



Long Term Community Recovery Program

Please complete the following four questions. A copy of the Parish Councilor Police Jury Ordinance or Resolution approving the Parish Recovery Plan must be attached. Failure to attach the ordinance or resolution will result in the application being upheld until a certified ordinance or resolution is received.

Parish: *Allen*

Name of Submitting Official: *Andrew Hayes*

Contact information: 337-639-4328

Date: *11-05-07*

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Louisiana Recovery Authority

1. Please provide details on the following elements of your recovery plan.

a) How does this plan address long term community recovery and rebuilding in the aftermath of the 2005 hurricanes?

This plan addresses the need in air transportation air-side services for Allen Parish. Airports are an important tool needed in the job of economic development. This airport currently does not have an area that pilots and passengers alike, can transition from to the business at hand in the parish. A small terminal will give access for ADA approved restrooms as well as a seating or waiting area for passengers. This will also encourage the use of the airport in turn encouraging economic development of the parish.

b) If all essential services are not restored, what measures does the recovery plan outline to restore essential services and associated infrastructure damaged by the storms?

All essential services have been restored.

c) How are future economic development and post-storm population changes addressed in this plan?

As stated in question a) this terminal will encourage economic growth by adding not only aesthetic value but the practical and useable assets that will help in safety and procedures utilized on the airport. This will also help in the development, leasing and management of the ~530 acres that is owned by the airport. The population increases in the parish has also increased the traffic count at the airport whether it be medical, business or recreation.

d) What measures does this plan outline to increase emergency preparedness and responsiveness for future disasters?

This plan will aid in the evacuation of the parish. The airport can be utilized as a staging/planning area for future emergency and recovery efforts. The airport is located in such a position that it can be used as a "Front Door" in the emergency recovery operation for the National Guard, State Police, and local fire, medical or other local emergency response teams under the OEP command. This is phase 1 of a 2 phase project. There is also plans to build a 120' x 100' Hangar adjacent to the terminal as soon as funds become available. This Hangar will be built to withstand 125 MPH winds and could be used as an emergency shelter.

e) Describe the risk mitigating aspects of this plan?

The Phase one of this project will lessen the threat of fuel shortages and be able to report weather updates. The current housing for this type equipment is a temporary building and the new will be a permanent structure. Phase 2 of this project is a hangar. Currently there is no place to house several aircraft that are currently based at the airport. In the wake of a pending storm these aircraft have to seek shelter elsewhere.

0 Describe how this plan addresses the following five principles for recovery and rebuilding adopted by the LRA: i) Create infrastructure that supports recovery by restoring confidence, enhancing quality of life, and withstanding future disasters;
ii) Promotes economic growth that benefits everyone;
iii) Provides public services that enhance quality of life for everyone;
iv) Pursues policies that promote a healthy environment and healthy people;
v) Planning and design of communities that advances livability.

All of these questions have been answered in the previous questions.

2. From the issues addressed in your plan, please provide a ranked list *of* top priority projects for your Parish recovery. Include a description *of* each project (attach additional sheets if necessary). If your parish has familiarity with the traditional CDBG program administered by the Office *of* Community Development, please highlight the projects in the plan that you believe to be CDBG eligible.

See attached.

3. Are any of the projects contained in this plan currently on the State *of* Louisiana capital outlay list or in line for funding from other local, state, federal, or private sources?

NO

4. Describe the process(es) that parish government utilized to garner community input and support in the creation of this plan. Please provide at a minimum 2-3 examples of community directed ideas and input that became part of the plan as submitted to the IRA. (Note: local governments must conform to the Office of Community Development's "Citizen Participation Requirements for Local Governments" for CDBG funding approval.)

Public Notices in the legal paper

5. Describe the official process(es) that Parish government used to approve the plan as submitted (attach copy of Parish Councilor Police Jury ordinance or resolution).

Motion

Please forward this form together with a certified copy of the Parish Councilor Police Jury Resolution or Ordinance and the parish approved Recovery Plan to:

Louisiana Recovery Authority
Attn: L TCRP
150 Third Street, Suite 200
Baton Rouge, LA 70801

For more information or assistance contact Lynn Bankston at 225-342-1802.

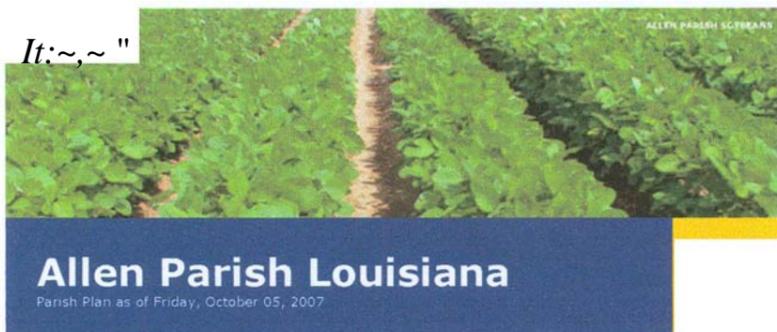


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Louisiana Recovery Authority

~I Introduction

Allen Parish

On the western edge of the "Cajun Prairie," Allen Parish is a diverse blend of cultures, including Southern Baptist, Catholic Cajun-French and Native American. The flat landscape is largely rural, with a scattering of small towns. The largest is Oakdale in the northern part of the parish, with a population of 8,000. To the south, along US Highway 165, are the agricultural towns of Oberlin (the Parish seat) and Kinder, each with less than 2,500 residents.

Timber, wood products, cattle, rice, and crawfish farming dominate the economy. Allen Parish is home to the Coushatta Grand Casino, the largest gaming facility in Louisiana. The one hundred square mile West Bay Wildlife Management Area, located just to the west of the Calcasieu River, is a forested refuge for migratory birds, deer and abundant fish and ducks. The Ouiska Chitto River is a nationally -known canoe course and one of Louisiana's officiallydesignated Scenic and Natural Rivers.

After Hurricane Rita, Allen Parish residents were asked what they value most about their parish and local communities. They responded:

"We treasure our quiet lifestyle which has been altered by increased traffic since the storm. We value our recreational activities such as canoeing, hunting and fishing."
"

Allen Parish - What Happened

Hurricane Rita struck Allen Parish in the early morning hours on Sept. 24, 2005. Allen Parish was spared the 16-foot storm surge that covered the coastal parishes of Cameron and Vermilion and moved northward into Calcasieu. Although Rita passed approximately 60 miles west of the parish, it still caused more than five hours of hurricane-force winds in excess of 110 mph, and more than 350 tornadoes in the area. Trees were snapped off and roofs were damaged, especially in the southern part of the parish. Saturated soil and approximately 20 hours of tropical storm force winds (60 to 70 mph) following the storm uprooted many large trees and caused further damage to buildings and property. Over the next week, power outages, heat and humidity caused additional damage from mold and mildew.

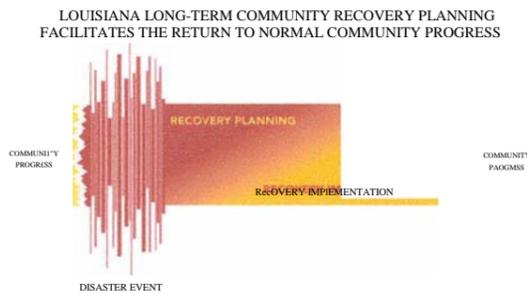
Allen Parish was under a voluntary evacuation order, but with 12-mile traffic backups from the east, west and south, only a few parish residents evacuated. There were no confirmed storm-related deaths and relatively few significant injuries.

Allen Parish dealt with approximately 1,200 Katrina evacuees and an additional 10,000 new evacuees seeking shelter from Rita, together representing a 50 percent increase in total population. In addition, thousands of emergency personnel and equipment (police and fire vehicles, ambulances, backhoes, etc.) from Calcasieu and Jefferson Davis Parishes relocated to southern Allen Parish, adding to traffic problems and emergency shelter requirements.

m Recovery Process

PLANNING PROCESS FOR LOUISIANA LONG-TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY

This Parish Recovery Planning Tool offers a look at how Long-Term Community Recovery (LTCR) planning works and how it has been developed in Louisiana. Included in this section are overviews of recovery strategies development, a summary of planning tools – some of which have been developed in Louisiana in response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, and a look at Louisiana public and community input into LTCR planning.

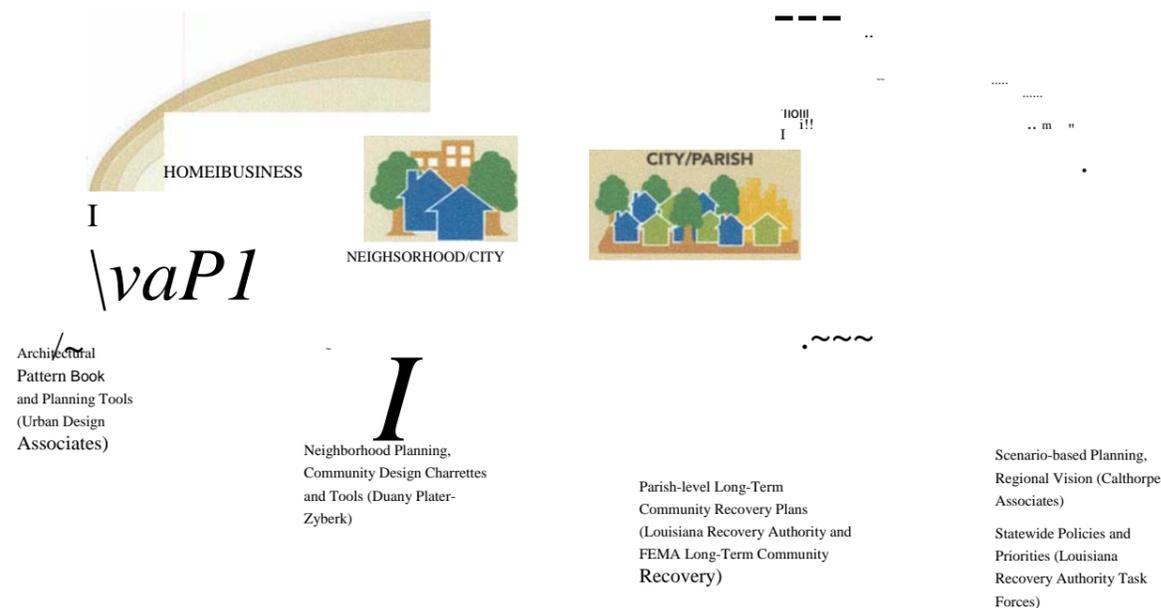


Louisiana has embarked upon the most ambitious recovery planning efforts the country has seen. Widespread damage caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and multiple levee failures in New Orleans resulted in the worst natural disasters in U.S. history. More than 20 parishes are affected displacing over 1.4 million Louisiana residents across 50 states, many of whom have yet to return. More than 1,000 lives were lost; 217,000 homes and 18,000 businesses were damaged. Today, Louisiana faces the challenge of rebuilding one of the country's most historic cities, a host of treasured communities across southern Louisiana, and an economic and housing infrastructure that in some parishes has been totally wiped out. The return of small businesses, governmental facilities and services are critical to Louisiana's recovery. The restoration of acres of damaged or destroyed agricultural crops and fields as well as environmentally fragile waterways and wetlands that protect the Louisiana coast add to the recovery challenge facing the state. Ports, oil and gas drilling sites and shipping lanes that support energy and transportation needs for the country need to be restored as well.

LOUISIANA RECOVERY PLANNING

Louisiana Long-Term Community Recovery planning is about developing a sustainable, long-term vision for storm-affected communities so that rebuilding will provide better protection for Louisiana citizens, improve our communities and preserve those things most treasured by our people. LTCR planning in Louisiana is a partnership between the Louisiana Recovery Authority (LRA) and the U. S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency LTCR team. The LRA is Governor Kathleen Blanco's leadership team for Louisiana recovery.

LOUISIANA RECOVERY PLANNING MODEL



As the cornerstone for the state's overall recovery planning strategy, the LTCR planning process is assisting Louisiana government and community leadership

In Identifying high recovery value projects that can make the most of the recovery dollars to be Invested in communities and the state. Parish teams that include state and federal planning partners were established across southern Louisiana and worked with local governments to develop customized recovery planning products and processes that are heavily dependent upon public input. More than 400 professionals were brought to the state through this partnership to work on Louisiana's recovery effort.

LOUISIANA SPEAKS: PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY INPUT TO RECOVERY

Long-Term Community Recovery planning is about people and the communities in which they live. Public involvement and input is critical to the success of LTCR.

LOUISIANA SPEAKS LOUISIANA SPEAKS is the public face of the LRA and federal planning partnership. It brings together Louisiana citizens, Our Voice. Our Plan. Our Future. federal agency technical staffs, local and regional planning bodies, citizen committees, non-profits and local, state and national industry experts to identify and address Louisiana's long-term recovery needs and opportunities.

An important public input component of the process is a *community visioning* process that solicits broad representation of the local community so that recovery needs are thought about differently from pre-existing community needs and immediate disaster relief. Long-term needs are captured and recorded through a series of input activities. The Louisiana LTCR planning process involves local community and state leadership at every level and includes workshops, community meetings, public open houses, draft plan reviews, neighborhood *charrettes* and regional plan visioning.



It is important that every voice be heard as key decisions and funding priorities are set for Louisiana's disaster recovery. To that end, LOUISIANA SPEAKS hosted a series of events and engaged in several data collection activities to reach as many Louisiana citizens as possible to solicit input into the planning and visioning process. To date, over 10,000 Louisiana citizens have participated in the Louisiana LTCR planning process. Through the use of survey instruments, traditional media and alternative outreach, and with the help of local United Way chapters, the Salvation Army, United Council of Churches and Volunteer Organizations Assisting Disasters, more than 80% of Louisiana citizens displaced by the hurricanes had an opportunity to share their thoughts about Louisiana recovery.

OUTREACH EFFORTS INCLUDE:

PARISH "SCOPING" MEETINGS. Post-hurricane meetings were held by federal - technical teams with parish and local officials to begin the parish-by-parish needs assessment process.

GOVERNMENTAL WORKSHOPS FOR RECOVERY PLANNING. Parish and local officials together with state and federal technical teams use GIS maps and other

planning tools to envision a new future for each affected area.



LOUISIANA RECOVERY PLANNING DAY. With the help of the American Society of Landscape Architects, American Planning Association, American Society of Civil Engineers, Urban Land Institute, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, American Institute of Architects, International Economic Development Council and the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Long-Term Community Recovery Planning team, 37 *Open House* events were held simultaneously in 20 southern Louisiana parishes, five in-state and 12. out-of-state cities to solicit input from Louisiana citizens about their vision for parish and state recovery. More than 4,000 Louisiana citizens participated, sharing their ideas for rebuilding their neighborhoods and communities. Events reminded the nation about critical issues and needs facing Louisiana.

PHONE SURVEY, ONE-ON-ONE INTERVIEWS, STAKEHOLDER PRESENTATIONS AND ON-GOING CONTACT. More than 3,000 Louisiana citizens have participated in phone surveying to offer their input to Louisiana LTCR planning. Many community leaders have participated in one-on-one interviews. Recovery planning presentations and on-going contacts have been made to community stakeholder groups - economic development teams, chambers of commerce, civic groups, non-profit organizations and others. Parish LTCR teams continue on-going community contact.

In addition to events hosted by LOUISIANA SPEAKS, several communities are engaged in their own planning process through ... LOCAL COMMUNITY RECOVERY TASK FORCES or RECOVERY COMMUNITIES.

Perhaps the most visible of these is the Bring New Orleans Back committee. The LTCR planning process provides assistance and support to local task forces and/or committees, and continues to provide planning tools and technical expertise through the parish recovery teams.



Additional citizen and local government input continues through NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING CHARRETTES I, II AND III conducted in Lake Charles, Erath, Delcambre, Abbeville and Arabi.

REGIONAL PLAN WORKSHOPS allow another opportunity for community involvement in the planning process.

Allen Parish - Community Involvement

Executive Summary

The Allen Parish Long-Term Recovery Planning team's role is to provide technical assistance to and act as a scribe for the community in writing its Recovery Plan. A council of 95 people was established and elected William Chaumont of the Louisiana Rural Water Association as Chair, Lyndon Livingston of the Allen Action Agency as Co-Chair and Adagria Haddock of the Allen Parish Tourist Commission as the Secretary. The council includes a wide range of people from government, business and non-profit organizations from all parts of the parish. The Council is divided into eight topical work groups which are developing the plan. Team members have also interviewed more than a 100 people who are not on the planning teams.

During the Governmental Workshop, one of the key issues identified as hindering the parish's ability to respond to the disaster was a lack of communication and coordination. Regular opportunities did not exist for officials at all levels from various jurisdictions to meet, discuss common issues and share best practices. The extensive work group organization of the parish recovery planning process, in addition to producing quality results with broad support, has provided opportunities for this type of interaction. Implementation of the specific projects will make this parish less vulnerable to storm damage, better prepared to assist future storm evacuees from the east, west and south, and better able to effectively respond during and in the days following a major storm. The improved communication and cooperation may have even more far reaching impacts.



– To date, team members have had discussions with more than 200 stakeholders throughout the parish, including:

- 15 local elected officials (parish president, mayors, police chiefs, assessor, etc.)
- 30 local government staff (fire chiefs, maintenance directors, emergency operations director, etc.)
- Ave Louisiana Planning and Development District staff (IMCAL, etc.)
- 10 local planning groups and recovery groups
- 30 state and local non-profits and community groups (including housing organizations, service organizations, hospitals, ambulance services, etc.)
- 10 Chamber of Commerce and other business organization representatives
- 25 leaders of local businesses that help drive the economy
- 10 lead providers of education and health and human services
- Many members of the general public

Local Committee / Task Force A Council was established on Jan. 12, 2006. The Council is divided into eight work groups and each is assigned an LTRC staff person who serves as technical adviser and secretary. The capacity work group is responsible for the parish vision, review and comment on material produced by the other work groups, and assessment of the capacity to implement proposed projects. The other work groups are responsible for developing the issues, goals and projects in their topical area. All work groups meet weekly for a minimum of one hour.

- Government and Organization Capacity Work Group: 10 members including four mayors and one mayor's representative, a Police Juror, a Sheriff's representative, two Chamber of Commerce Presidents and the Allen Action Executive Director. Meetings are chaired by the Mayor of Oberlin.
- Economic Development: 17 members, primarily local business owners and state and local economic development officials. LTRC team member facilitates the meetings with assistance of two local citizens.
- Housing and Community Design: 11 members, primarily housing authority and non-profit organization representatives, and elected officials. Meetings are chaired by a local realtor.
- Transportation and Buildings: Eight members, primarily local government maintenance department staff. Meetings are chaired by a contracted town engineer.
- Utilities: 19 members, primarily town and district employees, and utility company employees. Meetings are chaired by the representative from the East Allen Water District.
- Public Health and Safety: 13 members, primarily police chiefs, fire chiefs, and ambulance and medical representatives. Meetings are chaired by the Reeves Area Chief.
- Education and Family Services: Seven members, primarily educators and non-profit organization staff. Meetings are chaired by a school principal.

Input Events

- Governmental Workshop (Dec. 14, 2005) at the Allen Parish Civic Center. The 13 community officials and government leaders who attended brainstormed issues in each of the five areas of recovery, barriers to recovery, showstoppers, community treasures and partnerships. Many comments in each area were collected and tabulated for use in developing the recovery plan.
- Louisiana Recovery Planning Day (LRPD) open House (Jan. 21, 2006) was held at the Storefront in Oberlin. Many people, mainly from the Oberlin area, expressed opinions in many of the same areas covered at the Governmental Workshop event.
 - Community Input Meetings were held to receive information, similar to that collected during the open house, from people in other parts of the parish. On Feb. 7, ten people attended a meeting in Reeves and four attended a meeting in Oakdale. On Feb. 9, five people attended a meeting in Elizabeth and 32 attended a meeting in Kinder.

Day-to-day interaction with local decision-makers, general public Presentations have been made at two Police Jury meetings and at a council meeting in each of the communities. Staff typically attend most Police Jury and council meetings. In addition, staff regularly attend Chamber of Commerce and service organization meetings, providing updates and receiving input on the LTRC planning program. The storefront is located at a highly visible and easily accessible location on the main street of the parish seat. Elected officials from throughout the parish frequently drop in to the storefront as do many members of the general public. First-time visitors are always asked to sign our guest book and fill out a questionnaire similar to that used for the Government workshop meetings. Through the Capacity Work Group meetings, the LTRC parish lead meets with parish elected administrators at least once per week.

Local leadership of implementation All phases of the process to-date have had local leadership. The work groups are currently identifying implementation lead organizations and champions for their projects. At a full council meeting the first week in March, individuals will be selected to lead the process during implementation and to be stewards of the planning team's material.

[View the Parish Summary Page from Louisiana Planning Day \(PDF\)](#)

RECOVERY METHODOLOGY

Recovery planning is complex. With a wide variety of needs, limited resources and as many opinions as to what is important as there are people, Long-Term Community Recovery (LTRC) planning can be even more complex. The LTRC planning process uses a step-by-step method to identify, evaluate and prioritize needs, define projects and develop implementation strategies.



RECOVERY NEEDS. Disaster events disrupt the normal functioning of a community. The extent of damage differs for each event, and in each disaster the affected region, state, country and community has varying degrees of resources and capabilities available to address recovery needs. Planning professionals, in partnership with local community leadership and citizens, assess community damage and recovery capability to determine the impact of disaster-related destruction. The assessment process identifies recovery needs that exist within pre-disaster community growth and development needs. Defining disaster-related impacts and needs creates a community base line.

An example of a disaster impact could be, "We lost 75% of our affordable housing." An identified community need could be, "We need to rebuild affordable housing. "

RECOVERY PRIORITY ISSUES. Certain recovery needs are more immediate than others – either they help "jump start" community recovery efforts; they are necessary before other projects can be done; or they have an immediacy that must be recognized. After identifying recovery needs, LTCR professionals work with community members to prioritize needs. Sometimes recovery needs are further complicated by additional issues that require consideration. For example, a community might identify a need to "rebuild affordable housing," only to find that flooding or storm erosion has reduced the amount of land available for building. While priorities are different from parish-to-parish, Louisiana residents who participated in Open House events agreed on several key issues. The following are among Louisiana citizens' top three recovery concerns:

- better hurricane protection and levees
- development of new housing
- restoration of coastal areas

RECOVERY GOALS. Establishing a community vision and goals is an important step in the LTCR process. It provides a structured framework that helps to guide recovery policies and the development of recovery programs and projects. Vision and goals also act as a standard the community can use to evaluate the progress of its recovery efforts and the amount of work still needed. Recovery vision and goals are informed by public input. Planning professionals help communities identify community recovery goals and those are confirmed through additional public input. Using the housing example, a community vision might be, "We value diversity." A community goal might be, "We need to create 100 units of low-income housing in the downtown area by January 2007."

RECOVERY PROJECTS, PROGRAMS AND POLICIES. Clearly defined recovery projects, programs and policies aid communities in leveraging external funds (from foundations, philanthropists and other funding sources) and as a base from which to apply for government funds (Community Development Block Grant, as an example). Projects are ranked according to recovery value (high, moderate, low or community interest) and the ranking further aids in obtaining funding. Recovery values are objective and determined by applying an evaluation methodology that includes a determination of how well each meets stated goals and its relationship to the overall recovery effort. A more complete description of the Recovery Value Tool, which is used to establish project recovery value, is found in the RECOVERY PLANNING TOOLS section of this website.

Recovery projects included in the Parish RPT are ones that directly address needs resulting from the disaster and are additional to those already planned through other programs.

Recovery projects are assigned a recovery value using a standardized methodology found in The Long-Term Community Recovery Planning Process: A Guide to Determining Project Recovery Values. Higher recovery value projects are consistent with community recovery visioning and goals, focus on overall community recovery and can achieve multiple recovery benefits.

The RPT is a dynamic instrument; as new community needs are identified the Parish RPT will be able to reflect those changing conditions. Project modification: are still occurring. Parish RPT enhancements and refinements are ongoing.

RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES AND FUNDING SOURCES. The final stage in the process involves the development of an implementation strategy that outlines funding resources and processes to accomplish recovery projects. Using a Strategic Recovery Timeline (SRT), communities can plan how projects will be completed and track progress. More information on the SRT can be found in the Recovery Planning Tools section of this website. It is important to recognize that several recovery projects, programs or policies may be required to meet a single recovery goal, and projects can meet multiple goals.

tm Parish Recovery Goals

Allen Parish--Priority Issues

Economic and Workforce Development

- SW Louisiana Parishes need a reliable, long-term source of potable water.
- Allen Parish needs more good paying jobs.
- Allen Parish needs to diversify its economic base.
- More than 275 million board feet of damaged or destroyed timber valued at approximately \$60 million.
- An estimated 27,800 acres of downed hardwood and softwood trees present a fire hazard.
- Canoeing, the oldest and most famous tourism/recreation activity, is out of business until the Ouiskatchito River is cleaned up.

Environmental Management

- Reduce the flood impacts of recent and future storm events, allowing for future land development and farming in the Parish.

Education

- Allen Parish schools enrolled 298 evacuee students, of whom 104 remain. The schools were inadequately prepared to educate the new students due to unavailable space and lack of supplies.

Public Health and Healthcare

- Allen Parish Hospital had extremely limited emergency power and safe floor space to provide emergency and humanitarian care during and after the incident.

Public Safety

- Need facilities to house the personnel who were the last ones to leave the southern parishes and the first ones to return.
- Lack of Emergency Operations Center forced use of available space at Sheriff's Office and various Police Departments/Are Departments.
- Unlimited communications capabilities due to old and incompatible types of equipment.
- Little or no emergency power capabilities were available for essential human services, including limited emergency fuel.
- Lack of sufficient shelters to handle volume of evacuees, lack of basic services at the few "shelters of last resort," and lack of coordination/communication between shelters.
- State evacuation plan incorrectly assumed that evacuees would travel north and pass through Allen Parish, thus requiring no shelters in the parish.

Transportation and Infrastructure

- Improve emergency and general operating capacity of water and sewer utilities, reducing both the threat to public health and safety and this constraint on growth.
- Disorderly evacuation and recovery related to transportation in Allen Parish. There was general chaos during the Katrina and Rita evacuations and in the immediate aftermath of the storm.

Housing and Community Redevelopment

- Need a mix of new housing options (both affordable and market rate), constructed in planned neighborhoods to reduce vulnerability and ensure the cost effective provision of public services.
- Need assistance to repair homes damaged during the hurricane.
- Need to reduce repetitive property loss by providing a safer community (personal safety and secure structures).

Allen Parish--Recovery Vision

Over the next 20 years, Allen Parish will:

Maintain and enhance the current quality of life including:

- Friendly, self-reliant, kind and helpful people
- Quiet country living, religious values and a strong local culture
- Safe neighborhoods
 - Quality schools
 - Scenic rivers, wildlife management and recreation opportunities

Manage Growth in a manner that:

- Offers ample high quality employment opportunities and a wide range of housing opportunities
- Makes Allen Parish an attractive home for new generations
- Increases security and sustainability by diversifying the economy and government revenue sources

• Provides for the commercial needs of citizens and for quality public services

Develop and implement a framework of preparedness by:

- Improving building practices
- Insuring that essential services are self-sufficient and reliable
- Reducing the vulnerability of utilities
- Improving communication and coordination between Allen Parish governmental bodies and other organizations to improve disaster response and to provide opportunities for realizing an expanded vision

Parish Goals	
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess and repair 215 miles of manmade drainage system and connected river/stream systems by 2008.
Housing and Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 50 new homes each year, starting in 2007. • Within one year, increase parish planning and program management capacity to meet increased post-hurricane building needs. • By 2008, repair or upgrade 100 buildings/homes to meet new building codes.
Economic and Workforce Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a reliable, long-term source of fresh surface water for Allen and neighboring Parishes by 2010. • Create 50 new jobs per year, starting in 2007, for low and moderate income citizens. • Diversify the parish economic base by encouraging the development of industrial parks within five years. • With a 2-year marketing program, help diversify Allen Parish's economy away from over-dependence upon hurricane/storm prone outdoor activities such as agriculture, timber, and tourism. • Assess the impact of Rita on forestlands and then design and implement, by 2008, a clearance and reforestation program where needed. • Complete all debris removal before the summer, 2006 tourist season.
Public Health and Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that planned hospital expansion considers needs identified during hurricane Rita and other emergencies by 2008. • Provide health care services, facilities and workforce training in order to support a health care system that meets new needs resulting from hurricanes Katrina and Rita, by 2012.
Transportation and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within five years, upgrade and expand water and wastewater facilities in Allen Parish to meet regulatory requirements, reinforce emergency preparedness, and provide for projected growth. • Provide evacuation corridors that encourage orderly and efficient evacuations by 2008. • Expand multi-modal transportation capability and flexibility by 2008.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of 2006, restore average class size to pre-hurricane levels (20 students per classroom) and provide the parish school board flexibility to maintain classroom sizes after a future disaster-driven student increase.
Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Allen Parish with durable and coordinated emergency response capability by 2008. • Provide adequate and effective evacuation shelters for regional use by 2008.

rl Recovery Projects

Environmental	Upgrade and Repair Bayou Blue & Kinder Drainage	Low Recovery Value
Housing and Community Development	Establish Building Code & Home Repair Program	Moderate Recovery Value
Housing and Community Development	Establish Habitat for Hum. Affiliate & Infill	Moderate Recovery Value
Housing and Community Development	Establish Parish Revitalization Support Program	Moderate Recovery Value
Housing and Community Development	Rebuild Louisiana Housing Program	Moderate Recovery Value
Economic and Workforce Development	Construct the Mill Creek Reservoir	Moderate Recovery Value
Economic and Workforce Development	Create Industrial Park Business/Marketing Services	Moderate Recovery Value
Economic and Workforce Development	Initiate a Forest Restoration Program	Low Recovery Value
Economic and Workforce Development	Remove Debris from Ouiska Chitto Creek	High Recovery Value
Public Health and Healthcare	Prepare Hospital Hazard Mitigation Plan	Moderate Recovery Value
Transportation and Infrastructure	Initiate Rapid Completion of US 165	Moderate Recovery Value
Public Safety	Expand Capacity of Evacuation Shelters	Community Interest

Recovery Sectors

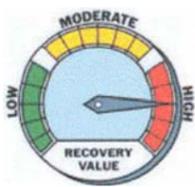
The ability to view projects by Recovery Sector (areas of specific interests) facilitates collaboration between similar projects within a parish, or among multiple parishes. The nine Recovery Sectors were developed using the framework established by the Louisiana Recovery Authority (LRA), the Office of Gulf Coast Recovery and the Federal Emergency Management Agency's long-Term Community Recovery team. Local residents; state, local and federal governments; community stakeholders; nonprofits and private industry can compare local recovery projects with recovery projects in neighboring parishes or parishes across the state.



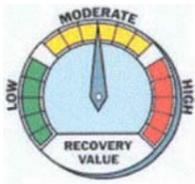
<p>Environmental Projects intended to restore/rehabilitate ecological systems damaged as a result of the hurricanes. Air, water, and soil quality restoration and preservation, as well as the use of energy efficient building materials and smart growth principles fall under this sector.</p>	<p>Housing and Community Redevelopment Includes single and multi-family rebuilding and repair projects. Projects that focus on public space, redevelopment of downtowns, historic districts, neighborhoods, specialized zones, planned unit developments and land-trusts are included. Also included is rebuilding non-public components of the built landscape including mixed-use, office, and retail developments.</p>	<p>Economic and Workforce Development Includes projects that create jobs, reduce poverty and stimulate private sector investment. Projects for small businesses, minority or women-owned businesses, small business incubators, the creation of economic empowerment or enterprise zones are included. Workforce development includes workforce training, job placement assistance, and work mentoring programs.</p>
<p>Public Health and Health Care Includes projects whose focus is on improving public health. Projects for hospital or clinic upgrades, ambulances, and any public/private medical service improvement are included.</p>	<p>Transportation and Infrastructure Transportation includes projects involving pipelines (natural gas, oil), maritime navigation, roads, and transit railways. Infrastructure includes projects involving utilities – water, wastewater (sewer), gas, electricity, and telecommunications.</p>	<p>Education Includes projects that focus on rebuilding or improving school infrastructure, improving curriculum, or training for teachers. Projects for adult education are included, as well as programs for general education at the pre-kindergarten through high school level. Programs for higher education - community colleges and universities – are included. assistance, and work mentoring programs.</p>
<p>Human Services Includes projects related to elder care, mental health services, alcohol and drug rehabilitation, services for the poor, and any other social program that doesn't fall under another category.</p>	<p>Public Safety Includes projects dealing with police, fire, emergency preparedness, or prisons.</p>	<p>Flood Protection and Coastal Restoration Sector includes both built and non-built solutions that are designed with hurricane or flood protection as the primary consideration. Levees, flood gates, strategies to replace sediment, and strategies to encourage wetland growth and vegetation are included.</p>

Recovery Values

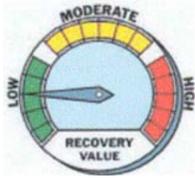
Projects are assigned a "Recovery Value" based on their ability to help jump-start a community's recovery from a natural disaster or incident of national significance. Projects that positively contribute to recovery typically address a broad range of issues that promote a functioning and healthy economy, support infrastructure optimization, and encourage provision of a full range of housing opportunities. Predicated on a series of general criteria, each project in a LTRC plan was assigned a High, Moderate or Low Recovery Value, or fall into the "Community Interest" category.



High Value recovery projects are directly related to storm effects; address multiple affected areas/sectors; have likely funding sources and high local support; and hence provide the most storm recovery benefit.



Moderate Value recovery projects are more limited in scope, span, impact or benefits. They have limited support or benefits and less definable outcomes.



Low Value recovery projects are more indirectly linked to the disaster or damages, have little community support.

Community Interest recovery projects may have significant local support, but do not have any relationship to the disaster, would not produce results within five years, or do not produce identifiable benefits to promote recovery.



Community Interest

However, a community may want to complete a project that has high visibility and strong community support but a moderate or community interest recovery value in order to have an immediate success and sustain the community interest and support for L TCR.

Key Projects by Sector

Key Projects By Sector

Allen Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Upgrade and Repair Bayou Blue & Kinder Drainage

Recovery Value

Low Recovery Value

Goal

Assess and repair 215 miles of manmade drainage system and connected river/stream systems by 2008.

Sector

Environmental

Scope

This project consists of an assessment based on an extensive survey of the entire drainage structure of the parish. The assessment would serve to guide long-term recovery planning and decision making in building an environmentally functional water drainage system. Key elements of the assessment will include a framework plan for removal of debris and ditch bank vegetation, the establishment of easement/rights of way, memorandums of agreement addressing maintenance/jurisdiction issues, maintenance schedules and mosquito spraying programs, and a process to implement alternatives for treatment of water runoff.

It can be presumed that the existing ditches be dredged and ditch banks cleared of trees and brush to improve flows for future runoff. New ditches, along with culverts under roads, will need to be installed. These improvements are parish wide. Rivers, streams, and sloughs, now filled with fallen trees and vegetative debris, will require efforts to re-establish natural flows with consideration given to the impacts on the economy for recreational activities. The estimated cost of this project is \$1,000,000 including the phase one assessment of the 215 miles of manmade and natural river/stream systems, and the phase two implementation of that assessment.

Drainage, both natural and man-made, is a critical environmental concern for Allen Parish, as well as to all of southwest Louisiana. Without an unrestricted adequate drainage system, large areas of the parish would be negatively impacted by flood waters from the smallest of rain events. Drainage capacity plays an integral role in the safety of the parish in the form of flood control and disease control from the standpoint of mosquito abatement. Adequate drainage also plays an economic role in the viability of the parish farming, aquaculture, forestry, and recreation which have all suffered losses due to storm's damage to the drainage system within the parish boundaries. A comprehensive assessment and mitigation plan for the parish will identify steps needed to return the system to pre-Rita function, as well as enhance the safety, health, and economic growth of the parish. A comprehensive study would address maintenance programs, address easement/rights of way issues, and future drainage needs, as well as foster mutually beneficial agreements among the various jurisdictions.

Nearly the entire 215 miles of drainage structure of Allen Parish were impacted by Hurricane Rita. Natural drainage, including the Parish's scenic Whiskey Chitta River, is obstructed by fallen trees and debris, as are the ditches providing storm water runoff for farm fields and rural communities. Siltation, ditch erosion, beaver populations, and vegetative growth on the ditch banks have all caused the reduction of function of the entire system. The natural drainage of the area, as is the case with any unaltered stream flow system, has changed with every climatic event within the watershed. The changes caused by Hurricane Rita, to both systems of drainage, have magnified the normal progression of natural change and that of functional obsolescence. Given the impacts and potential threat of flooding, it is imperative that steps be taken to assess and upgrade this critical environmental asset. Part of the Allen Parish Vision Statement includes the maintenance and enhancement of current qualities of life including scenic rivers, wildlife management and recreation opportunities.

Estimated Costs \$

1,000,000

Key Projects By sector

Allen Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Establish Building Code & Home Repair

**Program
Recovery Value**

Moderate Recovery

Cost

By 2008, repair or upgrade 100 buildings/homes to meet new building codes.

Sector

Housing and Community Development

Scope

Allen Parish requests funding assistance to develop its capacity to enforce the new, state adopted building code that will help assure safe, more storm resistant buildings. The parish will take the following steps through this project.

1. Hire a building and code enforcement inspector for the Parish.
2. Arrange to utilize a program developed by the Regional Planning Councils in southeast Louisiana to educate elected officials, government employees and citizens on new state building codes.
3. Create a local repair/upgrade program that will provide funding to make improvements needed to bring buildings in Allen Parish up to code.

Allen Parish has never before required construction of homes/buildings to comply with designated standards. The Parish currently has no building inspectors or code enforcement personnel. In December 2005, the state of Louisiana adopted the International Building Code (IBC), International Existing Building Code (IEBC), International Residential Code (IRC), International Mechanical Code (IMC), and the International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC). According to the bill, the eleven parishes hit hardest by the storms must comply with wind and flood provisions within 90 days. Statewide enforcement, including Allen Parish, of all aspects of the code will be effective January 2007 on all buildings built or rebuilt. These codes are daunting and worrisome for the local officials.

The Parish has limited funds to hire a knowledgeable code enforcement inspector and with the state mandate of code enforcement. In order to comply with the mandate it will be necessary to establish a funding source to pay the salary for this position. Based on an on-line salary calculator taking into account a position in rural Louisiana working for a parish with a population of about 25,000 the code enforcement inspectors salary would be approximately \$39,000. Eventually the salary for this employee could be paid by fees collected for inspection services.

An education program is needed to explain the positive and perceived negative effects of the adoption of the code including the higher initial costs of home building, level of storm protection, and added resistance to general deterioration. This type of program has been provided by Regional Planning Councils in the southeast Louisiana area and offered by large home building supply stores. There is opportunity here for private and public cooperation to create a "road show" to educate local officials and residents. It is important that the education program is brought to Allen Parish, since this is a rural community that does not tend to travel to other jurisdictions.

Finally, a program will be established to provide funds to make repairs and/or upgrades to retrofit existing and new buildings in Allen Parish. Funds could be in the form of small low interest loans, matching funds for "sweat equity", or grant money. These funds should be provided to elderly, disabled (physically and mentally), and low-income homeowners, as well as, individuals or non-profit organizations that provide housing to these individuals. There is retrofit grant money available through the HMGP (Hazard Mitigation Grant Program) when meeting certain criteria. According to a local insurance agency, the average cost of repairs caused by Rita was \$8,500. For the goal of 15 homes repaired/upgraded each year that is a need of \$127,500, presuming those repairs would have been avoided had the structures been up to code.

Total Cost per Year:
Education Program: Donated time by Public and Private Partnership
Code Inspector Salary: \$39,000
Home Repairs: \$127,500

Estimated Costs \$
166,500

Key Project: By Sector

Allen Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Establish Habitat for Hum. Affiliate &

Recovery Value

Moderate Recovery

Goal

Construct 50 new homes each year, starting in 2007.

Sector

Housing and Community Development

Scope

There is a tremendous need for housing in Allen Parish. Currently, there are no rentals available in the parish and less than 10 homes on the MLS Real Estate listing service. The hurricanes increased the permanent population of Allen Parish by approximately 7%. A super Wal-Mart is only a few weeks from opening in Oakdale. Boise (paper mill) is planning on increasing its workforce by 50 to 100 people over the next few years and redevelopment of an industrial park that will provide up to 100 jobs is underway. There is a need for market rate housing as well as low-income housing considering that approximately 19% of the population of Allen Parish is below the poverty rate.

Habitat for Humanity International offers a home ownership opportunity to families unable to obtain conventional home financing, generally defined as those whose income is 30% to 50% of the area's median income (AMI). The AMI for Allen Parish is currently \$27,777 and this project would target individuals in the \$8,333 to \$13,889 income range. In most cases, prospective Habitat applicants make a \$500 down payment and contribute 300 to 500 hours of "sweat equity" on the construction of their home or someone else's home. Because Habitat houses are built using donations of land, materials and labor, mortgage payments are kept affordable.

There are Habitat for Humanity affiliates to the south and north of Allen Parish in Lake Charles, Lafayette, and Alexandria; however, Allen Parish is not serviced by these affiliates. An affiliate can be created when a local board is established, non-profit status (501(c)(3)) is achieved, and the entity is recognized by Habitat for Humanity International. Habitat has a thorough application process that involves, at a minimum, attending "Habitat University", working with a consultant and providing a community needs assessment. This is a long term commitment. The residents of this community are willing to support a Habitat affiliate in Allen Parish.

This project is two fold:

1. Establish a Habitat for Humanity Affiliate in Allen Parish.
2. Educate local officials on condemnation and adjudication procedures to provide vacant lots for "infill" housing.

Funding is needed for the initial creation of the affiliate. Typically volunteers make up the staff and an office is located within a church or home. Once the office is created, funding will be needed for construction. The average cost of a Habitat home in southwest Louisiana is \$50,000. The cost is low because most of the supplies and labor are donated.

Estimated cost:

Establishment of affiliate: \$2,000 application fee and several volunteer hours

The second aspect of this project is a program that will help local municipalities provide "infill" lots to Habitat or other home builders. Both the Baton Rouge and Lake Charles Habitat for Humanity Affiliates work with local governments to acquire adjudicated properties for infill housing opportunities. Property that contains safety hazards, including unlivable structures, overgrown debris, rodents and other pests, may be condemned by local governments. When property owners do not make the necessary improvements to their property, local municipalities may take ownership of that property through this condemnation program. It costs approximately \$3,000 to demolish and remove the debris of an average size (1,200 square feet) single-family home and approximately \$600 for title clearance, if there are no unusual circumstances. Title clearance can become very costly if there are several land owners or trustees.

Once government officials have clear title, they may provide that property to a home builder; typically for a small fee (enough to cover all previously incurred costs). Since the lot is provided to the homebuilder at cost, it allows for more affordability to the home buyer. Each municipality will need to assess their ability to condemn and demolish structures and then transfer ownership.

Estimated cost:

Demolition/clearing of lot: \$9,000 (for three lots) Clear

title: \$1,800 (for three lots)

Three homes built in the first year: \$150,000

Estimated Costs \$

162,800

Key Projects By Sector

Allen Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Establish Parish Revitalization Support

**Program
Recovery Value**

Moderate Recovery

Goal

Within one year, increase parish planning and program management capacity to meet increased post-hurricane building needs.

Sector

Housing and Community Development

Scope

Allen Parish recently adopted an Allen Parish Community Recovery Planning Commission. The Commission will be responsible for day to day communication with the Grant Section to ensure that identified recovery projects and programs are being considered for different funding sources. This group will require technical assistance when assessing need.

This project includes several complementary parts aimed at creating the critical mass necessary to sustain the planning efforts stimulated by the Long Term

Recovery Planning Team:

- Apply for a grant to provide seed money to hire a planning professional. This person would provide staff support to the Long Term Recovery Planning Commission, develop recommendations for leveraging CDEIG funds to maximize grant funding, develop recommendations on the appropriate use of Community Development Corporations to support project implementation, and provide general support for Recovery Plan project implementation.
- Hire a grant writer to support the grant application process for the Parish and incorporated municipalities. Within two years the grant writer would be funded out of the proceeds of grants received.
- Establish an Official Main Street Program with the Main Street Manager co-located with the planner and grant writer.

Funding estimates are based on 3 years of operations, with the grant writer being funded for the first two years. It is assumed that the value to the Parish will be proven within this time period and funding will be sustained.

The Parish has not taken advantage of many of the available federal and state programs such as the Main Street Program, CDBG (Community Development Block Grant) program, or Community Development Corporations. This is a direct result of the lack of capacity to staff a planner or hire a grant writer. It is important for this community to identify a person or group and funding source that can follow-up with the projects being identified through this long-term recovery plan and other potential programs.

The City of Oberlin was working with DOTD to create a downtown main street project, however they have not been able to implement it due to capacity constraints. The Town of Kinderhook has created a Master Plan for downtown revitalization that also requires assistance for implementation. The City of Oakdale is involved in both industrial park and housing developments.

Estimated Costs \$
100,000

Key Project Sponsors
Allen Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Rebuild Louisiana Housing Program

Recovery Value

Moderate Recovery

Goal

Construct 50 new homes each year, starting in 2007.

Sector

Housing and Community Development

Scope

SCOPE:

The Comprehensive Housing Strategy has both project and programmatic elements. It is designed to provide housing to address the current shortage and to build community capacity to provide an expanded and more resilient housing stock over time. The project consists of three basic components that respond to community and regional needs:

1. Hire a Housing Coordinator to provide frontline services in facilitating the development of housing, housing-related capacity and related real estate needs.
2. Develop a Housing Action Plan.
3. Facilitate the development of affordable and market-rate housing by providing appropriate incentives.

Scope Details:

Below is a detailed description of the three elements of the Comprehensive Housing Strategy.

1. Housing Coordinator.

As a relatively rural parish, Allen has not had the resources to approach housing issues in a comprehensive fashion. Individual communities have had to rely on limited resources to respond to housing issues. Given present circumstances, the parish needs an experienced housing professional to help the parish move forward proactively in providing expertise, information, coordination and assistance in various capacities. The coordinator would have the following responsibilities:

- Information clearinghouse
- Referrals to various housing providers and housing agencies
- Housing Action Plan (see below)
- Community Outreach, including repair and retrofits for "hurricane-resiliency"
- Facilitate housing development, bringing people and resources together
- Coordination with parish government and municipalities
- Communication with regional, state and federal organizations to develop and refine initiatives
- Promote smart growth, community-building concepts
- Build capacity of government and other organizations to facilitate housing development, specifically initiating a Habitat for Humanity affiliate in Allen Parish.

The Housing Coordinator will be hired by the Allen Parish Long Term Community Recovery Planning Commission (ITCP/PC) which includes, among others, the five Mayors, the Vice President of the Police Jury a representative of the Sheriff's Department and representatives of the Chambers of Commerce. The Commission may choose to hire the person through one of the government bodies or one of the Chambers. Based on discussions with Parish officials and consultants working on the recovery effort, it would require approximately \$50,000 annually, inclusive of salary and a 30% portion for benefits, to hire an experienced housing planner.

2. Housing Action Plan.

This strategic plan would assess conditions, identify needs and specify solutions with action steps. The Housing Coordinator, under the direction of the (ITCP/PC), will have lead responsibility for developing the Plan. Emphasis will be on recovery-related challenges and opportunities, addressing ways to provide quality housing in sustainable neighborhoods for those relocating from coastal areas; essentially, identifying the tools to position the parish to meet short and mid-range housing needs. In the absence of such a plan, the focus will be on the development of information and tools to address short and mid-range needs, particularly the need to identify and facilitate the development of diverse and sustainable housing options, positioned to meet community needs, built to withstand severe storms (hurricane-hardy) and designed to foster community values.

- Assess housing conditions and needs
- Review and amend land use policies: zoning and subdivision regulations, and infrastructure extension policies. Recommend modifications to accommodate community needs. Ensure that land use controls accommodate residents relocating from coastal parishes as part of the IRA's Rebuild Louisiana Housing Program, and align with sustainability and smart growth concepts.
- Assess Infrastructure needs for housing development
- Identify funding sources and housing resources
- Identify potential sites
- Facilitate housing development opportunities

3. Facilitate Housing Development.

Several sites have been evaluated for new housing development in Allen Parish, one of which is described below. These sites are in various stages of planning. Every effort should be made to move these projects forward in order to meet housing needs.

Oakdale

A private developer based in Alexandria is interested in building 60 single-family homes in Oakdale to help address the housing shortage there. He proposes to qualify it under the Gulf Opportunity Zone Act of 2005 (GO Zone) which allows a 50% depreciation tax write-off during the first year as an incentive for rebuilding, providing low-income housing, and other activities. The Oakdale homes will be below-market rentals for a period of 15 years, after which time they can be sold at market prices. The developer is looking for a 25-acre site within Oakdale city limits to link the development to the city's utilities. It may also be possible to extend Oakdale city limits to include suitable undeveloped land.

The population of Allen Parish has increased by 1780 families, or 7%, since the hurricanes, placing a significant burden on this largely rural parish. While the exact number of evacuees who will permanently relocate in Allen Parish is unknown, many are expected to remain. In nearby Cemeron Parish, tax assessor records indicate that 4,400 homes were destroyed, and 2,200 were substantially damaged. These figures suggest a substantial housing need that can most readily and sensibly be met within the region.

Moreover, review of preliminary information from the IRA's Rebuild Louisiana Housing Program suggests that many families from storm-damaged coastal areas will choose to relocate further inland due to the rebuilding costs related to compliance with new building code requirements in low-lying coastal areas. This factor, coupled with proposed financial incentives for relocation, will result in a continued housing demand in Allen Parish into the foreseeable future.

Resolving this regional housing shortage requires the development of a comprehensive, action-oriented strategy. This project will put in place several interrelated elements to respond to the current crisis and to deliberately expand parish capacity to develop more, better-built homes and better-planned neighborhoods in the future.

This project is consistent with several parts of Allen Parish's Recovery Vision Statement: (1) Offering a wide range of housing opportunities; (2) Making the parish an attractive home for new generations; and (3) Providing safe neighborhoods.

Estimated Costs \$

150,000

Key Projects By Sector

Allen Economic Development CO/1'Oration

Project Name

Construct the Mill Creek Reservoir

Recovery Value -rate

Recovery Value

Goal

To provide a reliable, long-term source of fresh surface water for Allen and neighboring Parishes by 2010.

Sector

Economic and Workforce Development

Scope

Estimated 4-year build-out, to construct dam and Infrastructure for 3,700-acre reservoir on Mill Creek. The lake will have an average depth of 8 feet and contain approximately 29,600 acre-feet of fresh water. If used entirely for domestic purposes, this would be enough to supply drinking water to more than 260,000 average-size households for one year.

Cost estimates for dam and infrastructure:

Gravel access road: \$74,100
Construct dam: \$3,201,500
construct spillway: \$4,200,000
Boat ramp and recreation facilities: \$500,000
levees: \$723,060
Relocate exist. Utilities: \$52,000
Erosion protection: \$416,195
Misc. costs: \$900,000
engineering, Design, and Inspections: \$1,400,000
Contingency: \$1,720,500

SUB TOTAL (PLANNING, DESIGN, &. CONSTRUCTION): \$13,190,500

Land acquisition: \$2,000,000 (approx.)

GRAND TOTAL: \$15,190,500

A water distribution system, consisting of pumps, pipelines, and related Infrastructure, will need to be built in the future. This is an entirely different project, to occur in stages, to different locales as needed. No cost figures have been completed, since the extent of future water delivery systems is unknown at this time.

Allen and neighboring Parishes (especially Calcasieu) need an alternative source of potable water in face of growing contamination of well water. Ground water supplies are being compromised by wind-borne contamination from hurricanes seeping into the ground, and by long-term saltwater intrusion into the underlying aquifer. Hurricanes and coastal storms eat away at the protective barrier of the coastal marshes; Hurricane Rita was particularly destructive as the storm surge covered virtually all of Cameron Parish.

Water supply is one of the most serious issues facing Louisiana today. Ninety-five percent of Louisiana's drinking water is from groundwater, pumped by wells from aquifers spread throughout the state. The result is that water levels in Louisiana aquifers are dropping anywhere from a half-foot to 8 feet a year. In SW Louisiana, home to crawfish and rice farmers, agricultural use is responsible for 57% of total freshwater use. Water levels in some rice-growing areas have dropped by as much as 100 feet since the early 1900s. In the face of long-term drought in the region, more and more water is being drawn from the Chicot Aquifer, now slowly being contaminated by storm-aggravated saltwater intrusion. Some farmers and residents in SW Louisiana are worried that water levels may decline below pump intakes in their wells, leaving them without water at all, or that their wells will be affected by horizontal saltwater encroachment, moving inland from the coast.

The State of Louisiana Ground Water Management Commission has stated that the Chicot Aquifer is one of three aquifers in Louisiana where sustainability is of concern. It has been identified as a Critical Ground Water Area (CGWA)... (which) "shall mean an area in which, under current usage and normal environmental conditions, sustainability of an aquifer is not being maintained due to either movement of a salt water front or water level decline, or both, resulting in unacceptable environmental, economic, social, or health impacts, or causing a serious adverse impact to an aquifer..."

Water contamination caused by the hurricanes is having serious effect on Allen Parish's rice and crawfish production. Salty rains and contamination from wind-driven leaves and other organic matter from the hurricanes killed the rice shoots which crawfish feed on; 80% of the crawfish harvest was lost. The effect may be long term, as the same salt-water and other contaminants deposited on rice ponds is now seeping into the underlying aquifer.

A similar project, generally judged to be a success, is Poverty Point Reservoir, located in NE Louisiana, halfway between Monroe and Vicksburg. The lake is similar in size (3000 acres) to the proposed Reservoir in Allen Parish (3700 acres), and has enjoyed some success in attracting new investment to what had been a historically-poor region. Like the proposed Allen Parish Reservoir, Poverty Point Reservoir was constructed largely to address the problem of inadequate and/or poor quality ground water. Like the Chicot Aquifer in SW Louisiana, water levels in the Sparta Aquifer in the Poverty Point area of NE Louisiana are dropping. The provision of drinking water was a major factor when the US Army Corps of Engineers issued the permit for construction of Poverty Point Reservoir.

Approximately \$40,000,000 was appropriated by the Louisiana State Legislature to build Poverty Point Reservoir. Much of this cost was for the construction of levees, which will not be needed for the Allen Parish Reservoir. The engineering consultant has stated that the Allen Parish site would be, from an engineering standpoint, one of the easiest locations in the state to build a new reservoir.

Since the lake was completed in 2001, new homes, a golf course, lodging accommodations, and two marinas have been constructed at Poverty Point. Poverty Point Reservoir is now considered to be one of the best lakes for fishing in the State of Louisiana (bass, crappie, blue gill, and catfish). It is also a major seasonal gathering place for ducks, geese, and pelicans.

Estimated Costs \$

15,190,500

Key Projects By Sector

Allen economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Create Industrial Park Business/Marketing Services

Recovery Value

Moderate Recovery

Cost

With a 2-year marketing program, help diversify Allen Parish's economy away from over-dependence upon hurricane-prone outdoor activities such as agriculture, timber, and tourism.

Sector

Economic and Workforce Development

Scope

The Industrial Development Board is asking for seed money to sustain ongoing costs and to implement a Business and Marketing Plan during a 2-year start-up phase. A critical component of the plan is to hire a full-time "Executive Director." Remaining funds from the seed money will be used to pay for utilities, insurance, and general upkeep until lease revenues from tenants begin to kick in.

Proposed Annual Expenditures for 2-year Start-up Period:

Executive Director Salary: \$65,000.00
Advertising, Marketing and Printing: \$7,000.00
Computer/IT costs: 2,000.00
Telephone and Internet: 2,400.00
Travel: 5,600.00
Utilities: 18,000.00
TOTAL: \$100,000.00

The Executive Director needs to be a seasoned marketing professional, preferably with regional experience, and who has management skills and a track record in attracting tenants to an industrial facility. The Executive Director's primary responsibilities would be to develop a marketing plan, attract tenants, sign tenant leases, and act as an on-site manager. To help cut down on administrative costs during the start-up phase, various members of the Industrial Development Board have both the experience and willingness to assist with administrative matters as needed. Additional administrative help can be obtained in the future as cash flow from paying tenants increases.

Industrial Development Board members are already in the process of contacting tenant prospects. Prospective industrial tenants are being furnished by the Louisiana Department of Economic Development, the Southwest Louisiana Partnership for Economic Development, and the Central Louisiana Industrial Development Department.

It is important to mention that the Allen Parish Industrial Development Board has a good track record. This is the agency which attracted the Federal Detention and Immigration complex to Oakdale, which now employs more than 600 area residents in three separate facilities.

Various estimates place the number of hurricane evacuees who have remained in Allen Parish at anywhere from a few hundred to more than two-thousand (in a Parish which had a pre-hurricane population of slightly over 25,000). The Allen Parish School Board reports that 104 new students are evacuees, which suggests that a good number of families have relocated to Allen Parish following the hurricanes. Moreover, it is anticipated that some people who have evacuated to more distant places, e.g. Houston, Atlanta, etc., will want to move back to places closer to their former homes, yet still be out of harm's way. Allen Parish is one of those places, relatively close to the coast, but far enough inland to be reasonably safe from coastal storms and future hurricanes.

These numbers suggest that at least 100 households will relocate to Allen Parish each year for the foreseeable future as a safe inland alternative to living in storm-prone coastal areas. It is estimated therefore, that Allen Parish needs to generate at least 100 new jobs a year to provide employment to these new arrivals. Given that there is no formal industrial area anywhere in Allen Parish at the present, the proposed Industrial Park on the Arizona Chemical site in Oakdale is seen as the beginning of an organized effort to bring industrial jobs to the Parish and to help provide for the expected influx of new residents on a continuing, year-after-year basis.

Estimated Costs \$
200,000

Key Projects By Sector

Allen Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Initiate a forest Restoration Program

Recovery Value ~ow

Recovery Value

Goal

Assess the impact of Rita on forestlands and then design and Implement, by 2008, a clearance and reforestation program where needed.

sector

Economic and Workforce Development

Scope

The largest economic and natural resources in Allen parish are timber, timber lands, and the wildlife habitat on those lands. The impacts of Hurricane Rita were enormous in terms of economic damage with total losses estimated at \$60 million. This estimate is based on 164 million board feet of softwood timber and 113 million board feet of hardwood species suffering wind damage according to Louisiana State University. The loss of between 3 and 5 years timber harvest on Allen Parish's 344,000 timbered acres will have both long term and short consequences for the region. The immediate impacts of this volume of timber being downed on the forest floor are the loss of market value due to decay, flooding impacts due to clogging streams and rivers, and the fire potential attributed to the increased volume of forest fuels.

From the standpoint of long term impacts of the decrease volume of timber available for harvest in years to come, along with the costs to mitigating both short term impacts, will have a ripple effect through the community. A comprehensive assessment and mitigation plan for the Parish would identify steps needed to return the eco-system to pre-Rita status as well as establish short term actions, such as the utilization of both State and Federal forestry programs for forest planting for private landowners could be of assistance.

Nearly 26,000 acres of forest lands in Allen Parish was impacted by Hurricane Rita. Natural drainage channels, including the Parish's scenic Ouiska Chitto River are obstructed by fallen trees and debris, as are the ditches providing storm water runoff for farm fields and rural communities. Downed timber has the potential to provide increased volumes of fire fuels, as well as being a long term economic loss to the Parish's already weak economy. Removal of timber debris is critical to mitigate its impacts to the natural end made drainage systems in the parish. The cost of reforestation by private and commercial landowners, essential to re-establish future forest inventories, must be supplemented by State and Federal programs and supported by having adequate seedling stocks available. An assessment based on an extensive survey of forest damage in the Parish would serve to guide long-term recovery planning and decision making in mitigating the impacts of timber losses.

Key elements of the framework plan would include: the assessment of removal of debris and drainage congestion, reforestation options and needs, forest fire equipment and suppression needs of the community/parish. Implementation of re-forestation programs is crucial to expediting replacement of damaged forest inventories. Knowledge of and utilization of State and Federal programs are assets to private landowners. These programs will provide funding to assist in reestablishment of forest stands and improve wildlife habitat. Funding options of programs such as -EP, Forest Land Enhancement Program, FIP, Forestry Improvement Program and WIP, Wildlife Improvement Program should be made available to the public.

Contacts to political representation for continued financial support to State operated nurseries is considered to be a proactive in assuring continued seedling availability to both private and commercial landowners. The estimated cost per acre is \$310 for hardwood and \$260 for pine.

Estimated Costs \$

6,219,000

Key Projects By Sector
Allen Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Remove Debris from Ouiska Chitto Creek

Recovery Value High

Recovery Value

Goal

Complete all debris removal before the summer, 2006 tourist

Season

economic and Workforce Development

Scope

Remove debris and restore 32-mile section of the Ouiska Chitto Creek, and its tributaries at the point of discharge into the Ouiska Chitto. Hurricane Rita left the Ouiska Chitto full of debris and fallen trees. Many of the fallen trees lie just below the surface of the water, causing hazard both to canoes and their occupants. As a Scenic and Natural River, designated by the State of Louisiana, canoe operators are unable to remove any debris or fallen trees, causing the canoe business for the six commercial canoe operators to be virtually shut down since Hurricane Rita. Debris and tree removal can be accomplished fairly quickly, but first needs approval from the State of Louisiana Department of Wildlife and fisheries and then funding to carry out the clean-up work.

The Ouiska Chitto is a designated Scenic and Natural River, under the Louisiana Scenic Rivers Act of 1988, preventing private-sector canoe outfitters from carrying out any tree or brush removal on their own. "Clearing and snagging," which under the Louisiana Scenic Rivers Act, is defined as "the practice of removing most obstructions, trees, snags and other impediments that retard the natural stream flow..." is a prohibited activity (Part IX, Chapter 1, Section 115 of the Act). Hence, the necessary permits are needed before clean-up work can start, along with funding for the work; otherwise the canoe outfitters could face financial difficulties if they end up losing the upcoming summer season.

The 32 miles of the Ouiska Chitto would be cleaned up in three stages as follows:

Stage 1 (1st month): A 9-mile section of the river starting at State Hwy. 26, extending southward to Carpenter's Bridge on Hwy. 1147 (Carpenter's Bridge Road).

This is the most popular section for canoeing.

Stage 2 (2nd month): Another 9-mile section extending from State Hwy. 26 northwest to Hwy. 377, just south of Grant, to improve water flow to the popular canoe section which lies downstream.

Stage 3 (3rd-4th months): 15-mile (approx.) downstream section, which runs from Carpenter's Bridge south to US Hwy. 190, west of Kinder, also used by some canoe outfitters.

Estimated Costs \$

156,000

Key Projects By Sector

Allen Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Prepare Hospital Hazard Mitigation Plan

Recovery Value

Moderate Recovery

Goal

Ensure that planned hospital expansion considers needs identified during hurricane Rita and other emergencies by 2008.

Sector

Public Health and Healthcare

Scope

This project will provide state-of-the-art health care for citizens of Allen Parish and allow Allen Parish Hospital to accept the role of a "safety-net" hospital providing quality sustainable health care services to the people of southwest Louisiana. This project will be accomplished in two phases. The first phase is to conduct an assessment of both the community's requirements of top quality health care, and the capability of Allen Parish Hospital to meet these standards. This 15 best accomplished through a projected Community Assessment and Strategic Master Facility Plan. The second phase is the implementation of the issues identified in the assessment. Allen Parish Hospital had formerly planned on an extension (designed and funded), but due to new community and facility issues that surfaced as a result of Hurricanes Rita and Katrina, the administration postponed the project to fully assess the community's needs and their strategy of attaining these requirements.

Just before Hurricane Rita struck, Allen Parish Hospital received a \$4.6M loan commitment from the USDA, Office of Rural Development to complete the expansion of the operating and emergency departments. The hospital has decided to suspend the plans until a complete, updated assessment is made of the 2005 hurricane season and its subsequent impact on Allen Parish Hospital (built in 1967), the local community and businesses, the health-care industry throughout Louisiana, the Medicaid program, the Medicare program, etc. The hospital is again using Stroudwater and Associates to conduct a Community Assessment and Strategic Master Facility Plan. This study will address issues/needs concerning strategy, operations, and the physical plant post-Hurricane Katrina/Rita. The cost to conduct the study is \$73,800 + travel expenses. This assessment is scheduled to begin March 20, 2006 and is expected to take six months to complete. Allen Parish Hospital and Delta Rural Hospital Performance Improvement Project, seeing the value of this comprehensive study, have committed to funding the process, with optimism of recapturing funding through this project. The assessment will provide the hospital with correct definition of avenues to take in providing the community state-of-the-art medical care. This direction might outline building new facilities, adding on to the current structure, or renovating the present building. The study might also address different services the hospital needs to provide the community (Radiology - including Mammography and Digital MRI, Day Surgery, and laboratory).

As a "safety-net" facility, Allen Parish Hospital is critical to the health and safety of the residents of Allen and surrounding parishes during essential times such as natural disasters/emergencies. The hospital plays a significant role in addressing vital health status challenges - both acute in nature (hurricanes) as well as chronic. The hospital is involved with the local schools and the elderly population, promoting wellness and providing health education opportunities. Allen Parish Hospital is constantly looking for opportunities to take on the role as public servant and is willing to serve as an operations center should another disaster occur. Furthermore, Allen Parish Hospital provides training, education, and disaster preparedness opportunities for all public service individuals.

Allen Parish Hospital was the southernmost hospital still in full operation and accepting patients throughout a five-parish area following Hurricane Rita. There were two other hospitals located further north that were operating with a full complement of services - Oakdale Community Hospital (located 35 minutes to the north) and Beauregard Memorial Hospital (located 60 minutes to the north-west). Allen Parish Hospital was vital in providing much-needed emergency, primary, and critical care during the two weeks following the disaster.

Prior to Hurricane Rita turning toward southwest Louisiana, hospital leadership realized that the existing 50kw generator (1960 model ONAN) likely would not be able to service the power needs of the plant for an extended period of time. As it is, emergency generator power at Allen Parish Hospital is limited to primary medical and system equipment needs along with one outlet per patient room. Luckily, the hospital was able to obtain a larger, newer and more reliable model generator to provide emergency power. Although this generator had the capacity to service all of the hospital's electrical needs, current wiring configurations limited the power supplied from this generator to those systems mentioned above. The HVAC system and all non-patient care related electrical devices were not available until normal electrical service was restored.

There was \$120,000 of damage to the hospital's plant. Most of this damage was due to wind and water. The facility's roof was damaged by the high winds. This roof was refurbished approximately 10 years ago and is rated as a "30 year" roof. The damage made 8 patient rooms unusable. The plant also experienced backed-up sewer lines when the lift station lost electrical service. Allen Parish Hospital has received assistance from FEMA Public Assistance amounting to \$71,000 minus insurance payments (\$66,000).

Allen Parish Hospital has an important and significant impact on the economy of Allen Parish. This is evident to most if not all of the decision-makers in the parish. (It is refreshing to see the leaders of Allen Parish supporting and maintaining the health care services at Allen Parish Hospital.) To quantify, for every dollar of income generated at Allen Parish Hospital, another \$0.23 is generated in other business and industries throughout the area. Further, for each job generated at Allen Parish Hospital, approximately another 0.478 jobs are created in other businesses and industries throughout the area (both statistics are gleaned from the IMPLAN study performed by the Louisiana Office of Primary Care and Rural Health). As the parish recovers from the effects of Hurricane Rita, it is wise to look to the health care sector to revitalize and grow the local economy.

There is a Native American Tribe (Coushatta) in the local area. The hospital is communicating with the Tribe concerning possible partnership in providing health care to Tribe members and the employees of the casino owned by the Tribe.

In 2003, Stroudwater and Associates conducted a comprehensive assessment as part of the Delta Rural Hospital Performance Improvement Project. This effort was designed to assess market/clinical services and design improvement opportunities for the hospital. Once the comprehensive performance improvement assessment was completed, the hospital was invited by the Delta RHPI to participate in the Balanced Scorecard project as a tool for organizational change and performance improvement. The Balanced Scorecard is still an ongoing project at Allen Parish Hospital.

Mr. Barrilleaux, and LRA representative Ted Tiedeman had a conference call with CDR Tom Scheidel, Dept. of Health & Human Services, Federal partner with the State Dept. of Health & Human Services. COR Scheidel discussed several topics with Mr. Barrilleaux about the direction Allen Parish Hospital might consider, and

different strategies to contemplate. Various topics discussed by COR Scheidel and Mr. Barrilleaux were:

- The population influx due to the disaster.
 - Challenges to Allen Parish Hospital's ability to meet the community's health care needs.
 - The ratio change of "non-insured" patients after the disaster.
 - o The Mental Health capabilities provided and the benefit to the State's Mental Health Program.
 - The hospital has made a commitment with its own funds.
 - Possible partnership with the local Coushatta Tribe.
 - The hospital is supported in the local tax structure.
 - Various funding avenues to pursue.
 - Confirmed the fact of the hospital's need of an assessment to help direct growth/provide community health requirements.
- Currently, Allen Parish Hospital provides inpatient mental health services to adult individuals that have been dually diagnosed. The 2005 hurricane season had a significant impact on these services. Demand for inpatient mental health has escalated while the resources needed to supply the services have remained flat or in some cases declined. Allen Parish Hospital will review its mental health services and adapt its program to meet the changing climate. The hospital will collaborate with local, regional, and state-wide organizations to develop a sustainable program that addresses the mental health needs, whether it is inpatient or outpatient programs. The disastrous hurricane season, the current conflict in Iraq, along with the changing demographics throughout the state, are the impetus needed to reinvent mental health services at Allen Parish Hospital.

Community Assessment and Strategic Master Facility Plan will produce the cost estimates for the implementation phase of the project, thus the estimated cost shown is for the assessment only. The cost of the study is \$98,800 (\$73,800 plus estimated travel expenses of \$25,000). A grant from the Delta Rural Hospital

Performance Improvement Project in the amount of \$13,800 has been committed to the study.

Other possible funding sources for both phases of the project include:
HMGP Retrofit \$30,000 Possible
Local CDBG Disaster Recovery Assistance \$25,000 Possible

Feder81 USDA Rural Development \$4.6M Possible
Federal USDA Rural Development \$4.6M Committed
Federal DHHS Supplement for Mental Health Suicide Prevention \$996,000 Possible
To achieve full implementation, additional funding will greatly depend on the definitions of the study.

Estimated Cost \$
98,800

Key Projects By Sector
Allen Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Initiate Rapid Completion of US 165

Recovery Value

Moderate Recovery

Goal

Provide evacuation corridors that encourage orderly and efficient evacuations by 2008.

Sector

Transportation and Infrastructure

Scope

1. Advance US-165 construction and add emergency enhancements;

Working through the Louisiana Timed Management Program, Allen Parish can ensure that the US-165 widening project is completed and expedited. DOTD and Louisiana Timed Management will coordinate to clear ROW for construction, manage utility relocations, ensure traffic control and plan detours to speed construction activities. The following project enhancements should be added to the US-165 construction projects:

A. Enhance Rest Areas; Placement of enhanced rest areas at two locations in Allen Parish along Highway US-165. The sites could be constructed in the center of US-165 or adjacent. The project should include emergency services such as water storage, possible fuel storage, general storage for emergency supplies, communication systems, speakers, and radio system etc. LADOTD should coordinate with USDOT during the review of conceptual plans for this type of facility.

Each facility is estimated at \$1,500,000 and will take 6 months to construct.

8. Place Highway Variable Message signs where necessary to aid evacuation; The Transportation and Infrastructure Work Group recommend LaDOTD study and place variable message signs along evacuation routes. Signs will have a dual use for regular traffic and for emergency uses. The facilities are estimated at \$200,000 each and take 1 month to construct.

2. Implement Intersection control Improvements in Kinder; The corridor crosses two rail lines and intersects with and US-190. During the evacuation, severe bottlenecks (12 miles) occurred at this intersection. Improvements will include, signal control, emergency generators, upgraded traffic light phasing, traffic pavement sensing and ancillary facilities. These facilities will likely cost approximately \$300,000 and take 6 months to construct;

3. Add additional fuel storage and fuel delivery vehicles to Allen Parish Towns and Cities;

Because of the close proximity of time between Kanna and Rita, bulk supplies of fuel were not at full capacity. Bulk supplies must be able to be operated without power. This project would include evaluating the type, size, specifications and capacity of small and mid size bulk supplies and fuel delivery vehicles that could be used by local governments during emergencies. The equipment and facilities could be used by local governments for normal use and also used to during emergencies. The evaluation would pair the needs with the jurisdiction, and provide vehicles as necessary.

In Allen Parish provide about 1 month supply of fuel or about 20,000 gallons in addition to present volumes. Provide tanks for both diesel and gas in strategic locations on existed government owned land. Preliminary costs for 8 tanks and 4 distribution vehicles is about \$80,000.

4. Traffic modeling report to determine best evacuation routes; this project would cost about \$50,000 for the study and take about 6 months

5. Prepare updates to Parish maps and signage for routes through Parish;

LaDOTD prepared the initial map but basic map information is now out of date. The mapping is anticipated to cost \$50,000 and take 6 months.

6. Provide emergency portable generators to power hand and related equipment for emergency related tasks such as removal of roadway debris. The cost of this project is about \$200,000 and would take 2 months to implement.

Project Phasing

The two DOTD projects would be done in accordance with their construction time frame or within 48 months. The other projects could be started in July 2006 and completed by December 31, 2006.

Estimated Costs \$

4,400,000

Key Projects By Sector
Allen Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Expand Capacity of Evacuation Shelters

Rec:xwery Value

Community Interest

Goal

Provide adequate and effective evacuation shelters for regional use by 2008.

Sector

Public Safety

Scope

This project consists of three phases:

1. Upgrade the plans for the "shelters of last resort" to better provide for evacuees' needs for the future hurricane season.

During the Rita hurricane, Allen Parish did not have a sufficient number of designated evacuation shelters. There were approximately 10 shelters operating at a capacity of approximately 1800-2000 evacuees. There is a need to upgrade "shelters of last resort" before the hurricane season. Firstly it would be vital to determine the needs of the existing shelters that operated during the Katrina and Rita and supply them with necessary tools to provide evacuees with basic human needs. Emergency power generation is necessary to provide continuing human services, and the requirement to communicate with one another is of high priority. Most available locations lack shower facilities or may need to upgrade kitchen equipment. Funding of \$750,000 would provide 10 existing shelters with a 50K generators, communication assets, and any necessary human service improvements, i.e. showers, kitchens, etc.

2. Enhance existing or planned multi-purpose buildings to be used as "shelters."

Existing or planned multi-purpose buildings should be enhanced in the event they are needed for disaster response. A requirement of five Multi-Purpose facilities with evacuation shelter capabilities is necessary. It is estimated that one well equipped facility could well replace five of the less capable shelters. A preliminary evaluation has identified three multipurpose building enhancement candidates.

- 1) The Village of Reeves has received a grant to construct a recreation facility pavilion. With additional funding, the building, or part of it, could be enclosed. As an enclosed structure the pavilion could be used as a shelter, staging area for local emergency personal, and other community events.
- 2) There is a Community Center planned for the Town of Kinder. Before final approval, the center should consider evacuee capabilities.
- 3) The Town of Elizabeth has a community center that could be used as a "refuge of last resort". Funding of \$2,500,000 would provide improvements to five facilities to be capable of being used as shelter for 300-100 evacuees. It would be sufficient to design improvements to equip facilities with proper assets.

3. Concurrent to the above plans, create a regional shelter plan to include all the parishes in SW Louisiana.

The creation of a regional shelter plan is needed to assist in the evacuation needs of all of SW Louisiana. This plan should take into consideration the State of Texas Evacuation Procedures: Texans are likely to come to Louisiana to seek shelter during emergencies. The current state evacuation plan assumed that residents of southern Louisiana would travel north past Allen Parish. Unfortunately, many people were left stranded in Allen Parish without fuel to continue farther north. The state plan also did not take into account that people would remain in southern Louisiana and travel east or west to avoid a direct hit from the storms, instead of trying to avoid the entire storm. A regional plan is needed to ensure that parishes work together on their efforts to provide the appropriate number of shelters in the best locations.
\$30,000 (300 hours @ \$100/hour)

Estimated Costs \$

3,280,000

II Implementation

Implementation Guidelines

"A beginning is the time for taking the most delicate care that the balances are correct." - mink Herbert, Dune

The process of preparing this plan spanned six months. The implementation process, to be successful, will require a longer commitment. Although the magnitude of the challenge may be daunting, it is worth considering that each decision - large and small - is now made easier by the direction given by the plan. In addition, decision makers will be able to grasp the interconnectedness of issues and solutions, and act decisively and with greater confidence. To insure that implementation proceeds in an orderly and coordinated fashion, it is important to adopt a process which clarifies tasks, responsibilities and timelines. The diagram on the following page illustrates a sample process which is applicable to this plan. It identifies a step-by-step procedure which, if followed, will maintain the integrity of the plan and produce tangible results.

BEGINNING

The first phase of an implementation program is critical. Excitement generated by expectations of the plan's positive impact is at a peak and enthusiasm is high. In order to maintain this momentum, it is essential to program some very visible successes early in the implementation process. The best strategies involve aligning plan implementation with current projects that support established goals so that:

1. The ongoing projects can benefit from the new energy of the plan; and
2. The community sees positive results flowing from the Implementation process.

The Allen Parish Recovery Plan has some distinct advantages along these lines because there are several ongoing projects and efforts which can become part of this process. The phasing sequence table on this page illustrates the projects and initiatives identified during the master plan divided into three categories - ongoing efforts, near-term projects and long-term projects. Among the ongoing projects are several which are already funded and are in development. Others are awaiting funding to proceed. Concentrated efforts on these ongoing projects would almost guarantee a successful beginning to the implementation phase.

IMPLEMENTATION PHASING



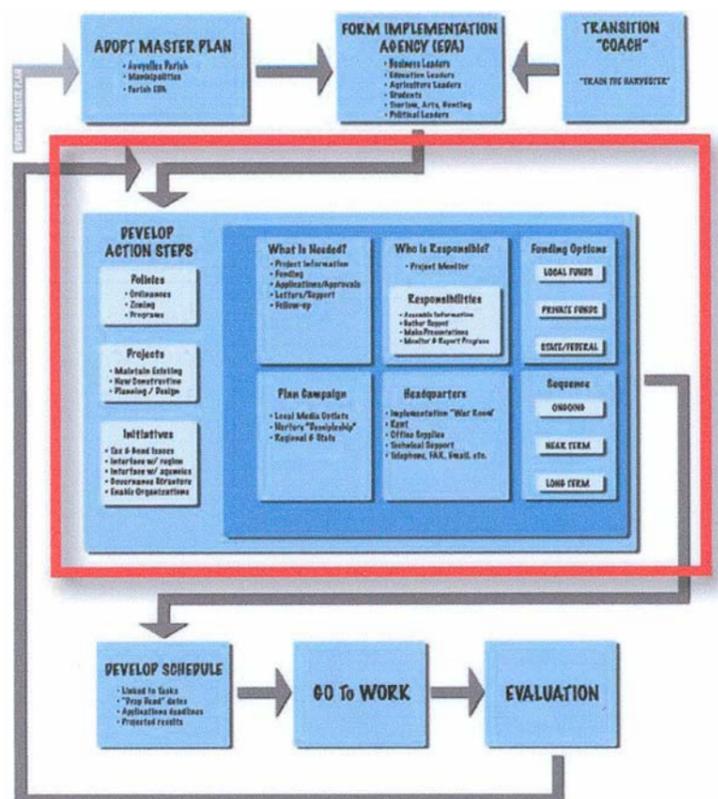
Continue to support, monitor and champion current projects through to completion. Publicize major milestones and positive results.

Begin preparing funding applications and submittals, agency reviews and awareness raising among public and political leaders.

Begin project scope determination, preliminary studies, agency coordination and awareness raising among public and political leaders.

THE PROCESS

The following is a description of the implementation process along with the diagram mentioned earlier. It is meant to serve as an example of the kind of issues which need to be addressed as the implementation moves forward. Some adjustments will have to be made according to the municipalities, and by other civic groups and subdivisions so that they can lend support to implementation efforts and use the plan to guide and enrich their ongoing efforts.



Step 1: Formal Adoption of the RecoverIV Plan – This is an important step because it gives validity to the plan and enables local officials to use it when seeking support from both private and public agencies. It would also be advantageous to have it adopted by the parish's

Step 2: Form Implementation Team – The reason many plans fail to achieve their goals is a lack of responsibility for implementation. Therefore, once the plan is adopted, the next step is to officially gather a group who will be tasked with monitoring its implementation. This group should be diverse in composition (see diagram examples) and should include people and entities that have the skills and passion necessary to accomplish the task. The team should be made aware of the duration of their participation as well as the responsibilities and rewards of participation. The responsibilities will be outlined in the following steps. In the initial phases it may be advisable to contract all or part of this work to a professional "coach" or consultant if resources can be made available. As resources permit, permanent staff should be hired to coordinate and generate implementation efforts.

Step 3: Develop Action Steps - This part of the process should be approached with deliberation and commitment. There are several intermediate activities within this step.

First, the team must identify which initiatives and projects are most urgent. These can then be prioritized and divided into "ongoing", "near-term" and "long-term" efforts. In the early stages it is important that selections include some projects which:

- will have a highly visible positive impact in the community;
- have a high probability of success;
- involve a wide cross section of the community; and
- will build confidence and increase the capacity of the community to take on more difficult tasks.

Next, a strategy is developed that attempts to identify the assets required to affect the desired results. As shown on the chart, at least three major issues need to be addressed:

- What is needed? (i.e. project data, research, planning, funding, etc.);
- Who will be responsible and what their responsibilities will be? (i.e. assemble a committee, compile required information, determine costs, secure applications, monitor progress, make presentations)
- If necessary, where the funding will come from?

Next, it is important to identify a variety of funding sources and to focus on building mutually advantageous partnerships between local, regional, public and private sources. Local funds might come from municipal funds, parish funds, the Tourism Commission, the Chamber of Commerce, area foundations, etc. Private funds can come from area businesses, individuals, Indian tribes, families, etc. State and federal funding sources might include the Corps of Engineers, Land and Water Conservation Service, Transportation Department, Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife and Fisheries, DoTD, Economic Development Council, etc.

It is a mistake to become totally dependent on grant funding. Rarely are these funds available without a local match, and the reporting and accounting for their use is often very time-consuming.

Next, a public information campaign should be organized which will allow the team to communicate its efforts, successes, and delays to the community. Ideally, this step will help attract willing volunteers who will join in the overall effort, help keep expectations high and insure the integrity of the effort.

The final item is a "nuts and bolts" issue. In order to coordinate this effort, establishing a centrally located implementation headquarters should be a high priority. It will help guarantee a unified effort that is well coordinated among the various participants and help to avoid confusion in the community. This will require some expenditures for communications and office supplies.

Step 4: Develop Schedule - Once the preceding step is well defined, the team should agree upon a realistic schedule linked to the specific tasks required. The schedule should include:

- m application deadlines,
- m "drop dead" dates on essential Intermediate tasks, and m
- projected result timeliness.

This schedule will be very important to engage the local media and to maintain the support and enthusiasm of the community during what can be a very long process.

Step 5: Go to Work - This terminology does not imply that no work is involved in arriving at this point. Rather, it is used in order to stress the importance of being well organized before attempting to tackle a complicated project. At this step, the work required should be well understood and can be approached in a coordinated fashion which will enhance the possibility of success and limit frustration. Maintaining a "can do" attitude among the team will be important as will providing consistent communication with all stakeholders.

The communication function is crucial to maintaining trust and insuring the continued investment of public funds. Successes should be celebrated and problems honestly disclosed so that expectations are realistic.

Step 6: Evaluation - The evaluation step serves two purposes:

1. Allow the team to report successes, assess progress, and share information.
2. Revise work plans in order to incorporate new strategies and abandon fruitless pursuits (events outside the control of the team may occur which can substantially change the direction and schedule of individual efforts.)

Another important aspect of the evaluation is to maintain the confidence of the team and illustrate progress. Evaluations should be scheduled on a quarterly basis for all efforts and may need to be more frequent for faster-moving projects.

As shown on the chart, the evaluation marks the completion of one cycle of the implementation process. The process begins again at Step 3: Develop Action Steps and continues to cycle again. Some projects may stay in the cycle many times before they are accomplished while others are in and out in a single cycle.

In addition, it is important to consider that as projects are implemented and needs change, it will be necessary to revisit and update the plan. Plan updates, depending upon the success of implementation efforts, should be scheduled as soon as two years and no more than five years after completion.

ADDITIONAL IMPLEMENTATION RESOURCES

Please see the Appendix for additional implementation tools including a Guide to using the Parish Recovery Planning Tool, Funding for Recovery Projects resources.

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Appendix

Allen Parish - Disaster Impact and Needs Assessment

Economic and Workforce Development

- m *Employment* According to the Allen Workforce Center there were 790 new unemployment applications in Allen Parish following the two hurricanes. Presently, the Allen Workforce Center is trying to place at least twenty-four temporary employees with jobs in the public/nonprofit sector into permanent private sector positions.
- m *Timber* The Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry estimates that 15 percent of the harvestable timber in Allen Parish was lost due to Hurricane Rita, with a valuation of approximately \$60 million. In absolute numbers, the estimated loss was 164 million board feet of softwood (mostly Southern Pine) and 113 million board feet of hardwood.
- m *Rice* The rice crop had just been harvested prior to the hurricanes, so there was no loss in Allen Parish. Rice normally accounts for 66.6 percent of the total value of non-forest agricultural production in Allen Parish (\$8,774,000 in 2004).
 - m *Soybean* Soybean production in Allen Parish fell 95 percent between 1995 and 2004. A fungus called Rust, which was brought into Louisiana from the winds of the 2004 hurricanes, led to fewer acres of planted soybeans in 2005. The spread of the fungus might have been further advanced by Hurricane Rita.
- m *Crawfish* Crawfish in Allen Parish are grown in the rice fields. Runoff into the rice fields lowered the oxygen in the water. Reductions in growth (both size and number) have been reported, however statistics are not yet available.
- m *Cattle* The direct effects of Hurricane Rita on the cattle industry in Allen Parish were relatively negligible. Only five cows were known to have been killed, according to USDA Farm Service reports. This figure is disputed by some local farmers. Many cows (no hard figures) were under-fed due to the destruction of hay in the field, rolled hay, or feed storage bins. Many undernourished cows can still be seen at the Kinder Livestock auctions. Malnourishment is partly due to on-going drought in the region, despite the hurricane. Following Hurricane Rita, many cows were trucked into Allen Parish from Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes, because of heavy flooding in those areas. The Kinder Livestock Auction (largest in Louisiana), saw 500 more cows than usual at weekly auctions during the weeks following Rita.
- m *Tourism* Motels and hotels along U.S. Highway 165 in Allen Parish were filled to capacity during and following both storms. At least one hotel in Kinder sustained major damage.
- m *Downed trees* In the Oulskia Chitto river and damage to canoeing facilities in northwest Allen Parish from Hurricane Rita have affected the canoe rental business. Discussions with canoe operators have taken place, however no monetary figures are available at this time. The winter season of 2005-06 was completely wiped out and has operators worried for the summer high season. Many trees remain in the rivers and block the canoe run at Oulskia Chitto (waterway). Due to the designation of this waterway as a Scenic River, these trees cannot be removed without Federal Government approval. Assistance is needed for the removal of downed trees and debris on private property near the scenic rivers where campground facilities and other recreational opportunities are located.

Environmental Management

- m *Habitat* Timber stands were damaged creating impacts on white-tailed deer and turkey habitat. Debris and siltation impacts the quality of fish habitat.
- m *Landfill/Debris* A large volume of solid waste, debris, and construction materials has impacted the life span of the landfill.
- m According to the February 3 edition of PA Infrastructure Report, 53,166 cubic yards of debris has been hauled under USACE debris removal, and 35,784 cubic yards of debris has been hauled to date by applicant.
- m *SQ/Quality* Some soil erosion caused siltation of streams and wetlands.
- m *Drainage* Man-made and natural drainage systems are blocked and slowed by debris and fallen trees.
- m *Forest/Forest Fuels* A large volume of timber has been damaged or destroyed by the storm, resulting in a large volume of forest fuels during fire season.

Human Services

- m *Hospital* Allen Parish Hospital suffered major roof and floor damage.
- m *Schools* Allen Parish schools sustained varied amounts of damage and enrolled approximately 298 evacuee students (123 elementary, 83 middle, 79 high school, 1 alternative school, and 12 Head Start). 104 of these evacuee students still remain in the Allen Parish school system.
- m *Reeves High School* sustained roof damage that, in turn, damaged the ceilings, books, furniture, and the library.
- m *Oberlin Elementary School* had roof damage that caused the ceiling tiles to be replaced. None of the twelve evacuee students remain at the school. Oberlin High School lost several rows on the football stadium, sustained roof leaks in some of the classrooms, lost shingles on the ticket booth and the fence was blown down around the football field. None of the four evacuee students remain at the school.
- m *Kinder Elementary School* lost its fence around the playground area. Twenty-three of the sixty-six evacuee students are still enrolled at the school. Kinder Middle School had downed trees, sustained roof damage, flooding in four classrooms, insulation was replaced, ceiling tiles in several locations were damaged, food in the cafeteria was lost and an awning on a portable classroom building was lost. Fifteen of the forty-five evacuee students are still enrolled. Kinder High School had damage to the football score board, lost shingles from the roof of the gym, damage to the carpet in the auditorium and main floor, and a broken glass door in the economics building. There are still twelve of the fifty evacuee students enrolled at this time.
- m *Oakdale Elementary* still has twenty-eight of its forty-five evacuee students enrolled. Oakdale Middle School sustained roof damage, a hole in the covered walkway and needs to replace several ceiling tiles. Of the thirty-eight evacuee students enrolled, twelve students remain. Oakdale High School lost several trees around the campus and shingles were blown off of the roof. Seven of the twenty-five evacuee students still remain.
- m *The Allen Parish Alternative School* sustained damage to the roof and ceiling tiles. One evacuee student is still enrolled at the school.
- m *The Kinder Head Start* lost its walkway and sustained roof damage. The Oakdale Head Start had shingles blown off the roof. Of the twelve evacuee students enrolled in the Head Start program, two remain.
- m *Fire/Police/EMS stations* There was no reported damage to any of the fire stations or police stations.
- m *Recreation* Construction of recreation facility (that included bike trails) in Reeves was stopped, due to a freeze on state matching funds and lack of available contractors to work on the project due to hurricanes.

Transportation and Infrastructure

- m **Roads** There was no direct damage to bridges, highways, local roads or railways. Debris had to be cleared from most roads and rail lines to allow traffic to pass. Traffic congestion was a major problem in Allen Parish. The intersection of U.S. Highway 165 and U.S. Highway 190 saw the greatest congestion with up to 12 miles of backed up traffic.
- m **Public Buildings** Kinder City Hall and the Allen Civic Center both suffered minor roof damage, including lost shingles.
- m **Damage** was considered minor to the Allen Correctional Facility. The facility took in 1900 prisoners (400 of which came from evacuation areas) and 350 staff and dependents. The major need is for a larger generation system for power and additional emergency temporary housing and shower and bathroom facilities on site.
- m **Utilities Town of Kinder:** The town almost ran out of diesel to power the emergency generator for the drinking water system. A fuel storage tank would help alleviate this risk. The town has an emergency generator for the water supply system but needs a backup motor for the pumps in case they break down and are taken out of service. At the wastewater treatment plant, the hurricane damaged the baffles of the ponds, and the power outage prevented the operation of the 11ft stations. The storms caused sewer backups, particularly at the hospital, which had to be dosed. The town would like to have power saws and dump trucks to collect and transport debris from hurricanes and other disasters.
- m **City of Oakdale:** Emergency power generators are available to operate the pumps in case of a power outage but they are all undersized. The storms destroyed one. The system operates with a pressure of 52 psi but, during the storms, pressure was as low as 25 psi, close to the minimum acceptable without triggering a boil-water advisory. The generators need upgrading; they are not adequate for firefighting. Following Hurricane Rita, the well site remained without electrical power for 3.5 days. The most pressing needs of the system are: (a) an emergency power generator and two pumps large enough to handle two wells, and (b) additional storage capacity to ensure a five-day supply of water. The storms caused the City to violate its discharge permit due to increased water use and excessive infiltration/inflow. The wastewater discharge was more than twice the 1.4 million gallons per day permitted and there were numerous sewer overflows. There is no auxiliary power to operate the 11ft stations and the treatment plant. The system does not have the resources to correct the excessive infiltration/inflow. The system needs upgrading and expansion to accommodate any growth, including the evacuees who choose to stay. The water and wastewater maps also need updating to facilitate operation and maintenance.
- m **Town of Elizabeth:** The storms seriously damaged several lines, poles, transformers, cross arms, etc. Rita caused power loss for three days; Katrina had no impact. As mandated by the state, Elizabeth purchased a movable diesel generator to operate its water and wastewater systems and provide fire protection. During the power shortage, the generator powered the potable water wells during the day and the wastewater treatment plant at night. The town would like to (a) acquire a natural gas-powered generator to use as an emergency unit for water supply, fire protection and city hall, which houses the emergency command center (natural gas is preferred since there were fuel shortages and the government is the natural gas supplier for the town) and (b) install the existing generator permanently at the wastewater treatment plant as a backup unit. The town's 30-year-old bucket truck needs to be replaced as it is obsolete, does not operate well, and constitutes a hazard. It is used to operate and maintain the electric distribution system. Elizabeth would like to purchase a used truck from CIECO for about \$10,000. With a skid tank of 500 gallons, diesel supply was adequate. However, gasoline was almost non-existent. Elizabeth, at the northern boundary of Allen Parish, is fairly isolated from the larger urban centers of Alexandria, Deridder, and Oakdale. It would like to stage refueling tankers in town. Elizabeth purchases natural gas from the Tennessee Gas Pipeline for distribution to its customers. Trees uprooted by the hurricanes damaged the gas distribution lines. The maintenance crew used a small generator for the repairs. The town has applied to FEMA for reimbursement of the expenses of removing debris caused by the storms. The town has applied for a ICBGD grant to correct the excessive infiltration and inflow problems caused by the storm, and rehabilitate the wastewater treatment plant. The town would like to upgrade and increase the capacity of the 11ft station that serves the recreational vehicle park to make the park available to evacuees. There is a site in Elizabeth that can accommodate 33 recreational vehicles (RV). FEMA wanted to rent it for 18 months to house refugees, but this is not feasible at this time because of a lack of public transportation, security, and access to medical care. The town has only one policeman.
- m **Town of Oberlin:** The storms caused electric service interruptions in the town of two and a half days for CIECO customers and eight days for Beauregard customers. The collection system includes 15 11ft stations, which were affected by the power failures and do not have backup generators. Three-phase generators are desirable. The system normally experiences high infiltration/inflow rates, exacerbated during the hurricanes. The maps of the wastewater collection system are not up-to-date and a good set of as-builts would facilitate maintenance and operation. A series of oxidation ponds (of capacity 0.4 MGD and peak 1.5 MGD) provide biological treatment and discharge effluent into Bayou Blue. Current treatment is inadequate and is being upgraded through a grant and loan to meet USEPA requirements.
- m **SW Allen Parish Water District:** An increase in water demand is expected as a result of evacuees from Cameron Parish settling in the service area. As many as 500 new customers, i.e., 2,000 people, may require service within three to five years. The utility is not ready to serve this influx. It needs, at least, a new well and diesel generator system, which costs about \$400,000. It also needs to upgrade the existing system.

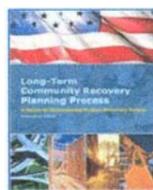
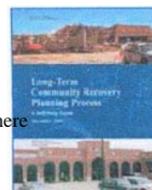
Housing and Community Development

- m During Hurricane Katrina, Allen Parish housed approximately 6,000 people in hotels, recreational vehicle parks, and churches. Local officials estimate that 1,200 of the Katrina evacuees remained during Rita. The parish saw an influx of approximately 10,000 evacuees for hurricane Rita. There is an increase of 39 percent practically overnight with no designated evacuation shelters. According to FEMA GIS data 1,039 people, about 4 percent of the population, evacuated from Allen Parish. FEMA data also illustrates that as of Jan. 10, 2006, 9,122 Rita evacuees and 586 Katrina evacuees had applied for assistance in Allen Parish.
- m The City of Idler and the Village of Reeves, in the southern part of the parish, felt the strongest winds from hurricane Rita, although tornadoes touched down across the entire parish. A local Allstate agent estimated that 80 percent of the homes in the Kinder area, approximately 640 homes, incurred some damage. Home repair costs averaged between \$8,000 and \$10,000.
- m According to the Public Assistance Infrastructure Report dated Feb. 3, 2006, a total of 61 roofs have been installed in Allen Parish. Of the 9,157 total housing units (Census), less than 10 housing units were completely destroyed. Approximately 2 percent of the housing units lack plumbing and 2 percent lack kitchen facilities (366 units) according to census data. There is no known significant damage to senior, Section 8 or public housing facilities.
- m The estimated permanent increase to Allen Parish is 7 percent of the population, or 1,780 people.

RECOVERY PLANNING TOOLS

Suites of planning products are used to ensure appropriate technical support and planning consistency, allowing parish and sector planning views as well as a comprehensive platform from which to view regional and statewide projects. Those tools include:

Self-Help Guide - The Self-Help Guide was produced and rolled out in Louisiana for use in Louisiana's disaster recovery and later for nationwide disaster recovery response. It is designed to assist those communities that have planning capacity and capability to recover from the disasters' impact. "Self-Help" communities can benefit from the experience and best practices captured from 12 previously successful long-term recovery pilot initiatives and incorporated into the Self Help Guide.



Recovery Value Tool - Communities face many challenges following a disaster, including determining where recovery resources are to be best invested. The Recovery Value Tool guides federal, state and community planning teams in determining the recovery value of project ideas as they are identified by the community by using a systematic evaluation methodology to categorize projects as high, moderate or low recovery value. A fourth category, community interest projects, may not have a significant recovery value but may be of important interest to the community. Recognizing that tough choices must be made during the rebuilding effort, the Tool facilitates planning and implementation activities for those high recovery value projects that can have a catalytic effect on a community's recovery. The Recovery Value Tool was created with the input of federal partners and developed from the experience and best practices captured from 12 previously successful long-term recovery pilot initiatives. It is currently being implemented across Louisiana, and will also be adopted for future disaster response in other areas of the country.

Parish Recovery Planning Tool (RPT)- The Parish Recovery Planning Tool provides a transparent and collaborative forum for recovery planning and implementation- The site allows federal and state agencies, local parish governments, the general public and displaced Louisianans access to the planning process. The site identifies current project candidates for recovery, including Stafford-eligible projects, provides the option to sort them by parish or by sector, and offers a list of available funding resources. The Parish RPT is an on going tool that will benefit parish, regional and state planning for years to come.

Parish Recovery Planning Tool



Strategic Recovery Timeline The **Strategic Recovery Timeline (SRT)** is a project management tool that clarifies the complex relationships and inter-dependencies between the multitude of recovery activities, decision points, program deadlines and parish recovery projects. Developed by the Louisiana L TCR team, the SRT enables users to make timely decisions and illustrates responsibility for particular recovery-related activities. The SRT shows the sequence of events and decisions that need to occur before others. It also facilitates scenario analysis where decision-making, sequencing, duration of activities and inter-dependencies can be modified to show the potential impact of changes resulting from legislative, agency or other stakeholder actions. Because it facilitates analysis and recovery decision-making by clearly showing critical paths and milestones that impact the "windows of recovery opportunity," the SRT is a critical component of L TCR planning activities. An SRT is being completed for five of the most heavily devastated parishes (Cameron, Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines and St. Bernard). The SRT will be continually updated to incorporate new information and changes regarding recovery activities.

SELECTION CRITERIA

As part of the Parish Recovery Planning Tool (RPT) planning process, a project review team went through projects identified by parish teams to determine their relevance to recovery. In addition they evaluated a projects ability to help jump-start a community's recovery from a natural disaster or incident of national significance.

During this process, some projects were identified that, while viable projects in their own right, are not recovery projects. These projects are not currently included as a part of the Parish RPT and funding and implementation assistance should be pursued through other, more relevant funding sources.

Categories of Non-Recovery Projects

Hospital projects

Specific hospital projects were not included in the current plan because hospital capacity must be assessed for regional needs. As a prerequisite to including specific hospital projects in the Parish Recovery Planning Tool, a study of hospital capacity and needs for each region is included in the plan. Each Parish should submit Recovery projects based on the results of the study. Parishes should pursue specific mitigation or Public Assistance hospital projects through established FEMA programs.

Levee projects

Because of the damage from storm surge flooding in many parishes, elected officials and citizens have emphasized the importance of improved flood protection in many public meetings held as part of the long-term community recovery planning process. Often, increased flood protection is seen as a necessary step to spurring recovery of flooded areas. Levee projects are generally already in the process of being studied or executed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. However, these levee projects fall outside the scope of the recovery planning process due to their inherent scope of work, magnitude, cost, timing and the regulatory process for these types of projects. This plan does not exclude levees from future consideration. Concerned citizens and the parish government are encouraged to continue their dialogue with the u.s. Army Corps of Engineers and the State of Louisiana as flood protection and security are enhanced across the state.

General Capital Improvement projects. Not related to recovery

Generally, local government entities are responsible for constructing and maintaining their public infrastructure - streets, sewers, water, and other structures. This public infrastructure needs regular maintenance and periodic upgrades or repairs on these systems and facilities. These public infrastructure projects should be included in the local government budget and capital improvement programs. Road widening and other roadway improvement projects may additionally be covered by the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development's State Transportation Improvement Plan.

Public Assistance projects. Direct storm damage repair

Much of the damage to public facilities caused by the storms will be covered under FEMA's Public Assistance program, which reimburses parishes and municipalities for repairs and cleanup. These projects are not included in the Parish RPT unless they were part of a larger Recovery Project, but represent a significant part of the recovery of any community.

Hazard Mitigation projects: Avoiding future storm damage

In addition to direct repair, buildings and other structures damaged by storms should be repaired to a higher standard that will be more resilient to future storm damage. FEMA's Hazard Mitigation program provides funds for removing structures from flood zones, buying out homes in the flood zone, and repairing to higher storm standards. Mitigation projects were not included in the Parish RPT unless they were part of a larger Recovery Project.

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Allen Parish Police Jury

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Oberlin, Louisiana 70655-2007



Court House

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Jabn Strodt Kinder, LA
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District 7
KENT FONTENOT
3800 Wilker Rd.
Riverview, LA 70158

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF A REGULAR MEETING OF THE POLICE JURY, PARISH OF ALLEN~ LOUISIANA~ HELD ON DECEMBER 3, 2007 :

Motion made by Mr. Weatherford, seconded by Mr. Farris and carried to
approve the Disaster Recovery Priority List for Allen Parish, to
be submitted to LRA .

I, Sandra E. Goodman, Secretary of the Police Jury of the Parish of
Allen, Louisiana, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and
correct EXTRACT from the minutes of the Allen Parish Police
Jury meeting of December 3, 2007, to which it purports to relate.

A. k. ~

SECRETARY

PARISH OF ALLEN, LOUISIANA

Judy E. Young
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Joel B. Johnson Airport
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Sandra E. Goodman
Secretary

Grog.....Hafley
nORd Superintendant

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Louisiana Recovery Authority

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DEC 0 32007

Louisiana Recovery Authority

Allen Parish
Disaster Recovery Priority
List

The following list of recovery projects are assorted in a priority format of A, B, and C order.

1. Infrastructure- A. The Allen Parish Airport is the Gateway for new business bringing in Transportation investors, contractors, and developers as well as providing emergency medical supplies and recovery needs to the parish. The airport is a vital tool in the economic rebuilding of the parish. The plan here is to build a terminal building to welcome any and all guests to the parish.

B. Road and Bridge improvement including repairing damage done by the storm and mitigation by elevating and hard surfacing roads, adding signs and improving drainage to prevent flooding and maintain road access for alternate evacuation corridors that encourage orderly and efficient evacuations as well as emergency recovery operations.
2. Environmental- C. Improve storm drainage throughout the parish including the Ouiska Chitto Creek and the Calcasieu River by concentrated co-operative efforts from parish drainage districts and the Police Jury directed through the Allen Parish Police Jury.
3. Public Safety- D. Establish permanent back up power supply for an government and Health emergency buildings including water and sewer as well as medical facilities such as Hospitals, nursing homes and clinics.
F. Upgrade and expand water and waste water facilities in Allen parish to meet regulatory requirements and present as well as future demand.
4. Economic and Workforce dev.- E. Provide a long-term reliable source of fresh water for Allen Parish by constructing a reservoir with a purification system for potable water.

Andrew Hayes
President

Matthew R. Hollins
Vice President

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Allen Parish Police Jury

P.O. Drawer G
Oberlin, Louisiana 70655-2007



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70648

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EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF A REGULAR MEETING OF THE
POLICE JURY, PARISH OF ALLEN, LOUISIANA, HELD ON
OCTOBER 22, 2007 :

Motion made by Mr. Sonnier, seconded by Mr. Farris and carried to
approve the LRA funds of \$150,000.00 recovery program to be used
at the Allen Parish Airport for upgrading of the airport .

I, Sandria E. Goodman, Secretary of the Police Jury of the Parish of
Allen, Louisiana do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and
correct EXTRACT from the minutes of the Allen Parish Police Jury
meeting of October 22, 2007, to which it purports to relate.

/ S~RET ARY, POLICE JURY
PARISH OF ALLEN, LOUISIANA

Judy E. Young
Office
Manager/Treasurer

Joel B. Johnson
Airport Manager

Sandria E. Goodman
Secretary

Greg Mahaffey Road
Superintendent