



**Purpose**

The National Guard (NG) Emergency Management (EM) program is responsible for all activities and operations related to preparing for, mitigating the potential effect of, preventing, responding to, and recovering from all multi-agency and/or multi-jurisdictional emergencies on or impacting NG installations nationwide. The NG EM Program functions within an all-hazards environment consisting of all natural, technological (man-made), and terrorism hazards.

**Vision**

To provide the NG EM services when and where they are needed with the joint and interagency capacity necessary to effectively and efficiently protect the NG community and mission capabilities from all hazards.

**Mission**

To provide integrated and comprehensive NG EM services necessary to protect our community and mission capabilities from all hazards in a cost effective, implementable, and sustainable manner through resiliency.

**Guard Knowledge Online link for Emergency Management Plans, Bulletins, Appointments, etc.:**



**IMPORTANT NUMBERS TO KNOW**

**EMERGENCY  
Fire-Police-Ambulance  
911**

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MAJ Harry Wilson 318-382-4151  
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LA National Guard Joint Operation  
Center 888-278-8748

GOHSEP 225-925-7500

American Red Cross  
1-800-RED-CROSS

Federal Emergency Management  
Agency 1-800-621-FEMA

National Poison Control Center  
1-800-222-1222

National Domestic Violence Hotline  
1-800-799-7233

LANG EM WEB Page:  
<http://geauxguard.la.gov/resources/emergency-management/>



**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

Since June is National Hurricane Preparedness Month, our focus this month will be on hurricanes.

Hurricane season officially runs from 1 June to 30 November. Whether you live near the Gulf Coast or well inland you should review preparedness plans and be ready for the season. Hurricane Katrina taught us this fact in 2005 when it affected all 64 Louisiana Parishes. Inland communities face the challenges of assisting coastal evacuees, dealing with flooding, tornadoes, high winds and power outages. "The First 72 are on you!" this means you should have enough supplies to sustain your families for three days, 72 hours after a hurricane makes landfall. It could take that long for public assistance to reach you. Please utilize this month's bulletin to help you prepare for hurricane season. Always Remember, "Be Prepared".

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Emergency Manager Program Coordinator  
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**Hurricane Katrina**



The Atlantic hurricane season lasts from June to November. Hurricane winds can exceed 155 MPH and cause catastrophic damage to coastlines and several hundred miles inland. They can create storm surges along the coast and cause extensive damage from heavy rainfall. Floods and flying debris from the excessive winds are often the deadly and destructive results of these weather events.



**Before a hurricane, take the following measures:**

- Build an emergency kit for at least 3 days; consider needs of children, pets, and elderly.
- Make a family communications plan.
- Know your surroundings.
- Learn your property's elevation level and if the land is flood prone. This will help you know how your property will be affected when storm surge or tidal flooding are forecasted.
- Identify levees and dams in your area and determine whether they pose a hazard to you.
- Learn community hurricane evacuation routes and how to find higher ground. Determine where you would go and how you would get there if you needed to evacuate.
- Keep your car's gas tank full.

**Make plans to secure your property**

- Cover all of your home's windows. Permanent storm shutters offer the best protection for windows. A second option is to board up windows with 5/8" exterior grade or marine plywood, cut to fit and ready to install. Another year-round option would be installation of laminated glass with impact-resistant glazing. Tape does not prevent windows from breaking.
- Install straps or additional clips to securely fasten your roof to the frame structure. This will reduce roof damage
- Trim trees and shrubs around your home so they are more wind resistant.
- Clear loose and clogged rain gutters and downspouts.
- Reinforce your garage doors; if wind enters a garage it can cause dangerous and expensive structural damage.
- Bring in all outdoor furniture, garbage cans, decorations, and anything else not tied down.
- Determine how and where to secure you boat.
- Install a generator for emergencies.
- If in a high-rise building, when high winds are present, be prepared to take shelter on a lower floor because wind conditions increase with height, and in a small interior room without windows. When flooding may be occurring, be prepared to take shelter on a floor safely above the flooding and wave effects.
- Consider building a safe room.





## HURRICANE

A hurricane is a tropical cyclone. Hurricanes can be catastrophic to coastlines and impact those living several hundred miles inland. The cyclone has potential to bring violent thunderstorms, waves, winds exceeding 155 mph and may further result in tornadoes. Power outage and flooding are secondary hazards that even those away from the direct path may encounter. Hurricanes can cause extensive damage through strong winds and high flood waters from rain and storm surges.



### *How to Prepare for a Hurricane*

- Stay informed and know your hurricane terminology:
  - **Tropical depression** — A system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and sustained winds not exceeding 38 mph.
  - **Tropical storm** — A system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and sustained winds 39–73 mph.
  - **Hurricane** — A system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and sustained winds 74 mph or higher.
  - **Storm surge** — A dome of water pushed ashore by winds during tropical storms and hurricanes. Storm surges can reach 25 feet high and be 50–1000 miles wide.
  - **Storm tide** — A combination of storm surge with normal tide, increasing the amount of water (e.g., a 15-foot storm surge with a 2-foot normal tide creates a 17-foot storm tide).
  - **Hurricane/tropical storm watch** — Hurricane/tropical storm conditions are possible within 36 hours in specified areas. Stay tuned to radio or TV for further information.
  - **Short-term watches and warnings** — Provide detailed information about specific threats during hurricanes, such as flash flooding or tornadoes.
- Understand the categorization of hurricanes:
  - **Category 1** — Winds 74–95 mph, storm surge 4–5 feet, minimal damage to plants and signs.
  - **Category 2** — Winds 96–110 mph, storm surge 6–8 feet, some flooding, minimal damage to mobile homes, roofs and small crafts.
  - **Category 3** — Winds 111–130 mph, storm surge 9–12 feet, extensive damage to small buildings and low-lying roofs.
  - **Category 4** — Winds 131–155 mph, storm surge 13–18 feet, extreme damage with destroyed roofs and mobile homes, downed trees, cut off roads and flooded homes.
  - **Category 5** — Winds exceeding 155 mph, storm surge over 18 feet, catastrophic damage destroying most buildings and vegetation, cutting off major roads and flooding homes.
- Install permanent storm shutters or have supplies available to board up your windows.
- Install straps or clips to secure your roof to the frame structure.
- Make sure trees and bushes are well trimmed and maintained.
- Keep enough fuel in your car's tank to evacuate. Expect a high volume of slow traffic.
- Get an emergency kit, make and practice a Family emergency plan and evacuation procedure.
- Develop a Family communication procedure in case you are separated. Keep in mind phone lines and cell phone towers may be down.





## **What to Do If There Is a Hurricane**

- Listen to the radio or TV for more information and further instructions.
- Secure your home by closing the storm shutters and bringing outdoor furniture inside.
- Ensure a supply of water for household purposes.
- Turn your refrigerator to the coldest setting and keep the door closed.
- Turn off utilities if told to do so.
- If you are told to evacuate:
  - NEVER ignore an evacuation order.
  - Follow the guidelines given regarding times and routes.
  - Take only essential items and your emergency kit.
  - Turn off gas, electricity and water if you have not already done so.
  - Disconnect all appliances.
  - Do not walk in moving water.
  - Do not drive in high water (as little as 6 inches can cause a stall or loss of control).
  - Follow the designated evacuation procedure and expect a high volume of traffic.
- If you are NOT told to evacuate:
  - Stay tuned to emergency stations on radio or TV.
  - Listen for further instructions.
  - Stay away from windows and doors by seeking shelter in a bathroom or basement.
  - Prepare to evacuate to a shelter or a neighbor's home if your home is damaged.
  - Do not go outside until instructed to do so even if the storm is over and it seems calm. When the eye of the hurricane passes, it is calm for a while but does not remain that way.
- Once you are in a safe place, report to your command if you are military or government civilian personnel or a member of the selective reserves.



## **What to Do After a Hurricane**

- If directed report your status using the Army Disaster Personnel Accountability and Assessment System (ADPAAS) [www.adpaas.army.mil](http://www.adpaas.army.mil).
- Listen to news reports to make sure water supplies are not contaminated.
- Avoid flood waters, standing or moving, as they may be contaminated or deeper than expected.
- Beware of downed power lines.
- Avoid any roads where flood waters have receded, as they may have weakened and could collapse under the weight of a car.
- Be extremely cautious when entering buildings and homes, as there may be unseen damage.
- Clean and disinfect everything that was touched by flood water, as it can contain sewage and other contaminants.

## **Where to Find Additional Information**

- Ready Army—[www.ready.army.mil](http://www.ready.army.mil)
- American Red Cross—[www.redcross.org](http://www.redcross.org)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) —  
[www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/](http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/)
- Department of Homeland Security (Ready.gov)—  
[www.ready.gov/america/beinformed/hurricanes.html](http://www.ready.gov/america/beinformed/hurricanes.html)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)—  
[www.fema.gov/hazard/hurricane/index.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/hazard/hurricane/index.shtm)

