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NOV 30 2007

Louisiana Recovery Authority

Long Term Community Recovery Program

Parish: Jefferson Davis

Name of Submitting Official: Rebecca S. Gary, Secretary Treasurer

Contact Information: 337-824-4792

Date: November 30, 2007

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?

The plan addresses the need for upgrading and building evacuation shelters to house evacuees from parishes who may require services if another natural disaster should occur. Upgrading evacuation routes and constructing emergency preparedness facilities and protecting waterfronts vulnerable to hurricanes is included in the plan as well as transportation for citizens unable to leave the parish. Code enforcement and re-build Louisiana housing developments are also addressed. The implementation of a drainage study and revitalization support program and the expansion of a workforce development program is also addressed.

- 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 and the addition of an emergency preparedness facility would assure that personnel would have a center to work from to restore services required as quickly as possible.

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

Creating a Code Enforcement Department to serve the parish would assure the continued development of quality structures both in the residential and home building areas. Expansion of the Workforce Development Program and developing Rebuild Louisiana Housing program would allow for the expansion of jobs and provide quality housing for our citizens.

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

The construction of an Emergency Preparedness facility would give emergency officials the base required to communicate with local, state, regional and national officials and allow for storage space to distribute food and water to citizens and evacuees. The upgrading of existing facilities for evacuees and the development of new evacuation facilities would assure that evacuees would have a safe location to be housed and fed until the threat is over or until they can return to their homes.

- e) Describe the risk mitigating aspects of the plan?

The addition of a centrally located Emergency Preparedness Center would mitigate the risk of not being able to communicate with local, state, regional and national authorities, as well as the general public and the evacuees flowing into the parish.

- t) 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; The building of an Emergency Preparedness Center where emergency workers will be able to communicate with the public and other public officials will help in restoring confidence in the parish's ability to assure public safety in the event of another natural disaster. The quality of life will be enhanced by the creation of Code Enforcement Department that will assure that new construction will withstand hurricane force winds. Transportation for the elderly and disabled will provide

confidence in the government's ability to evacuate citizens in case of a natural disaster.

- ii) Promotes economic growth that benefits everyone; Developing a Re-build Louisiana Housing program will assure the families moving into the parish have quality housing. Expanding the Workforce Development program will provide quality jobs for the existing labor force and provide enticement for families to locate in our parish. Through the proposed Jeff Davis Parish Revitalization Support Plan hiring a grant writer could mean that more Federal and State dollars would flow into the parish and would be a sustainable program within two years.
- iii) Provides public services that enhance the quality of life for everyone; The Upgrade of Water and Wastewater facilities would have a positive impact on all areas of the parish especially in the Southwest corner of the parish including the Lacassine Industrial Park which is expanding rapidly, providing jobs to local residents. Supplying water to the Lacassine site, as well as the Village of Lac as sine and the school system and Volunteer Fire Department would be a major enhancement of public services.
- iv) Pursues policies that promote a healthy environment and healthy people; Implementation of the Drainage System Study would assist the governing authorities within the parish to be able to manage growth in flood prone areas and mitigate loss of personal property.
- v) Planning and design of communities that advances livability; Participating in the Re-build Louisiana would identify the housing needs of the parish and set forth a plan to build single family as well as multi-family and apartment complexes to accommodate the labor market needs.

2. **From the issues addressed in your plan, please provide a ranked list of top priority project for your Parish recovery. Include a description of each project. 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.**

Priority List

1. Upgrade Evacuation Shelter
2. Develop Evacuation Shelter
3. Upgrade Evacuation Route
4. Create Code Enforcement Department
5. Develop Rebuild LA Housing Program
6. Construct Emergency Preparedness Facilities
7. Upgrade Water & Wastewater Facility
8. Rebuild & Protect the Lake Arthur Waterfront District
9. Expand Workforce Development Program
10. Develop Transportation for Elderly and Disabled
11. Develop Jeff Davis Revitalization Support Program
12. Create an Oil & Gas Museum
13. Implement Drainage System Study

(SEE ATTACHED PROJECT FOR DESCRIPTION)

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 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 LRA.

The Jefferson Davis Parish Economic Development Director/Staff, the City of Jennings Mayor, Town of Welsh, Lake Arthur & Elton Mayors, Village of Fen ton Mayor, Council on Aging Executive Director, City and Parish Fire Protection Districts, Parish Water Districts, and Sheriff/OEP Director all participated in the Parish Recovery Authority Committee to produce a plan for the parish as a whole.

The Council of Aging Director approached the idea of developing broader transportation for the elderly and disabled in the parish.

Each city, town and village had their own idea of how they would like to see growth and expansion that would be in their best interest.

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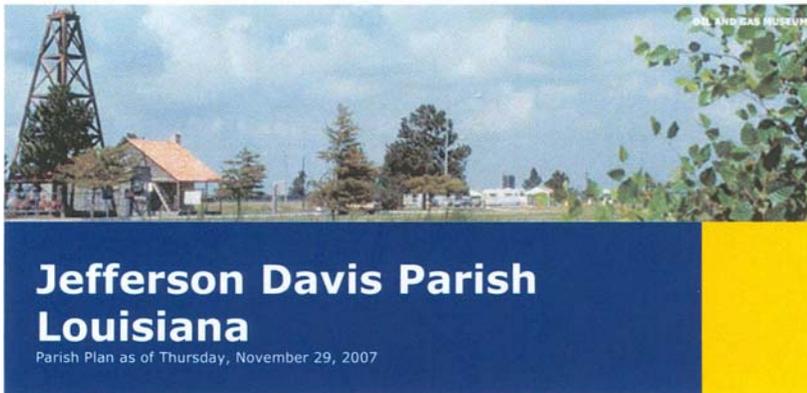


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a Introduction

Jefferson Davis Parish

Jefferson Davis Parish is in the southwest portion of the state, inland from the coastal parish of Cameron. The parish is moderately populated and the economy relies on support of the Gulf oil and gas industry - a fitting role since the first land oil rig in the state gushed here in 1901. Agriculture and fishing also support the parish economy.

The parish is a travel destination for tourists seeking to experience the unique Cajun culture of the state. From listening to a zydeco band at a local festival to enjoying world-famous Cajun and Creole dishes of crawfish and rice, Jefferson Davis has much to offer visitors and residents alike.

When Jefferson Davis residents were asked what they valued most about their parish, many mentioned the parish's rural lifestyle:

"We treasure our small town atmosphere while being close to major cities. We like our locally owned utilities and good community leadership. We value our fishing industry, our agriculture, and our reputation as a sportsman's paradise."

Jefferson Davis--What Happened

Early on the morning of Sept. 24, 2005, Hurricane Rita struck the southwest coast of Louisiana and moved inland toward Jefferson Davis Parish. Because it was buffered from the storm surge by Cameron Parish to the south, Jefferson Davis Parish sustained only limited damage in its southern-most areas.

As Rita traveled to the northwest, it carried hurricane-force winds in excess of 100 mph and spawned multiple tornados in the area. The storm caused substantial wind damage to trees, power distribution systems, residential and commercial properties in the parish, and left tons of debris to be removed. While some properties were heavily damaged by falling trees and blowing debris, the most extensive damage was confined to roofs. The storm caused a surge of Lake Arthur that flooded areas adjacent to the waterfront. The hurricane conditions subsided approximately six to eight hours after moving into the parish.

Approximately 600 evacuees from other parishes joined the 500 evacuees from Hurricane Katrina who were already living in Jefferson Davis Parish.ill No deaths or injuries associated with the storm have been confirmed.

ill Wind speed was between 61-102mph, according to the Hurricane Tracks listing on www.fema.gov, accessed Feb. 21, 2006.

ill Number of evacuees estimated by Jefferson Davis Sheriff Ricky Edwards, a member of the Capacity and Steering Committees in the long-term recovery planning process.

II 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 LONG-TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY PLANNING FACILITATES THE RETURN TO NORMAL COMMUNITY PROGRESS

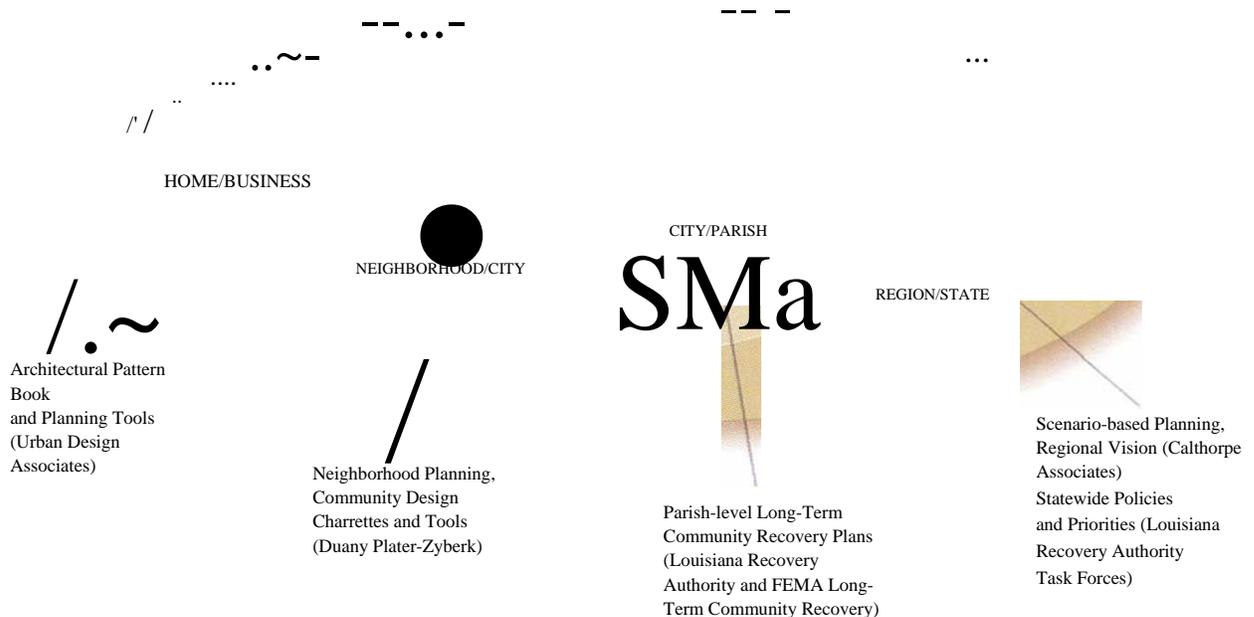


Louisiana has embarked upon the most ambitious recovery planning efforts the country has seen. Widespread damage caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, and multiple levee failures in New Orleans resulted in the worst natural disasters in U.S. history. More than 20 parishes are affected displacing over 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 LTRC.

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 recover' 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 LTRC 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.

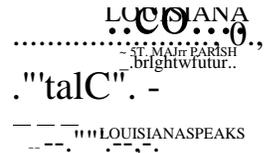
It is important that every voice be heard as key decisions and funding priorities are set for Louisiana's disaster recovery. To that end, LOUISIANA SPEAKS hosted a series of events and engaged in several data collection activities to reach as many Louisiana citizens as possible to solicit input into the planning and visioning process. To date, over 10,000 Louisiana citizens have participated in the Louisiana LTRC 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

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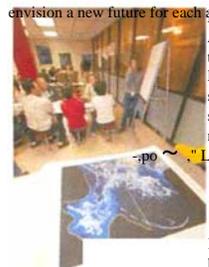
technical assessment process.

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



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



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, 8-- 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 LTRC 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 L TCR 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 COMMITTEES.



Perhaps the most visible of these is the Bring New Orleans Back committee. The L TCR 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.

Jefferson Davis Parish - Community Involvement Executive Summary

The Jefferson Davis Parish Long-Term Recovery Planning team sees its role as providing technical assistance and acting as a scribe for the community in writing its Recovery Plan. Prior to the establishment of the full team, the Parish Office of Economic Development organized a Long-Term Community Recovery Steering Committee and several subcommittees to provide initial input on the planning process. They also scheduled public meetings in the parish's five incorporated communities. The LTRC team expanded on this effort by setting up seven working groups that include a wide range of people from all levels of government, business and non-profit organizations from all parts of the parish; over sixty people have become involved. Team members have also interviewed dozens of people not on the planning teams.

The local parish officials and governments seem eager to proceed with the planning process. It is not uncommon to hear statements such as, "This is the best thing to happen to the parish in a long time." The public seems glad that the LTRC team was established in the community, and they have actively participated in LRPD and the parish public meetings.

Stakeholders

Local Government

- Jefferson Davis Police jury president, sheriff, coroner, tax assessor, engineer
- Thirteen elected officials
- mayors and police chiefs of Arthur, Elton, Jennings, Fenton and Welsh
- 0 departments of economic development, human services, housing authority, tourism commission, local representatives and city councils. ◦ Imperial Calcasieu Regional Planning & Development District (IMCAL)

Non-profit and community groups

- Louisiana Spirit, Volunteers of America, Southwest Louisiana War Veterans Housing, United Way and Big Brother & Big Sister of Southwest Louisiana
- Jefferson Davis Parish Business Alliance
- SWLA Chamber of Commerce
- Jennings Council on Aging

Education, and health and human services

- Louisiana Technical College
- Acadian Ambulance, Jefferson Davis Parish School Board, Fenton High School and Welsh Elementary School ◦ Jefferson Davis Farm Bureau
- Louisiana State University Agricultural Center Research & Extension
- USDA
- Farm Service Agency

Public Service Agencies

- Jefferson Davis Electric Group
- City of Iowa Water Works
- City of Jennings Water Works and Sewer Department ◦ Central Water Works District.
- Louisiana Department of Labor
- Louisiana Work

The general public voice is generated from visitors to the LTCR team's storefront office, and from Louisiana Planning Day, in addition to input from several members of the workgroup.

Local Committee / Task Force

Jefferson Davis Parish has created workgroups in several areas of recovery. The Capacity Work Group is responsible for drafting the parish recovery vision, reviewing material produced by other work groups, and assessing the capacity to implement proposed projects. The other workgroups are tasked with collecting issues, creating goals and generating projects to address the goals. Each workgroup consist of community and governmental individuals and meet: on a weekly basis, or more frequently as required. The parish supplies a team leader and the LTCR team staff facilitates the meetings, takes notes and writes minutes.

- Government and organization capacity - nine initial members
- Coastal and environmental - team is in initial stages of development ◦ Education and human services - 10 members
- Public safety - six members
- Transportation and infrastructure - nine members
- Economic development - 12 members
- Housing - 11 members (main committee); 10 members (subcommittee)

Input Events

- **Governmental Workshop** (December 2005) Ten community officials and government leaders met at the Jennings Conference Center to brainstorm 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** (January 2006) The open house was held to collect public opinion on the five recovery areas. The open house format allowed people to write down their opinions in the same areas as the Governmental Workshop event. The parish event had 18 participants.
- **Parish Open Public Meetings** (January 2006) The Parish Office of Economic Development scheduled and led meetings in all five incorporated communities within the parish, documented comments, and distributed them to the LTCR workgroups.

Day-to-day interaction with local decision-makers, general public

The LTCR team sends a representative to each Parish Police Jury meeting. To date, presentations have been made at council meetings in three of the five incorporated communities. Participation from the local governments and police jury members is encouraged by invitations to the workgroups and also face-to face meetings. The LTCR storefront has an open door policy to encourage community interaction.

Local leadership of implementation

During the planning process, champions and team leaders have been identified for each established workgroup. It is emphasized that it is up to the community leaders to take the reins and see the plan through to fruition. The parish has assigned its Department of Economic Development the task of organizing the planning process and ensuring the continuation of the process after the Recovery Plan is completed.

[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 (LTCR) planning can be even more complex. The LTCR 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 community members 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.

TEIJ Parish Recovery Goals

Jefferson Davis Parish--Priority Issues

Economic and Workforce Development

- Modest economic base slows disaster recovery efforts.
- Good paying jobs are needed to re-attract the migrated labor force. ■ A more diverse, skilled and technically proficient workforce is needed.

Flood Protection & Coastal Restoration

- Prevent repeated localized flooding.
- Stagnant water acting as insect breeding ground and source of disease.
- Address the fact that multiple boards manage what is functionally a single system. ■ Need to improve wetlands & wildlife habitat protection.

Human Services

- Seniors on fixed income are not currently able to afford direct living expenses due to costs associated with hurricane damage, even with assistance from the Louisiana Senior Relief Fund.
- Buses were not able to transport bedridden patients.
- Lack of medically equipped vehicles to evacuate the sick and elderly.
- Elderly and disabled lacked transportation to access to Disaster Recovery Centers, medical help and food stores.

Public Health & Healthcare

- American Legion Hospital had extremely limited capabilities (emergency power and safe floor space) to provide emergency and humanitarian care during and after the incident.
- Southwest Louisiana War Veterans home was without power for 161 senior citizens.

Public Safety

- Lack of sufficient and adequately prepared evacuation shelters to handle the volume of evacuees.
- Lack of basic services at the few "shelters of last resort."
- Lack of coordination/communication between shelters.
- Limited facilities to house personnel who were the last ones to leave the southern Parishes and the first ones to return.
- Lack of sufficiently sized and adequately prepared Emergency Operations Centers (EOC).
- Inadequate satellite linkage and alternate cell towers prevented communication between emergency response teams and hindered their efforts.

Transportation & Infrastructure

- Emergency and general operational capacity of water and sewer utilities is a threat to public health and safety and constraint on growth. ■ Emergency evacuation routes do not meet the required standards to handle emergency evacuations.
- Insufficient manpower to enable the Parish to create contra-flow operations on their north-south evacuation routes.
- Many Parish roads are gravel and do not allow for alternate routes of evacuation or fast response times for emergency vehicles.
- Lack of a strategic plan for transportation to be upgraded to accommodate emergency situations and growth from the hurricane evacuees. ■ Lack of zoning or building codes anywhere in parish except Jennings.
- Lack of trained personnel to enforce the building codes recently approved by the State, or the money to pay them.

Housing & Community Redevelopment

- Lake Arthur is a beachfront tourist destination - restoration and protection of the beach is critical.
- The downtown business district needs to be redeveloped and flood protection provided.
- The Town of Lake Arthur cannot provide a high level of public services due to storm damage to public buildings.
- Need improved flood protection for waterfront district neighborhoods that are key to economic recovery and potential location of residents displaced from Cameron and other parishes.
- Additional housing, jobs & other services are required to meet both temporary and permanent needs of evacuees and the desire of existing residents to secure safe communities.

Jefferson Davis Parish--Recovery Vision

Over the next 20 years, Jefferson Davis Parish will:

Maintain and enhance the current quality of life, with the following characteristics:

- Unique history (combined Midwestern and Cajun origins) and strong local culture ■ Quality schools and top notch educational system

- 8 Friendly, self-reliant, kind, and helpful people
- 8 Quiet country living, with deeply rooted religious values
- 8 Safe and secure neighborhoods
- 8 Moderate cost of living for all
- 8 Better preparedness for and response to disasters and emergency situations
 - Wide range of incomes and professions within the community
- 8 Enhanced and affordable health care system and care for the elderly
- 8 Improved infrastructure that supports sustainable economic growth and preparedness for disasters 8 Diversity
- 8 Enhanced social services
- 8 Clean water for recreational activities

Manage growth in a manner that:

- Offers ample quality employment opportunities and a wide range of housing opportunities for all, including the elderly and low income members of the community
- 8 Makes the Parish an attractive home for new generations
 - Increases security and sustainability by diversifying the economy
- 8 Provides for the commercial needs of citizens and for quality public services
- 8 Sustains agriculture and local products

Develop and implement a framework of preparedness by:

- 8 Improving construction standards
- 8 Maintaining adequately prepared emergency shelters and evacuation centers
- 8 Ensuring that essential services and utilities, such as electric power, water, sewer and communications, are self-sufficient and reliable; and minimizing their vulnerabilities
- 8 Improving communication and coordination between Parish government bodies and other organizations to improve disaster response and to provide opportunities for realizing an expanded vision

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Housing and Community Development	<p>8 Repair storm damage to the Lake Arthur Waterfront District and construct mitigation components and related enhancements to revitalize the area by 2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 Develop parish planning and program management capacity and implement revitalization projects by 2009. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 50 housing units annually, including affordable and market rate homes, and homes considered equivalent to those lost in Cameron Parish by 2007.
Economic and Workforce Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take business attraction initiatives and expand the parish tourism industry to reinforce and enhance the parish's economic base by 2008. 8 Reinforce and expand workforce development programs & facilities by 2007.
Public Health and Healthcare	<p>8 Provide health care services, facilities and workforce training in order to support a health care system that meets the changed needs resulting from hurricanes Katrina and Rita, by 2012.</p>
Transportation and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 Within five years, upgrade and expand water and wastewater facilities in Jefferson Davis Parish to meet regulatory requirements, provide adequate water pressure for fire protection, reinforce emergency preparedness, and provide for projected growth. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 Improve the parish transportation infrastructure to allow for acceptable levels of service for emergency traffic and access as well as meet current standards for daily traffic counts by 2010. 8 Create a Parish Code Enforcement Department and hire/train four employees to enforce the code and zoning requirements by 2007.
Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 Provide adequate evacuation shelters to meet the projected maximum need by 2008. 8 Provide Jefferson Davis Parish with durable and coordinated emergency response capability by 2008.
Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 Provide one-time living expense assistance, not available under other programs, to seniors with fixed incomes by mid-2006. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to three medically equipped vehicles capable of transporting 60-70 elderly or disabled by 2007.
Flood Protection and Coastal Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent flooding by improving parish drainage system by 2010.

II

Recovery Projects

Housing and Community Development	Create Code Enforcement Department	Community Interest
Housing and Community Development	Develop <i>Jeff Davis</i> Revitalization Support Program	Community Interest
Housing and Community Development	Develop Rebuild Louisiana Housing Program	Community Interest
Housing and Community Development	Rebuild & Protect the Lake Arthur Waterfront Dist.	Moderate Recovery Value
Economic and Workforce Development	Create an Oil and Gas Museum	Low Recovery Value
Economic and Workforce Development	Expand Workforce Development Program	Low Recovery Value
Transportation and Infrastructure	Upgrade Evacuation Route	Low Recovery Value
Transportation and Infrastructure	Upgrade Water and Wastewater Facility	Community Interest
Public Safety	Construct Emergency Preparedness Facilities	Community Interest
Public Safety	Develop Evacuation Shelters	Moderate Recovery Value
Human Services	Develop Transportation for Elderly and Disabled	Low Recovery Value
Flood Protection and Coastal Restoration	Implement Drainage System Study	Low Recovery Value

Key Projects by Sector

Project Name

Upgrade Evacuation Shelter

Recovery Value High

Recovery Value

Goal

Provide adequate upgrade evacuation shelters to meet the projected need by 2008.

Sector Public

Safety

The project will create an addition to the East side of William E. Broussard Multi-Purpose Building. The addition will be approximately 2,228 sq. feet. The addition will include separate men's and women's facility including multiple shower stalls, and lavatories in each facility; addition of a new kitchen facility to handle larger groups of people and provide for storage of necessary supplies.

Estimated Costs

\$245,080.00

Key Projects By Sector
Jefferson Davis Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Develop Evacuation Shelters

Recovery Value

Moderate Recovery

Goal

Provide adequate evacuation shelters to meet the projected maximum need by 2008.

Sector

Public Safety

Scope

This project develops a regional shelter plan to include all the parishes in SW Louisiana, and identifies the immediate need to develop 5 shelters in multi-purpose buildings in Jefferson Parish.

The creation of a regional shelter plan is needed to assist in the evacuation needs of a[1] of SW Louisiana. This plan should take into consideration the State of Texas Evacuation Procedures, as they 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 Jefferson Davis Parish. Unfortunately, many people were left stranded in Jefferson Davis Parish without fuel to continue further north or east. 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. An additional emphasis is enhancing existing or planned multi-purpose buildings to use as shelters rather to increase the value to the community.
\$30,000 (30 hours @ \$100/hour)

In conjunction with the plan, five multi-purpose facilities with evacuation shelter capabilities will be developed in Jefferson Davis parish. A preliminary evaluation has identified three building enhancement candidates. A potential site in Jennings would accommodate 250-300 people, a site in each Welsh and Lake Arthur would accommodate 200 people. It is estimated 1 of these facilities would replace 5 of the less capable shelters.

Estimated Costs \$

5,550,000

Key Projects By Sector

Jefferson Davis Economic Development Corporation

Project Name Upgrade

Evacuation Route

Recovery Value

Low Recovery Value

Goal

Improve the parish transportation infrastructure to allow for acceptable levels of service for emergency traffic and access as well as meet current standards for daily traffic counts by 2010.

Sector

Transportation and Infrastructure

Scope

The purpose of this project is to upgrade key evacuation routes within the parish that were clogged with large numbers of evacuees during Hurricane Rita evacuations. All of the parishes south of Jefferson Davis used the north-south routes to evacuate prior to the storm. Many evacuees were not able to reach designated safe evacuation shelters due to cars breaking down and running out of gas and time prior to the storms arrival. The projects described below will ease congestion on future evacuations as well as address current congestion problems and open up additional alternatives for evacuees and emergency service vehicles.

Recovery of the parish for future evacuations and emergency services depends upon upgrading the routes used for evacuations, evaluating additional evacuation options, replacing closed bridges and paving adjacent roads. Upgrading existing roads that are at capacity is also a priority. To increase emergency service times and accessibility to a high school, health care center and future community developments will require a new road be built.

During Hurricane Rita, the parish roads were filled to capacity and traffic was barely moving. Lack of shoulders prevented emergency vehicles from being able to reach their destination in a timely manner and cars did not have a place to pull over. The state routes need to be widened to 12 feet and shoulders added. The roadway upgrades will consist of lime treated sub-base, 8.5 inches of cement treated sub-base and 2" of asphalt. Cost estimates were provided by LA DOTD and is based on \$185,000 per mile. The required amount of upgrades is summarized as follows:

1) WIDEN AND ADD SHOULDERS

SH 14 - 14 miles of road, ROW needed, cost \$2.6 million
SH 26 - 30 miles of road, ROW acquired, cost \$5.6 million
SH 99 - 27 miles of road, ROW needed, cost \$5.0 million
SH 101 - 9 miles of road, ROW needed, cost \$1.7 million
SH 102 - 13 miles of road, ROW needed, cost \$2.4 million
Total Cost = \$17.3 million

*Costs do not include ROW unless already acquired.

2) CONSTRUCT ADDITIONAL TWO LANES

Current traffic counts warrant the widening of SH 16S to four lanes and shoulders from two lanes with shoulders. The route is also a main north-south evacuation route and traffic was stop and go during the hurricane for its entire length. The project limits run from 1-10 to Kinder and is programmed in two separate stages as shown below. This project is part of the state highway infrastructure plan (STIP) and is programmed to be funded in spring of 2006 and 2007 respectively for each stage. Support for funding needs to be provided to ensure the speedy completion of this project. The plans, specifications and cost estimates have been prepared by LA DOTD in addition to ROW acquisition.
SH 16S - Phase 1, 1-10 to Fenton, 8 miles of road, cost \$20 million
SH 16S - Phase 2, Fenton to Kinder, 10 miles of road, cost \$25 million

3) REPAIR/REHAB FOUR BRIDGES

Emergency access is a priority in every city and town. Jefferson Davis has four bridges closed that requires immediate attention to increase the ability of emergency service vehicles to service the effected areas. Estimates are based on two 12 foot lanes with two 6 foot shoulders and 1.5 foot barrier curbs giving an out to out distance of 39 feet. LA DOTD supplied a square foot replacement cost of \$175. The substructure reconstruction cost for two of the bridges is based on a contractors estimate supplied to the parish. The replacement or fixing of these bridges remains a high priority for the parish:
Newcomer Bridge (SH 92) - 57 foot in length (3 span), 2223 sf, estimated cost \$40000 to fix substructure only plus \$389,000 for superstructure = \$429,000
Vidrine Bridge (SH 14) - 57 foot in length (3 span), 2223 sf, estimated cost \$40000 to fix substructure only plus \$389,000 for superstructure = \$429,000
Farm Supply Bridge (SH 90) - 21 foot in length (1 span), 819 sf, estimated cost \$143325 for replacement
Gary Bridge (SH 102) - 19 foot in length (1 span), 741 sf, estimated cost \$129675 for replacement
Total Cost = \$1051000

4) CONSTRUCT THREE MILE CONNECTOR ROUTE

The addition of a three mile connector route between SH 97 and SH 102 increases the evacuation access to the war Veterans Hospital, Jennings High School and a commercial health care center and reduces emergency reaction times to the area. This road will also open up approximately 450 acres in the City of Jennings to housing and commercial development. The proposed road is a two lane urban roadway and requires 60 feet of ROW to allow for future widening needs. The parish engineer estimated a cost of \$3 million. The roadway is part of the North Jennings

5) UPGRADE PARISH ROADS

The majority of roads in the parish do not have an asphalt driving surface. The lack of a paved driving surface lessens emergency response times, increases maintenance costs and limits the options for travelers to access other evacuation routes. The addition of 20 miles of new paved surface and 23 miles of surface repaving will also increase the economic viability of the region. It is estimated to cost \$8 million per the City Engineer and is included in a Capital Outlay Plan developed for the parish. State Senator Gerald J. Theunissen and State Representative Dan W. Morrish have given a written letter of support for this portion of the project.

Emergency evacuation procedures have become a priority after the past hurricane season. A regional plan needs to be developed to study alternatives and best practice for future evacuations in addition to making recommendations to be incorporated into maps. Coordination with the state government, local governments, state highway patrol and local sheriffs office is needed to study best routes to be mapped and possible contra-flow procedures. A consultant needs to be hired to do the study and coordinate resources. It is estimated to take 500 hours of consultant time to perform the study and cost \$50000. The cost is based on a consultant study fee of \$100 per hour.

Timeline (very high priority)

US 165 Phase 1 - fund and begin construction, spring 2006 US
165 Phase 2 - fund and begin construction, spring 2007

SH 26 (high priority)

- fund and begin construction by spring 2007

Begin design and plans for remaining State Highways in 2007 (medium priority). Plan on designing one route a year. Get the plans done to at least a preliminary level in each year to be ready to garner support, get a quality estimate for construction and Right of Way. In rural areas, there is typically no funding available without planning. Priorities of each route can be decided by local governing bodies.

Bridges (very high priority)

Newcomer - by 12-2006
Vidrine - by 12-2006
Farm Supply - 12-2007

Gary - by 12-2008

Contra Flow Plan (medium priority) - by 12-2007

Interconnector Road (medium priority)- by 12-2008

Paving Project (medium priority) - all completed by 12-2010, can be broken up into phases if money not available in one lump sum.

Estimated Costs \$

74,431,000

Key Projects by Sector

Key Projects By Sector

Jefferson Davis Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Create Code Enforcement

Recovery Value

Community Interest

Goal

Create a Parish Code Enforcement Department and hire/train four employees to enforce the code and zoning requirements by 2007.

Sector

Housing and Community Development

Scope

Except in the City of Jennings, Jefferson Davis Parish has no building codes requiring enforcement. In addition, there are no building inspectors or code enforcement personnel in the Parish. Currently, the homes and businesses are not constructed to sustain hurricane winds, thus the safety of the residents is a concern *due* to the questionable construction standards.

Three steps need to be enacted to fulfill the entire goal.

- 1.) Educate elected officials, government employees and citizens on the new state building codes.
- 2.) Acquire funds to create a parish controlled 'Code Enforcement Department'.
- 3.) Create a 'Hurricane Damage Mitigation Program' to enable local citizens, businesses and public officials the ability to repair/upgrade buildings to current code standards.

Since the enactment of a statewide code, the parish will be required to enact and enforce the new regulations. This is currently being evaluated by the Parish Police Jury and is anticipated to be approved prior to the required date. Enforcement of the codes is meant to mitigate future damage to homes and businesses. In December 2005, the state of LA 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). The state expects all parishes to start code enforcement by January 2007.

All parish town officials and residents need to be educated on the new codes. A program created to complete this education process will negate the negative perception and increase the knowledge of the positive effects that the institution of this code instills including issues such as: higher initial costs of home building, level of storm protection, added resistance to everyday wear and tear. The parish can take advantage of existing programs exist such as ones put on by Regional Planning Councils in southeast Louisiana and also larger building supply stores. This is an opportunity to exhibit private and public cooperation during the education process. Due to a majority of the towns in the parish being rural, teaming with adjacent parishes such as Alan during establishment of this program is recommended.

Increase the parish capacity to enforce the new codes and zoning requirements by opening a permitting *office*. The *office* will control permitting, code enforcement and zoning for developments and rehabilitation of existing structures. It is estimated from the parish level that four employees will need to be hired and trained. Contract employees may need to be hired to handle the initial influx of post hurricane development and during training periods. It is the desire of the parish to handle the enforcement on a parish level rather than a city level. The parish has limited funds to handle increased staffing requirements required to enforce the new codes. Based on an on-line regional salary calculator for a similar position and location, the estimated salary would be \$40,000. The salary must be increase by 40% to account for overhead and benefits to each employee to give a total cost of \$224,000 per year.

The last step in meeting the parish goal is to establish a 'Mitigation Fund' that is made available to government, businesses and homeowners. This fund will be used to make repairs and/or upgrades to existing and proposed buildings in Jefferson Davis Parish. Possible types of funding could be low interest loans, matching funds for 'sweat equity' or grant money. All owners should be made available to these funds with priority going to low income, disabled and the elderly. There is retrofit grant money available through the HMG (Hazard Mitigation Grant Program) if the qualifications are met. It is estimated to cost \$5,000 per household to make upgrades to existing homes by adding hurricane straps and other available reinforcement procedures. A goal of 100 homes per year for three years is desired for mitigation funding, for a total cost of \$500,000 per year.

Total Cost of Project

Education Program: Donated time by Public and Private organizations set up to train in code enforcement.

Code Inspection Department: \$224,000 per year

Mitigation Fund: \$1,500,000 over a 3 year period

Timeline

Education Process 7 months, June 1 to December 31, 2006 Approve

Code on Parish Level by Oct 1, 2006 effective 1-1-07 Hire and Train

Employees Oct 1 to Dec 31, 2006

Mitigation Program Jan 1, 2007 to Dec 31 2009

Estimated Costs \$

1,750,000

Key Projects By Sector

Jefferson Davis Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Develop Rebuild Louisiana Housing

Program
Recovery Value

Community Interest

Goal

Provide 50 housing units annually, including affordable and market rate homes, and homes considered equivalent to those lost in Cameron Parish by 2007.

Sector

Housing and Community Development

Scope

OVERVIEW:

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 four elements of the Comprehensive Housing Strategy.

1. Housing Coordinator.

As a relatively rural parish, Jeff Davis 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 address a multiplicity of issues 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 Jeff Davis Parish.

The Housing Coordinator will be hired through the parish Office of Economic Development and Planning, the most logical fit for offering parish-wide services in the housing arena. 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 Parish government, 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, it 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 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 relocating residents from coastal parishes 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 Jefferson Davis Parish. These sites are in various stages of planning. Every effort should be made to move these projects forward in order meet housing needs.

Welsh Affordable Rental Housing project

A 9-acre affordable housing project is being planned within the Town of Welsh that would provide 40 conventionally-built, for rent single family houses ranging in size from 1200 to 1500 sf. The site is located south of highway 90 at the SE quadrant of intersection of Joseph Street and Naebers Street. The property is zoned Agriculture-Multi-use allowing the development of homes. The developer is Willowood Village, LLC. The developer currently has an option on the property and has an application for Section 14 tax credits. The Town is supportive of the project. Utility improvements, including 2 sewer lift stations, are needed to serve the development. The Mayor of Welsh estimates that \$250,000 is needed to construct needed infrastructure. The improvements are identified within the Water & Wastewater Facility Upgrades project.

sW Welsh Subdivision

The Town of Welsh is in the process of annexing 70 acres of land on the southwest side of town (adjacent to highway 90) to provide a site for single family housing. The development site is adjacent to existing neighborhoods and infrastructure. A private, market-rate project with provide home sites of various sizes. Developers may be willing to provide for affordable housing with this project with the proper incentives. The Town of Welsh is supportive of the project, viewing as an opportunity to meet housing needs, stimulate the construction industry provide a broadened tax base. The Mayor of Welsh and a development partner estimate that \$250,000 is needed for infrastructure extensions to serve the site. These improvements are identified as part of the Water & Wastewater Facility Upgrades project.

This public sector participation may induce the development of affordable housing units on a 5-acre portion of the project site.

North Jennings

The North Jennings Traditional Neighborhood Development Plan has identified a multi-sector development opportunity that includes large tracts of land available for housing development, employment and related opportunities. The City of Jennings has taken significant initial steps This area is now developing with various retail and employment uses along with a VA home and a new high school. These retail and employment facilities provide a strategic opportunity for housing development, particularly now that the high school is complete. Basic water, sewer, roadways and related utilities are readily available. The City of Jennings and the Parish Office of Economic Development would like to facilitate a mix of housing developments occur at this location, including an affordable, for ownership component. Development of housing within the North Jennings area would be supported by the proposed \$3 million connector road between highways 103 and 97, which are among the components included in the Evacuation Route Upgrades project. The connector road would facilitate general and emergency access to the housing area. Public improvements of this type will help facilitate development, including the provision of affordable housing. Another associated project are the Jennings Sewage Plant expansion proposed with the Water & Wastewater Facility Upgrades Project.

IMPACT OF THIS PROJECT

This multi-component project will address the housing shortage in Jefferson Davis Parish. It is also designed to develop local capacity to meet the complex regional housing issue that has been created by hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

The influx of coastal area evacuees caused the population in Jeff Davis to swell by 1,900 families, a 16% increase that placed significant burdens on this largely rural parish. While the exact number of evacuees who will permanently relocate in Jefferson Davis Parish is unknown, many are expected to remain. In nearby

Cameron Parish tax assessor records indicate that 4,400 homes were destroyed, and 2,200 were substantially damaged. These figures suggest a substantial housing need in *Jeff Davis Parish*. Moreover, review of preliminary information from the LRA'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 *Jeff Davis 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.

The *Jeff Davis Rebuild Louisiana Housing Project* is consistent with the Parish Recovery Vision in many respects. Specifically, it supports safe and secure neighborhoods; it promotes moderate living costs; it provides better preparedness for disasters; it fosters community diversity; and, it helps to make the Parish attractive for future generations.

Estimated Costs \$
150,000

Key Projects By Sector

Jefferson Davis Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Construct Emergency Preparedness Facilities

Recovery Value

Community Interest

Goal

Sector

Public Safety

Scope

Jefferson Davis Parish had no command center during Hurricane Rita. They also had no facility for storage and distribution of food, fuel and other supplies.

3,000-4,000 people came to the parish for shelter, due to Rita and Katrina, and existing facilities proved inadequate. The parish sees a need for an emergency preparedness center for communications, food, fuel, and supply depot to serve as a parishwide/regional emergency preparedness center.

The project addresses the upgrade to the infrastructure of the existing Lacassine Industrial Park with the facilities in the park creating a Parishwide/Regional Disaster & Command and Control Center, with storage capabilities for food, ice, water and fuel and a Helicopter Port, which could attract other industrial activity to the region. It will serve as regional command and control, staging, storage, and distribution center. Site is above 200-year flood plain, is adjacent to Interstate roadways. Establish an effective emergency preparedness center for communications, food, fuel, supply depot for Southwest Louisiana municipalities.

Some limited emergency supplies would be pre-stored in the warehouse. Training would also occur for First Responders in the region as well as driver training for law enforcement officials. Preliminary discussion have been held with neighboring parishes about this project.

Construct a 20,000 sq.ft. command/control/communications center with sleeping facilities: a 100,000 sq. ft. warehouse/distribution center: a 35,000 sq. ft. shelter w/kitchen facilities, and a fuel storage/distribution center. Site improvements to include 8" sewer force main, asphalt overlay of existing compacted aggregate roadways, and the construction of two helicopter landing pads and navigation aids. Acquire mobile kitchens, and communication equipment to be distributed to sheriff, police, fire, rescue, and schools throughout the Parish and Towns. Command & Control Building (20,000 sq. ft.) @ \$120/sq.ft. = \$2,400,000; Land: 3 acres @ \$20,000/acre = \$60,000; SubTotal: \$2,460,000. Warehouse/Distribution Center (100,000 sq. ft.) @ \$70/sq.ft. = \$7,000,000; Land: 15 acres @ \$20,000/acre = \$300,000; SubTotal: \$7,300,000. Shelter w/Kitchen (35,000 sq. ft.) @ \$88/sq.ft. = \$3,080,000; Land: 4 acres @ \$20,000/acre = \$80,000; SubTotal: \$3,160,000 Helicopter Pads (2) w/navigation systems = \$200,000; Fuel Storage/Distribution Center: \$500,000; Sewer Force Main (8" for 5 miles) @ \$200/ft. = \$5,280,000; Force Main Pump Station \$65,000; SubTotal: \$6,045,000. Asphalt Overlay Existing Compact Aggregate Roads - \$4,000,000; SubTotal Project Cost: \$22,965,000. Construct a public safety center in the Town of Welsh that will serve as a staging center, and command center for the Town of Welsh. The center will house the Welsh Fire Department and the town's medical services. Cost estimate \$885,000. 1- Mobile Kitchen. Cost Estimate: \$250,000; Communications Equipment ACU 1000, Web based, and radios (mobile and stationary) Cost Estimate: \$125,000; SubTotal Equipment Cost: \$2,492,000.

Possible Grants and Loans

FAA Airport Improvement Program (AIP) for Helicopters/Vertiports
Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development - Aviation Section Grants & Loans
USDA Rural Development - Community Programs, Water and Sewer - Loan/Grant
USDA Rural Development - Community Programs, Water & Sewer - Guaranteed Loan
USDA Rural Development - Community Programs, Community Facilities - Direct Loan/Grant
USDA Rural Development - Community Programs, Community Facilities - Guaranteed Loan
FEMA Special Community Disaster Loans Program (SCDLs)
EPA Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) - Wastewater planning, design, capital improvements.
EDA Economic Assistance Programs - eligible costs for construction or rehabilitation of essential public infrastructure.
Delta Regional Authority Federal Grant Program - 75% funds invested in distressed parishes (poverty) and 50% of the funds earmarked for transportation and basic infrastructure
Section 219 of Water Resources Development Act of 1992, Environmental Infrastructure as amended
Louisiana Enterprise Zone Program Incentives
Louisiana Economic Development Corporation, Industrial Property Tax Exemption Program
LED Workforce Development and Training Program (WD&T)
Louisiana Economic Development Corporation, Venture Capital Co-Investment Program
Jefferson Davis Parish Parcel Assembly Program
Jefferson Davis Parish Development Cost Deferment Program

Estimated Costs \$

24,225,000

Key Projects By Sector

Jefferson Davis Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Upgrade Water and Wastewater

Facility

Recovery Value

Community Interest

Goal

Within five years, upgrade and expand water and wastewater facilities in Jefferson Davis Parish to meet regulatory requirements, provide adequate water pressure for fire protection, reinforce emergency preparedness, and provide for projected growth.

Sector

Transportation and Infrastructure

Scope

This project will eliminate or reduce the inadequacies of the drinking water supply and wastewater facilities of Jefferson Davis Parish and enable the recovery from Hurricanes Rita and Katrina in addition to being prepared for future emergency situations. The project will eliminate or mitigate the following impacts that were experienced during and after Hurricane Rita and keep them from re-occurring.

The hurricanes caused a large number of evacuees from the severely impacted parishes to change locations. Many of the evacuees are planning on making the residency change permanent. Total numbers of permanent evacuees have not yet been determined, and will not be known in the foreseeable future. Construction of permanent and temporary housing will tax the current limit of the water system in Jennings and piping system for water and wastewater in Welsh.

The current water system within the parish is not adequate to supply an uninterrupted supply of water to the southwest portion of the parish, especially during an emergency event. It is estimated that 2,550 people would lose water service during a fire because the fire department would place a major strain on the system. Lacassine Industrial Park also is part of this system and has an inadequate water supply.

A 300,000 gallon water tower needs to be constructed at Lacassine Industrial Park to ensure uninterrupted water service to 2,550 customers south of I-10 in Jefferson Davis Parish, Lacassine Elementary and High School, communities of Lacassine and Roanoke in Jefferson Davis Parish, Bell City and Hayes in Calcasieu Parish and the Lowry area in Cameron. The tower would also supply water to the Industrial Park area which is currently not served at 100 percent. The majority of the supply lines is already in place and can be utilized for the project. Easement for the tower has been designated and obtained along with preliminary plans and specifications with final design being capable of finishing in 60 days from notice to proceed. The water customers currently support the existing system and passed a rate increase allowing them to tie into the system. The total project can be completed in eight months. The parish engineer has estimated the design and construction cost to be \$500,000.

Due to a long loss of power during Hurricane Rita, the sewer pumping stations were not functional and caused serious potential overflow problems. Since the water service was not interrupted and the returning evacuees continued use of the household and bathroom facilities, sewage backed up at the pumping stations. A quick thinking maintenance worker suggested using vacuum trucks to pump the sewage out and dispose of it, thus preventing fines as large as \$32,500 and environmental damage from the overflowing sewage and backups into homes and businesses.

Overflowing sewage poses environmental, financial and health risks to the community. Cleanup of sewage spills is costly and poses health risks to the employees doing the work and fines from the EPA. The purchase of two generators on a travel trailer with fuel tank is needed to provide emergency power for sewer pump stations. The City of Jennings requires two and the Towns of Welsh, Elton and Lake Arthur plus the Village of Fenton require one each. It is estimated to cost \$25,000 for the purchase of each of the portable generator systems and \$100,000 to add transfer switches to all of the lift stations in the parish. The City of Jennings is currently planning to purchase these generators.

The town of Welsh has limited capacity in its sewer and water lines to provide services to new housing developments due to permanent evacuees and others moving to the town. Additional lines need to be installed to provide these developments with the infrastructure to be built. The town has two projects starting in the planning stages that need help establishing the utility infrastructure to allow the new housing developments to be built. The first project is called Bulls Project and is a housing development. It is estimated to require 8" gravity sewerline, manholes, pump station and construction services at an estimated cost of \$741,000. The installation of the 6 inch water main for the development is estimated to cost \$348,000. The second project is called Joseph Street and is similar to the previous one, but on a smaller scale. It is estimated to cost \$510,000 to extend the utility infrastructure.

The City of Jennings has a limited capacity to expand housing for permanent evacuees due to the water treatment plant being at capacity. It is desired to restore the old unused filters, rework piping, service pumps and build a new clarifier to increase capacity by 500 gallons per minute. This project will also provide redundancy to the water supply system and allow temporary shutdowns for maintenance without interrupting water supplies. The expansion of the system is part of the five year plan for the City of Jennings to address their infrastructure needs. The current expansion plan calls for the cost to be approximately \$1.2 million.

Purchase of generators and wiring by summer of 2006.
Expansion of Welsh lines by 2008.
Expansion of Jennings water facility by 2008. Construction of
Water tower by end of 2007.

Purchase of generators and wiring: \$750,000
Expansion of Welsh sewer and water lines: \$1,089,000 (doesn't include second development) Expansion
of Jennings water facility: \$1,200,000
Construction of water tower: \$500,000

Total Project Cost Estimate = \$3,549,000

Estimated Costs \$

3,549,000

Key Projects By Sector

Jefferson Davis Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Rebuild & Protect the Lake Arthur Waterfront

Recovery Value

Moderate Recovery Value

Goal

Repair storm damage to the Lake Arthur Waterfront District and construct mitigation components and related enhancements to revitalize the area by 2008

Sector

Housing and Community Development

Scope

Town Hall and Police Station

The combined Lake Arthur City Hall/ Police Station at 102 Arthur Avenue sustained direct, significant damage from storm surge, flooding and wind damage. The damage required the Town to move these operations in to nearby temporary quarters. Reestablishing proper facilities for City Hall, the Police Station and Fire Station (see below) is essential to public safety. According to FEMA PA estimates, there was \$101,000 in damage, with insurance to cover \$57,000. However, an engineering recommendation submitted to the town administration indicates that demolition will be required. A recent elevation study indicates that it is possible to rebuild at the present site without significant flood-protection measures. A 5,000 sf facility is programmed; cost for new construction is estimated at \$130/sf. This cost estimate was provided by the Town of Lake Arthur. Renovation and repair of the existing building would cost very little to the community using insurance and FEMA PA funds. A new building, along with demolition costs, would leave a funding gap of over \$550,000--using offsetting funds of \$101,000 available from FEMA/Ins. However, FEMA Mitigation funds of up to \$30,000 will be available for construction; also, this project is eligible for the FEMA HMGP 404 grant program which requires a 25% local match. USDA Community Facilities program provides 40 year, low-interest loan programs for projects of this type. GPS Coordinates: 31165,27247

Fire Station

The Fire Station, located at 520 Arthur Avenue, sustained moderate wind damage from Hurricane Rita. According to FEMA PA estimates, there was \$2,500 in damage of which insurance did not cover and did not qualify for replacement funding. The roof and ceiling were damaged and all large doors require replacement. This damage, combined with pre-storm damage (rotten roof trusses), results in repair costs of \$60,000. A new, replacement steel building is estimated to cost \$80,000 as provided by the Town of Lake Arthur. The Town of Lake Arthur would like to demolish the existing station building and replace it with a new steel building on the same site. The new building would be located somewhat north of the existing station building in order to separate from the adjacent drainage ditch that is suffering from bank erosion. GPS Coordinates: 30725,28215

Beachfront Nourishment

Replacement of beach sand that eroded due to flooding and storm surge coming northward up Lake Arthur is needed. The beach front is approximately 1,000 linear feet. According to knowledgeable community members, replacement sand is available nearby within the northern portion of the lake, so it could be relocated through a dredging process. The quantity of needed replacement sand has not been determined but a rough cost estimate developed by municipal government is \$30,000. GPS coordinates WP33419, 45586

Lake Jetty

This element has been initiated by the Town of Lake Arthur. The jetty will be constructed on the west side of the existing waterfront pier / boardwalk which extends into Lake Arthur providing recreational opportunities, including docking for pleasure boats and swimming. The jetty will protect the beach front and pier from storm surges, reducing the risk of beachfront erosion and related damage. The Town has made application to the Army Corps. of Engineers to permit this project. It is projected that approval will be forthcoming in the next 30-90 days. Upon obtaining the permit, the Town will continue with the development of this project. A rough estimate of project cost is \$10,000 as provided by the Town of Lake Arthur; the Town is committed to the completion of the jetty using Town resources.

Flood Control Levees

This project includes modest enhancement (filling in lower areas) of an existing 1,500 foot long earthen levee along the southern side of the Lake Arthur Canal and 470 feet of new earthen levee running southward to Grand Avenue from the SW terminus of the Canal side levee; these levees would rise approximately 2 feet above grade. There would be the possible inclusion of drainage pipes with the levees. The flood control system would also include installation of approximately 50 feet of sheet pile levee along the western side of New Orleans Avenue, a new water control gate under the bridge at New Orleans and 2nd Street, and the installation of 2 small diesel or electric low-lift pumps, 24". This facility would protect approximately 100 acres of flood vulnerable area. An additional earthen levee barrier would be constructed along the lakefront, rising approximately 1-2 feet high above grade along the south side of Pleasant Street for approximately 1,500 to 1,600 linear feet eastward past Magnolia Street. This levee would break in one or two locations for wharf access for vehicles (boat trailers, etc.) that could be secured as needed with movable systems including sandbag reinforcement. Several small diesel pumps will be needed. The cost is estimated at approximately \$250,000 by the Broadmore Drainage District.

State Highway 26 and 1st Street flooding improvements in SW Lake Arthur. A short earthen levee is needed to connect to the embankment of Highway 26 and would also include the installation of drainage pipes under the road bed which would be gated on the south side to prevent backflow from the Lake. Two diesel lift pumps would also be needed to facilitate drainage. The approximate cost is estimated at \$60,000 Town officials.

Boardwalk and Park

This component involves repair and expansion of the pier / boardwalk, along with various improvements to the waterfront park. The pier is a 10-foot wide concrete structure which extends approximately 340 feet into the lake in a U configuration, at water depths of 6-8 feet. Its use is primarily for viewing the lake, walking and fishing. Its deck is 5-6 feet above the water level making it unusable for recreational boats. As this facility is accessible to the Intracoastal Waterway (13 miles south via the lake and the Mermentau River), it presents an opportunity for the docking of pleasure boats. According to Southern Waterways cruises, there are no docking/fueling facilities along the Louisiana portion of the Intracoastal Waterway for pleasure boats, providing a strategic market opportunity for tourism/economic development. The expansion of the pier would involve the construction of a "finger" pier, adding 12 overnight tie-up facilities with electricity and a new pump-out station. Various related repairs would also be provided, including upgrading the covered pavilion along with maintenance repairs to the wood deck and railings of the pier. The cost of the pier elements would be approximately \$125,000 according to Town estimates. The Park portion of the project includes demolition of an existing concessions building and construction of a new, 400 sf concessions building (\$50,000), repair and/or removal of various open-air structures, replacement of older play equipment with new equipment (\$75,000) and miscellaneous repairs and upgrades. This facility was originally constructed in the 1970s. Collectively, these amenities are a treasure of the Lake Arthur community, providing a community gathering place, an attractive recreational complex and facilities for community events and festivals. Project costs are estimated at \$250,000.

Downtown Commercial Revitalization

The Town of Lake Arthur has the opportunity to capitalize on unique assets that make the Waterfront District an appealing and memorable place. Existing infrastructure provides an excellent framework for expanded commercial opportunities. Arthur Street, the spine of downtown, leads directly to the waterfront park and pier. This street includes an attractive, grassy median planted with trees. Angled parking is available on both sides of the street and along side streets. Arthur street is framed with one-story and two-story buildings that orient to the street. While pleasant and well-designed, the area has experienced decline due to the significant loss of businesses that once occupied available storefronts.

Commercial revitalization is a lynchpin for the waterfront district: building synergy between the various improvements and amenities to create an interconnected Waterfront District. Focus would be on strengthening existing businesses, attracting new, diverse businesses to fill vacant storefronts and developing events that capitalize on this unique location. First and foremost, revitalization of the waterfront district will recapture a community asset for the people of Lake Arthur, providing a vital business and recreation center that will strengthen surrounding neighborhoods and the community as a whole. Secondly, the Waterfront District would reestablish itself as a destination for regional events and recreation.

The logical resource for revitalization is the Main Street program, which has been utilized by communities across Louisiana. This proven program requires community support to initiate and implement, including the development of a governing board, a budget and ultimately a hired coordinator. Various components may be possible, including building fa-ade improvements, sidewalk and related infrastructure improvements and business development. Certainly, Lake Arthur could benefit from business development, events planning and promotions and similar "soft" costs. Once an organization is developed and priorities determined, a part-time coordinator position would likely be needed, estimated at \$20,000 - 25,000 annually.

Cost Summary / Funding:

\$550,000 - Town Hall/ Police Station (to replace on site)
FEMA: HMGP \$412,500, Mitigation, \$30,000; USDA: Comm Facilities 40 yr. loan

\$80,000 - Fire Station
FEMA: HMGP \$60,000, Mitigation, \$30,000; LA HSEP, Assist to
Firefighters Grant \$ 30,000 - Beach Nourishment
USDA; USACE
\$ 10,000 - Jetty
Town of Lake Arthur will pursue this project.
\$310,000 - Drainage, Levees, Flooding Control
Broadmore Drainage Dist. would fund a portion of this project: \$50,000 \$250,000 -
Boardwalk & Park
CDBG: \$200,000; in kind community: \$20,000 in repairs, etc.
\$125,000 - Downtown Revitalization, 5 years
CDBG: \$94,000; Business community in kind, \$2,000/yr.

Timeline:

The project will include various and overlapping components. Several key components, including the jetty and City Hall/Police Station, will begin shortly. See section IC. above.

Estimated Costs \$
1,455,000

Key Projects By Sector

Jefferson Davis Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Expand Workforce Development

Program
Recovery Value

Low Recovery Value

Goal

Reinforce and expand workforce development programs & facilities by 2007.

Sector

Economic and Workforce Deveioption

Scope

The scope of the project will include positions, equipment, and supplies for each of the disciplines discussed above. The consideration of outreach and recruitment is also included in the proposed project. In response to Hurricane Rita's impact on the Local Workforce and to provide pre-employment training for individuals seeking employment in the healthcare, welding, and construction industries, this project proposes the strengthening of the related following training programs. The medical field in the Parish and region needs medically trained individuals to serve as First Responders, Certified Nursing Assistants, Emergency Medical Technicians, Paramedics, Licensed Practical Nurses, and in other related medical related services.

The Parish and Region requires the training of additional employees to operate automatic welding equipment for local shipyards and other privately owned fabrication shops. Automated welding has become common place in the manufacturing industry across Louisiana and in the Region. In automated welding, the operator must have a basic understanding of the welding process more than actual welding skill. In the automated welding process, the actual welding is done by computer. A higher level skill is required. And finally, Construction jobs go unfilled in the rebuilding efforts in response to Hurricane Rita. This project will also focus on the construction industry's needs by providing the training for individuals to assist in the rebuilding of their communities destroyed by one or more hUrrricanes. Training will focus on capacity, air conditioning and refrigeration, and electricity.

Estimated Cost:

Medical Training

Salaries and related benefits: \$45,000
Equipment: \$62,000
Supplies: \$45,300
Outreach and recruitment: \$5,000 \$157,800

Welding Training

Salaries and related benefits: \$40,000
Equipment: \$60,000
Supplies: \$65,250
Administrative: \$20,000
Outreach and recruitment \$5,000 \$190,250

Construction Training

Salaries and related benefits: \$164,400
Equipment: \$46,800
Supplies: \$79,500
Professional Services \$20,000 \$310,700

Total Project Cost: \$658,750

Estimated Costs \$
658,750

Key Projects By Sector

Jefferson Davis Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Develop Transportation for Elderly and

Disabled
Recovery Value Low

Recovery Value

Goal

Provide access to three medically equipped vehicles capable of transporting 60-70 elderly or disabled by 2007.

Sector

Human Services

Scope

This project will provide special vehicles needed to evacuate the elderly and disabled during a disaster. The vehicles could be used on a regular basis by the Council on Aging to transport the elderly and disabled to doctors' appointments, and other important situations. There was a mandatory evacuation of the Parish, and many seniors and disabled people were stranded without transportation. Buses cannot transport bed-ridden patients, and there is a lack of medically equipped vehicles to evacuate the sick and elderly, as well as a lack of transportation required for elderly and disabled persons to reach Disaster Recovery Centers, medical help, and food stores.

This project is consistent with the Jeff Davis Parish Recovery Vision in many respects. Specifically, it's better preparedness for and response to disasters and emergency situations.

Estimated Costs \$

93,000

Key Projects By Sector

Jefferson Davis Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Develop *Jeff* Davis Revitalization Support Program

Recovery Value

Community Interest

Goal

Develop parish planning and program management capacity and implement revitalization projects by 2009.

Sector

Housing and Community Development

Scope

Jeff Davis 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 augment its local *staff* with funding sources and the proposed additional capacity staff to enabling the following-up with the projects being identified through the long-term recovery plan and other potential Programs.

Jeff Davis Parish has an Economic Development *Office* (EDO) that reports to the Landfill Commission. The EDO has been an active participant during the Recovery Planning phase. The proposed addition of planner and grant writer would augment the EDO with the required technical expertise and, therefore, enable it to handle the day to day communication with the Grant Section and to ensure that Projects and Programs that have been identified are being considered for different funding sources. The importance of the REvitalization Support Project stems from the fact that it would facilitate the implementation of the proposed Recovery Projects and Programs that aim at enabling emergency and disaster preparedness.

This project includes several complementary parts aimed at creating the critical capabilities necessary to sustain the planning *efforts* stimulated by the Long Term Recovery Planning *efforts*:

- 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 CDBG funds to maximize grant funding, develop recommendations on the appropriate use of Community Development Corporations to support project implementation, and providing general support for Recovery Plan project implementation.
- Hire a grant writer to support the grant application process for the Parish. Within two years the position 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.

Estimated Costs \$

300,000

Key Projects By Sector
Jefferson Davis Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Create an Oil and Gas Museum

Recovery Value

Low Recovery

Goal

Take business attraction initiatives and expand the parish tourism industry to reinforce and enhance the parish's economic base by 2008.

Sector

Economic and Workforce Development

Scope

This project will to stimulate tourism and tourism related businesses by implementing expanded programs and attractions of the Jefferson Davis Tourism Commission. Specifically by completing design of and constructing a 30,000 sq. ft. museum complex by 2008. The project creates critical mass by providing a new home for two existing attractions and the Parish Tourist Information Center, and creating a Museum dedicated to the Parishes leading role in the founding of the state's oil and gas industry. This center will be located at the Louisiana Oil and Gas Park - a highly visible location adjacent to Interstate 10 in Jennings.

Following the hurricane, unemployment rose (July 736 (5.1%), November 1,843 (12.2%). Approximately 1,500 workers appeared to have since found temporary Hurricane related work outside the parish (according to the Louisiana Department of Labor, Local Market Information Bulletins, May 2005-January 2006 the labor force dropped from 14,870 to 13,347). Good paying permanent jobs are needed for these 1,500 residents currently working temporary jobs outside the parish. This project will draw tourists traveling between Lafayette and Lake Charles off the highway and be a catalyst for the growth of tourist related businesses and jobs.

The project is consistent with the Parish's Recovery Vision of having managed growth that provides ample employment opportunities, makes the parish an attractive home for new generations, and increases security and sustainability by diversifying the economy.

The new 30,000 sq. ft. facility will house a Community Events Center, the Oil & Gas Museum, the Zigler Museum of Art, Alligator Interpretive Area, Dioramas, and a Theater. The center will be located at an existing park and provide a new home for attractions currently located at or near the park:

Louisiana Oil and Gas Park

Jennings Oil Company Number 1, Jules Clement, was completed September 21, 1901, by W. Scott Heywood and Associates. This was the start of the vital Louisiana oil and gas industry. In Jennings are the original buildings which housed Louisiana's first oil refinery. Built in 1903, it marked the start of Louisiana's petro-chemical industry. The Oil and Gas Park marks Jefferson Davis's founding role.

Jeff Davis Tourist Information Center

Located in the Louisiana Oil and Gas Park and housed in an early Acadian home replica. Friendly staff offers visitor information on the surrounding area as well as the entire state.

Chateau Des Cocodries (Alligator House)

Adjacent to the Tourist Information Center, live alligators are on display in an open-air enclosure. An air-conditioned viewing area is also available in which several baby alligators are housed.

Zigler Museum

One wouldn't expect to find a museum of this caliber in a rural community the size of Jennings. But, as a result of the dreams of Ruth B. Zigler, the wife of Jennings industrialist Fred B. Zigler, Jennings is proud to be the home of one of the finest art galleries between New Orleans and Houston. The Zigler Museum is a colonial-style structure that has been enlarged by the addition of two gallery wings. The west wing contains a fine arts collection by European and American artists. The original collection began with a mere 20 works of art; the collection has since grown to include over 200 works of art, wood and bronze sculptures, a collection of American art glass, and the National Audubon Society-Abbeville Press facsimile of John James Audubon's Double Elephant Portfolio on the Birds of North America. The museum also has the largest private collection of works by William Tolliver. The east wing features colorful and realistic southwestern Louisiana wildlife dioramas. A rotating exhibit of guest artists is on display throughout the year in the central gallery.

Tasks:

Construct a 30,000 sq. ft. building, Preliminary Design of Exhibition/Interpretive areas, Final design, fabrication, and installation of exhibits, initial staffing and required support through opening of facility.

Estimated Cost:

Building (30,000 sq. ft.) \$3,410,000 Preliminary Design
of Exhibition Areas \$15,000 Final Design, Fabrication
and
Installation of Exhibits \$80,000
Staffing and Required Support for
Operations thru Opening \$300,000
Total Project Cost: \$4,525,000

Estimated Costs \$
4,525,000

Key Projects By Sector

Jefferson Davis Economic Development Corporation

Project Name

Implement Drainage System

Study

Recovery Value

Low Recovery Value

Goal

Prevent flooding by improving parish drainage system by 2010.

Sector

Flood Protection and Coastal Restoration

Scope

Upon completion, the study will result in substantial cleaning and repair the ditch system enabling it to accommodate anticipated drainage demands, provision of irrigation water and protection of associated habitat.

The study is divided into several discrete and sequential components:

Coordination

As described above, currently there is severe jurisdictional fragmentation that impacts the ability to initiate a systematic approach to the restoration of the parish drainage system. There are separate districts each with their own geographic boundaries and revenue streams. To tackle the parish-wide issues, the Jeff-Davis Police Jury will need to appoint the chairman of each district and municipality to sit on a coordinated super-drainage board. Participation from the State and Federal agencies will also be required. This super board would coordinate the project under the guidance of the Police Jury. (3 months).

Assessment

The second element will be a study of drainage facility conditions within each participating jurisdiction and the development of a strategy for remediation. The individual Districts would work with State and Federal agency partners to develop a study scope. Ultimately, a comprehensive assessment of conditions and needs would be developed through a consultant study. Based on discussions with NRCS and Soil and Water Conservation District staff, a study could be completed in a period of approximately 4-6 months at a cost of approximately \$65,000 that would provide needed information. The study would provide mapping of the entire system, assessment conditions including impediments, silting and funding of the system, flow capacity, wetland habitat areas, downstream impacts and mitigation alternatives and costs. Evaluation of mitigation funding sources would also be provided. The USDA/NRCS provides a Watershed Surveys and Planning service to states and local governments that this study could be funded through (CFDA: 10.906 (6 months) (Use of CDBG funds as local match could provide additional monies to provide a more comprehensive study. Strong consideration should be given to a regional, multi-drainage system/watershed study.)

Capacity

Upon completion of the study, the super board, with the assistance of local, state and federal partners, would evaluate alternatives, determine a strategy and pursue funding. Agreement would need to be made as to facilitating ongoing organizational capacity to see the project through to completion. Fostering state or regional agency commitments to provide ongoing support and oversight would help ensure success and investigate funding sources and related mechanisms that can be used to implement the project. (The timetable for securing of funding, which would be anticipated from multiple sources including the individual drainage districts, is not yet determined. (It is important to note that the regular maintenance efforts of the individual drainage districts would continue throughout the process. The districts function effectively within their individual jurisdictions but they do not have the resources, financially and otherwise to develop a comprehensive approach to this regional issue.)

Funding Notes: Currently, individual Drainage Districts have applied for NRCS/EWP funds for removal of downed trees and related debris for portions of the impacted drainage facilities. It is expected that use of this study will continue, along with efforts by the individual districts and municipalities to continue strategic and routine drainage facility cleaning. The USDA/NRCS has a Watershed Surveys and Planning program available for various watershed and flood hazard assessments. The study of this drainage system, as proposed, would be eligible for assistance under this program, CFDA 10.906.

Estimated Costs \$

65,000

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.

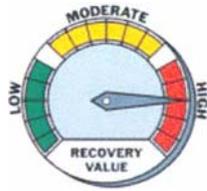


Recovery Values

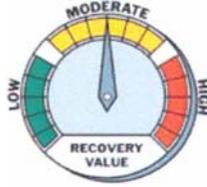
Projects are assigned a "Recovery Value" based on their ability to help jump-start a community's recovery from a natural disaster or incident of national significance. Projects that positively contribute to recovery typically address a broad range of issues that promote a functioning and healthy economy, support infrastructure optimization, and encourage provision of a full range of housing opportunities.

Predicated on a series of general criteria, each project in a LTR plan was assigned a High, Moderate or Low Recovery Value, or fall into the "Community Interest" category.

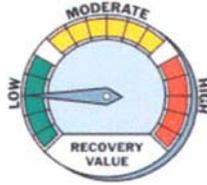
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High Value recovery projects are directly related to storm effects; address multiple affected areas/sectors; have likely funding sources and **high** local support; and hence provide the most storm recovery benefit.



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 LTCR.

111 Implementation

Implementation Guidelines

"A beginning is the time for taking the most delicate care that the balances are correct." - Frank 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.

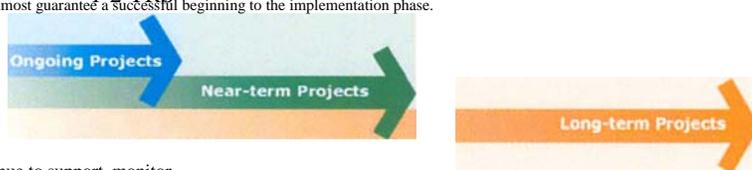
BEGINNING

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

IMPLEMENTATION PHASING 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 fully 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.



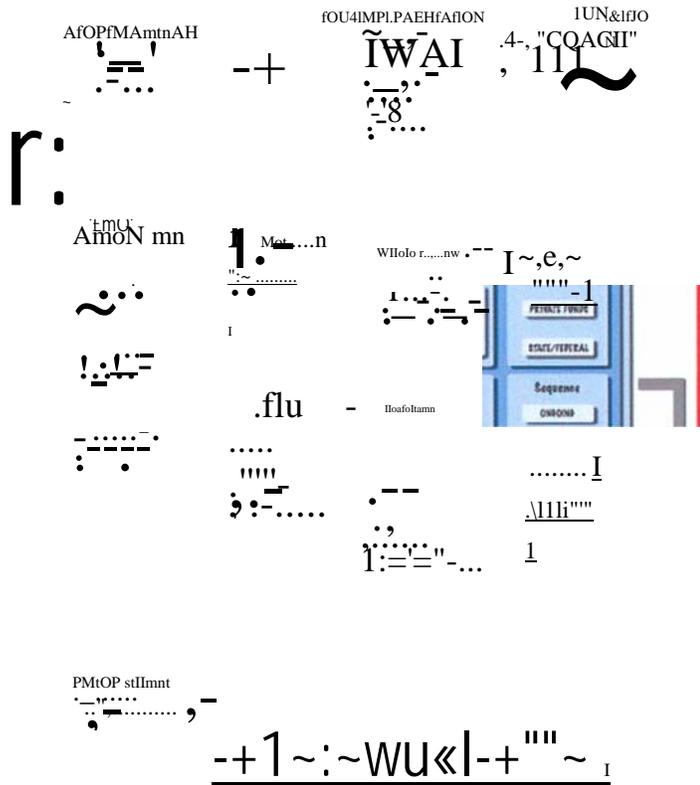
Continue to support, monitor and champion current projects through to completion. Publicize major milestones and positive results.

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

Begin project scope determination, preliminary studies, agency contact and awareness raising among public and political leadership.

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 Recovery 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:

- application deadlines,
- "drop dead" dates on essential intermediate tasks, and •
projected result timelines.

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.

APPENDIX

13 Appendix

Jefferson Davis Parish--Disaster Impact and Needs Assessment Economic and Workforce Development

- Unemployment increased by 1,843 persons, from 5.1% in July to 12.2% in November. December 2005 claims were at 559 (4.2%) of the labor force (from the Louisiana, Department of Labor, Local Market Information Bulletins, May 2005 - January 2006).
- Labor force shrank from 13,870 to 13,347 persons, possibly a temporary result of recovery related efforts and migration to other areas with more attractive hurricane-related opportunities (from Mr. Eddie Eskew, County Agent, LSU Agricultural Extension Services).

Environmental Management

- Drainage ditches throughout the parish sustained clogging and choking due to debris snagged in downed trees.

Human Services

- Damage to refineries, transportation facilities, etc. reduced the supply of and increased the cost of necessities.
- There was a mandatory evacuation of the Parish. Many seniors and disabled people were stranded without transportation.

Public Health and Healthcare

- Electrical service was disabled

Public Safety

- Change in Hurricane Rita's landfall location resulted in late evacuation, and evacuees from other areas were stranded in Jefferson Davis Parish. An estimated 35% of the Parish population could not evacuate due to heavy traffic. ■ Emergency Services personnel were the last ones to leave, and since all shelters were full, there was no place to house them. ■ Due to poor communications assets (e.g. failure of communications antennae in Welsh), and improper prior coordination between agencies, there were many "control centers" (State Police, Sheriff's Department, Police, Fire Department, various City Halls).

Transportation and Infrastructure

- The hurricane caused the loss of electrical power, interruption of drinking water supplies, sewer backups, overflows at wastewater lift stations, excessive infiltration/inflow into sanitary sewers, and discharge of untreated effluent into surface waters.
- Emergency evacuation of Jefferson Davis Parish and parishes to the south caused major backups on roads not designed for that amount of traffic.
- 55% of homes (6,379) and 40% of public buildings incurred some damage according to data from FEMA's ESF- 5 unit.

Housing and Community Development

- Lake Arthur sustained severe erosion to its beach and waterfront facilities.
- Hurricane winds and tornadoes caused building damage and flooding in the lakefront central business district.
- Lake Arthur's waterfront City Hall, Police Station and Fire Department suffered major damage from Hurricane Rita. ■ Residential neighborhoods adjacent to the downtown were flooded.
- 1,900 families (an increase of 16%) moved into Jefferson Davis Parish during the storm.
- Devastation in Cameron Parish will likely lead many people to permanently relocate to Jefferson Davis Parish.

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:

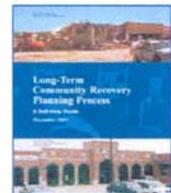
Self-Help Guide - The Self-Help Guide was produced and rolled out in Louisiana for use in Louisiana's disaster recovery and later for nationwide disaster recovery response. It is designed to assist those communities that have planning capacity and capability to recover from the disasters' impact. "Self-Help" 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 Parish Recovery to the planning process. The site identifies current project candidates for recovery, including Stafford-eligible projects, provides the option Planning Tool to sort them by parish or by sector, and offers a list of available funding resources. The Parish RPT is an ongoing tool that will benefit parish, regional and state planning for years to come.

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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 LTRC 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 LTRC 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 resiliient 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.

It was moved by Mr. Steve Eastman, seconded by Mr. Bill Wild,
and carried to adopt the following resolution to-wit:

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NOV 30 2007

Louisiana Recovery Authority

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Honorable Kathleen Babineaux Blanco, Governor of the State of Louisiana, has acquired \$200 million of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from HUD for the Long Term Community Recovery Program developed by the Louisiana Recovery Authority (LRA) to help the communities most heavily impacted by the 2005 hurricanes; and,

WHEREAS, based on LRA estimates of housing and infrastructure damage, Jefferson Davis Parish has been allocated \$168,174 in this program; and,

WHEREAS, LRA requires each parish to adopt a Recovery Plan along with a prioritized project list.

NOW THEREFORE BE **IT** RESOLVED, by the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury, in a meeting held in the Sidney E. Briscoe, Jr. Building in Jennings, Louisiana, at which time a quorum was present, to adopt the Jefferson Davis Parish Long Term Recovery Plan.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Donald Woods, as President of the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury, be authorized, empowered and directed in the name of the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury to sign any and all documentation required by the LRA to accept these funds.

CERTIFICATE

I, REBECCA S. GARY, Secretary Treasurer of the JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH POLICE JURY, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted at a Regular Meeting of the JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH POLICE JURY, on the 28th day of November, 2007, at which time a quorum was present and voting.

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Jennings, Louisiana
October 10, 2007

The Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury met in Regular Session on the above date, in the Police Jury Meeting Room of the Sidney Briscoe Building located at 304 North State Street, Jennings, LA., at 4:30 P.M., with President Donald Woods presiding.

The following members were present:

DONALD WOODS District 1	ROBERT BROUSSARD District 8
MELTON ALFRED District 3	LARRY FONTENOT District 9
BRAD EASTMAN District 4	DON DAVIS District 10
JOHN GUINN District 5	LEROY F AUL District 11
HARRY LEVY District 6	BILL WILD District 12
STEVE EASTMAN District 7	PIERRE GALLEY District 13

Absent: JOHN MARCEAUX, District 2

The President called the meeting to order. Secretary Gary gave the Invocation with Mr. Guinn leading the Jury in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The Jury resolved itself into the Board of Review to receive public comments in connection with a hearing held for the tax millage rates for the tax year 2007. No public comments were received.

It was moved by Mr. Fontenot, seconded by Mr. Davis, and carried, to adopt the following Resolution, to-wit:

RESOLUTION

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury of the Parish of Jefferson Davis, Louisiana, in a public hearing held on Wednesday, October 10, 2007, that the following millage rates are hereby levied on the 2007 tax roll on all property subject to taxation by the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury:

MILLAGES FOR 2007

GENERAL FUND

Constitutional 2.54 mills & 5.08 mills

SPECIAL TAXES

Sub Road Dist #1	10.32 mills
Road Dist # 10 Road	11.33 mills
Dist # 11 Road Dist	11.58 mills
#12 Fire Dist #1	11.28 mills
Fire Dist # 1 Special	to.86 mills
Fire Dist #2	to.51 mills
Fire Dist #3	10.80 mills
Fire Dist #3 Special	5.22 mills
Fire Dist #4	3.69 mills
Fire Dist #4 Special	6.91 mills
Fire Dist #5	5.00 mills
	5.02 mills

The Jury acted as the Board of Review to receive comments in connection with a public hearing held to obtain views on the housing and community development needs of the Parish and to discuss the submission of an application for funding under the State of Louisiana Community Recovery program. There were no public comments.

The motion was made by Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Galley, and carried, to authorize the Secretary to advertise in connection with a request from John R. and Carolyn S. Denison for a change in zoning classification from A-I to I-I for 38.61 acres located in Section 6, Township 9 South, Range 6 West.

Mr. Galley reported that the Finance Committee met on Monday, October 8, 2007 at 8:00 A.M. The committee reviewed all bills presented for payment. It was determined that all bills were in order, with the committee recommending approval. It was moved by Mr. Galley, seconded by Mr. Faul, and carried, that the following bills be paid, to wit:

. GENERAL FUND	\$ 39,552.43
. E911 & 911 WIRELESS	25,100.79
. SUB ROAD DISTRICT #1	7,046.50
. COURTHOUSE MAINTENANCE .	5,255.92
SPECIAL REVENUE	59,124.78
. FIRE DISTRICT #1 .	1,169.24
FIRE DISTRICT #2 .	8,190.51
FIRE DISTRICT #3 .	6,770.72
FIRE DISTRICT #4 .	916.34
FIRE DISTRICT #5 .	6,230.00
FIRE DISTRICT #6 .	67,415.00
FIRE DISTRICT #7	73.01
. SPECIAL WARD, ROAD & BRIDGE .	44,470.61
SECTION 8	248.31
. FIRE DISTRICT #6 2007 CAP IMPR	19,650.22
. ROAD SALES TAX DIST 1 CAP IMPR	34,792.52

The motion was made by Mr. Broussard, seconded by Mr. Levy, and carried, to approve the minutes of the regular meetings held on September 26, 2007 as written and submitted.

Mr. Guinn made the motion, seconded by Mr. Davis, and carried, to adopt the following Ordinance, to-wit:

ORDINANCE 2136

An ordinance finding that it is wise, expedient, necessary and advisable that an industrial development board for the Parish of Jefferson Davis, State of Louisiana, be formed and authorized, approving the Articles of Incorporation and appointing the first Board of Directors of said corporation, and providing for other matters relating thereto.

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PUBLIC HEARING

Louisiana Recovery Authority

The Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury will hold a public hearing at 4:30 p.m. on Wednesday, October 10, 2007, in the Police Jury Meeting Room, Sidney Briscoe Building, 304 North State Street, Jennings, Louisiana. The purpose of the meeting is to obtain views on the housing and community development needs of the Parish and to discuss the submission of an application for funding under the State of Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program for the Long Term Community Recovery Program developed by the Louisiana Recovery Authority (LRA) to help the communities most heavily impacted by the hurricanes. The following items will be discussed at the hearing:

1. The amount of funds available for proposed community development and housing needs;
2. The range of activities that may be undertaken, including the estimated amount of funds proposed to be used for activities that will benefit persons of low and moderate income;
3. The plans of the applicant for minimizing displacement of persons as a result of activities assisted with such funds and the benefits to be provided to persons actually displaced as a result of such activities;
4. The Parish's past performance on LCDBG projects funded by the State of Louisiana.

All residents, particularly low to moderate income persons and residents of slum and blighted areas of the Parish are encouraged to attend this meeting.

Accommodations will be made for persons with disabilities and non-English speaking individuals provided a three day notice is received by the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury.

Those citizens unable to attend this hearing may submit their views and proposals in writing until 4:00 p.m. on October 17, 2007 to:

Rebecca S. Gary
Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
POBox 1409
Jennings, LA 70546

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

The Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury has adopted the following Citizen Participation Plan to meet the citizen participation requirements of Section 508 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. The Parish is committed through adoption of this plan

to full and total involvement of all residents of the community in the composition, implementation, and assessment of its Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program. As part of the citizen participation requirement, and to maximize citizen interaction, the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury shall:

1) Provide citizens with reasonable and timely access to local meetings, information and record relating to the State's proposed method of distribution, as required by the Secretary, and relating to the actual use of funds under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended;

2) Provide for public hearings to obtain views and responses to proposals and questions at all stages of the community development program. These hearings will consist of the development of needs and proposed activities and review of program proposals to be used. The copy of this plan will be made available to the public upon request. These hearings will be held at least once every 60 calendar days at times and locations convenient to potential or actual beneficiaries with accommodations for persons with disabilities.

- 3) Provide for and encourage citizen participation with particular emphasis on participation by persons of low and moderate income who are residents of slum and blighted areas and of areas in which funds are proposed to be used;
- 4) Provide for technical assistance to groups representative of persons of low and moderate income that request such assistance in developing proposals;
- 5) Where applicable, identify how the needs of non-English speaking residents will be met in the case of public hearings; and
- 6) Provide for a formal written procedure which will accommodate a timely written response, with in fifteen days where practicable, to written complaints and grievances.

Written minutes of the hearings and an attendance roster will be maintained by the Parish.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

Notices informing citizens of any public hearings will appear in the official journal of the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury a minimum of five calendar days prior to the hearing. In addition, notices will also be posted in Parish Hall and the hearing will be publicized through local community organizations, i.e., churches, clubs, etc., and/or dissemination of leaflet in the target area. Hearings will be held at times and locations convenient to potential or actual beneficiaries with accommodation for individual with disabilities and non-English speaking persons. Whenever possible, these hearings will be held within or near the target areas, at times affording participation to the most affected residents.

I. APPLICATION:

First Notice/public Hearing

- 1) The public hearing to address LCDBG application submittal will be held approximately 90 calendar days prior to the deadline for submission of the application for the current funding cycle. The Citizen Participation Plan will be available at the hearing. The public notice for this hearing will state that the following will be discussed at the hearing:
 - a) The amount of funds available for proposed community development;
 - b) The range of activities that may be undertaken, including the estimated amount proposed to be used for activities that will benefit persons of low and moderate income;
 - c) The plan of the Parish for minimizing displacement of persons as a result of activities assisted with such funds and the benefits to be provided by the Parish to persons actually displaced as a result of such activities; and
 - d) The Parish's prior performance of LCDBG programs funded by the State of Louisiana.

In addition, the notice shall state that all citizens, particularly low and moderate income residents of slum and blighted areas, are encouraged to submit their views and proposals regarding community development and housing needs. Those citizens unable to attend this hearing may submit their views and proposals to:

Jefferson Davis Parish Police
Jury Post Office Box 140g
Jennings, Louisiana 70546

The notice will also state that accommodations will be made for disabled and non-English speaking individuals provided a three (3) day notice is received by the Parish.

Second Public Notice

1. A minimum of 1 calendar days prior to the deadline for submittal of the application, a second notice shall appear in the official journal informing the citizens of the following:
 - a) Proposed submittal date of the
 - b) application; Proposed objectives;
 - c) Proposed activities;
 - d) Location of proposed activities;

e) Dollar amount of proposed activities; and location

f) and hours available for application review.

In addition, the notice shall state "all citizens, particularly those affected by the proposed project, are encouraged to review the proposed application and submit any written comments on the application to:"

Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury
Post Office Box 1409
Jennings, Louisiana 70546

Negative comments received will be forwarded immediately to the State's Office of Community Development, Division of Administration or the application will be withdrawn if necessary.

II.

AMENDMENTS

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Program amendment, which substantially alter the LCDBG project from that approved in the original application, shall not be submitted to the State without holding one public hearing in accordance with the procedures outlined within this Citizen Participation Plan. Minutes of the hearing will be submitted with the request for the amendment. All interested citizens, particularly the low and moderate income, elderly, handicapped, and residents of the project area, shall be made aware and have the opportunity to comment on proposed amendments and/or submit alternative measures.

III.

GRANT PERFORMANCE
The Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury will hold one performance hearing to solicit the public's opinion of the effectiveness of the LCDBG Program. The manner of notification will be the same as previously described for all public hearings. Notification will be made in the official journal a minimum of 6 calendar days prior to the anticipated submittal of close-out documents of the State, and will indicate the date, time, and place of the performance hearing, and invite comments and opinions on the LCDBG activities implemented under the Parish's LCDBG Program being closed-out. The notice will also state that accommodations will be made for disabled and non-English speaking persons provided a three (3) day notice is received by the Parish.

This notice shall invite all interested parties, particularly those low to moderate income residents in the target area to attend.

The hearing will be held no sooner than five calendar days from the publication date of said notice.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTION TO APPLICATION

Persons wishing to object to approval of an application by the State may make such objection known to:

Office of Community Development
Division of Administration
Post Office Box 94095
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-9095

The State will consider objections made only on the following ground.:

- 1) The application description of need and objectives is plainly inconsistent with available facts and data;
- 2) The activities to be undertaken are plainly inappropriate to meeting the needs and objectives identified by the applicant; and
- 3) The application does not comply with the requirements set forth in the State's Annual Action Plan or other applicable laws.

Such objections should include both an identification of the requirements not met and, in the class of objections relative to (1) above, the applicant must supply the data upon which he/she relied upon to support his/her objection.

BILINGUAL

Whenever a significant number of persons and/or residents of blighted neighborhoods communicate with a primary language other than English attend public hearings, the parish will provide an interpreter for dissemination of information to them providing the Parish is given sufficient notification of three (3) day(s).

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance may be provided directly by the Parish to any citizen, particularly to low and moderate income persons, residents of blighted neighborhoods and minorities, who request assistance in the development of proposals and statement of views concerning the LCDBG Program. The local official, administrator and engineer will conduct informational meeting with the residents of the low to moderate income areas if a written request is received by the Parish with at least a one week notification. The persons who conduct the technical assistance meetings will disseminate information on the program and answer all pertinent questions.

TIMELY ACCESS AND ADEQUATE INFORMATION

The Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury shall provide timely disclosure of records, information and documents related to the LCDBG program activities. Documents will be made available for copying upon request at the Police Jury Meeting Room, Monday thru Friday, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Such documents may include the following:

- 1) All meetings and promotional materials.
- 2) Records of hearings and meetings.
- 3) All key documents, including prior applications, letters, grant agreements, citizen participation plans, and proposed applications.
- 4) Copies of the regulations (final statements) concerning the program.

- 5) Documents regarding other important requirements, such as Procurement Procedures, Fair Housing, Equal Employment Opportunity, Uniform Act, Labor Provisions and Environmental Procedure.

CITIZEN COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

SECTION 1

It is the policy of the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury to review all complaints received by the Parish.

SECTION 2

The following procedures will be followed on all complaints received by the Parish:

- 1) The complainant shall notify the Parish of the complaint. The initial complaint may be expressed orally or by written correspondence.
- 2) The Parish will notify the President or designated representative of the complaint within 5 working days.
- 3) The President or designated representative will investigate the complaint and will report the findings to the Parish within 5 working days.
- 4) The Parish will notify the complainant of the findings of the President or designated representative in writing or by telephone within 5 working days.
- 5) If the complainant is aggrieved by the decision, he must forward the complaint in writing (if previously submitted orally) to the Parish who will forward the complaint along with recommendations taken by the President or designated representative to the appropriate committee for their review. This will be accomplished within 15 working days of receipt of the written complaint.
- 6) The reviewing committee will have 15 working days to review the complaint and forward their decision to the complainant in writing.
- 7) If the complainant is aggrieved with the decision of the Committee, he must notify the President in writing that he desires to be afforded a hearing by the Police Jury. The complainant will be placed on the next regularly scheduled Police Jury meeting agenda. The Parish will notify the complainant in writing of the date of the hearing.
- 8) The complainant must bring all relevant data, witnesses, etc. to the hearing. The Police Jury, at the hearing, will review the complaint and forward within 30 days a certified copy of the minutes of the meeting at which the hearing was conducted and a decision rendered to the complainant. If a decision is not reached at the hearing, the Parish Police Jury will inform complainant of an appropriate date to expect a response. Within 7 working days of reaching a decision, the complainant will be notified in writing of the decision.

Complaints concerning the general administration of the LCDSG Program may be submitted in writing directly to the:

