



LA National Guard Emergency Management Bulletin

June 2018
Volume FY18 Issue 9



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.

LANG EM WEB PAGE:

<http://geauxguard.la.gov/resources/emergency-management/>



IMPORTANT NUMBERS TO KNOW

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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



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

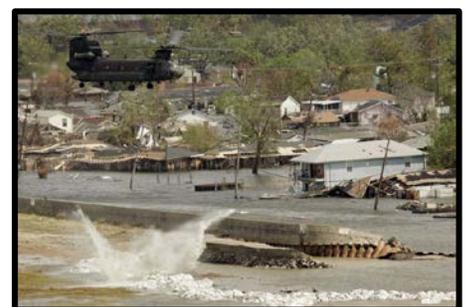
June has been named as National Hurricane Preparedness Month. Our main focus for this month's bulletin will be on hurricanes.

The Atlantic hurricane season begins on June 1 and runs through Nov. 30, although storms have been known to arrive earlier in the year and depart later. Forecasters are in agreement that the six-month season could bring 10 to 16 named tropical storms. Of those storms, between six to eight are forecast to become hurricanes, with three to five developing into major hurricanes with sustained winds of 111 mph or higher.

Now is the time to dust off your Family Emergency Plan to ensure you know where to go if you are ordered to evacuate, know the local hurricane evacuation routes to take, put together a go-bag, and make a family communications plan.

Now is the time to prepare, before the disaster happens. "Be Prepared".

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During National Hurricane Preparedness Month, I encourage everyone in hurricane-prone areas to make all necessary preparations for the 2018 hurricane season, which starts this month in the Eastern Pacific and next month in the Atlantic and Central Pacific. Hurricanes threaten the lives of those in their paths and can cause serious damage to homes, businesses, and communities. Having just endured last year one of the most tragic and destructive hurricane seasons in our history, we know all too well the critical need to be prepared to prevent and mitigate hurricane-related harm.

Last year, three hurricanes of Category 4 or higher intensity tragically inflicted immense damage on our communities when they made landfall in the United States and its territories. These three landfalls occurred within less than a month of each other, claiming lives and affecting millions of Americans. Hurricane Harvey's record-breaking rainfall and flooding caused nearly \$125 billion of damage to southeastern Texas and Louisiana, making it the second most costly storm on record. It was also the first Category 4 hurricane to strike the United States or its territories since 2004. Not long after, another Category 4 storm, Hurricane Irma slammed into Florida and Puerto Rico. Less than two weeks later, Hurricane Maria, the 10th most intense Atlantic hurricane on record, devastated Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Federal support to those affected by the 2017 hurricane season was extensive, as the Government delivered the largest ever disaster relief package to States and territories in need.

The incredibly active hurricane season of 2017 showed us the various ways hurricanes can affect lives and property. Storm surges can spread miles inland from the coastline, claiming lives and destroying property. Torrential rainfall, from both hurricanes and storms surrounding them, can cause deadly and hazardous urban and river flooding that reaches far inland. Winds can likewise cause significant property damage over large areas. Other hurricane-related events, like tornadoes, can affect communities well beyond the storm's path. Even if those hurricanes stay hundreds of miles offshore, they can cause harm by generating dangerous waves and rip currents in coastal areas.

Being prepared is the key to minimizing hurricane-related harm. Everyone should take steps now to prepare for this hurricane season. This includes developing plans to stay current about the latest weather developments.





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Three Changes Coming to National Hurricane Center Forecasts

Meteorologist Heather Tesch looks at the changes the National Hurricane Center is making to its forecast products.

The National Hurricane Center will yet again improve their forecast and communication products [with a number of changes](#) for the upcoming hurricane season.

Their Swiss army knife of products, including their well-known hurricane cone along with many lesser-known, but just as important tools, is updated each year based on the latest state of the science.

(MORE: [Hurricane Central](#) | [2018 Hurricane Season Expected to Be More Active Than Usual](#))

Here are a few ways that the National Hurricane Center (NHC) will be updating their products this year:

1. The cone of uncertainty will shrink

Each year, the NHC adjusts the size of its cone of uncertainty based on its average error over the previous five hurricane seasons. The cone of uncertainty refers to the projected path map you frequently see on the internet or television for a given storm.

The cone encapsulates 66 percent of the historical forecast track errors, and does not represent where impacts like surge, wind, flooding or tornadoes will be felt.

(MORE: [What the Cone Means](#))

For the 2018 Atlantic hurricane season, the NHC will use the average track error for the 2013-2017 hurricane seasons.

Track errors have gone down over the last 10 years and forecasts have gotten better as well. In fact, since 2008, the size of the cone of uncertainty at 120 hours, or five days, has shrunk by 35 percent. Since last year, the size of the cone at five days has shrunk by more than 6 percent.

This cone does not encapsulate all impacts from a given storm or hurricane. In fact, most impacts will fall outside of the cone of uncertainty within a forecast out to a day or two.

For this reason, among others, the NHC and our meteorologists will be leaning more toward forecast impacts rather than this cone alone in the upcoming hurricane season.

(MORE: [Five-Day Hurricane Track Forecasts Are More Accurate Today than Two-Day Forecasts 25 Years Ago](#))



Comparison of the cone of uncertainty used to display forecast position through 5 days from 2013-2018



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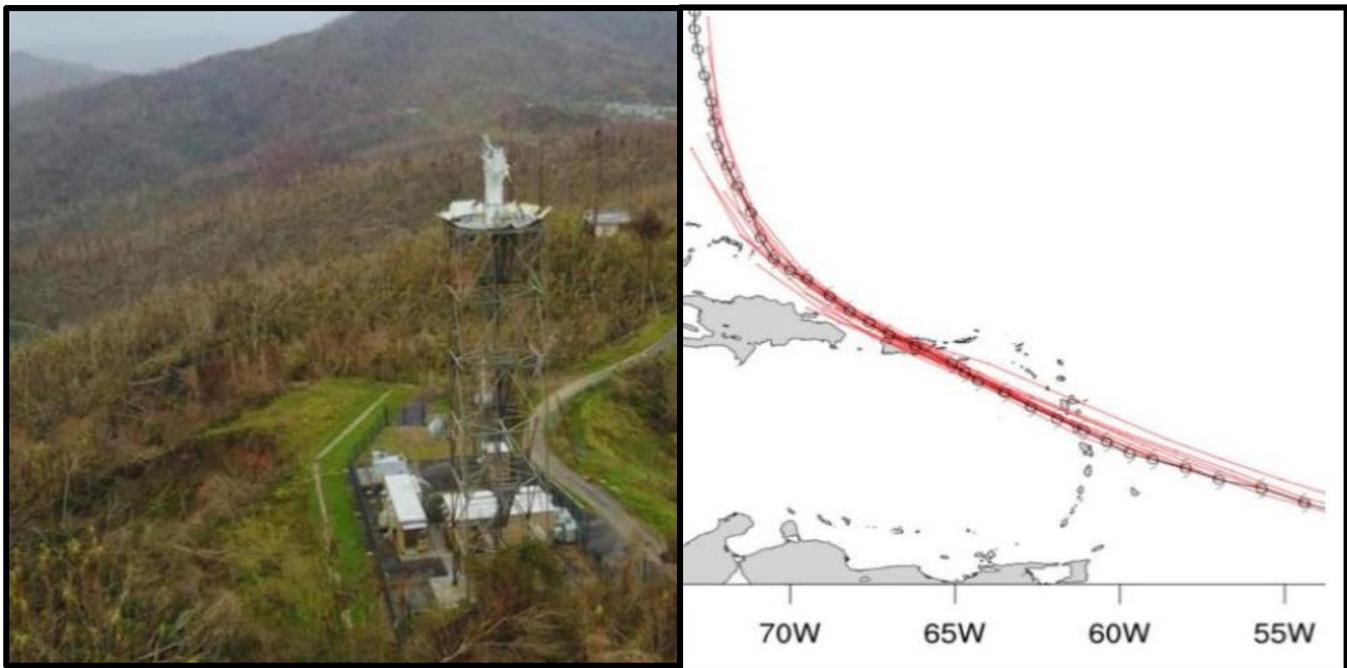
Three Changes Coming to National Hurricane Center Forecasts Continued:

2. Hazard information will be conveyed more than 48 hours in advance

The NHC's formal advisory package includes a text statement that includes all hazards – storm surge, wind, inland flooding, tornadoes, increased surf – ahead of a tropical storm or hurricane.

Beginning in 2018, when the forecast confidence is high enough, a discussion of any applicable hazards will go well beyond two days in advance.

This will allow forecasters at the NHC to discuss high-impact high-confidence storms, like Hurricane Maria in 2017, as much as 5 days in advance.



On left: What remained of the San Juan radar and nearby deforested landscape after Hurricane Maria tore through Puerto Rico. On right: Track forecasts for Maria consistently showing a direct impact on Puerto Rico Days in advance. (National Hurricane Center Final Report on Hurricane Maria)

(MORE: [10 Jaw-Dropping Findings from the NHC's Final Hurricane Maria Report](#))

3. Changes in forecast wind products

The NHC will make one of its trial run products from 2017 operational this year: a forecast for the time when it is too late to be making preparations for a tropical storm or hurricane outside.

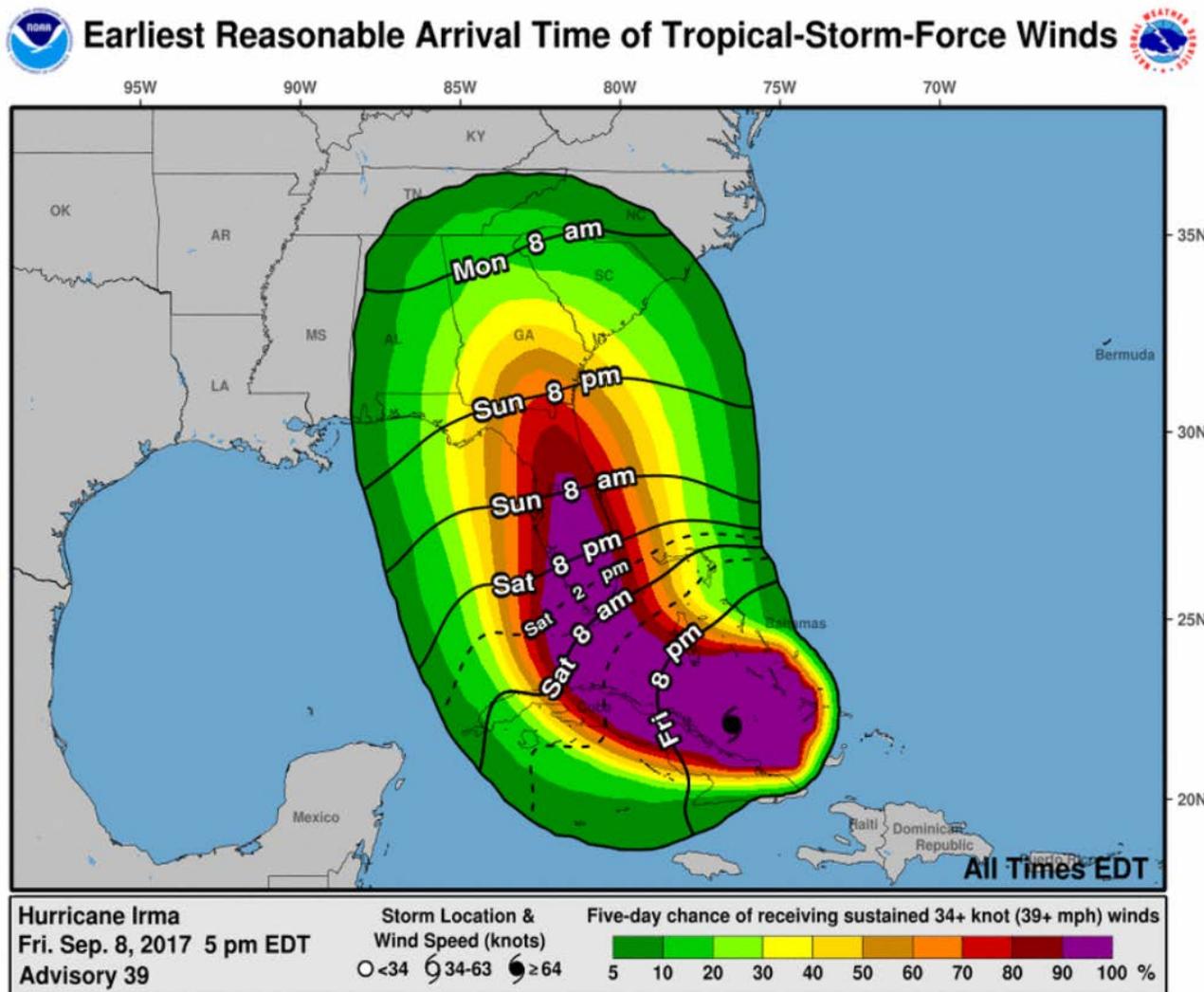
This product shows when sustained winds could at the earliest reach 40 mph or make it dangerous to be outside doing anything, including preparedness activities. Winds of this intensity and higher gusts can cause damage to structures and can overturn and/or move some objects like ladders and plywood.

Generally, police, fire and ambulance support will stop answering requests for help when winds reach between 35 and 45 mph in a given area.



Three Changes Coming to National Hurricane Center Forecasts Continued:

A similar graphic, not shown here, will show when sustained winds of 40 mph or greater will most likely reach a given area.



Sample earliest arrival of tropical storm force wind speed probabilities product during Hurricane Irma (2017). Not a current product. (National Hurricane Center.)

The NHC will also be making a 48-hour hurricane force wind radius forecast beginning this season.

Before 2018, these forecasts only went out to 36 hours. This improvement will allow forecasters to better communicate the risk of hurricane force winds for a given hurricane earlier before a hurricane arrives at a certain location.



JUNE EVENTS

1 June	Atlantic Hurricane Season Begins	Nationwide
1-3 June	Cajun Heritage Festival	Larose
2-3 June	New Orleans Oyster Festival	New Orleans
9 June	Grilling on Main	Minden
9-10 June	Creole Tomato Festival	New Orleans
14 June	Flag Day/Army Birthday	Nationwide
15-17 June	The let The Good Times Roll Festival	Shreveport
16 June	The LA Bicycle Festival	Abita Springs
21 June	Summer Begins	Nationwide
22-23 June	68 th Annual Peach Fest	Ruston
30 June	28 th Annual Lebeau Zydeco Festival	Lebeau

Message from OPSEC

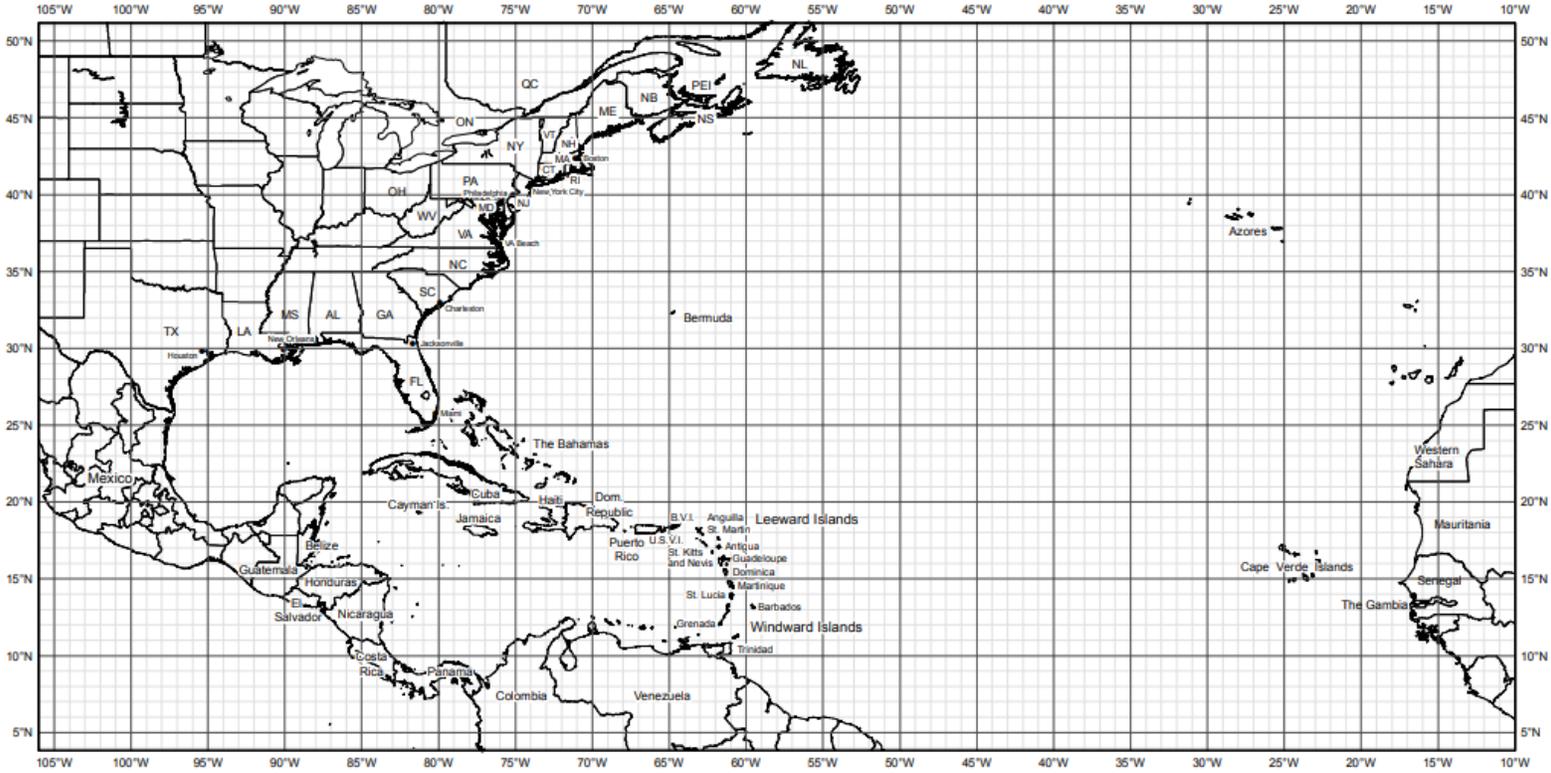
5 TIPS FOR GOOD SECURITY

USING SMART PHONES

- 1 Use a **strong password** instead of a 4 digit code
- 2 Turn off lock screen notifications
- 3 Turn off cookies in your browsers
- 4 **Discard** automatic WiFi connections to known networks
- 5 Get used to a **VPN**
A **Virtual Private Network** is a must-have tool which can bring extra security to everyone who uses a mobile or computing device in different wireless networks, including unknown ones. It will encrypt all incoming and outgoing Internet traffic making it useless to intercept and analyze.



HURRICANE TRACKING MAP



2018 Atlantic Tropical Cyclone Names*

Alberto	Helene	Oscar
Beryl	Isaac	Patty
Chris	Joyce	Rafael
Debby	Kirk	Sara
Ernesto	Leslie	Tony
Florence	Michael	Valerie
Gordon	Nadine	William

*Names provided by the World Meteorological Organization

Be prepared: Visit hurricanes.gov and follow @NWS and @NHC_Atlantic on Twitter. May 24, 2018

HURRICANE

is a wind. It got its name from the evil American Indian god Hurakan

Hurricanes form above warm ocean waters between 5° and 20° degrees of northern and southern latitudes

SAFIR-SIMPSON HURRICANE SCALE
In the early 1970s, Robert Saffir, a civil engineer, and Robert Simpson, director of the U.S. National Hurricane Center, worked out a scale to assess hurricane force on the basis of the storm size and wind speed

Category	Name	Wind speed	Wave height
1	Minimal	74-95 km/h	1-2 m
2	Moderate	96-110 km/h	2-2.5 m
3	Extensive	111-130 km/h	2.5-4 m
4	Extreme	131-155 km/h	4-5.5 m
5	Catastrophic	more than 156 km/h	more than 5.5 m

BEAUFORT WIND SCALE In 1806, British Admiral Francis Beaufort proposed the following wind scale:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
calm	light air	light breeze	gentle breeze	moderate breeze	fresh breeze	strong breeze	moderate gale	fresh gale	strong gale	whole gale	storm	hurricane
0-0.2 m/s	0.3-1.5 m/s	1.6-3.3 m/s	3.4-5.4 m/s	5.5-7.9 m/s	8.0-10.7 m/s	10.8-13.8 m/s	13.9-17.1 m/s	17.2-20.7 m/s	20.8-24.4 m/s	24.5-28.4 m/s	28.5-32.6 m/s	more than 32.6 m/s
less than 1 mph	1-3 mph	4-7 mph	8-12 mph	13-18 mph	19-24 mph	25-31 mph	32-39 mph	40-47 mph	48-58 mph	59-70 mph	71-83 mph	84 mph

2018 Atlantic Hurricane Season Outlook

Named storms	10-16
Hurricanes	5-9
Major hurricanes	1-4

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7

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