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Preparing for Storms in Louisiana

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Maggie Olivier
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Graphic Design by Jeff Rinehart
with help from Kyle Tveten
Welcome!

UNO-CHART is a research center at the University of New Orleans. Our purpose is to help communities lower their risk to disasters. We do this by teaching communities about their level of risk and how to protect themselves from disasters.

To learn about our different projects, please see our website at www.uno.edu/chart.

We created this guide as a part of our risk literacy project for anyone interested in learning more about hurricane preparedness. It is accessible to beginning level adult readers as well as for English Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL). We designed this project to teach risk and reading skills together, in order to help Gulf Coast residents:

• prepare before a hurricane.
• keep safe during a hurricane.
• return home safely after a hurricane.

The Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) funded this project as part of a community education and outreach grant. We thank the Literacy Alliance of Greater New Orleans and the Lindy Boggs National Center for Community Literacy for helping us create this manual.

We hope this guide can help you prepare for storms in Louisiana!

Sincerely,

Monica Farris
Director
UNO-CHART
Preparing for Storms in Louisiana

Louisiana is at risk from natural and man-made disasters.

People in Louisiana need to be safe.
This guide will help you prepare.

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I. Hurricanes

Key Words

- Hurricane
- Hurricane Season
- Storm Surge
- Tropical Storm
- Wind Scale

Hurricane Basics

1. What is a hurricane?

2. When is hurricane season?

3. Why do hurricanes cause so much damage?
Things to Know...

**Tropical Storm:**
- wind speeds of 30 to 73 miles per hour (mph)
- heavy rains that cause flooding
- high winds that can cause property damage

**Hurricane:**
- stronger than a tropical storm
- wind speeds over 74 mph
- high winds and heavy rains
- storm surges and flooding
- weakens as it travels over land
- direction may change at the last minute
- large areas affected

**Hurricane Season:**
- June 1 through November 30
- most active between **mid-August and October**
Things to Know...

**Wind Scale:**
- groups hurricanes into categories by wind speeds
- faster wind speeds cause more damage

**Storm Surge:**
- large wave of water pushed on land
- 50 to 100 miles wide
- bigger when hurricanes are stronger
- higher tides cause flooding
- greatest threat to life and property in coastal areas

See the Hurricane Fact Sheet on page 1 of the Take Home Guide
Hurricanes are a danger to you and your family.

Storm surge causes the greatest property damage and loss of life in coastal areas.

Hurricane season is from June 1st to November 30th.

Wind speeds determine a hurricane’s category. The fastest wind speeds cause the most damage.

The most intense storms are in August, September, and October.

Every storm is different.
II. Preparation

Preparation Basics

1. When should you make your evacuation plan?

2. What should you put in your disaster supply kit?

3. Where can you find help to evacuate?
Things to Know...

To Prepare:

1. Make your evacuation plan before June 1st.
2. Have a family meeting.
3. Save money for emergency gas, food, and housing.
4. Gather important documents and phone numbers.
5. Know your family’s contact phone numbers.
6. Make your disaster supply kit.
7. Buy food, bottled water, and other supplies before the start of hurricane season.
8. Trim trees and bushes away from the roof and windows.
9. If you rent, talk to your landlord about protecting your home from a storm.
Have a Family Meeting

Sit down with your family and make a plan to evacuate before June 1st.

- Plan for the special needs of infants, children, people with disabilities, elderly and pets.
- Decide who is responsible for each member of the family.
- Prepare your home for the hurricane.
- Make a disaster supply kit.
- Store documents in a water-safe container.
- Check that your family members in nursing homes have a plan.
- Make a contact list for each family member.

See the Family Meeting Discussion Guide on page 3 of the Take Home Guide.
An evacuation happens when you and your family leave an area threatened by a disaster such as a hurricane, flood or wildfire. Listen to the radio or watch television to hear the latest updates from local officials. Local officials will announce if you must evacuate (mandatory) or if you can shelter in place (stay in your home).

**When to Evacuate**

Hurricane strength will usually determine if you have to evacuate. Sometimes a storm will be such a threat that you will be asked to leave even if the storm is below a **category 3**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hurricane strength</th>
<th>What to do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category 1</td>
<td>Evacuate your mobile home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>Evacuate the coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>Evacuate your inland home</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you live in a mobile home, near water, or in a weak building, you may need to **evacuate twice**. First, you may have to go somewhere safer in the area. Second, if local officials announce a mandatory evacuation, you must leave the area.

**Remember:**

1. Know your evacuation plan.
2. Share your plan with neighbors and friends.
3. Tell your family and friends where you are and how to reach you during and after the storm.
Family Evacuation

If you evacuate with **infants and children**, you need a specific plan.

**Parents/Caregivers**

Before a disaster:
- know your child’s daycare or school’s emergency plan.
- teach children your family’s contact phone number.
- teach children how to call for help in an emergency.
- gather items from children and infant supply lists.

**Things to have if you evacuate with infants and children:**

**Infants**
- Formula with extra water
- Bottles
- Baby food
- Medications
- Baby wipes
- Diapers
- Diaper rash cream
- Toys, pacifier, blanket

**Children**
- Healthy snacks: dry cereal, granola bars, crackers, nuts, peanut butter, applesauce, fruit
- Medications
- Books, puzzles, games
- Stuffed animals, dolls, favorite blanket
Family Evacuation

If you evacuate with **people with disabilities or the elderly**, you need a specific plan.

Things to do if you are disabled or elderly:

- Make a backup plan for health services away from home.
- Bring extra prescription refills.
- Have a backup power source for medical devices.
- Bring extra oxygen tanks.
- Bring your wheelchair and walker.

**Caregivers**

- Arrange for transportation.
- Bring special equipment: shower chair, medical devices.
- Prepare to be without electricity.

**Tip:**

If you are disabled or elderly and live alone, call 211 to set up your evacuation care.
Include your pets in your evacuation plan.

**Things to have if you stay or evacuate:**

- ID collar and leash
- current medical records
- pet carrier with contact information clearly identified
- food, water, and bowls for each pet
- pet medications
- clean up supplies
- photo of you and your pet

**If you stay:**

- have a 5-day supply of food and water.
- create a pet disaster supply kit.

**If you evacuate:**

- contact the Humane Society of Louisiana at 1-888-648-6263 or www.humanela.org/hurricanepreparedness.htm#pet to find shelters for pets.
- call ahead to make sure your hotel or shelter takes pets.
- keep your pet’s medical papers and proof of immunizations (shot records).

See the Disaster Supply Check List on page 5 of the Take Home Guide
Cost of Evacuation

Plan ahead for evacuation costs.

Car

Keep your car in good shape.

✔ Keep your gas tank full.
✔ Check tire pressure.
✔ Check your windshield-wiper blades.
✔ Check condition of engine oil.

Have Enough Money To:

• Fill your gas tank 4 times.
• Pay for 3 nights at a hotel ($80-$120/night).
• Eat 3 meals a day at a restaurant for 3 days.

Sample Cost: A New Orleans family of four evacuates to a Shreveport hotel for 3 days. The cost is around $750.

Cost of Food

Average Price of a Meal:
Fast Food $ $5-15/person
Chain Restaurants $$ $15-25/person
Fine Dining $$$ $25-50/person

Ways to Save:
• Bring food from home.
• Shop at grocery stores.
• Cook your own meals.
# Driving Times and Costs

## Driving from New Orleans, LA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Average Time</th>
<th>Evacuation Time</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Average Price*</th>
<th>Evacuation Price*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria, LA</td>
<td>3.5 hours</td>
<td>12 hours</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>$105</td>
<td>$205</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
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<td>30 hours</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>440</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baton Rouge, LA</td>
<td>1.5 hours</td>
<td>8 hours</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, AL</td>
<td>5 hours</td>
<td>20 hours</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>320</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>8.5 hours</td>
<td>34 hours</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
<td>5.5 hours</td>
<td>22 hours</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, MS</td>
<td>3 hours</td>
<td>24 hours</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis, TN</td>
<td>6 hours</td>
<td>24 hours</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shreveport, LA</td>
<td>5.5 hours</td>
<td>20 hours</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>320</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Round trip based on a gas price of $3.50 per gallon for a car that travels 15 miles per gallon.

## Driving from Lafayette, LA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Average Time</th>
<th>Evacuation Time</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Average Price*</th>
<th>Evacuation Price*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria, LA</td>
<td>1.5 hours</td>
<td>6 hours</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin, TX</td>
<td>6 hours</td>
<td>24 hours</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baton Rouge, LA</td>
<td>1 hours</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>5.5 hours</td>
<td>22 hours</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
<td>3.5 hours</td>
<td>14 hours</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, MS</td>
<td>3.5 hours</td>
<td>14 hours</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>215</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lake Charles, LA</td>
<td>1.5 hours</td>
<td>5.5 hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Antonio, TX</td>
<td>6 hours</td>
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<td>410</td>
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<td>385</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shreveport, LA</td>
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<td>10.5 hours</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
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Disaster Supply Kit

A disaster supply kit is a collection of food, water, medicine, and basic things you need during a disaster.

Things to Consider

- Make your kit before the start of hurricane season.
- Gather 3 days worth of food, water, and other supplies for each family member.
- Plan on using 1 gallon of water per day, per person.
- Check if you can get your medication at a different pharmacy if you evacuate.
- Bring extra batteries for radios and flashlights.
- Put everything in a large bag or a large plastic container.

Basic Items

- First Aid Kit
- Aspirin or Tylenol
- Bandages
- Scissors
- Thermometer
- Battery Powered Radio
- Flashlight
- Wrench or Pliers
- Manual Can Opener
- Dust Mask
- Work Gloves
- Duct Tape
- Paper Plates and Towels
- Body Soap
- Toothpaste and Toothbrush
- Tampons or Sanitary Pads
- Deodorant
- Hand Sanitizer

See the Disaster Supply Check List on page 5 of the Take Home Guide
Important Documents to Take

Important documents are papers that prove:

- who we are.
- where we were born.
- what we own.
- where we live.
- where we work.

Some documents cannot be replaced. The following are suggestions about ways to store documents:

- Pack documents in a waterproof container.
- Pack original documents and copies separately.
- Use a computer to scan and store documents electronically.
- Visit the library for computer help.
- Take pictures to show the pre-storm condition of your home and valuables.

Tip:
Be sure to keep receipts of high cost items. Visit www.knowyourstuff.org to help determine the value of your belongings.

See the Document Check List on page 9 of the Take Home Guide
People may get separated during disasters. You, your family members, neighbors and friends may end up in different places.

Stay in Communication During a Disaster

• Make a paper list of important numbers for each family member.
• Choose 1 out-of-state contact number as your main contact.
• Share your main contact’s information with other family members, neighbors, and friends.
• Call your main contact after you reach safety.

These smartphone apps may help you prepare for hurricane season:

**iPhone**
- FEMA
- Get a Game Plan
- Hurricane - American Red Cross
- Know Your Stuff
- NOAA Weather
- Weather Underground

**Android**
- Disaster Readiness Guide
- Hurricane Hound
- Hurricane - American Red Cross
- FEMA
- Weather Underground

**Tip:**
Cell phone service can go down during a disaster and may not return for several days. Expect delays with phone calls or text messages.
You may have family in a facility such as a hospital, school, nursing home or prison.

If you have family in a facility:

• know whether the facility will evacuate your family member.

• know the facility's evacuation plan.

• know the facility’s contact information.

• share your emergency contact information with your family member and facility staff.

Tip:

If necessary, you may have to pick up your family member from a nursing home, hospital, or school.
Things to Remember...

1. Your evacuation plans are ready by June 1st, the beginning of hurricane season.
2. Plans can include infants, children, people with disabilities, elderly, and pets.
3. Money for evacuation is put aside.
4. Your disaster supply kit contains items for all members of the family.
5. Important documents are copied and put in separate containers.
III. Evacuation

Evacuation Basics

1. What is the difference between a hurricane watch and a hurricane warning?

2. What is contraflow?

3. Who can you call for help with evacuation assistance?

Tip: You can review what evacuation means on page 8 of this manual.

Key Words
- Contraflow
- Hurricane Warning
- Hurricane Watch
- Internally Displaced Person
Hurricane Watch

A hurricane watch means dangerous weather is possible in the area within 36 hours.

If a hurricane watch is in your area:

- listen to the radio or watch TV for storm updates.
- gather canned food, first aid kit, drinking water, and medications.
- check batteries in radios and flashlights.
- fill up your car’s gas tank.
- secure lightweight objects outside such as garbage cans and lawn furniture.

Emergency Alert System Radio Stations:

Alexandria - AM 580 / FM 96.9 (KZMZ)
Baton Rouge - AM 1150 (WJB) / FM 102.5 (WFMF)
Lafayette - AM 1330 (KVOL) / FM 99.9 (KTDY)
Lake Charles - AM 1470 (KLCL) / FM 99.5 (KHLA)
New Orleans - AM 870 (WWL) / FM 101.9 (WLMG)
Northeast - AM 540 / FM 101.9 (KNOE)
Shreveport - AM 1130 / FM 94.5 (KWKH)
Houston - AM 740 / FM 88.7 (KWKH)
New Orleans (Spanish) - AM 1540 (KGLA) / FM 105.7
Vietnamese Radio of Louisiana - Call (504) 254 - 4225 to subscribe
Things to Know...

Hurricane Warning

A hurricane warning means dangerous weather is expected in the area within 24 hours.

If a hurricane warning is in your area:

- listen to the radio or watch TV for storm updates.
- follow instructions from local government officials.
- talk with friends, family and neighbors to share information.
- use your evacuation plan.
- contact family, neighbors and friends to let them know your immediate plans.

Tip:
A hurricane watch means dangerous weather could happen. A hurricane warning means dangerous weather will happen.
Contraflow

Normal Traffic Conditions

Contraflow Conditions

• **Contraflow** is when both sides of the interstate are used to evacuate the city.

• Look for signs and directions.

• Some interstate exits will close. You will not be able to take some exits from the interstate during contraflow.

**Tip:**

- During *contraflow*, it can take 4 times as long to reach your destination.
- Fill your gas tank because you will have to travel a long distance before you can exit for gas.
- Hotels and shelters fill up quickly, so be ready to drive further.
Parish Assistance for Evacuation

If you cannot evacuate on your own, your community may be able to help you.

(See page 2 of Take Home Guide for a list of parish phone numbers.)

If you evacuate to a different city and need help there:

- call the local sheriff’s office for shelter information.
- listen to the radio for hotline numbers and shelter locations.
- call 911 for emergencies.

Tip:
Call your parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness if you have transportation but need a list of shelters. Call the Humane Society of Louisiana for shelters that allow pets.
Know Your Rights

An internally displaced person is someone forced to leave their home and go to another area in their country because of a war or natural disaster.*

Displaced people have the right to:

• food, water, shelter, clothing, medical services, and sanitation.
• not be separated as a family, especially those with children.
• your property.
• protection from acts of violence.
• equal and fair treatment without discrimination.
• equal access to all shelters and evacuation programs, even if disabled.

Tip:
Be aware of your rights during evacuation and in shelters; they are the same rights during a time without a disaster.

*According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Shelter Basics

If you need a place to stay, shelters may open along your evacuation route or where you decide to stop. Shelter locations open just before the storm, so it may not be possible to know the exact location of a shelter. Be sure to have ready:

- items on the Disaster Supplies Checklist including medications, important papers, and specific items for infants, children, people with disabilities and the elderly.
- blankets and pillows for all family members.
- your own ice chest.
- your own toiletries.

Shelter for Your Pets

Some human shelters do not allow pets, however, seeing-eye dogs are allowed to stay with their owners. Call the Humane Society of Louisiana at 1-888-648-6263 for pet shelter information.

Tip:
No weapons, drugs or alcohol allowed in emergency shelters.

Living at a Shelter

- Be sure shelter staff knows about any special needs of your family.
- Find out how to contact other members of your family.
- Pay attention to the rules of the shelter.
- Alert the shelter staff right away if you feel unsafe or threatened.
- Register your pets with the shelter staff.
If You Stay: Shelter in Place

Stay up to date with evacuation announcements. If no mandatory evacuation is issued, you might choose to stay or shelter in place.

**If you stay:**
- turn your refrigerator to the coldest setting.
- be prepared to turn off utilities (gas, water, electricity).
- fill bathtubs and large containers with water.
- keep an axe in your attic in case you need to escape through the roof.

**If winds become strong:**
- close, lock, and brace all doors that lead outside.
- stay on the first floor if not flooded.
- stay away from all windows, doors, and glass.
- lie under a sturdy table in the middle of the room.

**Power Generators**

If you plan to stay, think about buying a generator. Even in a minor hurricane, electricity can be out for a week or more.

- Generators require gas to run.
- You will need at least a 2000 watt generator to run a full size refrigerator.
- Run generators outdoors away from windows and garages to avoid breathing deadly exhaust fumes.

Good Websites for Generator Safety:
- [www.emd.wa.gov/preparedness/GeneratorSafety.shtml](http://www.emd.wa.gov/preparedness/GeneratorSafety.shtml)
If People Stay with You

Family or friends may stay with you if:

- your home is on high ground.
- you live outside the hurricane’s path.

Before people come to stay:

- make arrangements for people who have special needs.
- make a back-up plan in case you and your guests are unable to stay and have to evacuate at the last minute.
- check your own Disaster Supplies Checklist (on page 5 of the Take Home Guide).

If you and your guests have to evacuate:

- know when you will leave.
- know where you will go.
- know how everyone will get there safely.
- know what you will bring.
Things to Remember...

1. A hurricane watch means dangerous weather may happen.
2. A hurricane warning means dangerous weather will happen.
3. Your parish’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness or sheriff’s office will help you register for assistance in your parish.
4. Your time in a shelter will be temporary.
5. Shelter in place only if your family can be safe.
6. You may want to buy a generator.
IV. Returning Home

1. When is it safe to return?
2. What do you need to come back to the area?
3. What dangers should you avoid?
4. Who should you contact when you return home?
5. How do you get a FEMA application number?
You can return when the local government announces the area is open. Even when officials say you can return, not all services may be available.

**When you return home, be careful.**

- Watch for storm debris, such as branches, trash, and pieces of homes.
- Watch for snakes, insects, and rodents inside your home.
- Watch for damaged electrical lines. These can be life-threatening.
- Call the fire department if you smell gas.
- Check for damaged water lines. The water may be unsafe to use.
- Contact your family, friends, and neighbors to say you are home.

**Tip:**
Listen to the radio, watch television, or use the internet to find out if the electricity is on and which stores are open.
Find Help

If there is a disaster declaration for the area that you live in, you can apply for financial help at:

www.DisasterAssistance.gov
or
call toll free at 1-800-621-3362

When You Apply

First, you will need your:

• Social Security Number
• Insurance Information
• Damage Information
• Financial Information
• Contact Information
• Bank Information

Next, you will receive a FEMA application number.

Then, FEMA will contact you if they have questions.

Finally, FEMA will send you a letter. The letter will say if you will get financial help.

Tip 1:
You can find help with food, clothing, and shelter at:
• Local Churches
• The American Red Cross
• The Salvation Army

Not all disasters qualify for federal aid. The President must declare it a disaster.
Things to Remember...

1. Your local government will say when it is safe to return.

2. You let family, friends, and neighbors know when you return.

3. Storm debris and damaged electrical, gas, and water lines can be dangerous.

4. Local churches, the American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, and other agencies can help after a disaster.
V. Protection

Long-Term Protection for Your Home

1. What does hazard mitigation mean?
2. What does retrofitting mean?
3. How can you protect your home from flooding?

Key Words
- Hazard Mitigation
- Retrofitting
- Flood Insurance
Things to Know...

**Hazard mitigation** is any action you take to protect your life and property from future disaster damages.

**Retrofitting** is a change you make to your home to strengthen it from flooding and high winds. Retrofitting is an example of hazard mitigation.

**Tip:**
Retrofitting your home before the hurricane season can protect you in the future.

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**Flood Insurance**

- **Flood Insurance** helps cover the cost of damages from floods.
- Only flood insurance covers flood damage.
- Homeowners insurance does not cover flood damage.
- Both renters and homeowners can get flood insurance.
- There is a 30-day waiting period for new insurance policies.
- Visit [www.floodsmart.gov](http://www.floodsmart.gov) or call toll free at 1-888-379-9531.
# Ways to Retrofit Your Home

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Of Change</th>
<th>Description of Change</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dry Floodproofing</td>
<td>Seal your home with a waterproof coating to keep flood waters out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind Protection</td>
<td>Install hurricane shutters, metal storm panels, or plywood sheets over windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet Floodproofing</td>
<td>Allow flood water to enter and exit areas under your home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levees and Floodwalls</td>
<td>Build a barrier to keep water away from your home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevation</td>
<td>Raise your home above the current flood level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relocation</td>
<td>Move your home out of the hazardous area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tip:**
Consider elevating electrical appliances, such as air conditioners, hot water heaters, and large appliances.
Things to Remember...

1. **Hazard mitigation** reduces the risk of damage to your home before a disaster happens.
2. **Retrofitting** your home makes it safer and stronger.
3. Mitigation changes can be done any time of the year.
4. Your flood insurance may be less if you retrofit your house.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Glossary</strong></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communication</strong></td>
<td>ways that we share information with each other. (p.16)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Contraflow</strong></td>
<td>when both sides of the interstate are used to evacuate the city. (p.22)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Debris</strong></td>
<td>pieces of damaged homes and buildings, downed tree branches, large pieces of trash. (p.30)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disaster Declaration</strong></td>
<td>when the President of the United States says there is a major disaster. This means a disaster area can get financial help from the federal government. (p.31)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disaster Supply Kit</strong></td>
<td>a collection of food, water, medicine, and basic tools for use during a disaster. (p.14)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Documents</strong></td>
<td>papers that prove who we are, where we were born, what we own, where we live, and where we work. (p.15)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electrical Lines</strong></td>
<td>large wires used to carry power from the power plant to your home. (p.30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evacuation</strong></td>
<td>when you and your family leave an area being threatened by a natural disaster such as a hurricane, flood or wildfire. (p.8)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Facility</strong></td>
<td>places where family members may live such as a nursing home, hospital, school, assisted living facility, or prison. (p.17)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Federal Aid</strong></td>
<td>help from the national government. (p.31)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flood Insurance</strong></td>
<td>An agreement from an insurance company that help people pay for flood damages. (p.34)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<td>-----------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazard Mitigation</td>
<td>any action you take to protect your life and property from future disaster damages. (p.34)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hurricane</td>
<td>a well developed tropical cyclone with wind speeds over 74 mph. (p.2)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hurricane Season</td>
<td>occurs from June 1 through November 30. (p.2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hurricane Warning</td>
<td>dangerous weather will happen. (p.21)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hurricane Watch</td>
<td>dangerous weather could happen. (p.20)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immunization</td>
<td>special medicine used to keep you from getting sick. (p.11)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Internally Displaced Person</td>
<td>someone forced to leave their home and go to another area in their country because of a war or natural disaster. (p.24)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life-threatening</td>
<td>might cause serious bodily harm or even death. (p.30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrofitting</td>
<td>a change you make to your home to strengthen it from flooding, high winds, and other disasters. (p.34)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm Surge</td>
<td>a large wave of water pushed on to land. (p.3)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Storm</td>
<td>a tropical cyclone with wind speeds of 30 to 73 mph. (p.2)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wind Scale</td>
<td>used to show the size and strength of a hurricane. (p.3)</td>
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</table>
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After You Apply for Assistance

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Federal Emergency Management Agency

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