City of Thibodaux- Emergency Operations Center Located in the Warren J. Harang Jr. Auditorium 310 N. Canal Blvd, Thibodaux, La. 70302



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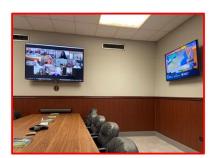
Warren J. Harang Jr. Auditorium

Regionally Located on a Major Road Structure with Access in All Directions
Hardened Complex with Industrial Generator Backup Power
Serves as a Regional Commodities Distribution Site
Serves as a Louisiana Department of Health Point of Distribution
Serves as a First Responder/Infrastructure Commercial Work Staging Facility
Shower and Sleeping Facilities for First Responders and City Employees

Emergency Operations Center

Serves as a Joint Use Facility
State of the Art Communications
Unified Command Group Emergency Operations Center
Point of Distribution Command and Control Center
Executive Conference Center
Training Room
Recording Studio













State Hazards

STATE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

The State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) identifies hazards and guides the implementation of hazard mitigation measures intended to eliminate or reduce the effects of future disasters that might impact Louisiana. The plan is reviewed annually. For more information, visit getagameplan.org/planMitigate.htm.

11 MOST LIKELY HAZARDS IN LOUISIANA



FLOODING

A natural condition that is the result of an overflowing river, heavy rain, dam break, levee failure or snow or ice melting too fast. Hurricanes and tornadoes can also cause flooding.



HAILSTORM

Severe thunderstorms in which chunks of ice fall along with rain.



HURRICANE

A tropical storm with sustained winds at least 74 mph on the Saffir-Simpson Scale. Heavy rain, strong winds and large waves can damage cars, buildings and homes. Hurricane season runs from June 1 – November 30.



TORNADO

A violent storm that appears as a funnel-shaped cone with winds that can be as strong as 300 mph or more. Tornadoes can also occur within other storms, such as hurricanes.



ICE STORM

Ice storms consist of freezing temperatures and heavy precipitation, usually in the form of rain, freezing rain or sleet, and sometimes in the form of snow and ice.



STORM SURGE

Storm surge is an abnormal rise of water generated by a storm, over and above the predicted astronomical tides. Storm surge should not be confused with storm tide, which is defined as the water level rise due to the combination of storm surge and the astronomical tide.



SUBSIDENCE

Subsidence is the loss of surface elevation due to the removal of subsurface support. Along with sea level rise, subsidence can accelerate coastal erosion and wetland loss, as well as increase flooding.



WILDFIRE

An uncontrolled fire that spreads through vegetation and possibly exposes and consumes structures. Wildfires can be caused by human acts such as arson or careless accidents, as well as by natural occurrences such as lightning.



DAM FAILURE

Dam failure can occur when there is a breach or collapse in the structure of a dam.



LEVEE FAILURE

A levee failure involves the overtopping, breaching or collapsing of a levee.



HAZARDOUS-MATERIALS INCIDENT

A man-made disaster, hazardous-materials incidents involve accidental or intentional releases of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear materials.

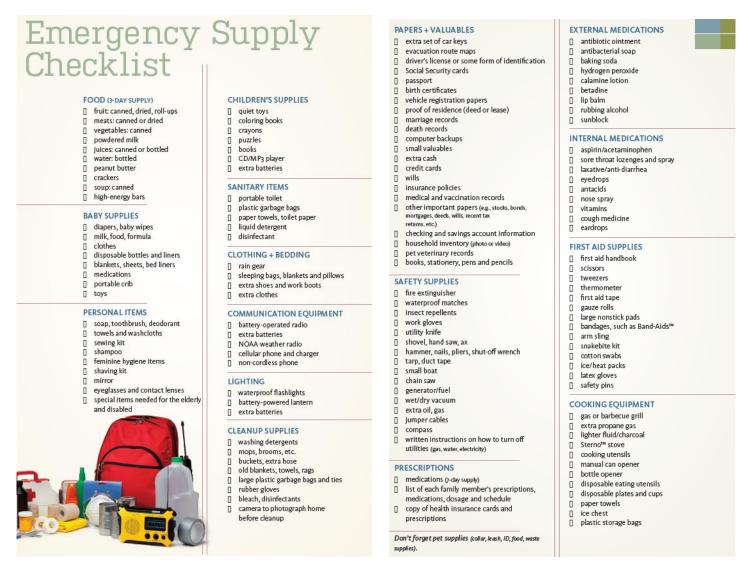
Should I evacuate, go to a shelter or stay home for a storm? Here are some tips for each decision:

EVACUATION

Ahead of time, plan your route and what transportation you will use. Fuel up and check your car. Have extra keys. Take photos of your children with you. Give your children identification information to carry with them, including his or her name, date of birth, address, phone numbers, etc. If your children are too young or otherwise unable to speak for themselves, consider writing their name, date of birth and parents' names and phone numbers somewhere on his or her body in indelible marker. Give yourself plenty of time to evacuate. Do not wait until the last minute; traffic will most likely be heavy. Have three (3) to five (5) days of emergency supplies ready to travel. Bring cash; ATMs and credit cards may not work. Secure your home; lock up and turn off utilities at the source. **DO NOT turn off natural gas** at the meter unless instructed. A professional serviceman will be required to turn back on. If evacuation is voluntary and trusted neighbors will be staying behind, advise them of your plans and leave spare keys so they can check on your property. If evacuation is mandatory, let family, friends and neighbors know how you can be reached. Stay tuned to news broadcasts for traffic reports, updates and instructions; listen to local officials. Secure loose toys or furniture from the lawn. Don't leave your pet behind. The smell of smoke, high winds or lightning may make your pet more fearful and difficult to load into a crate or carrier. Evacuating before conditions become severe will keep everyone safer and make the process less stressful. The location of your evacuation destination may or may not accept pets, so call 2-1-1 or inquire at a shelter information point. Animal shelters will be set up in various parts of the State on an as-needed basis.

SHELTERING

Plan to **leave early** — preferably during daytime and several hours ahead of your desired arrival time, because travel will be slow due to worsening weather and heavy traffic. Be ready to use an alternate route to your shelter destination, in case primary evacuation routes become too congested. **Bring a map**. Pack what you need, and only what you need. Emergency shelters will not have space available to house your family treasures, so limit your packing only to **necessities**. Let family and friends know exactly which shelter you plan to use and where it is located. Make a plan to get in touch and let loved ones know you've arrived safely. Be sure your vehicle is filled with **gas** and in good operating condition. Register at the shelter as soon as you arrive. Follow the shelter guidelines at all times and make sure your children understand the rules as well.



STAYING HOME

Designate alternate locations for children in case adults are unable to make it home. **Secure your home**. If severe weather is approaching, you may want to board windows, bring in outdoor furniture, minimizing what could become flying debris. If a bio-threat, chemical or toxic spill is likely, consider whether you want to cover windows and doors with plastic sheeting. Have your family survival kit ready at all times. Stay tuned to radio and television news broadcasts; **listen for instructions from local officials**. Limit phone use to important calls and emergency communication. Make sure you have food and water and other supplies to last **72 hours**. Use the checklist on pages 5 and 6 to prepare your disaster kit. Prepare for **loss of communications** and **electricity**. Ensure you have blankets and medical supplies on hand. Stay in **high places** in case of flooding; in the case of high winds, stay away from **walls**.

Louisiana Emergency Information

REMEMBER TO CALL 911 IN ANY SITUATION THAT REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE FROM THE POLICE, FIRE OR AMBULANCE SERVICES

LOUISIANA EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM

In the event of an emergency, turn to your local radio station for emergency information.

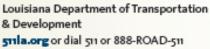
FOR TRAFFIC INFORMATION, ROAD CLOSURES, **EVACUATION ROUTES AND OTHER IMPORTANT** INFORMATION, VISIT:

Alert FM

(888-762-3511)

alertfm.com

National Weather Service weather.gov; for Doppler radar images navigate to radar.weather.gov



Get A Game Plan getagame plan.org/evacinfo.htm





emergency.la.gov

Louisiana State Police Isp.org or dial 800-469-4828

Way to Geaux; a new hands-free, eyes-free smartphone application providing Louisiana travelers access to around-the-clock, real-time traffic and road condition updates.

wwwsp.dotd.la.gov/Residents/Pages/ Travel_Information.aspx

American Red Cross redcross.org/prepare/mobile-apps



emergency.Louisiana.co









COORDINATED DISASTER INFORMATION

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

HOW DOES 2-1-1 WORK IN LOUISIANA?

- Call 2-1-1 from any landline or mobile phone in Louisiana.
- 2-1-1 is staffed 24/7 with trained specialists to guide you to vital resources.
- 2-1-1 provides multilingual services and information for the hearing impaired.
- 2-1-1 maintains a computerized database of more than 15,000 resources and services statewide.



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 and at any time.

The 2-1-1 call is answered by an Information and Referral (I&R) specialist who assesses the caller's needs and refers the person to the appropriate community, social, health and/or government services. The caller is provided with phone numbers, programs and available services, location, hours of operation and whatever other information is relevant to the caller's inquiry.

For more information about 2-1-1 in Louisiana visit louisiana211.org.

My Emergency Preparedness Plan

CREATE YOUR OWN PERSONAL PLAN + CHECKLIST

I have made a plan to communicate with family members through	If our family is separated and we need to regroup, the following
this out-of-state contact and have asked my family to keep this name	location is where we will meet :
and number with them at all times.	
Name:	
Phone number:	
	I have made plans for my special needs family members. My plans
I plan not to evacuate and will go to a friend's or family member's	are the following:
home in the area. I have notified them and made all of the appropriate	
arrangements.	
Name:	
Address:	I have made plans for my pets . My plans are the following:
Phone number:	
I plan to evacuate and will go to a friend's or family member's	
home outside of the area. I have notified them and made all of the	I have completed my property inventory and placed it in a safe
appropriate arrangements.	waterproof place. Location:
Name:	
Address:	I have made an assessment of my Insurance needs . I have the
Phone number:	following:
	HomeownersWind and hail insurance
I plan to go to a public she iter . City:	insurance
	Flood insuranceRenters insurance
I plan to stay in a hotel/motel as far north of I-10 as possible.	
Name of hotel/motel:	Insurance information: Name of company, agent, phone number
Phone number:	and address:
Location and city:	
Location and city.	
Alternate hotel/motel location north of I-10.	
Name of hotel/motel:	
Phone number:	I have completed the necessary precautions for the following:
Location and city:	Exterior windows Large windows and glass doors
Location and city:	——— Garage doors ——— Roof gable ends
I have a least to date a debutor time to any destination mostly of 120 at	
I have calculated the driving time to my destination north of I-10 at approximately four (4) times the normal driving time, and it is:	Outdoor property Trees
	protection plan
hours.	
	I have identified any anticipated extra expense due to a disaster,
I have studied the evacuation route that best suits my needs. My	and I have calculated an approximate amount of money that will be
evacuation route will include the following:	required to see my family and myself through. That amount is:
	\$