



Official Louisiana Hurricane Survival Guide

Hurricane Season June 1 — November 30

Are You Prepared for this Tropical Season?



The Gulf Coast region offers many benefits for its people who call Louisiana home. The area is full of cultural diversity, agricultural and fishery riches, a thriving ecology and many events and outdoor activities that make Louisiana unique.

A consequence of enjoying this lifestyle is preparing for hurricane season and associated hazards from high winds, storm surge and flooding rains.

This guide is developed through a collaborative partnership of the NOAA National Weather Service and the State of Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness.

The guide is provided to assist you in preparing for the Atlantic hurricane season. We all hope these actions will not be needed this season, but the looming threat always makes preparedness a necessity every year.

A Message from LA Governor Bobby Jindal

Disasters can occur anywhere at anytime. At a moment's notice citizens may need to move quickly out of harm's way. Government agencies have planned and are prepared for possible emergencies that might arise. It is important that you and your family have a plan as well.

This guide will assist you and your family with creating such a plan. I encourage you to study this guide so you can be best prepared to evacuate safely from impending threats should the need occur. In the event of an emergency, stay alert and pay attention to the news and announcements in your area if a situation develops. For more information, please visit the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) website at <http://gohsep.la.gov> or www.getagameplan.org.

Sincerely,
Bobby Jindal



Definitions and Terminology

- § Tropical Disturbance** = A weak organization of clouds, rain and thunderstorms in the tropics that typically moves east to west. A small percentage of these systems intensify to tropical storms and hurricanes. These disturbances are monitored and upgraded by the National Hurricane Center (NHC).
- § Tropical Cyclone** = The generic name for all low pressure systems that form in the tropics or near tropical waters that are not frontal in nature. These are inclusive of depressions to hurricanes in the Atlantic and eastern Pacific Oceans, but are also typhoons in the western Pacific Ocean.
- § Tropical Depression** = A tropical cyclone that has maximum sustained winds of 33 kts or 38 mph.
- § Tropical Storm** = A tropical cyclone with sustained winds between 34 kts (39 mph) and 64 kt (73 mph).
- § Hurricane** = A well developed tropical cyclone with sustained winds in excess of 64 kt (73 mph). Intensities are reported on the Saffir-Simpson scale ranging from Category 1 (weakest) to Category 5 (strongest).
- § Tropical Storm Watch** = Posted by the NHC for a stretch of coast line when tropical storm conditions are POSSIBLE in the next 48 hours.
- § Tropical Storm Warning** = Posted by the NHC for a stretch of coast line when tropical storm conditions are EXPECTED in the next 36 hours.
- § Hurricane Watch** = Posted by the NHC for a stretch of coast line when hurricane conditions are POSSIBLE within the next 48 hours.
- § Hurricane Warning** = Posted by the NHC for a stretch of coast line when hurricane conditions are EXPECTED within the next 36 hours.



Supply Suggestions

Use these suggestions as a guide for gathering your hurricane supplies. Remember these critical points.

- Get a 2 week supply of these emergency necessities.
- Store clean up and repair supplies in your safe room.
- Make your hurricane kit portable if you live in an evacuation area.
- Don't forget special supplies for babies, the elderly and dependent persons.
- Review homeowner's or renter's insurance plans as it relates to natural disasters.

Hurricane Kit

- Alarm Clock (battery operated)
- Baby Food, diapers and formula
- Battery or crank operated radio or TV
- Enough batteries for radio, flashlights for several days
- Blankets and pillows
- Bleach (without scents or additives)
- Butane Lighter
- Canned and dried food
- Cans, gas and oil
- Cash, credit cards
- Cellular phones
- Change of clothes
- Cooler for water
- Driver's license
- Eating and cooking utensils
- Emergency cooking facilities (grill or camp stove)
- Extra pet food
- Fire extinguisher
- First aid kit and manual
- Flashlights (one for each member)
- Fuel up the vehicles
- Gas for the grill
- Heavy work boots or shoes
- Important phone numbers
- Prescriptions, including eyeglasses
- Non-electric can opener
- NOAA All Hazards radio
- Pots and pans
- Portable cooler
- Sleeping bags, sheets, towels
- Soaps, shampoo and toiletries
- Sponges and paper towels
- Toilet paper and towelettes
- Toys (to occupy children)
- Water Purification tablets
- Water jugs, 1 gallon per person per day.
- Feminine hygiene products

Valuable Papers

- Social security cards
- Birth certificates
- Marriage and death records
- Wills
- Insurance policies
- Deeds and mortgages
- Stocks and bonds
- Small valuables
- Inventory of household goods
- Computer file backups
- Pictures (both personal and of belongings)
- Savings and checking books

Clean Up and Repair Supplies

- Axes
- Bars, wrecking and crow
- Brooms
- Camera to record damage
- Chain, steel
- Chain saw and fuels
- Caulk and caulking gun
- Cleaning supplies
- Duct and masking tape
- Drills and bits
- Extension cords
- Generators
- Hammers and hatchets
- Heavy plastic tarps
- Inflatable raft
- Ladders
- Lanterns and fuel
- Lumber
- Mosquito propellant
- Plastic trash bags
- Nails, screw, bolts



Saffir Simpson Scale

Hurricanes are rated by wind intensities on a scale developed by engineer Herbert S. Saffir and meteorologist Robert H. Simpson in the late 1960s. The scale is comprised of 5 intensities of sustained wind.

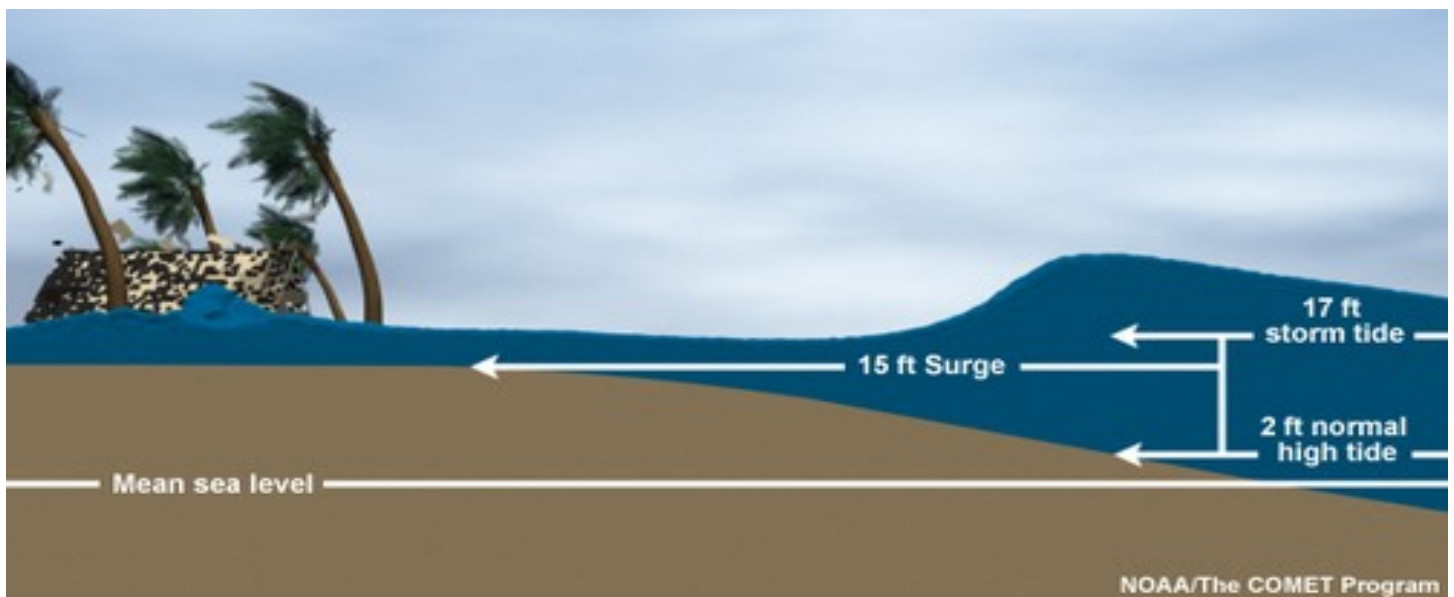
Category	Sustained Wind (mph)	Type of Damage
1	74 to 95	Minimal
2	96 to 110	Moderate
3	111 to 130	Extensive
4	131 to 155	Extreme
5	Greater than 155	Catastrophic

Hurricane Hazards

Storm Surge, Storm Tide and Inundation

Storm surge is the increase in sea height due to the strong circulation of wind and reduction in air pressure. This surge is in addition to any normal tide range that occurs daily. The combination of normal tide and storm surge is known as **Storm Tide**. These combined water levels can reach 20 to 30 feet in very large and powerful hurricanes. Hurricane Camille in August 1969 produced a 24 foot storm tide along the Mississippi Coast. Hurricane Katrina in 2005 produced a 27 foot storm tide also along the Mississippi Coast.

If one subtracts the elevation of the land or floor elevation of a structure, the resulting water level is called **Inundation**. In some coastal locations that may actually be below sea level, inundation can be particularly hazardous. During Katrina, many locations had between 8 and 14 feet of inundation in low lying areas.



Winds

Hurricane force winds can destroy homes and mobile homes. Signs, roofing material and small objects left outside become flying missiles. Winds can attain hurricane strength, over 74 mph, well inland before weakening. Powerful Hurricane Katrina attained hurricane force winds and produced widespread wind damage into central and eastern Mississippi. Hurricane Gustav in 2008 produced hurricane force winds in the Baton Rouge area. People outside during hurricane force winds are in great danger of being struck by flying objects.

Tornadoes

Hurricanes and tropical storms can and often produce tornadoes. Tornadoes can form in thunderstorms embedded within the outer bands of a tropical cyclone or within the eyewall of hurricanes. Hurricane Hilda in 1964 produced many tornadoes along its track into Louisiana. Hurricane Andrew produced a killer tornado in Laplace before landfall in south-central Louisiana.



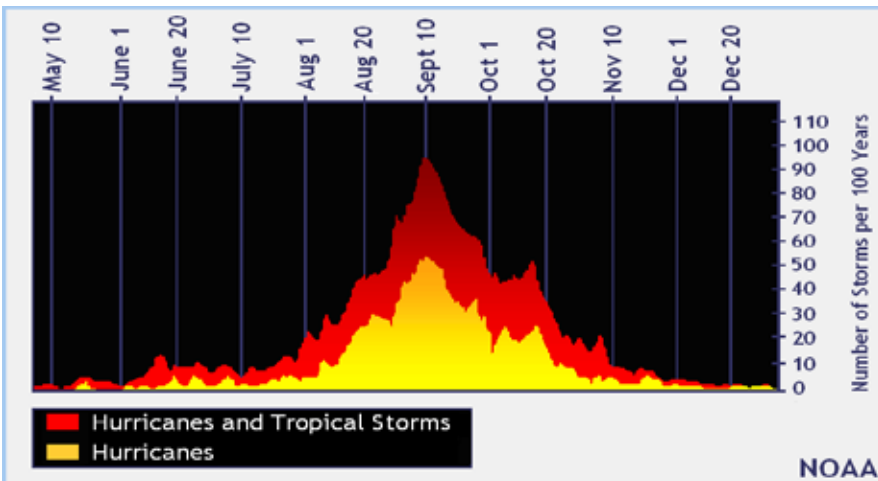
A powerful tornado struck Laplace, LA several hours before the landfall of Hurricane Andrew in August 1992.

Inland/Freshwater Flooding

Tropical Storms and hurricanes are efficient rain-makers. These storms are harbingers of tropical moisture that typically fall at rates of several inches per hour. The accumulation of rainfall is related to the forward speed of the storm. Slow moving or nearly stationary storms can produce 20 to 30 inches of rainfall or more in a day. Storms that move into mountainous or hilly terrain can have enhanced heavy rain-

fall due to the lift provided by the higher terrain. This affect, in turn, can produce mud slides and mud flows. The torrential rains and flood threat can reach hundreds of miles inland for several days after a storm's landfall. Such was the case with Tropical Storm Allison in 2001 when this slowly moving tropical storm produced over 40 inches in the Houston, TX metro area. This was the costliest tropical storm in U.S.

history due primarily to freshwater flooding in southeast Texas and Louisiana. 23 deaths were reported in Texas and one in Louisiana.



Downtown Houston, TX after torrential rains from Tropical Storm Allison in 2001.

Before a Storm Strikes

When in a Watch Area

- Frequently monitor radio, TV (local and cable), NOAA All Hazards Radio, or Internet for official bulletins of the storm's progress.
- Prepare to secure or store lawn furniture and other loose, lightweight objects such as garbage cans, garden tools, etc.
- Prepare to cover all windows and door openings with shutters or plywood - Tape on windows is useless.
- If evacuating, leave early and orderly when your area is designated to leave, preferably in daylight.
- Check batteries and stock up on canned foods, first aid supplies, drinking water and medications.
- Inspect and secure mobile home tie downs. Add more if needed.
- Have cash.

- Service and fuel family vehicles.

When in a Warning Area

- Continue to monitor the storm's progress.
- Complete preparation activities.
- If evacuating, leave early during daylight hours. Stay at an inland location with family, friends, a low rise motel or a designated shelter.
- Notify someone outside the evacuation area of your plans.
- Follow instructions issued by local officials. Leave immediately if told to do so.
- Ensure pets are secured and safe. Most shelters will not accept pets. Some hotels are pet-friendly. Out-of-town kennels may also receive pets.
- Leave mobile homes in any case.

During a Storm

If Staying at Home

- Only stay at home if you have NOT been ordered to evacuate by local officials.
- Know how to turn off utilities if told to do so by authorities. Post a set of instructions for other family members to follow. Have necessary tools on hand to turn valves off.
- Fill bathtub and large containers with water for sanitary purposes.
- Ensure you have a battery operated radio, flashlights, extra batteries, canned goods and a non-electric can opener.
- Remove objects that could become missiles.
- Turn refrigerator to max setting and open only when necessary.
- Freeze water to create ice. Ensure an adequate supply by storing extra in large bags
- Turn off propane tanks.
- Do not run gas powered generators in an enclosed area. Do not connect generators to your main home power supply without proper installation by a qualified electrician.

During Strong Winds

- Stay away from windows. Secure and brace all door and window openings.
- If near the water, stay on the first floor but be prepared to move quickly to the second floor as water rises.
- If away from the water, stay on the lowest floor, preferably in an interior bathroom or closet.
- Lie on the floor under a table or other sturdy object.

After the Storm

- Keep monitoring radio and TV, if possible.
- Use telephones, including cell phones, to report life-threatening emergencies only. Texting may be more reliable after a storm.
- Do not drink or prepare food with tap water until you are certain it is not contaminated.
- Boil water before using for drinking or food preparation, until your local officials declare the water supply safe.
- Stay on firm ground away from high water.
- Avoid using candles and open flames indoors. Use a flashlight to inspect for damage.
- Do not drive in areas where roads are closed. Do not drive around barricades.
- Check gas, water, electrical lines and appliances for damage. Always assume downed power lines are charged.
- Wait until an area is declared safe before entering.
- Be especially cautious using chainsaws and other power tools to remove debris.
- Avoid crossing weakened bridges and washed out roads. Do not drive into flooded areas.

Hurricane Facts

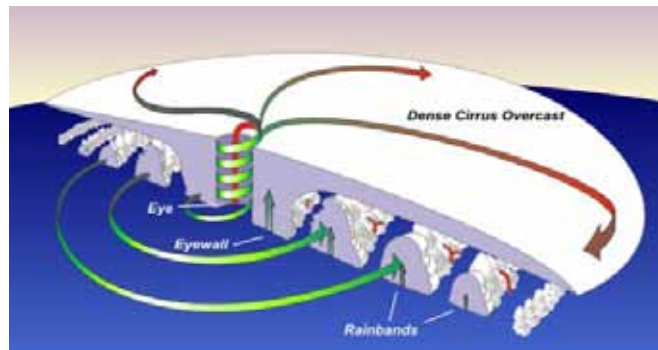
How Hurricanes Form

Hurricanes are products of a warm, moist atmosphere over a very warm body of tropical water.

They are typically steered by easterly winds that flow in the lower latitudes, generally between 10 degrees and 25 degrees latitude.

As disturbances move over warm ocean waters, a heat engine process develops that causes a low pressure circulation to form. This is usually the tropical storm phase.

As the tropical storm continues to strengthen and the circulation builds upwards into the higher atmosphere, a hurricane is created.



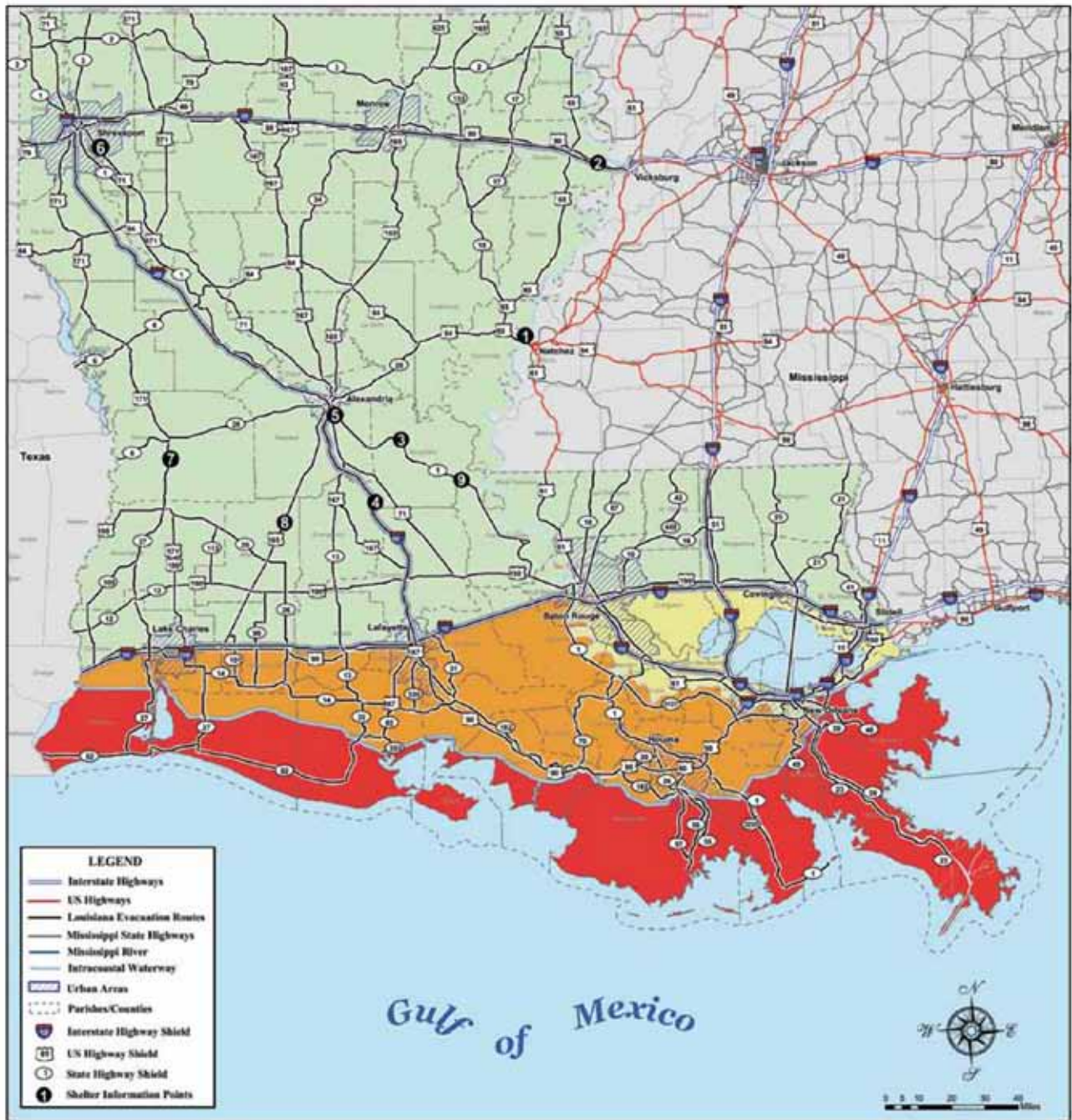
Hurricane Structure

The center, or eye, of a hurricane is relatively calm with sinking air. The most violent winds and heaviest rains are found in the eyewall.

The large circulation of a hurricane involves the transport of unstable air towards its main center. The resulting showers and thunderstorms form into spiral rainbands that may extend several hundred miles away from the actual center.

The rainbands often feature gusty winds in squalls that arise rather abruptly, followed by heavy rainfall. Some cells within the rainbands can have rotation that produce tornadoes, particularly those in the forward right quadrant of the hurricane, relative to the storm's forward motion.

As hurricanes move over land and weaken, much of the energy used to maintain the storm at sea is now transformed into violent wind gusts and downdrafts, along with torrential rainfall, especially at night and in higher terrain.



During a threat of a hurricane, a phased evacuation will be based on geographic location and time in which tropical storm winds are forecasted to reach affected areas.

Phase I – 50 Hours before onset of tropical storm winds. Includes area south of the Intracoastal Waterway. These areas are outside any levee protection and are vulnerable to Category 1 and 2 storms. These areas are depicted in RED on the Evacuation Map. During phase I, there are no route restrictions.

Phase II – 40 hours before onset of tropical storm winds. Includes area south of the Mississippi River which are levee protected but remain vulnerable to Category 2 or higher storms. These areas are depicted in ORANGE on the Evacuation Map. During Phase II, there are no route restrictions.

Phase III - 30 hours before onset of tropical storm winds. Includes areas on the East Bank of the Mississippi River in the New Orleans Metropolitan Area which are within levee protection system but remain vulnerable to a slow-moving Category 3 or any Category 4 or 5 storm. These areas are depicted in YELLOW of the Evacuation Map. During Phase III, certain routes will be directed and the Contraflow Plan implemented.

Phased evacuation procedures are for the traffic management purposes only. Consult your local Office of Emergency Preparedness Director for further evacuation information.



Emergency Shelter Information Points

Evacuation Area of the State	Information Point Location	Address
Re-entry from Mississippi on U.S. 65 & U.S. 84	1. Tourist Welcome Center	U.S 165 & U.S. 84 1401 Carter Street Vidalia, LA
Re-entry from Mississippi on I-20	2. Tourist Welcome Center	836 I-20 West, Tallulah, LA
From Southeast area on LA 1	3. Paragon Casino	Paragon Place, Marksville, LA
From Southeast/Central area on I-49	4. Sammy's Truck Stop	I-49, Exit 53, 3601 LA 115 W Bunkie, LA
From Southeast/Central areas on U.S. 71	5. Med Express Office	7525 U.S. 71, Alexandria, LA
From Southeast/Southwest/ Central areas on U.S. 171 and I-49	6. P.E. Gym - LSU-Shreveport	One University Place, Shreveport, LA
From Southwest on U.S. 171	7. Pickering High School	180 Lebleu Rd., Leesville, LA
From Southwest/Central areas on U.S. 165	8. Tourist Information Center	8904 U.S. 165, Oberlin, LA
From Southeast area on LA 1	9. Maddie's Truck Plaza	15972 LA 1, Simmesport, LA

Safe and Well Website



www.redcross.org/safeandwell or in Spanish at www.sanoysalvo.org

After a disaster, letting your family and friends know that you are safe and well can bring your loved ones great peace of mind. This website is designed to help make that communication easier.

List Myself as Safe and Well

- Required information includes name, home address, phone number, current city and state
- Registrants can add personal message
- Registrants can update their Facebook and Twitter status via Safe and Well
- For those without Internet access, or for those in need of translation services, call agents at 800-733-2767 can help with registration during large-scale disasters

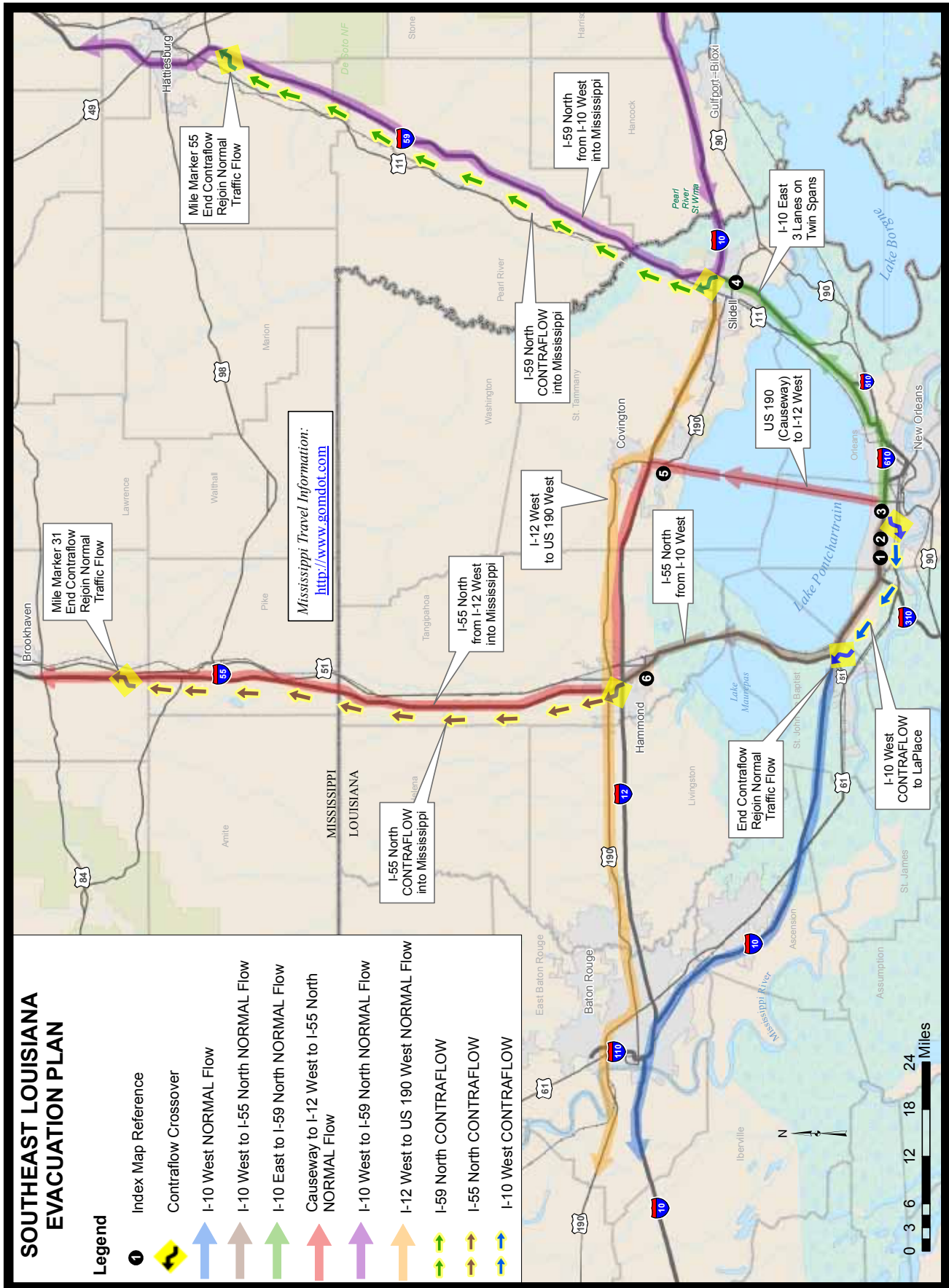
Access and Privacy

- Publicly accessible on the Internet 24/7/365
- Paper registration forms are available for back-data entry
- Registration and search help is available a large-scale disasters at 800-733-2767

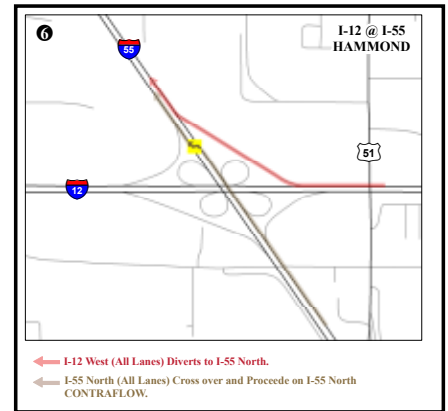
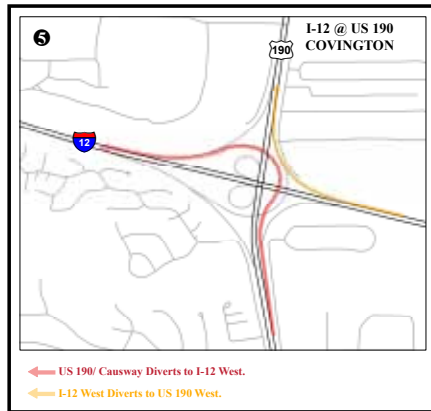
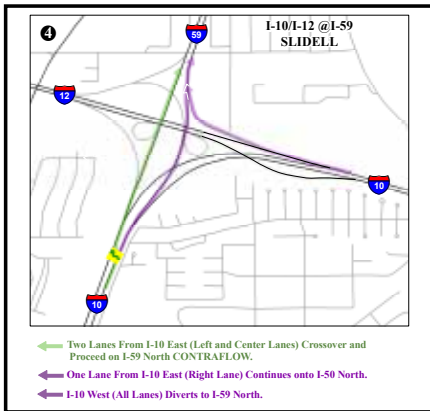
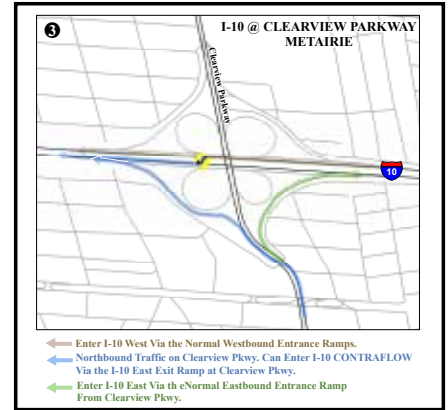
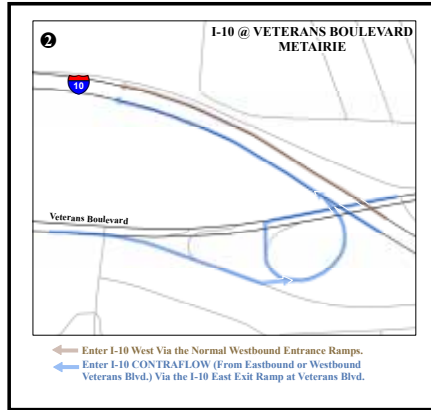
Search and Results

- Search for a Safe and Well record:
 1. By Last Name and Phone Number, or
 2. By Last Name and Complete Home Address

SOUTHEAST LOUISIANA CONTRAFLOW PLAN



SOUTHEAST LOUISIANA CONTRAFLOW MAP INSETS



PHASE III CONTRAFLOW INSTRUCTIONS

I-10 West Contraflow Lanes:

- The eastbound and westbound lanes of I-10 for Clearview Parkway in Metairie to I-55 North in LaPlace will be used as westbound lanes. On the Contraflow Plan, the normal westbound lanes are shown with BROWN arrows and the Contraflow (eastbound) lanes are shown with BLUE arrows.
- All I-10 West entrances through New Orleans, Metairie, and Kenner will be used in their normal manner to gain access to I-10 West.

I-55 North Contraflow Lanes:

- The northbound and southbound lanes of I-55 from I-12 in Hammond to the Mississippi state line will be used as northbound lanes. On the Contraflow Plan, the normal northbound lanes are shown with RED arrows and the Contraflow (southbound) lanes are shown with BROWN arrows.
- Traffic traveling I-55 North (Brown) will be diverted onto I-55 North Contraflow and will only be allowed to exit at two locations: Exit 47 (LA-16) in Amite and Exit 61 (LA-38) in Kentwood.

I-59 North Contraflow Lanes:

- The northbound and southbound lanes of I-59, north of the I-10/I-12/I-59 interchange, will be used as northbound lanes. On the Contraflow Plan, the normal northbound lanes are shown with PURPLE arrows and the Contraflow (southbound) lanes are shown with GREEN arrows.

BROWN Arrows (I-10/I-55 North to Hammond and Mississippi):

- In LaPlace, the I-10 West (BROWN) lanes will be diverted to I-55 North toward Hammond and Mississippi. Traffic will not be allowed to continue on I-10 West at this interchange.
- All traffic traveling on I-55 North will travel in the existing northbound lanes.
- When traffic traveling on I-55 North reaches the I-55/I-12 interchange in Hammond, I-55 will begin to Contraflow (both the north and south lanes will travel north into Mississippi).

BLUE Arrows (I-10 West to Baton Rouge):

- Traffic destined for Baton Rouge may enter the Contraflow (eastbound) lanes from Clearview Parkway, Veterans Boulevard or Williams Boulevard in Jefferson Parish (see diagrams).
- Traffic destined for Baton Rouge may enter the Contraflow (eastbound) lanes from I-10 West via a cross-over at the Clearview Parkway overpass. This is the only opportunity to enter the Contraflow (eastbound) lanes from I-10 West without exiting and re-entering the interstate.
- In LaPlace, I-10 Contraflow traffic (BLUE) will be diverted onto the westbound lanes of I-10 and will continue west on I-10 toward Baton Rouge.

RED Arrows (Lake Pontchartrain Causeway to Covington, I-12, Hammond, Mississippi):

- Northbound traffic on the Lake Pontchartrain Causeway (RED) will be diverted onto I-12 West (RED) at the US-190/I-12 interchange and will continue on I-12 West to Hammond.
- I-12 West (RED) will be diverted onto I-55 North (RED) at the I-12/I-55 interchange in Hammond
- I-55 North (RED) will continue north into Mississippi

GREEN Arrows (I-10 East to I-59, North to Slidell, Mississippi):

- I-10 East Traffic (GREEN) from New Orleans will cross the I-10 Twin Spans using the three eastbound lanes.
- Contraflow of I-59 will begin at the I-10/I-12/I-59 interchange.
- At the I-10/I-12/I-59 interchange, the left and center lanes of eastbound I-10 will be diverted onto southbound I-59 (GREEN). Only the right lane will continue onto I-59 North (PURPLE).
- The I-10 East (GREEN) traffic will not be allowed to continue on I-10 East or enter I-12 West.

PURPLE Arrows (I-59 North to Mississippi from I-10 West):

- I-10 East traffic (GREEN) from New Orleans will cross the I-10 East twin spans using the three eastbound lanes.
- Only the right lane (GREEN) will continue to I-59 North (PURPLE)
- All traffic of I-10 West (PURPLE) from Mississippi will be diverted on I-59 North (PURPLE) at the I-10/I-12/I-59 interchange.
- I-10 West traffic will not be allowed to continue westbound on I-10 or I-12.

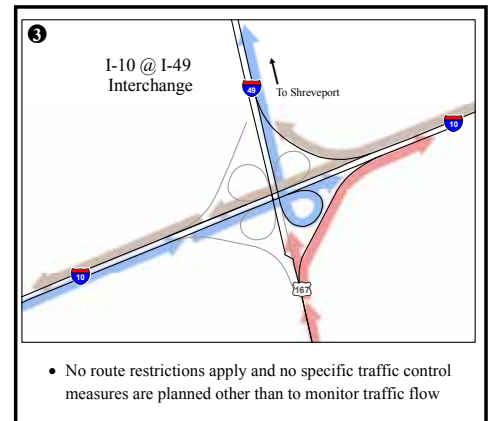
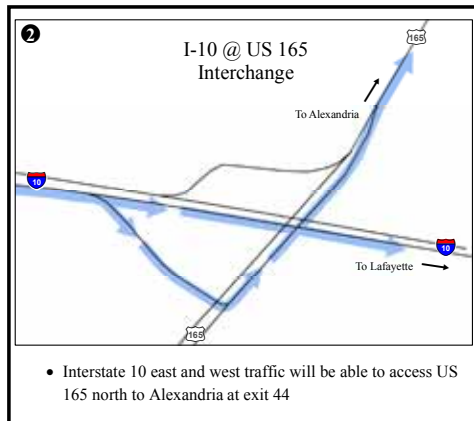
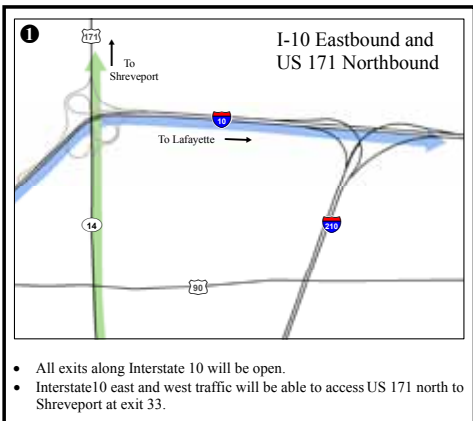
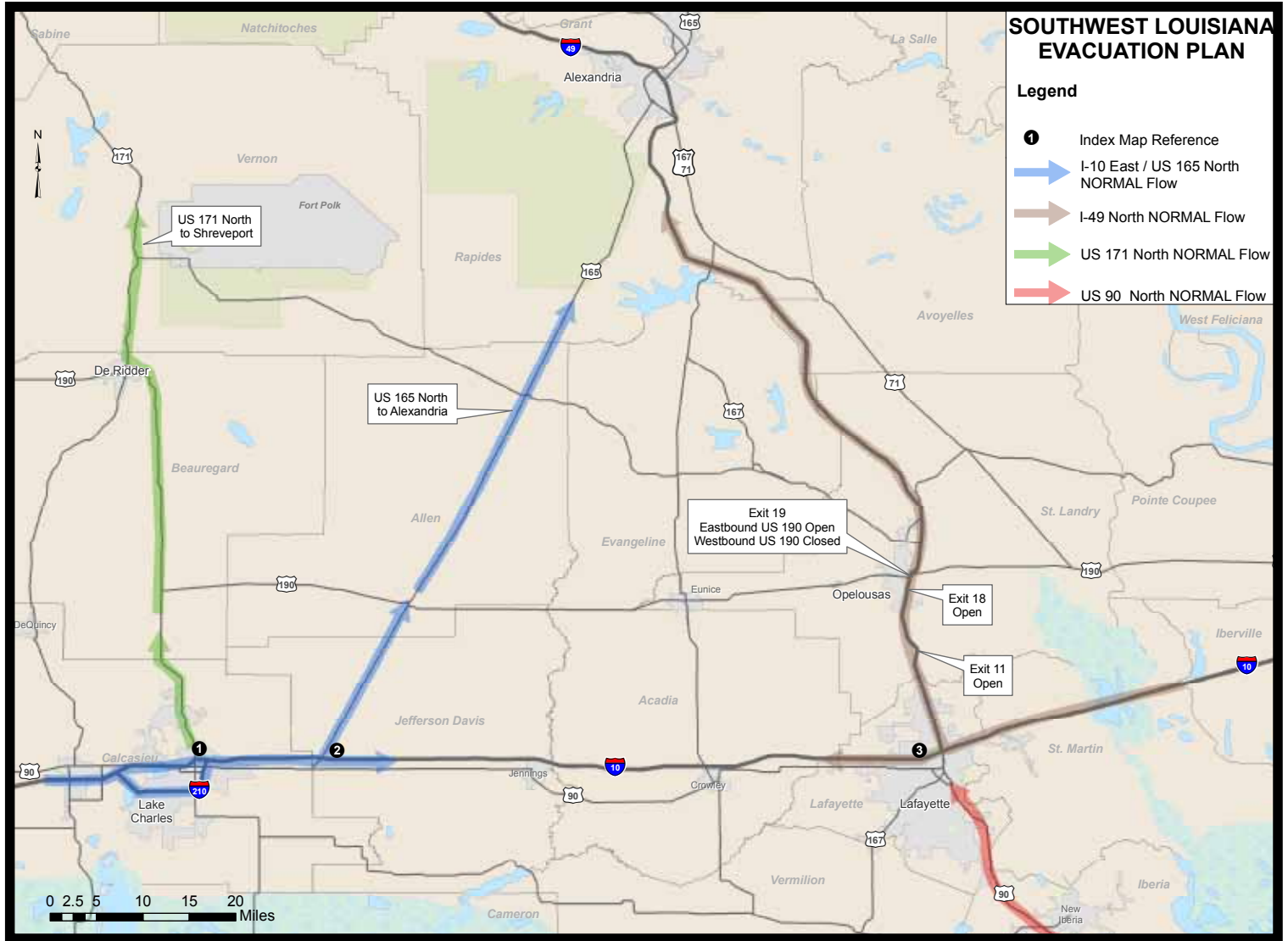
Orange Arrows (I-12 Westbound- Covington/Hammond):

- Traffic traveling on I-12 West (RED) between Covington (US-190) and Hammond (I-55) will NOT be allowed to continue on I-12 West. This traffic must divert onto I-55 North.
- Traffic traveling on I-12 West between Slidell (I-10/I-12/I-59 interchange) and Covington (US-190) will NOT be allowed to continue on I-12 West. This traffic will be diverted to US-190 West.
- Traffic traveling on US-190 West will be allowed to continue to Baton Rouge.

All Interstate exit ramps will be open to normal traffic flow. Interstate exit ramps in the Contraflow lanes will be limited and marked with variable message boards.

Study this map and **CHOOSE YOUR ROUTE WISELY**. There will be many restrictions on the Interstate system. Upon entering the contraflow area, it may not be possible to change routes. Contraflow operations will begin when evacuations are initiated in Jefferson and Orleans parishes. If you do not wish to evacuate under the contraflow restrictions, your best strategy is to LEAVE EARLY before the contraflow is activated.

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA EVACUATION MAP



Your National Weather Service



National Hurricane Center



Hurricane Hunter Aircraft



GOES continuous Satellite Surveillance

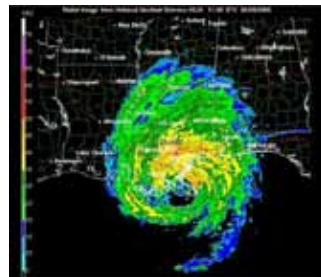
NWS MISSION STATEMENT:

"...to provide weather and flood warnings, public forecasts and advisories for all the United States, its territories, adjacent waters and ocean areas, primarily for the protection of life and property."

An Integrated Service Delivery



24 X 7 Forecaster Weather Watch with State-of-the-Science AWIPS computers



WSR-88D Radar



We're now on Facebook!



Website: <http://www.weather.gov>



Emergency Alert System

This national alert system was designed to provide crucial information to the general public for the express purpose of protecting you from harm during emergency situations and natural disasters. This alert system is tested weekly and monthly on local and cable TV outlets as well as appointed Emergency Alert System commercial radio stations. The NOAA All-Hazards Weather Radio program is a vital part of the Emergency Alert System, disseminating timely warnings for various weather threats 24 hours a day. In addition to weather hazards, All Hazards Radios also broadcast Amber Alerts for abducted children, Shelter-in-Place notifications for hazardous materials incidents, and other threats to national security.



NOAA All Hazards Radio Receivers available from retailers and internet outlets.

NOAA All-Hazards Radio Louisiana Frequencies

Lake Charles	KHB-42	162.400 MHz	Bogalusa	WNG-521	162.525 MHz
Lafayette	WXK-80	162.550 MHz	Alexandria	WXK-78	162.475 MHz
Baton Rouge	KHB-46	162.400 MHz	Natchitoches	WXN-87	162.500 MHz
Morgan City	KIH-23	162.475 MHz	Shreveport	WXJ-97	162.400 MHz
Buras	WXL-41	162.475 MHz	Monroe	WXJ-96	162.550 MHz
New Orleans	KHB-43	162.550 MHz	Beaumont, TX	WXK-28	162.475 MHz
			Gulfport, MS	KIH-21	162.400 MHz

Preparing Your Animals

Making plans for your family is extremely important. Don't forget to plan for the animals in your life!



Mike Strain DVM
Commissioner

- The location of your evacuation destination may or may not accept pets, so call ahead and check. Animal shelters will be set up in various part of the state on an "as-needed" basis. The Louisiana Department of Agriculture & Forestry works year round with the Louisiana State Animal Response Team (LSART) to provide sheltering opportunities. Species-specific disaster preparedness advice is available at www.lsart.org.
- Create a disaster readiness kit for your animal that includes food, water, first aid supplies, feeding supplies and other items that are necessary to keep your animal comfortable for at least 3—5 days.
- Remember, animal ownership is a responsibility! Be ready to take care of your whole family.



What is 2-1-1?

- 2-1-1 is an easy to remember telephone number that connects callers to information about critical health and human services available in their community during crisis or any time.
- 2-1-1 responds immediately and directs callers to services most appropriate for their needs.
 - For example, 2-1-1 can offer access to:

• Coordinated Disaster Information	• Transportation Assistance
• Food, Clothing	• Crisis Counseling
• Shelters	• Prescription Assistance
• Special Needs Housing	• Missing Persons
• Volunteer Management	• Post Disaster Child Care
• Evacuation Routes	• Rebuilding Assistance

How does 2-1-1 Work in Louisiana?

- Call 2-1-1 from any landline or cellular phone in Louisiana
- Staffed 24/7 with trained specialists to guide you to vital resources
- Provides multilingual services and information for the hearing impaired
- Maintains a computerized database of over 15,000 resources and services statewide
- It is the largest comprehensive information and Referral system in Louisiana, serving 64 parishes





Contact Information



Governor's Office of Homeland Security and
Emergency Preparedness
1-225-925-7500
<http://www.gohsep.la.gov>



National Hurricane Center
www.nhc.noaa.gov



NWS New Orleans/Baton Rouge
985-649-0429
weather.gov/neworleans

NWS Lake Charles
337-477-5285
weather.gov/lakecharles

NWS Shreveport
318-631-3669
www.srh.noaa.gov/shv

NWS Jackson
601-936-2189
www.srh.noaa.gov/jan

Coastal Parishes Information

Parish	Emergency Management	Sheriff's Office	Web Site
Acadia	337-783-4357	337-788-8700	www.appj.org/Departments/emergency_management.htm
Assumption	985-369-7386	985-369-2912	www.assumptionoep.com/LEPCboardmembers.aspx
Calcasieu	337-721-3800	337-491-3600	www.cppj.net/dept/oep/Default.asp
Cameron	337-775-7048	337-775-5111	www.lsa.org/Louisiana_Sheriffs_Association/Sheriffs_Directory/Cameron/cameron.html
Iberia	337-369-4427	337-369-3711	http://iberiaparishgovernment.com/dept-911.asp
Jefferson	504-349-5360	504-349-5322	www.jeffparish.net/index.cfm?DocID=1163
Jefferson Davis	337-821-2100	337-821-2100	www.jdps.org/home.html
Lafayette	337-291-5075	337-232-9211	http://lafayetteoep.org
Lafourche	985-537-7603	985-532-2808	www.lafourchegov.org/lafourchegov/Departments_OEP.aspx
Orleans	504-658-8700	504-827-8505	www.cityofno.com/pg-46-1-emergency-preparedness.aspx
Plaquemines	504-297-5671	504-564-2525	www.plaqueminesparish.com/emergency-preparedness.php
St. Bernard	504-278-4267	504-271-2501	www.sbpj.net
St. Charles	985-783-5050	985-783-6807	www.stcharlesgov.net
St. James	225-562-2364	225-562-2200	www.stjamesla.com/James/EmergencyPre.htm
St. John the Baptist	985-652-2222	985-652-9513	www.sjbparish.com/eoc.asp
St. Martin	337-394-3071	337-394-3071	www.stmartinsheriff.org
St. Mary	985-385-2600	337-828-1960	www.stmary.k12.la.us/emergency.htm
St. Tammany	985-898-2359	985-898-2338	www.stpgov.org/departments_homeland.php
Terrebonne	985-873-6357	985-876-2500	www.tpcg.org/view.php?f=ohsep
Vermilion	337-898-4308	337-893-0871	http://www.vermilionparishpolicejury.com/DEPT_security.html



Louisiana 511 Traveler Information
888-ROAD-511 (888-762-3511)
web: www.511la.org



Louisiana State Police
<http://www.lsp.org>

RISE



REINFORCE



INSURE




SHUTTER



ELEVATE

Hazard mitigation is any *sustained* action to *reduce* or *eliminate* future risk to people and property from natural and man-made hazards and their effects.

Secure your roof with **metal clips** and **straps**. Protect your home by **maintaining flood insurance**, **securing loose roof shingles**, **installing shutters** and **elevating** above the floodplain if your home is located in a low-lying area.

For more you can do, go to getagameplan.org and click on the  link for important tips on how to better protect your **family**, **property** and **community**.

