



## LA National Guard Emergency Management Bulletin

June 2021  
Volume FY21 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 terroristic 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

**EMERGENCY**  
**Fire-Police-Ambulance**  
**911**

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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



### 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 14 named storms and 7 hurricanes. The average for major hurricane (Category 3, 4 or 5) remains unchanged at 3. The previous Atlantic storm averages, based on the period from 1981 to 2010, were 12 named storms, 6 hurricanes, and 3 major hurricanes.

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.

The best time to prepare is before the event happens. Always Remember, "Be Prepared".



Evacuation plans: Hurricane Floyd to ...  
[postandcourier.com](http://postandcourier.com)

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## **'Average' Atlantic hurricane season to reflect more storms.**

**Higher averages based on most recent 30-year climate record**

Beginning with this year's hurricane season outlooks, NOAA's Climate Prediction Center (CPC) will use 1991-2020 as the new 30-year period of record. The updated averages for the Atlantic hurricane season have increased with 14 named storms and 7 hurricanes. The average for major hurricanes (Category 3, 4 or 5) remains unchanged at 3. The previous Atlantic storm averages, based on the period from 1981 to 2010, were 12 named storms, 6 hurricanes, and 3 major hurricanes.

NOAA is updating the set of statistics used to determine when hurricane seasons are above-, near-, or below-average relative to the climate record. This update process occurs once every decade.

## **'Average' Atlantic Hurricane Season** **\* Effective 2021**

**1981-2010**

**12 Named Storms  
6 Hurricanes  
3 Major Hurricanes**



**1991-2020**

**14 Named Storms  
7 Hurricanes  
3 Major Hurricanes**

\* Numbers for an average season reflect the climate record for tropical storms and hurricanes and use the most recent 3 decades as the period of reference. More at: <http://bit.ly/NOAAHurricaneSeasonAverages>







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The increase in the averages may be attributed to the overall improvement in observing platforms, including NOAA's fleet of next-generation environmental satellites and continued hurricane reconnaissance. It may also be due to the warming ocean and atmosphere which are influenced by climate change. The update also reflects a very busy period over the last 30 years, which includes many years of a positive Atlantic Multi-decadal Oscillation, which can increase Atlantic hurricane activity.

"These updated averages better reflect our collective experience of the past 10 years, which included some very active hurricane seasons," said Matt Rosencrans, seasonal hurricane forecaster at NOAA's Climate Prediction Center. "NOAA scientists have evaluated the impacts of climate change on tropical cyclones and determined that it can influence storm intensity. Further research is needed to better understand and attribute the impacts of anthropogenic forcings and natural variability on tropical storm activity."

For the Eastern Pacific and Central Pacific basins the averages over the 1991 - 2020 period do not change. The Eastern Pacific basin will remain at 15 named storms, 8 hurricanes, and 4 major hurricanes. The Central Pacific basin will maintain an average of 4 named storms, 3 hurricanes and 2 major hurricanes.

NOAA will issue its initial seasonal outlook for the 2021 hurricane season in late May. The Atlantic hurricane season officially runs from June 1 through November 30.

**2021 Atlantic Hurricane Season Names**

Ana	Henri	Odette
Bill	Ida	Peter
Claudette	Julian	Rose
Danny	Kate	Sam
Elsa	Larry	Teresa
Fred	Mindy	Victor
Grace	Nicholas	Wanda

What's your plan ~~if~~ **when** a hurricane strikes?

**National Hurricane Preparedness Month**

**Begin Preparing!**



## Hurricane Preparedness **DETERMINE YOUR RISK**



Hurricanes bring many hazards to U.S. coastlines and inland areas, including storm surge along the coast, inland flooding due to heavy rainfall, tornadoes, strong wind, rip currents and large waves.



Storm  
surge



Strong  
winds



Tornadoes



Inland  
flooding



Rip  
currents

[weather.gov/hurricane](https://weather.gov/hurricane)



Find out today what types of wind and water hazards could happen where you live, and then start preparing how to handle them. Hurricanes are not just a coastal problem. Their impacts can be felt hundreds of miles inland, and significant impacts can occur without it being a major hurricane.

- [Historical hurricane tracks](#)
- [Hurricane Return Periods](#)





## Hurricane Preparedness

# DEVELOP AN EVACUATION PLAN



Find out today if you live in a hurricane evacuation zone and identify trusted sources for receiving evacuation orders. Plan for multiple options on where to go and how to get there. Have a go bag for supplies and a plan for your pets. Be prepared to leave immediately if ordered to evacuate.



Find out if you live in an evacuation zone



Plan several routes



Have a go bag for supplies



Plan for your pets



Follow evacuation orders if given

[weather.gov/hurricane](https://weather.gov/hurricane)



The first thing you need to do is find out if you live in a hurricane evacuation zone. If you do, now is the time to begin planning where you would go and how you would get there. You do not need to travel hundreds of miles, but have multiple options. Your destination could be a friend or relative who doesn't live in an evacuation zone. If you live in a well-built home outside the evacuation zone, your safest place may be to remain home. Be sure to account for your pets in your plan. As hurricane season approaches, listen to local officials on questions related to how you may need to adjust any evacuation plans based on the latest [health and safety guidelines from the CDC](#) and your local officials.



## Hurricane Preparedness

# ASSEMBLE DISASTER SUPPLIES



Make a list of supplies and assemble them before hurricane season begins. Have enough food and water for each person for at least three days. Fill your prescriptions and have medicine on hand. Radios, batteries and phone chargers are also must-haves. Gas up your vehicle and have cash on hand.



Food & water



Medicine & prescriptions



Keep gas tank full



Radio, batteries, phone chargers



Cash on hand

[weather.gov/hurricane](https://weather.gov/hurricane)



You're going to need supplies not just to get through the storm but for the potentially lengthy and unpleasant aftermath. Have enough non-perishable food, water and medicine to last each person in your family a minimum of three days. Electricity and water could be out for at least that long. You'll need extra cash, a battery-powered radio and flashlights. You may need a portable crank or solar-powered USB charger for your cell phones.

If you need to go to a public shelter, the CDC recommends bringing items that can help protect you and others from COVID-19, such as hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol, bar or liquid soap, disinfectant wipes (if available) and two masks for each person. (Children under two years old and people having trouble breathing should not wear face coverings.)

- [FEMA: Build a Kit](#)





## Hurricane Preparedness

# GET AN INSURANCE CHECKUP



Check in with your insurance agency before hurricane season. Remember that flood insurance must be obtained separately. Prepare your home and vehicles according to your policy. Know where your insurance documents are located and take them with you if evacuating. Visit [floodsmart.gov](https://floodsmart.gov) for more.



Check with  
your agent



Keep documents  
with you



Know your  
policy



Consider flood  
insurance

[weather.gov/hurricane](https://weather.gov/hurricane)



Call your insurance company or agent and ask for an insurance check-up to make sure you have enough homeowners insurance to repair or even replace your home. Don't forget coverage for your car or boat. Remember, standard homeowners insurance doesn't cover flooding. Whether you're a homeowner or renter, you'll need a separate policy for it, and it's available through your company, agent or the National Flood Insurance Program at [floodsmart.gov](https://floodsmart.gov). Act now as flood insurance requires a 30-day waiting period.

- [FLASH Insurance Guide: If Disaster Strikes, Will You Be Covered?](#)
- Find available coverage at [floodsmart.gov](https://floodsmart.gov)





## Hurricane Preparedness **STRENGTHEN YOUR HOME**



There's a lot you can do around your home to help protect it from hurricane winds. Before hurricane season, trim trees on your property and get approved window coverings. Ahead of storms, collect loose outdoor items, secure all doors on your property, and find a safe location for your vehicle.



Cover  
windows



Secure loose  
outdoor items



Trim trees



Move vehicle to  
a safe location



Secure  
all doors

[weather.gov/hurricane](https://weather.gov/hurricane)



If you plan to ride out the storm in your home, make sure it is in good repair and up to local hurricane building code specifications. Many retrofits are not as costly or time consuming as you may think. Have the proper plywood, steel or aluminum panels to board up the windows and doors. Remember, the garage door is the most vulnerable part of the home, so it must be able to withstand the winds.

- [FLASH: How-To Videos](#)
- [Protect Your Home From Flooding Video](#)  
([English](#)/[Spanish](#))





## Hurricane Preparedness **HELP YOUR NEIGHBOR**



Many people, especially senior citizens, rely on the assistance of neighbors before and after hurricanes. Help your neighbors collect the supplies they'll need before the storm. Assist them with evacuation if ordered to do so, or check on them after it's safe for you to head outside.



Help your  
neighbors prepare



Help your  
neighbors evacuate



Check-in after  
the storm passes

[weather.gov/hurricane](https://weather.gov/hurricane)



Many Americans rely on their neighbors after a disaster, but there are also many ways you can help your neighbors before a hurricane approaches. Learn about all the different actions you and your neighbors can take to prepare and recover from the hazards associated with hurricanes. Start the conversation now with these Neighbor Helping Neighbor strategies but remember you may need to adjust your preparedness plans based on the latest [health and safety guidelines from the CDC](#) and your local officials.

- [Hurricane Safety Tips and Resources](#)



## Hurricane Preparedness **COMPLETE A WRITTEN PLAN**



Writing down your hurricane plan will help you avoid mistakes during an emergency, and ensure everyone in your home is prepared for the storm. Have a list of essential contacts, including outside the potential impact area. Review and practice your plan with your family and friends.



Have a contact list  
(family, friends,  
doctor, vet, utilities)



Keep your important  
documents together  
for quick access



Have at least one  
contact outside of  
the impact area



Share your  
plan

[weather.gov/hurricane](https://weather.gov/hurricane)



The time to prepare for a hurricane is before the season begins, when you have the time and are not under pressure. If you wait until a hurricane is on your doorstep, the odds are that you will be under duress and will make the wrong decisions. Take the time now to write down your hurricane plan. Know who issues evacuation orders for your area, determine locations on where you will ride out the storm, and start to get your supplies now. Being prepared before a hurricane threatens makes you resilient to the hurricane impacts of wind and water. It will mean the difference between being a hurricane victim or a hurricane survivor.

- [FEMA: Make a Plan](#)
- [FLASH: Family Disaster Plan](#)







# PROTECT WHAT MATTERS<sup>SM</sup>


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**NOBODY SHOULD BE  
THIS INTERESTED IN YOUR JOB.**



 **OPSEC** FRUSTRATES THE ADVERSARY

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