

Background Report
Law and Regulation for the Reduction of Risk from Natural Disasters
in the State of Louisiana, United States of America
A State Law Desk Survey
December 2012

Acknowledgements

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Law and Regulation for the Reduction of Risk from Natural Disasters in the State of Louisiana, United States of America, : A Law Desk Survey

Executive Summary

This report aims to create a profile of the laws and regulations related to disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and management in the State of Louisiana, a member state of the U.S.A. It is part of a series of National Desk Surveys that examine disaster risk reduction (DRR) laws and regulations in various countries.

This report outlines Louisiana's government structure and identifies and analyzes laws and regulations that aim to address disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and overall management. Although disaster risk reduction (DRR) as a concept is not defined or referred to explicitly in Louisiana law, many of its key elements are addressed in various laws and regulations relating to disaster preparedness and mitigation.

The information and analysis in this report cover Louisiana's comprehensive Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act and the Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan, the two main instruments regulating and outlining Louisiana's disaster preparedness and management system. In addition, the report also covers a wide variety of laws and regulations that aim to ensure adequate preparation and reduction of the risk of exposure to harm as a result of disasters and emergencies, including health and safety regulations, building codes, land regulations, and environmental protection laws. The report also notes areas governed by federal laws, regulations, or policies.

The information in this report is organized in response to a given set of questions under four main headings:

1. Background information on Louisiana's political structure and governance.
2. Institutional frameworks, resourcing and community participation
3. Early warning and reduction of underlying risk factors through regulation
4. Information management and exchange and community-level DRR education and awareness.

The answers to the questions of the survey rely on published text of Louisiana laws, regulations, and administrative documents, and note areas where federal law applies. As a desk survey, this study looks at the law as written and does not address implementation or enforcement of these laws or regulations.

List of abbreviations

DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EASOP	Emergency Alert System Operational Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GOHSEP	Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
LAPPA	Louisiana Administrative Plan for Public Assistance
LEOP	Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan
LHMP	Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan
LHSEADA	Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act
LSCIP	Louisiana Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
Stafford Act	Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

(1) Introduction

This report focuses on the laws and regulations of the State of Louisiana, a member state of the United States of America, concerning disaster prevention, mitigation, response, and management.

In August 2005, Louisiana was hit by Hurricane Katrina, which devastated Louisiana's largest city, New Orleans, and caused hundreds of deaths elsewhere in the state. Federal and local officials were widely criticized for what was termed the slow and inadequate response to the Hurricane Katrina disaster and the insufficient recovery programs that followed. Soon after, in September 2005, Louisiana was hit yet again by another hurricane, Hurricane Rita, worsening the effects of Hurricane Katrina.

Following harsh criticism in the wake of these two devastating hurricanes, Louisiana made substantial progress in upgrading and enhancing its disaster management laws and regulations. It amended and upgraded its comprehensive disaster management law, called the Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance Disaster Act, and enacted several other laws and operational plans that address disaster preparedness, prevention, detection, mitigation, investigation, response, and recovery.

Louisiana's main disaster management law, the Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance Disaster Act, governs preparation for and response to disasters in Louisiana and aims to ensure effective coordination between federal, state, local, and volunteer disaster preparation and management agencies. It creates a Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness that has the responsibility for formulating and updating plans, procedures, arrangements and agreements, and for coordinating emergency and disaster operations under the direction of the Governor. The law also creates local disaster management agencies to manage and plan for effective disaster management and preparedness at the local subdivision level.

As a member state of the United States of America, Louisiana is also subject to the United States federal disaster law (the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act) and other federal laws and regulations related to disaster management, as well as the regulations and policies of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

This report outlines the various elements of Louisiana state laws and regulations concerning disaster management, categorized by function. The information in the report addresses only Louisiana state and local laws and regulations, but areas where federal law regulates Louisiana's disaster management are noted throughout the report.

(2) Summary of Main Natural Hazards and Risks in the State of Louisiana

Louisiana is located in the Southern region of the United States of America, bordered by three states (Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas) and by the Gulf of Mexico. It is the 25th most populous American state, with a 2010 population of approximately 4.5 million. The capital of Louisiana is Baton Rouge. The largest city is New Orleans, with a 2010 population of around 344,000. New Orleans is located on the banks of the Mississippi River (the largest river in the U.S.), approximately 105 miles upriver from the Gulf of Mexico.

Louisiana has a humid subtropical climate with long, hot summers and short, mild winters. Rainfall is abundant in Louisiana throughout the year, with somewhat of an increase in the summer and a drop in October. Southern Louisiana receives the most rainfall in general.

Louisiana is a relatively flat state. Its average elevation is only 100 feet above sea level. Its land is divided between three geographical regions: the East Gulf Coastal Plains, the Mississippi River Alluvial Plain and the West Gulf Coastal Plains. The Gulf of Mexico runs along the entire southern coastline. The lowest point of Louisiana is New Orleans at eight feet below sea level.

Louisiana is vulnerable to frequent tropical storms, cyclones and hurricanes and their attendant risk of flooding. The southern region of Louisiana is particularly susceptible to storm, cyclone, and hurricane damage due to its extremely low elevation and its location along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The City of New Orleans is especially vulnerable to flooding because it sits eight feet below sea level and is surrounded on all sides by water, from the Mississippi River, Lake Pontchartrain and the Gulf of Mexico. As a result of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005, over 1,400 Louisiana residents died, over 200,000 homes were damaged or destroyed, more than one million residents were displaced, approximately 200 square miles of marsh were destroyed, and Louisiana's agriculture and economy were severely affected.

Louisiana is also susceptible to the risk of extreme heat waves and drought. In the summer of 2010, sixteen parishes across the state saw record-high temperatures and in 2011, fifteen parishes experienced record-breaking heat. Nearly 81% of Louisiana's parishes now also face higher risks of water shortages. In 2012, the United States Department of Agriculture designated four Louisiana parishes (Morehouse, Richland, Union, and West Carroll) natural disaster areas as a result of the drought. Seven additional parishes were designated as contiguous disaster areas (Caldwell, Claiborne, East Carroll, Franklin,

Lincoln, Madison, and Ouachita). Drought has increased 12-14% in Louisiana since 1970, causing significant losses to Louisiana's agricultural sector.

(3) Governmental and Lawmaking Structure

Louisiana is a member state of the federal union of the United States of America. The United States Constitution establishes a federal system that divides the powers of government between the federal (national) government and state and local governments. Powers not delegated to the federal government, nor prohibited to the states, are left to the states by the U.S. Constitution's tenth amendment. The states are sovereign with regard to their local governments. That is, the constitution and statutes of each state define the organization and authorities of local governments within the state.

The primary local subdivision unit in Louisiana is called a "parish" (known in other states as a "county"). Within parishes are municipalities, which can take the form of cities, towns, villages, or other special districts. The Louisiana Constitution refers to all these units collectively as "local government subdivisions." The powers and authorities of these subdivisions are defined broadly in the Louisiana Constitution and further detailed in Louisiana statutory law. The most common form of local government in Louisiana is the police-jury system for parishes and the mayor-board of alderman form for municipalities. The statutes authorize alternatives to these traditional forms, and the constitution grants any parish or municipality the option of adopting a home rule charter.

The Louisiana state government is divided into three branches: an executive branch led by the Governor, a legislative branch divided into a House of Representatives and a Senate, and a judicial branch consisting of the Louisiana Supreme Court, courts of appeal, district courts, and other courts. Citizens of the State of Louisiana elect all branches of the Louisiana government.

Laws are enacted after being approved by both the House of Representative and the Senate and endorsed by the governor. The governor may veto a law or a portion of it, which makes such law null and void unless the legislature overrides the governor's veto by a two-thirds majority of both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The Louisiana state and local governments are responsible for declaring state and local emergencies, planning emergency response measures, responding

to emergencies, and regulating matters related to disaster prevention. Local governments are also responsible for regulating matters of health and safety. The state government may request federal assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), after activating the state emergency system and ensuring that all appropriate State and local actions have been taken.

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1. Background information

Using secondary and legal sources, identify and describe briefly in the table below the governmental structure of the subject country to assist readers understand how the different levels of law and regulation relate to each other.

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
Identify laws that indicate the structure of government, including the number of levels of government and the extent of decentralisation of governmental functions, such as: constitutional framework for different levels of government (e.g. national/provincial/local), and specific laws on decentralisation.			
1. How many levels of government are there, and what are they called? How many administrative areas are there (e.g. provinces, local government areas)?	Louisiana Constitution (1974)	Article 6	<p>There are 2 levels of government: state level and local (subdivision) level.</p> <p>The primary units of local government are parishes and municipalities. Louisiana is divided into 64 parishes. Parishes are further subdivided into cities, towns and villages (collectively referred to as municipalities). Special districts may also be established within any subdivision and be authorized to perform certain specific functions.</p>
2. Is there a separate law on decentralisation of government functions? How does it decentralise? For example, does it establish new institutions or delegate powers to provincial/local government?	<p>Louisiana Constitution (1974)</p> <p>Municipalities and Parishes, Chapter 2: Local Government, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 33 §321- 1420.19 (codified as amended as of May 25, 2012)</p>	<p>Article 6</p> <p>§321-1420.19</p>	<p>Yes, the Louisiana Constitution provides for the decentralization of government functions through delegating certain powers to local government subdivisions.</p> <p>Louisiana law further describes the powers and functions of local government subdivisions and provides for the creation of various forms of governing institutions. Parish governments may take the form of a president-council or a police jury. Municipal governments may take a mayor-board form, a commission form, or a commission-city manager form.</p>

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
3. Looking at the Constitution and/or decentralisation law, is there any mention of allocation of responsibility at the different levels for reducing risks related to natural disasters?			No.
4. Is this country a member of any regional organisation(s) that make(s) regulations or agreements or issues guidelines for member states that could impact on disaster management or risk reduction? Is so, please name the organisation(s).			Louisiana, as one of the states within the United States, is subject to the federal laws of the U.S. As to disaster management, Louisiana must comply with the requirements of federal laws such as the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) and regulations of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

2. Institutional frameworks, resourcing and community participation in DRR:

The aim is to identify laws that establish the governmental institutions and structures relevant to DRR, and which set out their mandates, and resource allocation mechanisms, including the extent of involvement of communities and civil society. These may include specialist disaster management institutions, bodies established to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action, or authorities charged with planning for adaptation to climate change, as well as government bodies responsible for planning and oversight, public administration at all levels, land use planning, building controls, environmental management, and telecommunications. However, to avoid repetition, the sectoral institutions are not included in this question but are part of the data requested in the section on reducing underlying risks.

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
Part One. Disaster Management Law & Institutions			
The key question in relation to DM laws is whether they exist and, if so, the extent to which they incorporate longer term disaster risk reduction, as well as prevention. Issues for investigation include: progress in the development of comprehensive DM legislation (at national level, provincial and local levels), what, if any, elements of existing DM laws and regulations relate to risk reduction and prevention for natural disasters; and whether there is a specified DM role for communities, civil society and the National Red Cross or Red Crescent Society (especially in recognition of its auxiliary status in humanitarian response).			
A. Disaster Management Institutions			
5. Is there a national disaster management (DM) or civil protection law or regulation? - or a group of regulations? Describe.	Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 29 §721-738 (codified as amended as of Jun. 29, 2011)	§721-738	Yes, Louisiana has a comprehensive law addressing disaster preparedness, prevention, detection, mitigation, investigation, response, and recovery. The Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act (LHSEADA) creates the Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) as the state’s homeland security and emergency preparedness agency and grants emergency powers to the governor. It requires the creation of local agencies for emergency preparedness in all the local subdivisions of Louisiana. LHSEADA also requires the creation of statewide and local homeland security and emergency

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
			<p>preparedness plans and provides for coordinated management systems and cooperation among federal, state, and local agencies in disaster preparedness, prevention, detection, mitigation, investigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.</p> <p>The goals of this law are to reduce the vulnerability of Louisiana's people and communities to damage, injury, and loss of life and property resulting from natural or man-made disasters by ensuring adequate preparation for evacuation, rescue, care, treatment, and rehabilitation of victims or persons threatened by those disasters.</p>
6. Is there also a national disaster management policy? Is this established by a law? Provide details.	<p>State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (2009), issued by Governor's Executive Order No. BJ 08-32 on 22 Aug. 2008, amended by Executive Order No. BJ 08-94 on 9 Sep. 2008.</p> <p>Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 68 (codified as amended as of Jun. 2007)</p> <p>State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan (2011)</p>		<p>Yes, the State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP), issued by a Governor's executive order pursuant to the LHSEADA, establishes policies, structures, and procedures for managing disasters, including natural, technological, and national security disasters. The LEOP addresses disaster prevention, investigation, detection, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery, and allocates responsibilities and tasks among state and local institutions.</p> <p>The State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) is issued and updated every 3 years pursuant to the U.S. federal Stafford Act. It aims to reduce the community's risk and exposure to natural, man-made, and technological hazards, and to provide guidance for state decision-makers on the allocation of resources to various disaster</p>

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
	Louisiana Administrative Plan for Public Assistance (2012)		<p>mitigation programs and activities.</p> <p>The LHMP includes the following main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessments identifying the types and impacts of natural hazards that threaten Louisiana. • Goals, objectives, and actions to be taken to minimize or eliminate the damaging impacts of these hazards. • A Mitigation Action Plan outlining specific activities and actions with an implementation strategy to reduce risk from identified hazards. • A process to maintain and update the plan. <p>The State of Louisiana Administrative Plan for Public Assistance (LAPPA), issued pursuant to the LHSEADA, identifies and provides procedural guidelines for state and local agencies in carrying out their responsibilities in responding to natural and man-made disasters. The LAPPA also provides guidelines to state and local agencies as to their responsibilities in terms of implementing FEMA’s Public Assistance Program. The LAPPA notes that it will be incorporated into the LEOP in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations 44 CFR 206.207.</p>
7. Is the DM law a national law applicable throughout the territory of the subject country? If so, does it establish an integrated national	Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 29 §721-738	§721-738	Yes, the LHSEADA is applicable throughout the State of Louisiana. It establishes an integrated state system with elements at the state, parish, and municipality levels. It includes provisions that allocate responsibilities among state, parish, and municipal

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
system with elements at provincial, local and/or community level?	(codified as amended as of Jun. 29, 2011)		agencies in terms of planning and implementation. The LHSEADA assigns the Governor the responsibility of coordinating the planning and delivery of all emergency services and assistance by state, parish, municipal, and volunteer agencies.
8. Are there separate provincial or local DM laws? Are these connected with the national DM law in any way? e.g., is there a hierarchy of laws between them, or a common institutional structure?	Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 29 §721-738 (codified as amended as of Jun. 29, 2011)	§729 §726	Yes, pursuant to the LHSEADA (§729), each parish president is required to issue an emergency operations plan. Some parishes have published their emergency operations plans, accessible through this website: http://www.gohsep.la.gov/parishpa.aspx In terms of the relationship between state and parish plans, the LHSEADA (§726) mandates that the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness assist local officials in designing local emergency action plans, set plan standards and requirements, and coordinate these plans with the relevant state plans.
9. Does the DM or other law establish one or more specialist DM institutions? What are they (i.e. what are their names and what type of body are they) and what are their mandates?	Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 29 §721-738 (codified as amended as of Jun. 29, 2011)	§725 §726 §729 §730	Yes, the LHSEADA establishes the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) as the main state agency responsible for homeland security and emergency preparedness in the state. The GOHSEP is responsible for preparing and maintaining a homeland security and state emergency operations plan and keeping it current, supporting and coordinating the development of local emergency operations plans, and ensuring full communication and coordination among state and local agencies at times of emergency. The LHSEADA also establishes and outlines the powers and duties of:

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
	<p>State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (2009), issued by Governor’s Executive Order No. BJ 08-32 on Aug. 22, 2008, amended by Executive Order No. BJ 08-94 on Sep. 9, 2008.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Office of Interoperability, established within the Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (§725.4): oversees, directs, and manages interoperability (coordination and communications) plans for first responders on the state and local levels. • State Unified Command Group (§725.6): functions as the strategic decision making body for emergencies in the state, with the governor serving as the unified commander. • Parish Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness Agency (§729): responsible for homeland security and emergency preparedness at the parish level. • Inter-jurisdictional Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness Agencies (§730): optional cooperative arrangements between two or more parishes to coordinate the planning, implementation, and administration of emergency services. <p>The LEOP further details the functions of each agency and assigns emergency support functions to the various state and local departments and volunteer organizations: http://www.ohsep.louisiana.gov/plans/EOP200961509.pdf</p>
<p>10. Does the DM policy use the same or different implementing institutions from the DM law? Describe.</p>	<p>State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (2009), issued by Governor’s Executive Order No. BJ 08-32 on Aug. 22, 2008, amended</p>		<p>Both the LEOP and the LHMP use the same structure of implementing institutions outlined in the LHSEADA</p>

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
	by Executive Order No. BJ 08-94 on Sep. 9, 2008. State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan (2011)		
11. Does the DM law or other law deal with: a. Disaster response ¹ ? b. Disaster preparedness ² ? c. Disaster mitigation ³ and prevention ⁴ ? d. Disaster risk reduction ⁵ (DRR)? e. If it includes DRR, how is it defined? (include definition)	Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 29 §721-738 (codified as amended as of Jun. 29, 2011)	§721-738	a. Yes, the LHSEADA deals with disaster response through creating state and local agencies to plan and manage disaster response, defining their mandates, and tasking them with developing actions plans that specify required disaster response activities. b. Yes, the LHSEADA deals with disaster preparedness through creating state and local emergency preparedness agencies, defining their relevant mandates, and requiring them to put in place action plans and programs to ensure disaster preparedness. c. Yes, the LHSEADA deals with disaster mitigation and prevention

¹ “The provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.”

² “The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.”

³ “The lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.”

⁴ “The outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.”

⁵ “The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.”

Note: These definitions are taken from the 2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction, obtained here: <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology>.

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
	<p>State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (2009), issued by Governor’s Executive Order No. BJ 08-32 on Aug. 22, 2008, amended by Executive Order No. BJ 08-94 on Sep. 9, 2008.</p>		<p>through creating state and local agencies, defining their relevant mandates, and requiring them to put in place action plans and programs for disaster mitigation and prevention.</p> <p>d. DRR terminology is not used in Louisiana. However, some DRR elements are embraced in the law as part of its proactive disaster preparedness, mitigation, prevention, and risk reduction responsibilities assigned to various state and local agencies.</p> <p>e. N/A.</p> <p>a. Yes, the LEOP deals with disaster response through defining the agencies and structures responsible for disaster response, outlining their responsibilities, and specifying required measures, including procedures, arrangements and agreements, warning and notifications, relief measures, and emergency-related services.</p> <p>b. Yes, the LEOP deals with disaster preparedness through defining the agencies and structures responsible for disaster preparedness and tasking each agency with specific responsibilities, such as planning, coordination, communication, and development or maintenance of required services or emergency facilities.</p> <p>c. Yes, the LEOP deals with disaster mitigation and prevention through defining the agencies and structures responsible for</p>

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
	State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan (2011)		<p>mitigation and preventing and tasking each agency with developing relevant plans and processes and taking required actions.</p> <p>d. DRR terminology is not used in Louisiana. However, some DRR elements are embraced in the plan as part of its proactive disaster preparedness, mitigation, prevention, and risk reduction measures.</p> <p>e. N/A</p> <p>a. No.</p> <p>b. No.</p> <p>c. Yes, the LHMP, issued pursuant to the federal Stafford Act, focuses on hazard mitigation, which it addresses through identifying key hazards, assessing their potential impact, providing a mitigation action plan to reduce the risks of identified hazards, and providing for a plan maintenance process to ensure effective hazard mitigation.</p> <p>d. DRR terminology is not used in Louisiana, but some DRR elements are embraced in the plan’s disaster mitigation and planning measures.</p>

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
			e. N/A
<p>12. Does the DM law (or any other law) or policy allocate DRR responsibilities in one or more government ministries? If so, which ministries? Describe their allocated roles.</p>	<p>State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (2009), issued by Governor's Executive Order No. BJ 08-32 on Aug. 22, 2008, amended by Executive Order No. BJ 08-94 on Sep. 9, 2008.</p>	<p>Attachment 3 Annexes 1-1 to 16-1</p>	<p>The DRR terminology is not used in Louisiana law. Responsibilities with respect to disaster management are allocated among various state agencies and departments.</p> <p>The LEOP allocates different emergency preparedness and response duties to the various departments of the state government in accordance with each department's particular area of competence as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of transportation and development: transportation, public works and engineering - GOHSEP: Emergency management, emergency public information, communications, resources support, community recovery, mitigation, and economic stabilization - Governor's oil spill coordinator's office: management and response to emergencies related to oil spills and hazardous and radiological materials. - Department of agriculture and forestry: fire-fighting, agriculture - Department of social services: mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services. - Department of natural resources: energy and utilities - Louisiana state police: public safety and security - Department of health and hospitals: public health and medical services. - Department of wildlife and fisheries: search and rescue. - Louisiana National Guard: military support to civil authorities.

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
			In addition, each of the above agencies is assigned supporting roles in emergency management to support the primary responsible agencies in their areas of competence.
<p>13. Does the DM law or policy prescribe a role in DM institutions for civil society? If so, how defined and what is the role? At what levels?</p> <p>a. National?</p> <p>b. Provincial/state?</p> <p>Municipal/local?</p>	<p>Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 29 §721-738 (codified as amended as of Jun. 29, 2011)</p> <p>State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (2009), issued by Governor's Executive Order No. BJ 08-32 on Aug. 22, 2008, amended by Executive Order No. BJ 08-94 on Sep. 9, 2008.</p>	<p>§726.1</p> <p>Section IV Attachme nt 3 Annexes 1-1 to 1- 16</p>	<p>Yes, the law encourages the inclusion of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the state's emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts to the greatest extent possible.</p> <p>In particular, it provides that the state may utilize the services of the Louisiana Family Recovery Corps, a group of non-governmental organizations established in the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina (August 2005) and Hurricane Rita (September 2005) to provide and coordinate services needed by Louisiana citizens displaced and affected by those disasters. The law lists the human services and post-disaster recovery services of the Recovery Corps that the state may utilize. The law does not include specific provisions related to NGO participation at the local level.</p> <p>Yes, the LEOP prescribes supporting roles for NGOs and volunteer organizations at the state and local levels. The LEOP provides that NGOs are generally organized into the Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) and its Louisiana affiliate, which give direct aid and assistance to disaster victims.</p> <p>The LEOP also provides that other volunteer, non profit, charitable and religious organizations may provide assistance for registration, identification, medical assistance, shelter, mass feeding, collection of clothing, food commodities, furniture, bedding and cleaning</p>

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
			<p>supplies, as well as cleanup, restoration, temporary repairs and rehabilitation of housing, evacuation, and search and rescue. Radio and communications volunteers affiliated with various communications organizations may also be called in to supplement conventional communications systems.</p> <p>The emergency support functions annexes outline the areas of support functions that may be assigned to NGOs, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transportation - Communications - Fire-fighting - Emergency-management - Mass care, emergency-assistance, housing, and human services - Resource support - Public health and medical services - Search and rescue - Oil spills and hazardous and radiological materials - Agriculture - Community recovery, mitigation, and economic stabilization - Emergency public information.
<p>14. Does the DM law or policy prescribe a role in DM institutions for the National Red Cross or Red Crescent Society? If so, how defined and what is the role? At what levels?</p> <p>a. National?</p>	<p>State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (2009), issued by Governor's Executive Order No. BJ 08-32 on Aug. 22, 2008, amended by Executive Order No. BJ 08-94 on Sep. 9, 2008.</p>	<p>Section IV Section V</p>	<p>Yes, the American Red Cross is included among the NGOs assigned the abovementioned supporting roles. The role of the American Red Cross is defined as mitigating suffering by providing emergency mass care, food, clothing, shelter, first aid, supplementary nursing care, and aid to individual families. The plan states it may also provide medical care, health items, essential household furnishings, occupational supplies, equipment, and</p>

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Provincial/state? c. Municipal/local? 			<p>emergency rental for housing, transportation, and temporary repair.</p> <p>The plan does not restrict the level at which the Red Cross may provide assistance, but coordination of this assistance is done at the state level. The GOHSEP is responsible for coordinating disaster management efforts of state and local government and NGOs.</p>
<p>15. Is there any provision in the DM law or policy to ensure that women have a role and a voice in the DM institutions? If so, how is this regulated or encouraged by law? At what levels does the law provide for women's participation in DM institutions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National? b. Provincial/state? c. Municipal/local? 			No.
<p>16. Does the DM law or policy prescribe a role in DM institutions for communities? If so, how defined and what is the role? Does it specify any mechanisms to ensure a voice for all elements of the community in DRR, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Women? 	<p>State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (2009), issued by Governor's Executive Order No. BJ 08-32 on Aug. 22, 2008, amended by Executive Order No. BJ 08-94 on Sep. 9, 2008.</p>	<p>Attachment 4</p>	<p>The LEOP outlines the policies that the state and parishes will follow to ensure that Indian tribes have the opportunity to participate in and benefit from state and parish disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery policies, programs and activities.</p> <p>Louisiana law does not specify any special mechanisms related to the role of women, other cultural or ethnic groups, vulnerable</p>

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Different cultural or ethnic groups? c. Vulnerable groups, including children, older persons, persons with disabilities? d. Socially isolated groups and the very poorest people? 			groups, socially-isolated groups, or other groups in society.
17. Describe the main differences in the scope of the DM law and the DM policy concerning prevention and disaster risk reduction.	<p>Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 29 §721-738 (codified as amended as of Jun. 29, 2011)</p> <p>State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (2009), issued by Governor's Executive Order No. BJ 08-32 on Aug. 22, 2008, amended by Executive Order No. BJ 08-94 on Sep. 9, 2008.</p>	§721-738	The LHSEADA mainly focuses on creating institutions and defining their mandates and roles in disaster prevention, whereas the LEOP defines specific disaster prevention policies, required actions, procedures, and the state and local agencies responsible for specific actions and tasks.
18. Does the DM law or policy, or other legislation, provide for oversight mechanisms on DRR implementation, including reporting and/ or parliamentary oversight?	Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 29 §721-738 (codified as amended as of Jun. 29, 2011)	§724 §725	DRR terminology is not used in Louisiana. However the LHSEADA provides for oversight by the state legislature over the implementation of the LHSEADA and the operations of the GOHSEP. In particular, it provides for oversight by the Louisiana Senate Committee on Homeland Security and the House Committee on Homeland Security over the rules of operation of the GOHSEP and other relevant state agencies.
B. Hyogo Framework for Action & Climate Change Institutions			

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
19. Does legislation establish any institutions (including committees), or allocate to an existing body, implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action? What institutions? What are their designated roles in DRR?			No.
20. Does legislation establish any institutions (including committees), or allocate to an existing body, planning and implementation for adaptation to climate change? What institutions? What are their designated roles in DRR?			No.
21. Do the implementation mechanisms for the Hyogo Framework, climate change adaptation and DM institutions intersect? If so, how? Are their mandates complementary or do they overlap? Describe.			No, there is no implementation mechanism for the Hyogo Framework.
C. DRR priority and resource allocation in government			
22. Does the budgetary process provide for any dedicated budget line items for DRR and/or minimum percentages for DRR expenditure by government institutions? If so, is there a budget allocated to DRR at	Louisiana State Budget, Fiscal Year 2011-2012		DRR terminology is not used in Louisiana. However, the Louisiana State Budget allocates funds to various state and local government agencies for expenditure related to disaster preparedness, planning, mitigation, response, and other disaster-management related activities.

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
national level? How is this prescribed?	Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 29 §721-738 (codified as amended as of Jun. 29, 2011)	§731.1	The LHSEADA also establishes a State disaster or Emergency Relief Fund, to be administered by the GOHSEP and used to fund disaster management programs in cases of declared emergencies and disasters within the state. The law specifies that the fund would include money received from specific legislative appropriations, donations, gifts, grants, and other funds appropriate by regional and local governments.
23. Is there a budget allocated to DRR at provincial/state level (if relevant)? How is this prescribed?	Louisiana State Budget, Fiscal Year 2011-2012		DRR terminology is not used in Louisiana. However, the Louisiana State Budget allocates funds to various state and local government agencies for expenditure related to disaster preparedness, planning, mitigation, response, and other related activities.
24. Is there a budget allocated to DRR at municipal or local level? How is this prescribed?	Louisiana State Budget, Fiscal Year 2011-2012		DRR terminology is not used in Louisiana. However, the Louisiana State Budget allocates funds to various state and local government agencies for expenditure related to disaster preparedness, planning, mitigation, response, and other related activities.
Part Two. Responsibility, accountability and liability for natural disaster risk reduction			
The aim is to identify relevant constitutional or other guarantees that may underpin government responsibility, liability and affected persons' rights to compensation. These may include rights to: safety /life; not to be discriminated against; protection of livelihoods; health; compensation; and to information relevant to DRR. One specific issue on the question of liability, is whether governments are liable for failure to prevent natural disasters affecting the population, including for failure to warn, or for making an erroneous warning. A second, related, issue is whether private individuals are liable for damage caused to others from their property during natural disasters, or for faulty advice/warnings given. A third element is whether there is any system of compulsory insurance against the effects of natural disasters.			
A. Constitutional Rights & Guarantees for the Population			
25. Are there any guarantees in the constitution or another law relating to individual or collective rights that may underpin government	Louisiana Constitution (1974)	Article 1, §3 Article 1,	Louisiana law does not provide for the rights listed in sections a-g, with the exception of the right to non-discrimination. The Louisiana Constitution has a non-discrimination clause that

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
<p>responsibility or liability, and affected persons' rights to compensation for damage from natural disasters? If so, do these relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. DRR in general? b. Right to Food? c. Right to adequate shelter or housing? d. Non-discrimination, (and other relevant civil and political rights)? e. Livelihoods, Health (and other economic, social and cultural rights)? f. Compensation for losses due to natural disasters? g. Information? 	<p>Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 29 §721-738 (codified as amended as of Jun. 29, 2011)</p>	<p>§12</p> <p>§735</p>	<p>guarantees all individuals equal protection of the law. Article (1) Section (3) prohibits arbitrary, capricious, and unreasonable discrimination against a person because of his or her birth, age, sex, culture, physical condition, or political idea or affiliation. Article (1) Section (12) provides for equal access to public areas, accommodations, and facilities and outlaws discrimination on the basis of race, religion, or national ancestry, as well as unreasonable discrimination on the basis of age, sex, or physical condition.</p> <p>Individuals generally may bring common law civil tort claims against state or local governments or their agents for injuries to person or property wrongfully caused by these governments or agents. However, the "Immunity of Personnel" provision of the LHSEADA (§735) immunizes the state and its subdivisions, agencies, agents, employees, and representatives of any liability for death, injury, or damage to property that may occur while attempting to carry out the provisions of the law or any other related rule or regulation, except in the case of willful misconduct.</p>
<p>26. Do the above constitutional or other guarantees give residents any personal right of action against the state if the government breaches these rights? E.g. access to a constitutional court, or a claim in a human rights court or tribunal? If so, explain how the law enables this to occur, and who has the right to make such claims. E.g.</p>	<p>Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 29 §721-738 (codified as amended as of Jun. 29, 2011)</p>	<p>§733.1 – 735.3</p>	<p>Generally, a resident of Louisiana can sue the state for torts or for violations of the non-discrimination clauses in the Louisiana Constitution (see question 25). However, the immunity conferred by the LHSEADA appears to mean that such cases may only be brought for willful misconduct in the cases of damages caused by the actions of state or local governments or their agents in their effort to comply with the provisions of the LHSEADA in the case of a natural disaster.</p>

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Is it an individual or a collective right? b. Can claimants represent themselves? c. Are there costs that mean the poorest people cannot access the remedy? d. Are there financial limitations on any such claims (minimums or maximums)? 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. This is an individual right. b. Yes, claimants may represent themselves, although it would be difficult to do so without the assistance of a legal counsel given the complex system of litigation in Louisiana. c. Costs of litigation make it difficult for poor people to access remedies. However claimants with tort suits or discrimination claims deemed to be meritorious may receive legal assistance pro-bono or through a contingency fee arrangement (a mechanism under which lawyers would not receive fees unless the case succeeds). d. No.
B. Liability & Insurance			
27. Does legislation (including case law, where applicable) make government agencies liable for failure to prevent natural disasters affecting the population?			No.
28. Are government agencies liable for failure to warn or for making an erroneous warning of natural disaster? If so, what kind of liability? – civil, criminal or both? If so, what are the legal mechanisms for injured parties to seek redress? Are these individual or collective actions, or both?	<p>Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 29 §721-738 (codified as amended as of Jun. 29, 2011)</p> <p>Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure (codified as</p>	<p>§735</p> <p>§ 591(A) and (B)(3)</p>	<p>Generally, no. The LHSEADA immunizes the state and its divisions, agencies, agents, states, and employees from any liability, except in the case of willful misconduct, for death, injury, or damage to property that may occur while complying, or attempting to comply with, the law.</p> <p>Suits for death, injury, or damage to property that allege willful</p>

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
	amended as of 2012)		misconduct may be brought as civil tort claims in state courts. Remedies are available for individual damages or, in cases where there is a large number of individuals with similar claims that share a common question of law or fact, claims may be aggregated in a class-action suit as per the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure.
29. Do government agencies that fail to warn or make an erroneous warning have legal immunity? If governments have immunity from liability, how extensive is this and/or how and where in law is it defined? Does it apply to all levels of government?	Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 29 §721-738 (codified as amended as of Jun. 29, 2011)	§735	Generally, no. The LHSEADA immunizes the state and its divisions, agencies, agents, states, and employees from any liability – except in the case of willful misconduct – for death, injury, or damage to property that may occur while complying, or attempting to comply with, the law.
30. Are private persons (individual or corporate) liable for faulty disaster-related advice or warnings given? Does this apply to volunteers? If so, what kind of liability? – civil, criminal or both? If so, what are the legal mechanisms for injured parties to seek redress? Are these individual or collective actions, or both?	Civil Code—Ancillaries, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 9 §2793 - 2794 (codified as amended as of 2010) Good Samaritan Law, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 37 §1731 – 1737 (codified as amended as of Jun. 30, 2008)	§2793 – 2794 §1731 - 1737	Generally, no. The Louisiana Civil Code immunizes private persons and non-government organizations who in good faith assist in providing free emergency care, first aid, rescue, or transportation in the case of an emergency from any liability for civil damages that result from any act or omission in providing such care or providing other related further treatment, except in cases of gross negligence or intentional acts or omissions that cause damage. This provision applies to volunteers, including volunteers of the American Red Cross and other religious, national, and local non-government organizations. The Louisiana Good Samaritan Law immunizes medical volunteers who in good faith provide or fail to provide emergency care, health care services, or first aid in cases of emergency from liability, except for willful misconduct.

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS, RESOURCING AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DRR

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
	Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 29 §721-738 (codified as amended as of Jun. 29, 2011)	§733.1	The LHSEADA also immunizes any public or private person or organization who volunteers premises or immovable property to be used as a shelter during an actual, mock, impending, or practice emergency from liability for death, injury, or loss of property that may result of that assistance, except for gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct.
31. Are private persons (individual or corporate) liable for damage caused to others from their property during natural disasters? If so, what kind of liability? – civil, criminal or both? If so, what are the legal mechanisms for injured parties to seek redress? Are these individual or collective actions, or both?			There is nothing in Louisiana law that addresses liability of private persons for damage caused by their property to others during natural disasters.
32. Is there any system of compulsory insurance against the effects of natural disasters? If so, how is this established by law and what are the main elements of the scheme?			No.

3. Early warning and reduction of underlying risk factors through regulation

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
<p>Parts One and Two: Are there laws or regulations relating to preparedness, prevention and/ or risk reduction against the following specific natural hazards (if relevant)? Such regulations may include some specific laws on rapid-onset disasters – Part One – such as fire regulations and fire service, as well as building codes (e.g. earthquake, fire, hurricanes/cyclones), land zoning and land use planning regulations (e.g. flood plain exclusions, unstable land) , disaster management / civil protection laws, and environmental management laws concerning rivers and forests (flood mitigation, erosion prevention against landslides and floods). There may be similar or a different range of laws concerning slow-onset disasters such as drought and other food security issues – Part Two. There may therefore be some overlap with the subsequent sections, but the main aim of Parts One and Two of this section is to identify which risks have separate regulation in the subject country, and in which laws.</p>			
<p>Part One. Rapid-onset disasters, sectoral and specific regulation based on identified risks and community participation</p>			
<p>A. Cyclones, tornadoes, or storms?</p>			
<p>33. Is there a specific law about this hazard (i.e. not the main DM law)? If so, describe the form of regulation to reduce the impact of this risk (if any), and institutional responsibility. At what level(s) of government is this regulated?</p>	<p>Louisiana Coastal Protection, Conservation, Restoration, and Management, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 49 §214.1 – 220.26 (codified as amended as of Jun. 12, 2011)</p> <p>Louisiana Shelter Operations Plan (Hurricane Emergencies) (2006)</p>	<p>§214.1 – 220.26</p>	<p>Yes, this law aims to create a comprehensive long-term integrated coastal protection plan to reduce or eliminate the risk of damage from hurricanes and storms. It establishes within the Governor’s Office a Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority Board and empowers it to plan and manage the construction, operation and maintenance of hurricane and storm damage reduction and flood control projects.</p> <p>The Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority Board is responsible for coordinating the efforts of local, state, and federal agencies to achieve long-term and comprehensive coastal protection and restoration, and for developing an integrated coastal protection plan for the state. The law provides that after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005, coastal protection is now regulated at the state level.</p>

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
	State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (2009), issued by Governor's Executive Order No. BJ 08-32 on Aug. 22, 2008, amended by Executive Order No. BJ 08-94 on Sep. 9, 2008.		The Louisiana Shelter Operations Plan (Hurricane Emergencies), an administrative document issued by the Governor but not codified into law, establishes a framework for coordination between the GOHSEP and parish governments and establishes guidelines and procedures for local parish governments to evacuate and provide shelter, food, and other essential support services in cases of emergencies for people affected or threatened by a hurricane along the Louisiana coast. It also assigns various related emergency support functions to state and local agencies and provides for cooperation with NGOs, including the American Red Cross, in providing shelter and mass care following a hurricane emergency. Emergency support functions are assigned in accordance with the LEOP emergency support functions annex 6-1.
34. Does this law specify how management of this risk is financed? If so, describe.	Louisiana Coastal Protection, Conservation, Restoration, and Management, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 49 §214.1 – 220.26 (codified as amended as of Jun. 12, 2011)	§214.5.4	Yes, the law establishes a Coastal Protection and Restoration Fund within the Louisiana Treasury to provide a dedicated, recurring source of revenue for the development and implementation of a program to protect and restore Louisiana's coastal area.
35. Does this law attribute liability for damage caused by: a. failure to warn, or false or faulty warnings of this risk? b. failure to take preventive action including by reducing this risk? c. If so, who may be liable - or immune?			No.

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
d. Is it civil or criminal liability, or both?			
36. Does this law regulate the collection and distribution of information on hazards and risks (risk mapping) in relation to this risk? If so, what authority is responsible and what is their mandate?	Louisiana Coastal Protection, Conservation, Restoration, and Management, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 49 §214.1 – 220.26 (codified as amended as of Jun. 12, 2011)	§214.5.2	<p>The law mandates that the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority Board develop, coordinate, make reports on, and provide oversight for a comprehensive coastal protection master plan and annual plans. It does not provide any further detail on the mechanisms of information collection or distribution.</p> <p>The Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority Board is responsible for the protection, conservation, enhancement, and restoration of Louisiana’s coastal area through developing, coordinating, and overseeing integrated coastal protection projects, and programs.</p>
<p>37. Does this law provide for consultation and/or participation about risk mapping, Early Warning or general DRR regarding this risk by affected or at-risk communities? How? If so, does it provide for participation or a voice for all parts of those communities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Women? b. Different cultural or ethnic groups? c. Vulnerable groups, including children, older persons, persons with disabilities? 	Louisiana Coastal Protection, Conservation, Restoration, and Management, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 49 § 214.1 – 220.26 (codified as amended as of Jun. 12, 2011)	§214.5.3	<p>The law provides for public hearings on the state’s integrated coastal protection plan and policies related to coastal area use and management, for the purpose of receiving comments and recommendations from the general public and parish and local officials, prior to the submission of the plan to the state legislature.</p> <p>There is nothing in the law that addresses consultations or participation in risk-mapping or early warning. It does not mention women, any cultural or ethnic groups, any vulnerable groups, or socially isolated groups.</p>

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
d. Socially isolated groups and the very poorest people?			
38. Does this law provide for Early Warnings Systems (EWS) for this risk? If so, does it require community involvement in EWS?			No.
39. If communities are involved in Early Warning Systems (EWS), does this law provide that they: a. Assist in the design of local and community EWS? b. Establish or maintain EWS? c. Provide information for the EWS? d. Have direct and timely access to relevant warnings and data on emerging risks (e.g. telephone, radio or internet access to meteorological or seismological data and analysis)?			N/A
B. Earthquake/Tsunami?			
40. Is there a specific law about this hazard (i.e. not the main DM law)? If so, describe the form of regulation to reduce the impact of this risk (if any), and institutional responsibility. At what level(s) of government is			No.

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
this regulated?			
41. Does this law specify how management of this risk is financed? If so, describe.			N/A
42. Does this law attribute liability for damage caused by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. failure to warn, or false or faulty warnings of this risk? b. failure to take preventive action including by reducing this risk? c. If so, who may be liable - or immune? d. Is it civil or criminal liability, or both? 			N/A
43. Does this law regulate the collection and distribution of information on hazards and risks (risk mapping) in relation to this risk? If so, what authority is responsible and what is their mandate?			N/A
44. Does this law provide for consultation and/or participation about risk mapping, early warning or general DRR regarding this risk by affected or at-risk communities? How? If so, does it provide for			N/A

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
<p>participation or a voice for all parts of those communities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Women? b. Different cultural or ethnic groups? c. Vulnerable groups, including children, older persons, persons with disabilities? d. Socially isolated groups and the very poorest people? 			
<p>45. Does this law provide for Early Warnings Systems (EWS) for this risk? If so, does it require community involvement in EWS?</p>			N/A
<p>46. If communities are involved in EWS, does this law provide that they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assist in the design of local and community EWS? b. Establish or maintain EWS? c. Provide information for the EWS? d. Have direct and timely access to relevant warnings and data on emerging risks (e.g. telephone, radio or internet access to meteorological or seismological data and analysis)? 			N/A

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
C. Fire?			
<p>47. Is there a specific law about this hazard (i.e. not the main DM law)? If so, describe the form of regulation to reduce the impact of this risk (if any), and institutional responsibility. At what level(s) of government is this regulated?</p>	<p>Public Health and Safety – Fire Protection or Prevention La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 40 §1492 – 1664.16 (codified as amended as of 2011)</p>	<p>§1492 – 1664.16</p>	<p>Yes, this law organizes the State Fire Marshall Office and mandates it to take all steps necessary and proper to protect life and property from the hazards of fire and of panic which may arise from fire or from the threat of fire or explosion, with inspections and enforcement done at the local level. The law authorizes local governing authorities to establish fire prevention bureaus by special ordinances and accompanying resolutions. A fire prevention bureau may then apply for certification by the Louisiana State fire marshal to perform inspections on behalf of the fire marshal through adoption of a special ordinance that conforms to the requirements, guidelines, and procedures outlined in the law.</p>
<p>48. Does this law specify how management of this risk is financed? If so, describe.</p>	<p>Public Health and Safety – Fire Protection or Prevention La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 40 §1492 – 1664.16 (codified as amended as of 2011)</p>	<p>§1563 §1563.5 §1574.1</p>	<p>No, the law does not provide for a comprehensive financing program, but it authorizes the state fire marshal to charge fees for inspections and documentation.</p>
<p>49. Does this law attribute liability for damage caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. failure to warn, or false or faulty warnings of this risk? b. failure to take preventive action including by reducing this risk? c. If so, who may be liable - or immune? d. Is it civil or criminal liability, or 			<p>No.</p>

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
both?			
50. Does this law regulate the collection and distribution of information on hazards and risks (risk mapping) in relation to this risk? If so, what authority is responsible and what is their mandate?			No.
51. Does this law provide for consultation and/or participation about risk mapping, early warning or general DRR regarding this risk by affected or at-risk communities? How? If so, does it provide for participation or a voice for all parts of those communities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Women? b. Different cultural or ethnic groups? c. Vulnerable groups, including children, older persons, persons with disabilities? d. Socially isolated groups and the very poorest people? 			No.
52. Does this law provide for Early Warnings Systems (EWS) for this risk? If so, does it require			No.

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
community involvement in EWS?			
<p>53. If communities are involved in EWS, does this law provide that they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assist in the design of local and community EWS? b. Establish or maintain EWS? c. Provide information for the EWS? d. Have direct and timely access to relevant warnings and data on emerging risks (e.g. telephone, radio or internet access to meteorological or seismological data and analysis)? 			N/A
D. Floods?			
<p>54. Is there a specific law about this hazard (i.e. not the main DM law)? If so, describe the form of regulation to reduce the impact of this risk (if any), and institutional responsibility. At what level(s) of government is this regulated?</p>	<p>Flood Control and Related Matters, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 §81 – 86 (codified as amended as of Jun. 7, 2012)</p> <p>State-Wide Flood Control Program, La. Rev. Stat. Ann.</p>	<p>§81 – 86</p> <p>§90.1 – 92</p>	<p>Yes, the law outlines the authorities of the governor and authorizes parishes and municipalities to adopt ordinances, rules, and regulations that are necessary to comply with the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 USC 4001 et seq.) in order to secure federal funding for construction of any project for local flood protection or any project for hurricane or storm damage reduction. Special requirements are set forth for hurricane protection and flood control in Jefferson Parish.</p> <p>The law also stipulates a statewide Flood Control Program to reduce flood damages by providing guidance and public funds to build flood control infrastructure. The flood control program also includes flood proofing, waterproofing, ring dikes, relocation</p>

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
	<p>tit. 38 §90.1 – 92 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p> <p>Louisiana Coastal Protection, Conservation, Restoration, and Management, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 49 §214.1 – 220.26 (codified as amended as of Jun. 12, 2011)</p>		<p>assistance, information programs, formulation of codes, and engineering studies. Parish and municipal governments districts may apply for state funding for such projects.</p> <p>In addition, the law on coastal protection includes provisions that mandate the planning and development of statewide programs to prevent, mitigate, and manage the risk of flood damage to coastal areas as a result of hurricanes and storms.</p>
55. Does this law specify how management of this risk is financed? If so, describe.	State-Wide Flood Control Program, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 § 90.1 – 92 (codified as amended as of 2012)	§90.5	The law authorizes the state to provide funding for flood-related risk management projects and programs.
<p>56. Does this law attribute liability for damage caused by:</p> <p>a. failure to warn, or false or faulty warnings of this risk?</p> <p>b. failure to take preventive action including by reducing this risk?</p> <p>c. If so, who may be liable - or immune?</p> <p>d. Is it civil or criminal liability, or both?</p>			No.

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
57. Does this law regulate the collection and distribution of information on hazards and risks (risk mapping) in relation to this risk? If so, what authority is responsible and what is their mandate?	State-Wide Flood Control Program, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 §90.1 – 92 (codified as amended as of 2012)	§90.2	Yes, the law requires the Louisiana Geological Survey to continuously review and revise the statewide flood information database, for the purpose of systematically evaluating drainage and flooding problems in Louisiana.
58. Does this law provide for consultation and/or participation about risk mapping, early warning or general DRR regarding this risk by affected or at-risk communities? How? If so, does it provide for participation or a voice for all parts of those communities, including: a. Women? b. Different cultural or ethnic groups? c. Vulnerable groups, including children, older persons, persons with disabilities? d. Socially isolated groups and the very poorest people?	State-Wide Flood Control Program, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 §90.1 – 92 (codified as amended as of 2012)	§90.6	Yes, the law requires the Louisiana Legislative Committee on Transportation, Highways and Public Works to hold public hearings for the purpose of reviewing projects for the coming fiscal year. The State-Wide Flood Control Program must be submitted to the legislature to be reviewed and approved for funding. The law does not mention community participation, nor does it include special provisions for the participation of women, different cultural or ethnic groups, vulnerable groups, or socially-isolated groups.
59. Does this law provide for Early Warnings Systems (EWS) for this risk? If so, does it require community involvement in EWS?			No.

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
<p>60. If communities are involved in EWS, does this law provide that they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assist in the design of local and community EWS? b. Establish or maintain EWS? c. Provide information for the EWS? d. Have direct and timely access to relevant warnings and data on emerging risks (e.g. telephone, radio or internet access to meteorological or seismological data and analysis)? 			N/A
E. Heat/cold waves?			
<p>61. Is there a specific law about this hazard (i.e. not the main DM law)? If so, describe the form of regulation to reduce the impact of this risk (if any), and institutional responsibility. At what level(s) of government is this regulated?</p>			No.
<p>62. Does this law specify how management of this risk is financed? If so, describe.</p>			N/A
<p>63. Does this law attribute liability for damage caused by:</p>			N/A

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. failure to warn, or false or faulty warnings of this risk? b. failure to take preventive action including by reducing this risk? c. If so, who may be liable - or immune? d. Is it civil or criminal liability, or both? 			
<p>64. Does this law regulate the collection and distribution of information on hazards and risks (risk mapping) in relation to this risk? If so, what authority is responsible and what is their mandate?</p>			N/A
<p>65. Does this law provide for consultation and/or participation about risk mapping, early warning or general DRR regarding this risk by affected or at-risk communities? How? If so, does it provide for participation or a voice for all parts of those communities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Women? b. Different cultural or ethnic groups? c. Vulnerable groups, including 			N/A

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
<p>children, older persons, persons with disabilities?</p> <p>d. Socially isolated groups and the very poorest people?</p>			
66. Does this law provide for Early Warnings Systems (EWS) for this risk? If so, does it require community involvement in EWS?			N/A
<p>67. If communities are involved in EWS, does this law provide that they:</p> <p>a. Assist in the design of local and community EWS?</p> <p>b. Establish or maintain EWS?</p> <p>c. Provide information for the EWS?</p> <p>d. Have direct and timely access to relevant warnings and data on emerging risks (e.g. telephone, radio or internet access to meteorological or seismological data and analysis)?</p>			N/A
68. Describe form of regulation, and institutional responsibility.			N/A
F. Insect Infestations?			
69. Is there a specific law about this hazard (i.e. not the main DM law)?	Pest Control Compact, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 3 §3396.1 –	§3396.1 – 3396.6	By enacting this law, Louisiana joined the inter-state Pest Control Compact, which includes 39 member states across the U.S. It is an

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
<p>If so, describe the form of regulation to reduce the impact of this risk (if any), and institutional responsibility. At what level(s) of government is this regulated?</p>	<p>3396.6 (codified Jun. 30, 2008)</p>		<p>agreement among those U.S. states to ensure inter-state cooperation to eradicate pest infestations. It establishes a Pest Control Insurance Fund for the purpose of financing “other than normal” pest control operations which states may be called upon to engage in under the Compact. The Compact also defines structures and processes of managing the fund and mandates that member states eradicate or control within the strictest practicable limits any and all pests. The Compact is implemented at the state level.</p>
<p>70. Does this law specify how management of this risk is financed? If so, describe.</p>	<p>Pest Control Compact, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 3 §3396.1 – 3396.6 (codified Jun. 30, 2008)</p>	<p>§3396.1</p>	<p>Yes, it is financed by Compact member states of the U.S. The Compact creates a Pest Control Insurance Fund, to be administered by a governing board and executive committee composed of representatives of all the member states.</p>
<p>71. Does this law attribute liability for damage caused by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> failure to warn, or false or faulty warnings of this risk? failure to take preventive action including by reducing this risk? If so, who may be liable - or immune? Is it civil or criminal liability, or both? 			<p>No.</p>
<p>72. Does this law regulate the collection and distribution of information on hazards and risks (risk mapping) in relation to this risk? If so, what</p>			<p>No.</p>

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
authority is responsible and what is their mandate?			
<p>73. Does this law provide for consultation and/or participation about risk mapping, early warning or general DRR regarding this risk by affected or at-risk communities? How? If so, does it provide for participation or a voice for all parts of those communities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Women? b. Different cultural or ethnic groups? c. Vulnerable groups, including children, older persons, persons with disabilities? d. Socially isolated groups and the very poorest people? 	<p>Pest Control Compact, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 3 §3396.1 – 3396.6 (codified Jun. 30, 2008)</p>	<p>§3396.1</p>	<p>The Compact authorizes its governing board to establish advisory or technical committees composed of state, local, and federal officials, and private persons to provide input and advice on any of its functions.</p> <p>It does not mention women, different cultural or ethnic groups, vulnerable groups, or socially-isolated groups.</p>
<p>74. Does this law provide for Early Warnings Systems (EWS) for this risk? If so, does it require community involvement in EWS?</p>			<p>No.</p>
<p>75. If communities are involved in EWS, does this law provide that they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assist in the design of local and community EWS? 			<p>N/A.</p>

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Establish or maintain EWS? c. Provide information for the EWS? d. Have direct and timely access to relevant warnings and data on emerging risks (e.g. telephone, radio or internet access to meteorological or seismological data and analysis)? 			
G. Landslides and avalanches?			
<p>76. Is there a specific law about this hazard (i.e. not the main DM law)? If so, describe the form of regulation to reduce the impact of this risk (if any), and institutional responsibility. At what level(s) of government is this regulated?</p>			No.
<p>77. Does this law specify how management of this risk is financed? If so, describe.</p>			N/A
<p>78. Does this law attribute liability for damage caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. failure to warn, or false or faulty warnings of this risk? b. failure to take preventive action including by reducing this risk? c. If so, who may be liable - or 			N/A

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<p>immune?</p> <p>d. Is it civil or criminal liability, or both?</p>			
<p>79. Does this law regulate the collection and distribution of information on hazards and risks (risk mapping) in relation to this risk? If so, what authority is responsible and what is their mandate?</p>			N/A
<p>80. Does this law provide for consultation and/or participation about risk mapping, Early Warning or general DRR regarding this risk by affected or at-risk communities? How? If so, does it provide for participation or a voice for all parts of those communities, including:</p> <p>a. Women?</p> <p>b. Different cultural or ethnic groups?</p> <p>c. Vulnerable groups, including children, older persons, persons with disabilities?</p> <p>d. Socially isolated groups and the very poorest people?</p>			N/A
<p>81. Does this law provide for Early</p>			N/A

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
Warnings Systems (EWS) for this risk? If so, does it require community involvement in EWS?			
82. If communities are involved in Early Warning Systems (EWS), does this law provide that they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assist in the design of local and community EWS? b. Establish or maintain EWS? c. Provide information for the EWS? d. Have direct and timely access to relevant warnings and data on emerging risks (e.g. telephone, radio or internet access to meteorological or seismological data and analysis)? 			N/A
H. Volcanoes?			
83. Is there a specific law about this hazard (i.e. not the main DM law)? If so, describe the form of regulation to reduce the impact of this risk (if any), and institutional responsibility. At what level(s) of government is this regulated?			No.
84. Does this law specify how management of this risk is financed?			N/A

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
If so, describe.			
<p>85. Does this law attribute liability for damage caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. failure to warn, or false or faulty warnings of this risk? b. failure to take preventive action including by reducing this risk? c. If so, who may be liable - or immune? d. Is it civil or criminal liability, or both? 			N/A
<p>86. Does this law regulate the collection and distribution of information on hazards and risks (risk mapping) in relation to this risk? If so, what authority is responsible and what is their mandate?</p>			N/A
<p>87. Does this law provide for consultation and/or participation about risk mapping, Early Warning or general DRR regarding this risk by affected or at-risk communities? How? If so, does it provide for participation or a voice for all parts of those communities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Women? 			N/A

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Different cultural or ethnic groups? c. Vulnerable groups, including children, older persons, persons with disabilities? d. Socially isolated groups and the very poorest people? 			
88. Does this law provide for Early Warnings Systems (EWS) for this risk? If so, does it require community involvement in EWS?			N/A
89. If communities are involved in Early Warning Systems (EWS), does this law provide that they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assist in the design of local and community EWS? b. Establish or maintain EWS? c. Provide information for the EWS? d. Have direct and timely access to relevant warnings and data on emerging risks (e.g. telephone, radio or internet access to meteorological or seismological data and analysis)? 			N/A
Part Two. Slow-onset disasters, sectoral and specific regulation based on risks and community participation			

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
I. Drought and related famine?			
<p>90. Is there a specific law or institutional mandate for drought preparedness and risk reduction, especially for agriculture and related industries? In particular:</p> <p>a. Rain and river water storage, distribution and conservation measures?</p> <p>b. Development and maintenance of ground water extraction, storage and distribution?</p> <p>If so, describe the forms of regulation. At what level(s) of government is this regulated?</p>	<p>Louisiana Water Resources Program, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 §30 – 34 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p> <p>Water Resources Management, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 §3097.1 – 3097.8 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p>	<p>§30 – 34</p> <p>§3097.1 – 3097.8</p>	<p>The law creates a statewide program for the planning, development, and management of water resources to ensure adequate water supplies to the state.</p> <p>a. The law does not specifically address rain or river water storage, distribution, or conservation measures.</p> <p>b. The law creates a comprehensive statewide ground water resource management program that aims to achieve effective management and planning of the utilization of ground water resources. It defines the powers, authorities, and mandate of the Commissioner of Conservation. It also defines the powers, authorities, mandate, and membership of the Water Resources Commission and establishes a Water Management Advisory Taskforce for continued consultation and development of relevant programs. The law also provides for mechanisms of judicial review and annual reporting on groundwater quality and saltwater intrusion.</p>
<p>91. Is there a specific law or institutional mandate for early warning and response to drought, to mitigate the effects of drought and help prevent famine? In particular:</p> <p>a. Is an institution legally mandated to issue drought early warnings? If so, how is this regulated?</p>			<p>No.</p>

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
<p>b. Is an institution legally mandated to impose water use restrictions? If so, at what level(s) of government?</p> <p>c. Is there legal provision for diversion, piping or transporting water to drought-affected areas? If so, at what level(s) of government?</p>			
<p>92. Do the above laws or mandates specify how management of drought and famine risk is financed? If so, describe.</p>			No.
<p>93. Do the above laws or mandates regulate the collection and distribution of information on drought and related famine risks? If so, what authority is responsible and what is their mandate?</p>	<p>Water Resources Management, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 §3097.1 – 3097.8 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p>	<p>§3097.3 §3097.4</p>	<p>The law does not mention collection or distribution of information on drought or related famine risks. However, it requires the Commissioner of Conservation to collect data on water wells and water resources in Louisiana. It also requires the Water Resources Commission to evaluate Louisiana’s surface water resources and current and projected water demand, identify any potential deficit areas, and study water supply alternatives and conservation incentives.</p>
<p>94. Do the above laws or mandates provide for consultation and/or participation about drought and famine risk, early warning or general DRR regarding drought and famine by affected or at-risk</p>	<p>Water Resources Management, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 §3097.1 – 3097.8 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p>	<p>§3097.3 §3097.4</p>	<p>The law does not mention consultations or community participation with regards to drought or famine risk.</p> <p>It requires, however, that the Commissioner of Conservation and the Water Resources Commission consult with local governments and hold public hearings before issuing any rules or regulations or</p>

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
<p>communities? How? If so, does it provide for participation or a voice for all parts of those communities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Women? b. Different cultural or ethnic groups? c. Vulnerable groups, including children, older persons, persons with disabilities? d. Socially isolated groups and the very poorest people? 			<p>adopting any programs related to risk-reduction or management of water resources.</p> <p>The law does not mention women, different cultural or ethnic groups, vulnerable groups, or socially-isolated groups.</p>
J. Other food security risks?			
<p>95. Is there a specific law or institutional mandate concerning threats to food security other than droughts? (e.g. predicted effects of climate change, such as inundation of agricultural land and/or mass migration).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. If so, describe the form of regulation to reduce the impact of these risks (if any), and institutional responsibility b. At what level(s) of government is this regulated? 			No.

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
96. Does the above law or mandate specify how management of food security is financed? If so, describe.			No.
97. Does the above law or mandate regulate the collection and distribution of information on hazards and risks to food security, particularly those relating to agricultural production? If so, what authority is responsible and what is their mandate?			No.
98. Does the above law or mandate provide for community consultation and/or participation about risk reduction from threats to food security? How? If so, does it provide for participation or a voice for all parts of those communities, including: a. Women? b. Different cultural or ethnic groups? c. Vulnerable groups, including children, older persons, persons with disabilities? d. Socially isolated groups and the			No.

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
very poorest people?			
Part Three. Early Warning, Hazard Mapping and Risk Information			
A. Early Warning			
<p>99. In addition to the sectoral laws above, is there any general obligation to establish early warning systems (EWS) in the disaster management law?</p> <p>a. If so, does this include institutional mandates on EWS?</p> <p>b. Which institution(s) are involved and what are their mandates on EWS?</p> <p>c. Is there legal provision for financing of EWS?</p>	<p>Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 68 (codified as amended as of Jun. 2007)</p> <p>Louisiana Emergency Alert System Operational Plan (1999, amended 2002)</p>		<p>Pursuant to the U.S. federal Stafford Act and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission, the Louisiana State Emergency Communications Committee issued an Emergency Alert System Operational Plan (LEASOP). Upon the issuance of a severe weather warning from the National Weather service, a copy of the warning is sent to Louisiana radio stations and cable systems, as well as to public officials, and the LEASOP is activated so that warnings are communicated to the public.</p> <p>a. The plan designates officials responsible for activating the Louisiana emergency alert system.</p> <p>b. The officials responsible for activating the Louisiana emergency alert system are: the Governor, the Director of the Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness, and the National Weather Service in the cities of Slidel, Lake Charles, and Shreveport, the National Weather Service in the city of Jackson (located in the State of Massachusetts), and the Louisiana Emergency Alert Communications Committee.</p> <p>The designated officials are responsible for utilizing the facilities and procedures described in the plan to relay state and local emergency alert system activate or test messages and instructions to the public.</p> <p>c. Louisiana law does not include provisions for financing of</p>

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
	State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (2009), issued by Governor's Executive Order No. BJ 08-32 on Aug. 22, 2008, amended by Executive Order No. BJ 08-94 on Sep. 9, 2008	Emergency Support Function (2), Communications Annex	<p>the state emergency alert system, as it is funded by the U.S. federal government.</p> <p>The LEOP further provides that director of GOHSEP, the Louisiana National Guard, and Louisiana State Police Radio are responsible for coordinating, initiating, and organizing all aspects of emergency communication, and for designating Emergency Communications Coordinators to coordinate with local governments to deliver appropriate alerts and warnings in accordance with the LEASOP and federal guidelines.</p>
100. Does EWS regulation include requirements for community consultation and participation in development of EWS? Describe.			No.
101. Does EWS regulation provide for community-based early warning data collection? Describe.			No.
102. Does EWS regulation provide for timely and reliable access for at-risk communities to EWS, meteorological or seismological data (as relevant)? Describe.	State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (2009), issued by Governor's Executive Order No. BJ 08-32 on Aug. 22, 2008, amended by Executive Order No. BJ 08-94 on Sep. 9, 2008		<p>The LEOP provides for timely delivery of warnings and related information throughout the state of Louisiana, including to at-risk communities.</p> <p>However, neither plan mentions meteorological or seismological data specifically.</p>
103. Does the law regulating telecommunications infrastructure	Public Utilities and Carriers, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 45 §1 –		a-d: No.

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<p>and delivery include any DRR criteria in general, or any specific measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. geographical coverage of telecommunications to include remote and/or at-risk areas? b. priority access to communications technology for at-risk communities and responders to disaster? c. access for vulnerable groups such as the elderly and persons with disabilities? d. Support for early warning systems? 	<p>1504 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p> <p>Louisiana Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (2007)</p>		<p>While the telecommunications law does not include these matters, the Louisiana Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (LSCIP), issued pursuant to the U.S. federal Stafford Act and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission, includes guidelines for developing Louisiana’s telecommunications infrastructure, governance, standard operating procedures, technology, and training to achieve an effective statewide communications system accessible to all state and local first responders in the case of any disaster.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes. The plan provides for upgrade, maintenance, and repair of the telecommunications infrastructure across the state. b. Yes. c. No. d. The plan is designed to ensure effective communications and telecommunications support services to Louisiana’s emergency alert system, but it does not mention early warning system.
<p>104. Does the above law impose, or allow for the imposition, of any restrictions on use of certain types of telecommunications equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Generally throughout the territory? 			<p>No.</p>

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
b. In specified areas? c. Under specified circumstances?			
B. Risk identification, assessment and monitoring			
105. In addition to the sectoral laws above, does the disaster management law regulate the collection and distribution of information on hazards and risks (risk mapping)? If so, what authority is responsible and what is their mandate?	Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 29 §721-738 (codified as amended as of Jun. 29, 2011)	§726.3	Yes, the law provides that, to the extent that funds are available, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness shall do the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop, operate, and maintain a statewide critical incident planning and mapping system for all public buildings in this state to assist first responders when responding to a disaster or emergency. - Create, develop, or acquire a computer system and software that can store critical information and make it accessible to first responders. - Take the appropriate and necessary steps to secure private, state, federal, or other public funds for the development, operation, and maintenance of the statewide critical incident mapping and planning system. - Include in the system information on public building floor plans and associated hazards. - Adopt rules, standards, and guidelines to implement the above. - Provide to the legislature an annual report setting forth the progress in developing, operating, and maintaining the system.
106. Does the disaster management law, or another law, regulate the collection and publication of seismological, meteorological and			No. This is done at the U.S. federal level by the National Weather Service.

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climatic data relevant to natural disasters? If so, what does it require and who is responsible for this, and under what law?			
107. Does the disaster management law, or another law, regulate the collection and publication of baseline population data, especially in high risk areas? If so, what does it require and who is responsible for this, and under what law?			No. This is done at the U.S. federal level by the U.S. Census Bureau.
Part Four. Regulation of the Built Environment			
The aim is to outline the laws and regulations that set out building and construction standards, relevant approvals and enforcement processes, as well as planning and construction of roads & bridges, and land use planning and zoning, such as: urban and rural planning and zoning, including prohibitions on development of high risk sites, public open space for evacuation, access for rescue services such as fire and ambulance, and including regulation of informal settlements; regulation and responsibility for water storage, distribution and quality control for human consumption, flood mitigation construction and other water management against flooding; land tenure, including mapping and registration of tenure rights (especially participatory land mapping with communities) and any recognition of indigenous land rights and occupiers' rights; regulation of emergency and transitional shelter; and regulation or treatment of informal settlements.			
A. Building Codes			
Identify building and construction codes, including fire, flood and earthquake safety, as relevant to identified risks, including any differences in regulation, such as between large urban construction and small residences in rural villages; building regulations, including approvals, inspection and enforcement; and any regulation of emergency and transitional shelter, and informal settlements.			
108. Is there a national building and construction law? If so, what authority is responsible for its	State Uniform Construction Code, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 40 §1730.21 – 1730.40	§1730.21 – 1730.40	Yes, in 2005 Louisiana adopted a mandatory statewide uniform law that governs construction, reconstruction, alterations, and repairs of buildings and other structures and the installation of any

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implementation?	(codified as amended as of 2011)		<p>infrastructure within them. By establishing uniform guidelines, the law aims to ensure reasonable safeguards for health, safety, welfare, comfort, and security for all residents of the state.</p> <p>The law establishes the Louisiana State Uniform Construction Code Council responsible for reviewing and adopting the uniform code, setting requirements and processes for the certification and continuing education of code enforcement officers and inspectors, and amending the code as necessary. The law also requires parishes and municipalities to enforce the rules and regulations contained in the code.</p>
109. If there is not a national building and construction law, is this issue regulated at provincial/state or local level? If sub-national regulation only, can you find an example of such a law?	<p>State Uniform Construction Code, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 40 §1730.21 – 1730.40 (codified as amended as of 2011)</p> <p>Local Government Authority, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 40</p>	<p>§1730.21 – 1730.40</p> <p>§1730.65</p>	<p>Louisiana is one of few U.S. states that regulate construction at the state level. The State Uniform Construction Code sets the building requirements, including those related to building structures, plumbing, electricity, mechanical specifications, accessibility, energy, health and fire safety, gas, and general infrastructure. The Louisiana Uniform Construction Code incorporates the standards set forth by the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The International Building Code - The International Existing Building Code - The International Residential Code - The International Mechanical Code - The Louisiana State Plumbing Code

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	<p>§1730.65 (codified as amended as of 2009)</p> <p>Code of Ordinances, City of New Orleans, Louisiana, Ordinance No. 23911 (Mar. 11, 2010)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The International Fuel Gas Code - The National Electric Code <p>Notwithstanding the above, Louisiana law reserves the following authorities for local parish and municipality governments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land use and zoning requirements. 2. Building setback requirements (distances between the building structure and property lines or other structures) 3. Side and rear yard requirements. 4. Site planning and development and property line requirements. 5. Subdivision control. 6. Landscape architectural requirements. <p>For example, the City of New Orleans issued various Codes of Ordinances that include rules on subdivision, land use and zoning, types of buildings permitted in the various zones of the city, building structure dimensions, and other architectural requirements. The code also specifies the types of building permits, their requirements, and exemptions.</p>
110. Does the building and construction law include detailed	State Uniform Construction Code, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit.	§1730.21 – 1730.40	Yes, the State Uniform Construction Code includes building rules and regulations that are binding throughout Louisiana. The State Uniform Construction Code covers the following:

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<p>building codes, regulations or rules? Are these codes mandatory and binding? What areas do they cover (e.g. fire, earthquake, general building design and construction, health requirements, water & sanitation etc.)? List these categories of regulation.</p>	<p>40 §1730.21 – 1730.40 (codified as amended as of 2011)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction and structural specifications of buildings and dwellings - Plumbing - Mechanical specification - Accessibility - Energy - Gas - Fire inspection - Safety
<p>111. Does this law include mechanisms for individual building approvals? If so, which institution(s) have responsibility for this?</p>	<p>Local Government Authority, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 40 §1730.65 (codified as amended as of 2009)</p>	<p>§1730.65</p>	<p>Yes, the law authorizes parishes and municipalities to require that all applicable local permits and licenses be obtained before construction begins on a building site.</p>
<p>112. Does this law include mechanisms for building inspections? If so, which institution(s) have responsibility for this? Does it apply to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. New buildings? b. Renovations / extensions of existing buildings? c. Existing buildings where there is no building application, such as old buildings that may no longer be safe? 	<p>Local Government Authority, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 40 §1730.65 (codified as amended as of 2009)</p> <p>State Uniform Construction Code, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 40 § 1730.21 – 1730.40 (codified as amended 2011)</p>	<p>§1730.65</p> <p>§ 1730.21</p>	<p>Yes, the law authorizes local government authorities to conduct building inspections. All local inspectors must be certified by the Louisiana State Uniform Construction Code Council. Municipalities typically have a building inspection division to carry out building inspections.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes. b. Yes. c. The law does not specifically mention these cases.
<p>113. Does this law include mechanisms for enforcement of codes, including sanctions? What type of sanctions</p>	<p>State Uniform Construction Code, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 40 §1730.21 – 1730.40</p>	<p>§1730.23</p>	<p>All parishes and municipalities are required to enforce the State Uniform Construction Code directly or through third party providers and to set forth the procedures for doing so in their local</p>

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(e.g. fines, whole or partial demolition orders)? If so, which institution(s) have responsibility for this?	(codified as amended as of 2011)	§1730.31	<p>codes of ordinances.</p> <p>The State Uniform Construction Code authorizes local governments to issue ordinances that allow building officials to stop further construction on buildings that violate the code. Local governments may also impose additional penalties.</p>
<p>114. Do the building regulations have special standards or requirements for:</p> <p>a. schools?</p> <p>b. hospitals?</p> <p>c. fire stations?</p> <p>d. other public buildings that may also be required as collective centres in case of disaster (e.g. ministries, sports complexes, churches, mosques etc.)?</p>			No.
115. Do the building regulations or land use planning laws (or other special laws) include regulation of large commercial buildings and developments (such as multi-storey shopping centres, office buildings and factories)? Identify & describe.	State Uniform Construction Code, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 40 §1730.21 – 1730.40 (codified as amended as of 2011)	§1730.21 – 1730.40	<p>The State Uniform Construction Code includes provisions that relate to commercial buildings and industrial facilities. The standards adopted by the code incorporate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The International Building Code - The International Existing Building Code

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The International Residential Code - The International Mechanical Code - The Louisiana State Plumbing Code - The International Fuel Gas Code - The National Electric Code <p>In addition, local codes of ordinances of various municipalities further detail the land use planning laws and requirements relating to these types of buildings as authorized by state law (see question 110: example of New Orleans).</p>
116. Do the building laws/regulations include large, multi-storey apartment buildings? Identify & describe.	State Uniform Construction Code, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 40 §1730.21 – 1730.40 (codified as amended as of 2011)	§1730.21 – 1730.40	The State Uniform Construction Code covers residential buildings of all types.
117. Do the building laws/regulations include small self-built constructions? Identify & describe.	State Uniform Construction Code, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 40 §1730.21 – 1730.40 (codified as amended as of 2011)	§1730.21 – 1730.40	The State Uniform Construction Code covers residential buildings of all types.
118. Do the building laws/regulations differ as between urban and rural settings? If building			No.

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<p>laws/regulations are different in rural settings, what are the main differences compared with urban settings? E.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the extent of regulation? b. the level of government at which it is regulated? c. other? 			
<p>119. Do the building/planning laws/regulations include emergency and transitional shelter? If so, what form of regulation and which institution(s) have responsibility for this?</p>	<p>Louisiana Shelter Operations Plan (Hurricane Emergencies) (2006)</p>		<p>Emergency and transitional shelters are not mentioned in the State Uniform Construction Code. However, the Louisiana Shelter Operations Plan (Hurricane Emergencies), which was issued by the Governor but not codified into law, outlines the general specifications and requirements for shelters provided by state and local governments in the case of hurricane emergencies. Local government authorities are responsible for providing these shelters and ensuring they meet the requirements. The GOHSEP and the Louisiana Department of Social Services are responsible for shelter and mass services coordination and guidance.</p>
<p>120. Do the building laws/regulations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inspections? b. programmes and/or incentives for making existing buildings safe (e.g. retro-fitting for earthquake resistance, addition of fire escapes, condemning unsafe buildings including demolition 	<p>Local Government Authority, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 40 §1730.65 (codified as amended as of 2009)</p>	<p>§1730.65</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes, the law includes inspections, to be conducted at the municipal and parish levels. b. The law does not provide for specific incentives for bringing existing buildings into compliance.

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orders, tax or funding incentives for owners to fortify buildings)? If so, what form of regulation and which institution(s) have responsibility for this?			
121. What if any provision is there for planning, approval and construction of public roads, bridges and related public works? – describe the authority(s) & mandate(s).	Local Government Authority, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 40 § 1730.65 (codified as amended as of 2009) Fire Safety Inspection, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. RS 40 § 1566.1 (codified 1976)	§1730.65 §1566.1	The law provides for the minimum safety guidelines with respect to highway and bridge design, construction, and maintenance for all public roads, highways, and streets under the jurisdiction of any political subdivision. The Department of Transportation and Development is responsible for prioritizing the construction, repair, and maintain of public works including roads, bridges, highways, and streets.
122. Are there other matters relevant to DRR that are regulated in the building and construction laws of the subject country?			No.
B. Land Use Planning Laws			
The aim is to identify whether there are national laws and statutory authorities with responsibility for land zoning and/or land use planning. If there is not a national law or authority, the issue may be regulated at provincial/state or local level and examples of these laws may not be available. However, although land use planning is frequently regulated at local government level, the underlying principles or institutional responsibilities may be included in national or provincial laws. Also, many major cities now have planning law overlays that cross local government boundaries, and may be determined under national or provincial/state laws. In other cases, special regimes have been established to manage the course of a major river that crosses many local boundaries (and these laws may also refer to bilateral treaties about cross-boundary water management - for DRR as well as water use – which may bring them under national law through the treaty powers).			
123. Are there national laws and statutory authorities with responsibility for land zoning and/or	Local Government Authority, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 40 §1730.65 (codified as	§1730.65	Yes, Louisiana law states that municipal governments shall regulate land zoning and planning.

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land use planning?	amended as of 2009) Building Regulations, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 33 §4721 – 4780.91 (codified as amended as of Jun. 12, 2011)	§33:4721	
124. Is this issue regulated at provincial/state or local level? If so, can you find an example of such a law at each level?	Building Regulations, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 33 §4721 – 4780.91 (codified as amended as of Jun. 12, 2011) Code of Ordinances, City of New Orleans, Louisiana, Ordinance No. 23911 (Mar. 11, 2010)	§33:4721	The law states that zoning shall be regulated at the local municipality level. Zoning regulations specify land use, creation of special districts, and the types of buildings and structures permitted in each zone. For example, the City of New Orleans Code of Ordinances includes rules on subdivision, land use and zoning, types of buildings permitted in the various zones of the city, and specific building architectural requirements (height, elevation, dimensions) appropriate to each zone type.
125. Does the land use planning and/or zoning law include processes for: a. Formal release of land for new developments? b. Approval of each new urban development? c. Approval of major commercial developments?	Code of Ordinances, City of New Orleans, Louisiana, Ordinance No. 23911 (Mar. 11, 2010)		Yes. For example, the City of New Orleans Code of Ordinances includes processes for building and development permits, which include all building types. Details on the processes specific to urban or commercial developments, however, were not available online.
126. Does the land use planning			No.

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and/or zoning law include prohibitions on development of high risk sites (e.g. unstable land prone to subsidence, flood plains, and contaminated sites)?			
127. Does the planning / zoning law include public open space for evacuation?			No.
128. Does the planning / zoning law allocate or require allocation of land for emergency or transitional shelter in preparation for potential disaster?			No.
129. Does the planning / zoning law include provisions for infrastructure installation (water and drainage, sewers, telecommunications, energy) in new developments?	Building Regulations, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 33 §4721 – 4780.91 (codified as amended as of Jun. 12, 2011)	§4721 – 4780.91	Yes, the law states that local zoning regulations shall provide for infrastructure installations, including water, sewage, drainage, power, natural gas, and other public utilities.
130. Does the planning / zoning law include street width regulations for future traffic flow and to ensure access for emergency services such as fire and ambulance?	Building Regulations, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 33 §4721 – 4780.91 (codified as amended as of Jun. 12, 2011)	§4723	Yes, the law states that local zoning regulations shall include specifications of streets and connecting roads, but access for emergency services is not mentioned specifically.
131. Does the planning / zoning law differ as between urban and rural settings? If different in rural			No.

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<p>settings, what are the main differences compared with urban settings? E.g.</p> <p>a. the extent of regulation?</p> <p>b. the level of government at which it is regulated?</p> <p>c. other?</p>			
132. Does the planning / zoning law include any other matters relevant to disaster risk reduction?			No.
C. Land tenure			
<p>133. Is there a national system of land title registration established under law?</p> <p>a. If sub-national regulation, at what level of government does this occur, if at all? If sub-national, can you find an example of such a law?</p> <p>b. Does the legal mandate for this system require computerisation and/central record at national level? If not, how and where does it require records to be kept?</p>	Recorders and Recordation, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 44 §71 – 117 (codified as amended as of Aug. 1, 2012)	§71 §116	<p>The law establishes an office for recording mortgages and privileges and an office for recording conveyances and transfers of immovables in each parish.</p> <p>a. This is done at the parish level. Parish offices have a court clerk who records deeds, mortgage documents, easements, liens and other document recordings. An example of such offices is the Orleans Office of the Recorder of Mortgages, which records all legal instruments in Orleans Parish that affect the transfer of real estate and private or commercial property.</p> <p>b. There is no mandate for computerization. Records may be preserved using electronic or non-electronic methods. Some parishes have computerized their records and provide online access to certain recorded documents.</p>
134. Are there institutions mandated	Professional Engineering and	§681 –	Each parish is required to have a recorder’s office (see question

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<p>to survey land and/or register title? Does this mandate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. require or allow community participation in land mapping or surveying for the purpose of establishing titles and/or occupancy and/or usage rights? b. establish a timeframe for the conclusion of land mapping? c. allocate resources for land mapping? 	<p>Professional Surveying, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 37 §681 – 703 (codified as amended as of Jun. 22, 2010)</p>	<p>703</p>	<p>134). However, there is not an institutional mandate for the surveying of land. Surveyors are private entities, and are usually employed during real property transactions or disputes. Surveyors are regulated by the Louisiana Professional Engineering and Land Surveying Board in accordance with Title 37 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.</p> <p>a-c: No such mandates exist.</p>
<p>135. Does the land title system allow anyone to purchase or own land, or does it exclude anyone? E.g. can the following own and inherit land under this system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Women? b. All ethnic or religious groups? c. Non-nationals? 	<p>Louisiana Constitution (1974)</p>	<p>Article 1, §3 Article 1, §12</p>	<p>There are no such exclusions in Louisiana law.</p> <p>The Louisiana Constitution has a non-discrimination clause that guarantees all individuals equal protection of the law. Article (1) Section (3) provides that no law may discriminate against a person because of his or her race, religion, beliefs, or affiliations. It also prohibits unreasonable discrimination based on birth, age, sex, culture, physical condition, political ideas, or affiliations.</p>
<p>136. If there is no standardised land title, is there another way to legally recognise land tenure rights (e.g. indigenous title based on ancestral lands, or established occupation or use, or other traditional rights to use resources such as gathering or</p>			<p>N/A.</p>

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hunting or water rights)? Describe.			
137. Is there any legal recognition of traditional or customary law and practice regarding land occupation or ownership, or community or collective management of land? If so, describe the relevant legislation or case law.			No, there is no mention of traditional or customary law.
138. Is there legislation or case law that recognises land tenure as a result of occupation, such as: a. adverse possession (use and occupation of land over a certain period of years in the absence of the legal owner, resulting in a change of ownership)? b. 'squatters' rights' (including any rights to continue inhabiting land and/or vacant buildings or to be given notice of eviction if contested by the legal owner)?	Louisiana Civil Code, CC §742, Acquisitive Prescription (1977)	§742	Louisiana recognizes land tenure as a result of occupation in the case of adverse possession (termed acquisitive prescription in Louisiana law). Other than adverse possession, no squatters' rights are recognized.
139. If there are parallel systems for recognition of land tenure, such as customary law vs. registered freehold title, does one type of legal claim take precedence over the other?			N/A

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<p>140. Is there any law or legal mechanism that allows government authorities to compulsorily purchase or requisition land for public purposes? If so, do these purposes include:</p> <p>a. risk reduction from natural disasters?</p> <p>b. land to be kept for evacuation or emergency or transitional shelter?</p>	<p>Louisiana Constitution (1974)</p> <p>Expropriation, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 19 §1 - 355 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p>	<p>Article 1 §4</p> <p>§1 - 355</p>	<p>Expropriation of land is authorized by the Louisiana Constitution only for a public and necessary purpose and with just compensation paid to the owner. The Constitution provides that questions of “public and necessary” purposes shall be settled by the judiciary.</p> <p>Title 19 on Expropriation governs the procedural requirements of expropriation.</p> <p>a-b: These are not specifically mentioned in the law.</p>
<p>141. Is there a land tribunal or other dispute resolution mechanism that provides for resolution of land tenure disputes? If so, is this accessible to communities? – to individuals?</p> <p>a. Can people without financial means access this system? E.g. are there fees, or requirements to engage lawyers?</p> <p>b. Are such tribunals or mechanisms available throughout the territory, including in rural areas?</p>			<p>There are no land tribunals. Individuals may bring land disputes before state and local courts.</p> <p>a. Costs of litigation can make it difficult for poor people to access remedies. Free legal help is sometimes available but there is no right to such assistance in civil cases.</p> <p>b. Yes.</p>

D. Informal and precarious settlements

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<p>Informal settlements (also called slums or shanty towns) are areas of housing constructed on land to which the occupants had no prior legal claim. The housing is generally constructed by the occupants from available materials and does not comply with building and planning laws. These unplanned settlements are not served with public infrastructure such as water, sewers/drainage, roads or telecommunications, or public services such as schools and medical facilities. They are especially vulnerable to the effects of natural disaster, as they are often built on high-risk land (precarious settlements), with poor construction materials and methods, and the residents are not protected from the effects of, for example, water contamination during flooding. Informal settlements sometimes arise from mass migrations to the outskirts of large cities following disaster (including slow-onset disasters such as drought and famine). However, many of these settlements exist for many years and become established townships. Approaches taken by governments tend to follow one of three paths: (1) ignore informal settlements for the purpose of regulation, (2) relocate residents either through forced evictions and demolition, or planned resettlement schemes, or (3) regularize them. The latter approach has been taken in Brazil under its Statute of the City administered by the Ministry of Cities, which seeks to progressively regularize and integrate under local government, existing informal and precarious settlements.</p>			
<p>142. Is there a law that mandates clearing of slums / informal or precarious settlements?</p> <p>a. If so, what is the policy reason given (if any) for such clearance?</p> <p>b. Does it require or empower government authorities to evict or resettle residents? Or to demolish such settlements?</p> <p>c. If residents are to be moved, does this law require the provision of alternative housing? If so, how is this financed?</p> <p>d. If mandated, is there a process for eviction? E.g. notice periods, dispute resolution through land tribunals?</p>			<p>No.</p>

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<p>e. Are there any other protections for the human rights and livelihoods of residents who are evicted or relocated?</p>			
<p>143. Is there a law that mandates recognition and/ or regularization of slums / informal settlements?</p> <p>a. If so, describe the legal regime for regularization, including the responsible institutions.</p> <p>b. Does regularization include the introduction of building codes? Are these mandatory and binding?</p> <p>c. Does regularization include the construction of public infrastructure? If so, how is this financed?</p> <p>d. Does this law authorise or mandate the provision of social services to informal settlements?</p> <p>e. Does this law include any other regulatory measures to address the vulnerability of such settlements to risk from natural disasters?</p>			<p>No.</p>

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<p>144. Does any law require that informal settlements are included in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Early Warning Systems? b. Community based DRR education and training? 			<p>Since informal settlements are not recognized, no such requirements exist.</p>
<p>145. Does any law provide a mechanism for recognition of tenure for residents of informal settlements?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. If so, what types of tenure (e.g. full title, right to occupy or use, right to purchase, tenancy)? b. If so, and such settlements are on privately owned land, is there provision for compensation of those with prior legal tenure? 			<p>No.</p>
E. Urban Water and Flood Management			
<p>146. Is there one or more national laws regulating and allocating institutional responsibility for water storage, distribution and quality control for human consumption? Is urban water management principally a national, or provincial/state or local</p>	<p>Sanitary Code, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 40 §4 (codified as amended as of Jun. 7, 2012)</p>	<p>§4</p>	<p>Yes, Louisiana law outlines the general health and sanitary requirements related to water storage, distribution, and quality control for human consumption. The law states that local parish or municipality government agencies are responsible for monitoring and enforcing the standards set forth in the law.</p>

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Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
responsibility?			
147. If there is a national water authority, does its mandate include risk reduction or preparedness for safeguarding the water supply in the face of natural disasters?	Water Resources Management, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 §3097.1 – 3097.8 (codified as amended as of 2012)	§3097.1 – 3097.8	<p>The Water Resources Commission is the main state agency responsible for managing Louisiana’s water resources, in cooperation with the Commission on Conservation.</p> <p>The Commissioner on Conservation, through the State Conservation Office is empowered and responsible for the administration of all matters related to the management of the state's groundwater resources. The Commissioner’s mandate includes doing all that is necessary to safeguard the state’s water supply, prevent or alleviate any damage, determine areas of concern, and develop a contingency plan to respond to a groundwater emergency, with a special focus on human consumption needs.</p>
148. Does a national law allocate responsibility for flood mitigation construction and other water management against urban flooding (if relevant to the subject country)? If so, what authority is responsible?	<p>Flood Control and Related Matters, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 §81 – 86 (codified as amended as of Jun. 7,2012)</p> <p>State-Wide Flood Control Program, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 §90.1 – 92 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p>	<p>§81 – 86</p> <p>§90.1 – 92</p>	<p>Yes, Louisiana law outlines the authorities of the governor and authorizes parishes and municipalities to adopt ordinances, rules, and regulations that are necessary to comply with the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 USC 4001 et seq.) in order to secure federal funding for construction of any project for local flood protection or any project for hurricane or storm damage reduction. Special requirements are set forth for hurricane protection and flood control in Jefferson Parish.</p> <p>The law also stipulates a statewide Flood Control Program that provides guidance and public funds for projects to reduce flood damage. Parish and municipal governments, levee boards, and drainage districts may apply for state funding for such projects.</p>

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
149. If flood mitigation and water management against urban flooding is regulated at the sub-national level, at what level of government does this occur? Can you find an example of such a law?			Flood mitigation and water management against flooding is primarily regulated at the state level (see question 149).
Part Five. Regulation of the Natural & Rural Environment			
Outline the laws and regulations concerning environmental management from the perspective of human safety, preservation of livelihoods and food security, including the regulation of exploitation of natural resources, water management, and reducing risks from natural events such as floods, earthquake, drought, landslides, and wildfires, such as: forestry regulation concerning wildfires, deforestation and erosion relevant to prevention of landslides and floods; environmental impact assessments; river and water catchment management relevant to flood prevention and mitigation, and water storage and distribution for human and agricultural consumption; prevention measures relating to drought, especially protection of people, livestock and crops in the face of drought, including water reserves against the risk of drought; and other prevention and risk management mechanisms to maintain food security, including measures to prevent desertification.			
A. Human Risks in Environmental Change			
150. Is there legislation on environmental protection? If so, what institution has responsibility?	<p>Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2001 – 2050.31 (codified as amended as of Jul. 6, 2010)</p> <p>Louisiana Air Control Law, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2051 – 2066 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p>		Yes, there are various laws that address environmental protection in Louisiana. The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality is the main agency responsible for implementing those laws.

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
	<p>Louisiana Water Control Law, La. Rev. Stat. Ann tit. 30 §2071 – 2077 (codified as amended as of Jun. 17, 2010)</p> <p>Mississippi River Interstate Pollution Phase-Out Compact, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2091 – 2093 (codified 1987)</p> <p>Louisiana Nuclear Energy and Radiation Control Law, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2101 – 2119 (codified as amended as of 2010)</p> <p>Central Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact, La. Rev. Stat. tit. 30 §2131 - 2134 (codified as amended as of Jun. 30, 1991)</p> <p>Louisiana Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Law, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 20 §2151 – 2162 (codified as amended as of</p>		

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
	<p>2010)</p> <p>Hazardous Waste Control Law, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2171 – 2206 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p> <p>Inactive and Abandoned Hazardous Waste Site Law, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2221 – 2226 (codified as amended as of 2008)</p> <p>Taxation of Disposal and Storage of Hazardous Water, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2241 – 2253 (codified as amended as of 1997)</p> <p>Liability of Hazardous Substance Remedial Action, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2271 – 2290 (codified as amended as of 2006)</p> <p>Louisiana Waste Reduction Law, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30</p>		

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
	<p>§2291 – 2306 (codified as amended as of Jun. 17, 2010)</p> <p>Louisiana School Asbestos Abatement Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2341 – 2346 (codified as amended as of 2010)</p> <p>Lead Hazard Reduction, Licensure, and Certification, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2351 -2351.59 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p> <p>Hazardous Material Information Development, Preparedness, and Response Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2361 – 2380 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p> <p>Louisiana Reclaimed Water Law, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2391 – 2399 (codified as amended as of Jun. 17, 2010)</p>		

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
	<p>Solid Waste Recycling and Reduction Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2411 – 2423 (codified as amended as of Jul. 1, 2012)</p> <p>Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2451 – 2496 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p> <p>Louisiana Environmental Education Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2501 – 2510 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p> <p>Statewide Beautification, La Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2521 – 2552 (codified as amended as of Jul 1, 2011)</p> <p>Louisiana Environmental Regulatory Innovations Programs Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2561 – 2566</p>		

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
	(codified 1997) Louisiana Mercury Risk Reduction Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2571 – 2588 (codified Jun. 2, 2006)		
<p>151. Does the above mandate include environmental management from the perspective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. human safety? b. preservation of livelihoods? c. food security, especially concerning protection of crops and livestock? 			<p>a-c: Yes, the abovementioned environmental management laws address human safety, preservation of livelihoods, and food security (see question 151).</p>
<p>152. Does this law provide for environmental impact assessments (EIAs) of any proposed new private and public industrial developments?</p>	<p>Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 30 §2001 – 2050.31 (codified as amended as of Jul. 6, 2010)</p>	<p>§2018 §2011</p>	<p>The law requires the submission of environmental assessment statements for any proposed new or modifications to plans that engage in the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste, the disposal of solid waste, or the discharge of water pollutants or air emissions in sufficient quantity or concentration to constitute a major source. The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality is responsible for evaluating such assessment statements and issuing or declining permits for such developments.</p> <p>The law does not mention other types of developments, but authorizes the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality to enforce environmental law and to issue any relevant rules, regulations, licenses, and exemptions.</p>

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
<p>153. If there are EIAs, do the criteria include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. human risk factors from changes to the environment, including life and health as well as livelihoods and food security? b. assessment in light of the known natural hazards affecting the relevant locality, or downstream communities (where relevant)? 			Criteria are set forth by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality but are not available online.
<p>154. Is there a law that makes any authority responsible for the regulation of exploitation of natural resources from the perspective of human safety during natural disasters? For example, preventing cross-contamination from industrial sites during flooding, or control of extraction methods to manage flooding and/or erosion?</p>			This is not mentioned in Louisiana law.
B. Forests			
<p>155. Is there legislation on forest management (if relevant to the subject country)? If so, what institution has responsibility?</p>	<p>Act Establishing the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 3 §1 – 20 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p>		<p>Yes, and the responsible institution is the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry.</p>

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
	<p>Louisiana Right to Forest Law, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 3 §3621 - 2624 (codified 1995)</p> <p>Forests and Forestry, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 3 §4271 – 4422 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p>		
<p>156. Does the above mandate include forest management from the perspective of natural disaster risk reduction, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. prevention of wildfires? b. deforestation and erosion relevant to prevention of landslides and floods? c. other hazards, (such as encroachment by wildlife into agricultural land or villages)? <p>Describe the scope.</p>	<p>Act Establishing the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 3 §1 – 20 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p> <p>Louisiana Statewide Forest Resource Assessment and Strategy (2010)</p>	<p>§1 – 20</p>	<p>The mandate of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry includes forest management from the perspective of natural disaster risk assessment, mitigation, planning, and response, but the law does not enumerate the types of risks or natural disasters.</p> <p>Louisiana Statewide Forest Resource Assessment and Strategy (2010), issued by the Louisiana Office of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, provides a comprehensive analysis of forest-related conditions, trends, threats, opportunities, and management strategies: http://bit.ly/Uyf168</p>
<p>157. Does the law recognize customary laws and practices as to the use and management of forests and their resources?</p>			<p>There is no mention of customary law.</p>
<p>158. Does the law provide for use,</p>			<p>No.</p>

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
conservation or management of forests and their resources by communities?			
C. Rivers and watercourses			
159. Is there legislation on river and watercourse management (if relevant to the subject country)? If so, what institution has responsibility?	Navigation and Shipping, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 34 §1 – 3523 (codified as amended as of 2010)	§1 - 3523	Yes, the law addresses water course management, including rivers, ports, harbors, canals, lakes and other watercourses. Institutions responsible for managing watercourses are primarily created at the local level, as parish commissions for each district or river, canal, lake, port, etc.
160. Does the above mandate include river management from the perspective of natural disaster risk reduction, such as: a. Riverbed management relevant to flood prevention and mitigation? b. Water storage and distribution for human, agricultural and industrial consumption in rural areas? Describe the scope.	Flood Control and Related Matters, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 §81 – 86 (codified as amended as of Jun. 12, 2012) State-Wide Flood Control Program, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 §90.1 – 92 (codified as amended as of 2012) Water Resources Management, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 §3097.1 – 3097.8 (codified as amended as of 2012)		a. Flood prevention and mitigation is addressed primarily on the state level. The Governor is authorized by law to take the necessary flood prevention and control measures. The law mandates that all local governing institutions comply with the National Flood Insurance Act. The law also creates a statewide flood control program, which includes flood-proofing, waterproofing, ring dikes, relocation assistance, information programs, formulation of codes, and engineering studies. b. Water conservation is also primarily addressed at the state level, and the law provides for agencies and programs to ensure adequate water supply throughout the state.

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
	<p>Louisiana Water Resources Program, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 §30 – 34 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p> <p>Water Conservation, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 §2501 – 3087.357 (codified as amended as of 2012)</p>		None of the laws make a distinction for rural areas.
161. Does the law recognize customary laws and practices as to the use and management of rivers and their resources?			There is no mention of customary law.
162. Does the law provide for use, conservation or management of rivers and their resources by communities?			There is no mention of communities.
D. Drought and food security			
163. Is there any legislation providing for risk reduction and prevention measures relating to drought (if relevant)? If so, does this include any institutional mandate or responsibility to protect people, livestock or crops in the face of	Water Resources Management, La. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 38 §3097.1 – 3097.8 (codified as amended as of 2012)	§3097.3	Yes, the law authorizes the Commissioner of Conservation to take measures to prevent or alleviate the risk of drought. These include developing a contingency plan for water emergencies, registering drought wells, and authorizing the temporary use of drought relief wells for agricultural use in times of drought.

3. EARLY WARNING AND REDUCTION OF UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS THROUGH REGULATION

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
drought?			
164. Does the above mandate include the construction and maintenance of water reserves, including against the risk of drought?			No.
165. Is there any other legislation relevant to risk management to maintain food security in the face of natural disasters, including any special measures to prevent desertification (if relevant)?			No.

4. Information management and exchange, community level DRR education & awareness

Most elements of information, education and awareness will normally be done through policy rather than law, but the legal framework may require public institutions to make DRR information available to the public and/or to carry out public and school education and awareness on reducing risk from natural disasters. For example, there could be a Ministerial directive under the Education Act requiring the inclusion of DRR in the school curriculum. [If this requires repetition of information given above, please note 'see above' and refer to the relevant question number.]

4. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND EXCHANGE, COMMUNITY LEVEL EDUCATION & AWARENESS			
Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
<p>166. Is there a law that regulates the collection and publication of seismological, meteorological and climatic data relevant to natural disasters?</p> <p>a. If so, what does it require and who is responsible for this, and under what law?</p> <p>b. Does it provide for community level access to the data?</p>			No, this is done at the U.S. federal level by the National Weather Service.
<p>167. Is there a law that regulates the collection and publication of baseline population data, especially in high risk areas?</p> <p>a. If so, what does it require and who is responsible for this, and under what law?</p> <p>b. Does it provide for community level access to the data?</p>			No, this is done at the U.S. federal level by the U.S. Census Bureau.
<p>168. Does the education law or regulations require inclusion of DRR</p>			No.

4. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND EXCHANGE, COMMUNITY LEVEL EDUCATION & AWARENESS

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
<p>awareness in the school curriculum? Does this law or another law such as the DM law also require community DRR education?</p>			
<p>169. If there is a national disaster management policy, does this require any public authorities to conduct public education and awareness on DRR?</p> <p>a. If so, which authorities and what are they required to do?</p> <p>b. In particular does it require DRR education in schools?</p>			No.
<p>170. If the above law or the national disaster management policy requires public education, does this provide for community level DRR awareness? If so, does this make any provision for community participation in the development and delivery of public education and awareness campaigns?</p>			No.
<p>171. Does legislation provide for any designated role for the Red Cross or Red Crescent National Society as an auxiliary to government in DRR education and awareness at</p>			No.

4. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND EXCHANGE, COMMUNITY LEVEL EDUCATION & AWARENESS

Legal Research Questions	Short Title, no. & date of law / regulation	No.ss./ paras.	Answers, comments & extracts (please use quotation marks for all extracts)
community level?			
172. Does legislation provide for any designated role for Civil Society in DRR education and awareness at community level?			No.
<p>173. Does any law provide for community-level results in DRR, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Natural disaster warnings that extend to community level? b. Implementation of incentives to carry out community based DRR, or disincentives to ignore or increase risks from natural disasters? c. Community involvement in land-use and urban planning? d. Community involvement in and education concerning building codes? 			No.

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Louisiana Const. Art. 1 (1974) <http://senate.legis.state.la.us/documents/constitution/constitution.pdf> (last accessed Nov. 16, 2012)

b. Louisiana State Legislation (listed in order of appearance in survey)

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