

Please note: This document is still in draft form and is provided for informational purposes only. It has not been approved by the Parish Police Juries or FEMA/ISO and will be edited before final approval, including completion of the appendices. Please check back in the coming weeks for an updated draft, and in the fall for the final approved version.

Southwest Informational Floodplain Team (SWIFT)

Program for Public Information



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Cover photo courtesy of Louisiana Sea Grant and Patrick Feller (Ellender Bridge photo, available online at <https://flic.kr/p/nEZDFB>)

SWIFT Mission Statement

The mission of SWIFT (Southwest Informational Floodplain Team) is to serve as a forum for Southwest Louisiana communities to discuss methods and practices that will make our communities more resilient. SWIFT will engage in conversation, share ideas, and promote implementation of best field practices. SWIFT serves as a support and education resource for all communities in the Chenier Plain who participate or are interested in joining the Community Rating System, where members can exchange information, best practices, and lessons learned.

Committee

This is a multi-jurisdictional Program for Public Information. The three parishes that form the SWIFT user group participated in the creation of this document. While only one parish, Calcasieu, was in the Community Rating System at the time of drafting, Cameron Parish and Vermilion Parish are actively seeking admission into the program and see the Program for Public Information as a beneficial tool for increasing resiliency in their communities, with or without being in the CRS.



Three PPI meetings were held to work on the PPI composed of the full PPI committee. The first meeting (May 28, 2015) explained the purpose of the PPI; the second (May 24, 2016) focused on reviewing Activity 240 and reviewing the draft document, before approaching the parish police juries.

- Calcasieu
 - Dana Watkins, CFM (Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, permit supervisor, CRS coordinator)
 - Alandra Potts (resident, realtor)
- Cameron

- Kara Bonsall, CFM (Cameron Parish Police Jury, Coastal Zone administrator, floodplain management)
- Kevin Savoie (resident, LSU extension agent)
- Vermilion
 - Linda Duhon (Vermilion Parish Police Jury, parish administrator, floodplain management)
 - Ben Rivera (resident, insurance agent)

There were also several meetings of the SWIFT team in which the PPI was discussed, but are not being considered as full PPI committee meetings. These were held on September 18, 2014; January 8, 2015; March 19, 2015; August 20, 2015; September 8, 2015; September 29, 2015, and February 19, 2016.

Support was provided by a number of individuals through attendance at PPI and SWIFT meetings. These include:

Melissa Daigle – Louisiana Sea Grant

Katie Lea – Louisiana Sea Grant

Jon Truxillo – The Department of Natural Resources

Kristin Ransom – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Pam Lightfoot – Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development

Myles Hebert – Cameron Parish Police Jury, flood plain manager

Carolyn Bessard – Vermilion Parish Police Jury, assistance parish administrator

Laurie Cormier – Calcasieu Parish, coastal zone manager

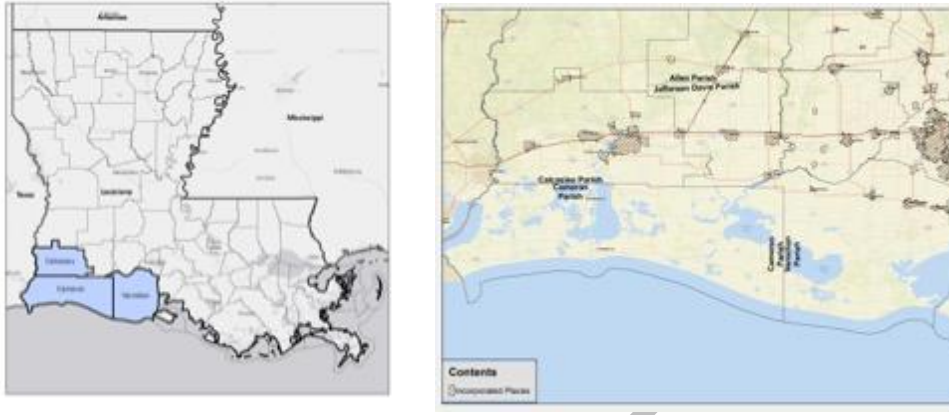
Carole Diehl – Calcasieu Parish, administrator

Goals

Calcasieu, Cameron, and Vermilion are committed to the creation, implementation, and maintenance of the Program for Public Information as a means to reduce risk by providing residents and business owners with targeted risk information. The goals of this PPI are:

1. To increase awareness of flood risk among coastal residents and business owners.
2. To encourage resilient development and smart growth.
3. To promote economic growth by providing a more risk-resilient community.

Why SWIFT Chose a Multi-Jurisdictional PPI Format



The three parishes that make up the SWIFT group are located on the western side of the state, bordered to the south by the Gulf of Mexico and to the west by Texas. The three parishes share many similarities in geography – including cheniers and low-lying coastal prairie wetlands – and risk, making them appropriate for a multi-jurisdictional PPI. All three parishes completed updates to their hazard mitigation plans during 2015, and those plans will be utilized for background information for this PPI. By linking these hazard mitigation plans, the PPI committee strives to maintain similar messaging to increase effectiveness.

Calcasieu

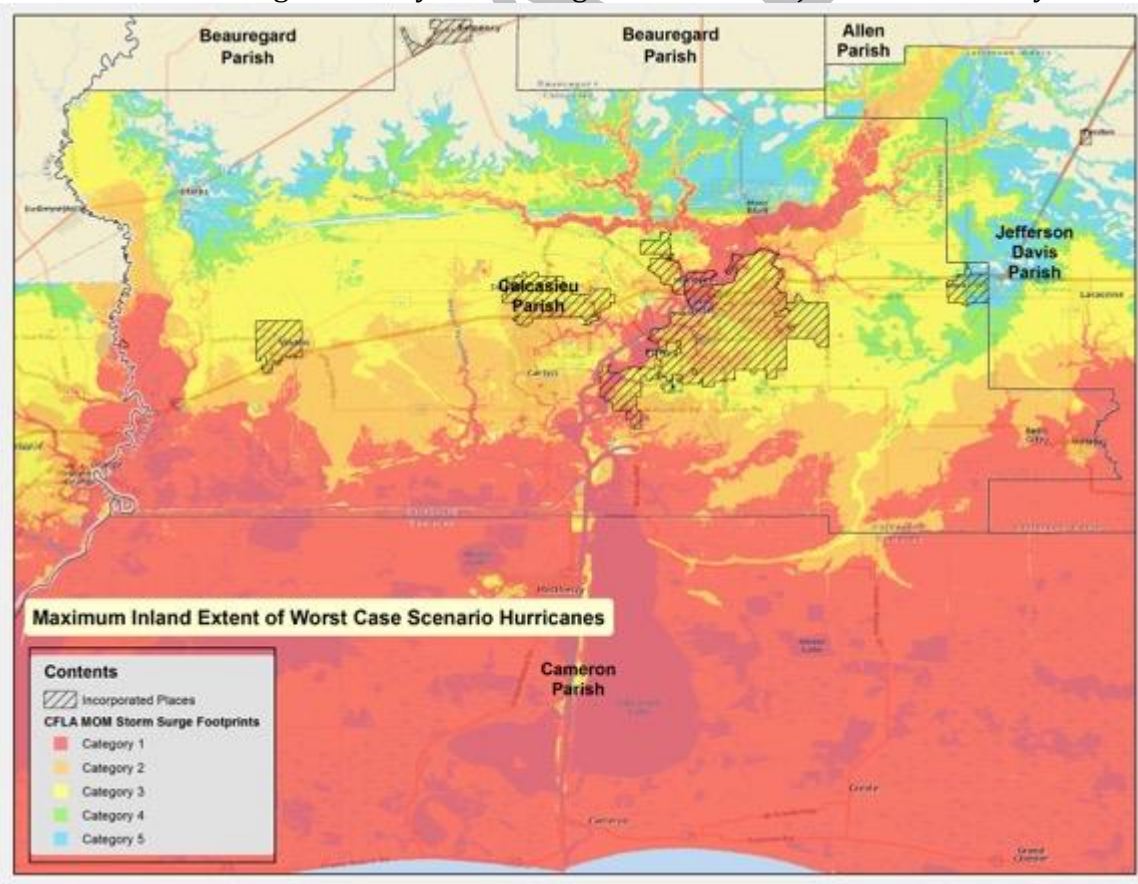
Geography and Hazards

Calcasieu Parish is the northernmost of the three parishes in SWIFT, with elevations from sea level up to approximately 85 feet above sea level. There are six incorporated municipalities inside the Parish boundary. Total land area in square miles is 1063.66. The Parish has a 15-member Police Jury, with each seat elected through district representation. The Police Jury serves as the governing body for the Parish.

The *Calcasieu Parish Hazard Mitigation Update – 2015 (Calcasieu Plan)*, the Parish identified eleven hazards, several of which relate to flooding.ⁱ As the *Calcasieu Plan* points out, “Calcasieu Parish remains at high risk of water inundation from various sources, including flooding, failure of dams/levees and forced drainage systems, tornadoes, and tropical cyclone activity” (*Calcasieu Plan*, 1-9). Almost 46% of the total land area in the parish is classified as a Special Flood Hazard Area. The southern half of the parish tends to be more at-risk for flooding. Calcasieu Parish has

received thirteen presidential disaster declarations, twelve of which are related to water: seven due to tropical activity and five due to flooding (*Calcasieu Plan*, 2-2).

The parish has identified several types of flood hazards that the community may be subject to. *Riverine flooding*, which occurs when a waterway exceeds its capacity, can occur in the communities, and areas adjacent to the Sabine River Basin on the western boundary of the parish have experienced increased risk. Low-lying areas in the parish are at risk for *backwater flooding*, which is often related to riverine flooding and is the result of water being unable to travel in its normal direction sufficiently fast enough to properly drain the area. Calcasieu has also experienced *flash floods*, which are generally the result of intense rainfall over a short amount of time. *Coastal flooding* from storm surge has impacted the parish several times and continues to present a huge risk. Storm surge is the rapid rise in water level, due to the wind-driven water wedge of an approaching tropical event. The extent of flooding will depend heavily on the characteristics of the tropical storm (size, speed of forward movement, direction of forward movement, and strength). Hurricane Audrey in 1957 brought a 7-foot storm surge into Lake Charles, and in 2008 Hurricane Ike brought over 10 feet of surge into downtown Lake Charles. Hurricane Rita in 2005 brought an 11-foot storm surge into the Port of Lake Charles. *Relative sea level rise*, which is the combination of subsidence and rising seas, will increase the extent of flooding caused by storm surge and areas subject to tide activity.

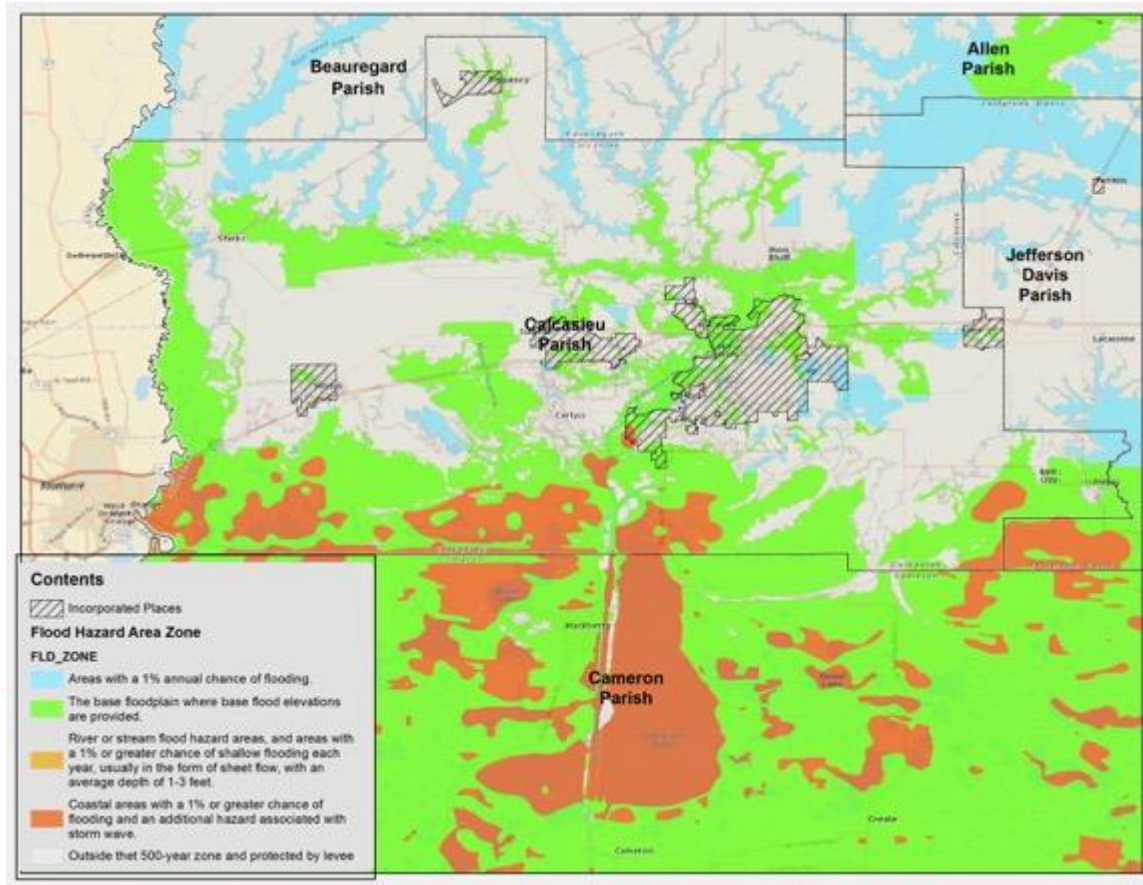


2013 Census Data

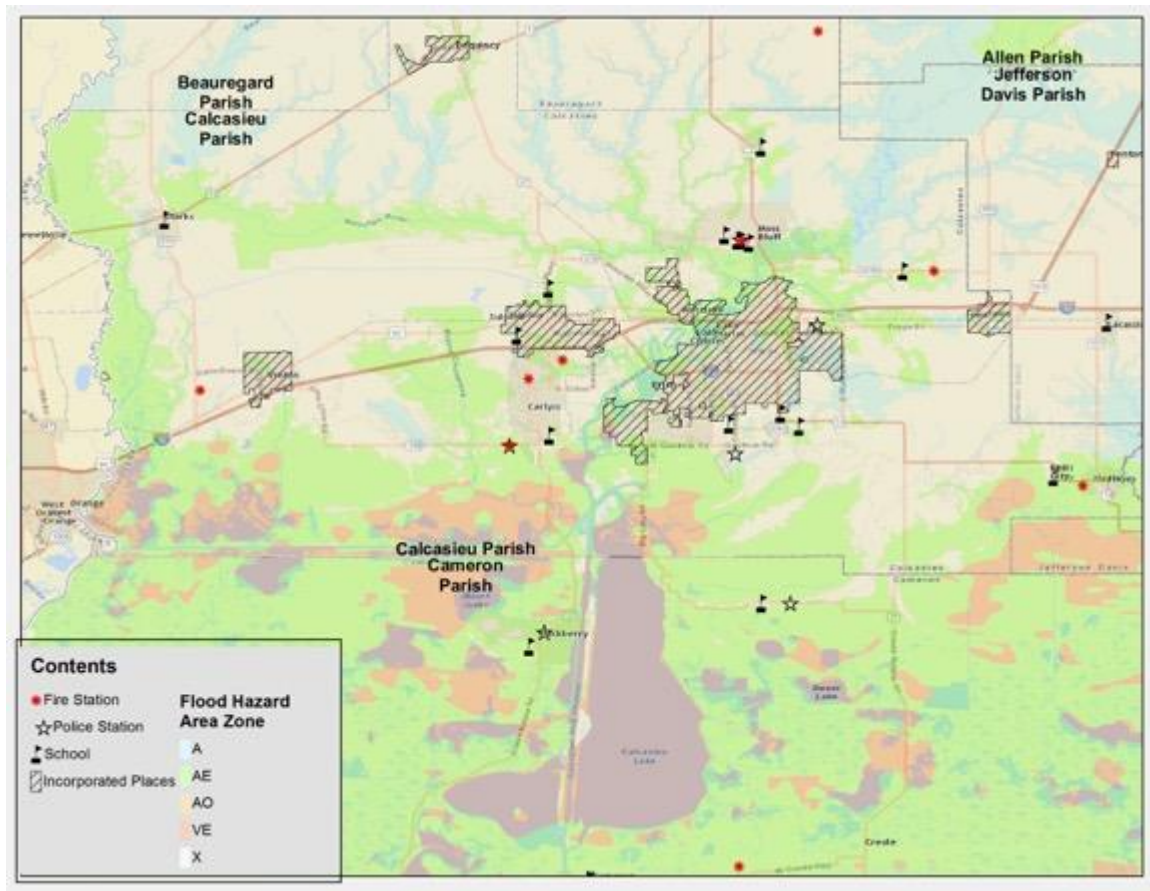
	Calcasieu
Population	195,296
Below Age 18	24.9%
65 or Older	13.5%
With a disability, under age 65	12.1%
Persons in poverty	17.4%
Population per square mile	181.2
Number of Housing Units	84,293

Community Needs Assessment

Calcasieu Parish completed Activity 240: Community Self-Assessment. The parish has 11,630 structures in the A and V zones. Over 97% of these are residences for one to four families. Only 1% is classified as multifamily (five or more families). 25% are classified as commercial/non-residential. There is a total of 68,736 structures combined in zones B, C, and X. Again, over 97% are residences for one to four families. Only 2% are classified as multifamily, and 27% are classified as commercial/non-residential.



There are several critical facilities that would be impacted by a flood or stormwater event, including fire stations, hospitals, nursing homes, and police stations. While watersheds in the parish are subject to development, they are subject to regulations that will help minimize the stormwater impacts of new development.



The parish has wetlands and other areas that are deserving of protection for their natural floodplain functions, but these areas are not mapped. They are, however, well known by the citizens in the community as they are used for hunting, fishing, and recreational uses. The community does have areas that are subject to bank erosion or sedimentation and suffers from some water quality issues. There are watersheds in and upstream of the community that are subject to development, but those watersheds are covered by environmental regulations, such as compensatory mitigation for wetland loss, that will help minimize the stormwater impacts of any new development.

There are areas subject to flooding that would need to be evacuated in a flood emergency, and the parish maintains contact information of both critical facilities that need advance warning of flood events, as well as for individuals with special needs that will require evacuation assistance. There is sufficient space to shelter outside of the floodplain within the parish, and a plan is in place to help ensure that the community has adequate warning in advance of a flood.

Flood Insurance and Repetitive Loss Structures

The Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) in effect in Calcasieu Parish were adopted on February 18, 2011. The firm has been kept up-to-date with revisions for new

subdivisions, annexations, and letters of map change. The parish has mapped areas that have experienced flooding outside of the special flood hazard area on the inundation maps. The current effective FIRM has a delineated floodway for all rivers and streams. Flood hazards are mapped on a GIS layer that is available to the community staff.

There are a total of 376 repetitive loss properties in the parish. There are 287 repetitive loss properties in the A and V zones in the community, and 89 repetitive loss properties in the B, C, and X zones. Within those areas, 86 properties have been mitigated.

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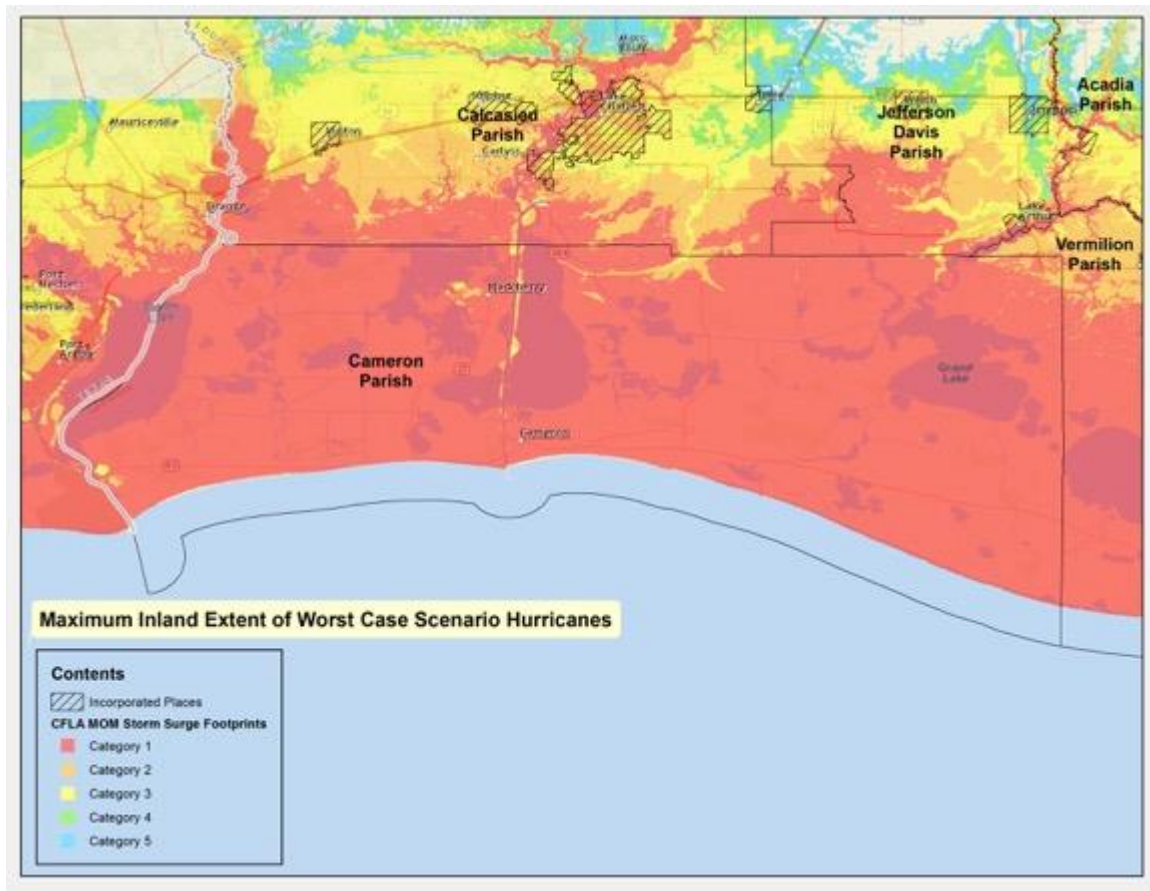
Cameron

Geography and Hazards

Cameron Parish is south of Calcasieu Parish, and is the largest parish in the state, encompassing 1,313 square miles. Approximately 32% of the parish is covered by water, and much of the land area is classified as gulf prairie marshland. The parish has 26 miles of public beaches and four national wildlife refuges. There are several unincorporated communities in the parish, but no incorporated communities. The parish is governed by an eight-member police jury.

The *Cameron Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – 2015 (Cameron Plan)* identifies several hazards faced by the parish, including several flood hazards. There have been fifteen Presidential Disaster Declarations in the parish since 1972. Eleven of those were from tropical activity and three were from flooding due to severe storms. Cameron has had nine flood events (not including storm surge events) between 1989-2014 that caused significant damage (*Cameron Plan*, 2-39). Since 2002, seven named storms have impacted the parish. As pointed out in the *Cameron Plan*, there is a 36% chance of flooding occurring any given year.

Cameron's largest threats from flooding comes from heavy precipitation and storm surge. Cameron receives approximately 58-inches of rainfall annually (*Cameron Plan*, 2-36); heavy precipitation can overwhelm natural and manmade drainage systems and pool in low-lying areas without adequate drainage channels. The community has seen storm surge from both tropical storms and hurricanes that range from 2 feet (Tropical Storm Allison, 2001; Tropical Storm Isidore, 2002) to 15 feet (Hurricane Rita, 2008). Like Calcasieu parish, Cameron will see an increased threat of flooding as relative sea levels continue to increase.



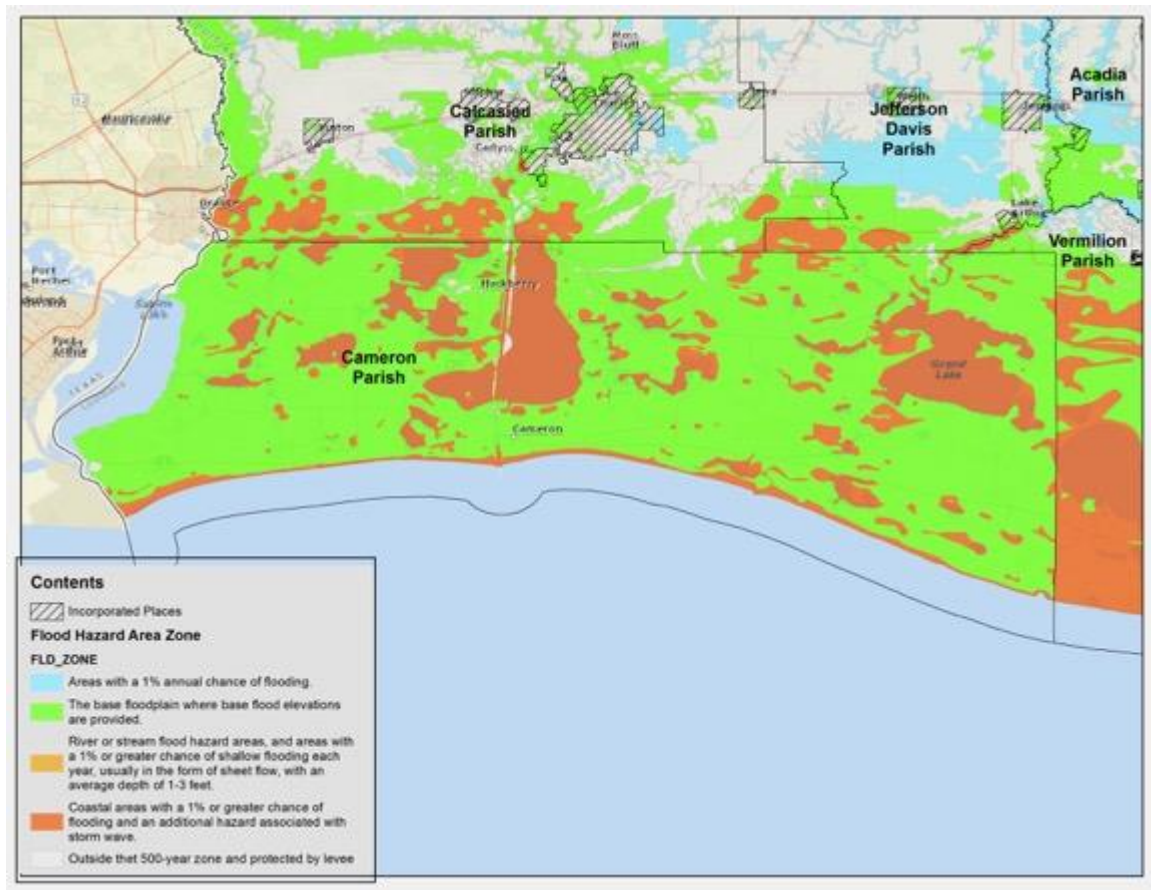
2013 Census Data

	Cameron
Population	6,744
Below Age 18	24%
65 or Older	14.3%
With a disability, under age 65	12.1%
Persons in poverty	13%
Population per square mile	5.3
Number of Housing Units	3,755

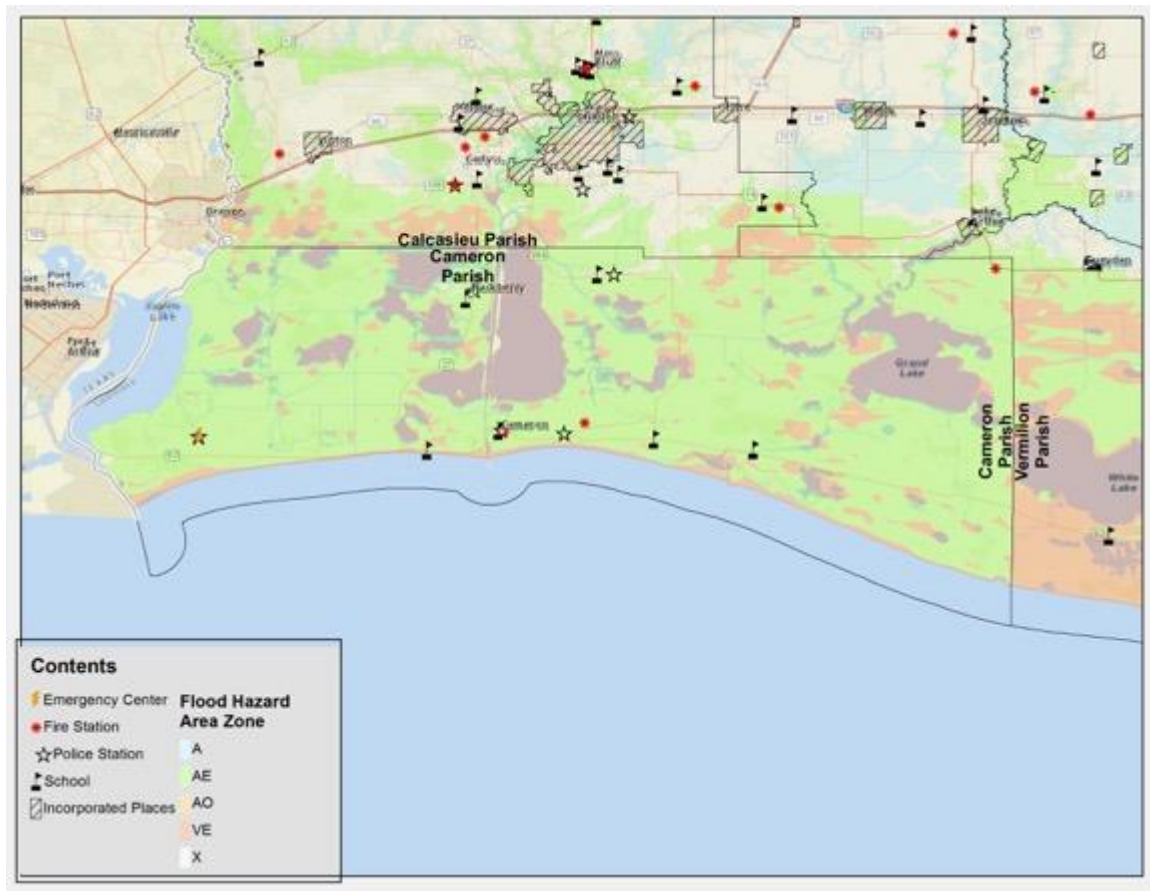
Community Needs Assessment

Cameron Parish completed Activity 240: Community Self-Assessment. The parish has 1,194 structures in the A and V zones. Over 80% are 1-4 family residential structures. Two percent are structures that can house five or more families, and 20% are classified as commercial or non-residential. In zones B, C, and X, there are

553 structures. Of these buildings, 94% of them are residential structures for 1-4 families. Only 1% are multifamily homes, and 5% are commercial or non-residential.



All critical facilities have been elevated above the base flood elevation to the 100-year flood event.



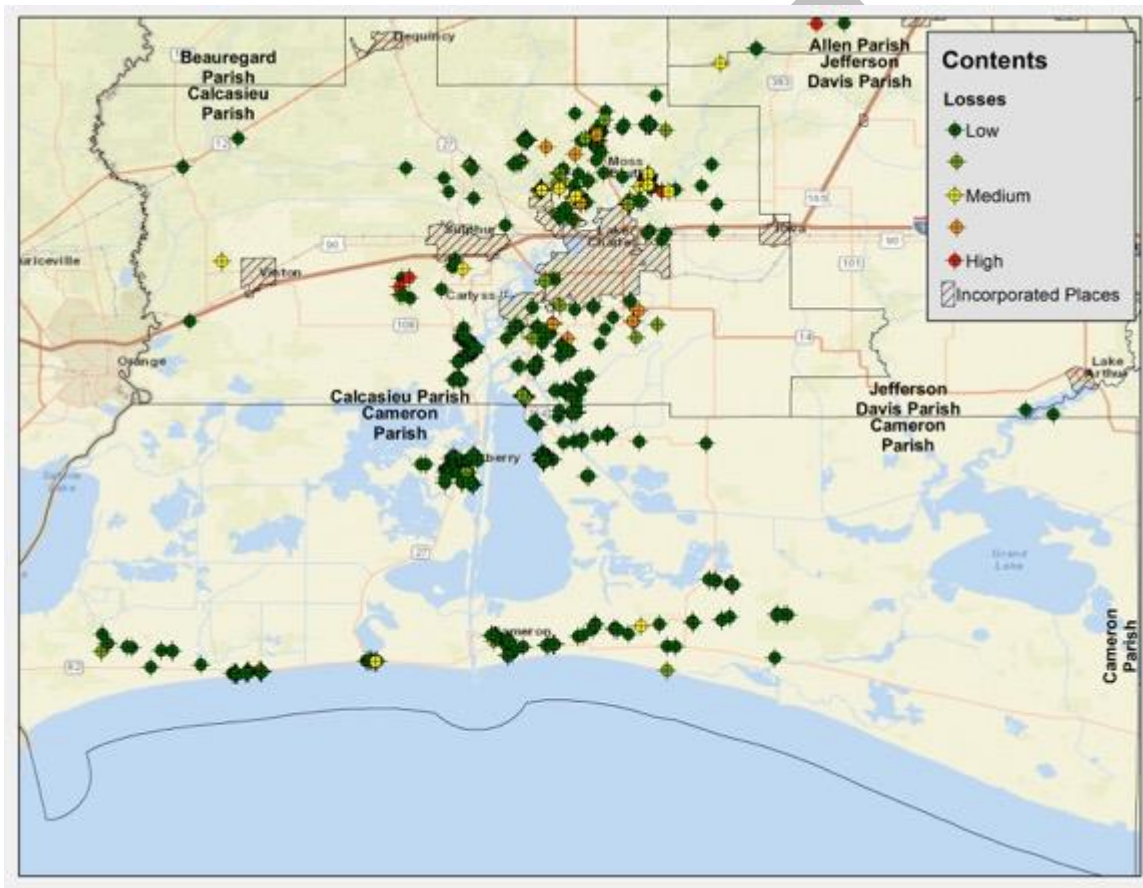
Like Calcasieu Parish, Cameron has wetlands and other habitats that are deserving of protection because of the natural floodplain functions they provide for the community. These areas are mapped. These and other areas in the floodplain are often used for hunting, fishing, and other recreational uses. The community does have some issues with erosion. Natural floodplain concerns include seasonal flooding and bank erosion. Cameron does not prohibit fill within the floodplain, and does not require the replacement of storage volume when fill is completed.

Cameron has a flood warning and response program in place. There are areas within the community that would need to be evacuated in the event of a flood emergency, and a database is maintained of those people who would need assistance. However, there is not enough room inside the parish outside of the floodplain for safe shelter. The parish has a post-disaster response plan.

Flood Insurance and Repetitive Loss Structures

The FIRMS in effect in Cameron parish were adopted on November 16, 2012, and have been kept up-to-date. There are some areas where the SFHA does not reflect changes to the landscape, including erosion. The community has not experienced flooding outside of the SFHA. Flood hazards are mapped on a GIS layer that is available to the community staff.

As of 2015, Cameron Parish has a total of 1,753 flood insurance policies. Total annual premiums are over \$1.9 million. Total loss payments on the 3,065 claims that have been filed since 1978 are \$173,750,115 (*Cameron Plan*, 2-35). Cameron currently has 442 Repetitive Loss Structures; 411 are residential structures, 25 are commercial structures, and 6 are government structures (*Cameron Plan*, 2-33). One hundred thirty-one repetitive loss properties have been mitigated. There are 8 repetitive loss areas in the A and V zones, consisting of 311 total buildings. Twenty-six properties in the A and V zones are classified as severe repetitive loss structures. There have been 957 total flood insurance claims, with \$64,313,620 total claims paid.

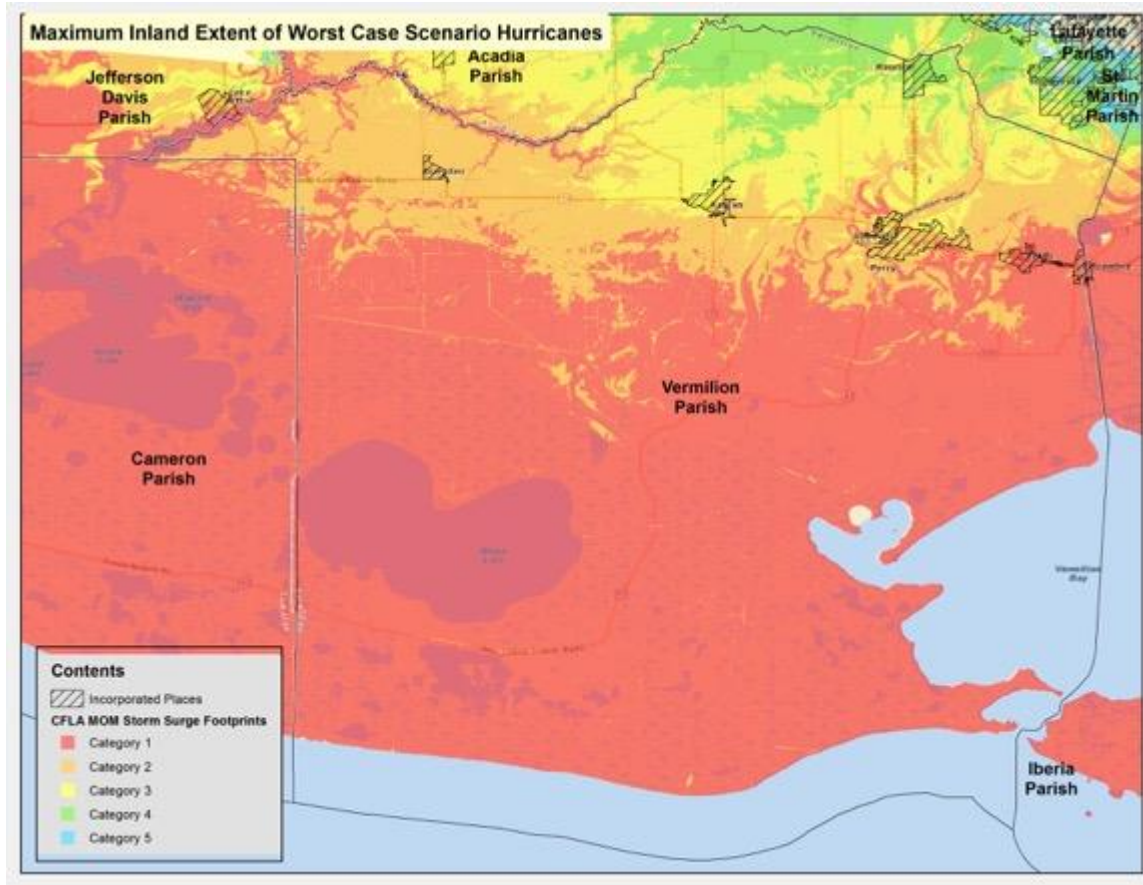


Vermilion

Geography and Hazards

Vermilion Parish, located along the Gulf of Mexico to the east of Cameron Parish, encompasses 1538 square miles, with 353 square miles of that area being classified as wetlands and open water. Elevations in the parish range from sea level at the coast to 20 feet in some of the northern areas of the parish. The governing body is a fourteen-person police jury.

Because the geography of Vermilion parish is similar to that of Cameron and Calcasieu, Vermilion faces many of the same flood risks as the other two parishes, which are discussed in detail in the *Vermilion Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – 2015 (Vermilion Plan)*. While Vermilion has experienced floods caused by many different sources, the main areas of concern for the parish are flooding from heavy precipitation and storm surge. The parish gets approximately 60 inches of rain annually; between 2002 and 2014, eight flood events have impacted the unincorporated areas of the parish (*Vermilion Plan*, 2-37). The low-lying areas of the parish are most impacted by heavy rainfall. The parish has also experienced storm surge flooding and under a worst-case scenario could see surges as high as fifteen feet (*Vermilion Plan*, 2-52). Eight named storms have impacted the parish since 2002, with documented storm surges up to twenty feet (Hurricane Rita, 2005).

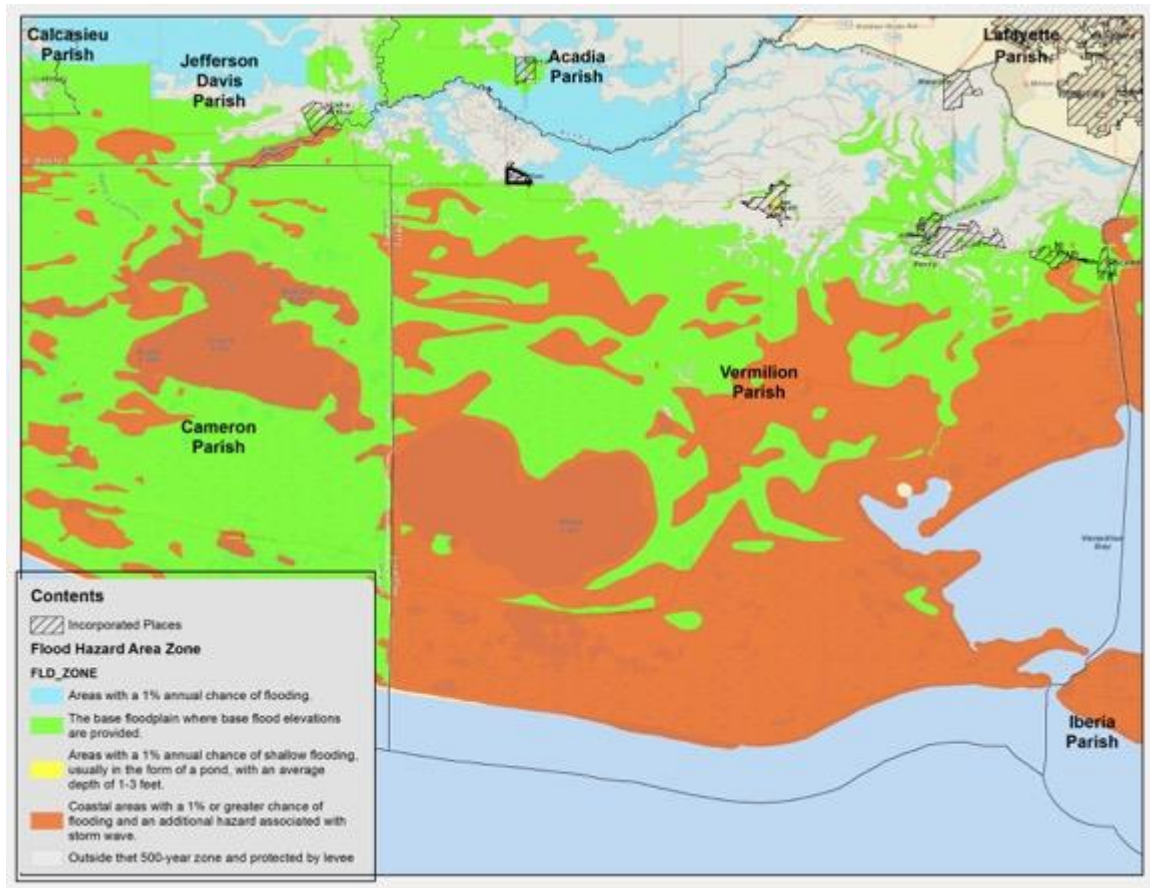


2013 Census Data

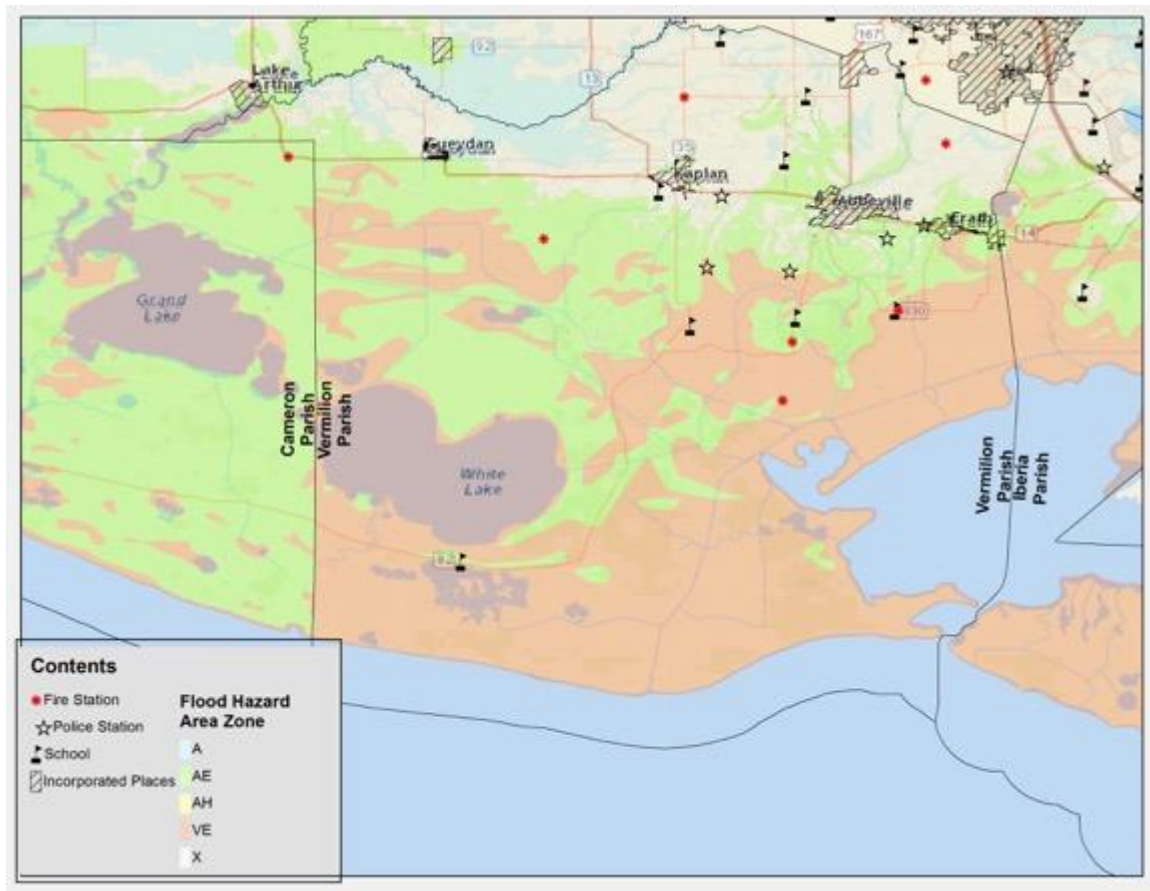
	Vermilion
Population	59,253
Below Age 18	26.3%
65 or Older	13.6%
With a disability, under age 65	9.9%
Persons in poverty	17.4%
Population per square mile	49.4
Number of Housing Units	25,596

Community Needs Assessment

Like the other two parishes, Vermilion also completed Activity 240: Community Self-Assessment in preparation for this document. The parish has 4,325 structures in the A and V zones. Ninety-five percent of these structures are residential homes that house 1- 4 families. Only 1% of the structures are consider multi-family (house 5 of more families), and 4% are commercial or non-residential.



The parish has several critical facilities that would be impacted by a flood or storm water event, including but not limited to two city halls, one jail, two police stations, six fire stations, seven schools, and seven water or sewerage facilities.



Vermilion has watersheds in and upstream of the parish that are subject to development, but there are regulations in place to help reduce any potential impacts from stormwater, including nonpoint source regulations and total maximum daily load limits. Modifications to drainage patterns done by residents (such as installing pools, fences, and placing fill for the regrading of yards) can cause drainage problems.

While Vermilion parish does have areas that are in need of protection due to their natural floodplain functions, these areas have not been mapped. There are erosion concerns in the parish, specifically with bank erosion. The parish does prohibit fill in the floodplain.

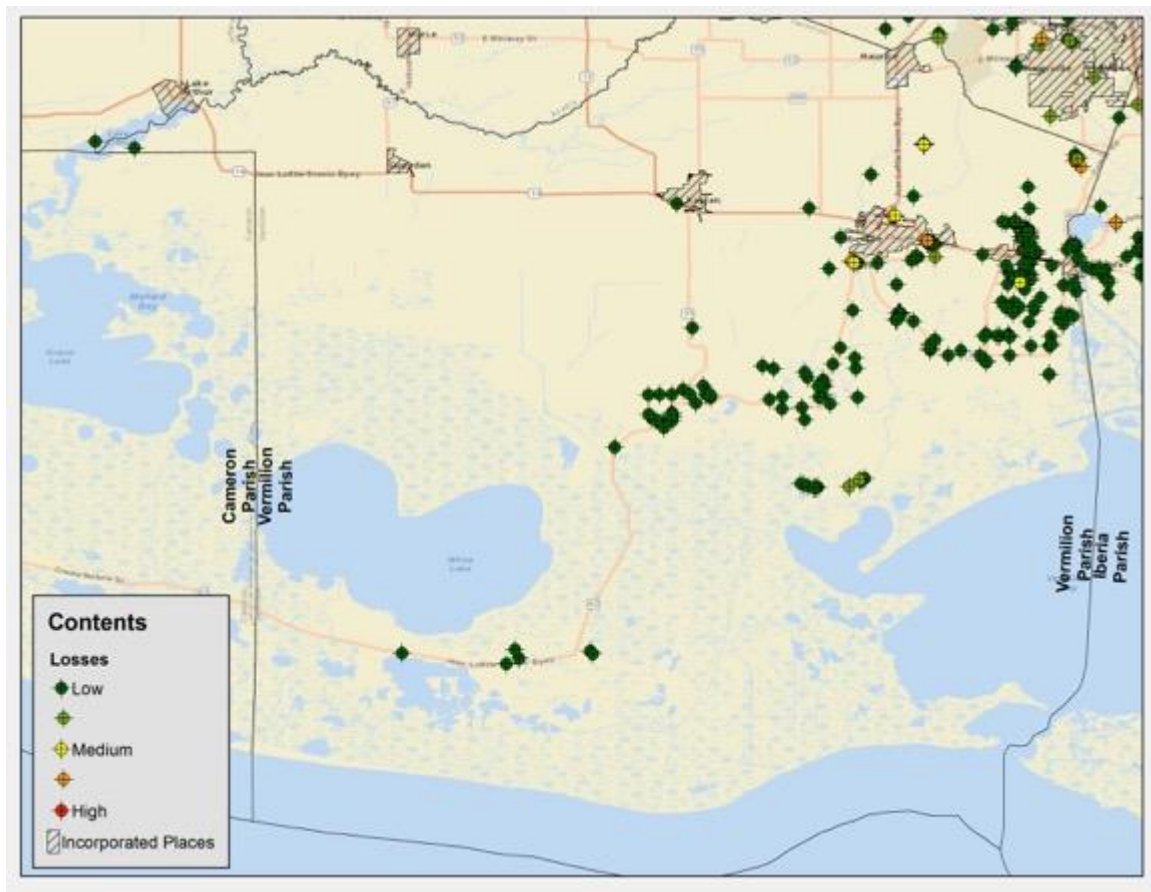
In the event of an emergency, the parish has a flood warning system that alerts residents to the appropriate response actions needed. The parish maintains a list of people who would need help during an evacuation, and there is sufficient shelter space inside the parish.

Flood Insurance and Repetitive Loss Structures

The effective date of the current FIRMS for Vermilion parish is January 19, 2011. The firm has been kept up-to-date. There are no areas where the hazard is

underestimated due to new development, but there are areas where the mapped SFHA does not reflect changes to the landscape. Vermilion has not experienced flooding outside of the SFHA. Parish staff does have access to a GIS layer that includes flood hazards.

There are 209 repetitive loss buildings in the A and V zones. Additionally, there are nineteen severe repetitive loss buildings. Ninety-one repetitive loss properties have been mitigated. There are no repetitive loss properties in the B, C, and X zones.



Inventory: Existing Public Information and Outreach Efforts

The SWIFT team took an inventory of current outreach projects and flood response preparation projects. These include mailings, newspaper and newsletter articles, in-person trainings, and other events. Outreach projects can be found in Appendix A, with additional information, such as topic and target audience. Appendix B contains a list of all Flood Response Preparation (FRP) projects.

Messages and Outcomes

The SWIFT PPI Committee has decided on ten topics that they will use to reach their target audiences. Specific outreach tools and outcomes for each topic area are provided in the chart in Appendix A. Six of the messages are required by FEMA in the CRS Coordinator's Manual. These are:

- Know your flood hazard.
- Insure your property for your flood hazard.
- Protect people from the hazard.
- Protect your property from the hazard.
- Build responsibly.
- Protect natural floodplain functions.

The Committee has also picked four additional topics that are unique to their communities and target areas and audiences. These are:

- Understand and prepare for the flood risk that comes with tropical storm events, including hurricanes.
- Understand the risk associated with flash floods.
- Know elevation requirements for your property.
- Know mitigation grant options for your property.

Target Areas

The SWIFT PPI Committee identified several target areas that they would like to see outreach directed towards. Some topics are more appropriate for certain target areas; the target areas for each topic can be found in the chart in Appendix A. Not all target areas have dedicated outreach projects yet; the SWIFT team will use this list to help guide future outreach initiatives.

- *Repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss structures that have not been mitigated* – These properties are at the greatest risk for future flood events due to their location and construction. Outreach directed toward these areas will help inform the residents of future risk and opportunities for mitigation.
- *Rental areas* – All three parishes have seen an increase in rental properties over the past 5-10 years. This trend is expected to continue with the influx of new residents needed to work at the new liquefied natural gas plants along the Sabine River.
- *Designated V zones* – These areas, while limited, face increased risk for flood damage.
- *Areas protected by a levee* – While low-level flooding may not impact areas protected by a levee, the SWIFT PPI Committee realizes the risk from high-level flooding, as well as the risk that levees will break or otherwise become

compromised during a storm event. Residents inside these areas need to be made aware of the risk specific to them.

- *Fastlands (areas above 5 feet)* – Much like leveed areas, areas above 5 feet are not likely to flood during a low-level flood. However, more severe flooding has the opportunity to cause damage in these areas, and residents might not be fully aware of the risk.
- *Areas that are hydrologically isolated* – These are areas where the hydrology has been altered and cut off from the surrounding flow patterns, often through use of pumps and forced drainage. There are several risks associated with living in this area, including reliance on pump systems and threat of water pooling in low areas with no avenue for discharge.

Target Audiences

The SWIFT PPI Committee also selected several target audiences for outreach. Some topics are more appropriate for certain target audiences; the target audiences for each topic can be found in the chart in Appendix A. Not all target audiences have dedicated outreach projects yet; the SWIFT team will use this list to help guide future outreach initiatives.

- *Calcasieu, Cameron, and Vermilion property owners* – some outreach projects will be available to the general public of each parish, such as web resources, printed materials from stakeholders, and informational booths set up at outreach events, such as festivals.
- *Students in driver's education* – One of the main messages that the SWIFT PPI Committee felt was important is “turn around, don’t drown.” Because of this, the Committee wants to make it a priority to reach out to students in driver’s education classes.
- *First time homeowners* – Classes are offered to first-time property owners in the parishes. This is an important target audience because the purchasers may not be aware of the risks faced or potential ways to mitigate that risk to become more resilient. Targeted messaging to this audience will help create more resilient communities.
- *Chambers of Commerce* – The Chambers of Commerce that serve the three parishes are an important target audience because there is often strong membership among local small business owners.
- *Business owners* – There are many businesses through the SWIFT area, and these property owners need to be aware of the risk of flooding and what options are available for business owners to protect their property, including retrofitting buildings and insuring structures and contents. Businesses that are more resilient to flooding can come back more quickly after a flood event, leading to less loss of income for the owner and more services available to residents post-flood.
- *Repetitive loss property owners* – Repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss property owners who have not mitigated their property are at the greatest

risk during future flood events due to the likelihood that their property will flood. It is important that the communities in SWIFT send target messaging to this group so that they are well aware of the risk they face, as well as options for mitigation and retrofitting.

- *Residents in manufactured home parks* – Many times, construction techniques used on manufactured homes are not the most resilient during flood events. Because of this, the SWIFT team felt that residents in these buildings should be made aware of the heightened risk as well as targeted mitigation options that exist for manufactured homes.
- *Property surveyors, developers, contractors, engineers, and architects* – The SWIFT PPI Committee wants to target groups associated with new construction, and these four target audiences were developed from that goal. The idea is that by informing those who are responsible for different parts of the development process, the development may be more resilient to flood hazards.
- *Insurance Agents* – Insurance agents who sell flood insurance are not always prepared to provide information to residents and business owners who have questions about flood risks. By providing targeted messaging to this group, property owners will be more likely to be given accurate risk information.
- *Realtor Associations* – In the same vein, realtors are in a great position to provide flood risk information to potential property owners at a time in the decision making process where they have the ability to make the most informed decision possible. By reaching out to realtor associations in the three parishes, information related to flood risk is more likely to get into the hands of home buyers.
- *Lenders and Financial Institutions* – Lenders should be aware of flood and hazard related issues so that they can properly answer questions from prospective property owners and encourage home buyers to insure their property.
- *Renters and rental property owners* – Rental properties is increasing throughout the three parishes in the SWIFT area. There are certain risks that are unique to renters and rental property owners, as well as mitigation techniques that work best with this type of property. Targeted messages will go a long way in making sure that renters do not think only owners need to be concerned with flood hazards.
- *Subsets of students in grades K-12* – School children are a great target audience for flood messaging, as not only do they take the messages back to their parents, but they also may end up living in an area prone to flooding and use the information when they make decisions about where to live. Rather than try to reach out to all school children in this group, the SWIFT PPI Committee has come up with three sub-groups that they will focus on:
 - Home economic groups
 - 4-H
 - Future Farmers of America (FFA)

- *Helicopter locations* – The final target audience is heliports, which are not always aware of their flood risks. This infrastructure is very important to the communities, however, due to the reliance on helicopters to service the oil and gas industry offshore. Therefore, it is important that these facilities be able to come back quickly and with minimal damage after a storm event

Adoption

The PPI was presented to and adopted by the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury on [date to be determined]. Cameron Parish Police Jury and Vermilion Parish Policy Jury will not need to vote on the PPI until the parishes are participants in the CRS program.

Evaluation and Implementation

The PPI Committee will meet annually to review any changes necessary to the PPI document or the spreadsheet of activities. The evaluation will consider the if the desired outcomes for the completed outreach projects or materials were successful, as well as if those projects and material should be continued or modified. The Committee will discuss if any changes should be made to the target audiences, messages, or desired outcomes to best meet the needs of the communities. The SWIFT group will work together to ensure implementation of the PPI in the most effective manner possible.

The SWIFT team will produce a summary report of the evaluation each year. The report will be sent to the parish police jury for each parish that has adopted the plan.

Appendix A: Current Outreach Projects

Below is a table containing current outreach projects that are being submitted for consideration as part of the PPI.

(Table not complete - still being edited by communities)

Topic	Project	Audience	Outcome	Schedule	Assignment	Stakeholder
1. Know your flood hazard.	OP#1 Letters to repetitive loss home owners	Repetitive loss property owners	Repetitive loss property owners are more aware of their flood risks.	Once per year		
	OP#6 Stormwater project (schools)	School students grades K-12	Students in participating schools learn how stormwater impacts flood risks.	Quarterly		
	OP#7 Mechanical equipment elevation information			Once per year		
	OP# 9 Hurricane Awareness Day Event	General public	Members of the general public have an opportunity to learn more about their specific flood risk.	Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#10 C-Gov			Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#14 The Jambalaya News	General public		Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#15 The Lagniappe Magazine	General public		Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP# 16 Hurricane Drill – Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness			Once per year		
	OP#17 Storm Drain Marker Event (schools)	School students grades K-12		Once per year		
	OP#18 Drainage Awareness & Maintenance					
	OP#19 American Press Articles			Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#1 Letters to repetitive loss home owners	Repetitive loss property owners	Repetitive loss property owners purchase insurance for their property.	Once per year		
2. Insure your property.	OP#3 Letters to Financial Institutes	Lenders and financial institutions		Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#4 Letters to	Insurance		Once per year		Yes (NAME)

	Insurance Agents	agents				
	OP# 9 Hurricane Awareness Day Event			Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#10 C-Gov			Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#12 Renter/landlord awareness	Renters; landlords		Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#13 First Time Homebuyer's Class	First time homebuyers		Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#14 The Jambalaya News			Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#15 The Lagniappe Magazine			Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP# 16 Hurricane Drill – Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness			Once per year		
	OP#19 American Press Articles			Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
3. Protect people from the hazard.	OP#1 Letters to repetitive loss home owners	Repetitive loss property owners	Repetitive loss property owners have a better understanding of how to protect themselves from flood hazards.	Once per year		
	OP#5 Letters to realtors	Realtors		Once per year		Yes (Name)
	OP#6 Stormwater project (schools)	School students grades K-12		Quarterly		
	OP#7 Mechanical equipment elevation information			Once per year		
	OP# 9 Hurricane Awareness Day Event			Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#10 C-Gov			Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#12 Renter/landlord awareness	Renters; landlords		Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#13 First Time Homebuyer's Class	First time homebuyers		Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#14 The Jambalaya News			Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#15 The Lagniappe Magazine			Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP# 16 Hurricane Drill – Office of Homeland			Once per year		

	Security and Emergency Preparedness					
	OP#17 Storm Drain Marker Event (schools)	School students grades K-12		Once per year		
	OP#19 American Press Articles			Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
4. Protect your property from the hazard	OP#1 Letters to repetitive loss home owners	Repetitive loss property owners		Once per year		
	OP#2 Home Builders Assoc. Home Show	Property surveyors, developers, contractors, engineers, and architects		Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#3 Letters to Financial Institutes	Lenders and financial institutions		Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#4 Letters to Insurance Agents	Insurance agents		Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#8 Realtors Lunch and Learn	Realtors		Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP# 9 Hurricane Awareness Day Event			Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#10 C-Gov			Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#13 First Time Homebuyer's Class	First time homebuyers		Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#14 The Jambalaya News			Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#15 The Lagniappe Magazine			Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP# 16 Hurricane Drill - Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness			Once per year		
	OP#17 Storm Drain Marker Event (schools)	School students grades K-12		Once per year		
	OP#19 American Press Articles			Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
5. Build responsibly.	OP#1 Letters to repetitive loss home owners	Repetitive loss property owners		Once per year		
	OP#2 Home Builders Assoc. Home Show	Property surveyors, developers, contractors, engineers, and architects		Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#3 Letters to Financial Institutes	Lenders and financial institutions		Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#4 Letters to Insurance Agents	Insurance agents		Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#5 Letters to realtors	Realtors		Once per year		Yes (Name)

6. Protect natural floodplain functions.	OP#8 Realtors Lunch and Learn	Realtors		Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP# 9 Hurricane Awareness Day Event			Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#10 C-Gov			Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#12 Renter/landlord awareness	Renters; landlords		Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#13 First Time Homebuyer's Class	First time homebuyers		Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#14 The Jambalaya News			Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#15 The Lagniappe Magazine			Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP# 16 Hurricane Drill – Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness			Once per year		
	OP#17 Storm Drain Marker Event (schools)	School students grades K-12		Once per year		
	OP#18 Drainage Awareness & Maintenance					
	OP#19 American Press Articles			Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#1 Letters to repetitive loss home owners	Repetitive loss property owners		Once per year		
	OP#4 Letters to Insurance Agents	Insurance agents		Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#6 Stormwater project (schools)	School students grades K-12		Quarterly		
	OP#7 Mechanical equipment elevation information			Once per year		
	OP# 9 Hurricane Awareness Day Event			Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#10 C-Gov			Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#12 Renter/landlord awareness	Renters; landlords		Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#14 The Jambalaya News			Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#15 The Lagniappe Magazine			Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP# 16 Hurricane Drill – Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness			Once per year		
	OP#17 Storm	School		Once per year		

	Drain Marker Event (schools)	students grades K-12			
	OP#19 American Press Articles			Twice per year	Yes (NAME)
7. Understand the flood risk that comes with tropical storms and hurricanes.	OP# 9 Hurricane Awareness Day Event			Once per year	Yes (NAME)
	OP#10 C-Gov			Twice per year	Yes (NAME)
	OP#14 The Jambalaya News			Once per year	Yes (NAME)
	OP#15 The Lagniappe Magazine			Once per year	Yes (NAME)
	OP# 16 Hurricane Drill – Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness			Once per year	
	OP#19 American Press Articles			Twice per year	Yes (NAME)
8. Understand the risk associated with flash floods.					
9. Understand elevation requirements for your property.	OP#2 Home Builders Assoc. Home Show	Property surveyors, developers, contractors, engineers, and architects		Once per year	Yes (NAME)
	OP#3 Letters to Financial Institutes	Lenders and financial institutions		Once per year	Yes (NAME)
	OP#4 Letters to Insurance Agents	Insurance agents		Once per year	Yes (NAME)
	OP#5 Letters to realtors	Realtors		Once per year	Yes (NAME)
	OP#8 Realtors Lunch and Learn	Realtors		Twice per year	Yes (NAME)
	OP# 9 Hurricane Awareness Day Event			Once per year	Yes (NAME)
	OP#10 C-Gov			Twice per year	Yes (NAME)
	OP#11 Surveyors and Engineers Training	Property surveyors, developers, contractors, engineers, and architects		Once per year	Yes (NAME)
	OP#12 Renter/landlord awareness	Renters; landlords		Once per year	Yes (NAME)
	OP#13 First Time Homebuyer's Class	First time homebuyers		Twice per year	Yes (NAME)
	OP#14 The Jambalaya News			Once per year	Yes (NAME)
	OP#15 The Lagniappe Magazine			Once per year	Yes (NAME)
	OP#17 Storm	School		Once per year	

	Drain Marker Event (schools)	students grades K-12				
	OP#19 American Press Articles			Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
10. Understand mitigation grant options for your property.	OP#1 Letters to repetitive loss home owners	Repetitive loss property owners		Once per year		
	OP#2 Home Builders Assoc. Home Show	Property surveyors, developers, contractors, engineers, and architects		Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#3 Letters to Financial Institutes	Lenders and financial institutions		Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#4 Letters to Insurance Agents	Insurance agents		Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#5 Letters to realtors	Realtors		Once per year		Yes (Name)
	OP#7 Mechanical equipment elevation information			Once per year		
	OP#8 Realtors Lunch and Learn	Realtors		Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP# 9 Hurricane Awareness Day Event			Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#10 C-Gov			Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#12 Renter/landlord awareness	Renters; landlords		Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#13 First Time Homebuyer's Class	First time homebuyers		Twice per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#14 The Jambalaya News			Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#15 The Lagniappe Magazine			Once per year		Yes (NAME)
	OP#19 American Press Articles			Twice per year		Yes (NAME)

Appendix B: Current Flood Response Projects

Below is a table containing current flood response preparations projects that are being submitted for consideration as part of the PPI.

(table still being edited by communities – descriptions will be added)

FRP#1	Hurricane Drill – Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
FRP#2	Green Team Training (Tara)
FRP#3	Existing 35 Rain Gauges located in Parish
FRP#4	Facebook postings
FRP#5	Eagle APP
FRP#6	NOAA Weather Safety
FRP#7	SKYWARN Training
FRP#8	911-SNAP
FRP#9	Nixle Text your ZIPCODE to 888777
FRP#10	Calca-Shout
FRP#11	Smart911
FRP#12	Reverse 911
FRP#13	C-Gov TV Station
FRP#14	American Press Newspaper
FRP#15	Drainage Maintenance
FRP#16	Drainage Design Public Meetings