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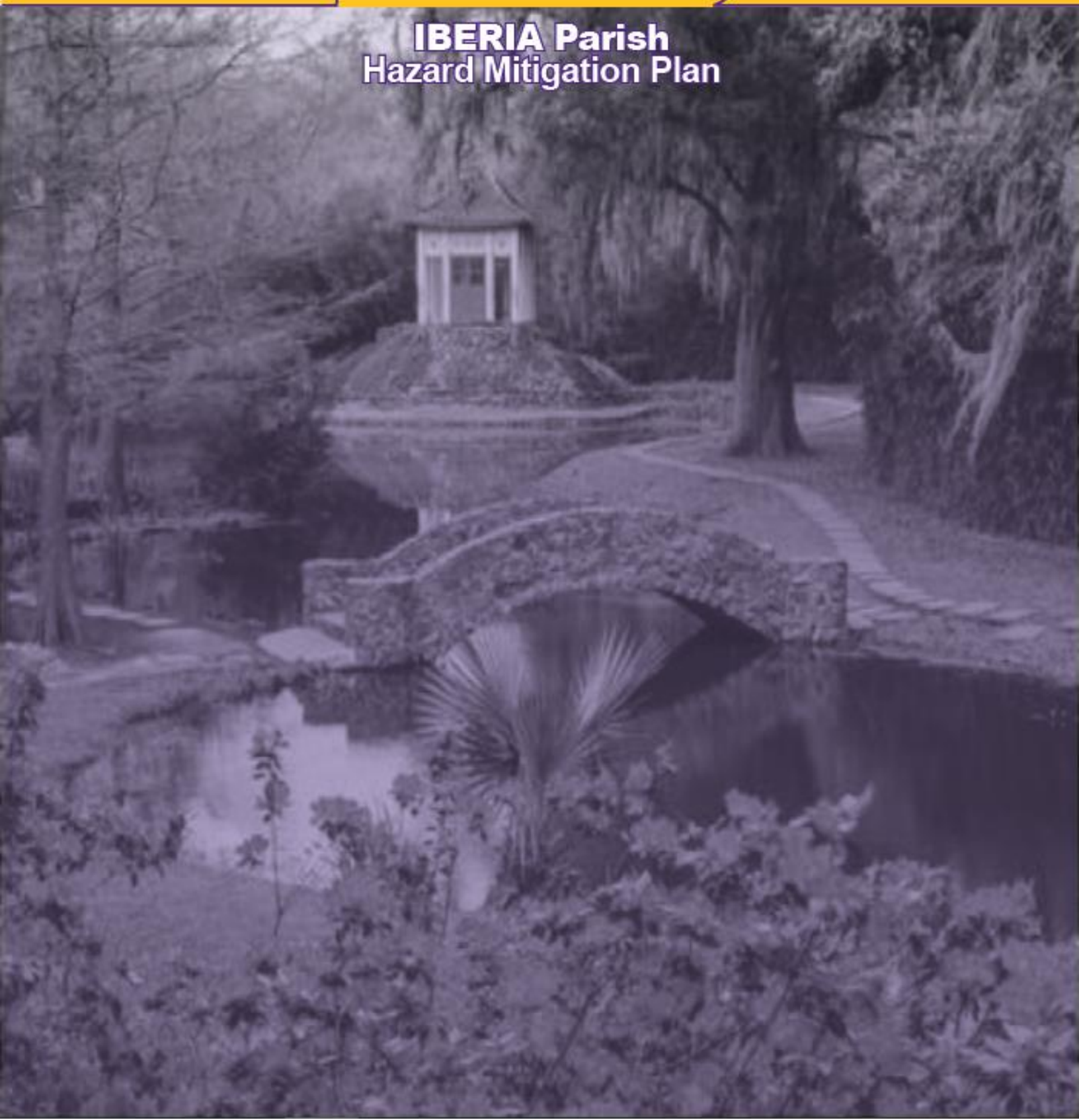
2020

IBERIA Parish
Hazard Mitigation Plan



IBERIA PARISH
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

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Iberia Parish

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This 2020 Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was coordinated by the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee, in collaboration with community stakeholders and the general public. The participating jurisdictions are made up of the following communities:

Unincorporated Iberia
Town of Delcambre
City of Jeanerette
Town of Loreauville
City of New Iberia

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

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The 2020 Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was written by the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute, Louisiana State University. Further comments should be directed to the Iberia Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness.

Contents

1. Introduction

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

In that regard, this plan (a) documents the Iberia 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 Iberia Parish 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 Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan that includes the following jurisdictions which participated in the planning process:

- Unincorporated Iberia Parish
- Town of Delcambre
- City of Jeanerette
- Village of Loreauville
- City of New Iberia

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

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

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

Under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (42 USC 5165), a mitigation plan is a requirement for Federal mitigation funds. Therefore, a mitigation plan will both guide the best use of mitigation funding and meet the prerequisite for obtaining such funds from FEMA. FEMA also recognizes plans through its Community Rating System (CRS), a program that reduces flood insurance premiums in participating communities. This program is further described in Section Three: Capability Assessment.

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

Geography, Population and Transportation

Geography

Iberia Parish is located in southwest Louisiana at latitude 29.7936 degrees north, longitude 91.78493 west, between the cities of Lafayette and Baton Rouge. Bordering parishes include Vermilion Parish to the west, St. Martin Parish to the north, Assumption Parish to the east, and St. Mary Parish to the south. Much of its eastern areas are water and cypress swamp. The parish is irregular in its geographical boundaries that extend from the Gulf to the south and cut through the Atchafalaya Basin to the east. Iberia is considered a coastal parish, though the parish proper lies some distance from the Gulf of Mexico. Marsh Island, a part of the parish; however, is located on the Gulf. The average elevation in the parish is twenty feet and the land area in square miles is 574.11 miles or 367,430 acres. Water area in the parish is 456.4 square miles or 292,096 acres.

Figure 1-1: Location of Iberia Parish

Bayou Teche, on which the cities of New Iberia, Loreauville and Jeanerette sit, is lined with plantations nearly its entire length through the parish. The parish contains dense cypress swamps, gum, ash, oak and other timber and tillable land. The banks of Bayou Teche are generally about eighteen feet above the water and they slope to it at an angle of less than thirty degrees. In low water season, the bayou is about ninety feet wide and has a depth on its shallow bars of 3.5 feet. Trees and water willows line both banks most of the distance. There are live oaks, pecan and other trees growing on both banks of the bayou.

Iberia Parish is within the Deltaic Plain, which includes more than 9,000 years of deltaic morphology, exemplified by a highly irregular shoreline with natural levees, marshes, swamps, bays, lakes and barrier islands. This region consists of a series of shifting, prograding sedimentary lobes deposited by the Mississippi River. The Deltaic Plain extends for almost 200 miles along the coast and more than sixty miles inland. Topographic relief is generally less than thirteen feet. There is less than thirteen feet difference in height between the marsh habitats and the natural levees, cheniers and beaches. Relief is often less than 0.3 meters per kilometer over hundreds of square kilometers. A one-meter shift in elevation is enough to shift from soft wet soils of wetland marshes to firm habitable land. The Five Island region of south Louisiana, named for a linear arrangement of five salt domes, is an example of how varied the types of habitats are in the area. These salt domes are located on Avery, Belle Isle, Cote Blanche, Jefferson and Weeks Islands. These dome structures are punched up by shallow, cylindrical salt intrusions. The salt pillars have transverse cross-sectional areas that vary from six acres to 7,360 acres. Most are deep beneath the surface of the earth, but some that have risen near the surface have pushed up conspicuously rounded hills, the salt domes that can rise more than 130 feet above the surrounding marshes. They are the region's most conspicuous features.

Broad, gently sloping natural levees, marshes and swamps as well as the exposed salt domes characterize the coastal areas of Iberia Parish. Flanking the natural waterways on both sides are natural levees. A levee's height and width are directly proportional to the size of the water body that created them. During a flood, a stream's velocity decreases away from the main channel, permitting the heavy and coarse sediments to be deposited on the bank near the river. Through recurring floods, the river or bayou's banks are elevated higher and higher, producing an easily defined system of natural levees that serves the region's agricultural, transportation and settlement needs. Frequent flooding diverted sediments into the surrounding lowlands, often through crevasses, elevating the surface at a rate that counteracted subsidence and sea level rise.

There are four incorporated cities in Iberia Parish: Delcambre, Jeanerette, Loreauville, and New Iberia. Delcambre is situated in two parishes and only the portion of the Town of Delcambre that is in Iberia Parish is covered in this plan. The portion which is in Vermillion Parish is covered in the Vermillion Parish HMP.

Unincorporated areas of interest in the parish include Avery Island, Bob Acres, Boudreaux, Brannon, Bryant, Burke, Charlotte, Daspit, Emma, Davids, Gajan, Gondron, Jefferson Island, Lefenite, Lelieux, Loisel, Lozes, Lydia[1], McIlhenny, Morbihas, Olivier, Olivier Station, Oubre, Patoutville, Pesson, Poufette, Power House Spur, Ulysses, Vida, Walet, and Weeks.

Town of Delcambre

Delcambre is a small seaport, which harvests an abundance of seafood. It is the home of the annual Shrimp Festival, making it a popular tourist attraction. The Delcambre Canal (Bayou Carlin) links this community with the bounty of the deep found in the Gulf of Mexico and has helped make Delcambre famous for its bountiful shrimp harvests.

[1] Lydia is recognized as a census-designated place (CDP).

When the King of Spain made Louisiana a gift to his brother-in-law, the King of France, settlers of French heritage began to occupy the area. Brothers Charles and Louis Delcambre came from Belgium to settle in the area between the two towns now known as Delcambre and New Iberia. Louis' son, Poufette Delcambre, settled further to the west in what is now known as Pouffette Station. Pouffette's son, Desire Delcambre, was the founder of the town of Delcambre. The first post office was opened on May 17, 1877 and the town was incorporated on November 27, 1907.

Historically, the area that became known as Delcambre was first settled by Acadians who were expelled from Nova Scotia in the mid-18th century.

City of Jeanerette

Its nickname is "Sugar City," but Jeanerette derived its real name from John W. Jeanerette, a Carolina gentleman who came to Teche country in 1830 and purchased nearby Pine Grove Plantation. He offered a portion of his house to be used as an official mail depository for local inhabitants, and people sent mail to locals in care of John W. Jeanerette. When the “John W.” was later dropped, the name Jeanerette stuck.

Situated in Iberia Parish on the banks of beautiful Bayou Teche, Jeanerette was chartered as a town in 1878. Today, antebellum homes in and around the city stand as reminders of the boom years when the cypress lumber industry was a mainstay.

Sugar cane was key in the community’s economic growth during the past 200 years, and two sugar mills operate in the area. The manufacture of farm equipment for the cane industry also is important. Livestock, fish farming (hybrid striped bass), truck crops, rice, pecans, and fruits are among other local agricultural activities.

Jeanerette has a municipal airport accommodating one of the world’s largest aerial agriculture dusting and seeding operations.

Village of Loreauville

Iberia Parish became a haven for exiled Acadians from Nova Scotia beginning in 1788, but not until after the Battle of New Orleans would a substantial number of Americans begin settling on its rich soil. Eventually, some of them came together in what is now Loreauville.

In its early life, Loreauville was known as Picouville, named for a family called Picou. In 1871, the town changed its name to honor Ozaire Loreau, a community supporter who had contributed property for a Catholic church and cemetery. Industrial growth took off with the completion in 1899 of a bridge across Bayou Teche. A few years later, the first locally owned automobile is said to have arrived. Loreauville was incorporated in 1910, when its population stood at 291. Early town fathers included Adrien Gonsoulin and his son-in-law, John Walet. Gonsoulin built the area's first railroad to provide transportation for his sugar cane from the plantation to the mill. Walet owned a store, a cotton gin and considerable property.

Once called "Prairie au Large" for its gentle hills nurtured by Bayou Teche, the area around Loreauville remains a fertile growing place for sugar cane. People here have lived off the rich earth but at times have had to be wary of Mother Nature. In 1927, as Loreauville stood in the path of a heavy ice- and snow-melt from the north, the town had to be evacuated. Water found its way into the Old Red River channel, overflowed the lakes and completely inundated Iberia Parish, later becoming known as the Great Flood of 1927. When

the waters receded, people cleaned up and returned to their way of life. Gradually, new industries such as oil, lumber and boat-building buoyed the economy. Today, Loreauville is home to three large boat-builders.

City of New Iberia

Founded by Spaniards in 1779 on the banks of Bayou Teche, New Iberia eventually became home to French settlers known as Acadians, who had been driven from Nova Scotia by British troops. The Acadians, who in their new home came to be known as Cajuns, imbued the region with their unique cultural traditions and cuisine. Today the area—which is home to world-famous Tabasco® hot pepper sauce—is renowned for its food, music and festivals, which draw from the melting pot of Spanish, French, African-American and Creole heritage.

New Iberia's dedication to preserving its history has helped the community win accolades for its restored Main Street and historic downtown area. A walking tour of the East Main Street National Register Residential District reveals the stomping grounds of famed Detective Dave Robicheaux, the main character in novels by New Iberia native and Pulitzer Prize-winning author James Lee Burke. History is on display in the Bayou Teche Museum and at Shadows-on-the-Teche, an antebellum home was once occupied by Union soldiers during the Civil War. New Iberia also is home to the South's largest source of quality religious articles, the Rosary House, which draws visitors from far and near to buy hand-made rosaries, devotional candles, statues and medals.

In anticipation of the solemn Lenten season each year, New Iberia throws a festive Mardi Gras celebration, with parades, balls and much revelry. September brings the Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair, and October holds the World Championship Gumbo Cook-off. Whether dancing to a fiddle and accordion at a fais-do-do, or perfecting their culinary talents at year-round festivals, people in this area are dedicated to their signature slogan: Laissez les bons temps rouler! Let the good times roll![2]

Parish Population

The population of Iberia Parish is estimated at 69,830 (2019 estimate) with a population percent decrease from April 1, 2010 – July 1, 2018 of -4.5%.

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

	2010 Census	2018 Estimate	2019 Estimate	Percent Change 2010 -2018
Total Population	73,240	73,094	69,830	-4.5%
Population Density (Pop/Sq. Mi.)	127.6	-------	-------	-------
Total Households	-------	26,063	-------	-------
Persons Per Household	-------	2.76	-------	-------

[2] Jurisdictional descriptions retrieved from www.louisianatravel.com. 2/19/2015.

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

Business Description	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll ($1,000)
Retail Trade	266	3,256	87,306
Manufacturing	107	3,202	172,538
Health Care and Social Assistance	199	3,573	115,226
Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction	56	2232	164,493
Transportation and Warehousing	50	1,080	78,853
Construction	109	1,053	58,188
Administration/Support and Waste Management/Remediation Services	63	668	35,938
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	90	971	59,167
Wholesale Trade	89	1,396	75,322
Other Services (except Public Administration)	146	971	37,480
Accommodation and Food Services	108	1,739	23,741
Financial and Insurance	113	797	37,919
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	141	794	46,036
Information	15	169	7,678
Educational Services	16	313	7,282
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	16	111	1,724
Utilities	5	100-249	___
Management of Companies and Enterprises	10	164	9109

Hazard Mitigation

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

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

construction projects (e.g., flood proofing homes through elevation, or acquisition or relocation away from floodplains).

- **Emergency Preparedness**—includes plans and preparations made to save lives and property and to facilitate response operations in advance of a disaster event.

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

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

Figure 1-2 illustrates the basic relationship between these phases of emergency management. While hazard mitigation may occur both before and after a disaster event, it is significantly more effective when implemented before an event occurs. This is one of the key elements of this plan and its overall strategy*:* reduce risk before disaster strikes in order to minimize the need for post-disaster response and recovery.

As *Figure 1-2* demonstrates, mitigation relies on updating in the wake of disaster. This can give the appearance that mitigation is only reactive rather than proactive. In reality, however, post-disaster revision is a vital component of improving mitigation. Each hazardous event affords an opportunity to reduce the consequences of future occurrences.

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

Figure 1-2: The Four Phases of Emergency Management and their Relation to Future Hazard Mitigation (Source: Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan 2014)

The catastrophic events of 2005 had profound impacts on emergency management and hazard mitigation throughout Louisiana. As detailed later in this document, significant funding has been made available to the State of Louisiana and its parishes for the purpose of hazard mitigation planning. The storms also raised awareness of the importance of hazard mitigation among decision-makers and the general population, which

has been particularly important since natural hazards will likely be increasing in frequency, magnitude, and impact in the coming years due to climate change.

General Strategy

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

Part of the ongoing integration process is that the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) encourages the parishes and the local communities with independent hazard mitigation plans to utilize the same plan format and methodologies as the State Hazard Mitigation Plan in order to create continuity of information from local to state mitigation plans and programs.

The 2020 Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) maintains much of the information from the 2015 plan version, but it now reflects the order and methodologies of the 2019 Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The sections in the 2015 Iberia HMP were as follows:

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

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

2020 Plan Update

This 2020 plan update proceeds with the previous goals of the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan and with the removal of Goal 4 from the previous update. The current goals are as follows:

Goal 1: *Increase public awareness of hazard mitigation opportunities within the community and what individuals and the public and private sectors can do.*

Goal 2: *Ensure that there is safe and accessible shelter from violent storms*.

Goal 3: *Reduce Losses from Flooding.*

~~**Goal 4:** *Reduce Impacts from Drought.*~~

Goal 5: *Reduce Impacts of Hurricanes, Storm Surge, and Coastal Erosion.*

Goal 4 was removed with agreement from the steering committee and all participating jurisdictions due to stronger priorities in mitigation programs surrounding the other four goals. Lack of previous occurrences relating to drought were also identified by the steering committee as a reason to remove the goal. The committee agreed to move forward with the following for the 2020 HMPU.

Goal 1: *Increase public awareness of hazard mitigation opportunities within the community and what individuals and the public and private sectors can do.*

Goal 2: *Ensure that there is safe and accessible shelter from violent storms*.

Goal 3: *Reduce Losses from Flooding.*

Goal 4: *Reduce Impacts of Hurricanes, Storm Surge, and Coastal Erosion.*

This plan update makes a number of textual changes throughout, but the most obvious changes are data related and structural edits. First, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information's (NCEI) Storm Events Database was used in the analysis, which provides historical hazard data from 1950 to 2019. Furthermore, all of the sections were updated to reflect the most current information and the most current vision of the plan update. The most significant changes are the newly developed hazard profiles and risk assessments, as well as the removal of much repetition between sections from the previous plan updates.

The 2020 plan update is organized in the exact same format as the 2015 update as you can see below:

Table 1-3: 2020 Plan Update Crosswalk

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

Despite numerous changes in this plan update, the plan remains consistent in its emphasis on the few types of hazards that pose the most risk to loss of life, injury, and property in Iberia Parish and its communities. The extent of this risk is dictated primarily by its geographic location. Most significantly, Iberia Parish remains at high risk of water inundation from various sources, including flooding and tropical cyclone activity. The entire parish is also at high risk of coastal hazards due to its location on the Gulf of Mexico. Other hazards

threaten the parish and/or its communities, although not to such great degrees and not in such widespread ways. In all cases, the relative social vulnerability of areas threatened and affected plays a significant role in how governmental agencies and their partners (local, parish, state and federal) prepare for and respond to disasters.

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

2. Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment

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

The table below provides an overview of the hazards that had been previously profiled in the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan published in 2015, as well as the hazards that were identified in the state's 2019 Hazard Mitigation Plan that were considered to be of high or medium risk for the parish by the state. Those hazards identified as high or medium risk by the state or previously identified as a risk by the parish, have been determined to provide a risk to the parish and will be profiled in this section.

Table 2-1: Hazard Profile Summary.

Hazard	Profiled in Last Plan	Considered Medium or High Risk in the State's HM Plan	Profiled in the 2020 Update
Coastal Hazards	X		X
Dam Failure	*		
Drought	X		**
Flooding	X	X	X
Levee Failure	X		X
Sinkhole	X		X
Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning, & Wind)	X	X	X
Tornadoes	X	X	X
Tropical Cyclones	X	X	X

*Discounted in 2015 HMP, **Discounted in Current Plan

Prevalent Hazards to the Community

While many of the hazards identified in *Table 2-1* occur in the parish, their occurrence was not merited for further study by the planning committee. The determination was made to focus attention and resources on the most prevalent hazards, which include the hazards previously profiled, along with thunderstorms. The hazard of drought was previously profiled, but it was discounted and not carried forward into the risk assessment for the 2020 update due to the lack of population and infrastructure vulnerability to the hazard.

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

- Coastal Hazards
- Flooding
- Levee Failure
- Sinkhole
- Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning, & Wind)
- Tornadoes
- Tropical Cyclones

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

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

The potential destructive power of tropical cyclones was determined to be the most prevalent hazard to the parish. Twelve of the sixteen disaster declarations Iberia Parish has received resulted from tropical cyclones, which validates this as the most significant hazard. Therefore, the issue of hurricanes will serve as the main focus during the mitigation planning process. Hurricanes present risks from the potential for flooding, primarily resulting from storm surge, and high wind speeds. While storm surge is considered the hazard with the most destructive potential, the risk assessment will also assess non-storm surge flooding as well. Flooding can also occur from non-hurricane events, as flash floods are a common occurrence due to heavy rainfall.

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

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

Previous Occurrences

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

Table 2-2: Iberia Parish Major Disaster Declarations.

Disaster Number	Year	Declaration
3031	2/22/1977	Drought and Freezing
622	5/21/1980	Flood
835	7/17/1989	Tropical Cyclone – TS Allison
1380	6/11/2001	Tropical Storm – TS Allison
1435	9/27/2002	Tropical Storm – TS Isidore
1437	10/3/2002	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Lili
1603	8/29/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Katrina

Disaster Number	Year	Declaration
1607	9/24/2005	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Rita
1786	9/2/2008	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Gustav
1792	9/13/2008	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Ike
3322	8/17/2011	Flood – Mississippi River Floods
4080	8/29/2012	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Isaac
3392	10/6/2017	Tropical Cyclone – Tropical Storm Nate
4458	8/27/2019	Tropical Cyclone – Hurricane Barry
4484	3/24/2020	COVID-19 Pandemic
3527	6/7/2020	Tropical Cyclone – Tropical Storm Cristobal

Probability of Future Hazard Events

The probability of a hazard event occurring in Iberia Parish is estimated in the table on the following page. The percent chance of an event happening during any given year was calculated by posting past events and dividing by the time period. Unless otherwise indicated, the time period used to access probability followed the method used in the State of Louisiana's most current Hazard Mitigation Plan. The primary source for historical data used throughout the plan is the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information's (NCEI) Storm Events Database, which provides historical hazard data from 1950 to 2019. In staying consistent with the state plan, the Storm Events Database was evaluated for the last thirty years (1989 – 2019) in order to determine future probability of a hazard occurring. While the 30-year record used by the State was adopted for the purpose of determining the overall probability, in order to assist with determining estimated losses, unless otherwise stated, the full 70-year record was used when Hazus wasn't available to determine losses. This full record was used to provide a more extensive record to determine losses. All assessed damages were adjusted for inflation in order to reflect the equivalent amount of damages with the value of the U.S. dollar today.

The following table shows the annual probability for each hazard occurring across the parish:

Table 2-3: Probability of Future Hazard Reoccurrence.

Hazard	Probability				
	Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)	Delcambre	Jeanerette	Loreauville	New Iberia
Coastal Hazards	100%	100%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
Flooding	67%	10%	10%	20%	67%
Levee Failure	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
Sinkholes	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
Thunderstorms - Hail	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Thunderstorms - Lightning	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
Thunderstorms - Winds	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tornadoes	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
Tropical Cyclones	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%

As shown in the above tables, coastal hazards for the unincorporated area if Iberia Parish and the incorporated area of Delcambre, thunderstorm hail, and thunderstorm winds have the highest annual chance of occurrence (100%). This is followed by flooding for the incorporated area of New Iberian and the unincorporated areas of Iberia Parish (67%), tornadoes (60%), tropical cyclones (41%), lightning (37%), flooding for Loreauville (20%), and flooding for the incorporated areas of Delcambre and Jeanerette (10%). Levee failure, sinkholes, and coastal hazards for the incorporated areas of Jeanerette, Loreauville, and New Iberia all have an annual chance of occurrence in the parish of less than 1%.

Inventory of Assets for the Entire Parish

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

Within the entire planning area, there is an estimated value of $6,674,466,000 in structures throughout the parish. The table below provides the total estimated value for each type of structure by occupancy.

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

Occupancy	Iberia Parish	Unincorporated Area	Delcambre	Jeanerette	Loreauville	New Iberia
Agricultural	$26,029,000	$20,288,517	$81,013	$613,870	$1,713,815	$3,331,785
Commercial	$1,011,961,000	$525,798,796	$4,434,987	$30,042,857	$165,105	$451,519,256
Government	$41,723,000	$24,772,446	$0	$229,181	$491,416	$16,229,957
Industrial	$466,967,000	$311,456,025	$4,621,407	$40,156,424	$5,071,021	$105,662,124
Religion	$83,793,000	$49,336,035	$0	$1,301,825	$0	$33,155,140
Residential	$4,958,902,000	$2,553,812,216	$28,806,772	$265,899,942	$70,994,241	$2,039,388,829
Education	$85,091,000	$51,487,912	$0	$2,181,613	$1,865,487	$29,555,988
Total	**$6,674,466,000**	**$3,536,951,947**	**$37,944,178**	**$340,425,710**	**$80,301,085**	**$2,678,843,079**

Essential Facilities of the Parish

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

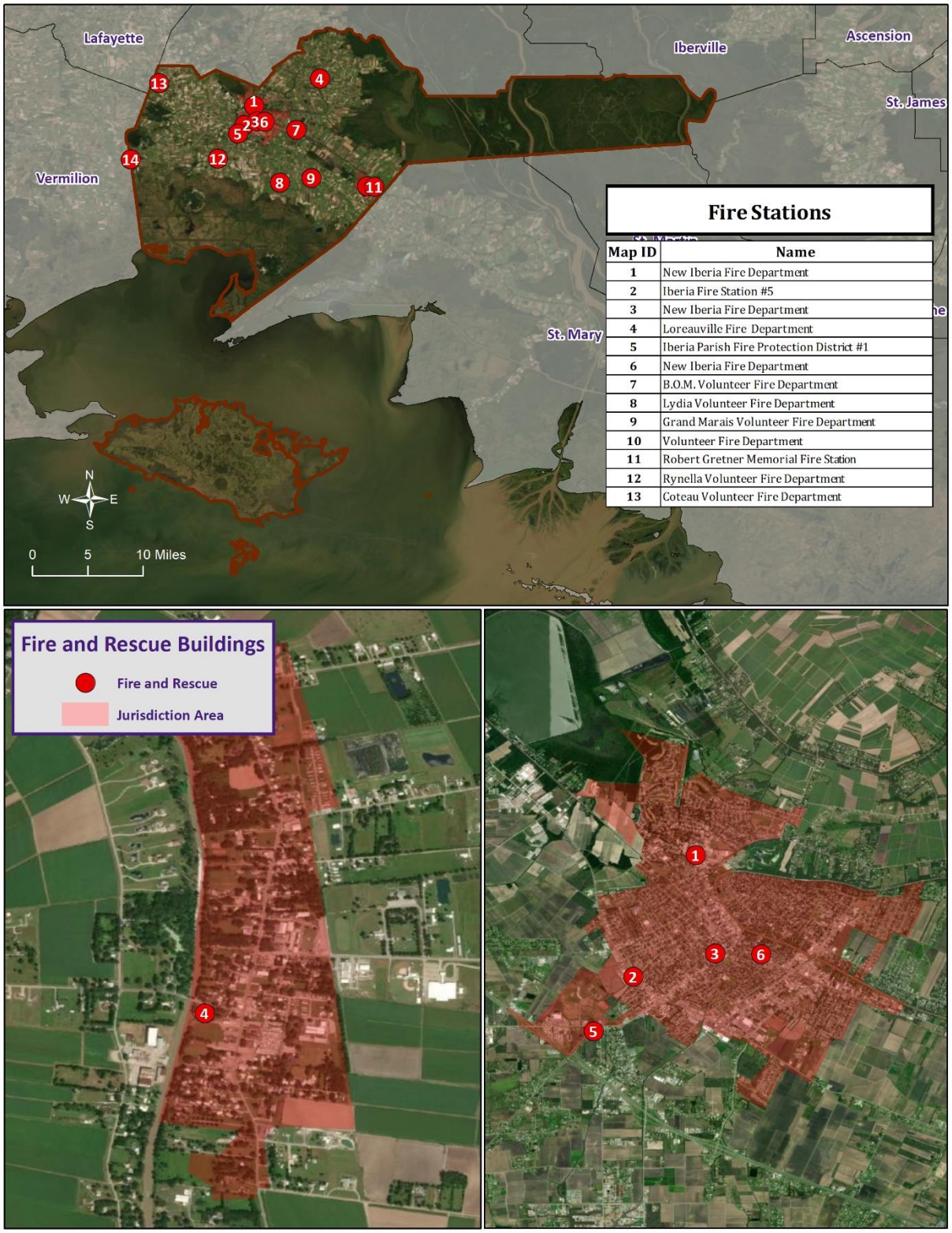
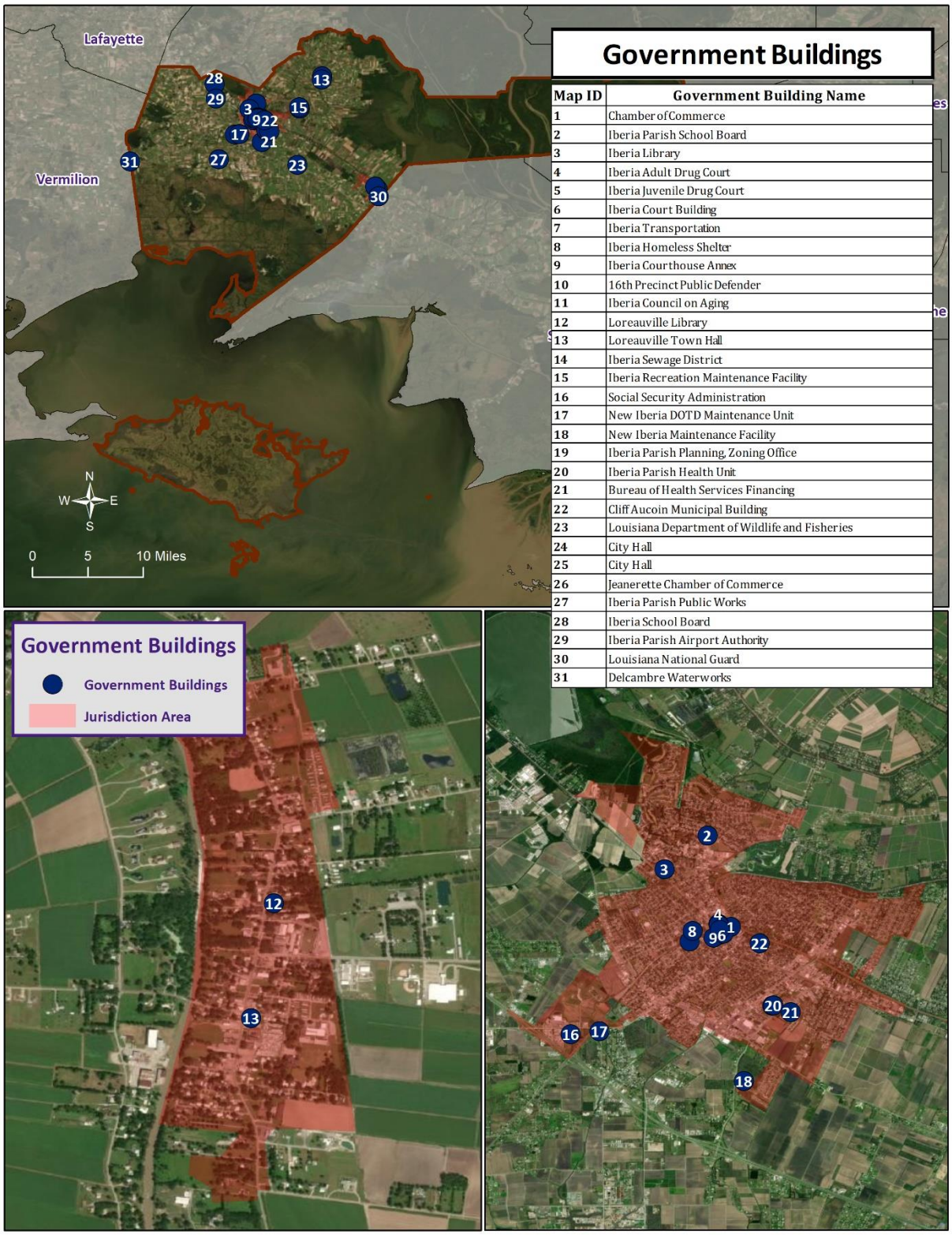


Figure 2-1: Fire and Rescue Facilities in Iberia Parish.



Government Buildings

Map ID	Government Building Name
1	Chamber of Commerce
2	Iberia Parish School Board
3	Iberia Library
4	Iberia Adult Drug Court
5	Iberia Juvenile Drug Court
6	Iberia Court Building
7	Iberia Transportation
8	Iberia Homeless Shelter
9	Iberia Courthouse Annex
10	16th Precinct Public Defender
11	Iberia Council on Aging
12	Loreauville Library
13	Loreauville Town Hall
14	Iberia Sewage District
15	Iberia Recreation Maintenance Facility
16	Social Security Administration
17	New Iberia DOTD Maintenance Unit
18	New Iberia Maintenance Facility
19	Iberia Parish Planning, Zoning Office
20	Iberia Parish Health Unit
21	Bureau of Health Services Financing
22	Cliff Aucoin Municipal Building
23	Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
24	City Hall
25	City Hall
26	Jeanerette Chamber of Commerce
27	Iberia Parish Public Works
28	Iberia School Board
29	Iberia Parish Airport Authority
30	Louisiana National Guard
31	Delcambre Waterworks

Figure 2-2a: Government Buildings in Iberia Parish.

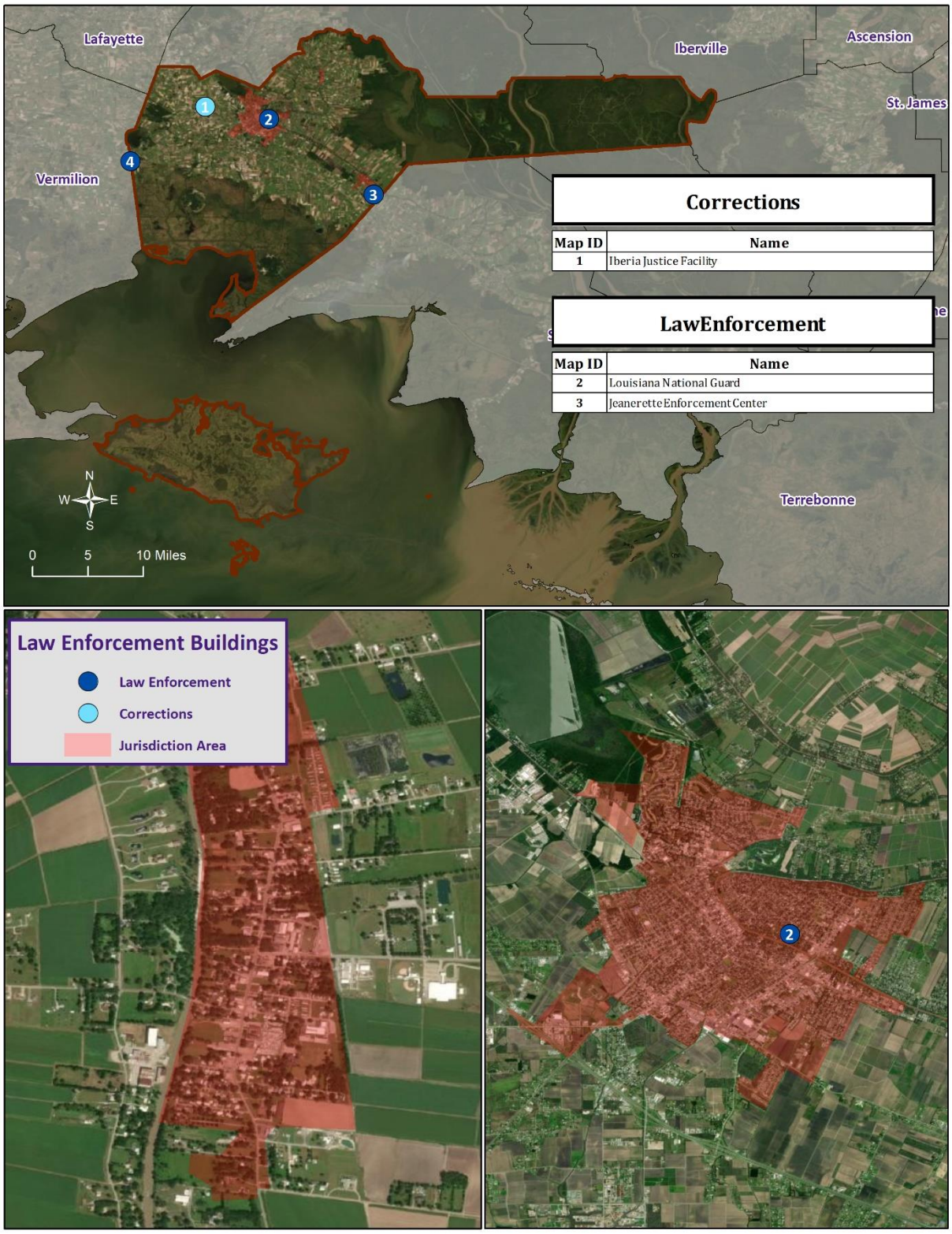
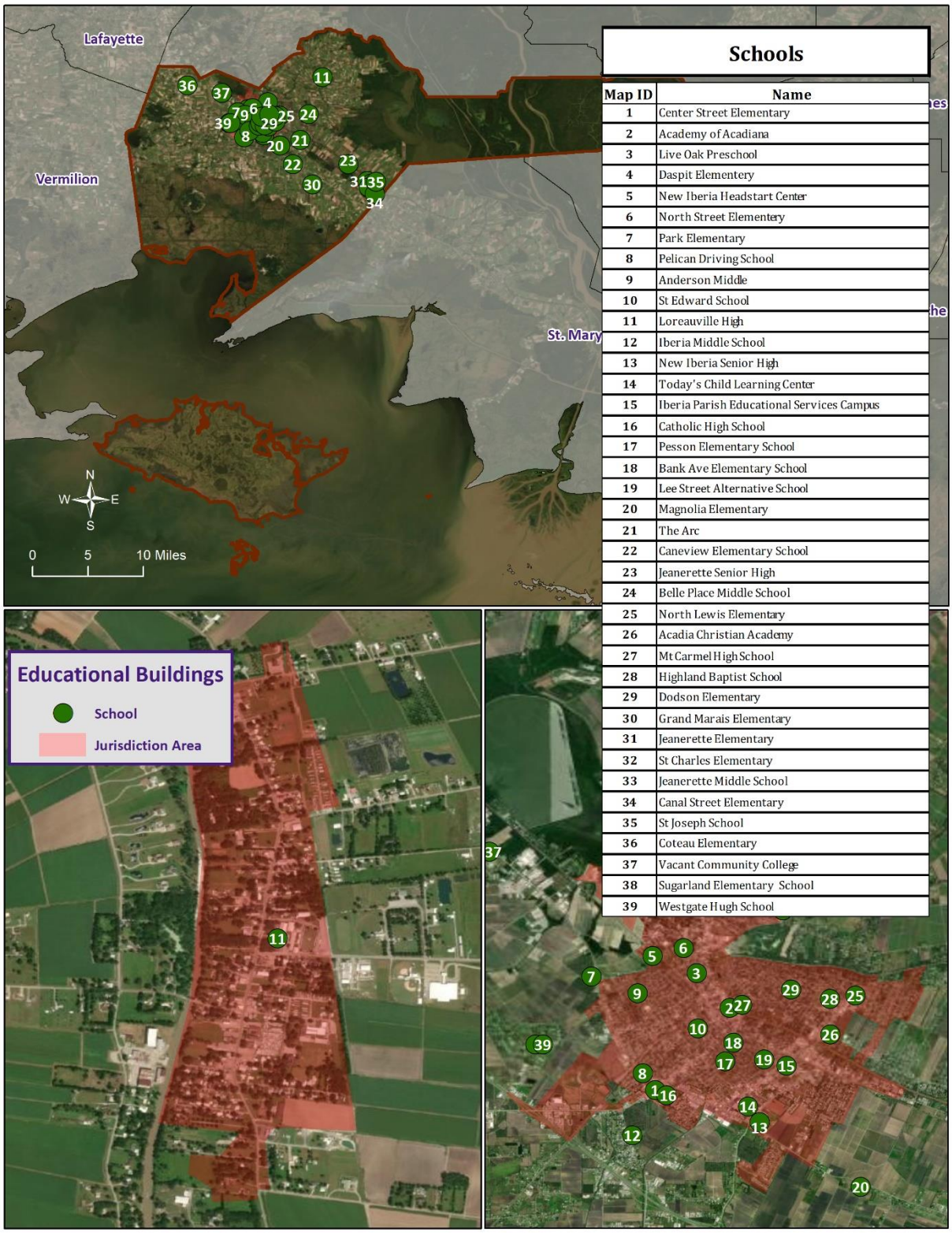


Figure 2-3: Law Enforcement in Iberia Parish.



Schools

Map ID	Name
1	Center Street Elementary
2	Academy of Acadiana
3	Live Oak Preschool
4	Daspit Elementery
5	New Iberia Headstart Center
6	North Street Elementery
7	Park Elementary
8	Pelican Driving School
9	Anderson Middle
10	St Edward School
11	Loreauville High
12	Iberia Middle School
13	New Iberia Senior High
14	Today's Child Learning Center
15	Iberia Parish Educational Services Campus
16	Catholic High School
17	Pesson Elementary School
18	Bank Ave Elementary School
19	Lee Street Alternative School
20	Magnolia Elementary
21	The Arc
22	Caneview Elementary School
23	Jeanerette Senior High
24	Belle Place Middle School
25	North Lewis Elementary
26	Acadia Christian Academy
27	Mt Carmel High School
28	Highland Baptist School
29	Dodson Elementary
30	Grand Marais Elementary
31	Jeanerette Elementary
32	St Charles Elementary
33	Jeanerette Middle School
34	Canal Street Elementary
35	St Joseph School
36	Coteau Elementary
37	Vacant Community College
38	Sugarland Elementary School
39	Westgate Hugh School

Figure 2-4: Educational Facilities in Iberia Parish.

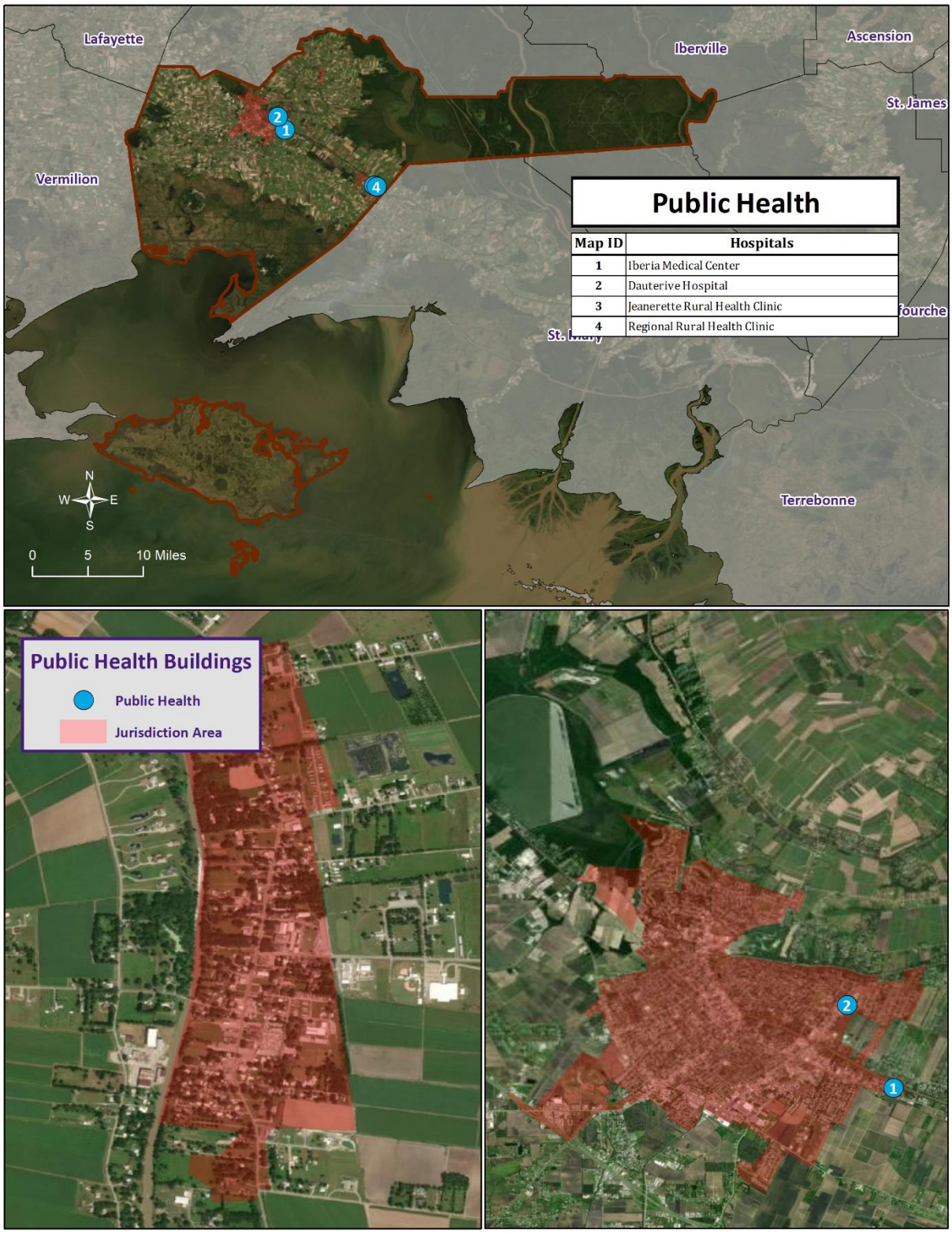


Figure 2-5: Public Health Facilities in Iberia Parish.

Future Development Trends

Growth in Iberia Parish has largely been stagnant from the years 2000 to 2010, while population declined significantly from 2010 to 2019 falling from a population of 73,240 in 2010 to 69,830 in 2019. The unincorporated area of Iberia Parish experienced the largest decline in population (8.8% overall), followed by the incorporated areas of Loreauville (3.5% overall), Jeanerette (2.2% overall), and New Iberia (2% overall). The incorporated area of Delcambre is the only incorporated area to experience a gain in population rising from a populace of 1,886 in 2010 to 2,267 in 2019.

There was a rise in housing trends from the years 2010 to 2019 with housing units increasing from 29,698 in 2010 to 30,819 in 2019. The incorporated area of Jeanerette experienced the largest growth in housing units during this time with a 12.2% overall gain. This is followed by the incorporated area of Jeanerette (12.2% overall), the unincorporated area of Iberia Parish (3.2% overall), and the incorporated area of New Iberia (2.4% overall). Loreauville is the only incorporated area to experience a decline in housing units during this time period falling from 394 housing units in 2010 to 354 housing units in 2019. The future population and number of buildings can be estimated using U.S. Census Bureau housing and population data. The following tables show population and housing unit estimates from 2000 to 2019:

Table 2-5: Population Growth Rate for Iberia Parish.

Total Population	Iberia Parish	Unincorporated Area	Delcambre	Jeanerette	Loreauville	New Iberia
1-Apr-00	73,266	31,460	2,180	6,037	938	32,651
1-Apr-10	73,240	34,320	1,886	5,530	887	30,617
1-Jul-19	69,830	31,305	2,267	5,410	856	29,992
Population Growth between 2000 – 2010	0.0%	9.1%	-13.5%	-8.4%	-5.4%	-6.2%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.0%	0.9%	-1.3%	-0.8%	-0.5%	-0.6%
Population Growth between 2010 – 2019	-4.7%	-8.8%	20.2%	-2.2%	-3.5%	-2.0%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2019	-0.52%	-0.98%	2.24%	-0.24%	-0.39%	-0.23%

Table 2-6: Housing Growth Rate for Iberia Parish.

Total Housing Units	Iberia Parish	Unincorporated Area	Delcambre	Jeanerette	Loreauville	New Iberia
1-Apr-00	27,844	11,428	903	2,272	361	12,880
1-Apr-10	29,698	13,160	823	2,262	394	13,059
1-Jul-19	30,819	13,585	923	2,587	354	13,370
Housing Growth between 2000 – 2010	6.7%	15.2%	-8.9%	-0.4%	9.1%	1.4%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2000 – 2010	0.7%	1.5%	-0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2019	3.8%	3.2%	12.2%	14.4%	-10.2%	2.4%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2019	0.4%	0.4%	1.4%	1.6%	-1.1%	0.3%

Future Hazard Impacts

Hazard impacts were estimated for five years and ten years in the future (2025 and 2030). Yearly population and housing growth rates were applied to parish inventory assets for composite flood and tropical cyclones. Based on a review of available information, it is assumed that population and housing units will grow within Iberia Parish from the present until 2030. A summary of estimated future impacts is shown in the table below. Dollar values are expressed in future costs and assume an annual rate of inflation of 1.02%.

Table 2-7: Estimated Future Impacts, 2018-2030.
(Source: Hazus, US Census Bureau)

Hazard / Impact	Total in Parish (2018)	Hazard Area (2018)	Hazard Area (2025)	Hazard Area (2030)
Flood Damage				
Structures	30,819	14,601	14,704	14,777
Value of Structures	$6,674,466,000	$3,162,169,521.22	$3,418,812,159.87	$3,614,784,807
# of People	69,830	33,083	33,316	33,483
Tropical Cyclone				
Structures	30,819	31,035	31,191	30,819
Value of Structures	$6,674,466,000	$7,216,167,687.50	$7,629,811,789	$6,674,466,000
# of People	69,830	70,320	70,673	69,830

Interestingly, the population of Iberia Parish and its jurisdictions has declined relatively slowly aside from the Town of Delcambre, which has experienced a sharp population increase. Conversely, housing growth has increased across the board, with the exception of the Village of Loreauville, which has seen a double digit percentage decrease in housing over the past decade. Though population has decreased since the

last hazard mitigation plan update, the growth in housing has triggered a strong effort to increase parish wide resiliency through initiatives such as active floodplain management. These initiatives have restricted the development of flood prone areas, particularly coastal flood zones, in an effort to continue the support and encouragement of safer communities within Iberia Parish.

Land Use

The Iberia Parish Land Use table is provided on the below. Residential, commercial, and industrial areas account for only 8% of the parish's land use. Wetland areas is the largest category accounting for 223,334 acres (56%) of parish land. At 102,961 acres, agricultural areas account for 26% of parish lands, while 37,220 acres of water areas account for 9% of parish lands. The parish also consists of 3,815 acres of forested areas, accounting for 1% of all parish lands.

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

Land Use	Acres	Percentage
Agricultural Land, Cropland, and Pasture	102,961	26%
Wetlands	223,334	56%
Forest Land (Not including forested wetlands)	3,815	1%
Urban/Development	31,446	8%
Water	37,220	9%

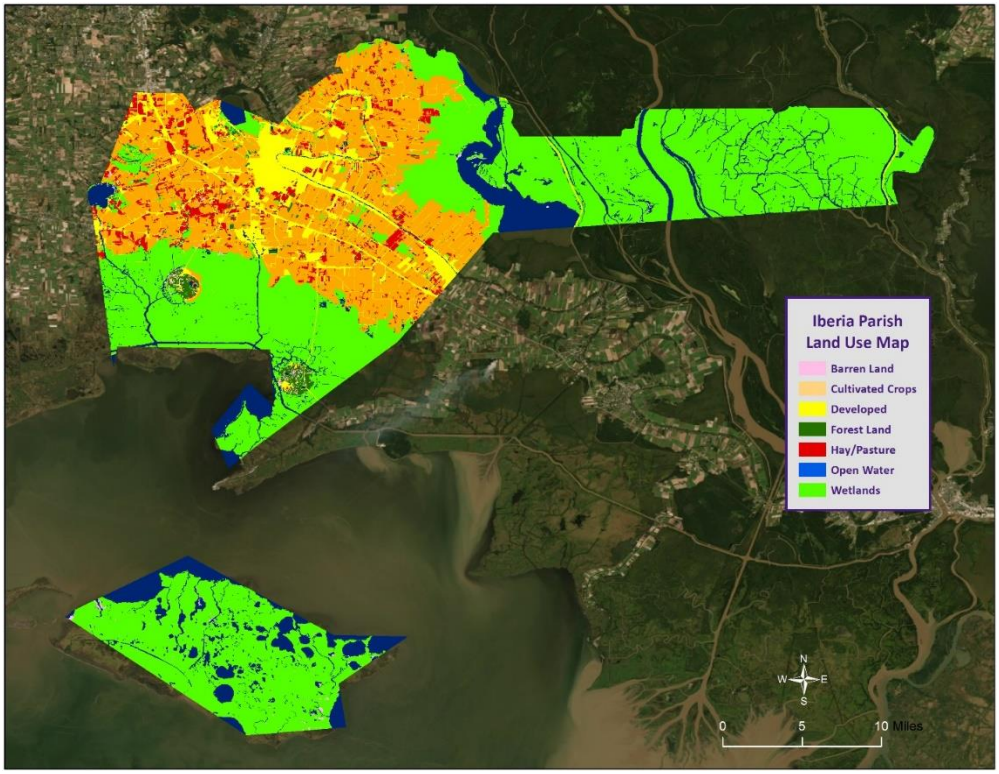


Figure 2-6: Iberia Parish Land Use Map.
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

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 in Iberia 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.

The Vulnerability Assessment section for each hazard 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 and each jurisdiction location. To complete the assessment, 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 Assessment should be used to understand 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 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.

Quantitative Methodology

The quantitative methodology consists of utilizing a detailed GIS-based approach informed through the development of comprehensive hazard and infrastructure databases. This data-centric approach forms the foundation for our quantitative vulnerability assessment. GIS technology allowed 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.

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 Iberia 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. 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 six categories is totaled together to determine the final Risk Factor. The highest possible Risk Factor is 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 Iberia Parish. A summary of the PRI is found in the following table. The conclusions drawn from the qualitative and quantitative assessments are fitted into three categories based on High, Moderate, or Low designations. Hazards identified as high risk have risk factors of 2.5 or greater. Risk Factors ranging from 2.0 to 2.4 are deemed moderate risk hazards. Hazards with Risk Factors less than 2.0 are considered low risk.

Table 2-9: Summary of the Priority Risk Index.

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

Table 2-10: 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

Table 2-11: Risk Assessment for Iberia Parish.

Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Overall Risk
Coastal Hazards	4	2	4	1	3	**2.9**
Flooding	3	4	3	4	3	**3.4**
Levee Failure	1	1	2	4	2	**1.8**
Sinkholes	1	2	2	1	1	**1.45**
Thunderstorms - Hail	4	2	3	3	1	**2.7**
Thunderstorms - Lightning	3	2	2	3	1	**2.25**
Thunderstorms - Winds	3	2	3	3	1	**2.45**
Tornadoes	4	3	2	4	3	**3.2**
Tropical Cyclones	3	4	4	1	4	**3.3**

Hazard Identification

Coastal Hazards/Subsidence

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

Some of the worst recent contributors to coastal land loss in the state are the tropical cyclones of the past decade. Two storms that stand out in this regard are Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. These powerful cyclones completely covered large tracts of land in a very brief period, permanently altering the landscape. The disastrous legacy of these storms concentrated already ongoing efforts to combat coastal land loss. Consistent with the 2014 State Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, coastal land loss is considered in terms of two of the most dominant factors: sea level rise and subsidence.

Sea level rise and subsidence impact Louisiana in a similar manner—again making it difficult to separate impacts. Together, rising sea level and subsidence—known together as relative sea level rise—can accelerate coastal erosion and wetland loss, exacerbate flooding, and increase the extent and frequency of storm impacts. According to NOAA, global sea level rise refers to the upward trend currently observed in the average global sea level. Local sea level rise is the level that the sea rises relative to a specific location (or, benchmark) at the coastline. The most prominent causes of sea level rise are thermal expansion, tectonic actions (such as sea floor spreading), and the melting of the Earth's glacial ice caps.
The current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimate of global sea level rise is 10–12 in. per century, while future sea level rise could be within the range of 1–4 ft. by 2100. According to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Mississippi Delta plain is subject to the highest rate of relative sea level rise of any region in the nation largely due to rapid geologic subsidence.

Subsidence results from a number of factors including:

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

For the most part, subsidence is a slow-acting process with effects that are not as evident as hazards associated with discrete events. Although the impacts of subsidence can be readily seen in coastal parishes over the course of decades, subsidence is a "creeping" hazard. The highest rate of subsidence is occurring at the Mississippi River Delta (estimated at greater than 3.5 ft./century). Subsidence rates tend to decrease inland, and they also vary across the coast.

Overall, subsidence creates three distinct problems in Louisiana:

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

Saltwater intrusion is one of the major causes of subsidence and marshland loss. Saltwater intrusion refers to the movement of saltwater into freshwater aquifers, or to the encroachment of saline water into freshwater estuaries. This intrusion flows into streams discharging into the Gulf of Mexico as well as the marsh areas, subsequently into freshwater streams. Intrusion of saltwater causes the loss of fresh and intermediate vegetation, which results in rapid erosion of marsh soils and the ultimate conversion of the area to open water.

Location

Historic areas of coastal land loss and gain (*Figure 2-7*) and subsidence rates (*Figure 2-8)* have been quantified for Iberia Parish using data from the U.S. Geologic Survey and Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA). Since 1932, the average annual land loss in Louisiana is 35 mi^2, while the average annual land gain has been 3 mi^2 for a net loss of 32 mi^2 per year. Land loss is occurring in the southern portions of Iberia Parish which include the unincorporated areas situated along Vermilion Bay and Marsh Island (*Figure 2-7*). Additionally, subsidence is also occurring in these areas. (*Figure 2-8*).

Previous Occurrences / Extent

Coastal land loss is an ongoing process, including discrete (hurricanes) and continuous (subsidence, sea level rise) processes. While historic flood loss data undoubtedly include the effects of coastal land loss, specific previous occurrences have not been identified as a source of direct disaster damage in Louisiana. Rather, the effects of the underlying flood or hurricane storm surge hazard are recorded. Land loss is a significant hazard, however, and assessment of the added flood impacts caused by land loss is quantified in the following sections. The southern unincorporated portions of Iberia Parish can expect to experience subsidence rates of approximately 25 mm annually.

Frequency / Probability

Subsidence, sea level rise, and coastal land loss are ongoing hazards. Based on historical subsidence rates and land loss/gain trends, the probability of future land loss in Louisiana is 100% certain, but actual rates of subsidence and land loss/gain vary along the coast based on various meteorological, geological, and human-influenced dynamics (e.g., water/resource extraction, canal dredging, saltwater intrusion, marsh restoration projects, etc.). The following table displays the annual probability of occurrence for coastal land loss/subsidence for Iberia and its jurisdictions.

Table 2-12: Estimated Annial Probability of Coastal Land Loss in Iberia Parish. (Source: Hazus)

Unincorporated Area	Delcambre	Jeanerette	Loreauville	New Iberia
100%	100%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%

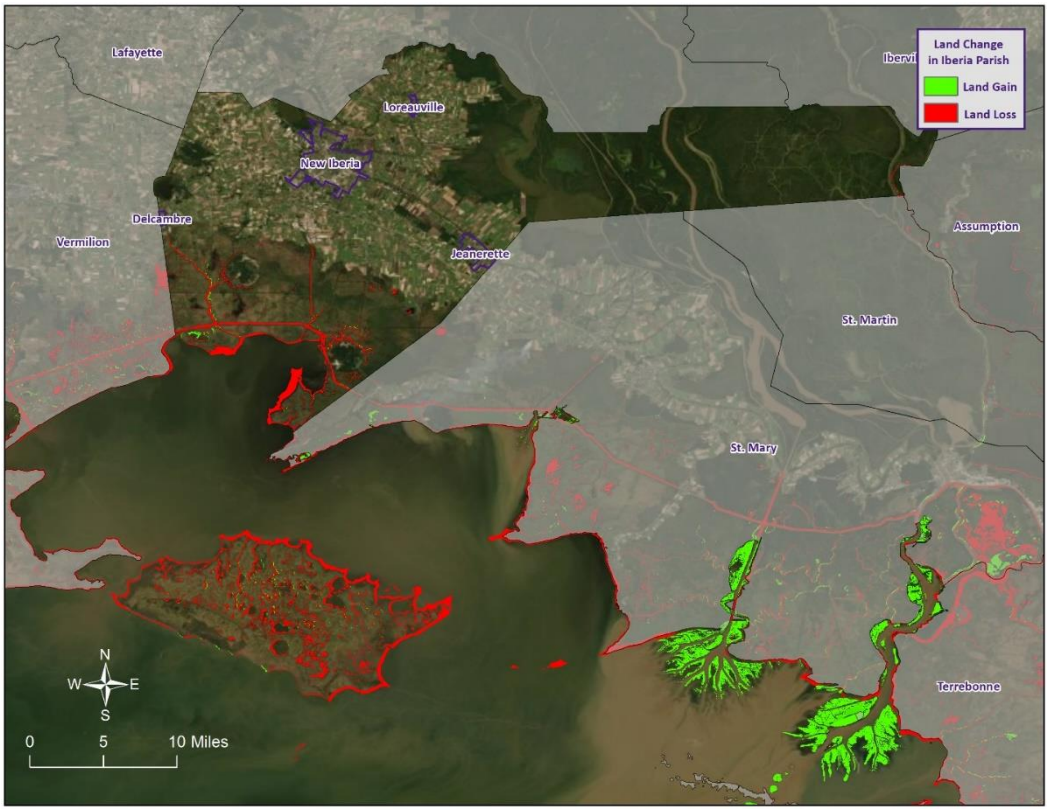


Figure 2-7: Historical Areas of Land Loss and Gain between 1932 and 2010.
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan)

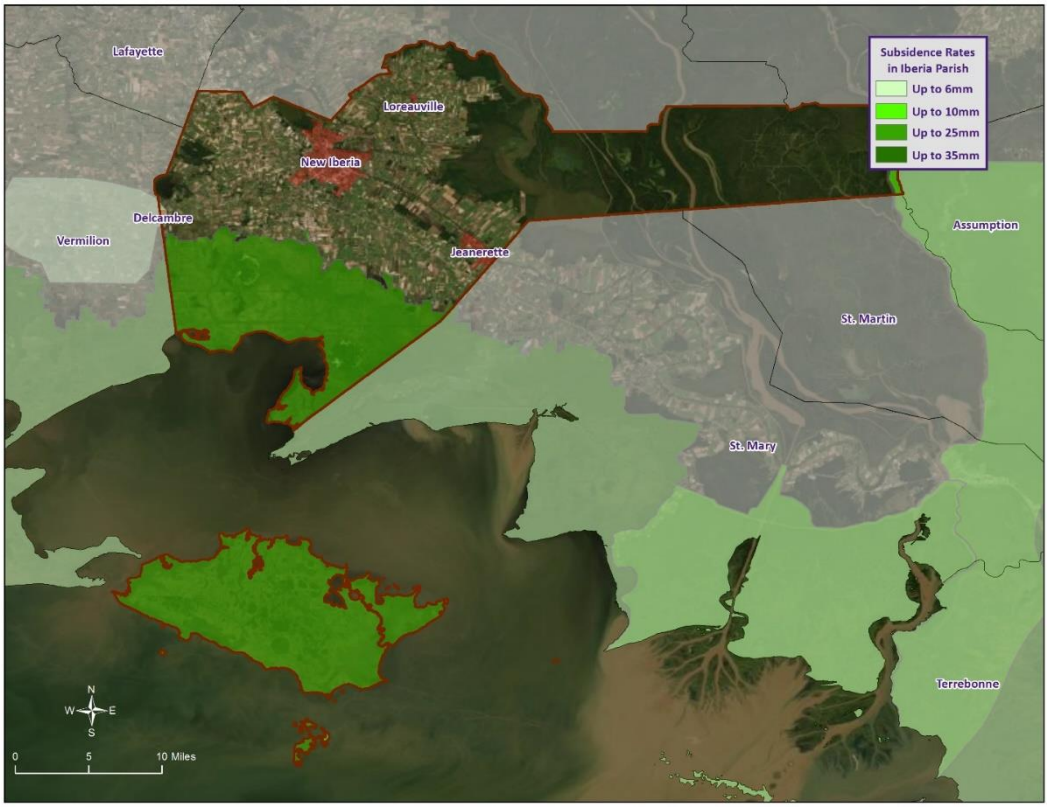


Figure 2-8: Maximum Annual Subsidence Rates Based on Subsidence Zones in Coastal Louisiana.
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan)

Estimated Potential Loses

To determine the estimated potential losses, the methodology implemented in the 2014 Louisiana State Plan Update was used. In the state plan, two parameters were considered to estimate the projected increase in coastal flood losses from storm surge scenarios – global sea level rise and subsidence. A timeframe of 10 years was used for evaluation of future effects of sea level rise and subsidence for comparison with current conditions. The NOAA Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model was used to estimate the maximum of maximum (MOM) storm surge elevations for a Category 1 hurricane at mean tide along the coast of Louisiana. The MOM scenario is not designed to describe the storm surge that would result from a particular event, but rather evaluates the impacts of multiple hurricane scenarios with varying forward speeds and storm track trajectories to create the maximum storm surge elevation surface that would occur given the simultaneous occurrence of all hurricane events for a given category.

There are many global sea level rise scenarios from which to select; however, within a 10-year timeframe, methods that predict accelerating sea level rise rates do not deviate significantly from straight line methods. Therefore, a linear sea level rise projection for the sea level rise occurring in 10 years (SLR2024) using a linear global sea level rise rate of 3.1 mm/year was used (IPCC, 2007), which is also in accordance with the CPRA Coastal Master Plan. This resulted in an increase of 0.1 feet, which was applied to the NOAA MOM storm surge elevation results over the model output domain.

$$SLR_{2024} = 0.0031 \frac{m}{year} x\ 10\ years$$
$$SLR_{2024} = 0.031\ meters = 0.10\ ft\ in\ 2024$$

To estimate the effects of subsidence, the elevation profile for southern Louisiana was separated into sections based on subsidence zones. The 20th percentile values for subsidence were used, in accordance with the CPRA Master Plan, and subtracted from the digital elevation model (DEM) for each zone and re-joined to create a final subsided ground elevation layer.

To perform the economic loss assessment, depth grids were created for current conditions (SLOSH MOM Results – Current Land Elevation) and for projected 2024 conditions ([SLOSH MOM Results + 0.1 ft sea level rise] – [Current Land Elevation – Subsidence]). Hazus was used to calculate economic loss for the current and future depth grids.

Figure 2-9 shows the projected increase in total flood loss resulting from a SLOSH Category 1 MOM in the year 2014, with many areas expecting increase in losses. Some areas that would be currently unaffected by a SLOSH Category 1 MOM would be impacted in ten years based on subsidence and sea level rise projections (*Figure 2-10*).

To determine annual potential loss estimates for coastal land loss, increased exposure estimates over the next 10 years calculated using Hazus were annualized at the parish level (*Figure 2-11*). To provide an annual estimated potential loss per jurisdiction, the total loss for the census block groups within each jurisdiction were calculated. Based on hazard exposure, *Table 2-13* provides an estimate of annual potential losses for Iberia Parish.

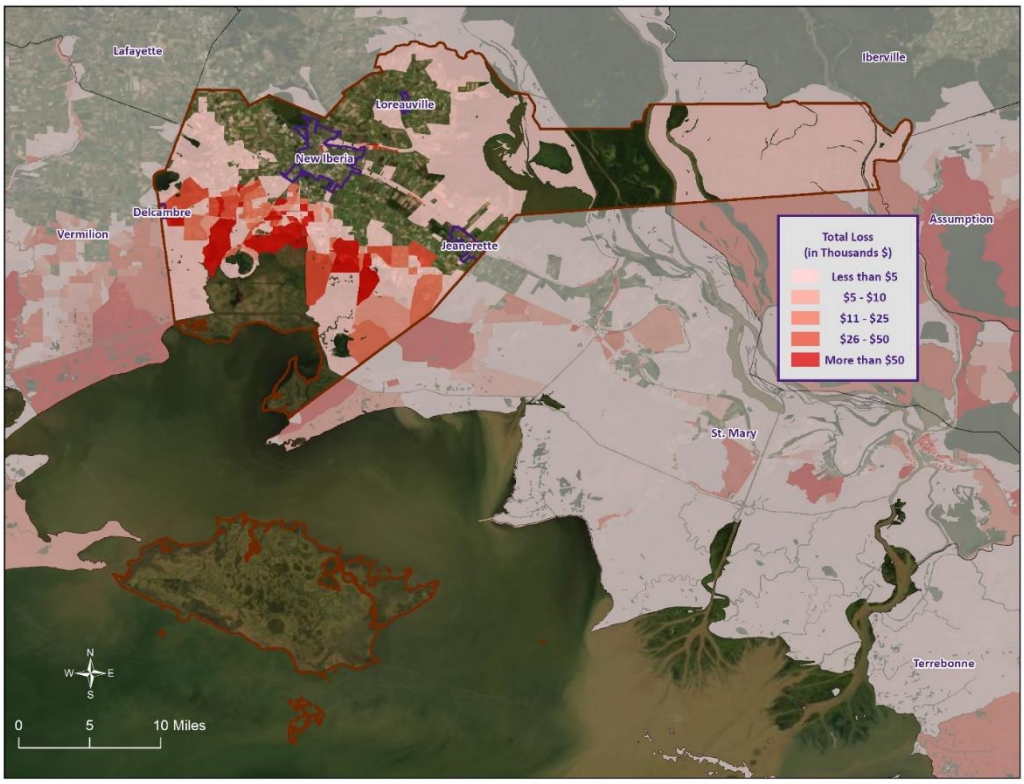


Figure 2-9: Increase in Total Loss Estimates in 2024 by Census Block Group Based on the Hazus Flood Model and NOAA SLOSH Model.
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan)

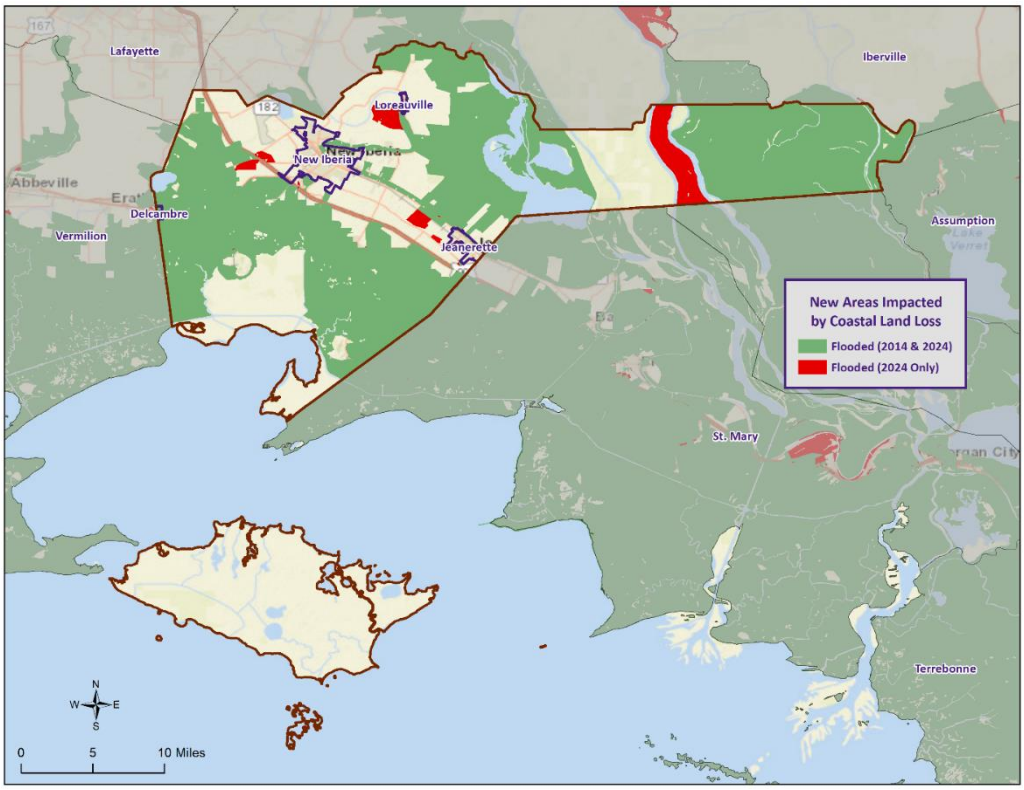


Figure 2-10: Census Block Groups not Currently Impacted by Category 1 Hurricane Storm Surge but Expected to be Impacted in 2024 are Shown in Red.
(Source: State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan)

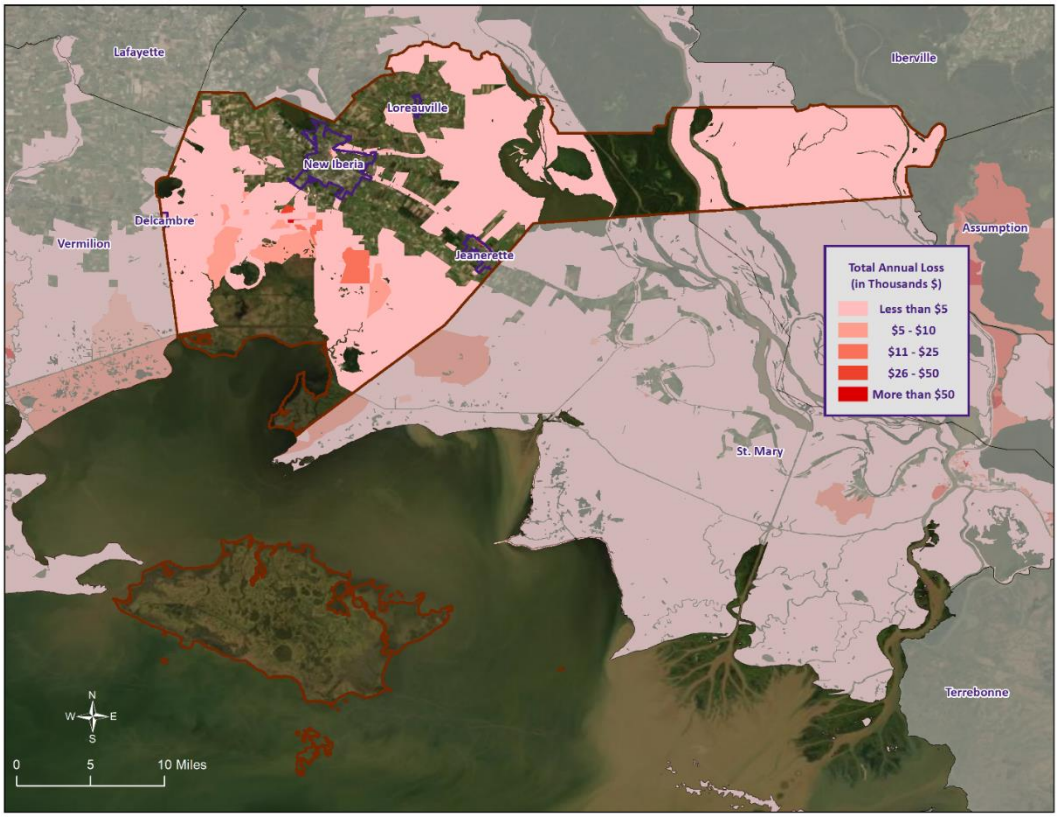


Figure 2-11: Estimated Annual Losses for Coastal Land Loss by Census Block Group.

The following table shows the current and future exposure potential based on the Hazus inventory database.

Table 2-13: Estimated Annual Losses for Coastal Land Loss in Iberia Parish. (Source: Hazus)

Coastal Land Loss Estimated Annual Potential Losses				
Unincorporated Area	Delcambre	Jeanerette	Loreauville	New Iberia
$656,572	$3,333	$0	$0	$0

Threat to People

Coastal land loss can impact all demographics and age groups. Buildings located within highly vulnerable coastal land loss areas could be eventually permanently shut down and forced to re-locate. Long-term sheltering and permanent relocation could be a concern for communities that are at the highest risk for future coastal land loss. The total population within the parish that is susceptible to the effects of coastal land loss are shown in the table on the next page.

Table 2-14: Number of People Susceptible to Coastal Land Loss in Iberia Parish.

Number of People Exposed to Hurricane Hazards			
Location	**# in Community**	**# in Hazard Area**	**% in Hazard Area**
Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)	**34,320**	**24,310**	**70.8%**
Delcambre	**1,886**	**1,211**	**64.2%**
Jeanerette	**5,530**	**0**	**0%**
Loreauville	**887**	**0**	**0%**
New Iberia	**30,617**	**0**	**0%**
Total	**73,240**	**25,521**	**34.8%**

The Hazus hurricane model was used to identify populations vulnerable to coastal land loss throughout the jurisdictions in the tables below:

Table 2-15: Population Vulnerable to Coastal Land Loss in the Unincorporated Area of Iberia Parish.

Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	24,310	70.8%
Persons Under 5 years	1,821	7.5%
Persons Under 18 years	4,765	19.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	2,959	12.2%
White	15,118	62.2%
Minority	9,192	37.8%

Table 2-16: Population Vulnerable to Coastal Land Loss in Delcambre.

Delcambre		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	1,211	64.2%
Persons Under 5 years	93	7.7%
Persons Under 18 years	244	20.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	158	13.0%
White	969	80.0%
Minority	242	20.0%

Vulnerability

See Appendix C for parish and municipality buildings that are susceptible to coastal land loss and subsidence.

Flooding

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Historically, in Iberia Parish, all six types of flooding events have historically been observed. For purposes of this assessment, ponding, flash flood, and urban flooding are considered to be flooding as a result of storm water from heavy precipitation thunderstorms

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

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

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

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

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

It is essential to understand that the magnitude of an X-year flood event for a particular area depends on the source of flooding and the area's location. The size of a specific flood event is defined through historic data of precipitation, flow, and discharge rates. Consequently, different 100-year flood events can have very different impacts. The 100-year flood event in two separate locations have the same likelihood to occur, but they do not necessarily have the same magnitude. For example, a 100-year event for the

Mississippi River means something completely different in terms of discharge values (ft^3/s) than for the Amite River. Not only are the magnitudes of 100-year events different between rivers, they can be different along any given river. A 100-year event upstream is different from one downstream due to the change of river characteristics (volume, discharge, and topography). As a result, the definition of what constitutes a 100-year flood event is specific to each location, river, and time, since floodplain and river characteristics change over time. Finally, it is important to note that each flood event is unique. Two hypothetical events at the same location, given the same magnitude of stream flow, may still produce substantially different impacts if there were different antecedent moisture characteristics, different times of day of occurrence (which indicates the population's probable activities at the flood's onset), or other characteristic differences.

The 100-year flood event is of particular significance since it is the regulatory standard that determines the obligation (or lack thereof) to purchase flood insurance. Flood insurance premiums are set depending on the flood zone, as modeled by National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Rate Maps. The NFIP and FEMA suggest insurance rates based on Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), as diagrammed in *Figure 2-12*.

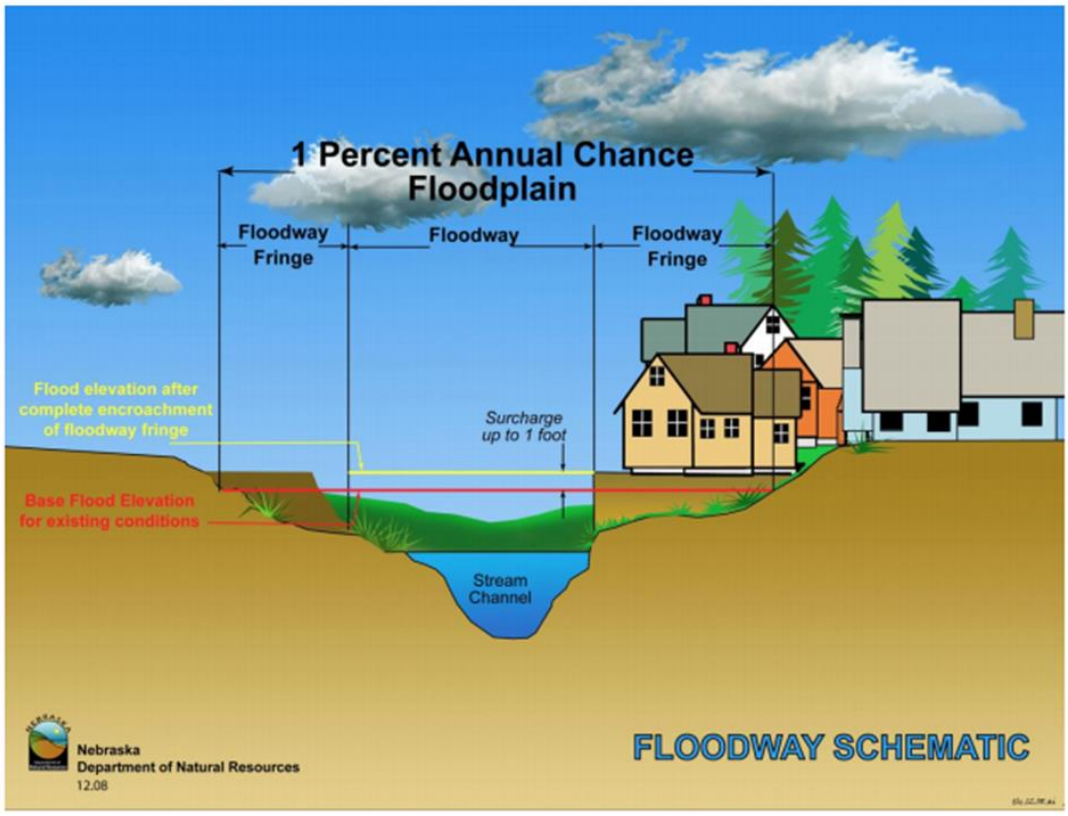


Figure 2-12: Schematic of 100-year Floodplain. The Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) extends to the end of the floodway fringe.
(Source: Nebraska Department of Natural Resources)

A SFHA is the land area covered by the floodwaters of the base flood (red line in *Figure 2-12*), where the NFIP's floodplain management regulations must be enforced and the area where the mandatory purchase of flood insurance applies.

Property Damage

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

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

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

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

Repetitive Loss Properties

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

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

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

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

Figures regarding repetitive loss structures for Iberia Parish are provided in the table on the next page.

Table 2-17: Repetitive Loss Structures for Iberia Parish.

Jurisdiction	Number of Structures	Residential	Commercial	Government	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid	Average Claim Paid
Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)	281	264	14	3	614	$23,350,635	$38,030
Delcambre	73	62	11	0	149	$6,526,332	$43,800
Jeanerette	4	3	1	0	9	$321,512	$35,723
Loreauville	0	0	0	0	0	$0	$0
New Iberia	40	33	7	0	122	$1,834,360	$15,035
Total	**398**	**362**	**33**	**3**	**894**	**$32,032,839**	**$35,830**

Off the 398 repetitive loss structures, 346 were geocoded in order to provide an overview of where the repetitive loss structures are located throughout the parish. *Figure 2-13* shows the approximate location of the structures, while *Figure 2-14* shows where the highest concentration of repetitive loss structures are located. Through the repetitive loss map, it is clear the primary concentrated area of repetitive loss structures is focused around the incorporated area of Delcambre and extend towards the east to the incorporated area of New Iberia.

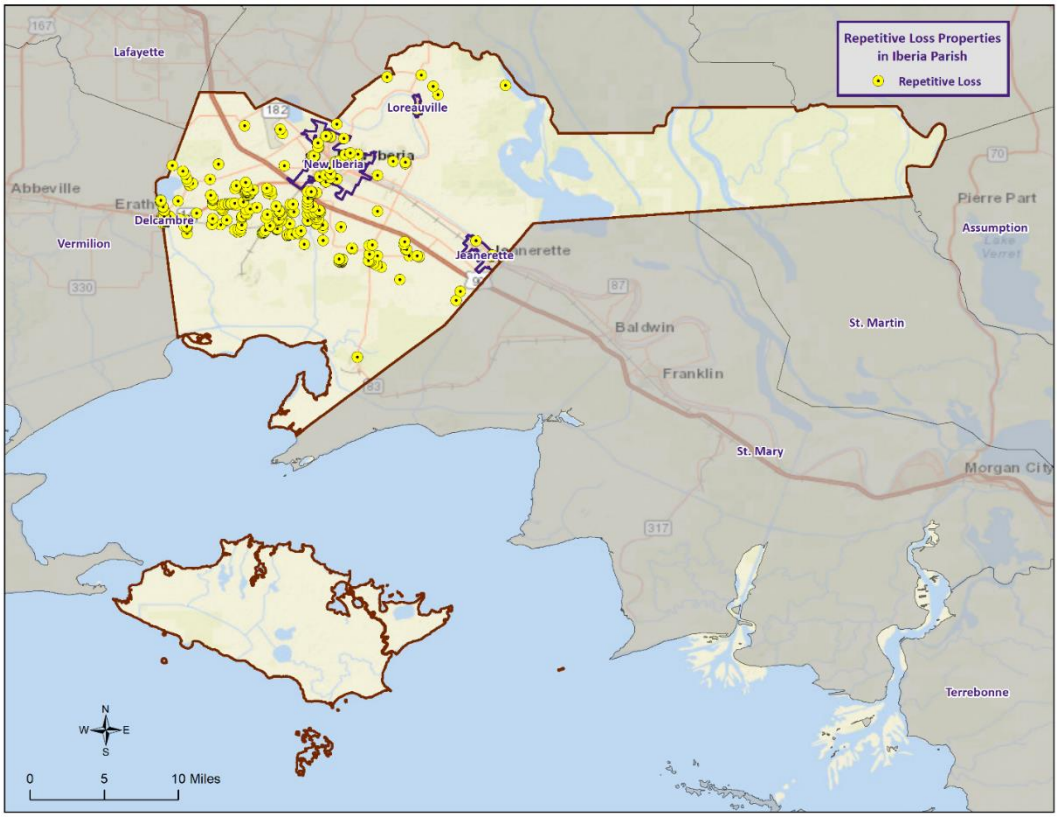


Figure 2-13: Repetitive Loss Properties in Iberia Parish.

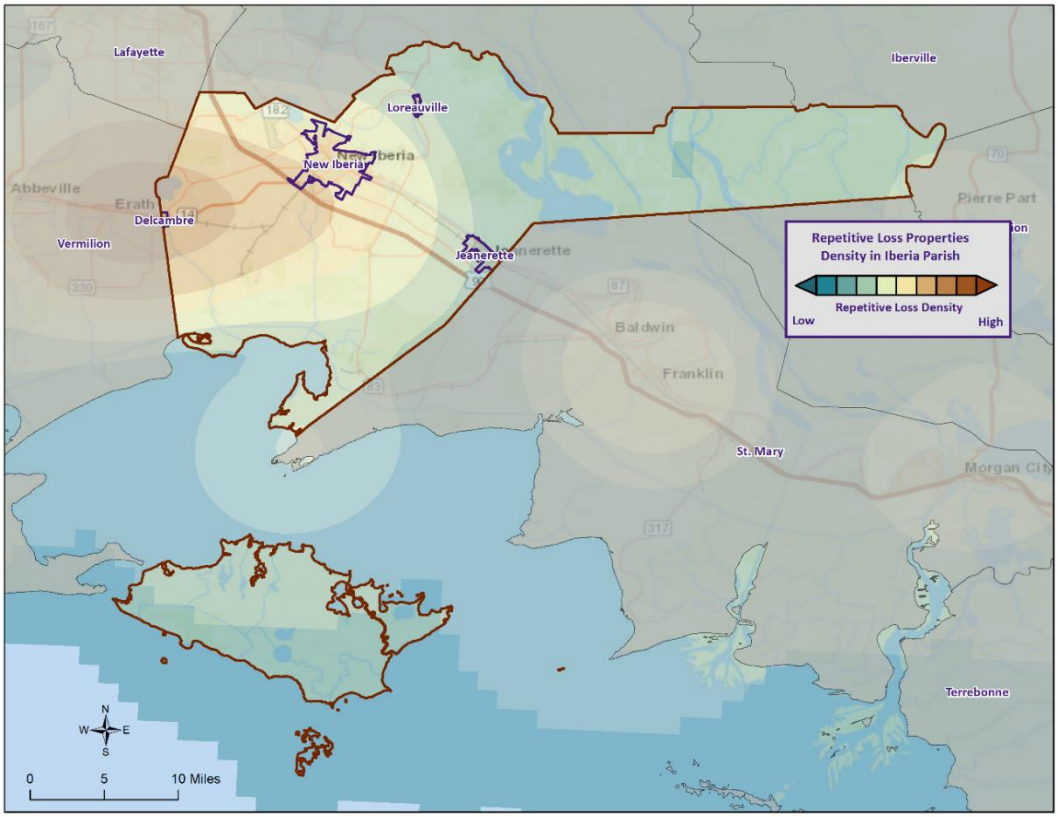


Figure 2-14: Repetitive Loss Property Densities in Iberia Parish.

National Flood Insurance Program

Flood insurance statistics indicate that Iberia Parish has 4,654 flood insurance policies with the NFIP, with total annual premiums of $3,542,390. Iberia Parish and the jurisdictions of Delcambre, Jeanerette Loreauville, and New Iberia are all participants in the NFIP. Iberia Parish and all of its jurisdictions will continue to adopt and enforce floodplain management requirements, including regulating new construction Special Flood Hazard Areas, and will continue to monitor activities including local requests for new map updates. Flood insurance statistics and additional NFIP participation details for Iberia Parish and its jurisdictions is provided in the tables to follow.

Table 2-18: Summary of NFIP Policies for Iberia Parish.

Location	No. of Insured Structures	Total Insurance Coverage Value	Annual Premiums Paid
Iberia Parish (Unincorporated Area)	3,023	$741,193,800	$2,471,500
Delcambre	83	$11,993,500	$68,858
Jeanerette	74	$17,384,900	$41,474
Loreauville	15	$3,490,500	$5,367
New Iberia	1,459	$429,145,800	$955,191
Total	**4,654**	**$1,203,208,500**	**$3,542,390**

Table 2-19: Summary of Community Flood Maps for Iberia Parish.

CID	Community Name	Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	Date Joined the NFIP	Tribal
220078#	Iberia Parish	6/28/1977	7/3/1978	12/2/2011	7/3/1978	No
220223#	Delcambre	4/5/1974	4/4/1983	12/2/2011	4/4/1983	No
220080#	Jeanerette	9/7/1973	6/30/1976	12/2/2011(M)	6/30/1976	No
220081#	Loreauville	10/24/1975	12/2/2011	12/2/2011(M)	5/25/1978	No
220082#	New Iberia	5/17/1974	8/22/1978	12/2/2011	8/22/1978	No

According to the Community Rating System (CRS) list of eligible communities dated October 1, 2019, neither Iberia Parish nor the jurisdictions of Delcambre, Jeanerette, Loreauville, and New Iberia participate in the CRS program.

Threat to People

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

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

Flooding in Iberia Parish

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

Flash Floods: 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.

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

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

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

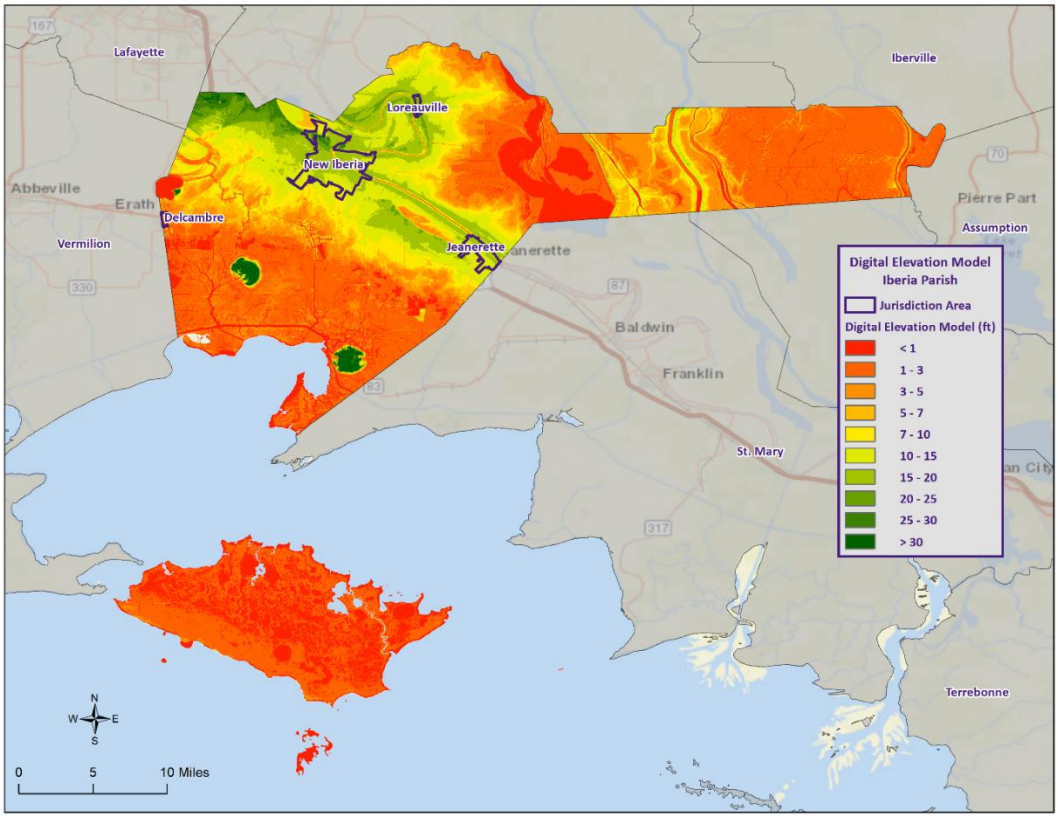


Figure 2-15: Elevation throughout Iberia Parish.

The digital elevation model (DEM) in the figure above for Iberia Parish is instructive in visualizing where the low-lying and high-risk areas are for the parish. The DEM shows the areas located in the east and southwest portions of the parish are at or near sea level. The highest elevations in the parish are located on Avery Island and Weeks Island as well as in the very northern part of the parish along Highway 90 and parts of the incorporated area of New Iberia. Most of the incorporated areas of Jeanerette, Loreauville, and New Iberia have elevations of approximately 20 feet (NAVD88), while the incorporated area of Delcambre is much closer to sea level with nearly all of Delcambre having elevations of less than 2 feet (NAVD88).

Location

Iberia Parish has experienced significant flooding in its history and can expect more in the future. Iberia Parish is susceptible to several different types of flooding due to its geographical location, including riverine, flash, and storm surge. Areas in the low-lying part of the parish such as the areas in between the incorporated areas of Delcambre and New Iberia tend to be most susceptible to flooding. The best indication of areas that are at risk of flooding can be found in the 100-year flood plain map for Iberia Parish. The worst-case scenarios for the unincorporated areas of Iberia Parish is flood depths of approximately 14feet. The incorporated areas of Delcambre, Jeanerette, Loreauville, and New Iberia can expect to experience flood depths of 4 to 6 feet. On the following page is a flood zone map displaying 100- and 500-year flood zones for Iberia Parish.

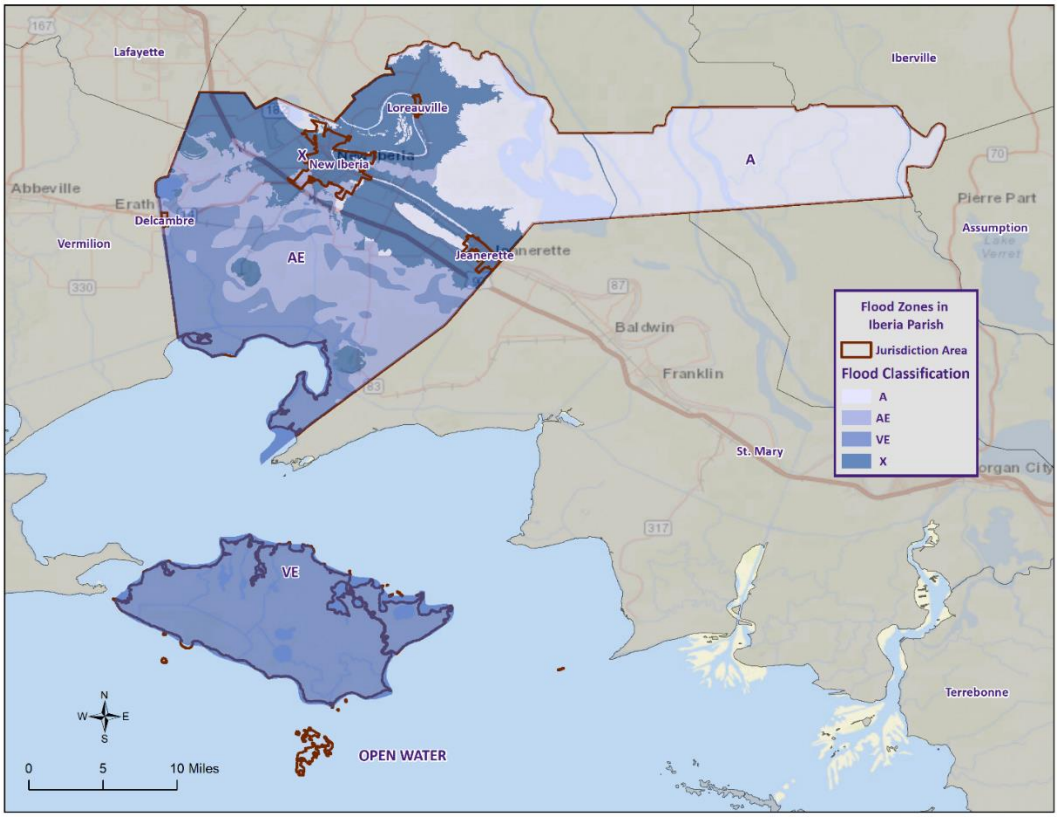


Figure 2-16: Iberia Parish Areas within the Flood Zones.

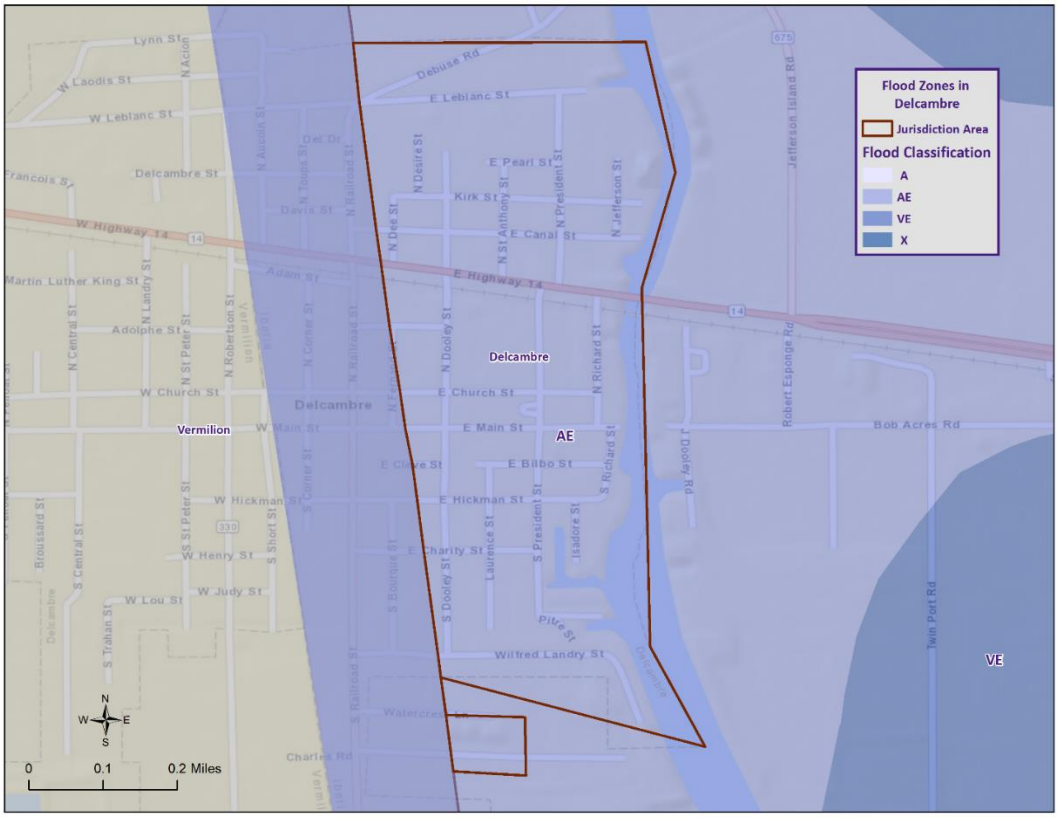


Figure 2-17: Delcambre Areas within the Flood Zones.

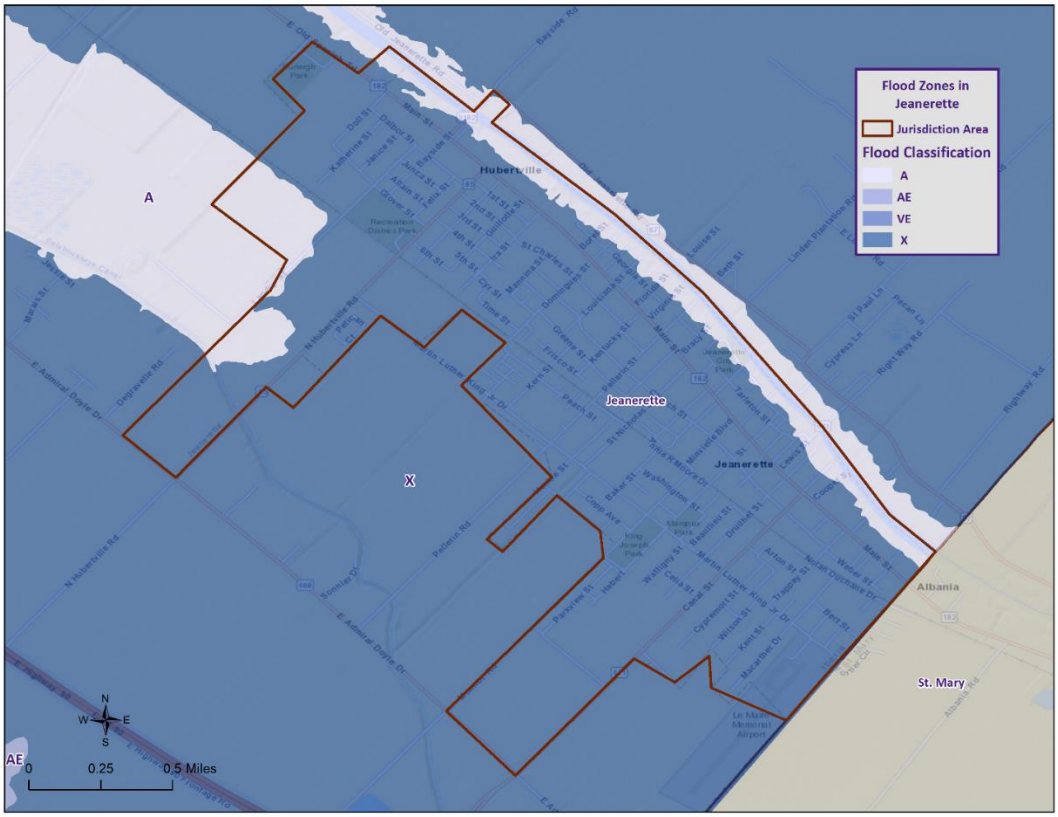


Figure 2-18: Jeanerette Areas within the Flood Zones.

Figure 2-19: Loreauville Areas within the Flood Zones.

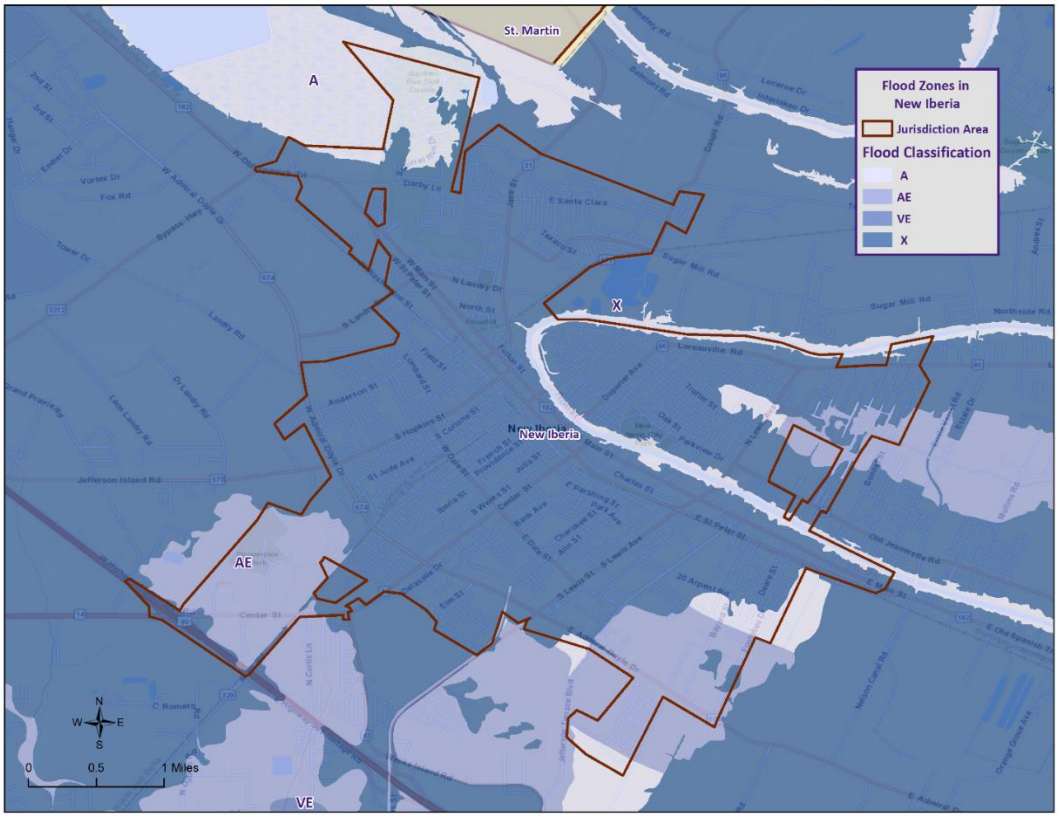


Figure 2-20: New Iberia Areas within the Flood Zones.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

Historically, there have been 35 flooding events that have caused significant flooding in Iberia Parish and its jurisdictions between 1989 and 2019. Below is a brief synopsis of the flooding events which occurred since the last Iberia Parish HMP Update in 2015.

Table 2-20: Historical Floods in Iberia Parish with Locations since the 2015 Iberia Parish HMP Update.

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
May 1, 2016	Heavy rain caused several streets to become flooded and closes around New Iberia during the late morning and afternoon of the 1st.	Flash Flood	$0	NEW IBERIA
August 12, 2016	Numerous secondary roads were reported around New Iberia during the morning of the 12th. A vehicle was also swept into a ditch during the morning and numerous evacuations were ongoing by the evening. Rainfall continued through the rest of the 12th and the 13th. Over 20 inches of rain fell over a large portion of the parish. An estimated 3,756 structures flooded during the event.	Flash Flood	$40,000,000	PARISHWIDE

Date	Extents	Type of Flooding	Estimated Damages	Location
August 14, 2016	Flooding along Bayou Teche occurred from around Breaux Bridge southward into Saint Mary Parish. In Iberia Parish roads and some structures were flooded by the end of the flash flood event, and some remained flooded for multiple days and the water slowly drained.	Flood	$100,000,000	BURKE
May 3, 2017	Numerous roads were flooded during the event with some closed including portions of Highway 83.	Flash Flood	$0	OLIVIER
May 30, 2017	Lafayette broadcast media posted a picture to social media of roadways flooded in New Iberia. A few homes and business also flooded in the event. 3 to 5 inches of rain fell in a short period of time.	Flash Flood	$30,000	INDEPENDENT
October 22, 2017	Heavy rain flooded many streets in Iberia Parish. In Jeanerette 12 apartments were reported to have 4 inches of water in one complex.	Flash Flood	$100,000	JEANERETTE
January 27, 2018	Pictures posted to social media indicated street flooding in New Iberia and in Coteau. Water was almost knee deep in spots on some streets.	Flash Flood	$5,000	CADE
October 16, 2018	Multiple roads were flooded and closed in and around New Iberia from 4 to 8 inches of rain. Some roadways that were flooded were Highways 14, 88, and the service roads of Highway 90.	Flash Flood	$0	DELCAMBRE
June 6, 2019	Heavy rain flooded several streets around New Iberia which resulted in some becoming impassable.	Flash Flood	$0	INDEPENDENT
July 14, 2019	Street flooding was reported in Lydia which included Highway 83 being closed due to high water from LA 85 to Lalande Road.	Flash Flood	$0	OLIVIER

Frequency / Probability

The NCEI Storm Events Database identified 35 flooding events within the Iberia Parish planning area since 1989. The table below shows the probability and return frequency for each jurisdiction.

Table 2-21: Annual Flood Probabilities for Iberia Parish.

Jurisdiction	Annual Probability	Return Frequency
Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)	67%	1 event every 1 to 2 years
Delcambre	10%	1 event every 8 to 9 years
Jeanerette	10%	1 event every 8 to 9 years
Loreauville	20%	1 event every 4 to 5 years
New Iberia	67%	1 event every 1 to 2 years

Based on historical record, the overall flooding probability for the entire Iberia Parish Planning area is 100% with 35 events occurring over a 30-year period.

Estimated Potential Losses

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

Table 2-22: Estimated Losses in Iberia Parish from a 100-year Flood Event. (Source: Hazus)

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Iberia Parish (Unincorporated Area)	$5,891,447,000
Delcambre	$32,487,000
Jeanerette	$13,432,000
Loreauville	$2,869,000
New Iberia	$254,255,000
Total	**$6,194,490,000**

The Hazus Flood model also provides a breakdown for seven primary sectors (Hazus occupancy) throughout the parish. The losses for Iberia Parish by sector are listed in the following tables:

Table 2-23: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Iberia Parish by Sector. (Source: Hazus)

Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$55,598,000
Commercial	$1,606,590,000
Government	$1,409,250,000
Industrial	$1,015,030,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$134,415,000
Residential	$1,545,789,000
Schools	$124,775,000
Total	**$5,891,447,000**

Table 2-24: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Delcambre by Sector. (Source: Hazus)

Delcambre	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$90,000
Commercial	$4,527,000
Government	$0
Industrial	$6,633,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$0
Residential	$21,237,000
Schools	$0
Total	**$32,487,000**

Table 2-25: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Jeanerette by Sector. (Source: Hazus)

Jeanerette	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$219,000
Commercial	$1,843,000
Government	$0
Industrial	$6,614,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$72,000
Residential	$4,684,000
Schools	$0
Total	**$13,432,000**

Table 2-26: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Loreauville by Sector. (Source: Hazus)

Loreauville	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$0
Commercial	$165,000
Government	$0
Industrial	$0
Religious / Non-Profit	$123,000
Residential	$2,581,000
Schools	$0
Total	**$2,869,000**

Table 2-27: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for New Iberia by Sector. (Source: Hazus)

New Iberia	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	$664,000
Commercial	$73,444,000
Government	$2,018,000
Industrial	$10,600,000
Religious / Non-Profit	$6,160,000
Residential	$160,488,000
Schools	$881,000
Total	**$254,255,000**

Threat to People

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

Table 2-28: 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**
Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)	34,320	25,695	74.9%
Delcambre	1,886	381	20.2%
Jeanerette	5,530	547	9.9%
Loreauville	887	278	31.3%
New Iberia	30,617	7,798	25.5%
Total	**73,240**	**34,699**	**47.4%**

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

Table 2-29: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Iberia Parish. (Source: Hazus)

Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	25,695	74.9%
Persons Under 5 Years	1,925	7.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	5,036	19.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	3,127	12.2%
White	15,980	62.2%
Minority	9,715	37.8%

Table 2-30: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Delcambre. (Source: Hazus)

Delcambre		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	381	20.2%
Persons Under 5 Years	29	7.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	77	20.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	50	13.0%
White	305	80.0%
Minority	76	20.0%

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

Jeanerette		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	547	9.9%
Persons Under 5 Years	48	8.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	112	20.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	75	13.7%
White	171	31.2%
Minority	376	68.8%

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

Loreauville		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	278	31.3%
Persons Under 5 Years	24	8.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	51	18.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	45	16.0%
White	214	76.9%
Minority	64	23.1%

Table 2-33: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in New Iberia. (Source: Hazus)

New Iberia		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	7,798	25.5%
Persons Under 5 Years	617	7.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,507	19.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,069	13.7%
White	4,097	52.5%
Minority	3,701	47.5%

Vulnerability

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

Levee Failure

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

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

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

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

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

The Mississippi River levee system is constantly monitored during high water events by federal, state, and parish officials. Any potential failure of the Mississippi River levee would be observed long before a failure took place. Once observed, it would be mitigated to prevent any failure in the levee. As a slowly developing hazard, there is significant lead time to warn and evacuate the population in the event of a potential failure. The more likely scenario involving a potential level failure would be an overtopping event for a major precipitation event taking place during a tropical cyclone, similar to Tropical Storm Allison in 2001. An event of this nature is less likely to produce an early warning and most likely to subject more people to flooding,

Location

Levees play a vital role in protecting Iberia Parish from flooding, particularly floods caused by tropical cyclones. Several areas in the eastern portion of the parish are protected by levees. There are currently two levee alignments that exist within the parish:

- Mississippi River West Bank – Below Morganza
- West of Atchafalaya Basin

These levees are tested anytime a high water event such as a tropical cyclone or heavy rain storm occurs. The levees located in Iberia Parish are shown in the following figure:

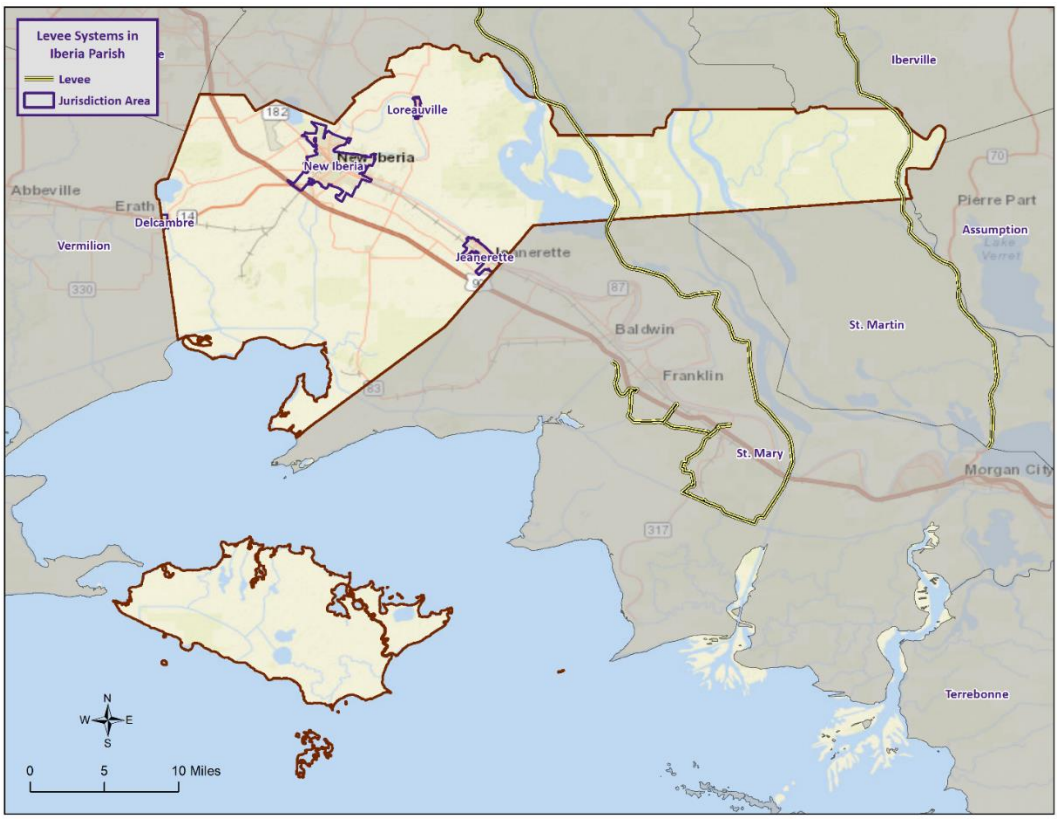


Figure 2-21: Levee Systems in Iberia Parish.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

The NCEI Storm Events Database does not record anthropogenic disasters such as levee failures; therefore, it was necessary to rely on local knowledge and media reports. Since the 2015 HMP Update, there has been no flooding event due to levee failure in Iberia Parish. As a worst-case scenario, the unincorporated area of Iberia Parish could expect to experience flood depths of 10 to 20 feet in the event of a levee failure.

Frequency / Probability

It is nearly impossible to predict and model levee failure and its impacts on Iberia Parish. Due to the unpredictability of levee failures, it is calculated that the probability of a levee failure is less than 1% annually for the unincorporated areas Iberia Parish. There are no levee systems located in or near the incorporated jurisdictions of Iberia Parish; therefore, there is no risk to them in the event of a levee failure.

Estimated Potential Loses

Determining the annualized loss as a result of levee failure is difficult in Iberia Parish due to availability of data on past levee failure events. The National Levee Database (NLD) was utilized to determine the levee systems within Iberia Parish, the risk level, and populace/infrastructure at risk. The NLD is a congressional authorized database that documents levees in the United States and is maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The following table provides an extensive list of the levee systems in Iberia Parish with the risk associated with each system.

Table 2-34: Levee Systems and Risk Associated with each System in Iberia Parish and Surrounding Parishes.
(Source: National Levee Database)

System	Length (Miles)	People at Risk	Structures at Risk	Property Value at Risk	Overall Risk
Mississippi West Bank – Below Morganza	178.92	243,744	129,113	$20.2B	Moderate
West of Atchafalaya Basin	163.9	171,303	66,794	$25.6B	Moderate

Vulnerability

See Appendix C for parish and municipality building exposure to levee failures.

Sinkholes

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 top soil 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.

Location

Currently, there are nine identifiable salt dome locations in Iberia Parish. In addition, there is one salt dome in which its two-mile buffer extends into Iberia Parish. *Figure 2-22* displays the location of the salt domes within Iberia Parish with their relative location to the nearest jurisdiction. The location of the salt domes are dispersed throughout Iberia Parish. While the majority of the salt domes are located in unincorporated areas of the parish, the Jefferson Island Salt Dome completely encloses the city of Delcambre within its two-mile buffer zone.

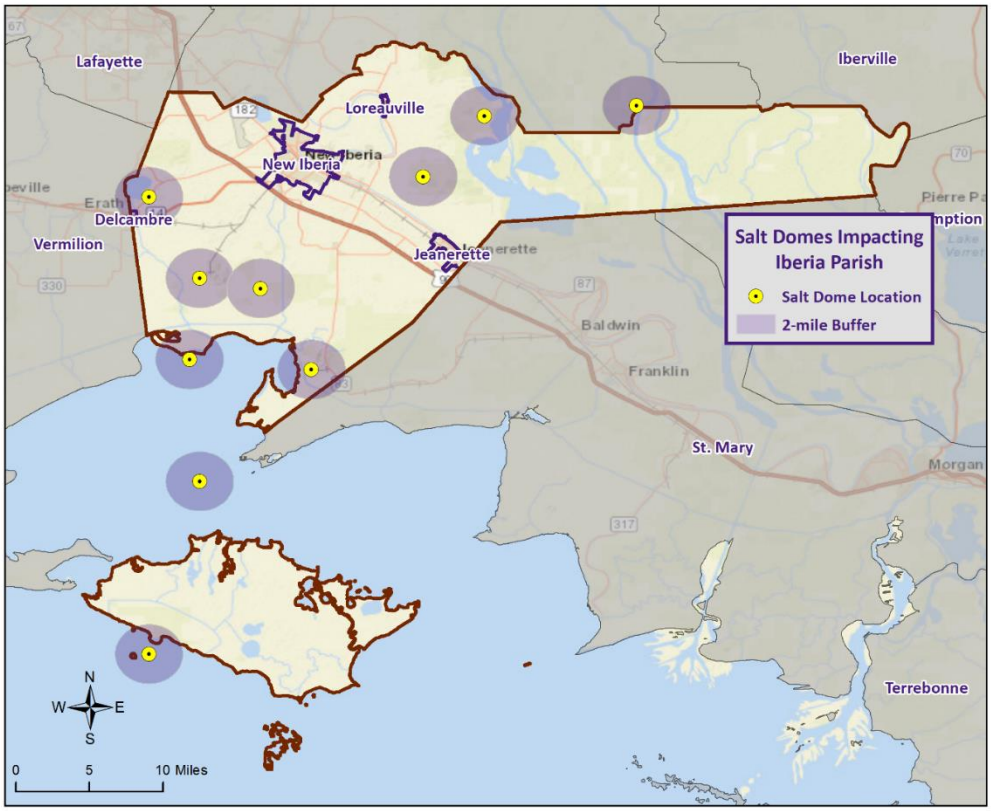


Figure 2-22: Salt Dome Locations in Iberia Parish.

Previous Occurrences / Extent

There have been no recorded incidents of sinkholes or salt dome collapses in Iberia Parish since the last update of the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Frequency / Probability

There has been one recorded event of a salt dome collapse within the boundaries of Iberia Parish. This event occurred in 1980. Taking this event into consideration, the annual chance of occurrence of a salt dome collapse is calculated at less than 1%.

Estimated Potential Losses

The salt domes were analyzed to determine the number of people and houses that are potentially susceptible to losses from a sinkhole materializing from the salt dome. The table on the next page is based on analyzing a two-mile buffer around the center of the salt dome. The values were determined by querying the 2010 U.S. Census block data to determine the number of houses and people located within two miles of the salt dome. Critical facilities were also analyzed to determine if they fell within the two-mile buffer of the salt dome. Total value for all occupancy group from Hazus was used to estimate a total loss of all facilities that were located within two miles of the salt domes.

Table 2-35: Estimated Potential Losses from a Sinkhole formation.
(Source: U.S. 2010 Census Data and Hazus)

Salt Dome Name	Total Building Exposure	Critical Infrastructure Exposure	Number of People Exposed	Number of Houses Exposed
Avery Island	$7,792,400	0	206	77
Fausse	$1,416,800	0	35	14
Iberia	$1,113,200	0	28	11
Iberia 1	$101,200	0	1	1
Jefferson	$94,723,200	1	2,247	936
South Marsh Island 207	$0	0	0	0
South Marsh Island 214	$0	0	0	0
South Tiger Lagoon	$0	0	0	0
Vermilion Bay	$0	0	0	0
Weeks Island	$0	0	0	0

The salt dome which poses the greatest threat to Iberia Parish is the Jefferson Island Salt dome, which has a buffer that encompasses the city of Delcambre. The Jefferson Salt Dome is also the cavern which was punctured during a 1980 sinkhole formation. The Jefferson Island Salt Dome contains a total of 936 homes and 2,247 people within its two-mile buffer.

Vulnerability

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

Thunderstorms

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

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

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

The Storm Prediction Center in conjunction with the National Weather Service (NWS) have 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:

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

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

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

- Hail of 1 inch in diameter or larger
- Wind gusts to 58 mph or greater
- One or more tornadoes

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

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

Hazard Description

Hailstorms

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

Table 2-36: TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale.

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

Table 2-37: Spectrum of Hailstone Diameters and their Everyday Description. (Source: National Weather Service)

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

Hailstorms can cause widespread damage to 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.

High Winds

In general, high winds can occur in a number of different ways, within and without thunderstorms. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) distinguishes these as shown in *Table 2-38*.

Table 2-38: High Winds Categorized by Source, Frequency, and Duration.
(Source: Making Critical Facilities Safe from High Wind, FEMA)

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

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

Table 2-39 presents the Beaufort Wind Scale, first developed in 1805 by Sir Francis Beaufort, which aids in determining relative force and wind speed based on the appearance of wind effects.

Table 2-39: Beaufort Wind Scale.
(Source: NOAA's SPC)

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

Major damage directly caused by thunderstorm winds is relatively rare, while minor damage is common and pervasive, and most noticeable when it contributes to power outages. These power outages can have major negative impacts such as increased tendency for traffic accidents, loss of revenue for businesses, increased vulnerability to fire, food spoilage, and other losses that might be sustained by a loss of power.

Power outages may pose a health risk for those requiring electric medical equipment and/or air conditioning.

Lightning

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

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

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

Table 2-40: Lightning Activity Level (LAL) Grids.

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

Hazard Profile

Hailstorms

Location

Hailstorms are a meteorological phenomenon that can occur anywhere. Therefore, the entire planning area for Iberia Parish and its jurisdictions are equally at risk for hailstorms. The worst-case scenario for hailstorms is hail up to a 4.25” diameter.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

Historically, there have been 33 hail incidents in Iberia Parish. Per the National Climatic Data Center, hailstone diameters in Iberia Parish have ranged from one inch to three inches since 1989. The most frequently recorded hail sizes have been 1-inch in diameter. There have been three significant hailstorm events in Iberia Parish since the 2015 Iberia Parish HMP update. The table on the next page contains a brief synopsis of those events.

Table 2-41: Previous Occurrences for Hailstorm Events since the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. (Source: NCEI Storm Events Database)

Date	Hail Size (inches)	Property Damage	Crop Damage
February 15, 2016	1	$0	$0
June 4, 2018	1	$0	$0
April 4, 2019	1.5	$0	$0

Frequency

Hailstorms occur frequently within Iberia Parish with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 100% based on the records for the past 30 years (1989-2019). *Figure 2-23* displays the density of hail storm events in Iberia Parish, while *Figure 2-24* provides an overview of hailstorm size based on location.

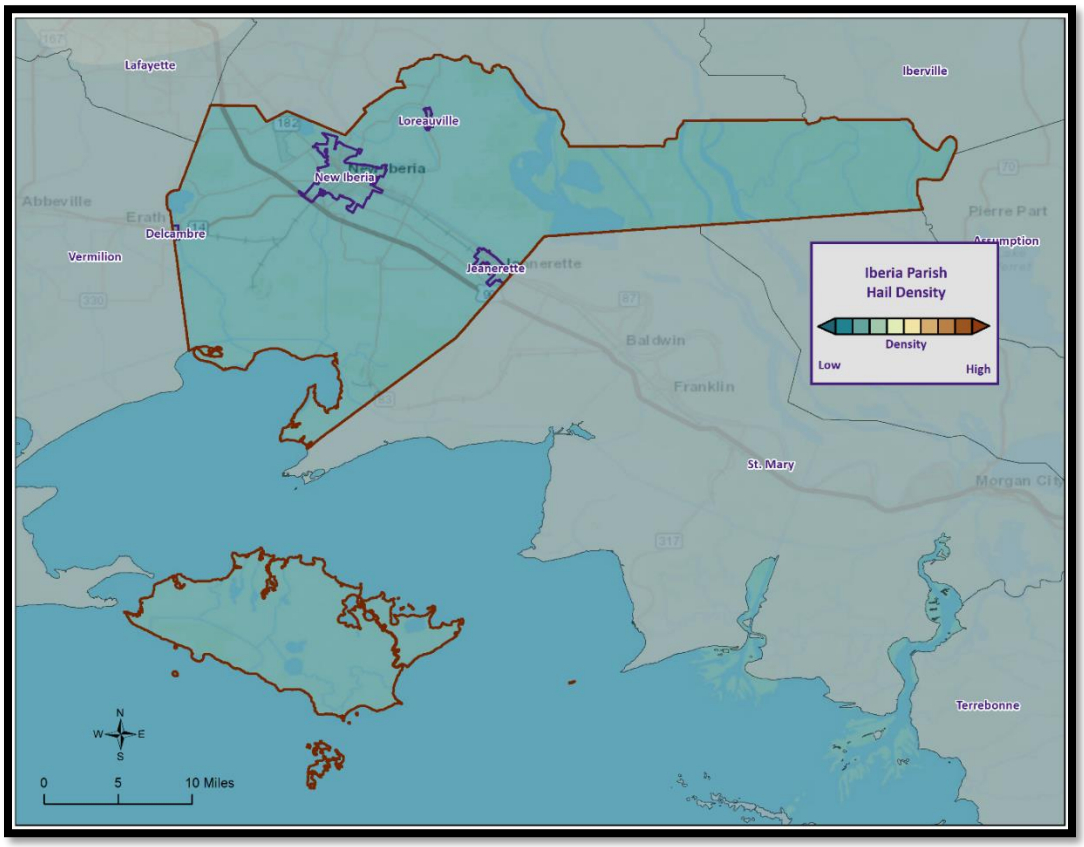


Figure 2-23: Density of Hailstorms by Diameter from 1950-2019.

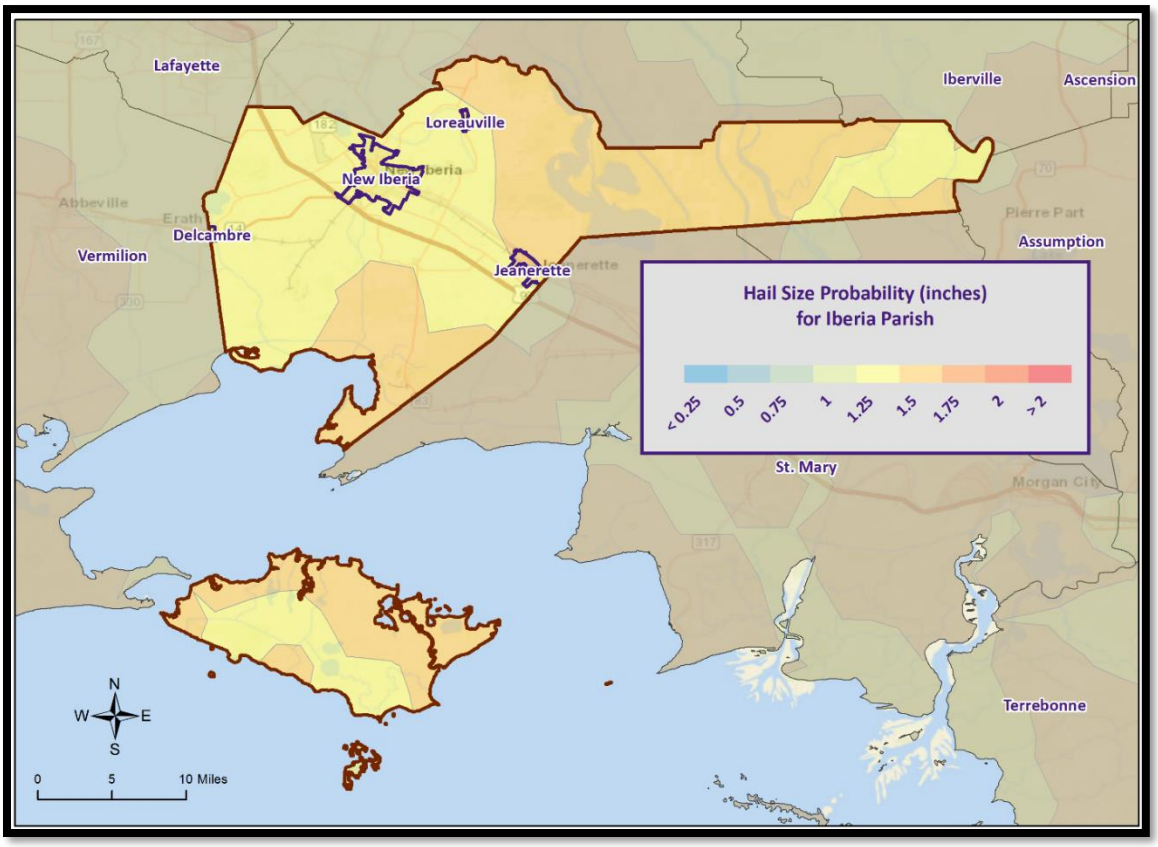


Figure 2-24: Hail Size Probability in Inches for Iberia Parish.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1989, there have been 33 significant hail events registered in the NCEI Storm Events Database that have resulted in property damages in Iberia Parish. The total property damages associated with those storms have totaled approximately $5,000. To estimate the potential losses of a hailstorm event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for wind events was divided by the total number of years of available wind data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1989 - 2019). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of $167 and $68 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for Iberia Parish:

Table 2-42: Estimated Annual Losses Iberia Parish and its Jurisdictions Resulting from Hailstorms.

Hailstorm Estimated Annual Potential Losses				
Unincorporated Area	Delcambre	Jeanerette	Loreauville	New Iberia
$16	$1	$3	$1	$14

There have been no reported injuries or fatalities as a result of a hail events over the 30-year record.

Vulnerability

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

High Winds

Location

Because high winds are a meteorological phenomenon that can occur anywhere, the entire planning area for Iberia Parish is equally at risk from high winds. The worst-case scenario for thunderstorm high wind is wind speeds of approximately 107 mph.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

Historically, there have been 71 thunderstorm high wind events in Iberia Parish. High winds have ranged from 57 mph to 107 mph per the National Climatic Data Center since 1989. The most frequently recorded high wind speed has been 63 mph. Since the last update, there has been six high wind events in Iberia Parish. *Table 2-43* provides an overview of the high wind speeds which impacted the Iberia Parish Planning area since the 2015 Iberia Parish HMP update.

Table 2-43: Previous Occurrences for Thunderstorm High Wind Events since the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.
(Source: NCEI Storm Events Database)

Location	Date	Recorded Wind Speeds (mph)	Property Damage	Crop Damage
NEW IBERIA	April 30, 2017	57	$7,000	$0
NEW IBERIA	October 22, 2017	57	$1,000	$0
PATOUTVILLE	April 14, 2018	57	$2,000	$0
DEROUEN	July 23, 2018	57	$0	$0
OLIVIER	April 4, 2019	107	$30,000	$0
MORBIHAN	May 19, 2019	57	$5,000	$0

Frequency

High winds are a common occurrence within Iberia Parish and its jurisdictions with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 100% based on the records for the past 30 years (1989-2019). On the next page, *Figure 2-25* displays the thunderstorm wind speed probability for Iberia Parish and its jurisdictions.

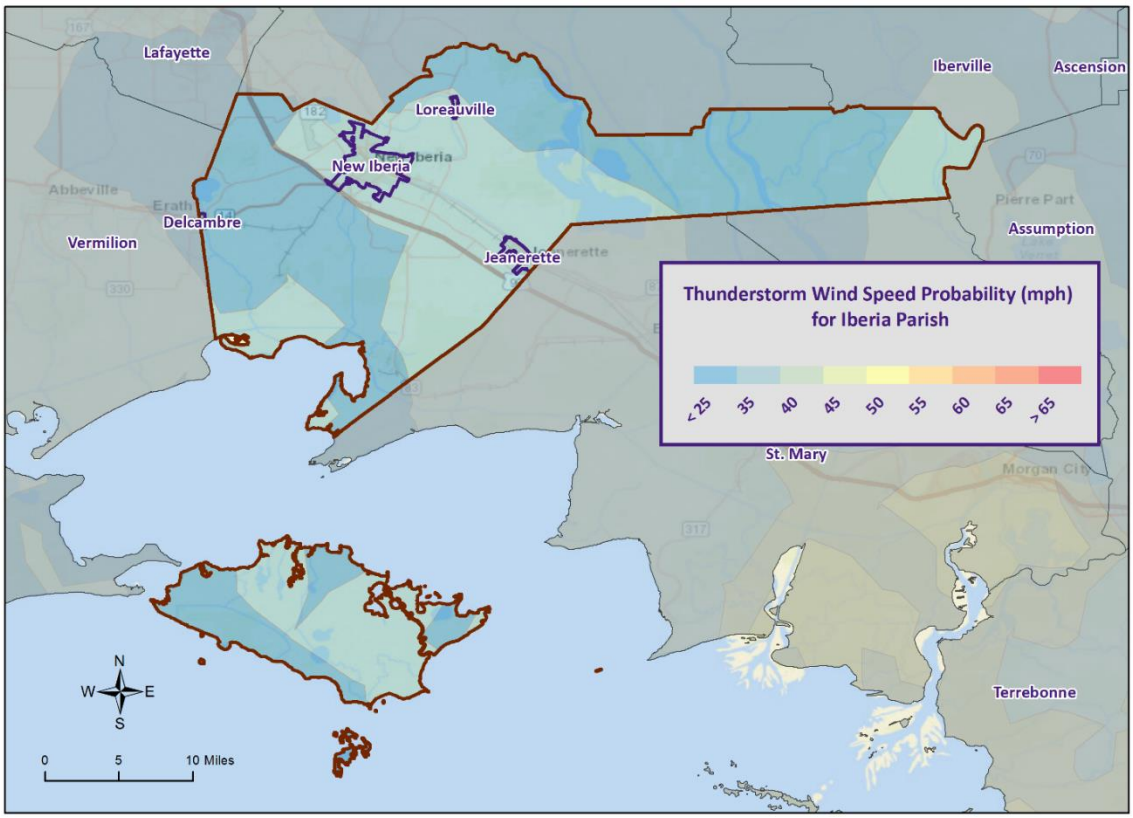


Figure 2-25: Thunderstorm High Wind Speed Probability in Miles Per Hour for Iberia Parish.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1989, there have been 230 significant wind events that have resulted in property damages according to NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damages associated with those storms have totaled approximately $702,000. To estimate the potential losses of a wind event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for wind events was divided by the total number of years of available wind data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1989 - 2019). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of $23,400 and $9,887 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for Iberia Parish:

Table 2-44: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Iberia Parish resulting from Wind Damage.

Wind Estimated Annual Potential Losses				
Unincorporated Area	Delcambre	Jeanerette	Loreauville	New Iberia
$10,965	$603	$1,767	$283	$9,782

There have been no fatalities and five injuries as a result of a thunderstorm high wind event over the 30-year record.

Vulnerability

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

Lightning

Location

Like hail and high winds, lightning is a meteorological phenomenon that can occur anywhere within the Iberia Parish planning area. The worst-case scenario for lightning events is a lightning activity level of 4 which is approximately 16 to 25 lightning strikes every 15 minutes.

Previous Occurrences / Extent

Historically, there have been 11 lightning events in Iberia Parish and its jurisdictions between the years 1989 and 2019. Since the last HMP update, there has been one significant lighting event within the boundaries of Iberia Parish. *Table 2-45* provides an overview of the lightning event which impacted the Iberia Parish Planning area since the 2015 Iberia Parish HMP update.

Table 2-45: Previous Occurrences for Lightning Events since the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. (Source: NCEI Storm Events Database)

Location	Date	Property Damage	Crop Damage
PATOUTVILLE	April 7, 2019	$15,000	$0

Frequency

Lightning can strike anywhere and is produced by every thunderstorm, so the chance of lightning occurring in Iberia Parish is high. However, lightning that meets the definition that is used by the NCEI Storm Events Database that results in damages to property and injury or death to people is a less likely event. Iberia Parish experienced 11 significant lightning events between the years 1989 and 2019 resulting in a 37% annual chance of occurrence.

Estimated Potential Losses

Since 1989, there have been 11 significant lightning events that have resulted in property damages according to NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damages associated with those storms have totaled approximately $890,000. To estimate the potential losses of a lightning event on an annual basis, the total damages recorded for lightning events was divided by the total number of years of available lightning data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1989 - 2019). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of $29,667 and $80,909 per event. The following table provides an estimate of potential property losses for Iberia Parish:

Table 2-46: Estimated Annual Property Losses in Iberia Parish resulting from Lightning Damage.

Lightning Estimated Annual Potential Losses				
Unincorporated Area	Delcambre	Jeanerette	Loreauville	New Iberia
$13,902	$764	$2,240	$359	$12,402

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there has been one fatality and three injuries as a result of lightning in Iberia Parish.

Vulnerability

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

Tornadoes

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

Since February 1, 2007, the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale has been used to classify tornado intensity. The EF Scale classifies tornadoes based on their damage pattern rather than wind speed; wind speed is then derived and estimated. This contrasts with the Saffir-Simpson scale used for hurricane classification, which is based on measured wind speed. *Table 2-47* shows the EF scale in comparison with the old Fujita (F) Scale, which was used prior to February 1, 2007. When discussing past tornadoes, the scale used at the time of the hazard is used. Damage and adjustment between scales can be made using the following tables.

Table 2-47: Comparison of the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale to the Fujita (F) Scale.

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

Table 2-48: Fujita and Enhanced Fujita Tornado Damage Scale.

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

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

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 on 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 missiles are generally stopped by interior walls. However, if a building has no partitions, any glass, brick, or other debris blown into the interior is life threatening. Following a tornado, damaged buildings are a potential health hazard due to instability, electrical system damage, and gas leaks. Sewage and water lines may also be damaged.

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

Location

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

Previous Occurrences / Extent

The NCEI Storm Events Database reports a total of 18 tornadoes or waterspouts occurring within the boundaries of Iberia Parish since 1989 ranging in extent from F0 to F2 under the Fujita Scale and EF0 to EF1 on the Enhanced Fujita Scale. Iberia Parish can expect future tornadoes up to an EF3 under the Enhanced Fujita Scale as a worst-case scenario.

The most destructive tornado to impact Iberia Parish was a F1 tornado which occurred on March 2, 1999. The tornado passed through the center of Jeanerette destroying over twenty buildings and damaging an additional seventy-five buildings. The tornado that resulted in the most injuries in Iberia Parish was a F1

that occurred on January 4, 2007 near the town of Lydia. Three mobile homes near the area of Neco Town Road and US 90 were flipped over due to high winds, injuring seven people and fatally injuring two people. In total, the tornado accounted for fifteen injuries and two deaths.

Since the 2015 HMP Update, one tornado has occurred within the boundaries of Iberia Parish. Below is a list and brief description of the impact for the event.

Table 2-49: Historical Tornadoes in Iberia Parish with Locations since the 2015 Update.

Date	Impacts	Property Damage	Location	Magnitude
August 27, 2018	0.15 mile path with a width of 25 yards. A tornado briefly touched down in a sugar cane field off of Darnall Road. No damage was reported, but it was videoed.	$0	OLIVIER	EF0

Frequency / Probability

Tornadoes occur frequently within Iberia Parish and its jurisdictions with an annual chance of occurrence calculated at 60% based on the records for the past 30 years (1989-2019). *Figure 2-26* displays the density of tornado touchdowns in Iberia Parish and neighboring parishes.

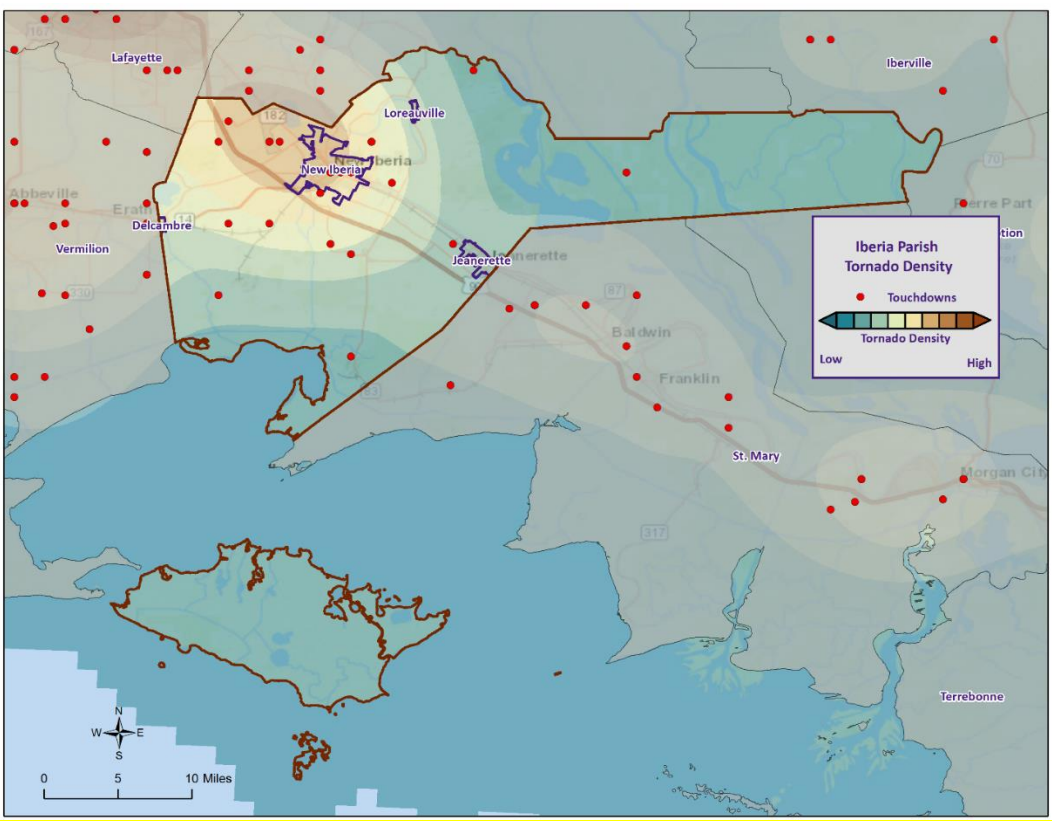


Figure 2-26: Location and Density of Tornadoes to Touchdown in Iberia Parish. (Source: NOAA/SPC Severe Weather Database)

Estimated Potential Loses

According to the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been 18 tornadoes that have caused some level of property damage in Iberia Parish. The total damage from the actual claims for property is approximately $5,650,000 with an average cost of $313,889 per tornado event. When annualizing the total cost over the 30-year record, total annual loses based on tornadoes are estimated to be $188,333. The following tables provide an annual estimate of potential losses for Iberia Parish.

Table 2-50 Estimated Annual Losses for Tornadoes in Iberia Parish.

Tornado Estimated Annual Potential Losses				
Unincorporated Area	Delcambre	Jeanerette	Loreauville	New Iberia
$88,252	$4,850	$14,220	$2,281	$78,730

Table 2-51 presents an analysis of building exposure that are susceptible to tornadoes by general occupancy type for Iberia Parish along with the percentage of building stock that are mobile homes.

Table 2-51: Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes in Iberia Parish. (Source: Hazus)

Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes Exposure Types ($1,000)							
Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural	Religion	Government	Education	Mobile Homes (%)
4,958,902	1,011,961	466,967	26,029	83,793	41,723	85,091	21.5%

The Parish has suffered through a total of 18 days in which tornadoes or waterspouts have accounted for 19 injuries and two fatalities during this 30-year period.

In accessing the overall risk to population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish are those residing in manufacturing housing. Approximately 21.5% of all housing in Iberia Parish consists of manufactured housing. The location and density of manufactured houses can be seen in *Figure 2-27* on the next page.

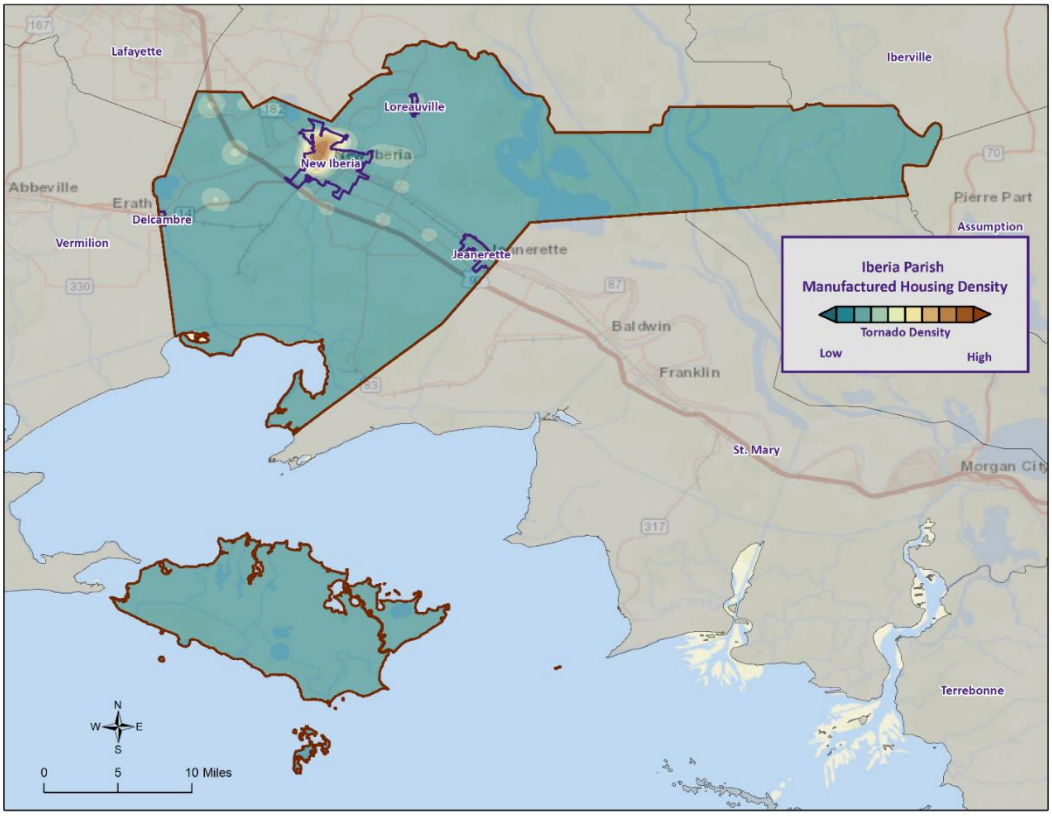


Figure 2-27: Location and Approximate Number of Units in Manufactured Housing Locations throughout Iberia Parish.

Vulnerability

See Appendix C for parish and municipality building exposure to tornadoes.

Tropical Cyclones

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

Table 2-52: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

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

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

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

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

Location

Hurricanes are the single biggest threat to all of South Louisiana. With any single tropical cyclone event having the potential to devastate multiple parishes at once, tropical cyclones are a significant threat to the entire Iberia Parish planning area. The worst-case scenario for a tropical cyclone event in Iberia Parish is a Category 5 Hurricane.

Previous Occurrences / Extents

Iberia Parish has experienced seven major tropical cyclone events since 2002. The table on the next page provides a list of tropical cyclones which have impacted Iberia Parish since 2002.

Table 2-53: Historical Tropical Cyclone Events in Iberia Parish from 2002 – 2019.

Date	Name	Storm Type At Time of Impact
September 25, 2002	Isidore	Tropical Storm
October 3, 2002	Lili	Hurricane – Cat 1
September 23, 2005	Rita	Tropical Storm
September 1, 2008	Gustav	Hurricane – Cat 2
September 12, 2008	Ike	Tropical Storm
September 3, 2011	Lee	Tropical Storm
August 29, 2012	Isaac	Tropical Storm

Since the last Iberia Parish HMP update in 2015, there have been no tropical cyclone events which have directly impacted the parish and the jurisdictions of Delcambre, Jeanerette, Loreauville, and New Iberia.

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

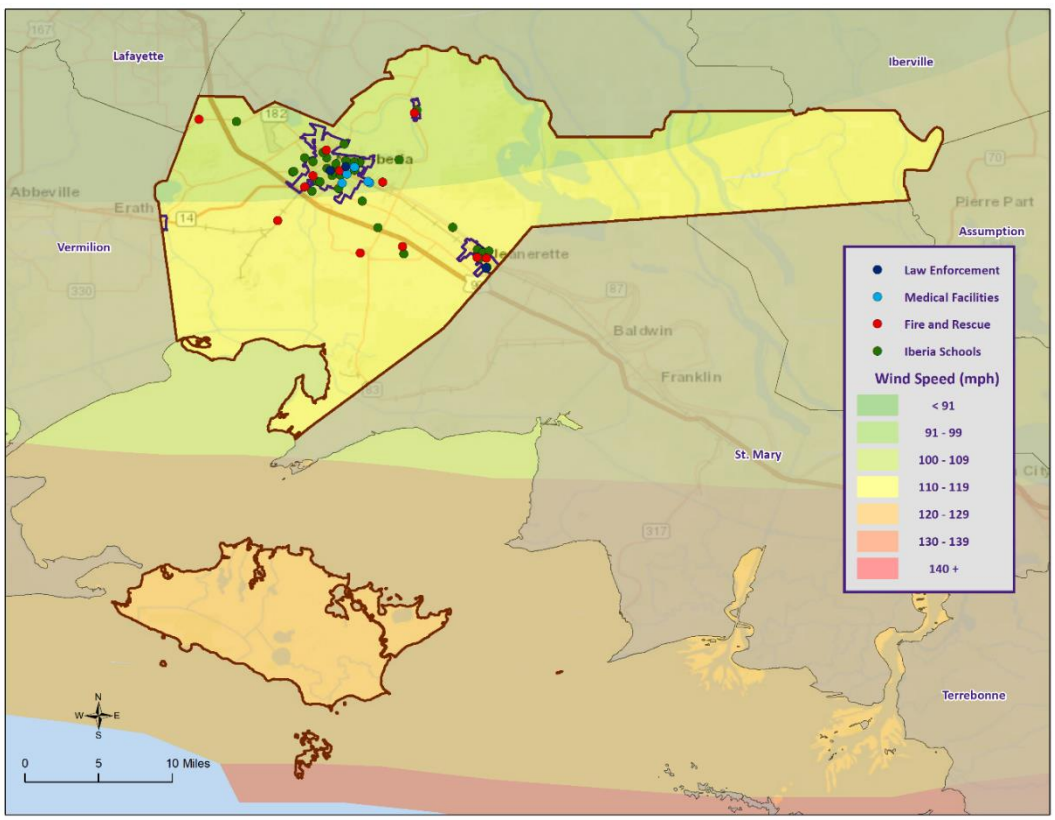


Figure 2-28: Winds Zones for Iberia Parish in Relation to Critical Facilities

Frequency / Probability

Tropical cyclones are large natural hazard events that regularly impact Iberia Parish. The annual chance of occurrence for a tropical cyclone is estimated at 41% for Iberia Parish with seven events occurring within 17 years (2002 to 2019). The tropical cyclone season for the Atlantic Basin is from June 1st through November 30th, with most of the major hurricanes (Saffir-Simpson Categories 3, 4, & 5) occurring between the months of August and October. Based on geographical location alone Iberia Parish and its jurisdictions

are highly vulnerable to tropical cyclones. This area has experienced several tropical cyclone events in the past and can expect more in the future.

Estimated Potential Losses

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

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

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)	$201,965,226
Delcambre	$11,098,672
Jeanerette	$32,542,765
Loreauville	$5,219,789
New Iberia	$180,173,932
Total	**$431,000,384**

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

Table 2-55: Ratio of Total Losses to Total Estimated Value of Assets for Iberia Parish (Source: Hazus)

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event	Total Estimated Value of Assets	Ratio of Estimated Losses to Total Value
Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)	$201,965,226	$3,536,951,947	5.7%
Delcambre	$11,098,672	$37,944,178	29.2%
Jeanerette	$32,542,765	$340,425,710	9.6%
Loreauville	$5,219,789	$80,301,085	6.5%
New Iberia	$180,173,932	$2,678,843,079	6.7%

Based on the Hazus Hurricane Model, estimated total losses for Iberia Parish and its jurisdictions ranged from 5.7% to 29.2% 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 Iberia Parish by sector are listed in the table below.

Table 2-56: Estimated Losses in Unincorporated Iberia Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus)

Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$2,919,851
Commercial	$44,203,813
Government	$2,962,008
Industrial	$26,363,370
Religious / Non-Profit	$2,529,264
Residential	$299,745,973
Schools	$3,414,880
Total	**$382,139,158**

Table 2-57: Estimated Losses in Delcambre for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus)

Delcambre	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$84,803
Commercial	$1,283,835
Government	$86,027
Industrial	$765,685
Religious / Non-Profit	$73,459
Residential	$8,705,682
Schools	$99,180
Total	**$11,098,672**

Table 2-58: Estimated Losses in Jeanerette for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus)

Jeanerette	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$248,653
Commercial	$3,764,373
Government	$252,243
Industrial	$2,245,090
Religious / Non-Profit	$215,391
Residential	$25,526,206
Schools	$290,809
Total	**$32,542,765**

Table 2-59: Estimated Losses in Loreauville for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus)

Loreauville	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$39,883
Commercial	$603,797
Government	$40,459
Industrial	$360,108
Religious / Non-Profit	$34,548
Residential	$4,094,348
Schools	$46,645
Total	**$5,219,789**

Table 2-60: Estimated Losses in New Iberia for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus)

New Iberia	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	$1,376,674
Commercial	$20,841,556
Government	$1,396,550
Industrial	$12,430,006
Religious / Non-Profit	$1,192,517
Residential	$141,326,554
Schools	$1,610,074
Total	**$180,173,932**

Threat to People

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

Table 2-61: Number of People Susceptible to a 100-Year Hurricane Event in Iberia Parish (Source: Hazus)

Number of People Exposed to Hurricane Hazards			
Location	**# in Community**	**# in Hazard Area**	**% in Hazard Area**
Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)	34,320	34,320	100%
Delcambre	1,886	1,886	100%
Jeanerette	5,530	5,530	100%
Loreauville	887	887	100%
New Iberia	30,617	30,617	100%
Total	**73,240**	**73,240**	**100%**

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

Table 2-62: Vulnerable Populations in Unincorporated Iberia Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event (Source: Hazus)

Iberia Parish (Unincorporated)		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	34,320	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	2,571	7.5%
Persons Under 18 Years	6,727	19.6%
Persons 65 Years and Over	4,177	12.2%
White	21,344	62.2%
Minority	12,976	37.8%

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

Delcambre		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	1,886	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	146	7.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	380	20.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	246	13.0%
White	1,509	80.0%
Minority	377	20.0%

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

Jeanerette		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	5,530	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	487	8.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,129	20.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	758	13.7%
White	1,726	31.2%
Minority	3,804	68.8%

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

Loreauville		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	887	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	78	8.8%
Persons Under 18 Years	162	18.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	142	16.0%
White	682	76.9%
Minority	205	23.1%

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

New Iberia		
Category	**Total Numbers**	**Percentage of People in Hazard Area**
Number in Hazard Area	30,617	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	2,422	7.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	5,918	19.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	4,198	13.7%
White	16,086	52.5%
Minority	14,531	47.5%

Vulnerability

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

3. Capability Assessment

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

Through this assessment, Iberia Parish and the participating 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

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

Table 3-1: Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and Regulatory						
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.						
	Iberia Parish	Delcambre	Jeanerette	Loreauville	New Iberia	Comments
Plans	Yes / No					
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Y	N	N	Y	N	
Capital Improvements Plan	N	N	N	N	Y	
Economic Development Plan	N	Y	N	N	Y	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Y	N	N	N	Y	
Transportation Plan	Y	N	N	N	N	
Stormwater Management Plan	N	N	N	N	Y	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	N	N	N	N	N	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	N	Y	N	N	Y	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes / No					
Building Code	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	N	N	N	N	N	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Y/Rate-5	Y/Rate-4	N/A	Y/Rate-5	Y/Rate-2	
Site plan review requirements	Y	Y	N	N	Y	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No					
Zoning Ordinance	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
Subdivision Ordinance	Y	Y	N	N	Y	
Floodplain Ordinance	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	N	N	N	N	Y	
Other	N	N	N	N	Y	

Iberia Parish 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 commitment 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

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

As of the 2020 update, Iberia Parish and its jurisdictions has extensive zoning regulations, which address use and height of buildings, density of populations, open space limitation, and lot and occupancy requirements. The zoning ordinances are consistent with the parish comprehensive plan. Before the Parish Council enacts or amends development regulations or takes any land use action, and before the Zoning Board may make any recommendation to the Parish Council regarding a proposed development regulation or land use action, the Planning Department, or other department responsible for providing findings, recommendations, papers, correspondence, and records related to the regulation, amendment, or action shall provide a written recommendation to the Council and Zoning Board regarding the consistency with the plan. Land use, zoning, and ordinance requirements address many different types of districts in the parish and its incorporated jurisdictions, ranging from suburban, conservation, and mixed-use to industrial.

The Iberia Parish Government is also responsible for enforcing the parish ordinances related to health and safety, property maintenance standards, and condemnation of unsafe structures. The Iberia Parish 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, Iberia Parish as a whole has 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

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

Table 3-2: Administration and Technical Capabilities

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

Financial capabilities are the resources that Iberia Parish has 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 Iberia Parish:

Table 3-3: Financial Capabilities

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

The following municipalities and entities are recognized by the Parish of Iberia under the Hazard Mitigation Plan allowing them to apply for available hazard mitigation funding for as long as these municipalities and entities notify the Parish of their intentions and the Parish concurs.

Municipalities:

- Delcambre
- Loreauville
- Jeanerette
- New Iberia

Specialized Parish Districts:

- Iberia Parish Communications District
- Iberia Parish Sewerage District #1
- Iberia Parish Fire District #1
- Iberia Parish Mosquito District
- Iberia Parish Waterworks Districts
- Iberia Parish Hospital Service District #1
- Iberia Parish Levee District
- Iberia Parish Airport Authority

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.

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

Table 3-4: Education and Outreach Capabilities

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

The communities within Iberia Parish rely on Iberia OHSEP and/or Iberia Parish Government agencies for some above listed planning and regulatory, administrative and technical, financial, and education and outreach capabilities.

As reflected with above existing regulatory mechanisms, programs and resources within the parish, Iberia Parish remains committed to expanding and improving on the existing capabilities within the parish. Communities, along with Iberia Parish will work together 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 all enhance and expand risk reduction for all of Iberia Parish.

Flood Insurance and Community Rating System

Iberia Parish is not currently participating in the Community Rating System (CRS), nor were any of its jurisdictions. However, becoming a participant in the CRS was recognized as an eventual goal by the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee. Participation in the CRS strengthens local capabilities by lowering flood insurance premiums for jurisdictions that exceed NFIP minimum requirements.

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 September 2019, 317 communities in the State of Louisiana participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Of these communities, 47 (or 15%) participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Jefferson Parish leads the state with a rating of Class 5, followed by the City of Mandeville in St. Tammany Parish with a Class 6 rating. Of the top fifty Louisiana communities, in terms of total flood insurance policies held by residents, 27 participate in the CRS. The remaining 23 communities present an outreach opportunity for encouraging participation in the CRS.

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

parish has obtained a CRS rating and is a participant, the parish will receive CRS credit for this plan when it is adopted. To retain that credit, though, the parish must submit an evaluation report on progress toward implementing this plan to FEMA by October 1 of each year. That report must be made available to the media and the public. Second, the parish must annually recertify to FEMA that it is continuing to implement its CRS credited activities. Failure to maintain the same level of involvement in flood protection can result in a loss of CRS credit points and a resulting increase in flood insurance rates to residents.

In 2011[3], the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) completed a comprehensive review of the Community Rating System (CRS) that resulted in the release of a new CRS Coordinator's Manual. The changes to the 2013 CRS Coordinator's Manual are the result of a multi-year program evaluation that included input from a broad group of contributors to evaluate the CRS and refine the program to meet its stated goals. The changes helped to drive new achievements in the following six core flood loss reduction areas important to the NFIP: (1) reduce liabilities to the NFIP Fund; (2) improve disaster resiliency and sustainability of communities; (3) integrate a Whole Community approach to addressing emergency management; (4) promote natural and beneficial functions of floodplains; (5) increase understanding of risk, and; (6) strengthen adoption and enforcement of disaster-resistant building codes.

Since the revision of the 2013 Coordinator's Manual, FEMA released the 2017 CRS Coordinator's Manual which continued the evolution of the CRS program and its mission to reward communities that prioritize mindful floodplain regulations. As with the 2013 manual, the changes made in the 2017 manual impact each CRS community differently. Some communities see an increase in the points they receive since points for certain activities have increased (e.g., Activity 420 Open Space Preservation). Other communities receive fewer points for certain activities (e.g., Activity 320 Map Information Service). It is likely that some communities with marginal CRS Class 9 programs have to identify new CRS credits in order to remain in the CRS class. Most notably, as it relates to this hazard mitigation plan, more credit was made available for Activity 410 Floodplain Mapping.

Typically, CRS communities do not request credit for all the activities they are currently implementing unless it would earn enough credit to advance the community to a higher CRS Class. A community that finds itself losing CRS credit with the 2017 manual could likely identify activities deserving credit they had not previously received. Due to the changes in both activities and CRS points, community CRS coordinators should speak with their ISO/CRS Specialist to understand how the 2017 manual will impact their community and when.

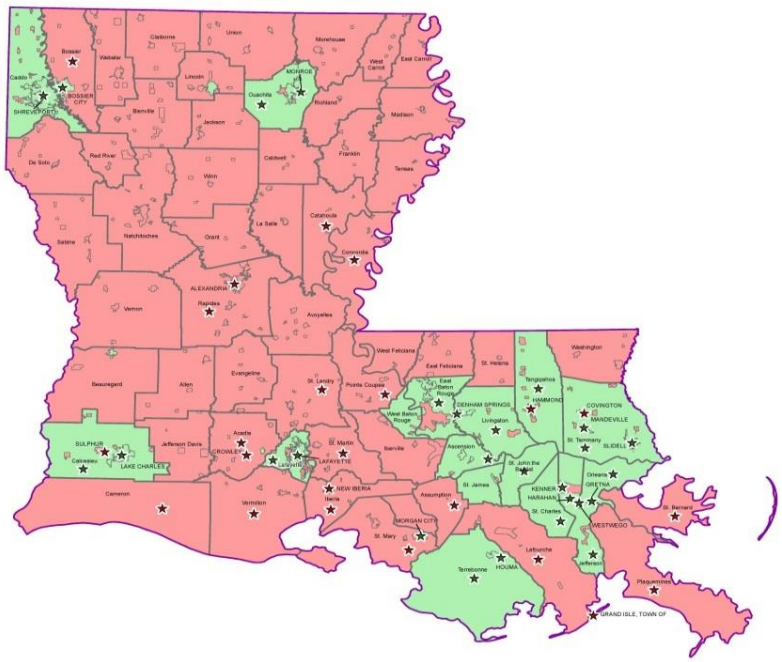
[3] https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-community-rating-system

Louisiana

NFIP Community Rating System Participation Based on Flood Insurance Policy Count

Community CRS Participation Ranked by Flood Insurance Policy Count

Community ID	Community Name	Number of Flood Insurance Policies	CRS Class
225199	JEFFERSON PARISH	97779	6
225203	NEW ORLEANS/ORLEANS PARISH	90076	6
225205	ST. TAMMANY PARISH	36735	7
220058	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	26835	6
225201	KENNER, CITY OF	16197	7
225206	TERREBONNE PARISH	14108	6
225202	LAFOURCHE PARISH	12509	N/A
225204	ST. BERNARD PARISH	12197	N/A
225160	ST. CHARLES PARISH	11953	8
220113	LIVINGSTON PARISH	9108	9
220013	ASCENSION PARISH	8976	8
225204	SLIDELL, CITY OF	8062	8
220037	CALCASIEU PARISH	7120	8
220101	LAFAYETTE PARISH	6926	8
220105	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	6596	8
220164	ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH	6508	8
220139	PLAQUEMINES PARISH	6095	N/A
220020	HOUMA, CITY OF	5769	7
220040	LAKE CHARLES, CITY OF	5732	8
220021	VERMILION PARISH	4867	N/A
220036	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	4530	7
220206	TANGIPAHOA PARISH	4422	9
225196	GRETNA, CITY OF	3719	8
220078	IBERIA PARISH	3511	N/A
220136	MONROE, CITY OF	3306	9
220202	MANDEVILLE, TOWN OF	3063	7
220033	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	3039	8
225200	HARAHAN, CITY OF	2549	8
220178	ST. MARTIN PARISH	2388	N/A
220146	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	2254	N/A
220196	MORGAN CITY, CITY OF	2189	8
220135	OUACHITA PARISH	2072	9
220053	CONCORDIA PARISH	2067	N/A
220031	BOSSIER PARISH	2009	N/A
220192	ST. MARY PARISH	1843	N/A
220017	ASSUMPTION PARISH	1732	N/A
220116	DENHAM SPRINGS, CITY OF	1667	8
225194	CAMERON PARISH	1684	N/A
220165	ST. LANDRY PARISH	1679	N/A
220145	RAPIDES PARISH	1567	N/A
220094	WESTWEGO, CITY OF	1532	8
220058	HAMMOND, CITY OF	1422	N/A
220200	COVINGTON, CITY OF	1395	N/A
220082	NEW IBERIA, CITY OF	1392	N/A
220041	SULPHUR, CITY OF	1297	N/A
220140	POINTE COUPEE PARISH	1293	N/A
225195	CROWLEY, CITY OF	1209	N/A
225197	GRAND ISLE, TOWN OF	1184	N/A
220047	CATAHOULA PARISH	1176	N/A
220001	ACADIA PARISH	1118	N/A



Legend

Participating Communities

★ Top 50 Communities based on policy count

Participate in CRS

Non-Participating Communities

★ Top 50 Communities based on policy count

Do NOT participate in CRS

Data Source: FEMA, May 2012

N

0 10 20 40 60 80 Miles

NOTES:

As of May 2012, 310 communities in the State of Louisiana participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Of these communities, 41 (or 13%) participate in the Community Rating System (CRS).

Of the top 50 Louisiana communities, in terms of total Flood Insurance policies held by residents, 27 participate in the CRS. The remaining 23 communities present an outreach opportunity for encouraging participation in the CRS.

FEMA

NFIP/CRS

Benefits of Joining the CRS

* *Activities credited by the CRS provide direct benefits to the community, including enhanced public safety, reduction in flood damage and environmental protection.*

* *Residents are reminded that the community is working to protect them from flood losses.*

* *Public information activities will build a knowledgeable constituency interested in supporting and improving flood protection measures.*

* *Money stays in the community instead of being spent on insurance premiums.*

Figure 3-2: Louisiana CRS Participation
(Source: FEMA[4])

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

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

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

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

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

3. A community can evaluate the effectiveness of its flood 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.

**More information on the Community Rating System can be found at https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-community-rating-system **

NFIP Worksheets

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

4. Mitigation Strategy

Introduction

Iberia Parish's Hazard Mitigation Strategy has 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.

Iberia Parish confirmed the goals, objectives, actions and projects over the period of the hazard mitigation plan update process. The mitigation actions and projects in this 2020 HMP update are a product of analysis and review of the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee under the coordination of the Iberia Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness. The committee was presented a list of projects and actions, new and from the 2015 plan, for review from April 2020 – August 2020.

An online public opinion survey of Iberia Parish residents was conducted between April and August 2020. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Iberia Parish. In addition, the survey collected information regarding the methods and techniques preferred by the respondents for reducing the risks and losses associated with local hazards.

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

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/IberiaHM2020

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 Iberia 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, Iberia 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 Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee represent long-term commitments by the parish. After assessing these goals, the committee decided that the current goals needed revising. The revised set of goals is below:

Goal 1: *Increase public awareness of hazard mitigation opportunities within the community and what individuals and the public and private sectors can do.*

Goal 2: *Ensure that there is safe and accessible shelter from violent storms*.

Goal 3: *Reduce Losses from Flooding.*

~~**Goal 4:** *Reduce Impacts from Drought.*~~

Goal 5: *Reduce Impacts of Hurricanes, Storm Surge, and Coastal Erosion.*

Goal 4 was removed with agreement from the steering committee and all participating jurisdictions due to stronger priorities in mitigation programs surrounding the other four goals. Lack of previous occurrences relating to drought were also identified by the steering committee as a reason to remove the goal. The committee agreed to move forward with the following for the 2020 HMPU:

Goal 1: *Increase public awareness of hazard mitigation opportunities within the community and what individuals and the public and private sectors can do.*

Goal 2: *Ensure that there is safe and accessible shelter from violent storms*.

Goal 3: *Reduce Losses from Flooding.*

Goal 4: *Reduce Impacts of Hurricanes, Storm Surge, and Coastal Erosion.*

The Mitigation Action Plan focuses on actions to be taken by Iberia Parish and its jurisdictions. 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 Steering 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.

2020 Mitigation Actions and Update on Previous Plan Actions

The Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee identified new actions that would reduce and/or prevent future damage within Iberia Parish and their respective communities. In that effort, the parish 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 Iberia 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.

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

Iberia Parish Previous and New Mitigation Actions

Unincorporated Iberia Parish Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
Installation of Flood Gates	The purchase and installation of flood gates on the Delcambre/Avery Canal south of the Town of Delcambre would reduce the effects of storm or tidal surge in the lower parish planning area.	CIAP; HMGP	3-5 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Delete
Reconstruct/ Elevate Hayes Road (Parish Road 914)	Provide all weather access and reduce storm surge on Hayes Road which provides east-west access between the Port of Iberia and Delcambre and crossing over the Petite Anse Canal.	LaDOTD; Iberia Parish Government	Ongoing	Port of Iberia, Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Delete
Resize Drainage Pipes	Improve Unincorporated areas drainage by resizing drainage pipes.	LaDOTD, Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Delete
Repair or Replace Bridges	Improve bridges along evacuation routes Unincorporated areas.	LaDOTD; Iberia Parish Government; CDBG; CIAP	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government, LaDOTD	Coastal Land Loss, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Delete
Marsh Creation and Shore Protection/ Commercial Canal Freshwater Redirection	Protect the lower planning area of the Parish from coastal erosion by creating marsh and shore protection at Weeks Bay.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government; CIAP	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Delete
East Marsh Island Creation	This project is designed to re-create brackish marsh habitat in open water areas of The interior marsh primarily caused by hurricane age.	CIAP	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Delete
Vermilion Bay Shoreline Restoration	Protect the lower planning area of Iberia Parish from coastal erosion.	CIAP	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Delete

Water Conservation Strategy (formerly Water Rationing Strategy)	Community education campaign to improve parish water quality and conservation which includes issues of drought and the Chicot aquifer system.	Iberia Parish Government	6 mos-2 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Drought	Delete (Hazard was discounted)
Elevation of Repetitive Loss Structures	Reduce repetitive loss of Unincorporated areas properties by raising structures above the base flood elevation (BFE).	HMGP	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	In Progress
Relocation of the 911 Communications Center	Construct the facility to withstand 170+ mph winds and be self-sustaining for a minimum of 24 hours. This facility will include a saferoom. This site will shelter first responders.	Iberia Parish Government; Communications District; Federal; HMPG	1-3 years	Iberia Parish Communications District	Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	In Progress
Elevation of Electrical Components of Lift Stations	The sewerage lift stations at the Port of Iberia are inundated by storm or tidal surge causing Unincorporated areas flooding. To prevent system age and lift station shut-downs Iberia Parish government would like to raise 104 lift station electrical panels above base-flood elevation (BFE).	Iberia Parish Government; HMPG	As soon as possible	Port of Iberia, Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry Over
GIS Inventory of At Risk Properties	Continue development of an ongoing GIS Inventory of Unincorporated areas at-risk properties.	Iberia Parish Government	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Coastal Land Loss, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry Over
Levee System	Conduct a feasibility study and the construction of a levee system across the lower parish planning area to protect the area for storm or tidal surge. This system will be part of a larger regional levee system proposed to cover Iberia, Vermillion and St. Mary parishes.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	3-5 years	Iberia Parish Levee District; Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry Over
Back-up Power for Parish Sewerage Lift Stations	Permanently install a 500 KW back-up generator with a 1700 gallon diesel storage tank and automatic transfer switch to the sewerage lift station at the airport and four 25-40 KW generators with automatic transfer switches at the Port of Iberia (water) to provide continous water and sewarage service to the parish.	Iberia Parish Government; HMPG	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkhole, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry Over
Iberia Parish Courthouse Hardening	Take protective measures for The Parish Courthouse to improve continuity of government for the parish and all municipalities	HMGP; Parish funds	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry Over
Acquisition/Reconstruction of Repetitive Loss Properties	Reduce repetitive loss of properties by acquisition or reconstruction Unincorporated areas.	HMGP; La Land Trust Co.	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry Over
Commercial Fishing Fleet Harbor of Refuge	The construction of harbors of refuge with land moorings and water pilings tall enough to accommodate a 10'-15' surge would immensely reduce the potential of water-born debris.	Unknown	2-3 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry Over

Tides and Sea Level Monitoring (Buoys)	Form a storm surge network with NOAA to monitor water level issues such as storm surge and sea level rise. Through this partnership with NOAA, The IPG will gain vital information for use in developing further mitigation strategies for coastal hazards and will have real-time data for decision-making and public awareness campaigns.	Iberia Parish Government; NOAA; LSU Agcenter	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Coastal Land Loss, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry Over
Unincorporated areas GPS Profile	Collect Unincorporated areas GPS data including levee and coastal elevations to better understand and mitigate for The parish's risk for riverine flooding and storm and tidal surge.	Iberia Parish Government	1-3 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry Over
Comprehensive Campaign of Community Education on Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	Community education campaign to increase community awareness and action for disaster preparedness and mitigation.	Iberia Parish Government; Private Sector	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Coastal Land Loss, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry Over
Harden Structures	Take protective measures to improve continuity of government.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes	Not Started - Carry Over
Safe Room Construction	Retrofit existing structures or construct new structures to act as emergency safe-rooms during severe weather events	FEMA; Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Levee Failure, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry Over
Communication System Upgrades	Implement upgrades and additions to communications systems, including the Auto call out system. Implement a public notification system, such as sirens or a call down system with backup capabilities.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Coastal Land Loss, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Ordinance Development and Implementation	Adopt the current International Building Codes by ordinance, which would result in additional techniques to harden structures. Develop and pass out ordinances to help regulate new development in the parish to implement drainage standards, develop codes that will require new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Coastal Land Loss, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Potable Water Supplies to Critical Facilities	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in the parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations in the unincorporated areas	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Flood Proofing of Critical Facilities	Flood-proof critical structures within the parish unincorporated areas to help promote continuation of critical services during a storm event	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	New

Education and Outreach for NFIP	Continue to promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the NFIP. This enables homeowners to financially recover from the devastating effects of flooding as rapidly as possible. Serves to educate area residents that any homeowner, regardless of location, can purchase flood insurance.	HMGP, Federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Coastal Land Loss, Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Sewage System Enhancements	Upgrade existing sewage systems to prevent backups. Create a long term sewage system improvement plan that ties into future drainage projects.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
Community Shelter Construction	Construct or enhance a facility for the public to utilize during natural hazard events to protect life and safety of citizens. This facility will be utilized to accommodate the public with a shelter before, during and after incidents in which residents need to seek shelter. This facility will be used for public personnel only.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Floodwall and Flood Control Construction Projects	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities	HMGP, Federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP	Flooding, Levee Failure, Tropical Cyclones	New

Town of Delcambre Previous and New Mitigation Actions

Town of Delcambre Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
Reconstruct/ Elevate Hayes Road (Parish Road 914)	Provide all weather access and Reduce storm surge on Hayes Road which provides east-west access between The Port of Iberia and Delcambre and crossing over The Petite Anse Canal.	LaDOTD; Iberia Parish Government	Ongoing	Port of Iberia, Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Delete
Resize Drainage Pipes	Improve drainage by resizing drainage pipes.	LaDOTD, Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Delete
Repair or Replace Bridges	Improve bridges along evacuation routes.	LaDOTD; Iberia Parish Government; CDBG; CIAP	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government: LaDOTD; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Coastal Land Loss, Flooding, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Delete
Marsh Creation and Shore Protection/ Commercial Canal Freshwater Redirection	Protect the lower planning area of the Parish including Delcambre from coastal erosion by creating marsh and shore protection at Weeks Bay.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government; CIAP	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Coastal Land Loss, Tropical Cyclones	Delete

East Marsh Island Creation	This project is designed to re-create brackish marsh habitat in open water areas of the interior marsh primarily caused by hurricane age.	CIAP	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office; State of Louisiana	Coastal Land Loss, Tropical Cyclones	Delete
Vermilion Bay Shoreline Restoration	Protect the lower planning area of Iberia Parish including Delcambre from coastal erosion.	CIAP	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office; State of Louisiana	Coastal Land Loss, Tropical Cyclones	Delete
Water Conservation Strategy (formerly Water Rationing Strategy)	Develop a community education campaign to improve Parish water quality and conservation which includes issues of drought and The Chicot aquifer system.	Town of Delcambre: Iberia Parish Government	6 mos.-2 years	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Drought	Delete (Hazard was discounted)
Elevation of Repetitive Loss Structures	Reduce repetitive loss of Delcambre properties by raising structures above the base flood elevation (BFE).	HMGP	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	In Progress
Relocation of the 911 Communications Center	Construct the facility to withstand 170+ mph winds and be self-sustaining for a minimum of 24 hours. This facility will include a saferoom. This site will shelter first responders.	Iberia Parish Government; Communications District; Federal; HMPG	1-3 years	Iberia Parish Communications District; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Coastal Land Loss, Flooding, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	In Progress
Acquisition/ Reconstruction of Repetitive Loss Properties	Reduce repetitive loss of properties by acquisition or reconstruction in Delcambre.	HMGP; La Land Trust Co.	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	In Progress
Commercial Fishing Fleet Harbor of Refuge	The construction of harbors of refuge with land moorings and water pilings tall enough to accommodate a 10'-15' surge would immensely reduce the potential of water-born debris.	Unknown	2-3 years	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Tropical Cyclones	In Progress
Back-up Power for Parish Sewerage Lift Stations	Permanently install a 500 KW back-up generator with a 1700 gallon diesel storage tank and automatic transfer switch to the sewerage lift station at the airport and four 25-40 KW generators with automatic transfer switches at the Port of Iberia (water) to provide continuous water and sewerage service to the parish.	Iberia Parish Government; HMPG	Unknown	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Flooding, Sinkhole, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started -Carry Over
GIS Inventory of At Risk Properties	Development of an ongoing GIS Inventory of Delcambre at-risk properties	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Coastal Land Loss, Flooding, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started -Carry Over
Relocation of Town of Delcambre Fire Department	Relocation of Town of Delcambre Fire Department out of flood prone area due to repetitive loss and inaccessibility during a flooding event.	HMGP	Application Pending	Town of Delcambre/Delcambre Fire Department	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started -Carry Over
Installation of Flood Gates	The purchase and installation of flood gates on the Delcambre/Avery Canal south of the Town of Delcambre would reduce the effects of storm or tidal surge in the lower Parish planning area.	CIAP; HMGP	3-5 years	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Flooding Tropical Cyclones	Not Started -Carry Over

Levee System	Conduct a feasibility study and The construction of a levee system across The lower Parish planning area to Protect The area for storm or tidal surge. this system will be part of a larger regional levee system proposed to cover Iberia, Vermillion and St. Mary parishes.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government	3-5 years	Iberia Parish Levee District; Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started -Carry Over
Iberia Parish Courthouse Hardening	Take protective measures for The Parish Courthouse to improve continuity of government for the parish and all municipalities	HMGP; Parish funds	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP/Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Coastal Land Loss, Flooding, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started -Carry Over
Tides and Sea Level Monitoring (Buoys)	Form a storm surge Network with NOAA to monitor water level issues such as storm surge and sea level rise. Through this partnership with NOAA, The IPG will gain vital information for use in developing further mitigation strategies for coastal hazards and will have real-time data for decision-making and public awareness campaigns.	Iberia Parish Government; NOAA; LSU AgCenter	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Coastal Land Loss, Flooding, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started -Carry Over
GPS Profile	Collect Delcambre GPS data including levee and coastal elevations to better understand and mitigate for The parish's risk for riverine flooding and storm and tidal surge.	Iberia Parish Government	1-3 years	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Coastal Land Loss, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started -Carry Over
Comprehensive Campaign of Community Education on Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	Develop a community education campaign to increase community awareness and action for disaster preparedness and mitigation.	Town of Delcambre; Iberia Parish Government; Private Sector	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Coastal Land Loss, Flooding, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started -Carry Over
Harden Structures	Take protective measures to improve continuity of government.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Coastal Land Loss, Flooding, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started -Carry Over
Safe Room Construction	Retrofit existing structures or construct new structures to act as emergency safe-rooms during severe weather events	FEMA; Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Coastal Land Loss, Flooding, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started -Carry Over
Communication System Upgrades	Implement upgrades and additions to communications systems, including the Auto call out system. Implement a public notification system, such as sirens or a call down system with backup capabilities.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP Mayor's Office	Coastal Hazards, Flooding, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Ordinance Development and Implementation	Adopt the current International Building Codes by ordinance, which would result in additional techniques to harden structures. Develop and pass out ordinances to help regulate new development in the parish to implement drainage standards, develop codes that will require new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Coastal Hazards, Flooding, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New

Potable Water Supplies to Critical Facilities	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in the parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations in the unincorporated areas	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Flooding, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Flood Proofing of Critical Facilities	Flood-proof critical structures within the parish unincorporated areas to help promote continuation of critical services during a storm event	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	New
Education and Outreach for NFIP	Continue to promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the NFIP. This enables homeowners to financially recover from the devastating effects of flooding as rapidly as possible. Serves to educate area residents that any homeowner, regardless of location, can purchase flood insurance.	HMGP, Federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
Sewage System Enhancements	Upgrade existing sewage systems to prevent backups. Create a long term sewage system improvement plan that ties into future drainage projects.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
Community Shelter Construction	Construct or enhance a facility for the public to utilize during natural hazard events to protect life and safety of citizens. This facility will be utilized to accommodate the public with a shelter before, during and after incidents in which residents need to seek shelter. This facility will be used for public personnel only.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government/Iberia Parish OHSEP Mayor's Office	Flooding, Sinkholes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Floodwall and Flood Control Construction Projects	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities	HMGP, Federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government; Town of Delcambre Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New

City of Jeanerette Previous and New Mitigation Actions

City of Jeanerette Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
Resize Drainage Pipes	Improve drainage by resizing drainage pipes.	LaDOTD, Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted
Repair or Replace Bridges	Improve bridges along evacuation routes.	LaDOTD; Iberia Parish Government; CDBG; CIAP	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government: LaDOTD	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted
Marsh Creation and Shore Protection/Commercial Canal Freshwater Redirection	Protect the lower planning area of the Parish including Jeanerette from coastal erosion by creating marsh and shore protection at Weeks Bay.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government; CIAP	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted
East Marsh Island Creation	This project is designed to re-create brackish marsh habitat in open water areas of the interior marsh primarily caused by hurricane damage.	CIAP	Ongoing		Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted

Vermilion Bay Shoreline Restoration	Protect the lower planning area of Iberia Parish including Jeanerette from coastal erosion.	CIAP	1-5 years		Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted
Water Conservation Strategy (formerly Water Rationing Strategy)	Develop a community education campaign to improve Parish water quality and conservation which includes issues of drought and The Chicot aquifer system.	Iberia Parish Government	6 mos.-2 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Drought	Deleted (Hazard was discounted)
Elevation of Repetitive Loss Structures	Reduce repetitive loss of Jeanerette properties by raising structures above the base flood elevation (BFE).	HMGP	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	In Progress
Relocation of the 911 Communications Center	Construct the facility to withstand 170+ mph winds and be self-sustaining for a minimum of 24 hours. This facility will include a saferoom. This site will shelter first responders.	Iberia Parish Government; Communications District; Federal; HMPG	1-3 years	Iberia Parish Communications District, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	In Progress
Back-up Power for Parish Sewerage Lift Stations	Permanently install a 500 KW back-up generator with a 1700 gallon diesel storage tank and automatic transfer switch to the sewerage lift station at the airport and four 25-40 KW generators with automatic transfer switches at the Port of Iberia (water) to provide continous water and sewarage service to the parish.	Iberia Parish Government; HMPG	Unknown	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started-Carry Over
Commercial Fishing Fleet Harbor of Refuge	The construction of harbors of refuge with land moorings and water pilings tall enough to accommodate a 10'-15' surge would immensely reduce the potential of water-born debris.	Unknown	Unknown	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms	Not Started-Carry Over
GIS Inventory of At Risk Properties	Development of an ongoing GIS Inventory of Jeanerette at-risk properties	Iberia Parish Government	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started-Carry Over
Iberia Parish Courthouse Hardening	Take protective measures for The Parish Courthouse to improve continuity of government.	HMGP; Parish funds	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government, Iberia Parish OHSEP, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started-Carry Over
Acquisition/Reconstruction of Repetitive Loss Properties	Reduce repetitive loss of properties by acquisition or reconstruction in Jeanerette.	HMGP; La Land Trust Co.	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started-Carry Over
Tides and Sea Level Monitoring (Buoys)	Form a storm surge Network with NOAA to monitor water level issues such as storm surge and sea level rise. Through this partnership with NOAA, The IPG will gain vital information for use in developing further mitigation strategies for coastal hazards and will have real-time data for decision-making and public awareness campaigns.	Iberia Parish Government; NOAA; LSU Agcenter	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started-Carry Over
GPS Profile	Collect Jeanerette GPS data including levee and coastal elevations to better understand and mitigate for The parish's risk for riverine flooding and storm and tidal surge.	Iberia Parish Government	1-3 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started-Carry Over
Comprehensive Campaign of Community Education on Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	Develop a community education campaign to increase community awareness and action for disaster preparedness and mitigation.	Iberia Parish Government; Private Sector	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started-Carry Over

Harden Structures	Take protective measures to improve continuity of government.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government; Jeanerette	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started-Carry Over
Safe Room Construction	Retrofit existing structures or construct new structures to act as emergency safe-rooms during severe weather events	FEMA; Iberia Parish Government; Jeanerette	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started-Carry Over
Communication System Upgrades	Implement upgrades and additions to communications systems, including the Auto call out system for the Sheriff's Department. Implement a public notification system, such as sirens or a call down system with backup capabilities.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Ordinance Development and Implementation	Adopt the current International Building Codes by ordinance, which would result in additional techniques to harden structures. Develop and pass out ordinances to help regulate new development in the parish to implement drainage standards, develop codes that will require new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Potable Water Supplies to Critical Facilities	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in the parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations in the unincorporated areas	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Flood Proofing of Critical Facilities	Flood-proof critical structures within the parish unincorporated areas to help promote continuation of critical services during a storm event	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
Education and Outreach for NFIP	Continue to promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the NFIP. This enables homeowners to financially recover from the devastating effects of flooding as rapidly as possible. Serves to educate area residents that any homeowner, regardless of location, can purchase flood insurance.	HMGP, Federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, Iberia Parish OHSEP, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
Sewage System Enhancements	Upgrade existing sewage systems to prevent backups. Create a long term sewage system improvement plan that ties into future drainage projects.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
Community Shelter Construction	Construct or enhance a facility for the public to utilize during natural hazard events to protect life and safety of citizens. This facility will be utilized to accommodate the public with a shelter before, during and after incidents in which residents need to seek shelter. This facility will be used for public personnel only.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, Iberia Parish OHSEP, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Floodwall and Flood Control Construction Projects	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities	HMGP, Federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of Jeanerette Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New

Village of Loreauville Previous and New Mitigation Actions

Village of Loreauville Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
2.7: Resize Drainage Pipes	Improve drainage by resizing drainage pipes.	LaDOTD, Iberia Parish Government	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted
2.8: Repair or Replace Bridges	Improve bridges along evacuation routes.	LaDOTD; Iberia Parish Government; CDBG; CIAP	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government, LaDOTD, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted
4.4: Water Conservation Strategy (formerly Water Rationing Strategy)	Develop a community education campaign to improve Parish water quality and conservation which includes issues of drought and The Chicot aquifer system.	Iberia Parish Government; Loreauville	6 mos.-2 years	Iberia Parish Government, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Drought	Deleted (Hazard was discounted)
2.10: Elevation of Repetitive Loss Structures	Reduce repetitive loss of Loreauville properties by raising structures above the base flood elevation (BFE).	HMGP	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government, Iberia Parish OHSEP, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	In progress
2.12: Relocation of the 911 Communications Center	Construct the facility to withstand 170+ mph winds and be self-sustaining for a minimum of 24 hours. This facility will include a saferoom. This site will shelter first responders.	Iberia Parish Government; Communications District; Federal; HMPG	1-3 years	Iberia Parish Communications District	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	In progress
2.11: GIS Inventory of At Risk Properties	Development of an ongoing GIS Inventory of Loreauville at-risk properties	Iberia Parish Government	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government, Iberia Parish OHSEP, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started-Carry Over
2.5: Iberia Parish Courthouse Hardening	Take protective measures for The Parish Courthouse to improve continuity of government.	HMGP; Parish funds	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government, Iberia Parish OHSEP, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started-Carry Over
2.9: Acquisition/ Reconstruction of Repetitive Loss Properties	Reduce repetitive loss of properties by acquisition or reconstruction in Loreauville.	HMGP; La Land Trust Co.	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government, Iberia Parish OHSEP, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started-Carry Over
4.1: Tides and Sea Level Monitoring (Buoys)	Form a storm surge Network with NOAA to monitor water level issues such as storm surge and sea level rise. Through this partnership with NOAA, The IPG will gain vital information for use in developing further mitigation strategies for coastal hazards and will have real-time data for decision-making and public awareness campaigns.	Iberia Parish Government; NOAA; LSU AgCenter	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government, Iberia Parish OHSEP, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started-Carry Over
4.2: GPS Profile	Collect Loreauville GPS data including levee and coastal elevations to better understand and mitigate for the area's risk for riverine flooding and storm and tidal surge.	Iberia Parish Government; Loreauville	1-3 years	Iberia Parish Government, Iberia Parish OHSEP, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started-Carry Over

4.3: Comprehensive Campaign of Community Education on Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	Develop a community education campaign to increase community awareness and action for disaster preparedness and mitigation.	Loreauville; Iberia Parish Government; Private Sector	Ongoing	Iberia Parish Government, Iberia Parish OHSEP, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started-Carry Over
Harden Structures	Take protective measures to improve continuity of government.	HMPG; Iberia Parish Government; Loreauville	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government, Iberia Parish OHSEP, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started-Carry Over
Safe Room Construction	Retrofit existing structures or construct new structures to act as emergency safe-rooms during severe weather events	FEMA; Iberia Parish Government; Loreauville	1-2 years	Iberia Parish Government, Iberia Parish OHSEP, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started-Carry Over
Communication System Upgrades	Implement upgrades and additions to communications systems, including the Auto call out system for the Sheriff's Department. Implement a public notification system, such as sirens or a call down system with backup capabilities.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Ordinance Development and Implementation	Adopt the current International Building Codes by ordinance, which would result in additional techniques to harden structures. Develop and pass out ordinances to help regulate new development in the parish to implement drainage standards, develop codes that will require new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Potable Water Supplies to Critical Facilities	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in the parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations in the unincorporated areas	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Flood Proofing of Critical Facilities	Flood-proof critical structures within the parish unincorporated areas to help promote continuation of critical services during a storm event	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government/Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	New
Education and Outreach for NFIP	Continue to promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the NFIP. This enables homeowners to financially recover from the devastating effects of flooding as rapidly as possible. Serves to educate area residents that any homeowner, regardless of location, can purchase flood insurance.	HMGP, Federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, Iberia Parish OHSEP, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
Sewage System Enhancements	Upgrade existing sewage systems to prevent backups. Create a longterm sewage system improvement plan that ties into future drainage projects.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New

Community Shelter Construction	Construct or enhance a facility for the public to utilize during natural hazard events to protect life and safety of citizens. This facility will be utilized to accommodate the public with a shelter before, during and after incidents in which residents need to seek shelter. This facility will be used for public personnel only.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, Iberia Parish OHSEP, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Floodwall and Flood Control Construction Projects	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities	HMGP, Federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, Village of Loreauville Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New

City of New Iberia Previous and New Mitigation Actions

City of New Iberia Mitigation Actions						
Jurisdiction-Specific Action	**Action Description**	**Funding Source**	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Party, Agency, or Department**	**Hazard**	**Status**
Green Laws	Enact and enforce the City of New Iberia's "Green Laws" in order to reduce the impact of drought and improve drainage	Local budgets	6-12 months	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Drought, Flooding	Delete
Use of Permeable Concrete on Roadways	Use permeable concrete when repairing or constructing New roadways in order to prevent damage to roadways.	Local budgets	Annual	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted
Educational Programs	Provide educational programs and information to The public regarding The hazards identified in The Hazard mitigation Plan.	Local Budget; HMGP; PDM	Annual	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted
Study Local Land Subsidence and the Inundation of Sugar Co. Op. Dam	Coordinate with appropriate agencies and resources to determine and describe past occurrences of land subsidence and The inundation area of The Sugar Co. Op. Dam.	Local Budget	Annual	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	Deleted
Use of Specialized Roadway Sealants	Purchase and apply Craft Co. Road Saver 222 sealant to roadways throughout the City of New Iberia in order to protect the roadway from buckling or other damages due to drought.	HMPG, PDM, local budgets	Annual	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Drought	Deleted (Hazard was discounted)
Develop a Continuous Program of New Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Adopt New flood Insurance Rate Maps or FIRMS and continue to Adopt any future updates to The Parish and City FIRMS.	Local budgets	1 year	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Ongoing
Floodplain Ordinances and Building Codes	Regularly update and enforce floodplain ordinances and building codes.	Local budgets	2-5 years	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Ongoing
Building Codes to Address Land Subsidence	Mitigate damage to structures due to land subsidence by developing building code ordinances that Provide standards for pier foundations and depths of slabs to avoid cracking of The slab and potential of flooding due to decreased elevation.	HMPG; PDM; FMA, local budgets	Annual	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office; Waste Water Department; Iberia Parish Government	Coastal Land Loss	Ongoing
Elevation of Flood	Prone structures-Elevate future and existing structures in flood-prone areas of The City	HMPG, PDM, FMA, RFC, SRL, local budgets	1-3 years	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Ongoing
Acquisition of Repetitive Loss Structures	Acquire existing flood-prone structures throughout The city.	HMPG, PDM, FMA, RFC, SRL, local budgets	1-2 years	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Ongoing

Drainage Improvements (General)	Installation of culvert and headwall upgrades and expansion of canals and ditches.	HMPG; PDM; FMA, local budgets	1-3 years	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Ongoing
Major Storm Water Drainage Analysis and Master Plan Development	Fund a drainage analysis of major storm water outfalls and prepare a master plan to address deficiencies.	HMPG; PDM; FMA, local budgets	6-18 months	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry over
Community Rating System	Obtain initial rating from The community rating system and capitalize on efforts to prevent future flood damage Through local ordinances and mitigation efforts.	HMPG; PDM; local budgets	Annual	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry over
Storm harden/retrofit City facilities-	Improve continuity of services by mitigating against facility shut-downs due to storm damage.	HMPG; PDM; FMA, local budgets	6-12 months	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office; Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Thunderstorm, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry over
Evacuation Shelter for Cry-Gate Community Center	Retrofit existing structure of Cry-Gate Community Center to act as an evacuation shelter during tropical storms and hurricanes. This shelter will be retrofitted to meet FEMA ICC-500 and American Red Cross guidelines.	HMPG, PDM, CDBG	1-3 years	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office; Iberia Parish Government; Red Cross; GOHSEP; FEMA	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry over
Roadway Elevation (General)	Elevate roadways that are prone to flooding	HMPG, PDM, FMA, local budgets	1-3 years	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office; LaDOTD	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry over
Roadway Elevation (Admiral Doyle and Julia Street)	Elevate a portion of The roadway at Admiral Doyle Dr. and Julia Street	HMPG, PDM, FMA, local budgets	2-3 years	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office; LaDOTD	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry over
Replace and Upgrade Bridges and Crossings	Replace and upgrade bridges and crossings throughout The City	HMPG, PDM, FMA, local budgets	2-5 years	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office; LaDOTD	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry over
Safe Room Construction	Retrofit existing structures or construct New structures to act as emergency safe-rooms during severe weather events.	HMPG, PDM, local budgets	6 months-2 years	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry over
Installation of Hazardous Weather Warning Systems	Install warning sirens throughout The City to include outside warning sirens and indoor warning systems.	HMPG, HSGP, EMPG, local budgets	8-12 months	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office; Iberia Parish Sheriff's Department; Fire Departments and Hospitals	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry over
Drainage Improvement (Armenco Canal)	Pursue funding to complete drainage improvements encompassed in The project titled "Armenco Canal drainage Project." this project is to relieve drainage issues in The west End area of The City of New Iberia.	HMPG	1-2 years	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office; Iberia Parish Government	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry over
Back-up Power Systems for Critical Facilities	Provide generators/back-up power systems for critical facilities (including but not limited to lift stations, water plants, and first responder facilities.	HMPG	6-12 months	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry over
Tete Bayou Drainage Improvement Project	Coordinated with Iberia Parish to Pursue funding for a flood mitigation improvement project for The Tete Bayou.	HMPG; PDM; FMA, local budgets	2-3 years	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry over
Mitigate Damage to Utilities	Mitigate against damage to utilities to maintain function during and after a hazard event.	HMPG; PDM; FMA, local budgets; private sector funding	1-2 years	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office; Local Utility Companies	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry over
Drainage Improvements (street specific)	Expand and deepen storm water ditches to increase conveyance along several City streets.	HMPG; PDM; FMA, local budgets	1-3 years	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry over

Back-up Power for Sanitary Sewer Pump Stations	Improve continuity of services by mitigating against systems shut-downs due to power outage.	HMPG, FMA, PDM, local budgets	1-3years	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry over
Evacuation Shelter Retrofit or Construction-	Retrofit existing structures or construct new structures to act as evacuation shelters during tropical storms and hurricanes. These shelters will be constructed to meet FEMA ICC-500 and American Red Cross guidelines.	HMPG, PDM, CDBG	1-3 years	City of New Iberia Mayor's Office; Iberia Parish Government; Red Cross; GOHSEP; FEMA	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	Not Started - Carry over
Communication System Upgrades	Implement upgrades and additions to communications systems, including the Auto call out system for the Sheriff's Department. Implement a public notification system, such as sirens or a call down system with backup capabilities.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Ordinance Development and Implementation	Adopt the current International Building Codes by ordinance, which would result in additional techniques to harden structures. Develop and pass out ordinances to help regulate new development in the parish to implement drainage standards, develop codes that will require new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Potable Water Supplies to Critical Facilities	Create redundancy of potable water supply to critical facilities, especially hospitals in the parish, and provide protection of potable water supply by acquisition/installation of backflow preventers at appropriate critical locations in the unincorporated areas	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Flood Proofing of Critical Facilities	Flood-proof critical structures within the parish unincorporated areas to help promote continuation of critical services during a storm event	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
Education and Outreach for NFIP	Continue to promote the purchase of flood insurance. Advertise the availability, cost, and coverage of flood insurance through the NFIP. This enables homeowners to financially recover from the devastating effects of flooding as rapidly as possible. Serves to educate area residents that any homeowner, regardless of location, can purchase flood insurance.	HMGP, Federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, Iberia Parish OHSEP, City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
Sewage System Enhancements	Upgrade existing sewage systems to prevent backups. Create a long term sewage system improvement plan that ties into future drainage projects.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New
Community Shelter Construction	Construct or enhance a facility for the public to utilize during natural hazard events to protect life and safety of citizens. This facility will be utilized to accommodate the public with a shelter before, during and after incidents in which residents need to seek shelter. This facility will be used for public personnel only.	HMGP, Local, regional, and federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, Iberia Parish OHSEP, City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones	New
Floodwall and Flood Control Construction Projects	Install and/or upgrade minor flood control structures including erms and floodwalls to protect critical facilities	HMGP, Federal	1-5 years	Iberia Parish Government, City of New Iberia Mayor's Office	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones	New

Action Prioritization

During the prioritization process, the steering committee considered the costs and relative benefits of each new action. Costs can usually be listed in terms of dollars, although at times it involves staff time rather than the purchase of equipment or services that can be readily measured in dollars. In most cases, benefits, such as lives saved or future damage prevented, are hard to measure in dollars. 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 steering committee prioritized the possible activities that could be pursued. Steering 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 steering committee met internally for mitigation action meetings to review and approve Iberia mitigation actions. On-going actions, as well as actions which can be undertaken by existing parish staff without need for additional funding, were given high priority. The actions with high benefit and low cost, political support, and public support but require additional funding from parish or external sources were given medium priority. The actions that require substantial funding from external sources with relatively longer completion time were given low priority.

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

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Appendix A: Planning Process

Purpose

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

The Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

The Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process began in April 2020 with a series of meetings and collaborations between the contractor (SDMI) and the participating agencies. Update activities were intended to give each participating agency the opportunity to shape the plan to best fit their community's goals. Community stakeholders and the general public were invited to attend and contribute information to the planning process during specific time periods or meetings.

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

Date	Meeting or Outreach	Location	Public Invited	Purpose
4/16/2020	Kick Off Meeting	New Iberia, LA	No	Discuss with Parish HM Director the expectations and requirements of the project.
6/3/2020	Initial Planning Meeting	New Iberia, LA	No	Discuss with the plan Steering Committee expectations and requirements of the project. Assign plan worksheets to Parish.
7/7/2020	Risk Assessmen t Overview	New Iberia, LA	No	Discuss and review the Risk Assessment with the Steering Committee. Discuss and review expectations for Public Meeting.
7/7/2020	Public Meeting	New Iberia, LA	Yes	The Public Meeting allowed the public and community stakeholders to participate and provide input into the hazard mitigation planning process. Maps of the Iberia Parish communities were provide for the meeting attendees to identify specific areas where localized hazards occur.
Ongoing	Public Survey Tool	Online	Yes	This survey asked participants about public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Iberia Parish. In addition, questions covered the methods and techniques preferred for reducing the risks and losses associated with these hazards. Survey Results: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/IberiaHM2020
2 Week Period	Public Plan Review (Digital)		Yes	Parish Website or other locations determined by Steering Committee

Planning

The plan update process consisted of several phases:

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

Coordination

The Iberia Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) oversaw the coordination of the 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee during the update process. The parish OHSEP was responsible for identifying members for the committee.

The Parish Director and SDMI were jointly responsible for inviting the steering committees and key stakeholders to planned meetings and activities. 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 meetings and outreach efforts during the update process.

Neighboring Community, Local and Regional Planning Process Involvement

From the outset of the planning process, the steering 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 Team meetings at the local and parish level
- Sharing local data and information
- Action item development
- Plan document draft review
- Formal adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan document following provisional approval by the State of Louisiana and FEMA

The 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee consisted of representatives from the following parish, municipal or community stakeholders:

- Iberia Parish Government
- Iberia Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
- Iberia Parish Sewage District
- Iberia Parish Fire Department
- GOHSEP Hazard Mitigation and GOHSEP Regional Support
- Town of Delcambre
- City of New Iberia
- City of Jeanerette
- Village of Loreauville

The Vermilion Parish OHSEP Director was invited to participate as a neighboring community for Iberia Parish in an effort to coordinate mitigation efforts where possible as neighboring communities. The Vermilion OHSEP Director was invited via email and phone call to participate in an effort to collaborate with neighboring communities. The Town of Delcambre is a shared jurisdiction for Vermilion and Iberia Parishes, so there is great collaboration on mitigation and preparedness efforts due to the shared community. SDMI assisted Iberia Parish with encouraging the collaboration with these neighboring communities via email by extending an invitation to the Iberia Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Meetings. The participation of the GOHSEP Region 4 Coordinator during the process also contributed to neighboring community representation.

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

Below is a detailed list of the 2020 HMPU Steering Committee:

Iberia Parish Steering Committee				
Name	**Title**	**Agency**	**Email**	**Phone**
M. Larry Richard	Parish President	Iberia Parish	mlarryrichard@iberiagov.net	(337)365-8346
Brad Clifton	Mayor	Village of Loreauville	bradmclifton@yahoo.com	(337)229-8306
Gordon Copell	Fire Chief	City of New Iberia	gcopell@cityofnewiberia.com	(337)369-2370
Pamela Blakely	Mayor	Town of Delcambre	delcam@delcambre.net	(337)685-4462
Carol Bourgeois	Mayor	City of Jeanerette	bourgeoisjr.carol@yahoo.com	(337)276-4164
Prescott Marshall	Director	Iberia Parish OHSEP	pmarshall@iberiagov.net	(337)369-4427
Brad Cradeur	Iberia Parish Sewage District	Iberia Parish Sewage District	bcradeur@iberiagov.net	(337)369-4413
Charlene Picard	Flood Plain Manager	Iberia Parish Health Unit	cpicard@iberiagov.net	(337)369-4438
Norma Hebert	Assistant Director	Iberia Parish OHSEP	nhebert@iberiagov.net	(337)369-4427
Becky Broussard	Director	Vermilion Parish OHSEP	vpoep@yahoo.com	(337) 898-4308

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 Iberia Parish programs and planning.

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

Iberia 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 the Plan Maintenance section. The primary means for integrating mitigation strategies into other local planning mechanisms will be through the revision, update and implementation of any individual city/town plans that require specific planning and administrative tasks (e.g. risk assessment, plan amendments, ordinance revisions, capital improvement projects, etc.).

Iberia Parish provides technical assistance and capital improvements for drainage projects to the towns of Jeanerette, Loreauville and Delcambre. Parish officials will continue to work with local officials to implement projects to reduce damages from flooding and other natural disasters and include these projects in the five year capital improvement program.

Members of the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, who serve as representatives of fire departments, law enforcement agencies, administrative units of local government, health care providers, and utility providers etc., already have the responsibility of protecting the community in all phases of impending disaster- planning, response, recovery and mitigation. It is logical, then, that as these organizations endeavor to maximize resources for disaster response. It is the intention of this plan that representatives from agencies will incorporate the work done in the Hazard Mitigation Planning process into the short and long term work plans of their respective organizations, including the Iberia Parish Emergency Operations Plan, the Iberia Sheriff's Office telecommunications plan, training plans of the New Iberia Fire Department and Fire District. Tasks and budget items indicated in the hazard mitigation plan will be considered for inclusion in annual planning, operation and maintenance budgets, and capital outlay budgets of appropriate organizations and agencies.

There are several initiatives that have fostered further coordination and integration of the parish Hazard Mitigation Plan, such as the Iberia Parish Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), with was developed to address the roles and responsibilities of local governments and non-governmental (NGO) partners in responding to all threats and hazards, especially those outlined in the Iberia HMP. Planners have ensured that coordination efforts between the two plans range from seeking consistency in the way the hazards are identified to identifying opportunities to integrate mitigation practices in response and recovery operations.

As for future incorporation into other planning mechanisms the goals, action items and findings from this Hazard Mitigation Plan will be considered and incorporated, as appropriate for Iberia Parish and its incorporated jurisdictions including the Town of Delcambre, the City of Jeanerette, the Village of Loreauville, and the City of New Iberia. This Hazard Mitigation Plan will be cited as a technical reference and data source for updating existing and newly developed planning documents. Updates of existing plans will include the review of this Hazard Mitigation Plan in addition to technical reports, analyses, and studies for consideration and incorporation into the plan document. Most importantly, the process by which the

integration of the goals and action items of this plan will be ensured by the invitation and the participation of Hazard Mitigation Team members on plan update and development teams of the plans checklist.

The members of the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Steering 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 and the US Army Corps of Engineers. 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 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan was also used in the planning process. Other existing data and plans used in the planning process include those listed below.

- Louisiana Coastal Master Plan
- Iberia Parish Emergency Operations Plan
- State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Flood Insurance Rate Maps
- Coastal Impact Assistance Program
- Iberia Parish COOP

Further information on the plans can be found in the Capabilities Assessment, Section 3.

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 for Iberia Parish.

Meeting #1: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Kick-Off

Date: April 16, 2020

Location: New Iberia, Louisiana and Baton Rouge, LA – Conference Call due to COVID-19.

Purpose: Discuss the expectations and requirements of the hazard mitigation plan update process and establish an initial project timeline with the Parish's OHSEP Director and any additional personnel.

Public Initiation: No

Meeting Invitees:

Iberia Parish Steering Committee		
Name	**Title**	**Agency**
M. Larry Richard	Parish President	Iberia Parish
Brad Clifton	Mayor	Village of Loreauville
Gordon Copell	Fire Chief	City of New Iberia
Pamela Blakely	Mayor	Town of Delcambre
Carol Bourgeois	Mayor	City of Jeanerette
Prescott Marshall	Director	Iberia Parish OHSEP
Brad Cradeur	Iberia Parish Sewage District	Iberia Parish Sewage District
Charlene Picard	Floodplain Manager	Iberia Parish Health Unit
Norma Hebert	Assistant Director	Iberia Parish OHSEP
Becky Broussard	Director	Vermilion Parish OHSEP

Meeting #2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Initial Planning Meeting

Date: June 3, 2020

Location: New Iberia, Louisiana, Parish Courthouse, Iberia Parish EOC

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

Meeting Invitees:

Iberia Parish Steering Committee		
Name	**Title**	**Agency**
M. Larry Richard	Parish President	Iberia Parish
Brad Clifton	Mayor	Village of Loreauville
Gordon Copell	Fire Chief	City of New Iberia
Pamela Blakely	Mayor	Town of Delcambre
Carol Bourgeois	Mayor	City of Jeanerette
Prescott Marshall	Director	Iberia Parish OHSEP
Brad Cradeur	Iberia Parish Sewage District	Iberia Parish Sewage District
Charlene Picard	Floodplain Manager	Iberia Parish Health Unit
Norma Hebert	Assistant Director	Iberia Parish OHSEP
Becky Broussard	Director	Vermilion Parish OHSEP

Meeting #3: Risk Assessment Overview

Date: July 7, 2020

Location: New Iberia, LA, Parish Courthouse

Purpose: Members of the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee were presented the results of the risk assessment and an overview of the public meeting presentation during this overview. The assessment was conducted based on hazards identified during previous plans and on any newly identified risks.

Public Initiation: No

Meeting Invitees:

Iberia Parish Steering Committee		
Name	**Title**	**Agency**
M. Larry Richard	Parish President	Iberia Parish
Brad Clifton	Mayor	Village of Loreauville
Gordon Copell	Fire Chief	City of New Iberia
Pamela Blakely	Mayor	Town of Delcambre
Carol Bourgeois	Mayor	City of Jeanerette
Prescott Marshall	Director	Iberia Parish OHSEP
Brad Cradeur	Iberia Parish Sewage District	Iberia Parish Sewage District
Charlene Picard	Floodplain Manager	Iberia Parish Health Unit
Norma Hebert	Assistant Director	Iberia Parish OHSEP
Becky Broussard	Director	Vermilion Parish OHSEP

Meeting #4: Public Meeting

Date: July 7, 2020
Location: New Iberia, LA, Parish Courthouse
Purpose: The Public Meeting allowed the public and community stakeholders to participate and provide input into the hazard mitigation planning process. Maps of the Iberia Parish communities were provided for the meeting attendees to identify specific areas where localized hazards occur.
Public Initiation: Yes
Meeting Invitees:

Iberia Parish Steering Committee		
Name	**Title**	**Agency**
M. Larry Richard	Parish President	Iberia Parish
Brad Clifton	Mayor	Village of Loreauville
Gordon Copell	Fire Chief	City of New Iberia
Pamela Blakely	Mayor	Town of Delcambre
Carol Bourgeois	Mayor	City of Jeanerette
Prescott Marshall	Director	Iberia Parish OHSEP
Brad Cradeur	Iberia Parish Sewage District	Iberia Parish Sewage District
Charlene Picard	Floodplain Manager	Iberia Parish Health Unit
Norma Hebert	Assistant Director	Iberia Parish OHSEP
Becky Broussard	Director	Vermilion Parish OHSEP

Outreach Activity #1: Public Opinion Survey

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

Outreach Activity #2: Incident Questionnaire

Date: Public Meeting Activity
Location: Public Meeting
Public Initiation: Yes

Outreach Activity #3: Mapping Activities

Public meeting attendees were asked to identify areas on parish and community specific maps provided that were "problem areas." They were also asked to indicate any areas of new development. This activity gave the public an opportunity to interact with SDMI's GIS Mapping division as well as provide valuable input on areas that may flood repeatedly during rain events that may not get reported to local emergency managers as significant events.

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Appendix B: Plan Maintenance

Purpose

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

Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

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

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

Responsible Parties

The Iberia Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) is the parish department directly responsible for maintaining the plan. Within that department, the department director is the individual responsible for assuring that plan monitoring and evaluating are done in accordance with the procedures outlined in this section. The Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee is responsible for developing periodic updates to the plan.

Methods for Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan and Plan Evaluation Criteria

On a quarterly basis (and as warranted by circumstances such as a major disaster declaration), the Iberia Parish OHSEP will monitor the plan in order to assess the degree to which assumptions and underlying information contained in the plan may have changed. For example, the Iberia Parish OHSEP will look for the following:

- Changes in the information available to perform vulnerability assessments and loss estimates. For example: as the parish and municipal risk assessments and plans are integrated into this Plan Update, the Iberia Parish OHSEP will be soliciting feedback from parish and municipal officials about any changes in their real or perceived risks.

- Changes in laws, policies and regulations. Changes in parish or jurisdictional departments and/or their procedures, including the Iberia Parish OHSEP and the administration of grant programs

The results of these monitoring efforts will be made available to the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee as they are produced.

Using the compiled results of ongoing monitoring efforts, the plan will be evaluated annually, generally starting in the month of January (unless circumstances indicate otherwise). The Iberia Parish OHSEP will initiate the evaluations by contacting parish and municipal departments identified as responsible parties in the Mitigation Action Plan, as well as other departments and organizations that have been involved in developing the plan.

The Iberia Parish OHSEP and the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee have the authority to determine if other organizations should also be involved in the process. The Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee shall be encouraged to include other departments/organizations which have specific technical knowledge and/or data pertaining to risks.

The initial contacts will be made no later than December of each year for the first four years and in August in the fifth year (in anticipation of the required Plan Update for FEMA re-approval). The initial contact will advise the appropriate agencies/organizations that the plan will be re-evaluated in the coming months, and request their participation in the process.

The Iberia Parish OHSEP also has the authority to evaluate and update the plan at times other than those identified in this section under the following general conditions: (1) After a major disaster declaration; (2) At the request of the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP); or (3) When significant new information regarding risks or vulnerabilities is identified.

Updating the Plan

Updates will follow the original planning process outlined in Appendix A. The update process will entail a detailed and structured re-examination of all aspects of the original plan, followed by recommended updates. The update process will be undertaken by Iberia Parish OHSEP and assisted and monitored by the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. The recommendations will be presented to the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee for consideration and approval. It is expected that the parish and each jurisdiction's administration and will issue a letter of adoption for each update of the plan.

At a minimum, the plan will be updated and re-submitted to FEMA for re-approval every five years, as required by DMA 2000. The five-year update for FEMA re-approval requires that all the original steps outlined in Appendix A be revisited to make sure the plan assumptions and results remain valid as a basis for further decision-making and priority-setting.

The plan will also be subject to interim updates as significant changes or new information is identified in the periodic evaluations described above. The degree to which the entire process is repeated will depend on the circumstances that precipitate the update.

GOHSEP will initiate, coordinate and lead all plan updates in conjunction with the SHMPC. The next two paragraphs describe the procedures for interim and five-year updates, respectively.

The nature of Plan Updates will be determined by the evaluation process described above. In general, the Iberia Parish OHSEP will notify the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee that the parish is initiating an interim Plan Update, and describe the circumstances that created the need for the update (per the list in the Plan Evaluation Criteria section above). GOHSEP will determine if the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee should be consulted regarding potential changes. If it is determined that the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee should be involved, the nature of the involvement will be at the discretion of Iberia Parish OHSEP.

When interim updates are completed absent the involvement of the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, the Iberia Parish OHSEP will advise all committee members via email that the plan has been updated, and describe the nature of the update. In addition, the Iberia Parish OHSEP will provide GOHSEP with a copy (although there is no requirement to have the plan re-approved by FEMA for interim updates).

As required by the DMA 2000, the plan will be updated every five years and re-submitted to FEMA for re-approval. In those years, the evaluation process will be more rigorous, and will examine all aspects of the plan in detail. It is anticipated that several meetings of the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will be required and that the parish and each jurisdiction will formally re-approve the plan prior to its submission to FEMA.

Based on the five-year renewal requirements for Plan Updates, the Iberia Parish OHSEP anticipates that the submission date for the required update will be approximately March 2015. Prior to that time, the Iberia Parish OHSEP will contact the committee members and other appropriate agencies/organizations to confirm a schedule for the Plan Update.

The following basic schedule will be undertaken for monitoring, evaluating and updating the plan:

- At a minimum, monitoring activities by the Iberia Parish OHSEP should be done on a quarterly basis;
- Notices regarding annual evaluations should be sent by the Iberia Parish OHSEP to the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee in December of the first four years of the plan and in August of the fifth year;

2020 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 2020 update were adequate. 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 the responsibility of the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee to determine additional implementation procedures when appropriate. This may include integrating the requirements of the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan into planning documents, processes, or mechanisms as follows:

- Ordinances, Resolutions, Regulations
- Floodplain Ordinances
- Comprehensive Master Plan
- Capital Improvements Plan
- Economic Development Plan
- Emergency Operations Plan
- Master Coastal Plan

The above referenced ordinances, building codes, and regulations will be amended by a resolution in the parish council in order to incorporate the mitigation actions identified in the HMP.

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

During the planning process for new and updated local planning documents, such as a Risk Assessment, Comprehensive Plan, Capital Improvements Plan, or Emergency Operations Plan, the parish 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 planning mechanisms, the development and maintenance of this stand-alone Hazard Mitigation Plan is deemed by the steering committee to be the most effective and appropriate method to ensure implementation of parish and local hazard mitigation actions. And while the development and maintenance of this stand-alone plan has been recognized as the most effective course of mitigation action implementation, individual facets of this plan have been used to bolster other planning and mitigation efforts. According to the Parish Home Rule Charter, the Parish President is required to prepare and submit an annual budget and five year capital improvement budget to the council. This capital improvement budget includes a list of capital improvements which are proposed to be undertaken for at least five fiscal years with supporting information including cost estimates, method of financing and

recommended time schedules for each improvement. This document can be revised as needed to include the projects listed in the action plan for implementation based upon available funding. The projects are then moved to the annual capital budget as funding is secured and implementation initiated. Hazard Mitigation Plan mitigation action items will be included in the five year capital budget.

The Iberia Parish Regional Planning Commission is an appointed body, representing the unincorporated areas of the parish and municipalities of Iberia Parish as prescribed by law with a purpose of promoting an improved quality of life for all citizens of Iberia Parish. The parish contracts with the towns of Jeanerette, Loreauville Delcambre, and New Iberia to provide permitting services. With the advent of zoning regulations and land use studies, the parish is compiling a comprehensive plan. This Hazard Mitigation Plan Update and subsequent annual updates are intended to be incorporated into the parish comprehensive plan and any municipal comprehensive plans.

Iberia Parish provides technical assistance and capital improvements for drainage projects to the towns of Jeanerette, Loreauville Delcambre, and New Iberia. Parish officials will continue to work with local officials to implement projects to reduce damages from flooding and other natural disasters and include these projects in the 5 year capital improvement program.

Members of the Iberia Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, inclusive of fire departments, law enforcement agencies, administrative units of local government, health care providers, and utility providers etc., already have the responsibility of protecting the community in all phases of impending disaster- planning, response, recovery and mitigation. It is logical, then, that these organizations endeavor to maximize resources for disaster response. It is the intention of this plan that representatives from agencies will incorporate the work done in the Hazard Mitigation Planning process into the short and long term work plans of their respective organizations, including the Iberia Parish Emergency Operations Plan, the Iberia Sheriff's Office telecommunications plan, training plans of the New Iberia Fire Department and Fire District. Tasks and budget items indicated in the hazard mitigation plan will be considered for inclusion in annual planning, operation and maintenance budgets, and capital outlay budgets of appropriate organizations and agencies.

Implementing mitigation strategies from this Hazard Mitigation Plan Update into other planning documents in the participating jurisdictions of Delcambre, Loureauville, Jeanerette and New Iberia is an effective way to leverage the support of affiliated agencies and departments while ensuring mutually supportive goals and policies. Thus, incorporating of the goals, findings and implementation strategies found in this document into other planning mechanisms within the purview participating jurisdictions of this plan is recommended and encouraged wherever possible.

The following parish and local plans incorporate requirements of this Hazard Mitigation Plan Update as follows:

Iberia Unincorporated

- Comprehensive Master Plan – Updated every 5-10 years, Iberia Planning Commission is the responsible agency
- Local Emergency Operations Plan – Updated continuously, Iberia OHSEP is the responsible agency

Delcambre

- Economic Development Plan – Updated as needed, Town of Delcambre is the responsible agency
- Local Emergency Operations Plan – Updated as needed, Iberia OHSEP is the responsible agency

Jeanerette

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

Loreauville

- Comprehensive Master Plan – Updated every 5-10 years, Iberia Planning Commission is the responsible agency in conjunction with the Mayor of Loreauville
- Local Emergency Operations Plan – Updated continuously, Iberia OHSEP is the responsible agency in conjunction with the Mayor of Loreauville

New Iberia

- Capital Improvements Plan – Update as needed, New Iberia Mayor's Office is the responsible agency
- Economic Development Plan – Updated as needed, New Iberia Mayor's Office is the responsible agency
- Continuity of Operations Plan – Updated as needed, New Iberia Mayor's Office is the responsible agency
- Stormwater Management Plan – Update as needed, New Iberia Mayor's Office and New Iberia Public Works Department are the responsible agencies

The Iberia Sewer District also has expressed interest in additional collaborating and integration of future planning efforts annually.

Iberia Parish as well as its incorporated jurisdictions 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 Jurisdictions, and through the five-year review process described in the Plan Maintenance Section. The primary process for integrating mitigation strategies into other local planning mechanisms will be through the revision, update and implementation of each jurisdiction's individual city/town plans that require specific planning and administrative tasks (e.g. risk assessment, plan amendments, ordinance revisions, capital improvement projects, etc.).

Continued Public Participation

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

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

Appendix C: Essential Facilities

Unincorporated Iberia Parish Essential Facilities

Iberia Parish Unincorporated Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Coastal Hazards	Flooding	Levee Failure	Sinkholes	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones
Fire and Rescue	B.O.M. Volunteer Fire Department			X		X	X	X	X	X
	Coteau Volunteer Fire Department			X		X	X	X	X	X
	Grand Marais Volunteer Fire Department			X		X	X	X	X	X
	Lydia Volunteer Fire Department		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
	Rynella Volunteer Fire Department		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Government	Iberia Parish Airport Authority			X		X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia Parish Public Works		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia Recreation Maintenance Facility			X		X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia School Board			X		X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia Sewage District			X		X	X	X	X	X
	Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries			X		X	X	X	X	X
	New Iberia DOTD Maintenance Unit		X	X		X	X	X	X	X

Iberia Parish Unincorporated Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Coastal Hazards	Flooding	Levee Failure	Sinkholes	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones
Corrections	Iberia Justice Facility			X		X	X	X	X	X
Schools	Belle Place Middle School			X		X	X	X	X	X
	Caneview Elementary School			X		X	X	X	X	X
	Coteau Elementary			X		X	X	X	X	X
	Grand Marais Elementary		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia Middle School		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
	Jeanerette Senior High			X		X	X	X	X	X
	Magnolia Elementary		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
	Park Elementary			X		X	X	X	X	X
	St. Joseph School			X		X	X	X	X	X
	Sugarland Elementary School		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
	The Arc			X		X	X	X	X	X
	Vacant Community College			X		X	X	X	X	X
	Westgate High School			X		X	X	X	X	X

Town of Delcambre Essential Facilities

Delcambre Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Coastal Hazards	Flooding	Levee Failure	Sinkholes	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones
Fire and Rescue	Delcambre Volunteer Fire Department					X	X	X	X	X
Government	Delcambre Water Works					X	X	X	X	X
Law Enforcement	Delcambre Police Department					X	X	X	X	X

City of Jeanerette Essential Facilities

Jeanerette Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Coastal Hazards	Flooding	Levee Failure	Sinkholes	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones
Fire and Rescue	Robert Gretner Memorial Fire Station					X	X	X	X	X
	Volunteer Fire Department					X	X	X	X	X
Government	City Hall					X	X	X	X	X
	Jeanerette Chamber of Commerce					X	X	X	X	X
	Louisiana National Guard					X	X	X	X	X
Law Enforcement	Jeanerette Enforcement Center					X	X	X	X	X
Schools	Canal Street Elementary					X	X	X	X	X
	Jeanerette Elementary					X	X	X	X	X
	Jeanerette Middle School					X	X	X	X	X
	St. Charles Elementary					X	X	X	X	X

Village of Loreauville Essential Facilities

Loreauville Essential Facilities										
Type	**Name**	**Coastal Hazards**	**Flooding**	**Levee Failure**	**Sinkholes**	**Hail**	**Lightning**	**Wind**	**Tornadoes**	**Tropical Cyclones**
Fire and Rescue	Loreauville Fire Department					X	X	X	X	X
Government	Loreauville Library					X	X	X	X	X
	Loreauville Town Hall					X	X	X	X	X
Schools	Loreauville High					X	X	X	X	X

City of New Iberia Essential Facilities

New Iberia Essential Facilities										
Type	**Name**	**Coastal Hazards**	**Flooding**	**Levee Failure**	**Sinkholes**	**Hail**	**Lightning**	**Wind**	**Tornadoes**	**Tropical Cyclones**
Fire and Rescue	Iberia Fire Station #5					X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia Parish Fire Protection District #1		X			X	X	X	X	X
	New Iberia Fire Department					X	X	X	X	X
	New Iberia Fire Department					X	X	X	X	X
	New Iberia Fire Department					X	X	X	X	X
Government	16th Precinct Public Defender					X	X	X	X	X

New Iberia Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Coastal Hazards	Flooding	Levee Failure	Sinkholes	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones
	Bureau of Health Services Financing					X	X	X	X	X
	Chamber of Commerce					X	X	X	X	X
	Cliff Aucoin Municipal Building					X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia Audit Drug Court					X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia Council on Aging					X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia Court Building					X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia Courthouse Annex					X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia Homeless Shelter					X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia Juvenile Drug Court					X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia Library					X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia Parish Health Unit					X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia Parish Planning, Zoning Office					X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia Parish School Board					X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia Transportation					X	X	X	X	X

New Iberia Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Coastal Hazards	Flooding	Levee Failure	Sinkholes	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones
	New Iberia Maintenance Facility		X			X	X	X	X	X
	Social Security Administration		X			X	X	X	X	X
Law Enforcement	Louisiana National Guard		X			X	X	X	X	X
Public Health	Dauterive Hospital					X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia Medical Center					X	X	X	X	X
Schools	Academy of Acadiana					X	X	X	X	X
	Acadia Christian Academy					X	X	X	X	X
	Anderson Middle					X	X	X	X	X
	Bank Ave Elementary School				X	X	X	X	X	X
	Catholic High School					X	X	X	X	X
	Center Street Elementary					X	X	X	X	X
	Daspit Elementary					X	X	X	X	X
	Dodson Elementary					X	X	X	X	X
	Highland Baptist School		X			X	X	X	X	X
	Iberia Parish Educational Services Campus					X	X	X	X	X

New Iberia Essential Facilities										
Type	Name	Coastal Hazards	Flooding	Levee Failure	Sinkholes	Hail	Lightning	Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones
	Lee Street Alternative School					X	X	X	X	X
	Live Oak Preschool					X	X	X	X	X
	Mt. Carmel High School					X	X	X	X	X
	New Iberia Head Start Center					X	X	X	X	X
	New Iberia Senior High		X			X	X	X	X	X
	North Lewis Elementary					X	X	X	X	X
	North Street Elementary					X	X	X	X	X
	Pelican Diving School					X	X	X	X	X
	Pesson Elementary School					X	X	X	X	X
	St. Edward School					X	X	X	X	X
	Today's Child Learning Center		X			X	X	X	X	X

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Appendix D: Plan Adoption

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Appendix E: State Required Worksheets

During the planning process (Appendix A) the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee was provided state-required plan update process worksheets to be filled out. 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 (Element E) for the update. The plan update worksheets allowed for collection of information such as planning team members, community capabilities, critical infrastructure and vulnerable populations and NFIP information. The following pages contain documentation of the state required worksheets.

Mitigation Planning Team

Iberia Parish Steering Committee				
Name	**Title**	**Agency**	**Email**	**Phone**
M. Larry Richard	Parish President	Iberia Parish	mlarryrichard@iberiagov.net	(337)365-8346
Brad Clifton	Mayor	Village of Loreauville	bradmclifton@yahoo.com	(337)229-8306
Gordon Copell	Fire Chief	City of New Iberia	gcopell@cityofnewiberia.com	(337)369-2370
Pamela Blakely	Mayor	Town of Delcambre	delcam@delcambre.net	(337)685-4462
Carol Bourgeois	Mayor	City of Jeanerette	bourgeoisjr.carol@yahoo.com	(337)276-4164
Prescott Marshall	Director	Iberia Parish OHSEP	pmarshall@iberiagov.net	(337)369-4427
Brad Cradeur	Iberia Parish Sewage District	Iberia Parish Sewage District	bcradeur@iberiagov.net	(337)369-4413
Charlene Picard	Flood Plain Manager	Iberia Parish Health Unit	cpicard@iberiagov.net	(337)369-4438
Norma Hebert	Assistant Director	Iberia Parish OHSEP	nhebert@iberiagov.net	(337)369-4427
Becky Broussard	Director	Vermilion Parish OHSEP	vpoep@yahoo.com	(337) 898-4308

Capability Assessment

Capability Assessment Worksheet		
Iberia Unincorporated		
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	Y	
Capital Improvements Plan	N	
Economic Development Plan	N	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Y	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Y	
Transportation Plan	Y	
Stormwater Management Plan	N	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	N	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	N	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Building Code	Y	L=Local; P=Parish
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	N	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Y/Rate-5	PIAL Ratings
Site plan review requirements	Y	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Zoning Ordinance	Y	L=Local; P=Parish
Subdivision Ordinance	Y	
Floodplain Ordinance	Y	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Y	Stormwater Ordinance
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Y	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	N	
Other	N	

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

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	Y	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Y	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Y	
Impact fees for new development	N	
Stormwater Utility Fee	N	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Y	
Other Funding Programs	N	

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,	Y	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety,	Y	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	Y	
Storm Ready certification	Y	
Firewise Communities certification	N	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Y	
Other	N	

Capability Assessment Worksheet		
Delcambre		
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	N	
Capital Improvements Plan	N	
Economic Development Plan	Y	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Y	
Continuity of Operations Plan	N	
Transportation Plan	N	
Stormwater Management Plan	N	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	N	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	Y	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Building Code	Y	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	N	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Y/Rate-4	
Site plan review requirements	Y	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Zoning Ordinance	N	
Subdivision Ordinance	Y	
Floodplain Ordinance	Y	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	N	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Y	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	N	
Other	N	

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

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	Y	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Y	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Y	
Impact fees for new development	Y	
Stormwater Utility Fee	N	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Y	
Other Funding Programs	N	

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,	Y	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety,	Y	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	Y	
Storm Ready certification	N	
Firewise Communities certification	N	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	N	
Other	N	

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

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

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	N	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	N	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	N	
Impact fees for new development	N	
Stormwater Utility Fee	N	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	N	
Other Funding Programs	N	

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,	Y	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety,	Y	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	N	
Storm Ready certification	N	
Firewise Communities certification	N	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	N	
Other	N	

Capability Assessment Worksheet		
Loreauville		
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	Y	
Capital Improvements Plan	N	
Economic Development Plan	N	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Y	
Continuity of Operations Plan	N	
Transportation Plan	N	
Stormwater Management Plan	N	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	N	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	N	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Building Code	Y	L=Local; P=Parish
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	N	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Y/Rate-5	PIAL Ratings
Site plan review requirements	N	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Zoning Ordinance	N	L=Local; P=Parish
Subdivision Ordinance	N	
Floodplain Ordinance	Y	Relies on Parish
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	N	Stormwater Ordinance
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	N	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	N	
Other	N	

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	Y	Parish
Mitigation Planning Committee	Y	Parish
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Y	Both Local and Parish
Staff		**Comments**
Chief Building Official	N	
Floodplain Administrator	Y	Relies on Parish
Emergency Manager	Y	Parish
Community Planner	N	
Civil Engineer	Y	Contracted Position
GIS Coordinator	Y	
Grant Writer	Y	
Other	N	
Technical	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Warning Systems / Service	P	Reverse 911; warning sirens
Hazard Data & Information	N	
Grant Writing	Y	
Hazus Analysis	State	
Other	N	

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	N	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Y	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Y	
Impact fees for new development	N	
Stormwater Utility Fee	N	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	N	
Other Funding Programs	N	

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,	N	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety,	Y	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	N	
Storm Ready certification	N	
Firewise Communities certification	N	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	N	
Other	N	

Capability Assessment Worksheet		
New Iberia		
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	N	
Capital Improvements Plan	Y	
Economic Development Plan	Y	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	N	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Y	
Transportation Plan	N	
Stormwater Management Plan	Y	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	N	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	Y	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Building Code	Y	L=Local; P=Parish
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	N	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Y/Rate-2	PIAL Ratings
Site plan review requirements	Y	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Zoning Ordinance	Y	L=Local; P=Parish
Subdivision Ordinance	Y	
Floodplain Ordinance	Y	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Y	Stormwater Ordinance
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Y	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Y	
Other	Y	

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 of government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Planning Commission	L	L=Local; P=Parish
Mitigation Planning Committee	L	L=Local; P=Parish
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	L	L=Local; P=Parish
Staff	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Chief Building Official	Y/FT/?%	
Floodplain Administrator	Y	
Emergency Manager	P	L=Local; P=Parish
Community Planner	Y/FT/?%	
Civil Engineer	Y	C=Contractor
GIS Coordinator	Y	
Grant Writer	Y	
Other	N	
Technical	**Yes / No**	**Comments**
Warning Systems / Service	Y	Reverse 911; warning sirens
Hazard Data & Information	N	
Grant Writing	Y	
Hazus Analysis	State	
Other	N	

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	Y	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Y	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	N	
Impact fees for new development	Y	
Stormwater Utility Fee	N	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Y	
Other Funding Programs	Y	

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.	Y	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Y	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	N	
Storm Ready certification	N	
Firewise Communities certification	N	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Y	
Other	N	

Building Inventory

Iberia Parish Owned Building Information									
Unincorporated Iberia									
Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
X	Acadiana Regional Airport	State Hospital Evacuation Airfield	1404 Hangar Drive	New Iberia	30.03116725490	-91.87624500590	Unknown	1960	Brick
	Sugarena	Parish Pickup Point	713 Northwest Bypass	New Iberia	30.02567390300	-91.85839730540	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Animal Control	Animal Shelter and Evacuation	2017 Seaway Access Road	New Iberia	30.02432621650	-91.88837934700	Unknown	1988	Cinder Blocks
	Mosquito Control	Public Health and Disease Control	611 Old Central Taxiway	New Iberia	30.05138851820	-91.88239228580	Unknown	2006	Metal
X	Iberia Parish Courthouse	Conti	300 S. Iberia St.	New Iberia	30.00421204950	-91.82147236790	Unknown	1938	Concrete
X	Port of Iberia	Support to Offshore Oilfield Industry	4611 South Lewis St.	New Iberia	29.94446356480	-91.83618964670	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
X	Health Unit	Public Health and Disease Control	715-B Weldon St.	New Iberia	29.98980777770	-91.80990969570	Unknown	2011	Brick
X	Permits, Planning & Zoning	Key Recovery Facility	715-A Weldon St.	New Iberia	29.99013265940	-91.81019380580	Unknown	2011	Brick
X	Sewerage District #1	Public Health and Disease Control	2617 Northside Rd, Suite 100	New Iberia	30.01797824790	-91.76664363870	Unknown	1981	Metal
	Former Location of Public Works Barn	Parish Building	5013 Avery Island Rd.	New Iberia	29.95187887730	-91.87236325270	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Iberia Parish Convention & Visitors Bureau	Parish Building	2513 Hwy. 14	New Iberia	29.98487851980	-91.85005229670	Unknown	2003	Wood
	Veterans Memorial Building	Backup Emergency Shelter	500 Marie St.	New Iberia	30.00356858910	-91.80942685370	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Sugar Cane Festival Building	Backup Emergency Shelter	Parkview Dr.	New Iberia	30.00460527630	-91.80763693540	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Iberia Parish Parks & Rec	Backup Emergency Shelter	113 Willow Wood Drive	New Iberia	30.00810920430	-91.74719423780	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	LeMaire Memorial Airport	Transportation		Jeanerette	29.90279682650	-91.66422220980	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
X	Iberia Parish Communications District E911	Public Safety Critical Infrastructure	1111 Ember Dr	New Iberia	30.03121747500	-91.87435082140	Unknown	2019-2020	Cinder block/concrete
X	Iberia Parish Public Works Barn	Emergency Response Capability	4018 E. Old Spanish Trail	New Iberia	29.97889718470	-91.76081609500	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Iberia Parish Owned Building Information									
Delcambre									
Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
	Delcambre Library (Co-owned)	Library	206 W. Main St	Delcambre	29°56'54.65"	91°59'21.90"	550,000.00	1999	Unreinforced Masonry
	Delcambre Elementary School	School	706 Martin Luther King Dr.	Delcambre	29°57'07.18"	91°59'41.57"	Unknown	Unknown	Steel
	Delcambre High School	School	601 West Main St.	Delcambre	29°56'52.04"	91°59'35.45"	Unknown	Unknown	Wood
	DELCAMBRE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Department	302 N RAILROAD STREET	Delcambre	29°57'01.88"N	91°59'17.59"W	Unknown	Unknown	Concrete
	DELCAMBRE POLICE DEPARTMENT	Law Enforcement	109 N RAILROAD STREET	Delcambre	29°56'56.42"N	91°59'18.89"W	Unknown	Unknown	Concrete
	DELCAMBRE CITY HALL	Government (municipality-owned)	107 N RAILROAD STREET	Delcambre	29°56'56.00N	91°59'18.92"W	Unknown	Unknown	Concrete
	DELCAMBRE CITY BARN	Government (municipality-owned)	507 E HICKMAN STREET	Delcambre	29°56'50.00"N	91°59'01.96"W	Unknown	Unknown	Metal
	ELEVATED MUNICIPAL BUILDING	Government (municipality-owned)	107 1/2 N RAILROAD STREET	Delcambre	29°56'56.22"N	91°59'19.65"W	Unknown	Unknown	Concrete
	LIFT STATION	Utilities (wastewater)	401 HWY 14 EAST	Delcambre	29°56'32.37"N	91°59'00.97"W	Unknown	Unknown	Concrete
	LIFT STATION	Utilities (wastewater)	306 WILFRED LANDRY STREET	Delcambre	29°56'37.47"N	91°59'09.89"W	Unknown	Unknown	Concrete
	Delcambre Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Department	302 North Railroad Street	Delcambre	29°57'02.01"	91°59'18.06"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Iberia Parish Owned Building Information									
Jeanerette									
Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
	Iberia Parish Library-Jeanerette Branch	Library	411 Kentucky	Jeanerette	29°55'07.77"	91°40'23.51"	500,000.00	1979	Unknown
	Veteran's Memorial Bldg	Government (parish-owned)	1601 Tarleton St	Jeanerette	29°55'03.46"	91°40'05.00"	175,000.00	1958	Unknown
	Ward 8 Recreation Center	Parks/Recreation	803 Hubertville Rd.	Jeanerette	29˚55'26.57"N	91˚41'01.69"W	1,000,000.00	1960/2002	Unreinforced Masonry
	King Joseph Recreation Center	Parks/Recreation	701 Hebert St.	Jeanerette	29˚54'33.22"N	91˚40'15.88"W	1,000,000.00	1989	Unreinforced Masonry
	King Joseph Pavilion	Parks/Recreation	701 Hebert St.	Jeanerette	29˚54'32.51"N	91˚40'16.82"W	Unknown	2012	Metal
	Jeanerette Museum	Parks/Recreation	500 East Main St.	Jeanerette	29˚54'35.66"N	91˚39'37.07"W	85,000.00	1930/2000	Wood
	Jeanerette Museum Annex	Parks/Recreation	500 East Main St.	Jeanerette	29˚54'36.13"N	91˚39'36.66"W	30,000.00	2003/2014	Wood
	Burleigh Park Restrooms/Storage	Parks/Recreation	Hwy 182 East	Jeanerette	29˚55'57.69"N	91˚41'19.51"W	100,000.00	1995/2002	Unreinforced Masonry
	Burleigh Park Restrooms	Parks/Recreation	Hwy 182 East	Jeanerette	29˚55'55.27"N	91˚41'20.76"W	20,000.00	1995	Unreinforced Masonry
	Burleigh Park Storage	Parks/Recreation	Hwy 182 East	Jeanerette	29˚54'59.98"N	91˚41'21.23"W	3,000.00	1995	Metal
	TJ Viator Park Open Air Pavilion (Jeanerette City Park)	Parks/Recreation	Tarleton St.	Jeanerette	29˚55'05.18"N	91˚40'01.65"W	120,000.00	1996	Metal
	TJ Viator Park Concession/Storage under pavilion (JCP)	Parks/Recreation	Tarleton St.	Jeanerette	29˚55'05.18"N	91˚40'01.65"W	Unknown	1996	Metal
	TJ Viator Park Concession/Restroom (JCP)	Parks/Recreation	Tarleton St.	Jeanerette	29˚55'03.29"N	91˚40'02.72"W	Unknown	1996	Unreinforced Masonry
	Grand Marais Vounteer Fire Department	Fire Department	2816 College Rd	Jeanerette	29°55'33.60	91°45'03.46"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Jeanerette Elementary School	School	600 Ira St.	Jeanerette	29°55'22.18"	91°40'39.05"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Jeanerette Middle School	School	8217 E. Old Spanish Trail	Jeanerette	29°56'44.21"	91°42'11.74"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

	Jeanerette Senior High School	School	8217 E. Old Spanish Trail	Jeanerette	29°56'42.58"	91°42'09.51"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	St. Charles Street Elementary School	School	1921 St. Charles St.	Jeanerette	29°55'10.94"	91°40'24.62"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Acadian Ambulance Service	EMS	2511 Main Street	Jeanerette	29°55'36.19"	91°40'46.67"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	City of Jeanerette Police Department	Law Enforcement	811 Canal Street	Jeanerette	29°54'19.61"	91°40'10.81"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Grand Marais Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Department	2816 College Rosd	Jeanerette	29°55'33.60	91°45'03.46"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Jeanerette City Hall	Government (Municipality-owned)	1010 Main St	Jeanerette	29°54'44.22"	91°39'50.91"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Jeanerette Fire Department	Fire Department	1436 Church St	Jeanerette	29°54"53.61"	91°40'07.32"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Jeanerette Public Works	Government (Municipality-owned)	1611 Martin Luther King Dr	Jeanerette	29°54'56.76"	91°40'43.82"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Jeanerette Rural Health Clinic	Health	217 Bourg Street	Jeanerette	29°54'55.81"	91°40'00.29"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Jeanerette Waste Water Treatment	Utilities (wastewater)	800 Landry St	Jeanerette	29°55'21.55"	91°41'48.85"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Jeanerette Water Plant	Utilities (wastewater)	710 Pellerin St	Jeanerette	29°54'46.35"	91°40'37.85"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Veteran's Memorial Bldg	Parks/Recreation	City Park, 1600 Blk Tarleton St.	Jeanerette	29°55'03.55"	91°40'07.97"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Iberia Parish Owned Building Information									
Loreauville									
Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
	Iberia Parish Library-Loreauville Branch	Library	510 Main St	Loreauville	30°03'38.66"	91°44'13.88"	325,000.00	1960	Unknown
	Harold Landry Memorial M/P Building	Parks/Recreation	1615A Park Loop Rd.	Loreauville	30˚03'39.92"N	91˚43'54.94"W	475,000.00	2008	Metal
	Loreauville Park Concession/Restrooms	Parks/Recreation	601 Ed Broussard Rd.	Loreauville	30˚03'33.94"N	91˚43'58.53"W	55,000.00	1990/2006	Unreinforced Masonry
	Loreauville Elementary School	School	P.O. Box 425	Loreauville	30°03'20.11"	91°44'07.24"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Loreauville High School	School	410 North Main Street	Loreauville	30°03'33.81:	91°44'12.58"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Loreauville City Hall	Government (Municipality-owned)	103 S. Main St	Loreauville	30°03'22.51"	91°44'16.73"	200,000.00	1986	Unknown
	Loreauville Fire Department	Fire Department	119 Bridge St	Loreauville	30°03'23.42"	91°44'22.97"	180,000.00	1964	Unknown
	Loreauville Storage Shed	Maintenance	117 Bridge ST	Loreauville	30°03'23.30"	91°44'22.56"	50,000.00	1999	Unknown
	Loreauville Lift Pump	Utilities (wastewater)	121 Bridge St	Loreauville	30°03'23.52"	91°44'24.59"	90,000.00	2007	Unknown
	Loreauville Lift Pump	Utilities (wastewater)	205 Pine St	Loreauville	30.06733	-91.739791	90,000.00	2011	Unknown
	Loreauville Water Tower	Utilities (Water)	309 Boutte Rd	Loreauville	30.067553	-91.735136	800,000.00	1990	Unknown
	Loreauville Sewerage Plant	Utilities (wastewater)	309 Boutte Rd	Loreauville	30.067188	-91.735361	1,000,000.00	2003	Unknown
	Loreauville Town Hall	Government (Municipality-owned)	103 S. Main St	Loreauville	30°03'22.51"	91°44'16.73"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Loreauville Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Department	119 Bridge St	Loreauville	30°03'23.42"	91°44'22.97"	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Iberia Parish Owned Building Information

New Iberia

Critical Facility (If Yes, Mark X)	Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
	Iberia Parish Courthouse	Government (parish-owned)	300 Iberia St	New Iberia	30°00'15.63"	91°49'16.43"	11,000,000.00	1938	Concrete
	Courthouse Annex	Government (parish-owned)	121 W Pershing St	New Iberia	30°00'13.88"	91°49'16.43"	1,950,000.00	1950	Concrete
	La. Sugarcane Festival Bldg	Parks/Recreation	520 Parkview Dr	New Iberia	30°00'16.59"	91°48'27.58"	2,900,000.00	1950s	Metal
	Acadiana Fairgrounds/Sugarena	Parks/Recreation	713 NW Bypass, Hwy 3212	New Iberia	30°01'31.92"	91°51'29.90"	1,200,000.00	1999	
	Roy Office Bldg	Government (parish-owned)	322 Providence St	New Iberia	30°00'17.23"	91°49'17.98"	180,000.00	1995	
	Sewerage Dist #1 Office Bldg	Government (parish-owned)	2617 Northside Rd	New Iberia	30°01'04.68"	91°45'59.93"	900,000.00	1989	
	Sewerage Dist #1 Maint Bldg	Government (parish-owned)	200 Parker St	New Iberia	29°59'24.97"	91°45'35.00"	200,000.00	1969	
	Iberia Parish Library-Main Branch	Library	445 E Main St	New Iberia	30°00'11.44"	91°48'48.34"	3,000,000.00	1949	
	Iberia Parish Library-Coteau Branch	Library	6308 Coteau Rd (Hwy 88)	New Iberia	30°02'01.88"	91°57'55.74"	80,000.00	1992	
	Iberia Parish Library-W St Peter St Branch	Library	1111 W. St Peter St	New Iberia	30°01'04.25"	91°49'56.52"	1,000,000.00	2005	
	Iberia Parish Library-W St Peter St Storage	Library	1111 W. St Peter St	New Iberia	30°01'03.09"	91°49'56.90"	65,000.00	2005	Metal
	Iberia Parish Library-Parkview Branch	Library	500 Grand Pre	New Iberia	29°59'54.71"	91°47'33.97"	1,000,000.00	2005	
	Iberia Parish Tourist Center	Government (parish-owned)	2513 Hwy 14	New Iberia	29°59'04.81"	91°50'59.91"	422,000.00	2004	
	Veteran's Memorial Bldg	Government (parish-owned)	500 MIA POW Memorial Dr	New Iberia	30°00'12.76"	91°48'33.86"	950,000.00	1967	
	Veteran's Memorial Bldg	Government (parish-owned)	1201 Field St	New Iberia	30°00'56.44"	91°50'07.56"	225,000.00	1985	
	Veteran's Memorial Bldg	Government (parish-owned)	7207 Weeks Island Rd	New Iberia	29°55'04.62"	91°47'02.72"	190,000.00	1989	
	Public Works-Storage (Old Office)	Government (parish-owned)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'07.91"	91°52'23.21"	45,000.00	1990	
	Public Works-Sign Shop	Government (parish-owned)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'08.92"	91°52'22.67"	40,000.00	1990	

	Public Works-Maint Bldg	Government (parish-owned)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'08.15"	91°52'22.40"	45,000.00	1990	
	Public Works-Veh Storage Shed	Government (parish-owned)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'08.15"	91°52'20.39"	35,000.00	1990	
	Public Works-New Office	Government (parish-owned)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'06.64"	91°52'20.35"	175,000.00	2007	
	Animal Shelter	Government (parish-owned)	2017 Seaway Access Rd	New Iberia	30°01'29.53"	91°53'18.22"	300,000.00	1988	
	Security Guard House-Marshfield Boat Landing	Government (parish-owned)	Marshfield Rd	New Iberia	30°01'28.64"	91°40'24.41"	45,000.00	1999	
	Iberia Parish Jail	Government (parish-owned)	3618 Broken Arrow Rd	New Iberia	30°01'15.15"	91°53'23.97"	8,600,000.00	1988	
	Classrooms	Government (parish-owned)	3618 Broken Arrow Rd	New Iberia	30°01'11.85"	91°53'21.96"	150,000.00	1988	
	Acadiana Regional Airpt, Air Traffic Control Tower	Airport	1213 Ember Dr	New Iberia	30°01'48.71"	91°52'34.87"	2,200,000.00	1959	
	ARA, Airport Authority Administration Building 91/ARFF	Airport	1404 Hangar Dr	New Iberia	30°01'52.11"	91°52'34.52"	1,000,000.00	1959	
	ARA, AvEx, Hangar #88	Airport	1218 Hangar Dr	New Iberia	30.039226	-91.876591			
	ARA, AvEx, Hangar #89	Airport	1214 Hangar Dr.	New Iberia	30.039235	-91.87658			
	ARA, AvEx, Hangar #90	Airport	1210 Hangar Dr.	New Iberia	30.039244	-91.87657			
	ARA, Airport Authority Maintenance Shop	Airport	1003 Avenue D	New Iberia	30.037667	-91.871178	175,000.00	1979	
	ARA, Gulf South Resource Management	Airport	4811 Industrial Dr	New Iberia					
	ARA, Bristow, Hangar #53	Airport	4811 Industrial Dr	New Iberia					
	ARA, Hangar #11	Airport	??? Old Central Taxiway Dr	New Iberia					
	ARA, Livestock Export Facility	Airport	5217 North South Taxiway	New Iberia			300,000.00	1975	
	ARA, Bristow, Hangar #14	Airport	5513 North South Taxiway	New Iberia					
	ARA, Pelican Aviation Seaway	Airport	4516 Ed LaSalle Rd	New Iberia					
	ARA, "Loc" Fac. w/antenna	Airport	North End R/W 34	New Iberia			125,000.00	1974	
	ARA, Beacon/Tower	Airport	East of 1213 Ember Dr	New Iberia			75,000.00	1959	
	ARA, Equipment Storage	Airport	5217 N/S Taxi Rd	New Iberia			175,000.00	1990	
	ARA, Gen Bldg/MainAfld	Airport	Tower Dr	New Iberia			300,000.00	1959	
	ARA, Gen Bldg/MALSR	Airport	Ed LaSalle Rd	New Iberia			300,000.00	2001	

	ARA, Glide Slope w/antenna	Airport	S of T/WB& W of R/W 34	New Iberia			175,000.00	1998	
	ARA, LOM/NDB w/antenna	Airport	L. Dubois Rd	New Iberia			40,000.00	1974	
	Spanish Lake Concession Stand	Parks/Recreation	117 Spanish Lake Rd	New Iberia	30°02'41.46"	91°51'45.67"	20,000.00	1998	
	Juvenile Drug Court Facility	Government (parish-owned)	215 W St Peter St	New Iberia	30.006932	-91.820994	23,000.00	2000	
	Iberia Parish Library	Library	4800 Freyou Rd	New Iberia	29°55'323.38"	91°47'24.40"	55,000.00	2003	
	Willow Wood M/P Building	Parks/Recreation	113 Willow Wood Drive	New Iberia	30˚00'29.24"N	91˚44'50.16"W	100,000.00	2004/2008	Concrete
	Willow Wood Administrative Office	Parks/Recreation	113 Willow Wood Drive	New Iberia	30˚00'27.25"N	91˚44'50.75"W	200,000.00	1991	Wood
	Willow Wood Park Outdoor Restrooms w/canopy	Parks/Recreation	113 Willow Wood Drive	New Iberia	30˚00'24.05"N	91˚44'51.10"W		2013	Metal
	Willow Wood Storage Building	Parks/Recreation	113 Willow Wood Drive	New Iberia	30˚00'27.72N	91˚44'49.34"W	75,000.00	2014	Metal
	Francis Romero Storage Building	Parks/Recreation	6310 Coteau Park Rd.	New Iberia	30˚02.54.09N	91˚54'58.78"W	4,000.00	1994	Metal
	Francis Romero Memorial M/P Building	Parks/Recreation	6310 Coteau Park Rd.	New Iberia	30˚03'00.50"N	91˚54'58.40"W	125,000.00	1979/2002 /2008	Metal
	Francis Romero Park Concession/Restrooms	Parks/Recreation	6310 Coteau Park Rd.	New Iberia	30˚02'54.73"N	91˚54'58.16"W	50,000.00	1985/2002 /2008	Unreinforced Masonry
	Weeks Parks Concession w/ restrooms (on right)	Parks/Recreation	4412 Weeks Park Rd.	New Iberia	29˚55'33.1"N	91˚47'45.86"W	50,000.00	1990/2013	Unreinforced Masonry
	Weeks Parks Concession w/ restrooms (on left)	Parks/Recreation	4412 Weeks Park Rd.	New Iberia	29˚55'27.74"N	91˚47'45.51"W	20,000.00	1990	Unreinforced Masonry
	Weeks Park Storage Building	Parks/Recreation	4412 Weeks Park Rd.	New Iberia	29˚55'32.78"N	91˚47'45.87"W	50,000.00	1990	Metal
	Weeks Park Open Air Pavilion	Parks/Recreation	4412 Weeks Park Rd.	New Iberia	29˚55'27.64"N	91˚47'42.21"W	125,000.00	2006	Metal
	Rynella Park Concession w/restrooms	Parks/Recreation	704 Rynella Dr.	New Iberia	29˚57'28.50"N	91˚51'43.09"W	50,000.00	1990/2005	Unreinforced Masonry
	Rynella Park Storage	Parks/Recreation	704 Rynella Dr.	New Iberia	29˚57'25.49"N	91˚51'42.79"W	10,000.00	2006	Metal
	Rynella Park Concession w/storage	Parks/Recreation	704 Rynella Dr.	New Iberia	29˚57'30.46"N	91˚51'36.10"W	40,000.00	1990	Metal
	Rynella Park Open Air Pavilion	Parks/Recreation	704 Rynella Dr.	New Iberia	29˚57'31.25"N	91˚51'39.67"W	140,000.00	2004	Metal
	Curtis Landry Facility	Parks/Recreation	2016 Jane St.	New Iberia	30˚02'01.14"N	91˚49'14.36"W	30,000.00	2002	Metal
	Camp Knighton M/P Building	Parks/Recreation	114 Camp Knighton Rd.	New Iberia	30˚00'49.39"N	91˚46'16.93"W	100,000.00	1996	Metal
	Camp Knighton Outdoor Restrooms	Parks/Recreation	114 Camp Knighton Rd.	New Iberia	30˚00'51.20"N	91˚46'16.76"W	15,000.00	1996	Unreinforced Masonry

	Olivier Park Open Air Pavilion	Parks/Recreation	118 Parker St.	New Iberia	29˚59'25.08"N	91˚45'34.99"W		2001	Metal
	Olivier Park Outdoor Restroom	Parks/Recreation	118 Parker St.	New Iberia	29˚59'24.68"N	91˚45'34.34"W	16,800.00	2012	Metal
	Roy Comeaux Maintenance Facility	Parks/Recreation	409 Iberia Parkway	New Iberia	30˚01'12.15"N	91˚46'02.07"W		1989	Metal
	Mosquito Abatement Dist Facility (4 buildings)	Government (parish-owned)	611 Old Central Taxiway	New Iberia	30°03'05.39"	91°52'57.01"	2,129,745.00		
	Public Works-Wash Rack	Government (parish-owned)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'07.91"	91°52'21.74"	90,000.00	2007	
	Health Unit	Medical Services	715-B Weldon St	New Iberia	29°59'23.62"	91°48'35.81"	1,710,000.00	2010	
	Parish Permit & Sanitarian Svcs	Government (parish-owned)	715-A Weldon St	New Iberia	29°59'24.69"	91°48'36.84"	722,000.00		
	Cajun Rvera-Rally Pavillion	Parks/Recreation	911 NW Bypass-Hwy 3212	New Iberia	30°01'23.36"	91°51'30.03"	143,050.00		
	Cajun Rvera-Check In Bldg	Parks/Recreation	911 NW Bypass-Hwy 3212	New Iberia	30°01'23.36"	91°51'30.03"	173,440.00		
	Cajun Rvera-Main Bldg	Parks/Recreation	911 NW Bypass-Hwy 3212	New Iberia	30°01'23.36"	91°51'30.03"	1,185,600.00		
	Cajun Rvera-Pool House	Parks/Recreation	911 NW Bypass-Hwy 3212	New Iberia	30°01'23.36"	91°51'30.03"	360,000.00		
	Iberia Parish Fire Protection District #1 (Office)	Fire Department	2309 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°59'03.44"	91°50'48.42"			
	Iberia Parish Fire Protection District #1 (Fire Station)	Fire Department	2309 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°59'03.44"	91°50'48.42"			
	Belaire-Olivier-Morbiham Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Department	3017 Old Jeanerette Rd	New Iberia	29°59'20.85"	91°46'14.14"			
	Coteau Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Department	4715 Highway 88	New Iberia	30°03'02.41"	91°57'01.82"			
	Rynella Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Department	5105 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'05.56"	91°52'24.28"			
	Waterworks District #3	Utilities (Water)	4104 Coteau Rd	New Iberia	30°03'04.09"	91°56'22.16"			
	Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office, Training Center (Owned by IPG)	Law Enforcement	3618 Broken Arrow Rd	New Iberia	30°01'11.97"	91°53'21.85"			
	Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office, Firing Range (Owned by IPG)	Law Enforcement	3618 Broken Arrow Rd	New Iberia	30°01'14.45"	91°53'15394"			
	Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office (Water Patrol Storage Shed-owned by IPSO)	Law Enforcement	3618 Broken Arrow Rd	New Iberia	30°01'11.66"	91°53'19.75"			

	Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office (Emer. Svcs. Ofc-owned by IPSO)	Law Enforcement	3618 Broken Arrow Rd	New Iberia	30°01'12.96"	91°53'21.30"			
	Iberia Medical Center	Medical Services	2315 E. Main St.	New Iberia	29°59'23.95"	91°47'07.59"			
	Louisiana National Guard Armory	Government (parish-owned)	700 Parkview Dr	New Iberia	30°00'15.47"	91°48'27.58"		1948	
	Iberia Parish School Board	School	1500 Jane St.	New Iberia	30°01'28.96"	91°49'24.12"			
	Iberia Parish School Board (Food Service Warehouse)	School	1204 LeMaire St.	New Iberia	29°59'35.70	91°48'17.66"			
	Iberia Parish School Board (Curriculum/School Management	School	1204 LeMaire St.	New Iberia	29°59'35.70	91°48'17.66"			
	Alternative Center for Education	School	500 Bank Ave.	New Iberia	29°59'57.06"	91°49'04.59"			
	Anderson Middle School	School	1059 Anderson St.	New Iberia	30°00'32.49"	91°50'16.36"			
	Belle Place Middle School	School	4110 Loreauville Rd.	New Iberia	30°00'35.61"	91°45"18.29"			
	Caneview Elementary School	School	5301 Highway 90 Frontage Rd.	New Iberia	29°56'42.71"	91°46'32.02"			
	Center Street Elementary School	School	1520 Center St.	New Iberia	29°59'23.94"	91°50'03.30"			
	Coteau Elementary School	School	2414 Coteau Rd.	New Iberia	30°02'53.21"	91°48'28.36"			
	Daspit Elementary School	School	1103 Daspit Rd.	New Iberia	30°01'34.75"	91°48'28.36"			
	Dodson Elementary School	School	420 Dodson St.	New Iberia	30°00'36.06"	91°48'22.94"			
	Grand Marais Elementary School	School	3319 College Rd.	New Iberia	29°55'06.67"	91°44'58.77"			
	Johnston-Hopkins Elementary School	School	1200 S. Hopkins St.	New Iberia	30°00'23.36"	91°50'08.59"			
	Iberia Middle School	School	613 Weeks Island Rd	New Iberia	29°58'48.96"	91°50'17.60"			
	Iberia Parish Career Center	School	618 Recreation RD.	New Iberia	30.037167	-91.869897			
	Jefferson Island Elementary School	School	6007 Jefferson Island Rd.	New Iberia	29°59'37.36"	91°54'56.57"			
	Magnolia Elementary School	School	3116 E. Admiral Doyle Dr.	New Iberia	29°58'09.60"	91°47'32.49"			
	New Iberia Senior High School	School	1301 E. Admiral Doyle Dr.	New Iberia	29°58'57.49"	91°48'44.65"			
	North Lewis Elementary School	School	604 N. Lewis St.	New Iberia	30°00'31.47"	91°47'36.49"			
	North Street Elementary School	School	121 North St.	New Iberia	30°01'06.23"	91°49'44.58"			
	Park Elementary School	School	1609 W. Admiral Doyle Dr.	New Iberia	30°01'02.73"	91°50'05.25"			

	Pesson Elementary School	School	619 Broussard St.	New Iberia	29°59'43.72"	91°49'11.76"			
	Sugarland Elementary School	School	2403 Jefferson Island Rd	New Iberia	29°59'56.80"	91°51'32.32"			
	Westgate High School	School	2305 Jefferson Island Rd	New Iberia	29°59'58.04"	91°51"26.38"			
	New iberia City Hall	Government (Municipality-owned)	457 E. Main St	New Iberia	30°00'11.94"	91°48'45.81"	5,000,000.00	1967	
	New Iberia Fire Department-Station #1	Fire Department	560 Charles St.	New Iberia	30°00'00.26"	91°48'44.68"	600,000.00	1959	
	New Iberia Fire Department-Station #2	Fire Department	531 Weeks St	New Iberia	30°00'00.92"	91°49'18.72"	374,000.00	1948	
	New Iberia Fire Department-Station #3	Fire Department	800 Trotter St	New Iberia	30°00'27.10"	91°48'08.12"	500,000.00	1973	
	New Iberia Fire Department-Station #4	Fire Department	421 Landry Dr	New Iberia	30°01'13.57"	91°49'33.16"	500,000.00	1959	
	New Iberia Fire Department-Station #5	Fire Department	400 W Admiral Doyle Dr	New Iberia	29°59'43.78"	91°50'19.01"	500,000.00	1959	
	New Iberia Fire Department-Admin	Fire Department	224 Prairie Ave	New Iberia	29°59'58.65"	91°48'45.56"	300,000.00	1991	
	New Iberia Fire Department-Storage Shed	Fire Department	560 Charles St.	New Iberia	29°59'59.27"	91°48'45.40"	100,000.00	1989	
	Bank St Park-Concession/Restroom	Parks/Recreation	1205 Bank Ave	New Iberia	29°59'25.34"	91°49'35.78"	5,000.00	2010	
	Bank St Park-Basketball Pavillion	Parks/Recreation	1205 Bank Ave	New Iberia	29°59'27.83"	91°49'39.18"	200,000.00		
	Acadian Ball Park-Storage Bldg	Parks/Recreation	179 Landry Dr	New Iberia	30.02094	-91.826525	70,000.00	1995	
	Acadian Ball Park-Concession/Umpires Rm	Parks/Recreation	179 Landry Dr	New Iberia	30.02094	-91.826525	100,000.00	1995	
	Bouligny Plaza Gazebo	Parks/Recreation	100 Blk W Main ST	New Iberia	30°00'23.62"	91°49'07.24"	75,000.00	1996	
	Bouligny Plaza Restroom	Parks/Recreation	100 Blk W Main St	New Iberia	30°00'23.81"	91°49"06.07"	180,000.00	1999	
	City Park-Pool Pump House/Chlorination Bldg	Parks/Recreation	300 Parkview Dr	New Iberia			8,000.00		
	City Park-Bathhouse	Parks/Recreation	300 Parkview Dr	New Iberia	30°00'19.83"	91°48'35.04"	50,000.00		
	City Park-Senior Center	Parks/Recreation	300 Parkview Dr	New Iberia	30°00'17.73"	91°48'43.36"	33,750.00	1956	
	City Park-Recreation Center	Parks/Recreation	300 Parkview Dr	New Iberia	30°00'21.72"	91°48'37.25"	2,000,000.00	1949	
	Fulton St Storage Bldg	Parks/Recreation	907 Fulton St	New Iberia	30°00'21.72"	91°48'37.25"	100,000.00	1990	
	NIRD Impound Shed #1	Parks/Recreation	1303 J Allen Daigre Dr	New Iberia			1,000.00	1996	
	NIRD Equipment Shed	Parks/Recreation	1303 J Allen Daigre Dr	New Iberia	29.97413	-91.817676	25,200.00	1996	

	NI Public Works Office Bldg	Government (Municipality-owned)	1303 J Allen Daigre Dr	New Iberia	29.97413	-91.817676	125,000.00	1996	
	NI Public Works-Cement Rm/Sign Storage	Government (Municipality-owned)	1303 J Allen Daigre Dr	New Iberia	29.97413	-91.817676	30,000.00	1996	
	NI Public Works-Open Shed	Government (Municipality-owned)	1303 J Allen Daigre Dr	New Iberia	29.97413	-91.817676	10,000.00	1996	
	NI Public Works-Automotive Repair Shop	Government (Municipality-owned)	1303 J Allen Daigre Dr	New Iberia	29.97413	-91.817676	800,000.00	1996	
	Lift Station A1	Utilities (wastewater)	Bank Ave & Hacker St	New Iberia	29°59'51.47"	91°49'10.84"	10,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station A10	Utilities (wastewater)	102 Corinne St	New Iberia	30.010638	-91.82279	10,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station A2	Utilities (wastewater)	W. St Peter St	New Iberia			50,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station A3	Utilities (wastewater)	W. Dale St & Eden St	New Iberia	30°00'08.90"	91°49'50.23"	50,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station A4	Utilities (wastewater)	E. Main & Jefferson Terrace	New Iberia	29°59'44.01"	91°47'57.03"	10,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station A5	Utilities (wastewater)	Fontelieu Dr & E Main St	New Iberia	29°59'32.80"	91°47'33.18"	10,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station A6	Utilities (wastewater)	38 Prairie St	New Iberia	30°00'08.59"	91°48'38.77"	10,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station A7	Utilities (wastewater)	400 Blk E Main St (City Hall)	New Iberia	30°00'12.03"	91°48'45.94"	15,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station A8	Utilities (wastewater)	Teche St @ Bayou Teche	New Iberia	30°00'05.21"	91°48'23.67"	12,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station A9	Utilities (wastewater)	Jefferson St	New Iberia			8,000.00	1990	
	Lift Station B1	Utilities (wastewater)	McIlhenny St & Texas St	New Iberia	30°00'32.52"	91°48'05.83"	150,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station B10	Utilities (wastewater)	Duperior Oaks	New Iberia			10,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station B11	Utilities (wastewater)	207 Loreauville Rd	New Iberia	30°00'50.68"	91°48'20.19"	10,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station B13	Utilities (wastewater)	907 Loreauville Rd	New Iberia	30°00'42.82"	91°47'37.17"	10,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station B14	Utilities (wastewater)	Front St & Rosier St	New Iberia	30°00'27.71"	91°49'04.47"	50,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station B15	Utilities (wastewater)	Bayouside Dr	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station B16	Utilities (wastewater)	City Park @ National Guard Armory	New Iberia	30°00'16.09	91°48'25.96"	15,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station B17	Utilities (wastewater)	Evergreen Dr @ Tete Bayou	New Iberia	30°00'13.10"	91°46'59.31"	10,000.00	2008	
	Lift Station B18	Utilities (wastewater)	Rue Royale & Sandlewood	New Iberia			10,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station B19	Utilities (wastewater)	City Park & Marie St	New Iberia	30°00'18.33"	91°48'46.18"	10,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station B2	Utilities (wastewater)	Marie St & City Park Circle	New Iberia	30°00'18.33"	91°48'46.18"	20,000.00	1986	

	Lift Station B3	Utilities (wastewater)	W Lawrence & Allen St	New Iberia	30°00'50.65"	91°48'43.74"	50,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station B4	Utilities (wastewater)	Hilltop Circle & Marie Elise St	New Iberia			20,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station B5	Utilities (wastewater)	Palmland Subd & Tete Bayou	New Iberia	30°00'08.37"	91°47'11.59"	95,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station B6	Utilities (wastewater)	Andre St. & Rue de Braille	New Iberia			5,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station B7	Utilities (wastewater)	Pollard @ Bayou Teche	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station B8	Utilities (wastewater)	Bayou Landing	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station B9	Utilities (wastewater)	Edgewater & Country Club Dr	New Iberia	30°00'57.48"	91°49'05.55"	15,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station C1	Utilities (wastewater)	Virginia & Albert	New Iberia	29°59'41.37"	91°48'10.82"	50,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station C2	Utilities (wastewater)	Adrian & Caroline	New Iberia	29°59'09.43"	91°48'10.82"	65,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station C3	Utilities (wastewater)	E Main @ Iberia Medical Center	New Iberia	29°59'22.59"	91°47'12.56"	20,000.00	1997	
	Lift Station C4	Utilities (wastewater)	Copper Rd	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station C5	Utilities (wastewater)	LeMaire St	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station B22	Utilities (wastewater)	Stockstill Dr	New Iberia			3,000.00	1991	
	Lift Station C7	Utilities (wastewater)	Gajan St	New Iberia			15,000.00	1991	
	Lift Station B23	Utilities (wastewater)	Arbor Ln	New Iberia			4,000.00	1991	
	Lift Station D1	Utilities (wastewater)	939 Anderson	New Iberia	30°00'40.01"	91°50'08.12"	15,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station D10	Utilities (wastewater)	302 Lake Tasse Dr	New Iberia	30°02'09.36"	91°49'34.87"	20,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station D11	Utilities (wastewater)	1004 W Washington (@ Armand St)	New Iberia	30°00'57.73"	91°49'54.34"	50,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station D12	Utilities (wastewater)	1000 Mississippi (@ Cletus St)	New Iberia	30°00'42.73"	91°50'26.11"	20,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station D13	Utilities (wastewater)	Daspit Rd & Colleen St	New Iberia	30°01'25.83"	91°49'05.99"	20,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station D14	Utilities (wastewater)	2008 Squirrel Run	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station D8	Utilities (wastewater)	500 Landry Dr	New Iberia	30°01'02.27"	91°50'21.32"	50,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station D3	Utilities (wastewater)	304 W Santa Clara	New Iberia			10,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station D4	Utilities (wastewater)	134 Santa Ines	New Iberia	30.025016	-91.82089	65,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station D5	Utilities (wastewater)	1100 W Washington St	New Iberia	30°01"10.85"	91°50'07.91	50,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station D6	Utilities (wastewater)	319 Camellia St	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	

	Lift Station D7	Utilities (wastewater)	401 N Landry Dr	New Iberia			200,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station D9	Utilities (wastewater)	302 Santiago Dr	New Iberia			10,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station E1	Utilities (wastewater)	1550 E Admiral Doyle	New Iberia	29°59'19.02"	91°49'27.15"	50,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station E2	Utilities (wastewater)	1500 Southport Blvd	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station A11	Utilities (wastewater)	Burke St & Surret Aly	New Iberia	30°00'19.46"	91°48'59.90	20,000.00	2004	
	Lift Station B20	Utilities (wastewater)	209 Indest St	New Iberia			15,000.00		
	Lift Station E3	Utilities (wastewater)	1701 Southport #3	New Iberia	29°58'17.00"	91°48'48.54"	25,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station G1	Utilities (wastewater)	1010 Progress St	New Iberia	29°59'22.94"	91°48'49.64"	50,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station G2	Utilities (wastewater)	832 Briarwood Dr	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station G3	Utilities (wastewater)	2205 W Admiral Doyle Dr	New Iberia			15,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station G4	Utilities (wastewater)	903 E Admiral Doyle Dr	New Iberia	29°59'19.05"	91°49'26.79"	12,000.00	1986	
	Lift Station G5	Utilities (wastewater)	502 W Admiral Doyle Dr	New Iberia			20,000.00	1991	
	Lift Station B21	Utilities (wastewater)	900 Trotter	New Iberia				1995	
	Storage Bldg/Mechanic Shop	Utilities (wastewater)	E Admiral Doyle Dr	New Iberia			40,000.00	1986	
	Administration Bldg	Utilities (wastewater)	E Admiral Doyle Dr	New Iberia			10,000.00	1945	
	Control/Admin Bldg	Utilities (wastewater)	Cotton St & Parker St	New Iberia	29°59'28.25"	91°45'34.37"	100,000.00	1976	
	Chlorine Station	Utilities (wastewater)	Cotton St & Parker St	New Iberia	29°59'28.25"	91°45'34.37"		1976	
	Sludge Storage Bldg/Lime Stabilization Canopy	Utilities (wastewater)	Cotton St & Parker St	New Iberia	29°59'28.25"	91°45'34.37"	150,000.00	1997	
	Sliman Theater	Parks/Recreation	129 E Main St	New iberia	30°00'15.93"	91°49'01.02"	900,000.00	1900	
	West End Park Rec Bldg	Parks/Recreation	1200 Field St	New Iberia	30°00'55.87"	91°50'05.08"	2,000,000.00	1990	
	Pool Pumphouse	Parks/Recreation	1200 Field St	New Iberia	30°00'55.87"	91°50'05.08"	5,000.00		
	Bathhouse	Parks/Recreation	1200 Field St	New Iberia	30°00'55.87"	91°50'05.08"	80,000.00		
	Restroom	Parks/Recreation	1200 Field St	New Iberia	30°00'55.87"	91°50'05.08"	80,000.00	2010	
	Emory Wing Pavilion	Parks/Recreation	1200 Field St	New Iberia	30°00'55.87"	91°50'05.08"	70,000.00		
	Cliff Aucoin Memorial Bldg	Law Enforcement	459 E Main St	New Iberia	30°00'10.75"	91°48'44.33"	1,500,000.00	1988	
	Pump Station D15	Utilities (wastewater)	15 Steeple Chase	New Iberia			100,000.00	1998	
	Pump Station D16	Utilities (wastewater)	Darby Ln & Main St	New Iberia			75,000.00	1995	
	Pump Station G7	Utilities (wastewater)	Hwy 14	New Iberia			50,000.00	1998	

	Steam Boat Warehouse	Parks/Recreation	100 Blk W Main ST	New Iberia	30°00'24.92"	91°49'06.79"	404,000.00	2010	
	Pump Station G10	Utilities (wastewater)	Hwy 14 @ Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°59'07.66"	91°50'47.84"	85,000.00	2000	
	Pump Station G8	Utilities (wastewater)	Moss Oak	New Iberia			34,000.00	2000	
	Pump Station A12	Utilities (wastewater)	Phillip St	New Iberia			7,500.00	2000	
	Pump Station G11	Utilities (wastewater)	Sucrose Dr	New Iberia			80,000.00	2003	
	Pump Station G9	Utilities (wastewater)	Sugarlane Terrace	New Iberia			20,000.00	2002	
	Pump Station D17	Utilities (wastewater)	Summerfield	New Iberia			80,000.00	2004	
	Pump Station A13	Utilities (wastewater)	Fulton St Plaza	New Iberia			20,000.00	2004	
	Pump Station A14	Utilities (wastewater)	101 1/2 Burke St	New Iberia	30°00'22.66"	91°49'01.78"	35,000.00	2004	
	Pepperplex Concession Stand	Parks/Recreation	607 Sucrose Dr	New Iberia	29.991734	-91.851151		2007	
	Waste Water Plant #4 Admin & Ofc	Utilities (wastewater)	800 Sucrose Dr	New Iberia	29.991446	-91.84727	1,406,000.00	2006	
	Waste Water Plant #4 Pump Station Storage	Utilities (wastewater)	800 Sucrose Dr	New Iberia	29.991446	-91.84727	116,000.00	2006	
	Chlorine Bldg	Utilities (wastewater)	800 Sucrose Dr	New Iberia	29.991446	-91.84727	588,000.00	2006	
	Canopy-Bldg & Sand Filter	Utilities (wastewater)	800 Sucrose Dr	New Iberia	29.991446	-91.84727	150,000.00	2006	
	Canopy-Bldg Sludge Press	Utilities (wastewater)	800 Sucrose Dr	New Iberia	29.991446	-91.84727	66,000.00	2006	
	Main Pump Station	Utilities (wastewater)	637 E Admiral Doyle Dr	New Iberia	29°59'19.05"	91°49'26.84"	224,000.00		
	Bayou Teche Museum Bldg	Parks/Recreation	131 E Main St	New Iberia	30°00'18.17"	91°49'02.68"	900,000.00		
	Wash Rack & Lights	Government (Municipality-owned)	1303 J Allen Daigre Dr	New Iberia	29.97413	-91.817676	5,000.00		
	Bo Ackal Memorial Gazebo	Parks/Recreation	300 Parkview Dr	New Iberia	30°00'18.75"	91°48'39.20"	25,000.00		
	Storage Bldg	Utilities (wastewater)	Cotton St & Parker St	New Iberia	29°59'28.25"	91°45'34.37"	100,000.00	1976	
	Maint Bldg	Utilities (wastewater)	Cotton St & Parker St	New Iberia	29°59'28.25"	91°45'34.37"	100,000.00	1976	
	New Iberia Museum #2 Back Bldg	Parks/Recreation	133A E Main St	New Iberia	30°00'18.48"	91°49'01.72"	30,000.00		
	New Iberia Museum #2	Parks/Recreation	133 E Main St	New Iberia	30°00'17.79"	91°49'02.23"	165,000.00		
	Wastewater Plant #4	Utilities (wastewater)	800 Sucrose Dr	New Iberia	29.991446	-91.84727	333,000.00	2012	
	Canopy Over Belt Press	Utilities (wastewater)	Cotton St & Parker St	New Iberia	29°59'28.25"	91°45'34.37"	20,000.00	2012	
	Acadian Ambulance Service	EMS	571 East St Peter Street	New Iberia	29°59'59.84"	91°48'46.81"			
	Acadian Ambulance Service	EMS	1808-B Center St	New Iberia	29°59'10.66"	91°50'25.30"			

	Air Traffic Control Tower	Airport	1213 Ember Dr	New Iberia	30°01'48.71"	91°52'34.87"			
	Airport Authority Administration Building 91	Airport	1404 Hangar Dr	New Iberia	30°01'52.11"	91°52'34.52"			
	AT&T	Utilities (Communications)	301 Center St	New Iberia	30°00'07.99"	91°49'01.05"			
	Belaire-Olivier-Morbihan Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Department	3017 Old Jeanerette Rd	New Iberia	29°59'20.85"	91°46'14.14"			
	City of New Iberia Fire Department, Administration	Fire Department	225 Prairie Avenue	New Iberia	29°59'58.65"	91°48'45.56"			
	City of New Iberia Fire Department, Station 1	Fire Department	560 Charles Street	New Iberia	30°00'00.26"	91°48'44.68"			
	City of New Iberia Fire Department, Station 2	Fire Department	531 Weeks Street	New Iberia	30°00'00.92"	91°49'18.72"			
	City of New Iberia Fire Department, Station 3	Fire Department	800 Trotter Street	New Iberia	30°00'27.10"	91°48'08.12"			
	City of New Iberia Fire Department, Station 4	Fire Department	421 North Landry Drive	New Iberia	30°01'13.57"	91°49'33.16"			
	City of New Iberia Fire Department, Station 5	Fire Department	400 West Admiral Doyle Drive	New Iberia	29°59'43.78"	91°50'19.01"			
	City of New Iberia, Public Works	Fire Department	1303 J. Allen Daigre Dr	New Iberia	29°55'12.99"	91.81867			
	Coteau Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Department	4715 Highway 88	New Iberia	30°03'02.41"	91°57'01.82"			
	Iberia Comprehensive Community Health Center		806 Jefferson Terrace Blvd	New Iberia	29°59'18.80"	91°48'40.26"			
	Iberia Parish Animal Control Shelter		2017 Seaway Access Rd	New Iberia	30°01'27.33"	91°53'18.15"			
	Iberia Parish Communications Center/911		459 East Main St	New Iberia	30°00'09.88"	91°48'46.33"			
	Iberia Parish Courthouse		300 Iberia St.	New Iberia	30°00'15.63"	91°49'16.43"			
	Iberia Parish Courthouse Annex		121 E. Pershing St.	New Iberia	30°00'13.88"	91°49'16.43"			
	Iberia Parish Fire Protection District #1	Fire Department	2309 Avery Island Road	New Iberia	29°59'03.44"	91°50'48.42"			
	Iberia Parish Health Unit	Health	715-B Weldon St	New Iberia	29°59'23.62"	91°48'35.81"			
	Iberia Parish Jail (Garage-owned by IPG)	Law Enforcement	3618 Broken Arrow Rd	New Iberia	30°01'14.57"	91°53'23.52"			
	Iberia Parish Mosquito Control		611 Old Central Taxiway	New Iberia	30°03'05.39"	91°52'57.01"			
	Iberia Parish Permitting, Planning & Zoning	Government (Municipality-owned)	715-A Weldon St	New Iberia	29°59'24.69"	91°48'36.84"			

	Iberia Parish Public Works (Auto Repair Supply Storage)	Government (Municipality-owned)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'08.15"	91°52'22.40"			
	Iberia Parish Public Works (Garage)	Government (Municipality-owned)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'08.15"	91°52'20.39"			
	Iberia Parish Public Works (Maintenance Shop)	Government (Municipality-owned)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'08.15"	91°52'22.40"			
	Iberia Parish Public Works (Office Bldg)	Government (Municipality-owned)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'06.64"	91°52'20.35"			
	Iberia Parish Public Works (Sign Shop)	Government (Municipality-owned)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'08.92"	91°52'22.67"			
	Iberia Parish Public Works (Storage Bldg)	Government (Municipality-owned)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'07.91"	91°52'23.21"			
	Iberia Parish Public Works (Wash Rack)	Government (Municipality-owned)	5013 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	29°57'07.91"	91°52'21.74"			
	Iberia Parish Sewerage District #1	Utilities (wastewater)	2617 Northside Rd	New Iberia	30°01'04.68"	91°45'59.93"			
	Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office (Emer. Svcs. Ofc-owned by IPSO)	Law Enforcement	3618 Broken Arrow Rd	New Iberia	30°01'12.96"	91°53'21.30"			
	Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office, Training Center (Owned by IPG)	Law Enforcement	3618 Broken Arrow Rd	New Iberia	30°01'11.85"	91°53'21.96"			
	Louisiana National Guard Armory	State	700 Parkview Dr	New Iberia	30°00'15.47"	91°48'27.58"			
	Lydia Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Department	7209 Weeks Island Rd	New Iberia	29°55'12.99"	91°47'31.34"			
	Morton Salt	Private Sector	11217 Morton Rd	New Iberia	29°48'20.12	91°48"46.29"			
	New Iberia City Hall	Government (Municipality-owned)	457 E. Main St	New Iberia	30°00'11.94"	91°48'45.81"			
	New Iberia Research Facility			New Iberia	30°02'41.75"	91°52'20.26"			
	New Iberia Waste Water Department	Utilities (wastewater)	800 Sucrose Dr	New Iberia	29°59'31.50"	91°50'48.24"			
	State of Louisiana, Department of Trans & Dev	State	2311 Hwy 14	New Iberia	29°59'05.67"	91°50'44.36"			
	State of Louisiana, Wildlife & Fisheries	State	Hwy 320 Northwest	New Iberia	29°56'41.83"	91°46'10.33"			
	Veteran's Memorial Bldg		500 MIA POW Memorial Dr	New Iberia	30°00'12.76"	91°48'33.86"			
	Waterworks District #3	Utilities (wastewater)	4104 Coteau Rd	New Iberia	30°03'04.09"	91°56'22.16"			

Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable Populations Worksheet					
Iberia Parish					
All Hospitals (Private or Public)	**Address**	**City**	**Zip Code**	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
Iberia Medical Center	2315 E. Main St.	New Iberia	70560	29°59'23.95"	91°47'07.59"
Dauterive Hospital	600 N. Lewis St	New Iberia	70563	30°00'25.25"	91°47'41.84"
Iberia Medical Center	2315 E. Main Street	New Iberia	70560	29.9879888	-91.7844305
Iberia Medical Center North Campus	600 N. Lewis Street	New Iberia	70563	30.007175	-91.7952027
Nursing Homes (Private or Public)	**Address**	**City**	**Zip Code**	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
Maison Teche Nursing Home	7307 E. Old Spanish Trail	Jeanerette	70544	29.9535083	-91.71503
Mobile Home Parks	**Address**	**City**	**Zip Code**	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
Norris Rader Trailer Park	4th Street				
Triple A Trailer Park	710 Lovette Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.923768	91.681319
Mr. B's Trailer Park	227 Ira Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9241649	-91.677986
Boudreaux Trailer Park	301 Bayside	Jeanerette	70544	29.9289412	91.681228
Borles Trailer Park	521 Trappey Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.907074	91.663715
Second Chance Ventures LLC	243 Florence Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9137938	-91.664575
Green Street Trailer Park	1913 Green Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9183511	91.674759
Buller Trailer Park	324 Pellerin/St. Charles	Jeanerette	70544	29.9179291	-91.671605
Courville's West End Trailer Park	2703 Glover Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.924544	91.682674
Courville Trailer Park	200 Bert Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.903779	91.66043
Lovett's Trailer Park	2304 First Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.924966	-91.677603
L & M Trailer Park	101 N. Domingue Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9237246	-91.672869
Lee's Trailer Park	630 Monnot Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9102874	91.670837
Legnon's Trailer Park	S. Bayside Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9297278	-91.680409
Desormeaux's Trailer Park	713 Guillote Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9230926	91.680122
Lemaire's Trailer Park	Flory Street	Jeanerette	70544		
James Floyd Trailer Park	2415 First Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9259326	91.678884
Rutes Trailer Park	2010 St. Charles Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.921398	91.673804
Robertson Trailer Park	640 Trappey Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.905503	91.664857
Gerald Robertson Trailer Park	835 Cypremort Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.90416979	91.668611
Townsend Mobile Home Park	1434 Copp Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9098708	91.672899

Parkview Trailer Park	Monnot Road	Jeanerette			
St. Nicholas Trailer Park	431 St. Nicholas Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.915244	91.672124
R and R Trailer Park	410 Hubertville Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9263081	91.680311
Cypermort Street Lots	424 Milmo Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.912884	91.669176
Happy Acres Mobile Home Park	411 Bert Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.905345	91.662697
Bob's Trailer Park	2017 Main	Jeanerette	70544	29.921799	91.673442
D&D Mobile Home Park	2411 6th Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9225992	91.681582
M & K Prejean	1302 Tarleton Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.91482299	91.664703
R & R Trailer Park	1515/1517 Mouret Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9142979	91.670267
Techland Rentals of Jeanerette, Inc.	Main/Lovette, 1st, Hubertville				
Julio Noyola	525 Guiberteau Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.906534	91.662265
Mon Belle Filles Park	LA Fay Rue Ann	Jeanerette	70544	29.9170601	-91.678546
Mt. Calvary Baptist Church	Corclie Street	Jeanerette	70544		
JNB	2504 6th Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9234374	91.682602
Hollis Mobile Home Park	2415 4th Street	Jeanerette	70544	29.9236719	91.680229
Abshire, Lovelace	2305 N Captain Cade Road	New Iberia	70560	30.06523201000	-91.92745480000
Acadiana Mobile Home Park-Penny Duplechian	5318 W. Old Spanish Trail	New Iberia	70560	30.05643808000	-91.87665651000
VIATOR, CURTIS	3603 Kevin Drive	New Iberia	70560	30.03200114000	-91.92803730000
Broussard, Terry / MJ'S ESTATES LLC	3603 - 3705 Kevin	New Iberia	70560	30.03153123000	-91.92677330000
Plantation Village MHP/TRAPPEY FAMILY L L C	4702 Plantation Village	New Iberia	70560	30.01819780000	-91.91270129000
Alleman, Dawn-Castillo, Phyllis	4903 - 4917 Wellman Drive	New Iberia	70560	30.00338778000	-91.92901333000
Brookhaven MHP/DEROUEN, BRIAN	6609 Youngsville Hwy	New Iberia	70560	30.04253588000	-91.97079231000
PEPPER, WILLIAM JOSEPH JR	5409 Avery Island Rd	New Iberia	70560	29.94711573000	-91.87450951000
H & J (Helen Pepper)	408 Bob Street	New Iberia	70560	29.94762784000	-91.87120988000
Montgomery, Joe	107 Central	New Iberia	70560	29.97999344000	-91.76432599000
Boutte, John/PAUL, ANN E	109 Kenneth Road	New Iberia	70560	29.97236538000	-91.85866756000
Roane's Jeanne MHP / C/O BETHANY PITRE	117 Apostolic Ave, & Canaan Lane	New Iberia	70560	29.96597375000	-91.73251489000
Barras Joe	1207 Creighton Broussard	New Iberia	70560	29.95438703000	-91.88435578000
Wright, Ellis	1515 N Neco Town Road	New Iberia	70560	29.96121240000	-91.77417082000
New Horizons MHP	1714 - 1717 New Horizons Drive	New Iberia	70560	30.04769106000	-91.90498377000
Theriot, Randy	1911 Sugar Mill Road	New Iberia	70563	30.02356735000	-91.80514868000
Bourque, Casey	1819 Sugar Mill Rd	New Iberia	70563	30.02408452000	-91.80559834000
Canebrake MHP	2300 and 2304 Darnall Road	Jeanerette	70544	29.94760515000	-91.77016338000
Dee and Joe s MHP/SENEGAL, ADRIENNE H	2006 Badger Trail	New Iberia	70560	30.07240556000	-91.91687020000
M & E Two	2007 Sugar Oaks	New Iberia	70563	30.01361280000	-91.77467727000

Istre, Murphy & Irene MHP	214 - 302 C. Romero Road	New Iberia	70560	29.97648544000	-91.85746344000
Freyou, Howard	2207 N. Neco Town Road	New Iberia	70560	29.95205396000	-91.77831840000
Kiper MHP	2214 W. Old Spanish Trail	New Iberia	70560	30.02796317000	-91.83796965000
B.J. Mobile Home Park/ROBERT SNODDY	2315 Valery Road	New Iberia	70560	29.98459042000	-91.89401717000
Jeanette's MHP	2409 Railroad Road	New Iberia	70560	29.94172835000	-91.92357984000
Leeson's MHP	2411 N Neco Town Road	New Iberia	70560	29.94909425000	-91.77899638000
Trahan, Betty MHP	2613 - 2901 Railroad	New Iberia	70560	29.94265350000	-91.92808466000
Louviere, Troy MHP	2619 N Captain Cade Road	New Iberia	70560	30.06435559000	-91.93355721000
Barras, Terry	2709 N Captain Cade Road	New Iberia	70560	30.06433631000	-91.93457135000
Rogers, Kevin	2719 Jefferson Island Rd	New Iberia	70560	29.99803380000	-91.86425347000
Comeaux, Glen	2714 Bodin Road	New Iberia	70560	29.97614679000	-91.90731333000
Boutte, Bernard	2800 - 3000 Jerome Rd	New Iberia	70560	29.94490217000	-91.78677951000
Sugar Oaks / SPANISH OAKS LLC	2801 E. Old Spanish Trail	New Iberia	70560	29.98744573000	-91.78012795000
Avalon Mobile Home Park/JAMES F ALLAIN	2813 E. Old Spanish Trail	New Iberia	70560	29.98715501000	-91.77890006000
Carpentier's MHP	2808 - 2905	New Iberia	70560	30.05905467000	-91.93552234000
Bouillion, Debra	2810 S Neco Town Road	New Iberia	70560	29.94441530000	-91.78357471000
Ridgeway Trailer Park / POIRRIER, MARK R	2911 Coteau Rd	New Iberia	70560	30.04798833000	-91.91995923000
Chase's RV Park	3004 Weeks Island Rd	New Iberia	70560	29.95836864000	-91.82315317000
Hedges, Barbara MHP	3012 Romero Rd	Youngsville	70592	30.06950577000	-91.94934916000
Teche Valley MHP / RBR HOLDINGS LLC	304 Rue DeGravelle	New Iberia	70563	30.00867379000	-91.76153080000
Duncan Heights MHP	3100-3118 Oliva Rd	New Iberia	70560	30.04009516000	-91.92711166000
KOC Campground	3104 S Curtis Ln	New Iberia	70560	29.97205769000	-91.84640011000
Romero, Russell / FARMER, TESSIE ROMERO	319 C Romero Rd	New Iberia	70560	29.97521173000	-91.85908897000
LaLonde's MHP / ROMERO, J FARRIS	3213 E Old Spanish Trail	New Iberia	70560	29.98494582000	-91.77285389000
Bayou Side (Roland Barras)/JRG Rentals	3501 E. Old Spanish Trail	New Iberia	70560	29.98352928000	-91.76913910000
Fontenot, Malcolm	3602 and 3606 Leonce Theriot Road	New Iberia	70560	29.99910181000	-91.88667657000
Maturin, Frendie / MATURIN, JERALD F	4010 Melancon Road	Broussard	70518	30.05481628000	-91.94143813000
K & K MHP / 5607 NORRIS LLC	4311 - 4509 K & K Drive	New Iberia	70560	30.00912467000	-91.91337802000
Belle Place Estates	4405 Old Jeanerette Road	New Iberia	70560	29.98070745000	-91.75062828000
Richard, Joe	4619 Old LA 25	New Iberia	70560	29.97904463000	-91.88917217000
Songne, Angeline MHP / RASCAL RENTALS, L L C	4617 Leonce Theriot Road	New Iberia	70560	29.98348003000	-91.88676277000
CASTILLE, ADLEY DAVID	4701 Eraste Hebert Road	New Iberia	70560	29.98342039000	-91.89510054000
Touchet, Edias MHP	4800 Old LA 25	New Iberia	70560	29.97725969000	-91.89142455000
Poirrier, Fernest MHP	4810 Norris Road	New Iberia	70560	30.01795781000	-91.92061794000
Romero, Scotty MHP	4903 Hwy 14	New Iberia	70560	29.98418219000	-91.88807373000

Country Acres	4914 Hazard Road	New Iberia	70560	29.97179590000	-91.88232140000
Prime Maintenance	5004 - 5106 Wellman Dr	New Iberia	70560	30.00523547000	-91.92927236000
Istre, Shirly MHP / ISTRE, JULIUS PAUL	504 C Romero Rd	New Iberia	70560	29.97681588000	-91.86097428000
Romero, Shirley	505 Wiltz St	New Iberia	70560	29.96185116000	-91.85852951000
Jolet, Rose Marie	5100 S Freyou Road	New Iberia	70560	29.92116784000	-91.79141575000
Derouen, Gerald/SENEGAL, ADRIENNE H	5109 Hwy 14	New Iberia	70560	29.98330696000	-91.89192757000
Boutte, Charles Russell	5117 Old Jeanerette Road	New Iberia	70563	29.97473775000	-91.73967380000
Dore, Genevieve Segura	5206 Norris Road	New Iberia	70560	30.01244828000	-91.91988117000
Boutte, Patrick MHP	5419 E Admiral Doyle Drive	New Iberia	70560	29.95672492000	-91.75662757000
Viator's, Curtis MHP	5615 HWY 14	New Iberia	70560	29.97788841000	-91.89668838000
Henry, Walter MHP	6019 - 6101 W. Hwy 90	New Iberia	70560	30.03798826000	-91.92335961000
Parc Perdue MH Park	6310 Coteau Road	Erath	70593	30.03377028000	-91.96848485000
MYC Rentals	705 and 709 Hwy 90 E	New Iberia	70560	29.97402234000	-91.84266781000
White Sands, LLC	708 L Dubois Road	New Iberia	70560	29.96321998000	-91.85496985000
Leleux's MHP	7100 Leleux Road	New Iberia	70560	29.97126881000	-91.93910791000
Migues, Dexter	7305 Hwy 14	New Iberia	70560	29.96404052000	-91.91855647000
Lee's MHP (Louviere) - CADDY, BRUCE WAYNE	7811 Hwy 14	New Iberia	70560	29.96315830000	-91.92752688000
Little Pond MHP / GATTE, JOHN L	8018 E. Admiral Doyle	Jeanerette	70544	29.93210127000	-91.72403920000
Twin Acres MHP / SEGURA, DARREL	8601 Hwy 14	New Iberia	70560	29.96187548000	-91.94007392000
D & D Mobile Home Park	1110 Armenco Rd	New Iberia	70560	29.97651208000	-91.87569544000
French Quarter Estates	Orleans Ave	New Iberia	70563	30.00511655000	-91.74591847000
Willow Bend Estates / % BARRY BREAUX	Willow Bend Drive	New Iberia	70563	30.00733367000	-91.75980945000
Theriot's Trailer Park	3804 W Old Spanish Trl	New Iberia	70560	30.04001507000	-91.85839181000
Hulin, Naray MHP	1213-1305 Ashley Dr	New Iberia	70560	30.05545302000	-91.90259061000
Romero, Leroy J	Hunter Dr	New Iberia	70560	30.04192003000	-91.90872108000
Bonin, Sean Ray	5912 E Hwy 90	New Iberia	70560	29.93917231000	-91.76712961000
Bayou Shrimp Processors	9801 J Dooley Rd	Delcambre	70528	29.94972832000	-91.98126374000
Thibodeaux's MHP	6711, 6719, 6805 Fremin Rd	New Iberia	70560	30.05988531000	-91.90457055000
Unknown	603 Ed Broussard Rd	Loreauville	70552	30.05887570000	-91.72908383000
Venable Contractors LLC	6403 Laurent Rd	New Iberia	70560	29.92268635000	-91.84613652000
Louviere, Shirley MHP	2705 N Captain Cade Road	New Iberia	70560	30.06437717000	-91.93400987000
Ger-Mar MHP/Gerald Fredrick	701 Francois St/704 LA Hwy 14/Delcambre	Delcambre	70528	29.95321182000	-91.99460904000
Bob's RV Park/BONIN, SEAN RAY	8419 Hwy 14	New Iberia	70560	29.96276036000	-91.93814665000
Alleman, Tony	6702 Bull Island Road	New Iberia	70560	29.99887399000	-91.95291798000

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)					
	Iberia Parish	Delcambre	Jeanerette	Loreauville	New Iberia
Insurance Summary					
How many NFIP polices are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	Total Number of Policies: 3,097, total premiums: $2,474,219, Insurance in force:$765,597,600	422 policies in force; $55,209,200 insurance in force	101 policies in force; $19,771,500 insurance in force	16 policies in force; $3,784,000 insurance in force	1452 policies in force; $371,605,200 insurance in force
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?	Total number of closed paid losses: 1,999 - Dollar amount of closed paid losses: $67,102,846 - Possible substantial damage: 469 - ICC claims paid totaling $4,338,781	Total number of closed paid losses: 501; Total payments: $18, 297, 841.40	38 total losses; @442,104.72 Total payments	4 total losses; $21,833.80 Total payments	466 total losses; $4,635,541.69 Total payments
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?	All structures are exposed to flood risk- we are a coastal community.	ALL STRUCTURES AT RISK FOR FLOODING	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	None that I am aware of!	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Staff Resources					
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	The floodplain manager for the Parish is Certified	Yes	Parish has a certified FPM	Parish has a certified FPM	Parish has a certified FPM
Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	No- it is the primary function of the CFM	No	No	No	No
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	All permit applications for new development is reviewed for compliance with both state & local guidelines and FEMA regulations. GIS is available in our office to the customers. CFM speaks often at local civic clubs & organizations showing maps, info on BW Act and preparation for hurricanes and flooding within the parish. New commercial development must present a drainage impact study and plat signed by state licensed engineer.	ALL PERMITS ARE ISSUED THROUGH IBERIA PARISH ZONING, PERMITS, AND PLANNING THROUGH A CERTIFIED REPRESENTATIVE TO COMPLY WITH FEMA REGUALTIONS AND STANDARDS	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Money and personnel	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Compliance History					
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	Yes	YES	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are there any outstanding compliance issues (i.e., current violations)?	Not that I am aware of!	NO	No	No	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?	Sept. 19, 2013	September 2013 (Parish visit)	September 2013 (Parish visit)	September 2013 (Parish visit)	September 2013 (Parish visit)
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed? If so when?	No	No	No	No	No
Regulation					
When did the community enter the NFIP?	Initial entry and FIRM date: 07/03/1978	APRIL 5, 1974	9/7/1973	10/24/1975	5/17/1974
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Paper - but we do have it on the GIS program overlayed on top of the assessor's map.	DIGITAL	Digital	Digital	Digital
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Iberia Parish adopted a 1 foot freeboard on Dec. 2, 2011 which exceeds the FIRM requirements	Yes; However the Town of Delcambre recognizes base flood elevation throughout the incorporated areas of the Town of Delcambre as 9', 10', OR 11' as approved by FEMA	Yes	Yes	Yes
Community Rating System (CRS)					
Does the community participate in CRS?	No- but meeting with FEMA representatives to discuss joining the CRS Program.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	N/A at this time	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?	N/A at this time	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A