



LA National Guard
Emergency Management Bulletin

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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.

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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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

It's August and summer has arrived. This month's bulletin will focus on Evacuation. Evacuations are more common than many people realize. When evacuations are necessary, local officials provide information to the public through the media, by use of sirens or telephone calls. Never ignore an evacuation warning. Timely evacuation is critical to the safety of your Family.

Excessive Heat Events (EHEs) are and will continue to be a fact of life in the United States but more importantly in Louisiana. The most deadly weather-related disasters aren't necessarily caused by floods, droughts or hurricanes. They can be caused by heat waves. But as anyone who's spent a summer in Louisiana knows, it's not just the heat; it's also the humidity. Please utilize the tips in this month's bulletin to help you prepare for the summer season.

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



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Evacuation Information

Evacuation

Many times, individuals are forced to evacuate more often than we think. Hundreds of times each year, transportation or industrial accidents release harmful substances, forcing thousands of individuals to leave their homes and go to a safer area. Fires and floods cause evacuations even more frequently. Almost every year, people living in cities and communities along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts are forced to evacuate due to an approaching hurricane.

To enable an effective evacuation, local evacuation planning has occurred over many years in several parts of the country. Specific evacuation plans vary by the area and type of disaster. The local emergency management office can provide you with information about evacuation plans in your local area.

How much time will you have to evacuate?

The amount of time you will have to evacuate your home or community depends upon the disaster. Sometimes, you may have days to prepare, such as in the case of hurricanes which can be detected early. However, in many more common disasters, such as a hazardous materials spill, you may only have moments to leave. This means that you must prepare yourself now, because once you need to evacuate, it may be too late to collect even the most basic necessities.

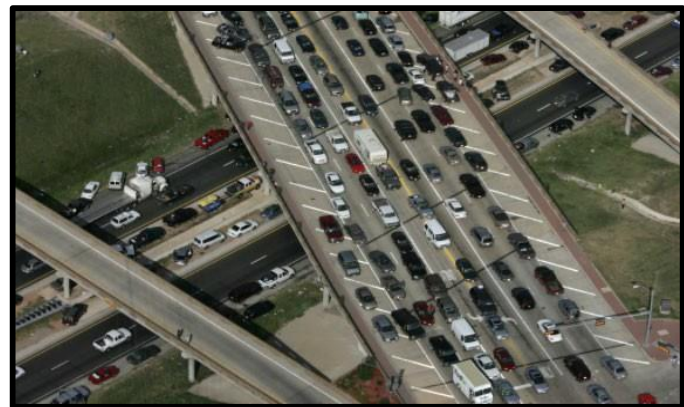


Hurricane Harvey: Why Didn't Officials Order Houston Evacuation? The Two-Way: NPR

Who should evacuate?

Individuals who live in known storm surge areas should evacuate from their homes. The potential for loss of life and major property damage due to storm surge is much greater along the coastal and inland water areas. Individuals who reside in mobile homes, or other structures that are subject to severe damage or destruction from tropical or hurricane force winds must also consider evacuation.

If you live in an area that is not subject to storm surge or flooding, and your structure is sturdy enough to withstand the winds, then you should consider sheltering in-place.



Remembering Hurricane Rita
Houston Chronicle



Evacuation Periods

Evacuation periods can last for hours or several days. You may be responsible for your own food, clothing and other supplies for part or all of this time. Remember, it may take a few days for supplies to arrive or utilities to be restored to a disaster area. For this reason, it is imperative that you make preparations to take care of yourself for up to 72 hours without outside help.

Where should you go?

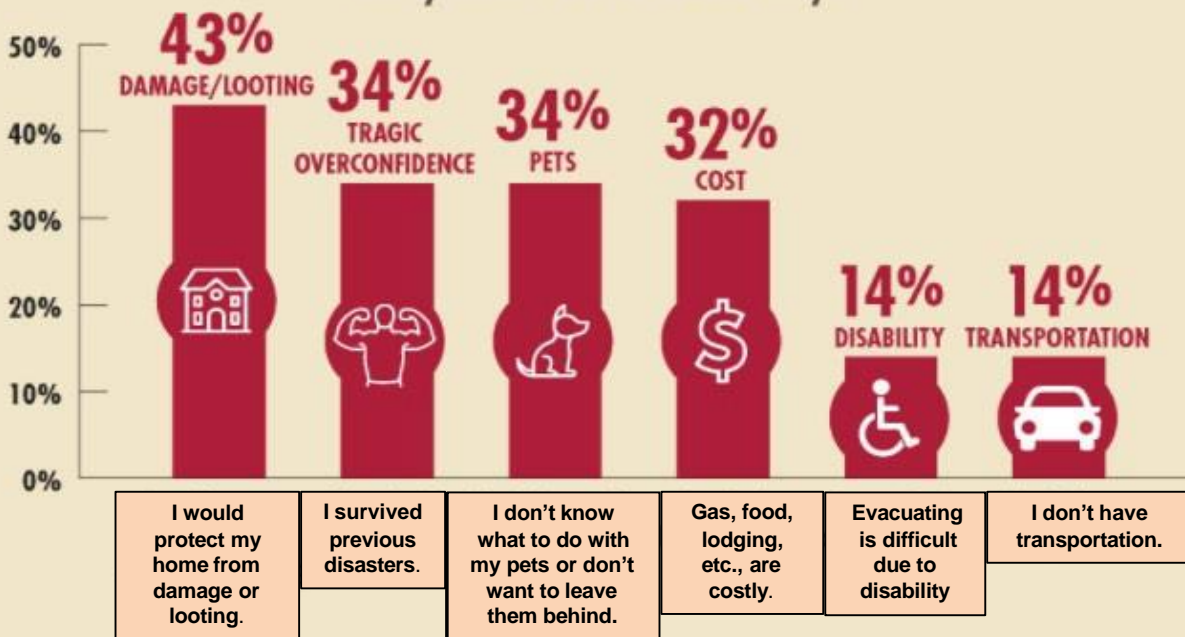
If you must leave your house and evacuate, consider making arrangements with friends or relatives who reside outside of the threat area. Hotels and motels may be available along the evacuation route, but they normally fill up very rapidly. If you plan to go to a shelter, you should ensure that the shelter will be open.

Not all shelters in an area may open for a disaster, so listen to local radio and television stations for shelter information. Remember to take your individual disaster kit with you when you evacuate or go to a shelter. You cannot take pets, alcohol, drugs or weapons to a shelter.



WHY AMERICANS DON'T EVACUATE

One in five Americans report they or their families have had to flee their homes due to disaster. Evacuations save lives, but many choose not to leave. Why?





Advance Evacuation Planning

Use the Preparation checklists available to assist you in planning for an emergency. Assemble the materials early, as you may only have minutes to react after being told to evacuate.

- Review possible evacuation procedures with your family. Each individual should understand what they are responsible for doing during an evacuation, and also where to meet if you become separated.
- Ask a friend or relative outside your area to be your "emergency contact" so that everyone in the family can call that person and report that they are safe.
- Find out where children will be sent if they are in school when an evacuation is announced.
- Plan now where you will go if you must evacuate.
- Consider the homes of friends or relatives who live outside the potential disaster area.
- Contact the local emergency management office to learn about community evacuation plans. Review public information to identify potential reception centers and shelters.
- Keep your car's gas tank at least 3/4 full at all times. During emergencies, filling stations may be closed or run out of gas. Never store extra fuel in your garage.
- If you do not have a car or other vehicle, make transportation arrangements with friends or neighbors.
- Know where and how to shut off electricity, gas and water at the main switches and valves. Make sure that you have the tools that you would need to do this (normally a pipe or adjustable wrench.) If you do not know how to turn your utilities off, check with your local utility company.

What should you do when you are told to evacuate?

- If there is time, secure your house.
- Unplug appliances.
- Turn off natural gas, propane or other fuel valves where they enter the house if advised to do so. If in a flood hazard area, store propane tanks or secure them safely to the structure.
- Turn off the main water valve if told to do so.
- Take any actions needed to prevent the water pipes from freezing, if this is a threat.
- Securely close and lock all doors, windows and the garage.
- Place a sign in the front door or window to notify authorities that the house or apartment has been evacuated. If possible, leave a number where you may be reached.
- Follow the recommended evacuation routes. Do not take shortcuts! They may be blocked.
- Listen to the radio for emergency shelter or evacuation information.
- Carry your individual preparedness kit, first aid kit, and vehicle kit with you when you leave.



Making a plan is simple.....think of the 5 W's!

Who: Creating an emergency plan is a family activity. Open a Family dialogue about preparedness and include all members in your preparedness planning, Consider special needs and pets. If you require medical assistance or special transportation for your Family or pets, contact your local emergency manager prior to an emergency for advice. Choose a contact person living elsewhere, whom you and your Family can contact if an emergency strikes when you are separated. Keep all contact information up to date and keep a written copy of phone numbers in your wallet or purse.



What: Plan for all hazards that can affect your Family. Consider regional weather patterns and local industrial facilities. Think through each possible emergency situation and determine how your Family will respond.

Where: Think about all the places you and your Family may be throughout the day, such as home, office, school, installation, and in transit. Establish plans for evacuation and meeting places. Discuss when to employ your plans.

When: Emergencies can happen anywhere, at anytime. Make your Family emergency plan immediately. Use the Family emergency plan template at this link: [Family Emergency Plan](#) Review you plan biannually and whenever there are major changes in your Family situation, schedule or activities.

Why: Establish and practicing a Family emergency plan will strengthen your Family and give you a piece of mind that you have a designated procedure. Having a plan will enable your Family to respond to an emergency more quickly.





PETS IN EMERGENCIES

When preparing for an emergency, be sure to include arrangements for your pets. Your emergency supply kit should contain provisions including food and water for your pets. Know in advance how you will handle your pets if you need to evacuate. If you must leave them behind, make sure they have access to food, water and shelter.

Preparing to Take Your Pets

When an emergency occurs, pets may become frightened. Allow extra time to secure your pet.

- Make a plan for your pet.
- Talk with your vet about any special considerations.
- Ask a neighbor to evacuate or care for your pet in case you are separated.
- Locate pet-friendly hotels or shelters in advance for use in an emergency.
- Make a pet emergency supply kit. Include food, water, medications, leash, carrier, toy and veterinary and insurance documents. Include a photograph of your pet in case you are separated.
- Make sure your pets' identification tags are up to date and secured on their collars. Consider micro chipping your pets. If you have advance warning of an emergency, add a tag with your evacuation information.



What to Do With Your Pets During an Emergency

- Bring pets inside immediately and place them in a contained room. Many times pets run away or hide when they sense danger. Never leave them tied up outside, and remember that pets may experience behavioral changes due to stress.
- If you are told to evacuate and you can bring your pets:
 - Take enough supplies and food for at least three days and a small toy for your pet.
 - Make sure the carrier is secure and tagged with your pet's name, description and contact details.
 - Be responsible for your pets by cleaning up after them and making sure they are not causing problems.
 - Many shelters do not allow pets. You may have to board your pets or place them in a shelter prepared for evacuated pets.





- If you are told to evacuate and are ordered not to bring your pets:
 - Bring your pets inside. Never leave your pets outside during an emergency.
 - Leave plenty of food and water.
 - Take the toilet seat off and brace the bathroom door open so they can drink.
 - Place a notice on your door that your pets are inside. List the type and number of animals on your property, your name, phone number and the name and phone number of your veterinarian.
 - Make arrangements for someone to visit your pet until you can return.



What to Do with Your Pets After an Emergency

- Keep close contact with your pets to make them feel safer.
- Keep your pets on a leash when possible so they stay with you.
- Understand that your pets may have some behavioral changes because of trauma.
- Be responsible for your pets at all times by cleaning up after them and keeping them away from others.

Where to Find Additional Information

- Ready Army—www.ready.army.mil
- Department of Homeland Security (Ready.gov)—
 - www.ready.gov/america/getakit/pets.html
 - www.ready.gov/america/about/instructional.html
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)—www.fema.gov/plan/prepare/animals.shtm
- The Humane Society of the United States—
 - www.hsus.org/hsus_field/hsus_disaster_center/resources/
 - www.hsus.org/web-files/PDF/DIST_DisasterPetBrochure.pdf



It's up to you. Prepare strong. Get an emergency supply kit with enough supplies for at least three days, make an emergency plan with your family and be informed about what might happen.





Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™

Prevent Mosquito Bites


Protect yourself and your family from mosquito bites

Use Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered insect repellents with one of the active ingredients below. When used as directed, EPA-registered insect repellents are proven safe and effective, even for pregnant and breastfeeding women.



Tips for Everyone

- * Always follow the product label instructions.
- * Reapply insect repellent as directed.
- * Do not spray repellent on the skin under clothing.
- * If you are also using sunscreen, apply Sunscreen first and insect repellent second.

Active ingredient	Find the insect repellent that's right for you by using EPA's search tool*
Higher percentages of active ingredient provide longer protection	
DEET	
Picaridin (known as KBR 3023 and icaridin outside the US)	
IR3535	
Oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE) or para-menthane-diol (PMD)	
2-undecanone	

Tips for Babies & Children

- * Always follow instructions when applying insect repellent to children.
- * Do not use insect repellent on babies younger than 2 month old.
- * Do not apply insect repellent onto a child's hands, eyes, mouth, and cut or irritated skin.
- * Adults: Spray insect repellent onto your hands and then apply to a child's face.
- * Do not use products containing oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE) or paramenthane-diol (PMD) on children under 3 years old.



Natural insect repellents (repellents not registered with EPA)

- * We do not know the effectiveness of non-EPA registered insect repellents, including some natural repellents.
- * To protect yourself against diseases spread by mosquitoes, CDC and EPA recommend using an EPA-registered insect repellent.
- * Choosing an EPA-registered repellent ensures the EPA has evaluated the product for effectiveness.
- * Visit the EPA website to learn more.



Tips for Everyone

- * Dress your child in clothing that covers arms and legs.
- * Cover crib, stroller, and baby carrier with mosquito netting.

Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants

- * Treat items, such as boots, pants, socks, and tents with permethrin or buy permethrin-treated clothing and gear.
- * Permethrin-treated clothing will protect you after multiple washings. See product Information to find out how long the protection will last.
 - * If treating items yourself, follow the product instructions.
 - * Do not use permethrin products directly on skin.



* In some places, such as Puerto Rico, where permethrin products have been used for years in mosquito control efforts, mosquitoes have become resistant to it. In areas with high levels of resistance, use of permethrin is not likely to be effective.

