broussard	Public Information	mayorbourque@broussardla.com
Mel Bertrand	City Manager/ Director	City of Broussard	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Public Information	mel@broussardla.com
Missy Lacassin	Executive Assistant	City of Broussard	Public Information	mlacassin@broussardla.com
Monica Landry		Cajundome	Emergency Services	mlandry@cajundome.com
Monique Boulet	Mayor/President	Lafayette Consolidated Government Executive	Public Information	mayorpresidentsoffice@lafayettela.gov
Pam Deville		Cajundome	Emergency Services	pdeville@cajundome.com

Sara Gary	President	Acadiana Planning Commission	Preventive Measures, Natural Resource Protection, Public Information	sgary@planacadiana.org
Shawn Moore	Property Officer	Lafayette Consolidated Government Finance	Property Protection	smoore@lafayettela.gov
Steven Picou	Executive Director	Lafayette Regional Airport	Emergency Services	stevenp@lftairport.com
Tammy Luke	Community Development and Planning Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government Planning and Development	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Public Information	tluke@lafayettela.gov
Troy Guidry	Sr. Director of Operations	Acadian Ambulance Service, Inc.	Emergency Services	tguidry@acadian.com
Warren Abadie	Traffic, Roads, and Bridges Director	Lafayette Consolidated Government Public Works	Property Protection, Emergency Services	wabadie@lafayettela.gov
William Ritchey	Deputy	Lafayette Sheriff's Office	Emergency Services	William.Ritchey@lafayettesheriff.com

Opportunity 1.c. – Formal Recognition of the Planning Process by Governing Body

Not Applicable.

Step 2: Involve The Public

The involvement of the general public is a major tenant of the hazard mitigation planning process, and the CRS planning process is no exception. The term "public" includes residents, businesses, property owners, and tenants in the floodplain and other hazard areas, as well as stakeholders in the community and other governmental agencies. The CRS planning process must include an opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during its development and before its approval. The best way to accomplish this is through the inclusion of members of the public on the planning committee, although they may also be organized as a separate committee. It is important to note that 50% of the maximum credit for this planning step is a prerequisite for achieving a Class 4 or better community rating.

There are four opportunities to earn a total of 120 points under this step. The first opportunity can earn a maximum of 60 points if the planning process is conducted through a planning committee that includes members of the public and meets the following criteria:

- One half of the committee members must be representatives of the public or stakeholders for full credit
- The committee must meet a sufficient number of times to involve members in the keys steps of the process identified in Step 1
- All meetings must be open to the public and the meeting schedule must be publicly posted
- The planning process must be conducted through a committee composed of staff from community departments that have expertise in activities/actions that could prevent or reduce the severity of hazards that impact the community.
- The formalities of organizing and naming the committee are not as important as the membership and participation of all members

The second opportunity for earning credit under Step 2 is to hold one or more public meetings in the affected area(s) within the first two months of the planning process. These meetings provide the committee with an opportunity to gather public input on natural hazards, existing problems, and potential solutions. It is important to note that these meetings must be held separately from the planning committee meetings credited under the previous activity.

The third opportunity for earning credit under Step 2 is to hold one or more public meetings to gather input on the recommended plan. These meetings must occur near the end of the planning process, at least two weeks before the plan is submitted to the community's governing body. Their purpose is to present the plan and its findings to the public and provide an opportunity for questions, comments, and potential revisions to strengthen the plan.

The fourth and final opportunity to earn CRS points under Step 2 is through public information activities that explain the planning process and encourage community input. Communities can earn five points for each activity, up to a maximum of 30 points.

Qualifying Activities for Step 2

Opportunity 2.a. – Planning Process Conducted Through a Planning Committee

The hazard mitigation planning process for Lafayette Parish was conducted through an established planning committee composed of parish staff, municipal representatives, stakeholders, and subject matter experts. The committee actively participated throughout the planning process, including attending meetings, contributing to the risk assessment, reviewing draft materials, and providing input on mitigation strategies and actions. The planning process included multiple meetings and coordinated activities to ensure comprehensive participation and collaboration among all parties involved. Additional details regarding the planning committee and process are provided in *Appendix A: Planning Process*

Opportunity 2.b. – Public Meeting Within Two Months of Process Initiation in Impacted Area

The Parish fulfilled CRS Step 2(b) by holding a separate public information meeting on December 11, 2025, designed specifically to inform residents about the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process and gather valuable community input. This meeting occurred within two months of the October 23, 2025 kickoff meeting and was conducted independently from the planning committee meetings, consistent with CRS requirements. The meeting was publicly announced and advertised in advance. Lafayette Parish distributed the announcement through the parish website, social media platforms, email outreach to stakeholder groups and community partners, and coordination with participating municipalities to maximize visibility and ensure broad public access.

Consistent with the language in the public notice, the purpose of the meeting was to inform residents about the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process and gather valuable community input on natural hazards affecting the parish. The Parish emphasized the importance of community perspectives in shaping a robust plan that reflects the needs and concerns of residents, noting that public participation is crucial to creating a safer and more resilient Lafayette Parish. Attendees were invited to share local experiences, identify hazards of concern, and discuss potential mitigation strategies. Public comments gathered during the meeting helped guide the identification of hazards, assessment of impacts, and development of updated mitigation approaches for all participating jurisdictions.

This separately held, publicly advertised meeting, conducted within the first two months of the planning process, open to all residents, and focused on obtaining public input, fully satisfies the requirements of CRS Step 2(b).

The figures on the following pages display the meeting agenda that was provided to the public and the public meeting notices that was dispersed to all residents of Lafayette Parish. More information on these meetings can be found in *Appendix A: Planning Process.*

Meeting Agenda:

Lafayette
CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan

HMP Update Public Information Meeting
December 11th, 2025

INTRODUCTIONS

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN OVERVIEW

- Phases of Emergency Management
- Hazard Mitigation and its Benefits
- Purpose of the Plan
- Plan Update Requirements
- Community Rating System Highlights

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION & RISK ASSESSMENT

- Previously Profiled Hazards
- FEMA's National Risk Index
- Hazards Discussion & Public Input
- Public Response Activity
- Parish Mitigation Survey

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE TIMELINE

- Update Process
  - Planning Committee Meeting
  - Risk Assessment Meeting
  - Mitigation Strategy Meeting
  - Public Plan Review Meeting
  - *Additional CRS Meetings**
- SDMI Website

CALL TO ACTION

Q&A

ADJORN

***Scan to access the survey!* →**

Figure F-52: Agenda for the Lafayette Parish Public Information Meeting

Lafayette Parish Meeting Announcement:

Lafayette CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

OHSEP

MEDIA ADVISORY

WHAT:	Hazard Mitigation Public Meeting
WHEN:	Thursday, December 11, 2025 | 10:00 a.m.
WHERE:	City Hall Council Chambers (705 W. University Ave.)
WHO:	Lafayette Consolidated Government and the Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) will host a public meeting to gather input for the 2026 Hazard Mitigation Plan update.

Residents, business owners, and stakeholders are invited to share feedback on flooding, severe weather, drainage, and other natural hazards as part of the parish-wide planning process. Public participation is a key component in shaping strategies that strengthen emergency preparedness, reduce disaster impacts, and support long-term community resilience.

Members of the public may attend this meeting in person or join virtually via Zoom:

- Visit bit.ly/zoomHMP
- Meeting ID: 823 4388 2535

Figure F-53: Announcement for the Lafayette Parish Public Information Meeting (via email)

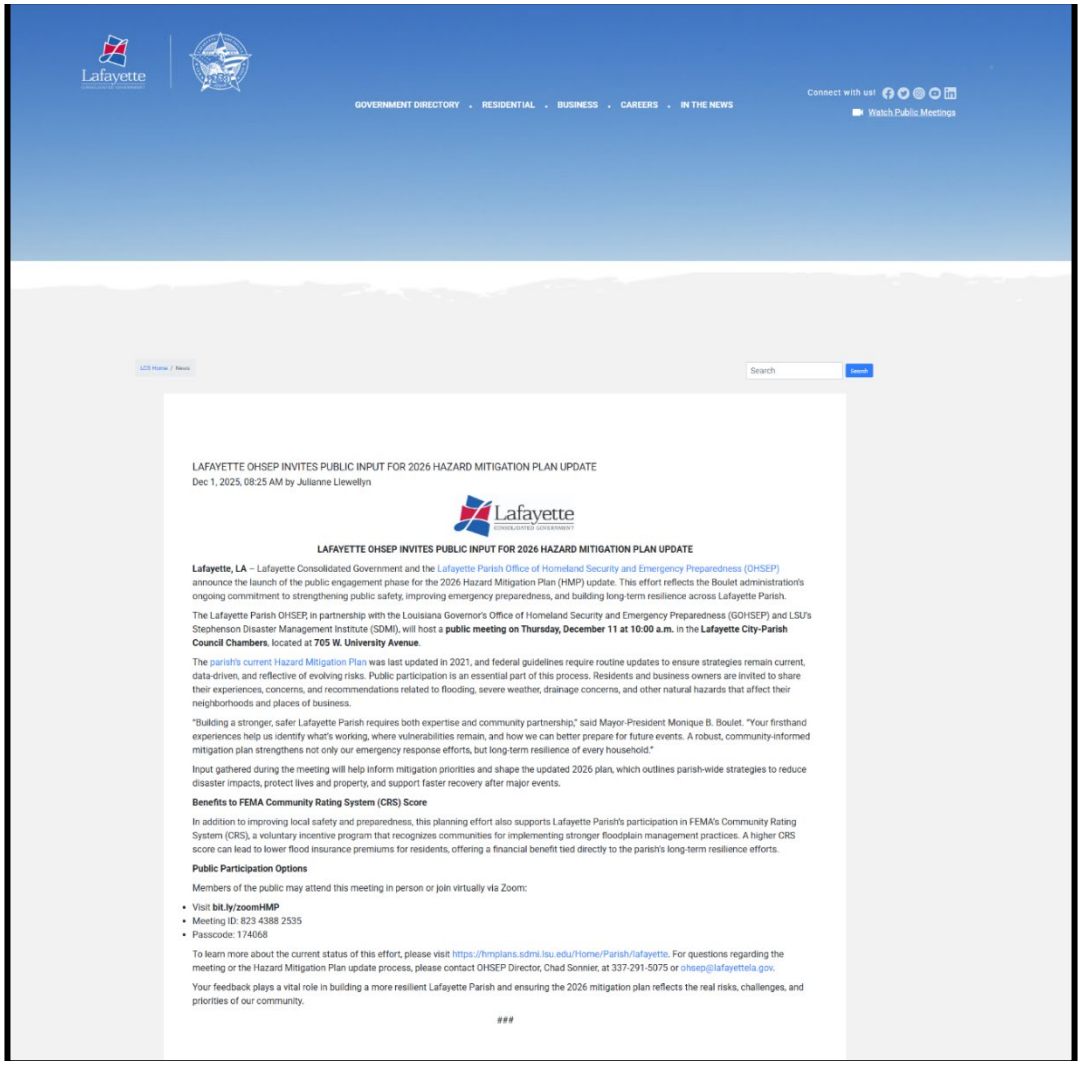

Figure F-54: Announcement for the Lafayette Parish Public Information Meeting (via LCG Website)

Lafayette Parish Meeting Announcements (via Facebook):

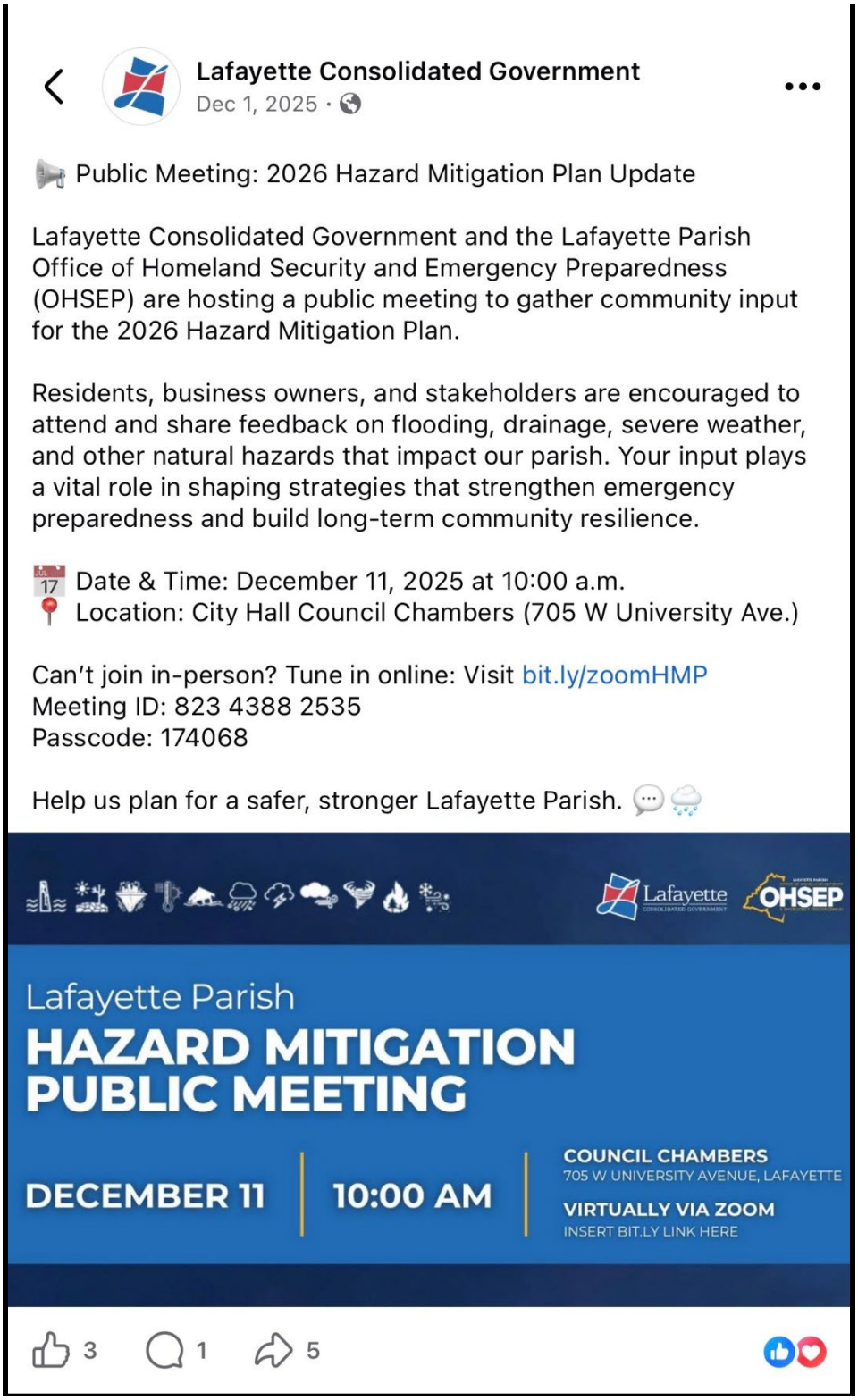

Figure F-55: Announcement for the Lafayette Parish Public Information Meeting (via Facebook)

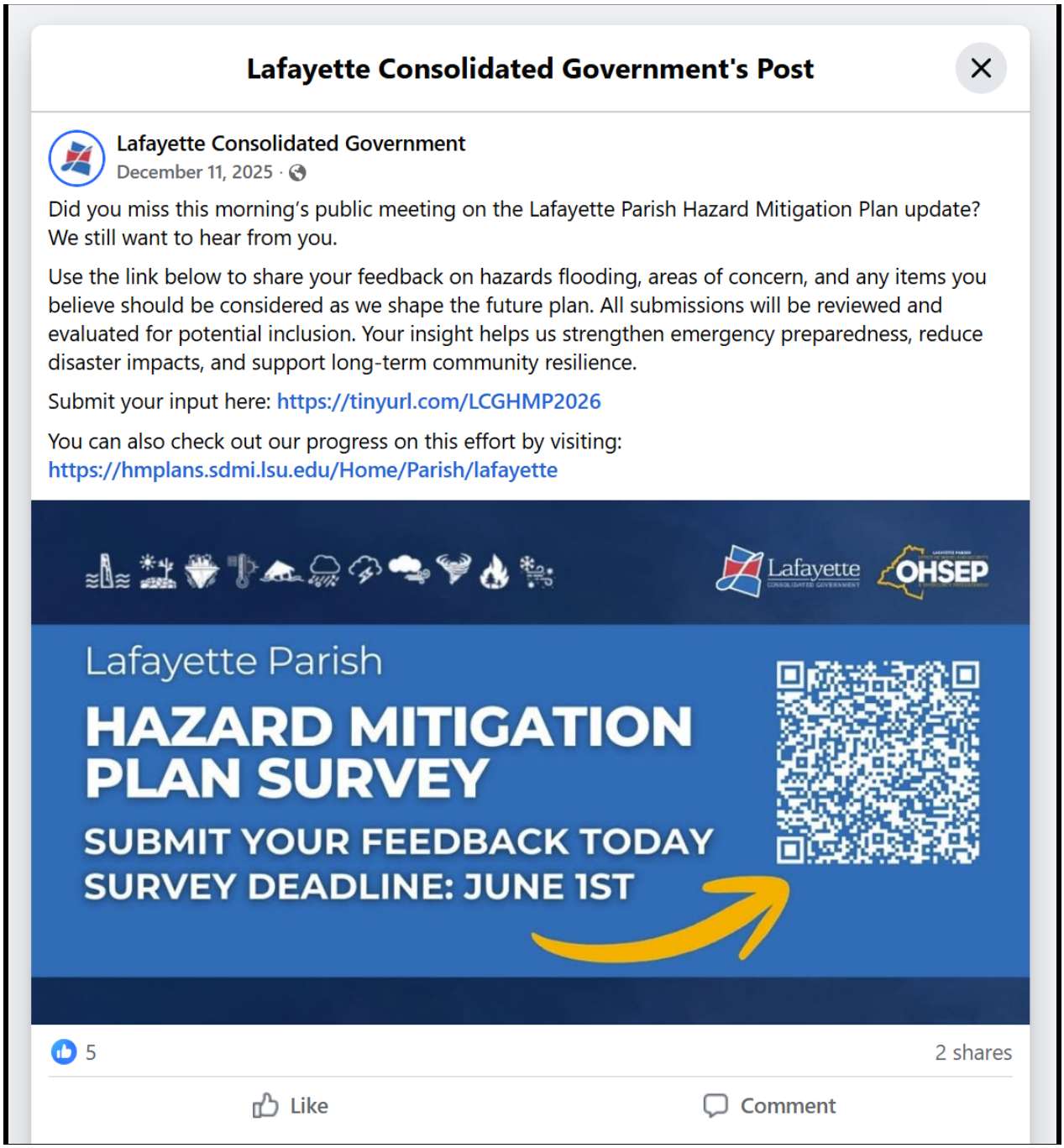

Figure F-56: Survey Announcement Distributed following the Lafayette Parish Public Information Meeting (via Facebook)

Opportunity 2.c. – Public Meeting held for Review of Draft Plan

At the conclusion of the planning process, Lafayette Parish held a dedicated Public Plan Review Meeting on July 15, 2026, to obtain public input on the recommended hazard mitigation plan prior to submission to GOHSEP and FEMA. This meeting was held separately from all planning committee meetings and was specifically intended to present the draft plan, explain its findings and recommendations, and allow residents and stakeholders to ask questions and provide comments for consideration. Consistent with CRS Step 2(c), the meeting occurred more than two weeks before the plan was submitted to the governing bodies for adoption.

The Public Plan Review Meeting was publicly advertised in advance through the SDMI website, email distributions, government website, and direct outreach to stakeholder groups and community organizations. The notice invited residents to review and comment on the draft plan and emphasized that public input would be used to refine the final document. During the meeting, SDMI and parish staff presented an overview of the risk assessment, mitigation strategy, and jurisdiction-specific action plans, and attendees were provided opportunities to raise questions, identify concerns, and recommend revisions. All comments received were documented and reviewed as part of the final plan refinement process.

By providing a publicly noticed, stand-alone meeting dedicated to reviewing the proposed plan and soliciting public comment, and by holding it well before submittal to the communities' respective governing bodies, Lafayette Parish collectively satisfied the requirements of CRS Step 2(c).

The following figures below display the meeting agenda that was provided to the public and the public meeting notice that was dispersed to all residents Lafayette Parish. More information on this public meeting can be found in *Appendix A: Planning Process*

******WILL BE COMPLETETD FOLLOWING THE COMPLETION OF THIS MEETING******

Opportunity 2.d. – Additional Public Information Activities to Encourage Input

Several public information activities were implemented throughout the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process to explain the planning effort and encourage broad public input, consistent with CRS Step 2.d. These activities supplemented the formal public meetings and provided multiple avenues for residents, stakeholders, and underserved populations to engage with the planning committee.

One major public information activity was the parish-wide online public opinion survey, administered between October 2025 and June 2026. The survey gathered residents' perceptions of natural hazards, vulnerability concerns, priorities for risk reduction, and preferred mitigation techniques. The survey link was distributed through multiple channels—including websites, email lists, and public meetings—and was accessible to all residents of Lafayette Parish and its municipalities. Because the survey was available to the entire parish population rather than a limited group, it contributed directly to CRS credit for broad public outreach and engagement.

To further support accessibility, every meeting held during the plan update process was conducted in a hybrid format, with both in-person attendance and real-time webcast access via Zoom. This ensured that planning committee members, stakeholders, and members of the public—particularly those with mobility limitations or scheduling conflicts—could attend, receive planning materials, and provide comments. Access information for each webcast was publicly posted in advance of the meetings, and participation was strongly encouraged.

During the Risk Assessment Meeting, the planning committee also distributed an incident/issue questionnaire to solicit detailed, location-specific feedback from residents regarding past hazard events and impacts. Although no completed questionnaires were returned, the activity itself meets CRS criteria because it was designed to collect information from the public about natural hazards and potential mitigation measures.

Finally, SDMI created and maintained a dedicated Hazard Mitigation Plan Update website that served as a central hub for public engagement. The website included an overview of the planning process, meeting announcements, agendas, presentation materials, status updates, the public survey link, and the full draft plan for public review. This ensured continuous access to information and encouraged additional input prior to plan adoption. This website can be found at https://hmplans.lsu.edu/ and a snapshot of the website can be found on the following page.

Together, these activities, online surveys, hybrid-access meetings, civic organization outreach, questionnaires, and a publicly accessible project website, demonstrate intentional, sustained public engagement throughout the planning process and support the maximum available CRS credit for Step 2.d.

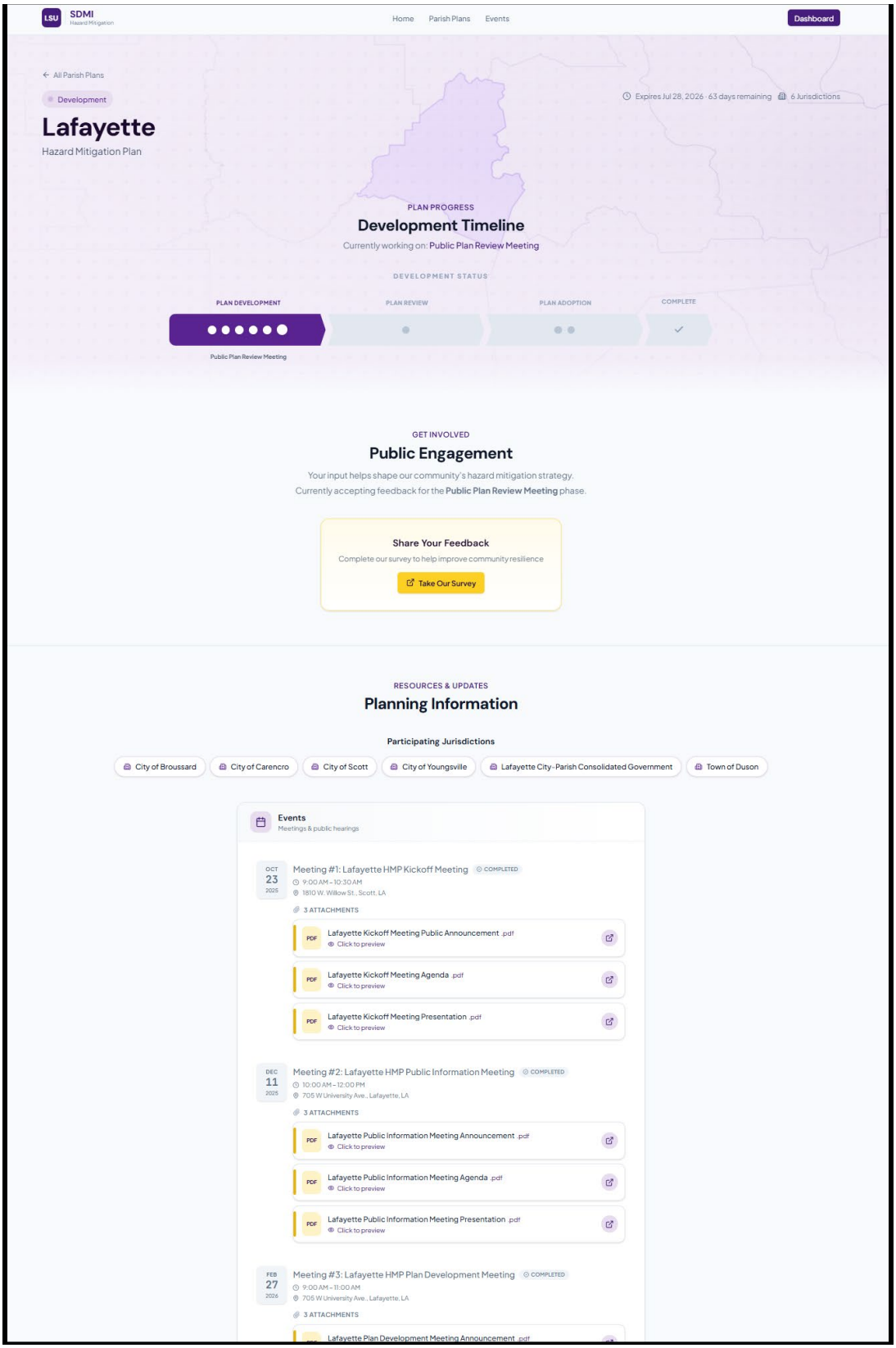

Figure F-57: Lafayette Parish's Page on SDMI's Hazard Mitigation Website

Step 3: Coordinate

In many cases, flood hazards within communities have already been studied, with existing plans, reports, and studies available for review. There may also be flood protection activities underway or under consideration by other agencies. Step 3 emphasizes coordinating with these additional agencies and organizations, particularly those not represented on the planning committee, and incorporating their plans and activities into the floodplain management plan. During this step, the community's goals should be identified, reviewed, and considered as part of plan development. These goals should also be carried forward and evaluated again when developing the floodplain management plan's goals in Step 6.

There are two opportunities to earn points under Step 3, with a maximum of 35 points available. The first opportunity is through the inclusion of a review of existing studies, reports, and technical information, as well as the community's needs, goals, and plans for the area. This review is required in order to receive credit under Step 3. It should cover past flood studies, disaster damage reports, natural area plans, and other documents that provide valuable information for the planning process.

The second opportunity for CRS points is by coordinating with agencies and organizations outside of the community's governmental structure. For these purposes, "coordinate" means to:

- Keeping records of contacts with agencies and organizations
- Data requests related to the hazard
- Ask if the agency or organization is engaged in activities that might affect flooding
- Provide the agency an opportunity to be involved in the planning effort

One point is provided for each agency or organization that is contacted. Two points are provided for meeting or having a phone conversation with the agency or organization. However, coordination with an agency can only be counted once. If the community wants the plan to qualify as a multi-hazard mitigation plan, the plan must identify all stakeholders that are involved or given the opportunity to be involved. At a minimum, stakeholders include local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development, and any neighboring communities.

Qualifying Activities for Step 3

Opportunity 3.a. – Review of Existing Studies and Plans

The specific Plans, Studies, and Reports are listed below along with a discussion on how they were incorporated into the Floodplain Management portion of the 2026 HMP Update.

- **Floodplain Ordinances** – All seven jurisdictions within Lafayette Parish participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and therefore have adopted floodplain ordinances. These ordinances have been continually reviewed to incorporate any new requirements, the adoption of a Freeboard Ordinance in 2009, and the latest ordinance adoption in November 2018 to adopt the 2018 Flood Insurance Rate Maps.
- **Lafayette Parish Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)** –The EOP was reviewed to determine what action items were needed to improve emergency preparedness. It was also used for warnings and evacuation information to incorporate into the plan. The Lafayette Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness updated the EOP in June of 2020.
- **Comprehensive Plan –** The City of Lafayette recently updated its Comprehensive Plan. The updated Plan is entitled Plan Lafayette. The updated plan was used to gather data on the Parish's growth strategies and planning initiatives. Table 1.4 shows the plan's objectives.
- **Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan –** Lafayette with the assistance of all municipalities is in the process of developing a Comprehensive Plan. The plan will be used to regulate the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff reduce pollution, prevent flooding, and support long-term infrastructure health through strategic best management practices.
- **Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs)** Flood Insurance Study – These maps were used to evaluate the risk associated with the Flood Zones A, AE, and X. Data from these maps was also used to summarize the flood hazard

- **Capital Improvement Plans (CIP)** – were developed to address the inefficiencies in the Parish's drainage system. The plans help to determine, prioritize, and optimize drainage projects to reduce local flooding and propose drainage facilities, construction priorities, as well as funding sources and capital improvements.

Table F-135: Plan Lafayette Elements and Goals

Plan Lafayette Elements and Goals
Land Use Element
GOAL 1: Align land use, transportation, and utility planning with the FLUM.
GOAL 2: Create a clear process for land use and zoning review, land use planning, annexation, and extension of utilities.
GOAL 3: Strengthen local planning, regional planning and coordination with surrounding municipalities.
Community Character Element
GOAL 1: Preserve And Capitalize On Lafayette's Unique Character
GOAL 2: Project An Attractive Community Image
GOAL 3: Strengthen the character of downtown and its surrounding areas and neighborhoods.
GOAL 4: Direct growth toward mixed-use centers and major corridors.
Housing & Neighborhoods
GOAL 1: Encourage a diverse range of housing opportunities and choices
GOAL 2: Promote quality housing and encourage the rehabilitation and/ or reuse of declining housing stocks
GOAL 3: Develop and facilitate affordable housing opportunities for low income households
GOAL 4: Protect and revitalize neighborhoods and assets
Historical & Cultural Resources
GOAL 1: Promote and highlight key historical and cultural resources
GOAL 2: Increase community-wide arts and cultural access and education.
GOAL 3: Value economic impact of arts and culture in the creative economy.
Economic Development
GOAL 1: Produce more skilled workers locally for local jobs
GOAL 2: Broaden employment sectors that drive the parish economy.
GOAL 3: Continue to strengthen the identity and mix of uses in the downtown core.
Transportation & Mobility
GOAL 1: Preserve the existing and planned transportation system.
GOAL 2: Provide a multimodal transportation system that facilitates the operational efficiency and effective movement of both people and goods
GOAL 3: Ensure safety for all users of transportation facilities and services.
GOAL 4: Identify the funding needed for LCG's transportation system and potential sources for that funding.
Utilities
GOAL 1: Coordinate with LUS to ensure that utilities incorporate the FLUM in the strategic planning of system expansions to provide adequate service to all customers in the service area
GOAL 2: Continue to provide reliable service to all customers.
GOAL 3: Satisfy all environmental compliance regulations established by federal and state environmental agencies
GOAL 4: Ensure adequate funding for needed existing infrastructure expansions and new facilities.
Community Facilities & Services
GOAL 1: Continue to provide reliable service to all customers
GOAL 2: Support efforts to improve LPSS performance.
GOAL 3: Connect UL at Lafayette, Downtown, and surrounding neighborhoods.
GOAL 4: Encourage a range of technical training, adult education, and higher education opportunities in Lafayette.
GOAL 5: Enhance the role of community centers, libraries, and public buildings as centers of activity and neighborhood resources
Recreation & Open Space
GOAL 1: Operate and maintain Lafayette parks to provide opportunities for all residents to experience and enjoy the parish's open space and recreation.

GOAL 2: Expand role of parks and recreation in promoting healthy communities and opportunities for recreation
GOAL 3: Utilize parks, recreation, open space, and waterways to expand the green infrastructure network
Resource Conservation & Hazard Mitigation
GOAL 1: Conserve and protect natural resources.
GOAL 2: Protect people and property from hazards.

Opportunity 3.b. – Coordinating with Communities and Agencies Outside of Government Structure

Lafayette Parish along with the incorporated jurisdictions of Carencro, Lafayette, Scott, and Youngsville collaborated with numerous agencies and organizations outside of its own government structure. The purpose of these collaborations was to solicit broad feedback on the plan update process and to coordinate with neighboring areas, ensuring that any planned actions or projects would not negatively impact surrounding communities.

Below and on the following pages include four items:

- A list of individuals and agencies that were contacted for feedback during this plan update
- A brief summary of coordination with agencies that were contacted
- An email correspondence inviting potential stakeholders to participate in the planning process
- The stakeholder outreach form that was sent to individuals in hopes of soliciting feedback for the plan.

Table F-136: External Stakeholders Contacted for Inclusion in the Plan Update Process

2026 Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Additional Stakeholders		
Name	**Organization**	**Email**
Alex Guillory	Bluewing Civil Consulting	alex@bluewingcivil.com
Bradley Spiegel	OCD- DRU	Bradley.Spiegel@la.gov
Chester Cedars	St Martin Parish	ccedars@stmartinparish.net
Cindy O'Neal	LA-DOTD	Cindy.ONeal@LA.gov
Darrin Dutton	FEMA Region 6	DarrinD.Dutton@fema.dhs.gov
Dave Heigel	FEMA Region 6	David.Hiegel@fema.dhs.gov
David Cheramie	Bayou Vermillion	ceo@bayouvermiliondistrict.org
Donald Sagrera	Teche Vermilion	sagreral@aol.com
Dwayne Leblanc	Wright National Flood	dwayne.Leblanc@weareflood.com
Emad Habib	UL Lafayette	emad.habib@louisiana.edu
Evelyn Campo	OCD- DRU	evelyn.campo@la.gov
Garland Pennison	HDR Engineering	garland.pennison@hdrinc.com
Kelia Bingham	APC	kbingham@planacadiana.org
Krista Jankowski	CPRA	Krista.Jankowski@la.gov
Larry Richard	Iberia Parish	mlarryrichard@iberiagov.net
Mark Wingate	ARMY CORPS	
Matt Johns	Rapides Parish	matt@rapc.info
Nicolette Jones	OCD- DRU	Nicolette.Jones2@la.gov
Ralph Libersat	Vermilion Parish	libersatcoastalservices@gmail.com

Table F-137: Summary of Coordination between Planners, Jurisdictions, and Other Agencies.

Agency/Organization	Invited to Participate in the FMP Process	Phone or In-person Meeting	Other Information/ Data Provided
Lafayette Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	Yes	In-person E-mail	Organized previous Hazard Mitigation Plan
Louisiana Watershed Initiative	No	E-mail	Received Stakeholder Input Form
FEMA	No	Phone E-mail	NFIP Claims Data / Misc. Guidance
ISO	No	Phone E-mail	Advice regarding the FMP process
Stephenson Disaster Management Institute	Yes	In person E-mail	Contracted to Develop Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan
Acadiana Planning Commission	No	Phone In-person	Possibilities discussed for future collaboration.
Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	Yes	E-mail Phone	Advice regarding the FMP process
Lafayette Economic Development Authority	No	E-mail	Received economic data
Teche Vermilion Freshwater District	Yes	E-mail	Received supporting documentation

Outlook

Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

From Lafayette OHSEP <OHSEP@lafayetteLA.gov>
Date Fri 9/12/2025 12:45 PM
To Lafayette OHSEP <OHSEP@lafayetteLA.gov>

1 attachment (101 KB)
HMP Planning Committee Invite.docx.pdf;

Some people who received this message don't often get email from ohsep@lafayettela.gov. Learn why this is important

On behalf of Lafayette Parish, I am pleased to invite you to serve on the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee.

Your participation is vital to ensuring that the updated plan reflects the needs, priorities and expertise of our community partners. The committee will guide the planning process, review hazard data, and help identify strategies to reduce risks and increase resilience across Lafayette Parish.

Please see the attached letter for additional details. We ask that you confirm your participation by close of business on Friday, September 19, 2025.

Thank you for your consideration and for your continued commitment to the safety and resilience of our parish.

Thanks,

Chad P. Sonnier | *Director*
Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
Lafayette Consolidated Government
705 W. University Avenue / Lafayette, LA 70508
Office: 337.291.5075
cpsonnier@Lafayettela.gov / Lafayettela.Gov

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Lafayette Parish Consolidated Government
705 W. University Avenue
Lafayette, LA 70506
http://www.lafayettela.gov

Figure F-58: Email Correspondence Sent to Potential Stakeholders

Stakeholder Outreach Form

Staff Member: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Organization Contacted: _____

Name of Contact: _____

Title of Contact: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email Address: _____

Introduction: The Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness is currently updating our local hazard mitigation plan, which includes a review of our community's risk from flooding and other natural hazards. As part of this effort, we're reaching out to a variety of stakeholder groups to gather input that will help inform the update. We'd appreciate the opportunity to hear from your organization and hope you'll consider answering a few brief questions if you have time.

Question #1: Do you have any data or information related to flooding or other hazards that may be useful as we asses risk to hazards through this planning process?

_____

_____

_____

Question #2: Is there anything that your organization is doing that might affect flooding (increase/decrease) or properties in flood prone areas within the community?

_____

_____

_____

Question #3: Would you be interested in being more involved in the planning effort? For example, being included in meeting invitations and being sent the draft plan for review when ready?

_____

_____

_____

Please provide any additional information you may have in the space below:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Figure F-59:Lafayette Parish Stakeholder Outreach Form

Step 4: Assess The Hazard

For this step, the committee reviews, analyzes, and summarizes the data collected regarding the natural hazards faced by the community. The focus is on the sources, frequency, extent, and causes of flooding. The planning committee should consult existing flood studies, including the Flood Insurance Study, drainage problem studies, historical records, and the knowledge and experiences of the planning committee members to get a robust understanding of the flood hazard. New studies producing updated flood data are not required to receive credit, although they may be conducted if deemed necessary during the planning process.

Rather than being a broad or generic discussion, the hazard assessment needs to describe the flood hazard specific to the community. It needs to discuss how often it floods, the locations of flooding, the depth of flooding, and the source or cause of the flooding.

Credit for Step 4 is divided into four opportunities. The first is the inclusion of a flood hazard assessment within the plan. This assessment is required in order to earn points under Step 4. Flood hazard areas that require assessment include:

- The Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)
- Repetitive loss areas
- Areas not mapped on the FIRM that have flooded in the past
- Other surface flooding identified in other studies

Up to 15 points are available for the flood hazard assessment, provided it meets the following criteria:

- Five points for a map of the flood hazard areas
- Five points for a description of the known flood hazards, including source of water, depth of flooding, velocities, and warning time
- Five points for a discussion of past floods

The second opportunity, worth an additional 10 points, may be earned by including an assessment of less-frequent flood hazards in the plan. For this credit, the community must identify the hazard, including:

- An inventory of levees that would result in a flood of developed areas if they failed or were overtopped
- An inventory of dams that would result in a flood of developed areas if they failed or were overtopped
- Any of the seven flood-related special hazards listed in Section 401 of the CRS Coordinator's Manual
- The Coastal A zone

To receive full credit under this opportunity, the community must also map the area(s) affected. Area maps are acceptable and no new studies are needed. Lastly, the community must summarize the hazard(s) in lay terms. Because the most important readers are elected officials and community residents, the descriptions must be as approachable and accessible as possible.

The third opportunity, worth five points, is through the identification of areas likely to be flooded and flood problems that are likely to get worse as a result of changes in floodplain development and demographics, development in the watershed, and climate change and sea level rise.

The fourth and final opportunity for points under Step 4, worth five points, is obtained by including a description of the magnitude or severity, history, and probability of future events for other natural hazards.

This section provides an in-depth assessment of the hazards facing Lafayette Parish and identifies the potential challenges that may arise as a result.

Qualifying Activities for Step 4

Opportunity 4.a. – Inclusion of Flood Hazard Assessment

See the *Flooding* portion of the *Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment* for additional details concerning flooding in Lafayette Parish.

Flooding refers to a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land. Three types of flooding occur in the planning area:

- Flash Flooding
- Localized Drainage Flooding
- Backwater Flooding
- Riverine Flooding.

A description of each type of flooding is provided, along with information on historical events, and the likelihood of future effects. The end of this section will detail the vulnerability of the parish to flooding, and the types of impacts that can be expected from future flooding.

Special Flood Hazard Areas (100-year floodplain) (Step 4.a.1)

A Special Flood Hazard Area is defined by FEMA as: "the area where the National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP's) floodplain management regulations must be enforced and the area where the mandatory purchase of flood insurance applies" (FEMA, 2016). The SFHA corresponds to the 100-year floodplain, an area with a 1% annual chance of flooding. Over the course of a typical 30-year mortgage, this translates to roughly a 26% chance of flooding. The FEMA Flood Maps in the *Flooding* section of the Risk Assessment show the SFHA for Lafayette Parish and the incorporated jurisdictions. Approximately, 70,284 acres of Lafayette Parish lie within the 100-year Floodplain or the 1% annual chance floodplain. This accounts for 41% of the parish.

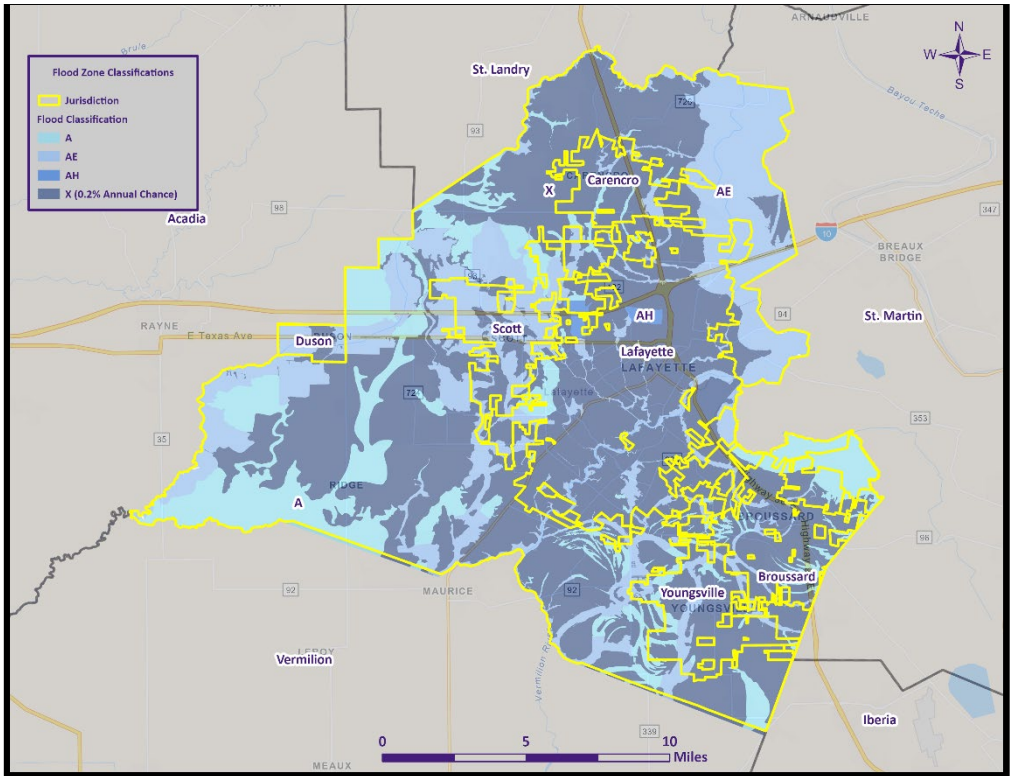

Figure F-60: FEMA Flood Zones in Lafayette Parish

The tables below show the percentage of land that is located inside of the 100- and 500-Year Floodplain. The percentage was calculated on a City/Parish basis. I.E.: Within the City limits of Broussard, the amount of 100-Year floodplain is 28.48%; Within the Parish of Lafayette, the amount of 100-Year Floodplain located within the city limits of Broussard is 1.9%

Table F-138: Percentage of Land Located within 100-year and 500-Year Floodplains

Jurisdiction	% of Land IN 100-Year Floodplain (City/Parish)	% of land IN 500-Year Floodplain (City/Parish)	% of land OUT of 500-Year Floodplain (City/Parish)
City of Broussard	28.48%/1.9%	.91%/.06%	70.60%/4.73%
City of Carencro	16.00%/.47%	1.22%/0.04%	82.78%/2.45%
Town of Duson	65.91%/.55%	17.45%/.15%	16.63%/0.01%
Lafayette Parish (Unincorporated)	48.98%/29.19%	3.62%/2.16%	47.41%/28.26%
City of Lafayette	20.71%/4.36%	4.08%/.86%	75.21%/15.83%
City of Scott	65.12%/2.95%	9.29%/.42%	25.59%/1.16%
City of Youngsville	30.86%/1.44%	3.14%/.15%	66.00%/.07%

Table F-139: Acreage Located within the 100-year and 500-Year Floodplain

Jurisdiction	Acreage in 100-Year Floodplain (1% annual chance)	Acreage IN 500-year Floodplain (.2% annual chance)	Acreage OUT 500-Year Floodplain (.2% annual chance)	Total Acreage
City of Broussard	3,297	106	8,173	10,052
City of Carencro	818	62	4,232	4,988
Town of Duson	957	254	242	1,444
Lafayette Parish (Unincorporated)	50,413	3,723	48,799	104,516
City of Lafayette	7,529	1,482	27,346	35,644
City of Scott	5,100	727	2,004	7,434
City of Youngsville	2,487	253	5,319	7,720
Total	**70,601**	**6,608**	**96,113**	**171,798**

Repetitive Loss Areas (Step 4.a.1)

FEMA uses repetitive loss terminology in more than one context. For general NFIP, CRS, and hazard mitigation planning purposes, a repetitive loss property is typically understood as an NFIP-insured structure for which two or more flood insurance claim payments of more than $1,000 have been made within any rolling 10-year period since 1978. In certain FEMA mitigation grant or Increased Cost of Compliance-related contexts, repetitive loss may also be defined based on the severity of flood damage, including structures that have experienced two flood events where the average cost of repair equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the structure's value.

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

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

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

Table F-140: Repetitive Loss Structures for the Parish.

Jurisdiction	Number of Structures	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid	Average Claim Paid
Unincorporated Lafayette Parish	311	3,264	$134,255,477	$41,132.19
Broussard	28	167	$3,687,783	$22,082.53
Carencro	45	292	$5,387,511	$18,450.38
Duson	1	32	$883,282	$27,602.56
Lafayette	343	2,197	$99,016,320	$45,068.88
Scott	34	637	$5,267,921	$8,269.89
Youngsville	33	218	$12,565,558	$57,640.17
Total	**795**	**6,807**	**$261,063,852**	**$31,463.80**

The 795 repetitive loss structures were geocoded in order to provide an overview of where the repetitive loss structures are located throughout the parish. The following figures show the approximate locations of the structures and where the highest concentration of repetitive loss structures is located. Through the repetitive loss maps, it is clear that the primary concentration of repetitive loss structures is focused in and around the incorporated area of Lafayette.

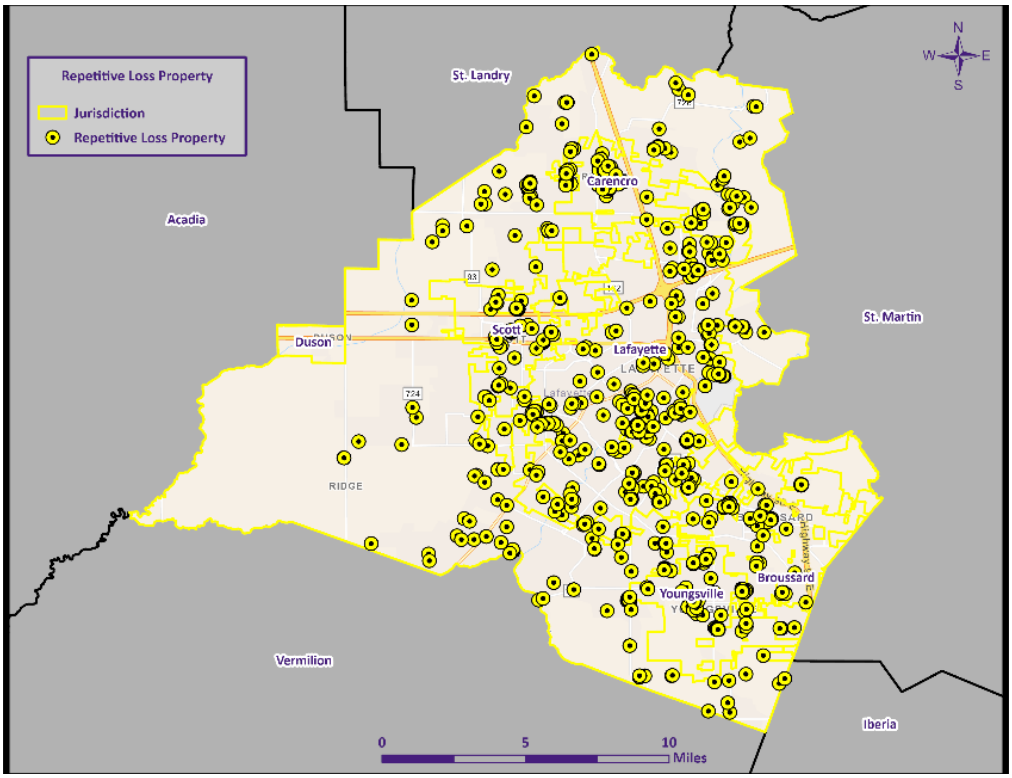

Figure F-61: Repetitive Loss Properties in the Parish.

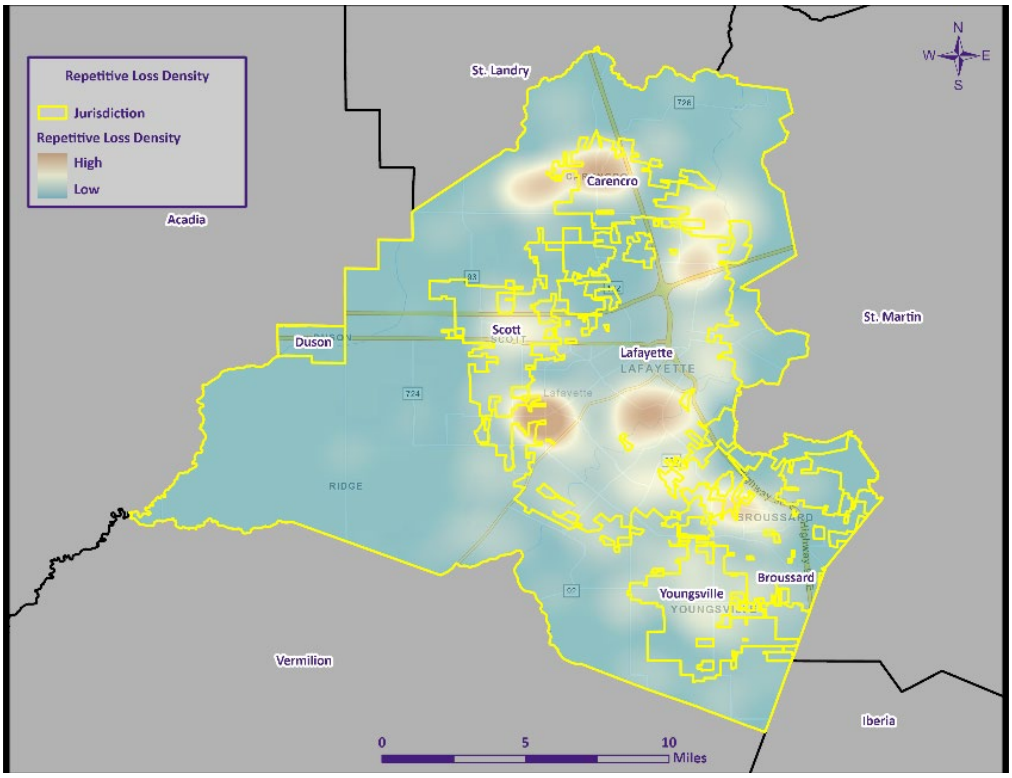

Figure F-62: Repetitive Loss Property Densities in the Parish.

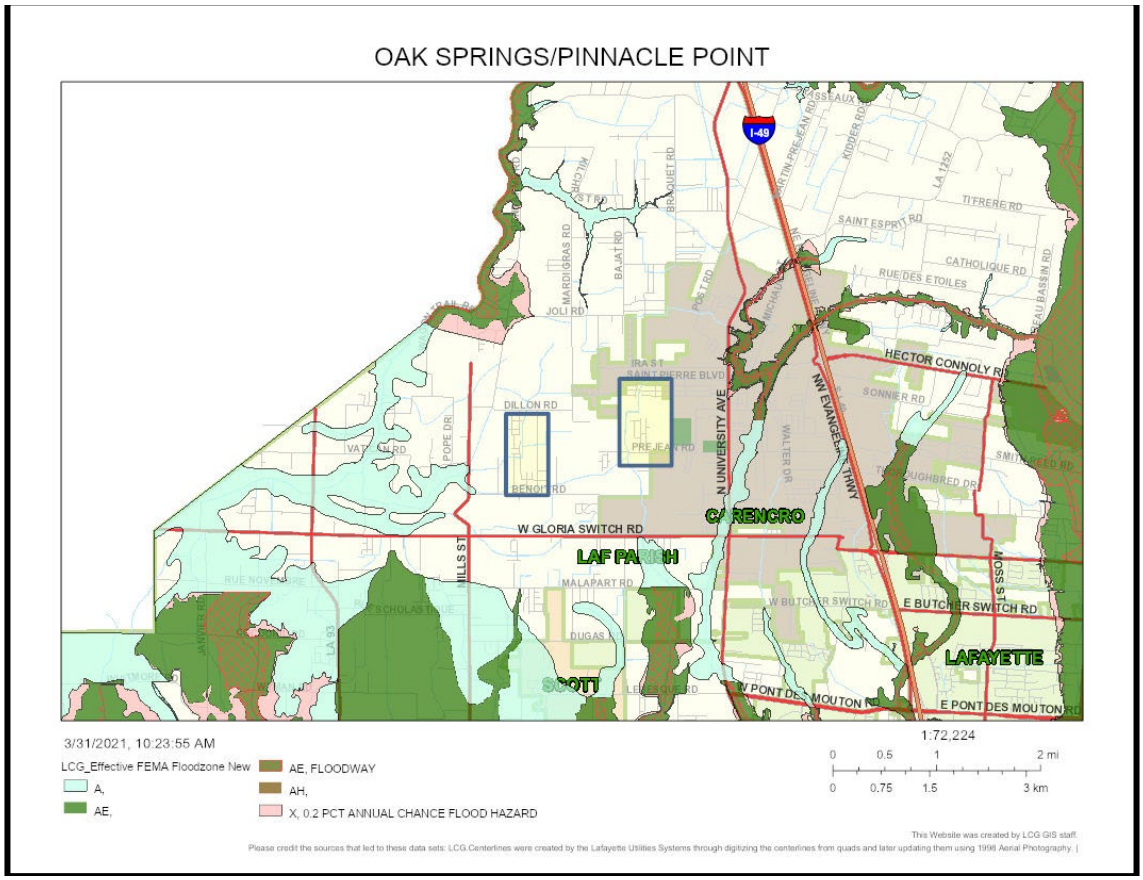

Figure F-63: SFHAs Around Oak Springs/Pinnacle Point Subdivisions

Flood Zone: X
Elevation Range:
Oak Springs 39.0 - 41.0
Slab on Grade

Oak Springs Subdivision is a 95-lot subdivision located within an unincorporated area of Lafayette Parish. The development of the subdivision began in 2007, with 82 of the 95 lots built out between 2009 and present. An element of the development was the relocation of Lateral 9 of Bayou Carencro. Since construction, the subdivision has experienced multiple flood events: in March 2012, May 2014, May 2016, August 2016, June 2017, and June 2019; with NFIP claims totaling roughly $1.5 million. This area is located within Flood Zone X, and mandatory flood insurance coverage is not required; therefore, many residents chose not to carry flood insurance. Based on FEMA Individual Assistance data from the August 2016 event, it is estimated the amount of damages, including claims and uninsured damage, equals approximately $6 million. The adjacent development, Frenchman's Trail, is also heavily impacted by the relocated channel and has experienced numerous flood events, with flood insurance claims totaling $2.1 million. As a result of the flooding, many of the residents can no longer afford their Standard NFIP Flood Insurance Policies (do not qualify for Preferred Risk Policy) or cannot afford to rebuild, resulting in many homes to be abandoned and/or foreclosed upon. According to the Acadiana Realtor Association Multiple Listing Service (MLS), since August 2016 a total of 36 properties in Oak Springs have been sold, with seven of those properties being sold as Bank Owned Properties. If drastic action is not taken to mitigate the flooding in this area, Oak Springs and the surrounding areas will continue to deteriorate, which will lead to higher foreclosure rates, lower property values, and increased crime.

Figure F-64: Aerial Illustration of Oak Springs Subdivision from Recent Project Submittal

Table F-141: Number of Repetitive Loss Properties in Frenchman's Trail and Oak Springs Areas

Repetitive Loss Area	# of FEMA Repetitive Loss Properties	# of Additional Properties
Frenchman's Trail	15	14
Oak Springs	10	18

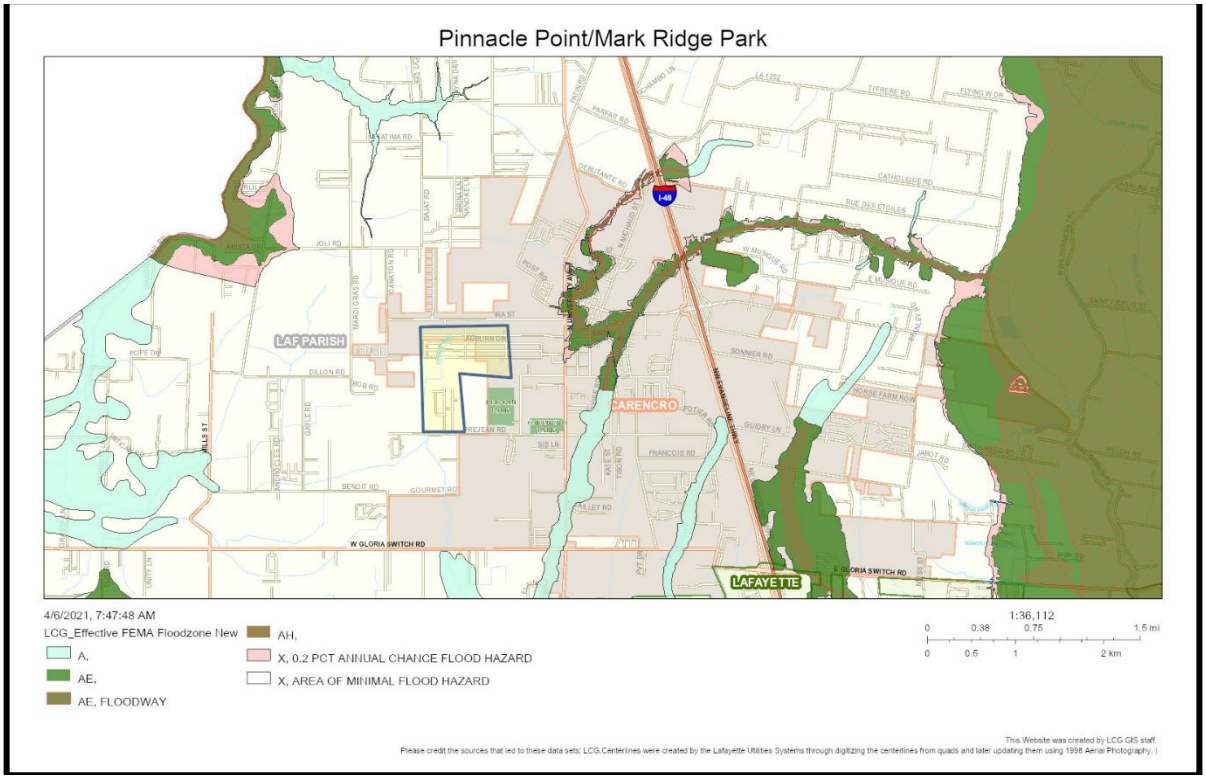

Figure F-65: Aerial Illustration of Oak Springs from recent project submittal

Flood Zone: X
Elevation Range:
Pinnacle Point: 42.0 - 44.0
Slab on Grade
Pinnacle Point/Mark Ridge Park encompasses an area that is mainly residential homes that are built lower than the top bank of channel and lower than the road, the channel has a limited capacity and does not drain quickly. Flat area that does not drain. In the process of submitting multiple detention projects to alleviate the flooding in this area.

Figure F-66: Aerial Illustration of Pinnacle Point/Mark Ridge Park from Recent Project Submittal

Table F-142: Number of Repetitive Loss Properties in Mark Ridge Park and Pinnacle Point Areas

Repetitive Loss Area	# of FEMA Repetitive Loss Properties	# of Additional Properties
Mark Ridge Park	12	8
Pinnacle Point	9	8

Flooding in this area can be attributed to limited channel capacity and a flat terrain that does not drain. Floodwaters can quickly cover main roads and highways during storm events, often preventing evacuations and rescues. Heavy rains within a short period of time have caused the drainage system to be inundated an unable to keep up, resulting in ponding water in streets and homes.

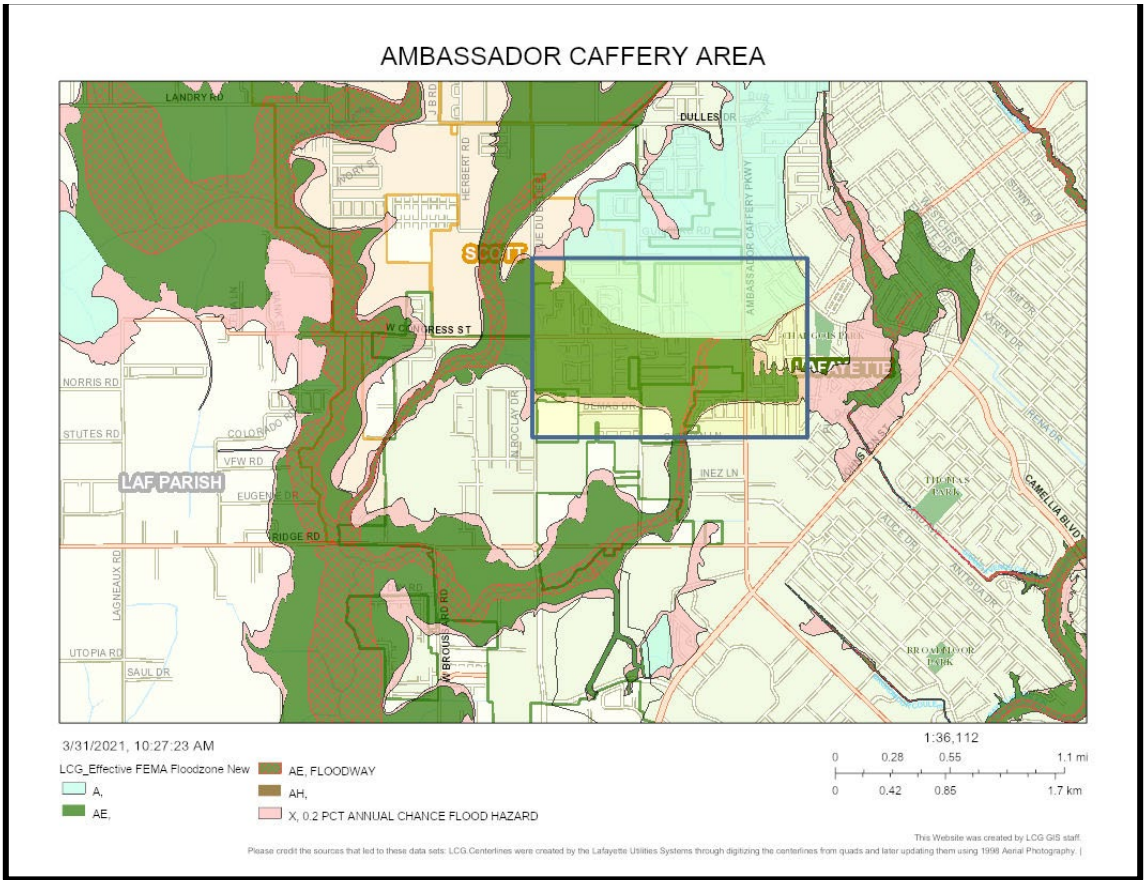

Figure F-67: Area near the Intersection of W Congress & Ambassador

Flood Zone: AE, A, & X
BFE: 27.5-29.0
Elevation Range: 26.0-30.0
Slab on Grade

Ambassador's drainage system was built on the assumption that a downstream drainage project would occur. That project still has not been built. This area does not have the outfall it needs, therefore water backs up. This was a state project. We are trying to fund a portion of the outfall project this year.

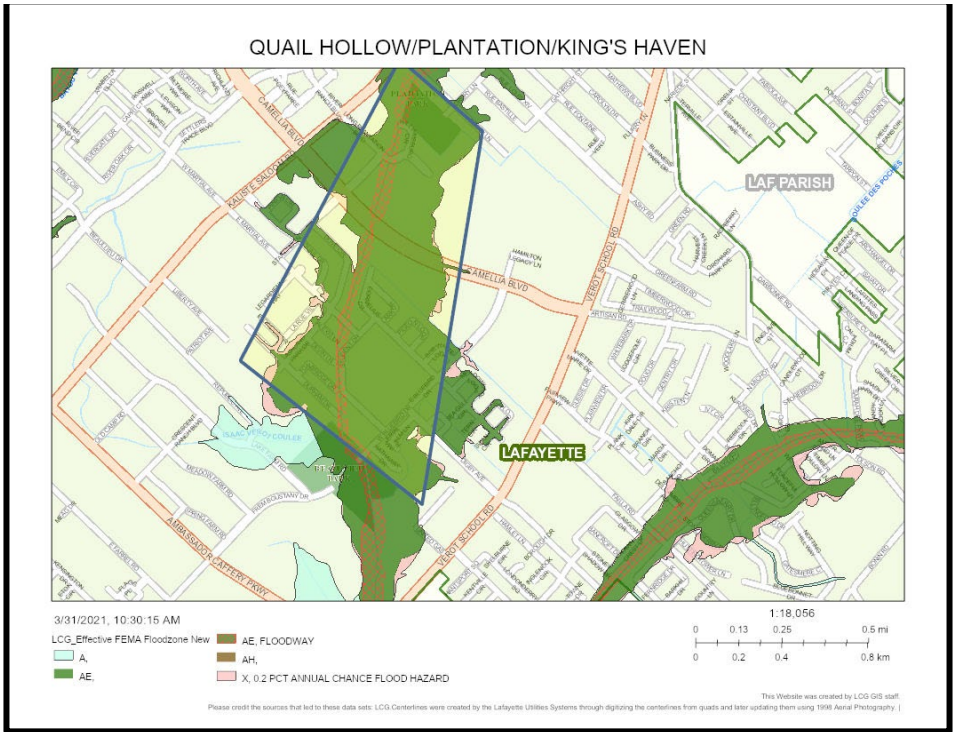

Figure F-68: Quail Hollow/Plantation/King's Haven Areas

Current Flood Zone: AE, A, & X
Historic Flood Zone: X
BFE: 29.5-30.6
Elevation Range: 25.0-30.0
Slab on Grade
Single Family Homes and Townhomes

Long Plantation should never been built – they excavated 2' below natural ground, then built townhomes. Quail Hollow has always been a natural low detention area. When the homes were built they were not raised nor was the channel improved to handle the increase runoff – so it is still a low detention area. Unfortunately, now there are homes there instead of just birds. King's Haven was built just prior to the issuing of new flood maps and the homes were not built a BFE. The same channel was not improved to handle the increased runoff. None of these developments were built when detention was required.

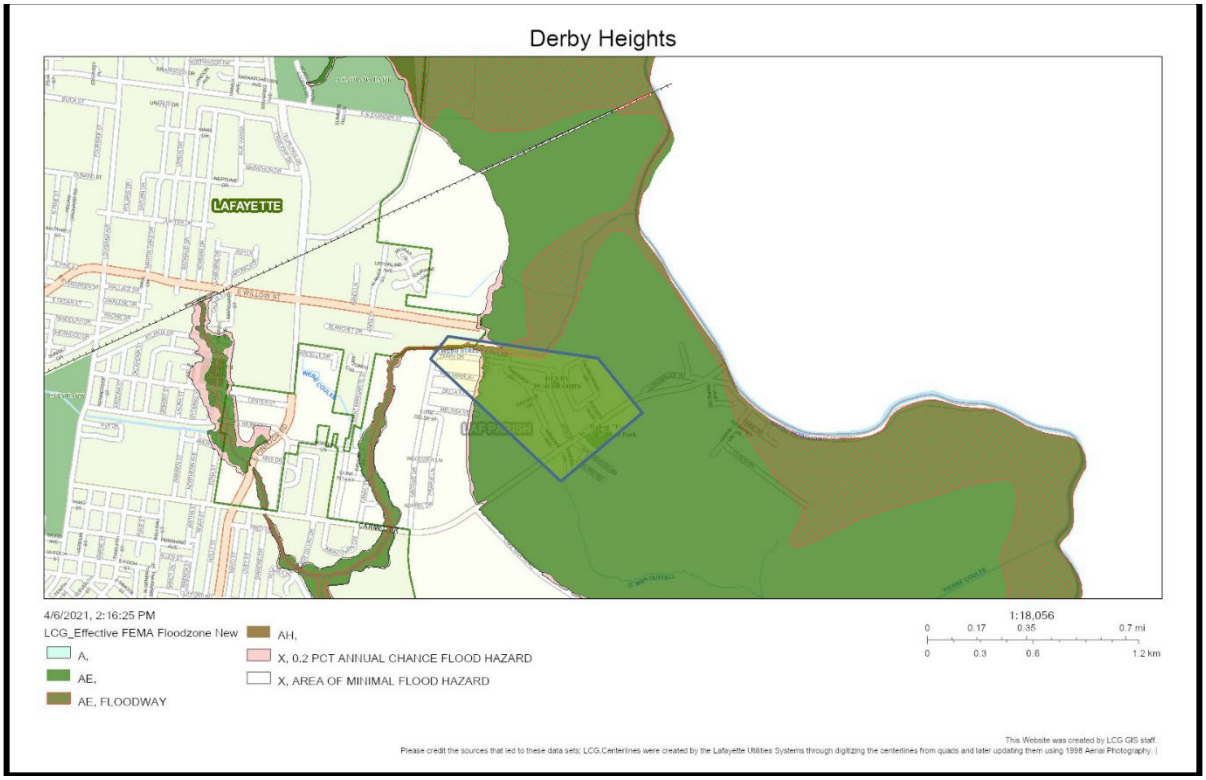

Figure F-69: Derby Heights Area

Current Flood Zone: AE & X
Historic Flood Zone: AE
BFE: 15.0-16.0
Elevation Range: 12.0-15.0
Slab on Grade
Single Family Homes

Derby Heights is a Residential Neighborhood in the Eastern section of Lafayette Parish north of Carmel Drive, also known as Breaux Bridge Highway, approximately a half mile west of the Vermilion River. The subdivision is bounded by the Webb Coulee to the north (lateral W-11) and the D-Man Outfall (lateral W-29) to the south. During relatively minor rain events, the interior drainage within the subdivision, consisting of roadside ditches and culverts, conveys runoff southward where it crosses Carmel Drive through three (3) 4' by 4' box culverts before entering the D-Man Outfall. The D-Man Outfall continues traveling south where it confluences with the Vermilion River just upstream of Lake Martin Road.

During more extreme rainfall events (e.g., August 2016), additional flow enters the subdivision when the Webb Coulee overtops its banks. Flow begins to enter Derby Heights from the Webb Coulee when the water surface elevation reaches approximately 13.3 feet NAVD88.

This flow must exit the subdivision by flowing back into the Webb Coulee or travel southward toward the Vermilion River via the D-Man Outfall.

There is a ridge that borders the western edge of Derby Heights with higher elevations (i.e., up to 44 feet NAVD88); however, the majority of the subdivision is situated at elevations ranging from 12 to 15 feet NAVD88.

In addition to these two flooding sources (Webb Coulee and D-Man Outfall), the Derby Heights Subdivision is also located within the floodplain associated with the Vermilion River. According to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map Number 22055C0200J (December 21, 2018), the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) within the Derby Heights Subdivision

ranges from elevation 16 feet NAVD88 upstream of the subdivision to elevation 15 feet NAVD88 downstream of the subdivision.

Current Mitigation Actions for Derby Heights

Duplantis Design Group conducted a H&H study of the Webb Coulee and D-Man Outfall in support of drainage improvements in the Derby Heights and Carmel Village Subdivisions located along Carmel Drive. DDG utilized HEC-HMS to simulate rainfall-runoff processes and HEC-RAS to simulate channel / structure hydraulics. These models were used to determine flowrates and water surface elevations associated with these two flooding sources. It was determined that there is a significant amount of overflow from the Webb Coulee into the Derby Heights Subdivision. As a result, increasing the outflow capacity into the D-Man Outfall is not a comprehensive solution.

To reduce the impacts of flooding in Derby Heights and Carmel Village, the overflow from the Webb Coulee must be addressed; additional outflow capacity can then be achieved by adding additional culverts under Carmel Drive. To address these impacts, four alternatives were proposed:

1. Installation of an earthen berm and/or floodwall at the north of Carmel Village in an existing low area. The berm will extend approximately 450 feet and be set at approximately elevation 15 feet NAVD88. The minimum topography in this area is at approximately elevation 13.3 feet NAVD88.
2. Earthen berm /floodwall as well as an additional 4'x 4' culvert at Carmel Drive.
3. Earthen berm / floodwall as well as flap gates on existing culverts that drain into the Webb Coulee from Derby Heights and Carmel Village. These same storm drains backflow into the subdivision during heavy rains.
4. Earthen berm/floodwall, additional culvert at Carmel Drive, and the flap gates.

Based on the report findings, DDS recommended Alternative 3 given the reduction in peak water surface elevation, the reduced duration of flooding, and the lower cost. Additional capacity out of Derby Heights can be added in the future if desired.

Lafayette Areas Prone to Flooding (Step 4.a.1)

The maps on the following page identify areas in Lafayette Parish that are specifically prone to flooding. These areas were identified by parish employees and local residents. Some of these areas are not located in the SFHA.

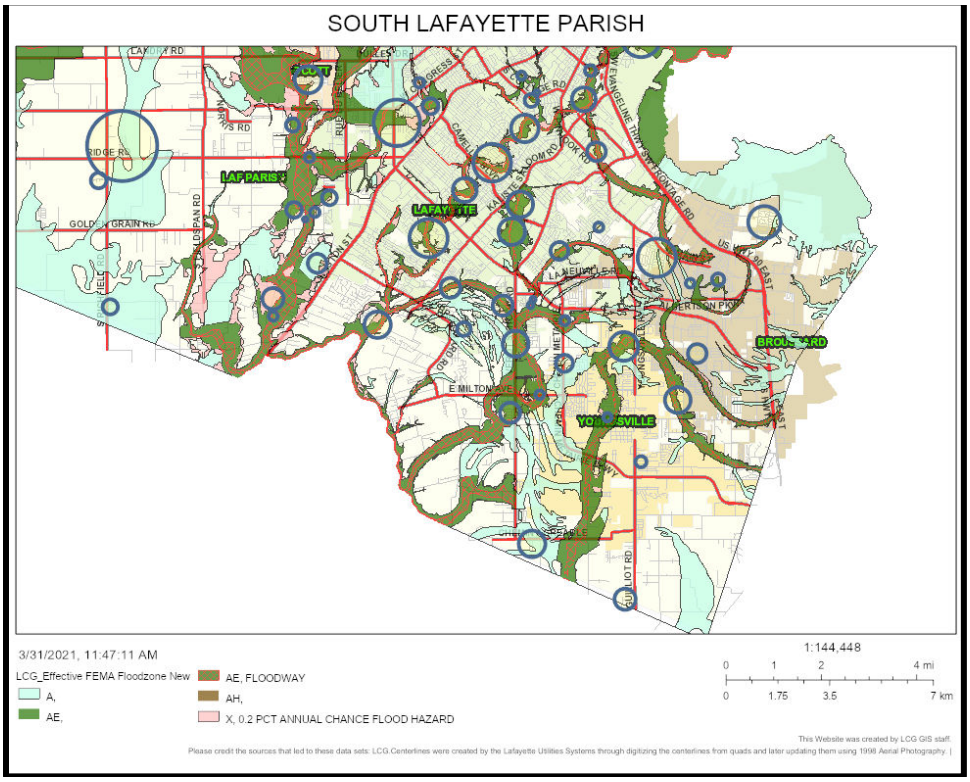

Figure F-70: Areas of South Lafayette Parish Likely to Flood

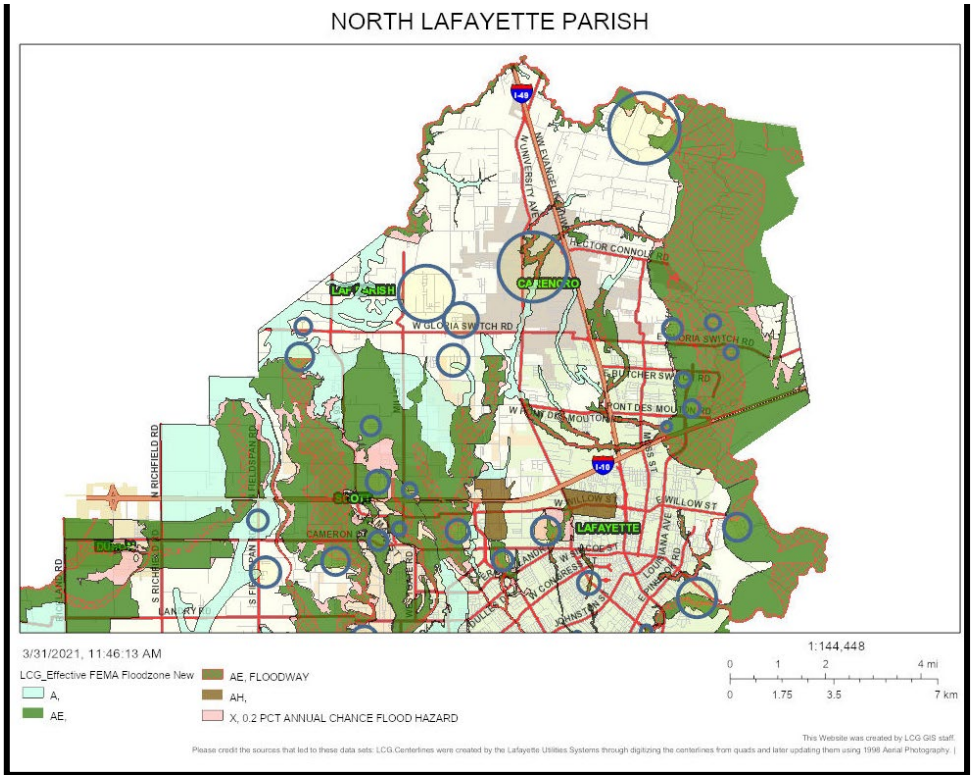

Figure F-71: Areas of North Lafayette Parish Likely to Flood

Types of Flooding Hazards (Step 4.a.2)

Flash Flooding

Flash floods are characterized by a rapid rise in water level, high velocity, and large amounts of debris. They are 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. Flooding from excessive rainfall in Lafayette Parish can occur all year round.

Historical Events (Step 4.a.3)

The table below uses data from NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) to identify the historic flash flooding events between January 1996 and December 2025 for the parish. Over the 30-year span that has been observed, there have been 51 flash flooding events that have occurred within the boundaries of Lafayette Parish. Some flash flooding events that are included are attributed to secondary hazards like hurricanes or tropical systems. The table below details the flash flooding events that have occurred in Lafayette Parish since 1996.

Table F-143: Historic Flash Flooding Events in Lafayette Parish from January 1996 to December 2025 (Source: NCEI)

Date	Extents	Estimated Damages	Location
October 25, 1996	Between five and seven inches fell across Lafayette Parish in less than 24 hours. The hardest hit area was Carencro, and southern sections of Lafayette along the Vermilion River.	$10,000	CARENCRO
January 5, 1998	Around eight inches of rain fell across Lafayette Parish, resulting in serious flooding in Carencro. 41 homes received flood damages, of which 14 had major damage. Several businesses also were damaged by the floods. Several roads in the city of Lafayette were also flooded.	$200,000	CARENCRO
January 6-7, 1998	Another two to three inches fell across Lafayette, adding up to a two-day total of nearly ten inches. Many roads were closed in the city of Lafayette, and Carencro also reported many roads closed.	$40,000	LAFAYETTE
January 7, 1999	Over 5 inches of rain fell over Carencro, resulting in significant flooding in downtown and rural areas northwest of town. At least eight homes received water damage, and fire trucks had to come in to evacuate the residents. Twelve streets had high water on them.	$50,000	CARENCRO
March 11, 1999	Low area flooding reported across much of northern Lafayette, with minor flooding of a home in Carencro.	$10,000	LAFAYETTE
May 31, 1999	As much as five inches of rain fell in 40 minutes, resulting in 20 to 30 homes flooding on the southwest side of Lafayette.	$50,000	LAFAYETTE
May 31, 1999	Several roads were closed due to high water. Doppler radar estimated as much as five inches of rain had fallen over Carencro.	$25,000	CARENCRO
June 16, 1999	Around four inches of rain fell in an hour, resulting in flooding in Lafayette. One foot of water covered several roads, and some water was entering homes in southern sections of Lafayette.	$10,000	LAFAYETTE
June 6, 2001	Over ten inches of rain fell in the Youngsville area, resulting in nearly 400 homes and businesses with flood water damages. With US 90 closed between Lafayette and New	$5,000,000	YOUNGSVILLE

	Iberia, many people risked their life by driving around road barricades into deep, moving water. Fire and police rescue personnel used water ski-doos to retrieve dozens of people from roofs of vehicles, and even trees. (Tropical Storm Allison)		
April 8, 2002	Three inches of rain fell in one hour, resulting in significant street flooding across Iberia, Lafayette, and Vermilion parishes. Several homes had water enter them.	$25,000	PARISHWIDE
September 13, 2003	Around three inches of rain fell in less than an hour, resulting in street flooding across the city of Lafayette.	$25,000	LAFAYETTE
April 30, 2004	Over 3 inches of rain fell in less than 2 hours, resulting in serious street flooding. Some places had over 2 feet of water covering the roads.	$5,000	LAFAYETTE
May 12, 2004	After recording as much as 10 to 15 inches of rain in some locations, over 400 homes were damaged or destroyed.	$4,000,000	CARENCRO
May 22, 2008	After receiving four to six inches of rain, some homes had water enter them in the Oakbourne subdivision, and along Pinhook Road, Evangeline Thruway, and 10th Street.	$250,000	LAFAYETTE
September 01, 2008	Between 4 and 5 inches of rain fell in less than 3 hours, resulting in street flooding of sections of Lafayette. (Hurricane Gustav)	$10,000	PARISHWIDE
July 17, 2009	Three inches of rainfall per hour was reported west of Youngsville that resulted in flash flooding. Several roads were completely underwater.	$0	UNINCORPORATED AREA
October 22, 2009	Severe thunderstorms caused flash floods in Scott and Lafayette. Widespread street flooding was reported. Verot School Road was completely underwater with water approaching the undercarriages of cars.	$10,000	SCOTT AND LAFAYETTE
October 11, 2010	Widespread street flooding was reported near Ossun Elementary School when 3 to 5 inches of rain fell in a 3 hour period. Widespread street flooding occurred along Interstate 10 near the Ambassador Caffery Road exit.	$2,000	UNINCORPORATED AREA
March 12, 2012	A weak frontal boundary caused widespread flooding in the Carencro area. 690 homes were flooded, and 77 rescues were necessary to evacuate residents.	$164,000,000	CARENCRO
March 12, 2012	Localized street flooding occurred in unincorporated areas of the parish when a weak frontal boundary passed through the area.	$0	UNINCORPORATED AREA
August 11, 2012	A report was received of a bridge washed out due to heavy rain in the area.	$5,000	YOUNGSVILLE
January 9-10, 2013	A stalled frontal boundary along with multiple impulses aloft lead to an extended duration of rain, thunderstorms, and even a couple tornadoes. Massive flooding occurred along the Mermentau River where rainfall totals exceeded one foot at some locations during the event. Flood waters slowly drained over a couple of weeks. Heavy rain fell on saturated ground during the 9th and 10th causing road closures in portions of Lafayette Parish. Over 60 homes had flood waters enter them.	$22,500,000	RIDGE

May 28, 2014	Heavy rain in slow moving thunderstorms produced near a foot of rainfall just west of Lafayette during the morning of the 28th. Numerous roads were flooded and closed for a time and some schools sent children home for the day. Several houses were also reported flooded around Carencro along with 2 Lafayette area elementary schools. A few high-water rescues also took place during the event around the Scott area where the heaviest rainfall occurred.	$100,000	CARENCRO
July 18, 2014	Rain began to fall across Lafayette during the 17th and into the early morning of the 18th with 1 to 3 inches across the parish as a cold front moved closer. Heavy rain producing 2 to 4 additional inches occurred during the morning to early afternoon of the 18th as the front slowly moved through. This caused numerous roadways to be flooded from Carencro to the City of Lafayette while the rain was ongoing.	$0	CARENCRO
April 20, 2016	Flooding was reported along Ambassador Parkway at multiple intersections. Flood waters was also reported entering a high school auditorium at the peak of the event.	$1,000 (NCEI)	LAFAYETTE
May 1, 2016	Media reported many streets across Lafayette during the event flooded including Ambassador Caffery and Dulles. Several homes in Carencro also flooded. Rainfall amounts ranged from around 4 inches up to 6 in the north side of Lafayette to Carencro and the parish line.	$2,360,789	BILLEAUD
June 4, 2016	Heavy rain over the Lafayette area produced street flooding including along Ambassador Caffery Parkway and Dulles Drive. The flooding made the street impassable for a time.	$0 (NCEI)	LAFAYETTE
August 12, 2016	Street flooding along Ambassador Caffery and a few other poorly drained streets were first reported during the early morning of the 12th. High rainfall rates continued through the day with many streets being flooded and some structures by mid-morning. Widespread flooding of vehicles, structures, and high-water rescues began during the late morning across Lafayette Parish. The Vermilion River reached major flood stage by sunrise on the 13th and remained above major flood stage for 5 and a half days. Rainfall totals surpassed 20 inches in the southern section of the parish over the 12th and 13th. An estimated 9,376 structures flooded during the event.	$61,873,501	CARENCRO
August 13 & 14, 2016	Stream gages along the Vermilion River in Lafayette Parish crested during the 15th at the end of the flash flood event. Major flooding along the Vermilion continued through the 24th-25th and kept some neighborhoods flooded for a couple of weeks. At the Surrey Street Gage 10 feet is flood stage and the Vermilion crested at 17.6 feet which is the 2nd highest recorded Crest.	$129,860,301	MOUTON
May 3,2017	Heavy rain flooded many streets around Lafayette Parish. Some cars became flooded as water reached depths that was to the headlights. An elementary school also flooded in Scott. Rainfall totals ranged from 4 to 6 inches with	$171,837	DUSON

	Acadiana Regional Airport reporting 5.09 inches and 6.11 inches falling on Surrey Street at the Vermilion River.		
June 29,2017	Heavy rain in thunderstorms moved across the portions of Acadiana and flooding streets around Carencro. Water closed many streets and approached neared homes. Swanky's Restaurant in Carencro reported 3 inches of water in the structure.	$1,477,955	VATICAN
November 1, 2017	Multiple reports and photographs were received indicating flooding around the city of Lafayette. Multiple cars were stalled/flooded around the city with some structures almost taking water. Some roads were closed for multiple hours until flood waters receded.	$2,153,184	SCOTT
December 27, 2018	Numerous roadways became flooded or impassable in Lafayette and Scott after several inches of heavy rain. Flood waters also approached some businesses and homes.	$0	TORIAN
April 18, 2019	Flooding closed several roads in Scott and Lafayette.	$0 (NCEI)	SCOTT & LAFAYETTE
May 10, 2019	Several roads flooded and barricaded in Scott.	$0 (NCEI)	SCOTT
June 6, 2019	Significant street flooding was reported across Lafayette. Several cars were reported flooded or stalled on University Ave and around 20 roads were temporarily closed. Several businesses flooded in southern Lafayette Parish along Highway 90.	$4,988,438	OSSUN
July 14, 2019	Heavy rain from Barry resulted in flooding in Youngsville. One home had 4 inches of water inside the structure.	$281,495	YOUNGSVILLE
May 11, 2021	A cold front moved into the region during stalled during the morning of the 11th. Diurnal heating combined with high moisture and a disturbance aloft allowed scattered showers and thunderstorms to develop with some becoming severe.	$0 (NCEI)	BILLEAUD
May 17, 2021	A cold front moved in and stalled while multiple upper level disturbances moved through. High moisture levels and ample lift provided a few days of flooding and severe thunderstorms.	$300,000	MILTON
August 25, 2022	A cold front moved into the region and stalled while a weakness aloft lingered over area. This provided multiple days of rain while soils were already saturated from previous events. Flash flooded resulted from the prolonged rain.	$0 (NCEI)	LAFAYETTE
January 24, 2023	A vigorous storm system moved across the region during the 24th spawning flooding, high wind gusts, and tornadoes.	$0 (NCEI)	CARENCRO
December 1, 2023	An isolated flooding event occurred in Lafayette after heavy rain moved through the city.	$5,000	LAFAYETTE
May 13, 2024	Multiple upper disturbances moved across the region from the 12th through the 16th causing a rounds of strong to severe thunderstorms which produced numerous reports of damage, flooding, and high winds.	$0 (NCEI)	SCOTT

November 13, 2024	A frontal boundary moved into the region and stalled while Tropical Storm Rafael meandered in the gulf. Moisture from the decaying tropical cyclone streamed north across Louisiana. This produced heavy rain over the area that produced flooding.	$15,000	MOUTON
April 24, 2025	A cold front moved into the region and stalled late in April producing a few days of rain. Flooding occurred at multiple locations and severe storms also developed as a result.	$250,000	MILTON
May 7, 2025	A warm front slowly lifted north across the region during the 6th causing rain and thunderstorms. A low pressure system and associated cold front slowly pushed back across the area on the 7th and stalled into the 9th with a couple rounds of heavy rain and thunderstorms.	$0 (NCEI)	ELKS
May 9, 2025	A warm front slowly lifted north across the region during the 6th causing rain and thunderstorms. A low pressure system and associated cold front slowly pushed back across the area on the 7th and stalled into the 9th with a couple rounds of heavy rain and thunderstorms.	$100,000	YOUNGSVILLE
May 21, 2025	A cold front stalled along the coast of South Louisiana. This created a focus for thunderstorms on the 20th.	$0 (NCEI)	ELKS
June 13, 2025	An inverted trough moved slowly along the coast of Louisiana increasing moisture which caused heavy rain and thunderstorms over multiple days.	$25,000	BILLEAUD
July 6, 2025	A weakness aloft moved across the region during early July. A couple isolated severe storms resulted.	$0 (NCEI)	SCOTT
December 4, 2025	A coastal low moved across the northern gulf coast producing rain and thunderstorms. Minor flooding occurred in Lafayette. Strong north winds behind the front pushed tides below normal.	$0 (NCEI)	LAFAYETTE

Previous flood events indicate that worst-case flooding scenarios can result from multiple flood types, including tropical storm rainfall, riverine flooding, stormwater flooding, and localized drainage system failures. Storm water excesses and riverine flooding primarily affect the low-lying areas of the parish, and flood depths of up to five feet can be expected in the unincorporated areas of the parish. The incorporated areas of Lafayette, Carencro, and Scott can expect flood depths from three to five feet, while the incorporated areas of Broussard, Youngsville, and Duson can expect flooding levels of approximately one to three feet.

Riverine Flooding

Riverine flooding, by definition, is river-based. Most of the riverine flooding problems occur when rivers crest at flood stage levels, causing extensive flooding in low-lying areas.

The principal factors affecting flood damage along a river or stream are flood depth and velocity. The deeper and faster flood flows become, the more damage they can cause. Shallow flooding with high velocities can cause as much damage as deep flooding with slow velocity. This is especially true when a channel migrates over a broad floodplain, redirecting high velocity flows and transporting debris and sediment. Flood severity is often evaluated by examining peak discharges.

The tables on the following pages reflect peak discharges from rivers, creeks, canals, and other tributaries throughout Lafayette Parish and their incorporated jurisdictions. This data was taken from the effective FIS conducted for Lafayette Parish and the incorporated jurisdictions.

Table F-144: Summary of Discharges

Flooding Source and Location	Drainage Area (sq. mi.)	Peak Discharge (cfs) 10-Percent Annual Chance	2-Percent Annual Chance	1-Percent Annual Chance	0.2-Percent Annual Chance
Acadiana Coulee (Vermilion Lateral 2)–(U)					
At confluence with Vermilion River	1.16	911	1,215	1,417	1,823
At Bruce Street	1.01	815	1,034	1,304	1,699
At Canberra Road	0.94	606	823	1,025	1,331
At Bellevue Plantation Road	0.81	667	898	1,110	1,438
At Crestlawn Drive	0.75	576	780	956	1,272
At Guidry Road	0.45	442	543	685	938
App 1,100 ft upstream of Guidry Road	0.31	442	520	669	902
Anselm Coulee–(U)					
At confluence with Darby Coulee	1.16	1,195	1,929	2,163	2,931
At Savoy Road	1.01	1,141	1,871	2,078	2,813
At Gallet Road	0.94	1,076	1,815	1,984	2,676
At Mermentau Road	0.81	997	1,960	1,863	2,519
At Verot School Road	0.75	339	394	422	496
At Fortune Road	0.45	473	845	974	1,330
Bayou Carencro					
At confluence with Vermilion River	50.08	5,570	7,862	9,054	12,112
At Meche Road	47.81	5,400	7,600	8,800	11,700
At LA 182	39.88	4,900	7,000	8,100	10,700
At I-49	36.46	4,700	6,700	7,700	10,200
At Waters Drive	31.45	4,350	6,200	7,100	9,550
At Billeaux Road	22.2	3,550	5,160	5,930	7,940
Bayou Parc Perdue–(U)					
At Parish Boundary	9.16	1,651	2,363	2,721	3,881
At Chemin Agreable	6.86	1,614	2,319	2,668	3,790
At Savoy Road	6	508	829	1,074	1,667
At Iberia Street	2.23	440	818	1,025	1,543
At Hawk Drive	1.77	361	724	918	1,397
At Copperfield Way	1.75	310	642	822	1,243
At Fortune Road	1.25	207	418	538	822

Table F-145: Summary of Discharges

Flooding Source and Location	Drainage Area (sq. mi.)	Peak Discharge (cfs) 10-Percent Annual Chance	2-Percent Annual Chance	1-Percent Annual Chance	0.2-Percent Annual Chance
Bayou Queue de Tortue					
At Parish Boundary	39.4	3,049	4,344	5,045	7,020
At LA 342	36.69	2,964	4,818	5,588	7,717
At 6,800 ft. downstream from W. Congress Street	27.96	2,901	4,193	4,880	6,779
At W. Congress Street	21.87	2,429	3,603	4,204	5,737
At LA 720 Landry Road	18.13	1,816	2,734	3,194	4,404
At 5,000-ft downstream from LA 719	15.37	1,470	2,233	2,612	3,695
At LA 719	8.46	1,256	1,934	2,282	3,110
At A Street (Splits to Southern Branch)	8.46	347	564	670	1,018
At LA 343	6.73	409	750	890	1,245
At Southern Pacific Railroad	5.92	415	753	887	1,222
At Anderson Rd (Splits to Indian Bayou)	4.61	344	577	667	900
At I-10	4.61	844	1,147	1,317	1,750
At Gazette Road	3	600	800	900	1,200
At Whitmore Road	1.87	369	513	593	808
Beau Basin Coulee					
At confluence with Vermilion River	6.76	1,614	2,527	3,201	4,550
At Beau Basin Road	6	1,530	2,379	3,018	4,243
At approximately 0.9 miles downstream from St. Espirit Road	5.79	1,362	2,116	2,673	3,764
At St. Espirit Road	4.8	1,095	1,679	2,108	2,957
At I-49	3.77	906	1,388	1,721	2,435
At Bernard Street / LA-726	2.87	878	1,349	1,667	2,368
At approximately 200 feet upstream of Bernard Street / LA-726	1.55	672	1,020	1,269	1,791
At North Church Street	1.2	589	894	1,115	1,580
At E Armand Street	0.98	526	796	996	1,413
At approximately 200 feet downstream of Railroad Street	0.42	321	503	634	923
At approximately 50 feet downstream of Debutante Road	0.3	255	396	512	723
Broadmoor Coulee–(U)					
At confluence with Vermilion River	0.71	772	1,000	1,091	1,299
At Ambassador Caffery Pkwy	0.65	607	775	844	976
At Dover Boulevard	0.6	609	778	846	982
At 1,400 ft upstream from Dover Boulevard	0.54	433	541	584	649
At Robley Drive	0.37	343	420	460	497

Table F-146: Summary of Discharges

Flooding Source and Location	Drainage Area (sq. mi.)	Peak Discharge (cfs) 10-Percent Annual Chance	2-Percent Annual Chance	1-Percent Annual Chance	0.2-Percent Annual Chance
Coulee Bend					
At confluence with Dan Dabaillion Coulee (Francois Coulee)	5.3	1,800	2,400	2,800	3,800
Coulee Des Poches / Grenovillieres Swamp					
At confluence with Vermilion River	4.48	4,070	6,188	6,824	8,450
At Market Place	4	3,750	5,800	6,500	8,000
At Verot School Road	3.25	3,200	5,100	5,900	7,000
At 700 ft. upstream of Verot School Road	2.53	2,700	4,350	5,000	5,800
At Beau Pre Road	1.95	2,200	3,600	4,200	4,600
At South Park Road	1.4	1,600	2,700	3,100	3,400
At 1500 ft upstream of Consolidated Road	0.96	1,100	1,800	2,000	2,300
At S. Bernard Road	0.53	642	1,052	1,160	1,445
At Railroad	0.18	200	400	500	600
Coulee Fortune North (Cypress Bayou) –(U)					
At mouth	2.99	994	1,293	1,458	1,966
At Bayou Tortue Road	2.88	1,028	1,302	1,467	2,045
At N. Girouard Road	2.43	881	1,100	1,225	1,731
At US 90	1.96	769	986	1,094	1,602
At LA 182	1.41	243	307	345	502
At Albertson Parkway	1.24	133	205	228	314
At Southern Pacific Railroad	1	112	147	164	252
At St. DePorres Street	0.82	-27	-38	38	37
At Morgan Street	0.6	93	146	182	348
Coulee Fortune South–(U)					
At US 90	3.06	805	1,152	1,355	2,300
At Young Street	2.47	636	915	1,079	1,981
At 1,800 ft downstream from Fairfield Drive	2.16	567	818	971	1,843
At Fairfield Drive	1.42	202	391	493	1,225
At N. Larriviere Road	1.32	168	325	410	1,088
At Heart D. Farm Road	0.82	78	149	191	778

Table F-147: Summary of Discharges

Flooding Source and Location	Drainage Area (sq. mi.)	Peak Discharge (cfs) 10-Percent Annual Chance	2-Percent Annual Chance	1-Percent Annual Chance	0.2-Percent Annual Chance
Coulee Ile Des Cannes–(U)					
At confluence with Vermilion River	52.56	361	361	361	361
At US Hwy 167	49.61	7,817	10,462	11,510	13,853
At Bourque Road	35.35	5,450	7,166	7,838	9,251
At Ellias G Road	33.83	5,318	7,030	7,712	9,176
At Below confluence with Lateral 2	28.43	4,080	5,396	5,897	7,072
At LA 342	23.89	3,119	4,074	4,418	5,177
At W. Congress Street	17.08	2,040	2,765	3,081	4,270
At Le Violon Road	10.17	2,082	2,946	3,240	3,983
At I-10	7	1,090	1,506	1,617	2,146
At Below confluence with Lateral 5	6.34	445	608	672	1,108
At Rue Des Babineaux	4	365	490	532	473
At Cocodril Road	2	316	481	515	787
Coulee Ile Des Cannes – Lateral 1–(U)					
At confluence with Ile Des Cannes	12.94	661	908	1,088	1,451
At Petite Road	12.8	662	930	1,115	1,490
At Leblanc Road	3	538	836	1,004	1,370
At Sellers Road	2.8	275	428	499	655
At S. Fieldspan Road	1	168	262	306	399
Coulee Ile Des Cannes – Lateral 2–(U)					
At confluence with Ile Des Cannes	4.54	978	1,324	1,480	1,895
At Broussard Road	4	1,089	1,488	1,595	1,995
At WTP Entrance Road	3	1,130	1,560	1,712	2,042
At Ridge Road	2	975	1,323	1,455	1,774
Coulee Ile Des Cannes–Lateral F (L3)–(U)					
At confluence with Ile Des Cannes	6.8	1,041	1,476	1,649	2,066
At W. Congress St.	6	1,008	1,397	1,595	2,056
At LA 93 Ru Belier Rd	5	917	1,275	1,426	1,813
At Ole Colony Road	3	387	471	534	626
At US 90	1.5	245	308	325	374
At Southern Pacific Railroad	1.4	236	294	307	345
At Mills Street	0.7	179	216	216	222
Coulee Ile Des Cannes – Lateral F2					
At confluence with Lateral F	1.57	229	328	340	446

Table F-148: Summary of Discharges

Flooding Source and Location	Drainage Area (sq. mi.)	Peak Discharge (cfs) 10-Percent Annual Chance	2-Percent Annual Chance	1-Percent Annual Chance	0.2-Percent Annual Chance
Coulee Ile Des Cannes – Lateral 4–(U)					
At confluence with Ile Des Cannes	6.9	603	912	990	1,290
At Landry Road	2.49	392	472	497	591
At Jenkins Road	2	280	396	414	444
At SP Railroad	1.6	194	246	248	263
At Below I-10	1.2	108	168	193	207
Coulee Ile Des Cannes – Lateral 5					
At confluence with Ile Des Cannes	1.5	404	573	632	*
Coulee Lantier					
At confluence with Vermilion	2.5	2,505	4,001	4,423	5,514
At 4,300 ft downstream of LA 726	1.39	1,850	2,600	2,900	3,700
At LA 726	0.62	1,000	1,300	1,600	2,000
At Arnaudville Rd	0.13	220	400	440	570
Coulee LaSalle–(U)					
At Le Triomphe Parkway	3.5	1,055	1,299	1,407	1,703
At Marteau Road	3.06	508	615	670	875
At S. Larriviere Road	2.35	247	332	397	562
At Young St (LA 92)	1.33	252	340	411	578
At Griffen Road	0.93	125	182	220	312
At Cane Brake Road	0.51	72	105	120	174
Coulee Mine–(U)					
At confluence with Vermilion	16.71	5,414	6,699	7,209	8,635
At US 167	16	4,587	5,633	6,061	7,321
At W. Congress Street	15.46	3,508	4,224	4,520	5,521
At Dulles Drive	11.66	1,953	1,533	1,563	1,756
At Eraste Landry Drive	11.2	1,989	2,346	2,551	3,640
At Ambassador Caffery Parkway	10.8	2,080	2,416	2,606	3,649
At Southern Pacific Railroad	10.4	2,086	2,425	2,618	3,523
At I-10	4.2	1,381	1,417	1,399	1,642
At LA 725 (Renaud Drive)	3.8	1,821	2,386	2,702	3,272
At LA 723 (Roper Drive)	3.32	1,637	2,066	2,355	2,942
At Lebesque Road	1.8	646	826	1,017	1,138
At N. Dugas Road	1.7	717	917	1,135	1,252
At Malapart Road	1.63	444	560	782	708
Coulee Mine – Lateral 1 (West Channel)					
At confluence with Coulee Mine	3.4	1,100	1,500	1,600	1,900

Table F-149: Summary of Discharges

Flooding Source and Location	Drainage Area (sq. mi.)	Peak Discharge (cfs) 10-Percent Annual Chance	2-Percent Annual Chance	1-Percent Annual Chance	0.2-Percent Annual Chance
Coulee Mine Branch					
At confluence with Old Coulee Mine	5	1,800	2,900	3,300	3,900
Cypress Bayou Ditch					
At St. De Porres Street	0.24	*	*	143	*
Dan Dabaillion Coulee (Francois Coulee)					
At confluence with Vermilion River	10.45	3,845	5,670	6,529	8,597
At Louisiana Avenue	10	4,038	5,722	6,425	8,625
At I-10	9.2	4,382	6,073	6,781	8,315
At Moss Street	6	2,908	3,859	4,272	5,554
At I-49	5.3	2,253	3,167	3,505	4,522
At W. Pont Des Mouton Road	5	2,134	3,020	3,357	4,307
At I-49	3.5	1,432	2,062	2,300	2,970
At E. Butcher Switch Road	2.8	803	1,142	1,302	2,022
At Amesbury Drive	2.5	518	718	822	1,626
At E. Gloria Switch Road	2.1	314	402	509	1,182
At Thoroughbred Drive	0.9	135	149	166	273
At Guidry Lane	0.7	100	100	100	100
Darby Coulee					
At confluence with Vermilion River	6.89	4,280	5,895	6,605	8,430
At 3,300 ft downstream of Gallett Road	6.23	4,000	5,600	6,250	8,000
At Gallett Road	5.41	3,750	5,300	5,900	7,600
At 3,000 ft upstream of Gallett Road	4.54	3,400	5,000	5,550	7,050
At LA 339	3.17	2,750	4,340	4,790	5,960
Duson Branch					
At Town of Duson corporate limit	*	819	1,017	1,182	1,421
At Cross Section C	*	*	*	1,780	*
At Cross Section K	*	*	*	1,400	*
At confluence of Bayou Queue de Tortue	1.72	445	611	703	953
Edith Coulee					
At Zothique Road	2.04	873	1,221	1,381	1,810
At Espasie Lane	1.25	567	793	898	1,177
At LA 92 (E. Milton Ave)	1.2	540	770	870	1,120
At E. Edith Road	1.03	500	700	780	1,000
At LA 733	0.83	429	598	670	862

Table F-150: Summary of Discharges

Flooding Source and Location	Drainage Area (sq. mi.)	Peak Discharge (cfs) 10-Percent Annual Chance	2-Percent Annual Chance	1-Percent Annual Chance	0.2-Percent Annual Chance
Gaston Coulee (North)					
At confluence with Beau Basin Coulee	0.9	415	615	667	790
Gaston Coulee (South)					
At confluence with Coulee Bend	2.1	900	1,200	1,400	2,000
Grand Avenue Coulee					
At confluence with Vermilion River	2.1	1,569	2,166	2,406	3,057
At 2,000 ft downstream from US 167	1.75	1,459	2,005	2,216	2,805
At US 167 Johnson Street	1.54	1,356	1,851	2,045	2,612
At 600 ft downstream from Maple Drive	1.39	1,263	1,716	1,987	2,440
At Guilbeau Drive	1	935	1,271	1,400	1,797
At Crawford Street	0.58	648	867	956	1,248
Isaac Verot Coulee/Lateral 2-(U)					
At confluence with Vermilion River	12.21	3,211	4,014	4,415	5,302
At East Peck Boulevard	9.23	2,238	2,850	3,025	3,766
At Verot School Road	7.83	1,919	2,440	2,566	3,105
At La Neuville Road	3.91	1,620	2,147	2,398	2,972
At Failla Road	1.9	739	987	1,113	1,456
At Tolson Road	1.5	600	823	924	1,167
At Bonin Road	0.92	360	477	545	715
At Hwy 89	0.15	60	81	91	120
Isaac Verot Coulee – Lateral 3-(U)					
At confluence with Isaac Verot Coulee	3.23	1,042	1,557	1,859	2,573
At 2800 ft upstream from confluence with Isaac Verot Coulee	2.6	898	1,342	1,563	2,102
Isaac Verot Coulee					
At Chemin Metairie Road	2.28	881	1,288	1,470	1,933
At Serenity Road	1.6	985	1,393	1,559	1,981
At Bonin Road	1.28	822	1,163	1,304	1,684
At E. Pinhook Road	1.97	1,772	2,321	2,450	2,785
At Webb Street	1.64	517	669	705	780
At Amilcar Road	1.61	519	698	771	853
At Southern Pacific Railroad	0.96	522	710	787	1,000

Table F-151: Summary of Discharges

Flooding Source and Location	Drainage Area (sq. mi.)	Peak Discharge (cfs) 10-Percent Annual Chance	2-Percent Annual Chance	1-Percent Annual Chance	0.2-Percent Annual Chance
Manor Park Coulee-(U)					
At confluence with Vermilion River	4.57	1,779	2,292	2,518	3,230
At Maryview Farm Road	2.53	854	1,105	1,250	1,769
At Butcher Switch Road	2.3	747	1,054	1,217	1,697
At Irby Road	2	537	827	990	1,412
At Parklane Road	1.14	259	549	721	1,296
At 1,000 ft upstream from Parklane Road	0.81	171	367	480	861
At Upstream study limit	0.6	95	201	264	476
North Branch					
At confluence with Bayou Queue de Tortue	4.9	702	990	1,150	1,585
Point Brule Coulee					
At East Parish Boundary	1.04	2,610	3,648	4,213	5,630
At Hwy 726 (Old LA 1252)	0.53	1,159	1,614	1,861	2,481
At North Parish Boundary	0.48	1,142	1,590	1,833	2,443
South Branch					
At confluence with Bayou Queue de Tortue	7.9	195	439	583	929
At W. Milton Avenue	*	9,077	13,326	15,686	21,474
At LA 733 (E. Broussard Road)	*	2,970	4,538	5,298	7,383
At LA 3073 Ambassador Caffery Pkwy	*	340	714	864	1,411
At Camellia Boulevard	*	-1,435	-1,828	-2,020	-2,492
At W. Pinhook Road	*	-5,300	-7,445	-8,421	-11,045
At General Mouton Road	*	-5,660	-7,913	-8,958	-11,668
At Railroad	*	-5,655	-7,913	-8,949	-11,655
At E. University Avenue	*	-5,655	-7,904	-8,949	-11,643
At US 90 (SW. Evangeline Thruway)	*	-5,650	-7,896	-8,939	-11,630
At Surry Street	*	-5,639	-7,873	-8,923	-11,602
At LA 353	*	3,315	3,156	2,745	541
At LA 94 (Carmel Drive)	*	6,325	8,075	9,371	13,147
At Union Pacific Railroad	*	6,364	8,130	9,567	13,443
At Lajaunie Road	*	6,387	8,180	9,609	14,040
At I-10	*	6,468	8,340	9,698	14,024
At E. Pont Des Mouton Road	*	6,476	8,353	9,689	13,620
At Maryview Farm Road	*	4,017	4,772	5,322	6,925
At E. Gloria Switch Road	*	4,040	4,764	5,311	6,894
At Beau Basin Road	*	4,291	4,817	5,356	6,892
At Private Bridge	*	5,701	5,059	5,470	6,896
At LA 1252	*	7,154	10,463	13,575	8,149
At Arnaudville Road	*	7,823	11,114	13,842	18,967

Table F-152: Summary of Discharges

Flooding Source and Location	Drainage Area (sq. mi.)	Peak Discharge (cfs) 10-Percent Annual Chance	2-Percent Annual Chance	1-Percent Annual Chance	0.2-Percent Annual Chance
Webb Coulee (Lower) – (U)					
At confluence with Vermilion River	5.11	2,449	3,245	3,593	4,443
LA 94 (Carmel Drive)	4.11	1,976	2,558	2,757	3,070
West Coulee Mine					
At confluence with Coulee Mine	3.7	666	803	1,001	1,316
At W. Willow Street	3.3	724	850	1,059	1,374
At I-10	3.22	1,037	1,117	1,281	1,640
At 6,800 ft upstream from I-10	2.13	179	175	184	232

Historical Occurrences (Step 4.a.2)

As noted in the Flood Insurance Study conducted for the Lafayette Parish planning area, significant floods are reported to have occurred as early as 1907. In researching rainfall records, using high-water stages on the Vermilion River and interviewing local citizens, it was determined that other significant floods occurred in 1927, 1940, 1946, 1947, 1953, 1955, 1959, 1961, 1964, 1966, 1969, 1971, 1977, 1980, 1982, 1989, 1993, 1995, 2001, 2004, and 2016.

The most severe flood in the study area occurred in August 1940 and approximated the Standard Project Flood (SPF). Studies of this flood showed extremely heavy 10 rainfall at Lafayette FAA Airport daily rainfall station. For the four-day period of August 6-9, a rainfall of 27.33 inches was recorded; for the 10-day period of August 1-10, a rainfall of 37.36 inches was recorded. As this immense quantity of water began to run off, the slope of the ground and flat terrain, together with obstructed embankments, caused the flood to spread overland. The waters generally began throughout most of the flooded areas. In certain areas, most notably those lying to the north and west of St. Martinville, water continued to rise for several days. This area between the Teche and Vermilion ridges is normally drained by the Vermilion River. On this occasion, however, the Vermilion River, unable to carry the flow pouring in from the north and west, reversed its flow and begin to flow into the low marsh areas and to pour in excess water through the Evangeline Canal into Bayou Teche.

A significant flood also occurred in the parish in December 1971. Significant amounts of rainfall started falling on December 1 and continued through December 6. The rainfall accumulation recorded for this period was 10.07 inches. The heaviest concentration was the rainfall of 5.09 inches that occurred on December 5. Observed amounts of rainfall at the recording gage were 5.80 and 8 inches for 24- hour and 48-hour durations, respectively. This prolonged rainfall caused higher stages than previous rainfalls of higher intensity and shorter duration.

The most recent flood to occur in the area was in April 1977. Rainfall for this flood was similar to the 1971 flood. Inspections on the ground and aerial over flights indicated that the 1977 flood inundated approximately the same areas as the December 1971 flood. (Note: These statements were made per the 1985, 1988, 1996 FIS and have been updated over the years. Therefore, the FIS does not provide a comprehensive listing of recent flooding occurrences. A list of more recent flooding events, specifically those having occurred since the last HMP update, can be found in the *Flooding* section of the Risk Assessment.

Hurricane Cindy developed on Sunday, July 3, 2005 from an area of disturbed weather in the extreme northwestern Caribbean Sea. She quickly proceeded to make landfall on the Yucatan Peninsula, and eventually moved out into the Gulf of Mexico where she began a gradual intensification before making landfall near Grande Isle, Louisiana; on July 5, 2005. Cindy made landfall as a minimal Category 1 Hurricane with 75 mph surface winds. Cindy dumped over seven inches of rain in various locations in the Southeast, and upwards of five inches in the Mid Atlantic.

Hurricane Katrina formed over the Bahamas on August 23, 2005, and crossed southern Florida as a moderate Category 1 hurricane, causing some deaths and flooding there before strengthening rapidly in the Gulf of Mexico. The hurricane strengthened to a Category 5 hurricane over the warm Gulf water, but weakened before making its second landfall as a Category 3 hurricane on the morning of Monday, August 29, near Buras-Triumph, Louisiana. At landfall, hurricane-force winds extended outward 120 miles (190 km) from the center and packed wind speeds of 125 mph; causing severe destruction along the Gulf coast from central Florida to Texas, much of it due to the storm surge. The most significant number of deaths occurred in New Orleans, Louisiana, which flooded as the levee system catastrophically failed, in many cases hours after the storm had moved inland. Eventually 80 percent of the city and large tracts of neighboring parishes became flooded, and the floodwaters lingered for weeks. The worst property damage occurred in coastal areas, such as Mississippi beachfront towns; over 90 percent of these were flooded. Boats and casino barges rammed buildings, pushing cars and houses inland; water reached 6–12 miles (10–19 km) from the beach. Hurricane Katrina was one of the deadliest and most costly hurricanes killing over 1,800 people and costing over $108 billion dollars.

Hurricane Rita was the fourth–most intense Atlantic hurricane ever recorded and the most intense tropical cyclone ever observed in the Gulf of Mexico. Hurricane Rita was part of the record-breaking 2005 Atlantic hurricane season, which included three of the six most intense Atlantic hurricanes ever (along with #1 Wilma and #6 Katrina), Rita was the eighteenth named storm, tenth hurricane, and fifth major hurricane of the 2005 season. Rita entered the Gulf of Mexico's abnormally warm waters and rapidly intensified to reach peak winds of 180 mph on September 21. After steadily weakening and beginning to curve to the northwest, Rita gradually weakened and made landfall on Sabine Pass, Texas with winds of 120 mph on September 24. It weakened over land and degenerated into a large low-pressure area over the lower Mississippi Valley on September 26. In Louisiana, the storm surge from Rita inundated low-lying communities near the coast, worsening effects caused by Hurricane Katrina less than a month prior. The surge topped levees, allowing water to surge further inland. Lake Charles suffered from severe flooding. Electric service was disrupted in some areas of Louisiana for several weeks.

Hurricane Gustav was the seventh named hurricane of the 2008 Atlantic hurricane season. Gustav was a very destructive hurricane, reaching Category 4 status. Gustav made landfalls in Louisiana as a Category 2. Despite being only of Category 2 intensity, at its Louisiana landfall on September 1, 2008, Gustav's large size enabled it to cause extensive and widespread damage. Gustav caused severe damage in and around Baton Rouge, knocking out electricity to some areas of the city for weeks. Gustav caused around $6.61 billion in damage, as well as approximately 150 deaths.

Hurricane Isaac made landfall at the Mississippi Rivers South West Pass on August 29, 2012. Maximum sustained winds of 80 mph caused widespread damage. The system's large size generated a strong storm surge that caused extensive damage to low-lying areas of the state. A National Ocean Service (NOS) tide gauge located on the southern end of Lake Borgne near Shell Beach registered a storm surge height of 11.03 ft, the highest in association with the storm. The strong storm surge inundated areas of lower Louisiana. Areas of Plaquemines Parish were estimated to have been submerged under as much as 17 ft of water, based on pressure sensors from the United States Geological Survey. In eastern areas of the parish, water had accumulated from Breton Sound against a levee. The rising water levels later overtopped the levee height, causing it to overflow and inundate primarily uninhabited areas between Braithwaite and Belair. The strong storm surge, in combination with strong winds forced the Mississippi River to flow upstream for nearly a day, rising as much as 10 ft in Belle Chasse and 8 ft in New Orleans. In nearby LaPlace, 5,000 homes were flooded by the surge. Hurricane Isaac dropped heavy rainfall across the state, particularly in eastern areas of Louisiana.

The August 2016 rain event has an expected return period of over 500 years, meaning that for any given year, there is a 0.2% chance of this much rain falling in two days. The 7-day radar estimate of precipitation exceeded 20 inches by the morning of August 14 over two large areas near Lafayette and Baton Rouge. As of August 25, over 112,000 families had filed for assistance with FEMA, more than 60,000 homes and thousands of businesses were seriously damaged, and 20 Louisiana parishes were declared disaster areas. Water rose so quickly that more than 30,000 needed to be rescued by boat and high wheelbase vehicles, and 13 died. Major interstates were flooded, and over

100 state highway closures limited travel for days after the peak of the rain event. This event caused around $10-15 billion in property damage.

Table F-153: Flood Categories for Vermilion River at Surrey St
(Source: NWS, Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service, 2021)

Flood Category	River Stage (ft)
Major Flood Stage	16 feet
Moderate Flood Stage	14 feet
Flood Stage	10 feet
Action Stage	10 feet

Table F-154: Historic Crests of Vermilion River at Surrey St
(Source: NWS, Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service, 2021)

Crest Rank	Feet	Date
1	24.87	08/09/1940
2	17.62	08/15/2016
3	16.80	03/13/1947
4	16.37	04/08/1942
5	15.81	01/20/1993
6	15.56	05/17/1980
7	15.35	06/10/2001
8	15.25	05/23/2021
9	15.00	01/21/1993
10	14.84	04/22/1977
11	14.60	06/10/2019
12	14.56	12/06/1971
13	14.26	02/16/1966
14	14.23	10/04/1964
15	14.22	07/14/1989

Flood Impacts for Vermilion River at Surrey Street Gauge

- **24.9:** The river is at its flood of record. Water several feet deep in portions of Crowley, Lafayette, Kaplan and other nearby communities. Portions of Hwy 167 between Lafayette and Abbeville under 5 feet of water.
- **16.0:** Widespread major flooding will occur with numerous homes and roads flooded throughout Lafayette down stream to Abbeville and Perry. Large areas of inundation as result of backwater flooding of the coulees that drain in the river.
- **14.6:** Widespread moderate flooding will occur with a few homes flooded near the river or from backwater flooding of the coulees and bayou that intersect the river.
- **14:** Moderate flooding in Lafayette, with significant flooding near where coulees and bayous intersect the Vermilion River.
- **13.5:** Flooding of some yards near the river will occur. Significant flooding of Beaver Park and Vermilionville will occur.
- **11.5:** Minor flooding of Beaver Park and Vermilionville near the river will occur.
- **10:** Minor flooding of Heymann Park off of Highway 90 will occur

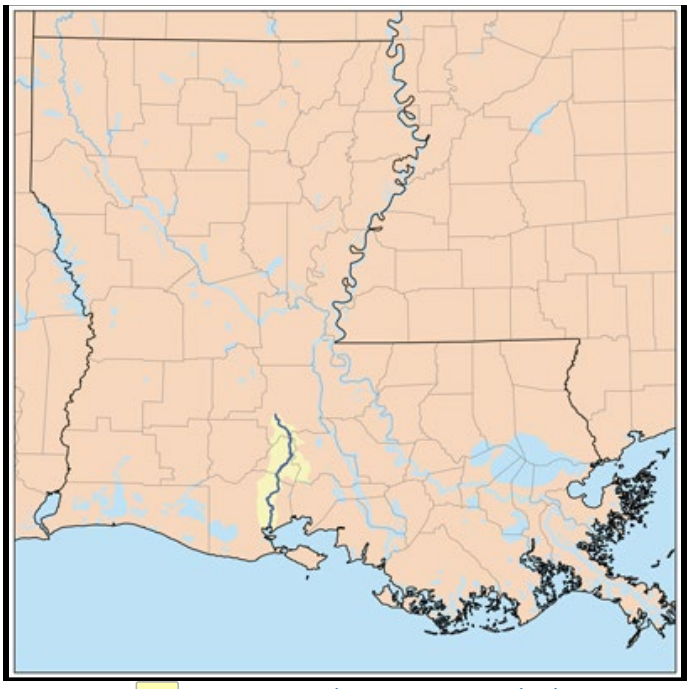

Figure F-72: Vermilion River Watershed

Figure F-73: Vermilion River in August 2016
(Photo: Acadiana Advocate)

Backwater Flooding

Backwater flooding along Beau Basin and Gaston Coulee occasionally causes flood problems in the City of Carencro. A survey of area residents revealed occasional serious flood problems, including water damage in homes. Although flooding of homes and businesses is relatively infrequent in most areas, floodwaters in yards, fields, and streets are not uncommon.

The history of flooding within the City of Scott indicates that flooding can occur during any season of the year. Floods occur due to limited stream capacities and because the nature of the terrain offers little relief. The existing channel capacities are exceeded by floods of low frequency that spread rapidly over the floodplains. Due to the flatness of the floodplains, they are entirely covered by floodwaters during the less frequent floods. After this condition occurs,

increases in the discharges produce only minor increases in water-surface elevations. The principal sources of flooding in the City of Scott are from rainfall runoff and backwater from Lateral F, Lateral F2, and West Coulee Mine.

According to local officials, the main flooding problem the City of Broussard has is caused by Coulee Des Poches and Grenovillieres Swamp. In this FIS, Grenovillieres Swamp is considered to be the headwaters of Coulee Des Poches.

Grenovillieres Swamp flows near U.S. Route 90 in the eastern portion of the City of Broussard. The channel, deeply entrenched, flows in a northwestern direction from its headwaters. At a point approximately 2 miles downstream of the Southern Pacific Transportation Company spur, it confluences with a tributary to Coulee des Poches to form the main channel of Coulee Des Poches, which then flows in a northwestern direction discharging into the Vermilion River. Flooding along both Coulee Des Poches and Grenovillieres Swamp is limited to the immediate floodplain area.

Approximately 4,000 feet of Grenovillieres Swamp lies within the corporate limits of the City of Broussard. The remaining portion of Grenovillieres swamp and all of Coulee Des Poches lies in the City of Lafayette and Lafayette Parish.

Opportunity 4.b. – Assessment of Less Frequent Flood Hazards

Other Potential Flooding Hazards

500-year Floodplains (Step 4.b)

The 500-year floodplains, designated as Zone X, are moderate flood hazard areas with a 0.2% annual chance of flooding. These areas experience flooding less frequently than the 100-year floodplains (SFHA).

Coastal Flood Zones (Step 4.b)

Coastal flooding is caused by irregular tidal water and wave action that temporarily inundates areas near land-ocean boundaries. Lafayette has no coastal flood zones.

Special Hazards Associated with Less Frequent Flooding (Step 4.b)

There are special hazards that can be related to local flooding that provide greater risks. The table below lists special hazards, and identifies whether they are relevant in this Lafayette Parish.

Table F-155: Special Hazards Associated with Less Frequent Flooding.

Flood-related Special Hazards	Relevant to Planning Area
Uncertain flow paths	No
Closed basin	No
Ice jams	No
Land subsidence	Yes
Mudflow hazards	No
Coastal erosion	No
Tsunamis	No

*Inventory of Levees (*Step 4.b.1a)

According to the National Levee Database provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, there are no levees located within the boundaries of Lafayette Parish

*Inventory of Dams (*Step 4.b.1b)

According to the National Inventory of Dams provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, there is one dam located at the northern border of Lafayette Parish. It is a private, low hazard potential dam owned by Hidden Hills Community, Inc.

*Coastal A Zones (*Step 4.b.1d)

There are no Coastal A Zones in Lafayette Parish.

Opportunity 4.c. – Assessment of Areas Likely to Flood Due to Development and Extreme Tides

Anselm Coulee/Isaac Verot Watershed

This area is experiencing development and the growth of neighborhoods. This area has historically been in Flood Zones X or A, however the recent Flood Insurance Study has identified many of these areas as Flood Zone AE and AE Floodway. This designation will give the community more authority in regulating development and its impacts. This watershed is affected by unique factors since it flows both upstream and downstream depending on the water surface level within the channel. Development will increase the runoff, which has difficulty vacating the areas since it is dependent of the water surface elevation of the channel. Climate change or more specifically sea level rise/extreme tides could impact this area since it is along the southern reaches of the larger Vermilion River watershed which is a direct conduit to the Gulf of America and only has 4 feet of fall in the 40 miles it traverses to the Gulf. This area is also seeing a drastic increase in the intensity of rainfall

Bayou Carencro Watershed

This channel has a very long time of concentration, therefore any increase in runoff from development and reduction of agricultural lands will likely affect the frequency of flooding in the area. Since this channel is 40 miles north of the Gulf of America it is unlikely that climate change or sea level rise/extreme tides will affect this watershed, but at some point all of Louisiana may be impacted by sea level rise.

Bayou Queue de Tortue and Indian Bayou Watersheds

These channels are located primarily within agricultural areas and have very little natural elevation changes. These are areas that developers are moving to because older farming generations are passing on and leaving land to their children who do not wish to farm it. They are selling to developers who are building subdivisions. Due to its rural nature, many of these areas are unmapped on the FEMA FIRM, leaving these homes exposed to significant flood risk. If these areas were to develop even further and land would be converted from permeable to non-permeable surfaces, even with detention/retention requirements, it is possible for the areas to experience additional flooding. Development within the watershed could impact water surface levels, however the development would have to be on a large scale since the watersheds themselves are quite extensive. Currently, it is unlikely climate change or sea level rise/extreme tides would affect the problems in this area, however all of Louisiana will soon be impacted by sea level rise.

Opportunity 4.d. – Assessment of Other Natural Hazards

The following hazards are identified in the *Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment* section of the HMP.

See *Cold Wave* hazard profile and vulnerability assessment.
See *Drought* hazard profile and vulnerability assessment.
See *Flooding* hazard profile and vulnerability assessment.
See *Hail* hazard profile and vulnerability assessment.
See *Heat Wave* hazard profile and vulnerability assessment.
See *Hurricanes* hazard profile and vulnerability assessment.
See *Ice Storm* hazard profile and vulnerability assessment.
See *Lightning* hazard profile and vulnerability assessment.
See *Sinkholes* hazard profile and vulnerability assessment.
See *Strong Wind* hazard profile and vulnerability assessment.
See *Tornadoes* hazard profile and vulnerability assessment.
See *Wildfires* hazard profile and vulnerability assessment.
See *Winter Weather* hazard profile and vulnerability assessment.

Step 5: Assess The Problem

The previous step assessed the hazards facing the community. The goal of Step 5 is to have the planning committee assess the impact of the hazards on the community and collect and summarize data on what is at risk. For a multi-jurisdictional plan, each item needs to be described for each community. Tables are acceptable to show the data by community, but a narrative description and summary of the problem should still be included to receive maximum credit.

There are six opportunities under Step 5 to earn CRS points. First, the plan must include an overall summary of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to each hazard identified in the risk assessment and the impact on the community. This is a minimum requirement for earning points under step five.

The second opportunity, worth a total of 25 points, is through the inclusion of an inventory of all buildings owned by the community that are located in flood prone areas and identification of those buildings which are insured for flood damage. It also must include a description of the impact that the identified hazards have on the following features:

- Five points for life safety and the need for warning and evacuating residents and visitors
- Five points for public health, including health hazards to individuals from flood waters and mold
- Five points for critical facilities and infrastructure
- Five points for the community's economy and major employers
- Five points for the number and types of affected buildings

Worth five points, the third opportunity is if the assessment includes a review of historical damage to buildings, including all repetitive loss properties and all properties that have received flood insurance claims payments. Vulnerable structures must include all buildings within the community's defined repetitive loss area(s). In order to receive the full credit under this opportunity, the community reviews all the addresses of properties that have received flood insurance claims, not just the repetitive loss properties.

The fourth opportunity is also worth five points and can be earned through the description of areas within the floodplain that provide natural functions, such as wetlands, riparian areas, sensitive areas, and habitat for rare and endangered species.

If a description of development, redevelopment, and population trends is included in the assessment, along with a discussion of future development and redevelopment trends within the community, that will earn the community seven points.

Finally, eight points will be credited if the assessment includes a description of the impact of future flooding conditions on people, property, and natural floodplain functions.

Qualifying Activities for Step 5

Opportunity 5.a. – Summary of Vulnerability and Impacts from Other Natural Hazards

See *Hazard Profile, Risk Assessment, and Vulnerability Analysis* for a description of vulnerabilities and impacts from other natural hazards within Lafayette Parish and the incorporated jurisdictions.

The purpose of assessing vulnerability is to quantify and/or qualify exposure and determine how various threats and hazards impact life, property, the environment, and critical operations in Lafayette Parish. Vulnerability can be defined as the manifestation of the inherent states of the system (e.g., physical, technical, organizational, cultural) that can be exploited to adversely affect (cause harm or damage to) that system. For example, identifying areas in the parish that suffer disproportional damages from flooding compared with other areas, or overall exposure of an entire town to flooding. Identifying and understanding vulnerability to each threat and hazard provides a strong foundation for developing and pursuing mitigation actions.

Opportunity 5.b. –Vulnerability and Impacts from Other Natural Hazards on Features of the Community

Life Safety & the Need for Warning & Evacuation (Step 5.b.1)

In a major storm event, flooding can greatly impact evacuation routes exiting the Lafayette Parish area. Of particular concern is Ambassador Caffery Pkwy—a major evacuation route— which is a main route to I-10. This road at various intersections becomes inundated where vehicles cannot drive through. Evacuation routes for Lafayette Parish are shown in the figure below.

Other transportation corridors that could be affected are:

- Louisiana Avenue
- LA 339 Verot School Rd
- US90 where it crosses the Vermilion River
- Pinhook Rd where it crosses the Vermilion River

Figure F-74: Lafayette Parish Hurricane Evacuation Routes

Warnings for flooding are often made available to the public well in advance, as the development of storm systems is tracked for days before landfall. Flash flooding, caused predominantly by heavy rainfall, is also closely monitored by the NWS. Watches are issued by the NWS to officials and the public in a diligent manner, with projections coming, usually, more than a day before an event is expected to occur. These notices, when correctly used by the public, can reduce some of the risks associated with this type of flooding. As the advancing weather patterns get closer—usually within a 24-hour period—warnings are issued in those areas where there is a high confidence that a significant weather event will occur. These warnings allow people to further protect themselves, and to take action before the weather event occurs.

According to the Lafayette Parish Emergency Operations Plan, the following methods are used:

1. **National Weather Service (NWS):** Current weather information warnings are received over the GOHSEP network, DTN weather system, EAS ENDEC, and dual NOAA weather alert radio systems (both single tone signaling and specific area message encoding). In addition, the NWS will issue severe weather warnings over the NAWAS line.

2. **School Warning System:** Schools are notified by the Superintendent of schools office or by means of their warning system in place in the case of disseminations by the National Weather Service.
3. **Emergency Alert System (EAS):** The EAS provides a means for supplying emergency information to the public. It uses commercial radio, TV broadcast, and cable TV services which are provided on a voluntary and organized basis. KTDY (99.9 FM) has been designated as the local primary EAS station for Lafayette.
4. **Neighborhood Warning Procedures:** In some instances, additional warning must be provided to certain areas. Methods used include Connect Lafayette (LCG's Emergency Warning System) and/or vehicle mounted public address and door-to-door warning.

Just as with property damage, depth and velocity are major factors in determining the threat posed to people by flooding. It takes very little depth or velocity for flood waters to become dangerous. A car will float in less than two feet of moving water, and can be swept downstream into deeper waters, trapping passengers within the vehicle.

Victims of floods have often put themselves in perilous situations by entering flood waters that they believe to be safe, or by ignoring travel advisories. Debris also poses a risk both during and after a flood. During a flood, debris carried by floodwaters can cause physical injury from impact. During the recovery process, people may often need to clear debris out of their properties but may encounter dangers such as sharp materials or rusty nails that pose a risk of tetanus. People must be aware of these dangers prior to a flood so that they understand the risks and take necessary precautions before, during, and after a flood.

Public Health (including mold) (Step 5.b.2)

While flooding presents immediate threats to life and safety during a storm, the public health consequences that emerge after floodwaters recede can be just as severe. Standing water, infrastructure damage, and contamination all contribute to significant health risks, both in the short and long term.

- **Mold and Mildew:** Residual moisture in homes, schools, and businesses can lead to rapid mold and mildew growth. Prolonged exposure to mold spores can cause respiratory irritation, allergic reactions, and asthma attacks. These effects are especially dangerous for vulnerable populations such as children, older adults, and those with compromised immune systems. Mold cleanup after flooding often requires professional remediation to ensure safety.
- **Vector-Borne Disease:** Pools of stagnant water left behind after flooding serve as ideal breeding grounds for mosquitoes. This can lead to increased transmission of diseases such as West Nile virus, dengue, and other mosquito-borne illnesses, particularly in warmer climates. The risk persists for weeks after the event unless standing water is properly drained or treated.
- **Electrocution Hazards:** Flooded areas often conceal live electrical wires, submerged outlets, and damaged power systems. These hazards are particularly dangerous during recovery efforts when people are reentering homes and performing cleanup. Flooded electrical systems should never be re-energized until inspected and cleared by a licensed electrician.
- **Solid Waste and Biohazards:** Floodwaters can transport trash, debris, dead animals, and sewage into public spaces. These materials may contain harmful bacteria and viruses, increasing the likelihood of skin infections, gastrointestinal illnesses, and other health concerns. Cleanup workers and residents returning to flooded areas face particular risk when handling debris without proper protective equipment.
- **Chemical Contamination:** Flooding can dislodge or rupture tanks containing gasoline, oil, pesticides, and other hazardous substances from industrial, agricultural, or residential sources. These chemicals may seep into floodwaters or nearby soil, contaminating water sources and posing long-term environmental and health risks through inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact.
- **Septic and Sewage Failures:** Floodwaters can inundate septic systems, preventing proper drainage and leading to sewage backups. These backups can spill untreated waste into homes, yards, or nearby waterways, introducing bacteria such as E. coli or viruses into the environment. Flooded systems often require inspection and repair before returning to service.
- **Well Contamination:** Private wells, particularly shallow or poorly sealed ones, are vulnerable to contamination when floodwaters infiltrate the well casing or surrounding aquifer. Contaminated wells can

introduce pathogens like E. coli, giardia, and cryptosporidium into drinking water, posing a serious risk of illness. Wells should be tested and disinfected before use after any flooding event.

- **Overloaded Wastewater Systems**: During a flood event, municipal wastewater systems can experience inflow and infiltration beyond their designed capacity. This overload can lead to untreated sewage being discharged into rivers, lakes, or streets, significantly increasing the risk of disease outbreaks and environmental contamination. Preventive upgrades and stormwater management practices are key to reducing this risk.

These health threats often persist long after a flood event ends, underscoring the importance of coordinated public health communication, water quality monitoring, debris removal, and infrastructure repair as part of the recovery process.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure (Step 5.b.3)

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

Economy and Major Employers/Tax Base (Step 5.b.4)

According to a report completed by Louisiana Economic Development on the Economic Impact of the August 2016 Floods, approximately 3100 businesses were disrupted in Lafayette Parish and 40,000 employees. Lost labor productivity during this period is estimated to be $8.6 million and lost value added is estimated to be $31.1 million.

The table below identifies the top 10 major employers in Lafayette Parish. Many of these employers are governmental entities; therefore, their normal operations may not stop because of flooding. One of the identified "top 10 employers," Wal-Mart., is a major retailer that would provide assistance during an emergency event. Two employers—Oschner Lafayette General & Our Lady of Lourdes Regional Medical Center —are in the health service industry, and will likely be evacuated in a severe flooding or storm event.

Although none of these health services companies are located in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designated floodplain, all areas are susceptible to localized flooding.

Table F-156: Top 10 Employers in Lafayette Parish by Number of Employees, 2023-2024
(Source: Lafayette Economic Development Authority)

Top Employers in Lafayette Parish - 2023-2024		
Name of Employer	**Industry**	**Number of Employees**
Ochsner Lafayette General	Healthcare	4,768
Lafayette Parish School System	Education	4,198
Our Lady of Lourdes Regional Medical Center	Healthcare	3,004
University of Louisiana Lafayette	Education	2,516
Lafayette Consolidated Government (LCG)	Public Administration	2,201
Stuller, Inc.	Manufacturing	1,533
Amazon	Wholesale Trade	1,300
Walmart	Retail Trade	1,200
Lafayette Parish Government	Public Administration	824
LHC Group	Healthcare	779

There are a variety of other businesses in the parish that would be impacted by flooding.

Construction: Last fiscal year, construction activity reached more than $246 million in Lafayette Parish. This industry would surely be impacted by a flood. Home improvement stores, such as Lowe's, may see increased revenues after a flooding event due to the need for supplies to repair structures

Finance: There are 36 locally-owned and nationally-operated banking institutions, with an estimated $12 billion in deposits as of December 2019. Sixteen credit unions have also been established within the parish. A flood event could hinder these businesses from opening.

Oil & Gas: With hundreds oil-and-gas-related businesses in Lafayette, the region is the hub for energy production and services in the southeastern U.S. and the Gulf of America.

Transportation/Distribution: Located at the crossroads of Interstates 10 and 49, Lafayette's strategic location has contributed to the viability of the transportation/distribution industry. Cargo can be delivered via the Intracoastal Waterway; and the proximity of Lafayette to the Gulf of America makes deliveries and exports by sea feasible. A major flood event could potentially paralyze this industry.

Auto Dealerships: There are many large automobile dealerships in Lafayette Parish, such as Courtesy, Community Honda, Giles Nissan, Giles Volvo, Hampton Toyota, Acura of Lafayette, and multiple others that could be severely impacted by damaged inventory and general loss of revenue.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the top two industries in Lafayette Parish are "retail trades" with 1,063 establishments and 17,505 employees, and "Manufacturing" with 287 establishments and 6,548 employees (United States Census Bureau, CBP).

Opportunity 5.c. – Review of Damaged Buildings and Flood Insurance Claims

Flood insurance statistics indicate that the parish has 12,915 flood insurance policies with the NFIP, with total annual premiums of $10,119,109. The parish and its jurisdictions participate in the NFIP. The parish and its jurisdictions will continue to adopt and enforce floodplain management requirements, including regulating new construction Special Flood Hazard Areas, making substantial improvement and/or damage determinations, or determining the necessary permits required of owners to bring a substantially improved/damaged structure back into compliance. The parish and its jurisdictions will continue to monitor activities including local requests for new map updates. Flood insurance statistics and additional NFIP participation details for the parish is provided in the table below.

Table F-157: Summary of NFIP Policies for the Parish.

Location	No. of Insured Structures	Total Insurance Coverage Value	Annual Premiums Paid	No. of Insurance Claims Filed Since 1978	Total Loss Payments
Parish*	5,610	$1,597,824,000	$4,268,547	3,264	$134,255,477
Broussard	614	$192,437,000	$472,172	167	$2,687,783
Carencro	278	$76,020,000	$207,260	292	$5,387,511
Duson	47	$10,493,000	$38,016	32	$883,282
Lafayette	4,811	$1,440,048,000	$3,991,711	2,197	$99,016,320
Scott	637	$156,549,000	$400,829	287	$5,267,921
Youngsville	918	$293,657,000	$740,574	218	$12,565,558

Table F-158: Flood Insurance Policies in Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government (Unincorporated) (Source: LADOTD, official communication, July 2020)

Location of Policies	Policies in Force	Premium
Special Flood Hazard Area (100-year Floodplain)	2,402	$1,864,912
Within or above the 500-year Floodplain –Standard X Rates	2,437	$1,058,062
Preferred Risk Policies Within or above the 500-Year Floodplain	5,014	$2,022,416

Table F-159: Flood Insurance Policies in City of Lafayette (Source: LADOTD, official communication, July 2020).

Location of Policies	Policies in Force	Premium
Special Flood Hazard Area (100-year Floodplain)	2,199	$2,177,550
Within or above the 500-year Floodplain –Standard X Rates	863	$429,302
Preferred Risk Policies Within or above the 500-Year Floodplain	5,363	$2,190,014

Flood Insurance Rate Maps are an "Official map of a community on which FEMA has delineated the SFHAs, the Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) and the risk premium zones applicable to the community" (FEMA, 2018). These maps are what determine NFIP premiums.

Table F-160: Summary of Community Flood Maps for the Lafayette Parish Planning Area.

CID	Community Name	Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Adopted Date	Current Effective Map Date	Date Joined the NFIP	Tribal
220101	Lafayette City – Parish Consolidated Government	11/15/1977	8/1/1980	2018	12/21/2018	8/1/1980	No
220102	Broussard	4/12/1974	3/16/1988	2018	12/21/2018	3/16/1988	No
220103	Carencro	3/26/1976	11/5/1980	2018	12/21/2018	11/5/1980	No
220104	Duson	4/5/1974	9/30/1981	2018	12/21/2018	9/30/1981	No
220105	Lafayette	3/1/1974	9/30/1980	2018	12/21/2018	9/30/1980	No
220106	Scott	6/14/1974	4/4/1983	2018	12/21/2018	4/4/1983	No
220358	Youngsville	4/5/1974	3/30/1982	2018	12/21/2018	3/30/1982	No

Future Hazard Impacts

Hazard impacts for flood were estimated for the years 2030 and 2035. Yearly population and housing rates were applied to parish inventory assets for composite floods. Based on a review of available information, it is assumed that population and housing units will increase within the parish from the present until 2035. A summary of estimated future impacts is shown in the table on the next page. Dollar values are expressed in future costs and assume an annual rate of inflation of 1.02%

Table F-161: Estimated Future Impacts, 2025 - 2035.
(Source: Hazus, US Census Bureau)

Hazard / Impact	Total in Parish (2025)	Hazard Area (2025)	Hazard Area (2030)	Hazard Area (2035)
Flood Damage				
Structures	115,846	37,151	37,411	37,599
Value of Structures	$23,686,714,000	$7,596,076,697.18	$8,212,576,588.75	$8,683,336,694
# of People	252,493	80,891	81,459	81,867

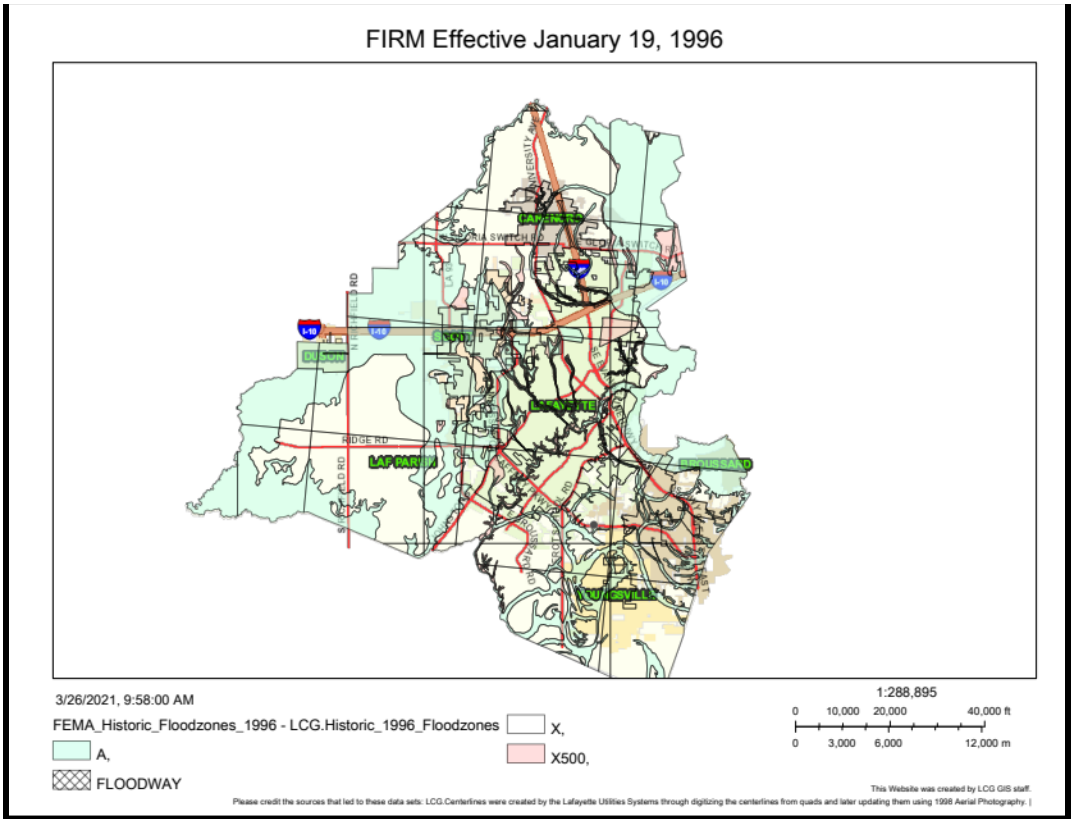

Figure F-75: FIRM for Lafayette Parish Effective January 19, 1996

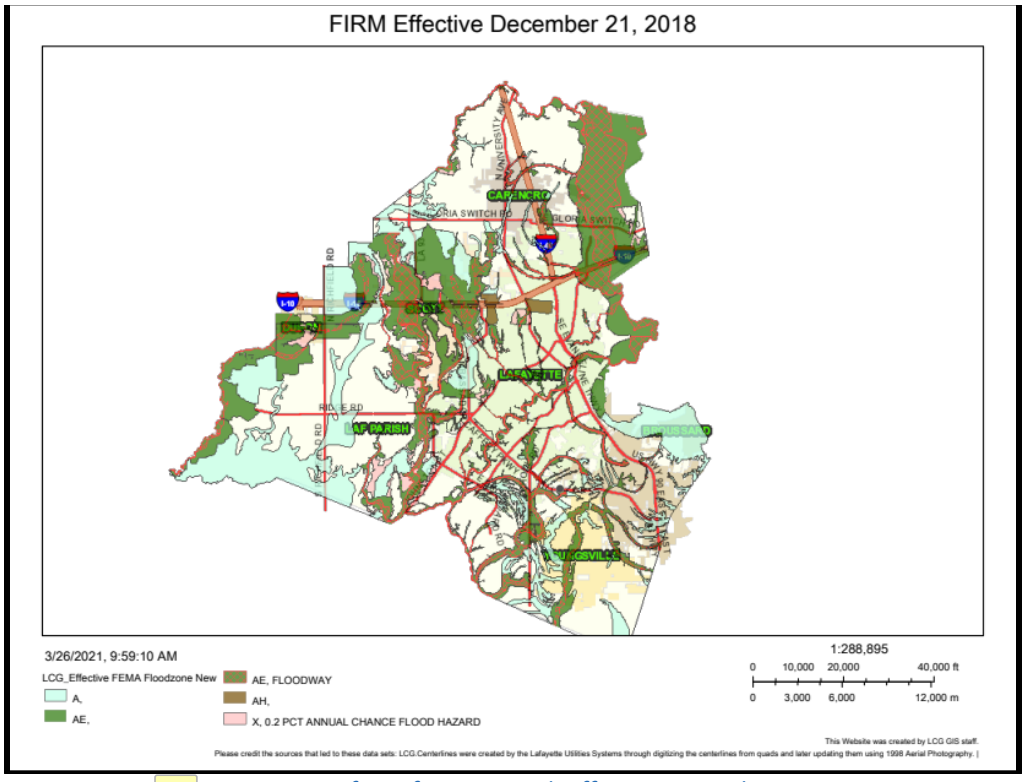

Figure F-76: FIRM for Lafayette Parish Effective December 21, 2018

Table F-162: Flood Insurance Statistics for Lafayette Parish as of October 2020

Year	# of Flood Insurance Claims	Value of Flood Insurance Claims
1977	3	$2,432
1978	47	$105,004
1979	114	$251,737
1980	402	$2,739,659
1981	21	$18,253
1982	63	$78,197
1983	10	$30,161
1984	55	$489,054
1985	35	$27,694
1986	7	$2,554
1987	8	$30,393
1988	15	$44,951
1989	115	$780,279
1990	5	$14,531
1991	93	$545,580
1992	22	$83,777
1993	462	$5,125,189
1994	9	$24,484
1995	259	$2,645,227
1996	10	$66,973
1997	8	$24,548
1998	130	$899,889

1999	34	$206,402
2000	7	$3,620
2001	238	$4,918,016
2002	103	$224,593
2003	7	$58,287
2004	145	$1,906,103
2005	72	$651,505
2006	57	$863,729
2007	5	$22,189
2008	82	$798,360
2009	9	$10,186
2010	11	$97,550
2011	2	$-
2012	291	$10,111,669
2013	28	$229,140
2014	53	$924,311
2015	15	$58,981
2016	2579	$194,429,105
2017	151	$4,018,958
2018	2	$6,972
2019	170	$5,371,907
Total	**5954**	**$238,942,149**

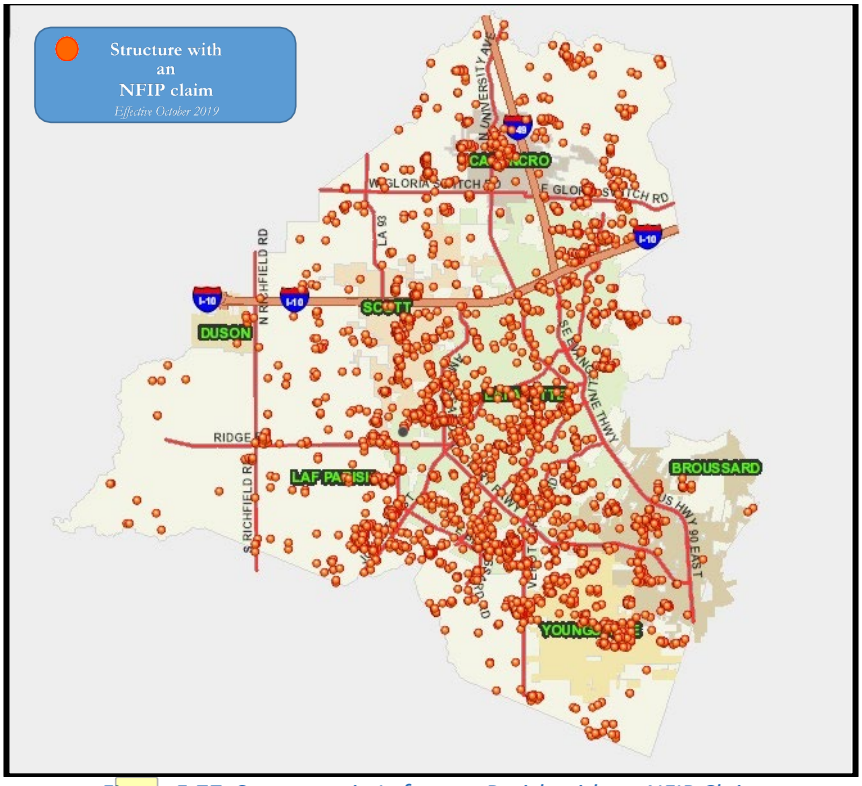

Figure F-77: Structures in Lafayette Parish with an NFIP Claim

Opportunity 5.d. – Assessment of Floodplain Areas Providing Natural Functions

The lands within Lafayette Parish are flat, and elevations range from near sea level to 55 feet. The highest elevations in the parish are approximately 55 feet, located in the in the northern unincorporated areas of the parish and the incorporated area of Carencro. These higher elevations are sporadic throughout the parish and are not common for the majority of the area. The other incorporated areas range in elevation from 26 to 36 feet, with the incorporated areas of Scott, Duson, and Lafayette averaging 36 feet, the city of Broussard averaging 33 feet, and the city of Youngsville averaging 26 feet. The lowest elevations of the parish are located in the unincorporated areas of southern and eastern Lafayette Parish. Soils in Lafayette Parish are part of the Alluvial Plain Complex with a high organic content, which is easily lost especially due to human activities. Underneath the high organic content, the soil is mainly clay. The organic content drains well, but the clay will retain water.

Wetlands naturally mitigate flooding by absorbing stormwater and reducing its rate of flow. The soil and vegetation in wetlands give stormwater a place to infiltrate and be stored before it is released back into the channels. This slow, gradual process regulates the velocity of stormwater and flooding, and lessens the destructive force that would be discharged into developed communities.

Forests provide a canopy of vegetation that intercepts and catches rainfall before it hits the ground. Trees also establish a dense root system that provides permeability to soil. The permeability allows more water to infiltrate the ground. This allows more water to enter, and be stored, in the soil, thus reducing runoff and flooding.

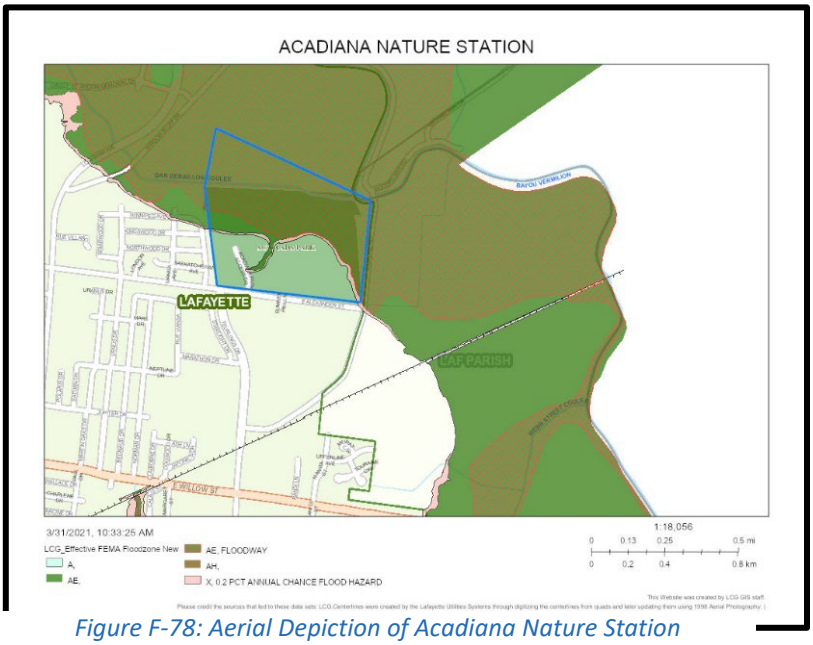

Figure F-78: Aerial Depiction of Acadiana Nature Station

While Lafayette Parish does not have any rare or endangered species, the Acadiana Nature Station has close to 100 acres of property located within a flood zone that is for natural research and study.

Opportunity 5.e. – Current & Future Development, Redevelopment, and Population Trends

See the *Population and Development Trends* section of the Risk Assessment for additional information regarding current and future development trends.

Population growth is one indication of development trends - building permits are another. Building permits issued can give insight on the amount of new construction and development in the parish. Commercial development in the Parish has been declining over the last four years. See the table below for the annual building permits issued for commercial and residential development from 2016 to 2020 for City of Scott, City of Lafayette, & Unincorporated Lafayette Parish. This slight decline in commercial growth has been relatively small and shows that commercial growth has been taking place at a relatively steady pace. At the same time, residential development in the Parish has been increasing fairly significantly over the last four years. See Table 1 for the annual building permits issued for residential development in the Parish from 2016 to 2020 as reported by LCG Development & Planning. These growth number show that residential development is on the rise in the parish and that, as with the population numbers, more and more people and structures are coming into the parish. These represent potentially increased risk.

Table F-163: Total Building Permits Issued in Lafayette Parish

Lafayette Consolidated Government Total Building Permits Issued					
Type	**2016 Permits**	**2017 Permits**	**2018 Permits**	**2019 Permits**	**2020 Permits**
New Residential*	632	627	576	511	734 (est.)
New Commercial	52	44	41	47	33 (est.)

Table F-164: Building Permits Issued in the SFHA in Lafayette Parish
(Source: Lafayette Consolidated Government Development & Planning Department)

Lafayette Consolidated Government Building Permits Issued in the SFHA					
Type	**2016 Permits**	**2017 Permits**	**2018 Permits**	**2019 Permits**	**2020 Permits**
New Residential*	66	86	62	61	74 (est.)
New Commercial	5	6	9	6	5 (est.)

**Not including Mobile Home Placement*

Table F-165: Total Building Permits Issued in the City of Scott
(Source: City of Scott)

City of Scott Building Permits Issued					
Type	**2016 Permits**	**2017 Permits**	**2018 Permits**	**2019 Permits**	**2020 Permits**
New Residential	4	6	17	5	39 (est.)
New Commercial	4	4	7	7	9 (est.)

Most development within the community is expanding into areas that were once agricultural. While this is increasing runoff with non-permeable surfaces, development regulations are limiting the discharge to the channels and monitoring impacts. Agricultural endeavors are exempt from regulations, so in some ways, development limits the impact to the area. A developer must design new infrastructure such that it not only does not impact the surrounding property, but it must reduce the runoff by 15%, whereas a farmer changing the direction of the rows can drastically impact the surrounding properties if the outfall changes. LCG has a strict policy of making sure developments do not impact their neighbors. The City of Lafayette is currently undergoing a mixed approach to development with an infill of smaller developments in areas that were previously vacant with a resurgence of planned unit developments.

Redevelopment is considered new development, so the detention/retention requirements are the same unless the developer chooses to prove the existing drainage system has the capacity to handle increased runoff without detention. This is usually not the case.

Opportunity 5.f. – Impacts of Future Flooding Conditions on People, Property, and Natural Floodplain Functions

Lafayette Parish and all of its municipalities are working collaboratively to evaluate future flood management improvements, responsiveness, and efforts for enhanced public safety.

The Acadiana Planning Commission (APC) has partnered with UL's Louisiana Watershed Flood Center and the Teche Vermilion Fresh Water District to design and deploy a regional gauge network for the eight parish service-area (Evangeline, St. Landry, Acadia, Lafayette, St. Martin, Vermilion, Iberia, and St. Mary) that will monitor flooding and rainfall; and develop a web-based public visualization interface for communicating real-time alerts. The deployment of a regional gauge network will ultimately enhance emergency-response alerting and be used to develop a predictive hydrological model by which elected officials can make science-based drainage decisions.

Step 6: Set Goals

Goals are an important part of any planning process. Goals should set the context for the subsequent review of floodplain management activities and drafting of the action plan. A multi-hazard mitigation plan should have goals that address all the major hazards that face the community. In order to earn a maximum of two points under Step 6, the goals of the floodplain management of mitigation program must be included. The goals must address all flood-related problems identified in step five.

Qualifying Activity for Step 6

Opportunity 6.a. – Statement of Goals for Community's Floodplain Management or Hazard Mitigation Program

The goals for Lafayette Parish and the incorporated jurisdictions are discussed in the *Goals* section of the *Mitigation Strategy*

This 2026 plan update proceeds with the previous goals of the Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan. The current goals are as follows:

1. Improve education and outreach efforts regarding potential impacts of hazards and the identification of specific measures that can be taken to reduce their impact;
2. Improve data collection, use, and sharing to reduce the impact of hazards;
3. Improve capabilities, coordination, and opportunities at the municipal and parish level to plan and implement hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities;
4. Pursue opportunities to mitigate repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties and other appropriate hazard mitigation projects, programs, and activities, with a focus on existing structures, future structures, protection of existing infrastructure, and protection of future infrastructure;
5. Maintain continuity of operations during and after natural hazard events.

Step 7: Review Possible Activities

For this step, the plan reviews different activities that could prevent or reduce the severity of problems assessed previously. This should be a review of a wide range of activities, not just the traditional approaches of flood control, acquisition, and regulation of land use. Activities should also be evaluated for each affected area. The review must be included in the plan and must also include a discussion of why the activity is or is not appropriate for the community.

There are seven opportunities for points under Step 7, each one worth five points. The first opportunity is a requirement. The plan must review preventive activities and discuss the community's comprehensive or land use plan, building codes, zoning ordinances, floodplain management regulations, subdivision ordinance, and stormwater management regulations. The discussion must review how these tools can reduce future flood losses, the current standards in the community's plans and regulations, and whether the community should adopt or revise such plans and regulations in light of the problem assessment and goals set.

The second opportunity to earn five points under Step 7 is through the review of the community's floodplain management regulatory standards. A determination must be made as to whether these standards are sufficient for current and future conditions.

To earn another five points, the plan must review property protection activities such as acquisition, retrofitting, and flood insurance.

In order to satisfy the fourth opportunity for points, the plan must review activities to protect the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain, such as wetlands protection.

The fifth opportunity for points is through the review of emergency services activities, such as warning and sandbagging.

The sixth opportunity for points is if the plan reviews structural projects, such as levees, reservoirs, and channel modifications.

The seventh and final opportunity for points under step seven is if the plan reviews public information activities, such as outreach projects and environmental education programs.

Qualifying Activities for Step 7

On April 28, 2026, stakeholders from local governments reviewed and discussed the mitigation strategy identified for Lafayette Parish and the incorporated jurisdictions. The purpose of this was to identify which mitigation activities were most suitable to their communities and consider all mitigation options. Suitable activities were assigned a priority of high, medium, and low.

Opportunity 7.a. – 7. g. Review Possible Activities

Opportunity 7.a. – Review of Preventative Activities

Government, administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land and buildings are developed to reduce hazard losses. Includes planning and zoning, capital improvement programs, drainage system maintenance, open space preservation, and stormwater management regulations.

New drainage regulations put into place in October 2017 that require that any development causing post-development runoff that exceeds the development area's pre-development runoff rate must mitigate the increase through drainage improvements such that the post-development runoff shall be 15% less than the predevelopment runoff (85% of the pre-development runoff) for developments greater than two and half (2.5) acres. Additionally, developments up to and including two and a half (2.5) acres in area are required to retain the applicable design storm event. LCG contracted with CSRS in April 2021 to draft a Comprehensive Parish wide Stormwater Management Plan.

On March 12, 2019, Lafayette City Parish council adopted an ordinance (Ordinance No. O-039-2019), to adopt the following codes 1) International Building Code 2015 2) International Residential Code 2015 3) International existing Building Code 2015 4) national Electrical Code 2014 5) International Mechanical Code 2015 6) International Plumbing Code 2015 7) International Fuel/Gas Code 2015. The ordinance also included an automatic adoption clause for future code updates.

While Capital Projects are ongoing, Public Works continues to manage our day-to-day drainage maintenance needs, including roadside ditch and coulee excavation projects, cleaning litter traps and storm drains, repairing sinkholes, and flushing out culvert. In 2020 they were responsible for: 227,557 Linear Feet of Roadside Ditch Excavation, 7,150 Linear feet of Off-Road Channel Excavation, 616 Cubic yards of silt and debris removed from roadside ditches, 121,764 linear feet of flushing, 2,108 feet of damaged culverts replaced.

Opportunity 7.b. – Review of Floodplain Management Regulatory Standards

Related to preventative activities, although while FEMA has minimum floodplain management standards for communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), adopting higher standards will lead to safer, stronger, more resilient communities. This includes Floodplain Mapping, future conditions mapping, freeboard, prohibition of fill & compensatory storage.

In 2017, LCG adopted "Zero Net Fill", which requires developers to provide compensatory storage for any fill placed within the floodplain to offset any storage loss. Lafayette Consolidated Government, City of Scott, City of Broussard, City of Youngsville, City of Carencro all require the finished floor of all new construction and substantial improvements and all machinery to be elevated at least 1' foot above the Base Flood Elevation.

In 2026, LCG amended the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, to expand the elevation requirements into all flood zones and not just the designated special flood hazard areas (SFHA). The changes require all new structures located outside of the SFHA to be elevated one foot above the highest of the following: community determined flood

elevation, centerline of the road, or nearest sewer manhole cover. All new and substantially improved structures within the SFHA will also have to be elevated one foot above the highest of the following: community determined flood elevation, centerline of the road, or nearest sewer manhole cover

Opportunity 7.c. – Review of Property Protection Activities

Modification of buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or removal of structures from a hazard area. Includes acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofit, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

In FY18, LCG started to utilize Hazard Mitigation Assistance-FMA funds to address repetitively flooded properties through residential elevations and acquisitions. Since 2018 LCG has mitigated 40 properties through elevation and 40 through acquisition.

Table F-166: Elevation and Acquisition Projects completed since 2018

YEAR	GRANT	ELEVATION	ACQUISITION	TOTAL
2018	Flood Mitigation Assistance	5	5	10
2019	Flood Mitigation Assistance – 23	6	4	10
2019	Flood Mitigation Assistance – 24	6	4	10
2022	Flood Mitigation Assistance – 37	12	3	15
2014	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program 1603-0002	5	11	16
2014	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program 1607-0002		3	3
2018	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program 1786-187		2	2
2018	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program 1792	1	6	7
2023	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program 4570-03(R1)	5	2	7
TOTAL		**40**	**40**	**80**

There are currently 28 properties in the queue to be mitigated through elevation or acquisition through additional Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds not counted in the above table. LCG is in progress for obtaining two Louisiana Watershed Initiative grants to acquire multiple properties near Coulee Mine East and Brown Park that have repetitively flooded.

Opportunity 7.d. – Review of Natural Resource Protection Activities

Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Includes sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Lafayette Parish and all the municipalities proactively seek to maintain open spaces for flood conveyance in the natural form. It is the City-Parish's plan to continue acquiring open space in support of natural floodplain functions, which aid in conveyance and risk reduction.

Opportunity 7.e. – Review of Emergency Services Activities

Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Includes warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.

Lafayette Parish Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness has created an online self-reporting application for post disaster damage assessment at http://www.lafayetteohsep.org

LCG created a GIS Dashboard for closed roads and sandbag locations during flood events.

Opportunity 7.f. – Review of Structural Projects

Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Includes Channel modifications, detention/retention basins, levees/floodwalls, channel diversions, and other storm drain improvements.

Lafayette Parish and its municipalities continue to design and construct projects that protect structures from flood damage by structural flood control projects. These projects provide benefits for existing developments through mitigation of existing flooding challenges and prevention by design of structural features in newly developed areas. It is the City-Parish plan to continue to seek opportunities to lead and partner on structural projects that benefit both individual lots and the entire region.

In January 2020, LCG submitted 9 applications for various drainage projects throughout the parish, as well as detention projects to the Louisiana Watershed Initiative. All but 1 was approved to move on to the Full Application. One of the projects, we have decided to use local funding as it was decided this is in immediate need. In October 2020, LCG submitted an application for funding through the Louisiana DOTD Statewide Flood Control to construct a 40 acre detention pond along Coulee Mine East with a control structure to limit the discharge to Coulee Mine and hold storm water in the pond for storm events.

Administered federal grants for drainage improvements to Coulee Ile des Cannes, Derby Heights, L8C Bayou Carencro and Ile des Cannes and in the City of Carencro; working toward the enhancement of flood protection in the parish by administering FEMA and HUD- funded drainage improvement projects.

Opportunity 7.g. – Review of Public Information Activities

Actions to inform citizens and elected officials about flood hazards and ways to mitigate them. Includes outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education.

In September & October 2018, the LCG Development and Planning Department conducted outreach efforts to inform Lafayette citizens of the upcoming FEMA flood maps, as well as provide them with valuable flood insurance information, mitigation information and property protection brochures. The Department coordinated with the City of Scott, City of Broussard and City of Carencro to hold three well attended public meetings in September 2018 where FEMA representatives, LADOTD , and National Flood Insurance Representatives attended to answer questions from the public about flood insurance, flood mapping and general flood concerns. The new FEMA Flood Maps were successfully adopted on November 5, 2018 and took effect on December 21, 2018 after over 10 years in process, due to appeals and protests. To help everyone in Lafayette Parish be better prepared for hurricanes and tropical storms, Lafayette Utilities System has published the 2020 edition of the Hurricane Handbook. This 40-page handbook features a variety of in-depth information including a directory of important phone numbers, evacuation routes, a hurricane tracking map, emergency planning information and checklist for individuals and businesses, generator and chainsaw safety, and much more.

The LUS Hurricane Handbook is available at approximately 15 locations throughout the parish. LCG Environmental Quality has presented the Enviroscape presentation to 9 schools in 2020 alone, and has been doing this for several years. The Enviroscape Presentation is a 3-D Model of watershed components and functions. 456 rain barrels have been distributed in 2020 through the Annual Rain Barrel Program. Since 2018, LCG EQ department recruits artists to submit designs that depict the importance of protecting our waterways, and allow a panel to choose which designs will be painted onto pre-selected storm drains in at least two high-pedestrian areas. LCG will use various marketing materials and media outlets to promote stormwater pollution prevention and the importance of the Vermilion River. Litter Poster Contest. Continue to have flood insurance flyers in the main lobby and at city hall. Also, bring flyers to real estate offices to set out in lobby. Continue to provide FIRM and preliminary FIRM information to citizens at the Development & Planning office, local libraries and LCG website. Using GIS, LCG is working on targeted outreach to promote flood insurance by Identifying areas of Special Flood Hazard Area and all NFIP policies and locating the areas that have low participation. Created LCG Specific flood handout and it is kept in the lobby and also put on the website. 2018-2019: Have started using social media to promote the purchase of flood insurance.

LCG maintains a web page to educate the community regarding basic floodplain terms, including illustrations showing the encroachment of a 100-year floodplain and provides links to sites like NFIP and FEMA. LCG continues to make use of the Acadiana Realtors Association to inform lenders, insurance agents and real estate offices about the availability of flood zone information and elevation certificates. LCG Floodplain Management section continues to make use of an on hold telephone messaging, which is played for the public.

Step 8: Draft An Action Plan

After the review of alternatives during Step 7, an action plan is drafted that selects and specifies those activities appropriate to the community's resources, hazards, and vulnerable properties. The community should implement preventative activities to keep its flood problems from getting worse and also to protect new construction from the effects of natural hazards. The plan must include activities that the community can be assured will be implemented using its own resources. If outside funding support is needed, the funding sources should be identified and researched to ensure that the projects are eligible.

The CRS credit is based on the range of actions that are recommended in the plan, subject to the following criteria:

- For each recommendation, the action plan must identify:
  - Who is responsible for implementing the action
  - When it will be done
  - How it will be funded

- The actions must be prioritized
- There must be an action item for each goal included in step 6.
- Credit is provided for recommendations on floodplain regulations, provided it recommends adopting or continuing a regulatory standard that exceeds the minimum requirements of the NFIP
- If the plan calls for acquiring properties, there must be a discussion of how the project will be managed and how the land will be used after it's acquired
- When a multi-jurisdictional plan is prepared, it must have action items from at least two of the six categories that directly benefit each community seeking CRS credit
- To qualify as a multi-hazard mitigation plan, the plan must include a "process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate". The action items that relate to preventative activities should clarify how this is done.

The first opportunity for points under Step 8 is set up in a tiered system with the following criteria:

- 10 points are awarded if the action plan includes flood-related recommendations for activities from two of the six categories credited in step 7
- 20 points are awarded if the action plan includes flood-related recommendations for activities from three of the six categories credited in step 7
- 30 points are awarded if the action plan includes flood-related recommendations for activities from four of the six categories credited in step 7
- 45 points are awarded if the action plan includes flood-related recommendations for activities from five of the six categories credited in step 7

The second opportunity for points is obtained through the establishment or revision of post-disaster redevelopment and mitigation policies and procedures. These policies and procedures should account for the expected damage from a base flood or other disaster.

Lastly, the third set of points will be earned if the plan includes action items to mitigate the effect of the other natural hazards identified in the hazard assessment.

Qualifying Activity for Step 8

Opportunity 8.a. – Categories Covered by Mitigation Action Items

The action plan is discussed in depth in the *Mitigation Strategy* section of this planning document.

Opportunity 8.b. – Establishment or Revision of Post-Disaster Redevelopment and Mitigation Policies and Procedures

Lafayette Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness is responsible for developing a coordinated and effective response for the protection of lives and property of citizens in Lafayette Parish during natural or man-made disasters. Additional functions include developing and implementing an "All Hazard Emergency Operations Plan" and activating and managing the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during emergencies. The EOC provides disaster planning information, including developing and maintaining the Parish emergency operations plans. The EOC also provides information through LafayetteNOW, an emergency alert notification system that will deliver real-time updates on weather emergencies, road closures, public safety alerts, and other critical information directly to the public. Lafayette Parish also shares emergency operations responsibilities with several organizations, including the State, the municipalities, and national coordination with FEMA.

LCG's Community Development and Planning Department is responsible for planning activities and development regulatory activities in the city and unincorporated areas of Lafayette. It provides written recommendations on major subdivisions, zoning, and planning matters to the Planning Commission and the Council. The department ensures compliance with laws pertaining to structural development within Lafayette Parish in an efficient manner for the overall safety of citizens and visitors. Reviews changes to property boundaries and zoning, confirms a property's zoning, reviews and approves site plans, and processes applications for a conditional use permit. This department is responsible for code enforcement and compliance activities through the use of an internal court system call the Administrative Adjudication Bureau.

LCG's Drainage Department oversees and coordinates the development and updating of the Hazard Mitigation Plan in conjunction with Lafayette OHSEP. The department also provides flood zone determinations to property owners, insurance agents, and mortgage companies and provides flood preparedness information including the importance of purchasing and maintaining flood insurance. Additional services include education and outreach for natural hazards, resilience efforts, funding opportunities, and analysis of elevation certificates. This department offers guidance on various mitigation methods, including but not limited to oversight of Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Grant programs and the Community Rating System (CRS). The department is also responsible for the administration, direction, coordination, and implementation of major drainage and flood control programs and direct operation, construction, and maintenance of drainage canals, drainage ditches, cross drains, culverts, and levee systems; street subsurface drainage systems; and operation and maintenance of drainage pump stations. Assists the Capital Improvements Department in matters requiring engineering design for Drainage related projects. Administers stormwater management, stormwater quality, and floodplain regulations including wetland protection, sedimentation control, and water quality improvement.

LCG's Capital Improvements Department works in matters requiring engineering design, construction supervision, and project management, and are responsible for the implementation of many capital projects Parish-wide.

LCG's Communications Department is a comprehensive information resource where the service is to provide helpful information to the public.

Opportunity 8.c. – Inclusion of Action Items to Mitigate Effects of other Natural Hazards Identified in the Risk Assessment

The action plan is discussed in depth in the *Mitigation Strategy* section of this planning document. This includes mitigation action items addressing the additional natural hazards identified in the *Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment.*

Step 9: Adopt The Plan

The points for this step are provided if the plan and later amendments are officially adopted by the community's governing body. The plan must be an official plan of the community, not an internal staff proposal. "adopted" means that there is a resolution or other formal document that is voted on by the community's governing body. A note in the minutes is not credited.

Qualifying Activity for Step 9

Opportunity 9.a. – Plan Adoptions by Jurisdictions

See *Appendix D: Plan Adoption* for copies of formal adoptions of the 2026 Lafayette Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Step 10: Implement, Evaluate, and Revise

The process does not end once the plan is written and adopted. Planning must be continual and plans must be dynamic. The community must have a review evaluation, and update process. As plan implementation progresses, it is inevitable that flaws will be discovered and changes will be necessary. The impetus for these changes can vary greatly, from changes in hazard conditions to changes in goals and objectives.

Changes should be made in an action plan when opportunities arise to add new activities or complete some head of schedule. The plan should also be revised if it is found that some activities cannot be completed as originally scheduled. At a minimum, these types of changes must be made at the required five year update. The key to this step is the annual evaluation report on progress in implementing the plan. Not only are annual evaluations required with the community's annual recertification, but also the process of conducting an annual evaluation gives the community a framework for monitoring the plan's effectiveness and the community's progress in implementing it.

Credit for Step 10 is determined by how the community monitors and evaluates its plan:

- The plan must describe how, when, and by whom the plan will be monitored, evaluated, and revised.
- An annual evaluation progress report regarding plan implementation must be prepared at least once each year and submitted with the community's annual CRS recertification.
- If a community receives credit as a result of participation in a multi-jurisdictional plan, that includes action items for each community, the annual evaluation report must cover those action items. This can be done either by a multi-jurisdictional planning committee or through separate submittals by each community. The submittal needs to show who participated in the preparation of the report.
- The community must update the plan at least every five years. The update is due by October 1, five years after the plan was adopted

There are two opportunities to earn points under Step 10, resulting in a total of 26 points possible. The first opportunity is if the community has procedures for monitoring implementation, reviewing progress, and recommending revisions to the plan in an annual evaluation report. It is required that the report be submitted to the governing body, released to the media, and made available to the public.

The second of the opportunities can earn the bulk of the points under Step 10, and can be satisfied if the annual evaluation report is prepared by the same planning committee that prepared the plan or by a successor committee with a similar membership. The points are based on the frequency of committee meetings:

- 6 points if the committee meets only once a year
- 12 points if the committee meets twice a year
- 24 points if the committee meets at least quarterly

Qualifying Activity for Step 10

Opportunity 10.a. & 10.b.

Lafayette Parish has established procedures for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the Hazard Mitigation Plan through an annual review process. The parish prepares an annual evaluation report that documents progress on implementation of mitigation actions, identifies any needed revisions, and evaluates the effectiveness of the plan. This report is made available to the public and supports the community's CRS recertification requirements.

The evaluation of the plan is conducted by the same planning committee, or a successor committee with similar representation, that participated in the development of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. This committee meets to review progress, discuss updates, and recommend revisions to the plan as needed.

Additional details regarding the monitoring, evaluation, and revision process are provided in *Appendix B: Plan Maintenance.*

Resources

Federal Agencies

The table below lists resources available from federal agencies.

Table F-167: Resources From Federal Agencies

Agency	Website	Resources Available
Community Rating System	crsresources.org	• Best practices • Community Rating System manual • Informational webinar • Activity checklists
Emergency Management Institute (EMI)	training.fema.gov/emi	• In person CRS training in Emmitsburg, MD • Online CRS courses
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	FEMA.gov	• Mitigation guidance • Outreach project templates • Preparedness and recovery materials • Risk MAP • Social media templates • NFIP/CRS Update Newsletter
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	www.floodsmart.gov	• Information for homeowners and businesses on flood insurance claims and policies
NOAA Digital Coast	coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast	• Flood exposure mapper • Historical hurricane tracks • Land cover data • Risk communication basics • Sea level rise viewer

Professional Associations

Floodplain managers and local officials can choose to join professional associations, which are available at the state- wide and national level. These associations host conferences, offer trainings, and provide an avenue for officials to network and share resources.

Table F-168: Resources from Professional Associations

Association	Website	Resources
Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM)	https://www.floods.org/	• Annual conference • Webinars • Website
Louisiana Floodplain Management Association (LFMA)	https://lfma.org/	• Annual conference • Monthly newsletter • Workshops • Website
Louisiana Emergency Preparedness Association (LEPA)	https://lepa.org	• Annual conference • Education and outreach • Can provide CRS related education and outreach opportunities for emergency managers
Louisiana Municipal Association (LMA)	https://www.lma.org/	• Annual conference • Monthly newsletter • Website • Can provide CRS related education and outreach opportunities for local officials
Louisiana Society for Professional Surveyors	https://lsps.net/	• Education and outreach • Newsletter • Website • Can provide CRS related education and outreach opportunities for surveyors

Other Institutions

There are other nonprofits and educational institutions that provide resources to CRS communities. The table below lists these organizations and the resources available.

Table F-169: Resources from Other Institutions

Organization	Website	Resources Available
Climate Central	sealevel.climatecentral.org/crs	• Risk Finder • Risk Zone Map • Surging Seas CRS Guide
Louisiana Sea Grant	https://www.laseagrant.org/	• Training courses and workshops • Education and outreach • Local partner for grant opportunities
Louisiana State University AgCenter's Louisiana Flood Maps	maps.lsuagcenter.com/floodmaps	• Louisiana flood maps • FIRMs and DFIRMS • Information for homeowners

The Nature Conservancy's Coastal Resilience Community Rating System Explorer	coastalresience.org/project/community-rating-system-explorer	• Open space preservation credit information • Training materials
RainReady	rainready.org	• Outreach and education • Training courses and workshops
SBP	sbpusa.org	• Disaster recovery • Outreach materials
University of New Orleans Center for Hazards Assessment, Response & Technology (UNO-CHART)	floodhelp.uno.edu	• CRS users group facilitation/ information • CRS resources • Floodplain management resources • Planning for repetitive flood loss
The Water Institute of the Gulf	https://thewaterinstitute.org/	• Natural system modeling • Real time data collection and monitoring • Outreach

Element 512.a Checklist

	Community:		
510 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLANNING			
512.a Floodplain Management Planning (FMP)			
Credit Points: *Enter the section or page number in the plan where each credited item can be found. Add notes on AW-510-4.*			
CRS Step	**Section/Page**	**Item Score**	**Step Total**
1. Organize to prepare the plan. (15 Max)			
a. Involvement of Office Responsible for Community Planning (4)			
b. Planning committee of department staff (9)			
c. Process formally created by the community's governing board (2)			
2. Involve the public. (120 Max)			
a. Planning process conducted through a planning committee (60)			
b. Public meetings held at the beginning of the planning process (15)			
c. Public meeting held on draft plan (15)			
d. Other public information activities to encourage input (Up to 30)			
3. Coordinate with other agencies. (35 Max)			
a. Review of existing studies and plans (required) (5)			
b. Coordinating with communities and other agencies (Up to 30)			
4. Assess the hazard. (Max 35)			
a. Plan includes an assessment of the flood hazard (REQUIRED) with:			
(1) A map of known flood hazards (5)			
(2) A description of known flood hazard (5)			
(3) A discussion of past floods (5)			
b. Plan includes assessment of less frequent floods (10)			
c. Plan includes assessment of areas likely to flood (5)			
d. The plan describes other natural hazards (REQUIRED FOR DMA) (5)			
CRS Step	**Section/Page**	**Item Score**	**Step Total**
5. Assess the problem. (Max 52)			
a. Summary of each hazard identified in the hazard assessment and their community impact (REQUIRED) (2)			
b. Description of the impact of the hazards on: (Max 25)			
(1) Life, safety, health, procedures for warning and evacuation (5)			
(2) Public health including health hazards to floodwaters/mold (5)			
(3) Critical facilities and infrastructure (5)			

(4) The community's economy and tax base (5)			
(5) Number and type of affected buildings (5)			
c. Review of all damaged buildings/flood insurance claims (5)			
d. Areas the provide natural floodplain functions (5)			
e. Development/redevelopment/Population Trends (7)			
f. Impact of future flooding conditions outline in Step 4, item c (5)			
6. Set goals. (required) (2)			
7. Review possible activities. (Max 35)			
a. Preventive activities (5)			
b. Floodplain Management Regulatory/current & future conditions (5)			
c. Property protection activities (5)			
d. Natural resource protection activities (5)			
e. Emergency services activities (5)			
f. Structural projects (5)			
g. Public information activities (5)			
8. Draft an action plan. (Max 60)			
a. Actions must be prioritized (required)			
1. Recommendations for activities from two of the six categories (10)			
2. Recommendations for activities from three of the six categories (20)			
3. Recommendations for activities from four of the six categories (30)			
4. Recommendations for activities from five of the six categories (45)			
b. Post-disaster mitigation policies and procedures (10)			
c. Action items for mitigation of other hazards (5)			
CRS Step	**Section/Page**	**Item Score**	**Step Total**
9. Adopt the plan. (2)			
10. Implement, evaluate and revise. (Max 26)			
a. Procedures to monitor and recommend revisions (required) (2)			
b. Same planning committee or successor committee that qualifies under Section 511.a.2 (a) does the evaluation (24)			
		FMP=	

Lafayette
CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

Internal Memorandum

Office of the Mayor President
Office of the Mayor President (Route 1200)

TO: Rachel Godeaux **DATE:** July 14, 2026

FROM: Christina Dayries

SUBJECT: **A Resolution of the Lafayette City Council and the Lafayette Parish Council Adopting the Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026**

Please find attached Resolution of the Lafayette City Council and the Lafayette Parish Council adopting the Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026.

If you approve, please place this on the Joint Council agenda on August 4, 2026.

Please let me know if you should have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,

Christina Dayries
Chief of Staff

CD/me

Attachments

t: 337.291.8367 / cdayries@lafayettela.gov / f: 337.291.8003

LAFAYETTE JOINT COUNCIL MEETING

AGENDA ITEM SUBMITTAL FORM

1) **JUSTIFICATION FOR REQUEST:** A Resolution of the Lafayette City Council and the Lafayette Parish Council Adopting the Lafayette Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026.

2) **ACTION REQUESTED:** Adoption of Resolution

3) **COUNCIL DISTRICT(S) (if applicable):** _____

4) **REQUESTED ACTION OF COUNCIL:**

A) **INTRODUCTION:** August 4, 2026

B) **FINAL ADOPTION:** August 4, 2026

5) **DOCUMENTATION INCLUDED WITH THIS REQUEST:**

A) Cover Memo (1 page)

B) Submittal (1 page)

C) Resolution (2 pages)

D) Lafayette Parish Plan (565 Pages)

6) **FISCAL IMPACT:**

___ Fiscal Impact

__X__ No Fiscal Impact

RECOMMENDED BY:

CHRISTINA DAYRIES
CHIEF OF STAFF

APPROVED FOR AGENDA:

RACHEL GODEAUX
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER