

**STATE OF LOUISIANA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
SUPPLEMENT 1C**



**LOUISIANA SHELTER
OPERATIONS PLAN**

REVISED JULY 2000

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LOUISIANA SHELTER OPERATIONS PLAN

HURRICANE EMERGENCIES

PART ONE - GENERAL

I. SUMMARY

The Louisiana Shelter Operations Plan (Hurricane Emergencies) is intended to provide a framework within which the parishes can coordinate their actions with State Government in order to deal with a hurricane emergency.

A catastrophic hurricane is defined as a Category 3 slow (5 mph or less forward speed) and Categories 4 or 5 on the Saffir-Simpson Scale of hurricane strength. Categories 1, 2 and 3 fast moving are considered less destructive

The overall strategy for dealing with hurricane emergencies is to evacuate as much of the at-risk population as possible from the path of the storm and relocate them to a place of relative safety outside of the projected high water mark of the storm surge flooding and hurricane force winds. Risk Area (Sector D) is made up of the following parishes:

Acadia, Ascension, Assumption, Calcasieu, Cameron, Iberia, Iberville, Jefferson, Jefferson-Davis, Lafourche, Lafayette, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Terrebonne, and Vermilion.

The Louisiana Shelter Task Force (LSTF), consists of those parishes that are not part of either the Southeast or Southwest Hurricane Risk Areas of the State. LSTF is made up of three (3) sectors which are as follow:

Sector A: Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, Grant, LaSalle, Natchitoches, Rapides, Sabine, Winn, and Vernon.

Sector B: Caddo, Bossier, Claiborne, Union, Lincoln, Morehouse, East Carroll, West Carroll, Richland, Madison, Tensas, Franklin, Ouachita, Jackson, Caldwell, Bienville, DeSoto, Red River and Webster.

Sector C: Beauregard, Allen, Evangeline, St. Landry, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Livingston, St. Helena, Tangipahoa and Washington.

This plan prescribes an orderly procedure for the parishes to follow in response to a hurricane emergency. It does not replace or supersede any local plans, which are incorporated by reference, nor does it usurp the authority of any local governing body.

This plan defines the problems inherent in sheltering the people affected by the evacuation. It prescribes the actions to be taken at each stage of the sheltering operation.

II. PURPOSE

It is the intent of this plan to establish guidelines for the direction, control and coordination for providing shelter, food, and other essential support services for people who have relocated from their normal residences due to the threat posed by a hurricane along the coast.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. When a hurricane enters or forms in the Gulf of Mexico, it is perceived as a threat to the Louisiana coast area. As the danger from the hurricane requires the initiation of emergency actions, the State Office of Emergency Preparedness and each parish in Sector D will activate Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) and declare a state of emergency. The State and parishes will commence planned emergency operations and coordinate their actions, including activating and maintaining all means of communications. **All Shelter Task Force Area Parish EOCs will go to a stand-by status.**

The State, Risk Area and Shelter Area Parishes will cooperate to evacuate and shelter as many people as possible in accordance with the Department of Social Services (DSS) and the American Red Cross (ARC).

- B. Evacuation will be carried out in three phases, as follows:

1. Precautionary:

This phase will concentrate on people who are most vulnerable to a hurricane and the effects of both water and wind. It is directed at offshore workers, persons on coastal islands, in wetlands areas, or aboard boats.

- a. Sector A and C Parish EOCs will go to full alert status and declare a state of emergency. Sector B Parishes will remain on a stand-by status.

- b. Sector A and C Parishes will deploy parish emergency workers for traffic control, registration, and shelter and mass care operations. Sector B will alert parish emergency workers for traffic control, registration, and shelter and mass care operations.
- c. Sector A and C Parishes will activate local reception and care plans along with ARC and other community organizations. Sector B will alert ARC and other community organizations for mass care operations.
- d. Sector A and C Parishes will implement local emergency traffic control measures. Sector B Parishes will review traffic control measures and prepare to implement emergency traffic control.
- e. All parishes will have current road obstructions cleared on an emergency basis.
- f. Sector A and C Parishes will report status of parish operations, including shelter preparations, to LOEP every four hours.

2. Recommended Evacuation:

This phase is enacted when a storm has a high probability of causing a significant threat to people living in the areas at risk. Parish and State Government authorities will recommend that persons at risk evacuate. The parishes will designate staging areas for persons needing transportation, if necessary.

- a. Sector A and C Parishes will maintain 24-hour operations. Sector B will begin 24-hour emergency operations.
- b. Sector A and C Parishes will maintain reception and care operations. Sector B Parishes will activate local reception and care plans.
- c. Sector A and C Parishes will maintain traffic control operations. Sector B Parishes will activate traffic control plans.
- d. Sector B Parishes will declare a state of emergency.
- e. All Shelter Area Parishes will report shelter capacity status by shelter name, location and evacuees accommodated every four hours to LOEP. (See Appendix O).

3. Mandatory:

This is the final, most serious phase of evacuation. Authorities will put maximum emphasis on encouraging evacuation and limiting ingress. The State will assume responsibility for traffic control on designated state evacuation routes.

- a. All Shelter Area Parishes will maintain reception and care and traffic control operations.
- b. All Shelter Area Parishes will continue reporting status of shelters by shelter name, location, and evacuees accommodated every four hours to LOEP
- c. All Shelter Area Parishes will continue 24-hour EOC operations.

C. Termination of Evacuation:

The decision to stop evacuation operations will be made cooperatively between the State and Risk Area Parishes. Shelter Area Parishes will do the following:

1. Take precautions as necessary to prepare shelters and operating facilities for severe weather, depending on the intensity of the storm and its projected path.
2. Continue to report shelter status to LOEP at four hour intervals.

D. Return to Risk Area:

The decision to allow evacuees to return to the Risk Area after a hurricane has passed will be made cooperatively between the State and Risk Area Parishes. Shelter Area Parishes will do the following:

1. Continue shelter operations.
2. Continue to report shelter status to LOEP.
3. As shelters close, survey them for damages and report to LOEP.

After the storm, recovery phase operations will be initiated in accordance with Louisiana Disaster Recovery Manual, which is part of the State Emergency Operations Plan.

E. Long-term Sheltering:

This will be established under the guidelines of LOEP, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and ARC. Long term shelter operations will be referenced in an appendix to be completed at a later date.

IV. ORGANIZATIONAL AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The organization and assignment of primary and secondary responsibilities are detailed in the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Listed below are the key participants and their roles in the event of a catastrophic hurricane:

A. Governor:

1. Proclaim a State of Emergency.
2. Issue supplementary declarations and orders, as the situation requires.
3. Authorize and direct the use of State Government personnel and other resources to deal with the emergency.
4. Authorize and direct the authorities of Host Area Parishes to coordinate the opening and operation of shelters with DSS in conjunction with ARC, and lend all possible assistance to the evacuation and shelter effort.
5. Request Federal/State Government assistance as needed.

B. Parish/Police Jury President:

1. Proclaim a State of Emergency.
2. Issue supplementary declarations and orders, as the situation requires.
3. Authorize and direct the use of Parish Government personnel and other resources to deal with the emergency.

C. Adjutant General/Director, Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness (LOEP)

1. Serve as the Governor's executive agent and lead agency for the management of emergency and disaster operations.
2. Coordinate State operations.

3. Prepare and coordinate requests for assistance to other States/Parishes and Federal/State government.
4. Keep the Governor and the Legislature informed of progress and problems in dealing with the emergency or disaster.

D. Local Parish Directors:

1. Serve as the Parish President's executive agent and lead agency for the management of emergency and disaster operations.
2. Coordinate local operations.
3. Keep the Parish President and Police Jury informed of progress and problems in dealing with the emergency or disaster.

E. Law Enforcement (Louisiana State Police, Sheriff's, Local Police):

Maintain order on evacuation routes and expedite the flow of traffic from Sector D Parishes to the Host Area shelters.

F. Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD) and Local Parish and City Public Works:

Assist in maintaining evacuation routes at full capacity.

G. Louisiana Shelter Task Force (LSTF):

Coordinate the opening of shelters in conjunction with ARC, DSS, and Local Parishes for evacuees from Risk Area Parishes and coordinate the flow of evacuees through the Shelter Area Parishes.

H. Department of Social Services (DSS) and Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH)

The Department of Social Services will coordinate the opening and tracking of shelters in conjunction with ARC for evacuees from Risk Area Parishes.

The Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH) personnel not needed in Special Needs operations will assist with regular shelter operations as needed.

I. Local Parishes:

Conduct and control evacuation routes and manage reception and shelter operations in their parishes as specified in their EOPs in conjunction with this plan.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Direction and control are specified in the State Emergency Operations Plan.

VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Louisiana Shelter Task Force is responsible for maintaining this plan. The parishes affected by this plan are responsible for reviewing and updating their hurricane sheltering procedures annually.

VII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- A. The Louisiana Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act of 1993
- B. Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan
- C. Host Area Parishes' Emergency Operations Plans
- D. Parish Emergency Operations Plans of:

Allen	Avoyelles	Beauregard
Bienville	Bossier/Caddo	Caldwell
Catahoula	Claiborne	Concordia
DeSoto	East Baton Rouge	East Carroll
East Feliciana	Evangeline	Franklin
Grant	Jackson	LaSalle
Lincoln	Livingston	Madison
Morehouse	Natchitoches	Ouachita
Pointe Coupee	Rapides	Red River
Richland	Sabine	St. Helena
St. Landry	Tensas	Union
Vernon	Washington	Webster
West Baton Rouge	West Carroll	West Feliciana
Winn		

PART TWO - SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. SITUATIONS

- A. Substantial portions of Louisiana are at risk from the threat of hurricanes. There is a significant possibility that hurricanes will strike the Louisiana coast and generate extremely strong winds, storm surge, and torrential rains in the Sector D Parishes.
- B. The Southeast and Southwest Louisiana Hurricane Task Forces have identified areas that may need to be evacuated during hurricanes and routes to be used by evacuees. The LSTF has identified areas (sectors) to receive evacuees and routes to be used in the Shelter Area Parishes.
- C. Heavy rains and tornadoes associated with a hurricane may also affect areas within the Louisiana Sheltering Area. Hence, local residents within the sheltering area may also seek public shelter.
- D. Although local government has overall responsibility for shelter and mass care operations within its jurisdiction, ARC has been chartered under Federal law to provide mass care to victims of natural disasters.
 - 1. The potential magnitude of hurricane evacuations requires the cooperative efforts of all local governments, State agencies, DSS and ARC in reception and care planning.
 - 2. Governmental efforts will be coordinated with DSS and ARC. ARC will manage and conduct shelter operations within its capabilities. Pursuant to pre-existing agreements, some facilities, equipment, and personnel of local governments, school districts, churches, and other agencies will be used to shelter and care for evacuees. In addition, ARC trains shelter management personnel. Local governments that do not conduct their shelter programs in coordination with ARC may bear the entire burden of responsibility for those programs.

II. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Hurricane advisories will be available from the National Weather Service/Hurricane Center.
- B. All Parish Emergency Preparedness Offices in the State and LOEP will be in communication, coordinating actions with each other in all phases of the emergency.

- C. Inner-parish alerting and coordination activities with all departments and agencies having emergency responsibilities will occur. The functions necessary for alerting, coordinating, and the protecting of life and property will be accomplished in accordance with the EOPs in each parish.
- D. The primary means of hurricane evacuation will be personal vehicles. However, school and municipal buses and, where available, specialized vehicles will be used to transport those hurricane evacuees who do not have transportation.
- E. The normal operation of public agencies and private businesses in the Host Area Parishes will continue during a hurricane evacuation. However, there will be a curtailment of activities as required:
- F. A portion of the public will act in their own best interest and voluntarily evacuate the High Risk Areas before a recommended evacuation order.
- G. The need to evacuate could occur day or night, and there may be little control over the starting time due to the timing of the storm. Sheltering operations will be ready to start at any time on short notice.
- H. The majority of hurricane evacuees are expected to stay with relatives and friends or in commercial accommodations, rather than seek public shelter.
- I. Local facilities, pre-identified for use as last resort refuges, will be available when needed. These facilities are not intended to be shelters, but rather, facilities that are believed to be reasonably safe from the principle damaging effects of hurricanes without the amenities of a shelter.
- J. Civic, religious, and volunteer organizations that normally respond to emergency situations will cooperate in preparing for and conducting hurricane shelter and mass care operations.
- K. If local resources are exhausted or insufficient, support will be requested from LOEP through the guidelines in the EOP.

PART THREE - SHELTER OPERATIONS

I. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

- A. Shelter Task Force Operations:
 - 1. Chairperson is responsible for:
 - a. Coordination of shelter operations within the Shelter Area Parishes.
 - b. Assisting DSS, ARC, and other volunteer organizations to accomplish this task.
 - 2. Vice-Chair is responsible for operations of the LHSTF in the absence of the Chair.
 - 3. Area Coordinators will coordinate with parish directors in assigned areas in accordance with the Louisiana Shelter Plan.
- B. DSS is the department of State government responsible for the coordination of shelter operations and will have the assistance of ARC and volunteer agencies.
- C. Shelter surveys have established the approximate number of shelter spaces in the Shelter Area. The complete shelter listing is maintained by DSS.
- D. As a hurricane approaches Sector D Parishes, and they declare a state of emergency, the State, through DSS, will coordinate with the local OEP Director in the preparation and opening of emergency shelters.
 - 1. DSS will contact parish Emergency Preparedness Directors along with ARC and other shelter operating organizations. DPS&C will prepare to coordinate the movement of prisoner populations to shelter locations.
 - 2. As the probability of hurricane landfall in the State increases, recommended and mandatory evacuation will be ordered. DSS will ensure the maximum numbers of shelters are opened in Sector A parishes for evacuees. Sector B parishes will be used as the shelters in Sector A are filled. DSS will coordinate with the states of Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas to monitor the flow of evacuees into their states.
 - 3. Should conditions warrant, DSS will coordinate with LOEP in obtaining permission to use such sites as Fort Polk and other Federal, as well as State sites for sheltering.

4. Shelter Area Parishes will begin reporting to DSS at four-hour intervals. They will report the name, location and number of shelter spaces that are available, and the number of evacuees in shelters. Reporting will continue for the duration of the emergency or for as long as shelters remain occupied.
5. DSS will assist in coordinating the consolidation and closing down of shelters.

II. READINESS

- A. Whenever a hurricane enters or forms in the Gulf of Mexico, the Shelter Area Parish Emergency Preparedness Directors should be prepared to implement increased readiness actions outlined in this plan that support evacuee reception and care. ARC will increase their readiness posture as hurricanes approach the Louisiana coast. The local Emergency Preparedness Director should coordinate with the local DSS office and the local ARC Chapter to determine its capability to support increased readiness activities.
- B. Prior to making an evacuation recommendation to Sector D Parishes, LOEP will notify the Chairperson and local Directors in the Shelter Area Parishes. The purpose of this procedure is to ensure that local jurisdictions supporting the evacuation effort are notified so that their emergency facilities can be staffed, equipment and personnel deployed, and evacuee reception plans implemented.

III. RECEPTION AND CARE

- A. Overall reception and care load:
It is impossible to accurately predict the total number of evacuees who can be expected to take refuge in the Shelter Area parishes due to a large number of evacuees who will lodge with relatives or friends. Although a substantial number will likely stay in commercial accommodations, there are not enough motels and hotels along the evacuation routes to accommodate all evacuees.
- B. Planning Considerations:
 1. Individual Evacuee
Most evacuees are expected to relocate using their personal vehicles. Local governments of the two Hurricane Task Forces (Southeast and Southwest) are expected to assist in evacuating those residents who do not own vehicles. Evacuating parishes plan to transport these people to reception areas in Sector C of the Shelter Area parishes using school

and municipal buses, and special purpose vehicles.

IV. MASS CARE

- A. To the extent possible, hurricane evacuation shelters should be:
 - 1. Of wind-resistant construction;
 - 2. Situated outside of flood plains or areas where access roads could be inundated by flooding; and
 - 3. Located away from facilities which make, use, or store hazardous materials.

- B. Shelter List:

A list of shelters is provided in the Louisiana Emergency Shelter Directory, which is maintained by DSS. These shelters are intended for short-term mass care not for use as temporary housing.

- C. Registration:

All shelter managers will register evacuees arriving at their shelters and maintain a list of persons being sheltered. The number of evacuees at each shelter will be reported to the Parish EOC who in turn will report to the State EOC.

- E. Feeding:

The ARC provides food to disaster victims in ARC shelters as well as to other victims and relief workers in the Shelter Area parishes. Both fixed facilities and mobile units are used for preparing and serving meals. Fixed facilities include schools, churches, and civic buildings serving as shelters. ARC and other disaster relief agencies may also deploy self-contained mobile feeding units to supplement fixed feeding facilities. USDA foods will be restocked at no cost to the school at the conclusion of the shelter operation provided an itemized list of foods used and daily meal counts are presented.

PART FOUR - EVACUATION ROUTES:

I. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

The State and local law enforcement authorities will control evacuation traffic from the point it enters the Shelter Area parishes. Details of the routes and points of control are specified in the Evacuation Traffic Management Plan for each Shelter Area parish. The major traffic routes are attached in Annexes H and I.

II. PROCEDURES: TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

- A. Historical experience indicates that many coastal parish households will be taking more than one vehicle during an evacuation and may be towing a boat, camper or cargo trailer. This should be kept in mind when selecting traffic control points and parking areas.
 - 1. Additional temporary traffic control may be needed on evacuation routes at turn off points to shelters. Signs used to direct traffic to shelters should be capable of being rapidly installed, removed, and if necessary, relocated to direct traffic to other shelters.
 - 2. It is considered essential that units performing traffic direction at turn off points to a shelter receive periodic updates on shelter status to avoid sending evacuees to a shelter which is already full.
- B. Law enforcement personnel at traffic control points should provide regular reports to the parish EOC on the status of the evacuation traffic flow through each control point. The EOC, in turn, will provide periodic summaries to LOEP.
- C. Rest and refueling facilities: Evacuees may require rest, food, minor vehicle maintenance and refueling. Service stations and restaurants along the evacuation route should be encouraged to extend their operating hours during the evacuation to serve transiting traffic.
- D. Disabled vehicles should not be permitted to block evacuation routes; they should be removed from roadways as soon as possible.

PART FIVE - STAGING AREAS

RELOCATION OF PERSONNEL AND MATERIAL FROM THREATENED AREAS:

Local parish governments in coastal areas may identify equipment, supplies, and personnel essential for responding to and recovering from a hurricane that cannot be protected in-place. Sector C parishes may receive requests from evacuating jurisdictions to park vehicles and equipment, store supplies, and host key workers temporarily. Requests from the evacuating parish for this type of support should initially be referred to LOEP who will direct them to the appropriate Sector C parish for action.

PART SIX - EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM

I. PROCEDURES:

The Louisiana State Emergency Alert System (EAS) plan divides the State into seven regions. Each of these regions is represented by one radio station. These stations are federally recognized as Common Point Control Stations or CPCS-1.

Any State-generated EAS alert will originate from the State Office of Emergency Preparedness. It will then be transmitted, through various redundant systems, to the originating state point (WFMF-WJBO). The signal will then go to each of the aforementioned regions. At that time, the CPCS-1 will transmit the message to listeners in its region.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

- A. Parish initiated EAS message:
 - 1. Parishes make pre-arrangements for the EAS messages to be broadcast by their EAS radio station (CPCS-1).
 - 2. Parishes provide radio station with messages to be broadcast.
 - 3. Radio station broadcasts messages within Parish region.
 - 4. Should a parish require an EAS message to be broadcast outside of the Parish region, they must contact LOEP and request the message be broadcast on the statewide EAS system.

B. State initiated EAS message:

1. State makes pre-arrangements for the EAS messages to be broadcast by the entire EAS Network.
2. State provides radio stations with message to be broadcast.
3. Radio stations broadcast message to the entire State.

C. Hurricane Evacuation and Shelter Messages:

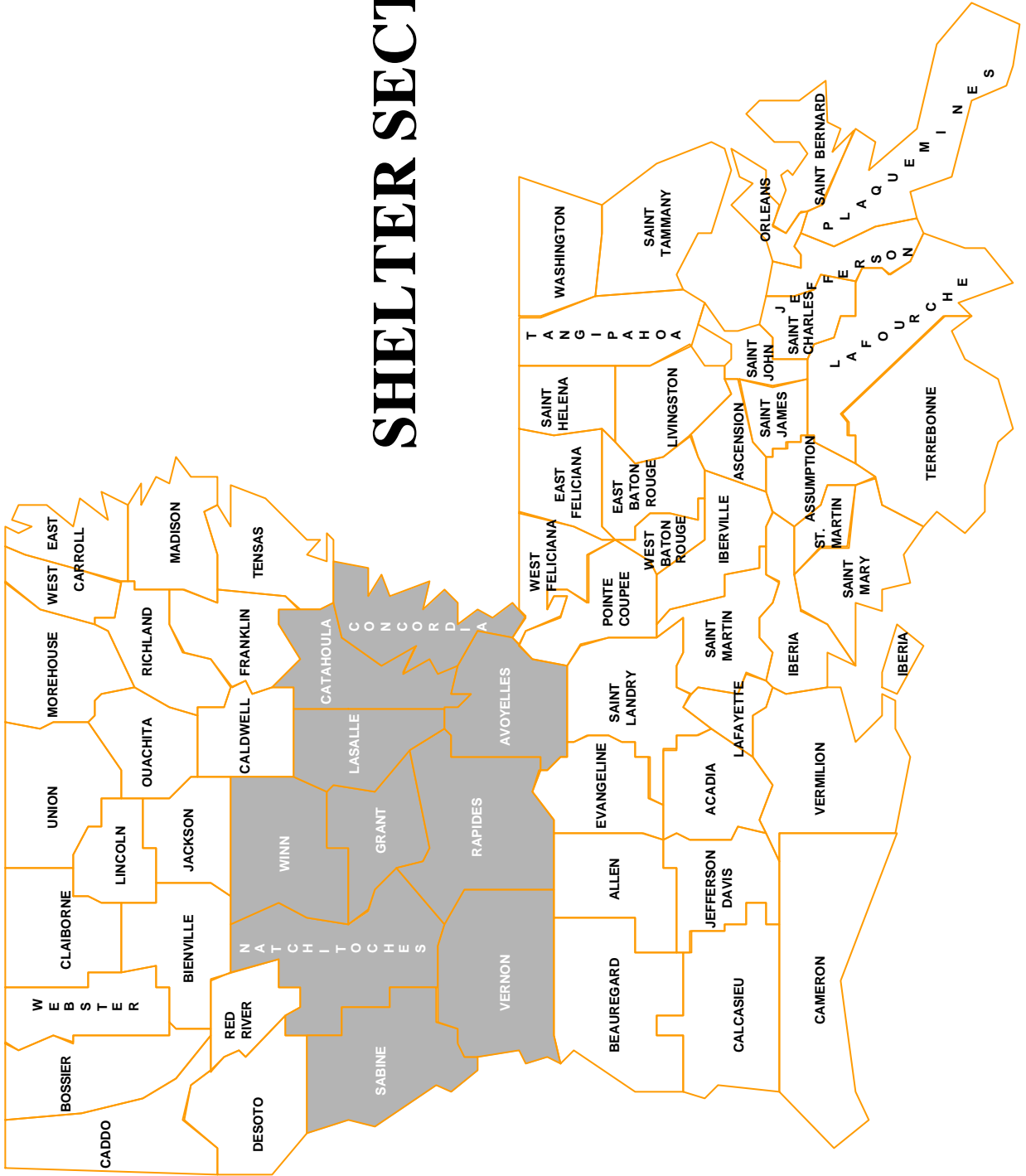
1. Highway evacuation signs in each EAS area will give EAS station (AM and FM) frequencies, so motorists can tune to authoritative evacuation and shelter information.
2. The State will transmit information to each EAS area about available shelters, which will be rebroadcast periodically until updated.
3. EAS evacuation and shelter messages will be tailored to EAS area and correspond to the evacuation in that area.

ANNEX A

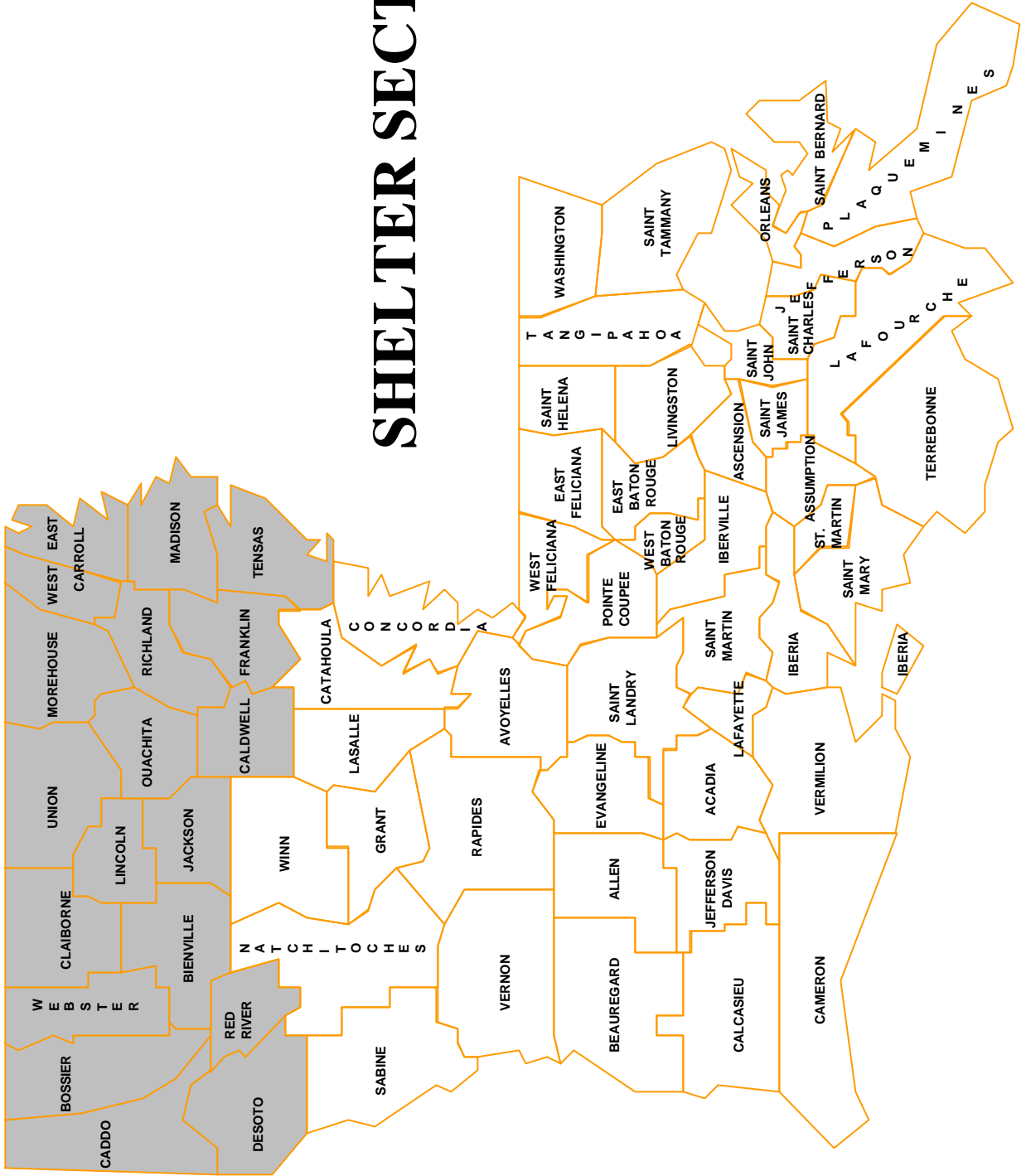
TERMS TO KNOW

FLASH FLOOD WARNING	Means a flash flood is imminent; take immediate action.
FLASH FLOOD WATCH	Means a flash flood is possible in the area; stay alert.
TORNADO	
	F-1 73 MPH WINDS
	F-2 74-112 MPH WINDS
	F-3 113-157 MPH WINDS
	F-4 158-206 MPH WINDS
	F-5 207-260 AND GREATER MPH WINDS
TORNADO WATCH	Tornado is possible in the area; stay alert
TORNADO WARNING	Tornado is imminent, take immediate action
HURRICANE	
	CATEGORY 1- 74-95 MPH WINDS
	CATEGORY 2- 96-110 MPH WINDS
	CATEGORY 3- 111-130 MPH WINDS
	CATEGORY 4- 131-155 MPH WINDS
	CATEGORY 5- 156 OR GREATER MPH WINDS
HURRICANE WARNING	Issued when hurricane conditions are present 350 miles from the coastline.
HURRICANE WATCH	Issued for a coastal area when a hurricane enters of forms in the Gulf of Mexico.
TROPICAL DEPRESSION	Rotary circulation at surface, highest constant wind speed 38 miles per hour (33 knots) or less.
TROPICAL DISTURBANCE	A moving area of thunderstorms in open waters that maintains its identity for 24-hours or more.
TROPICAL STORM	Distinct rotary circulation, constant wind speed ranges 39 - 73 miles per hour (34 - 63 knots).
TROPICAL STORM WARNINGS	May be issued when winds of 39 - 73 miles an hour (34 - 63 knots) are expected.
TROPICAL STORM WATCH	Issued for a coastal area when there is the threat of tropical storm conditions within 24 - 36 hours.
TROPICAL WAVE	A trough of low pressure in the trade wind easterly.

SHELTER SECTOR A



SHELTER SECTOR B



ANNEX G

TIME ESTIMATES FOR EVACUATION DECISIONS:

Depending on the speed and strength of a hurricane and the number of people who are at risk, the time at which decisions must be made to evacuate will vary.

The attached tables give information on the times at which action to evacuate people must be taken if the total number of people in the risk area is to be evacuated in Category 3 (Slow), 4 and 5 hurricanes. A summary of information is given for each category.

Evacuees: Gives the total number people at risk in that storm.

Vehicles: An estimate of the average number of vehicles that would be used by the maximum number of evacuees.

Cut-Off Hours: The number of hours before a hurricane reaches landfall at which evacuation must be stopped because gale force winds would be blowing over evacuation bridges, making travel dangerous. The number of miles from landfall is also given.

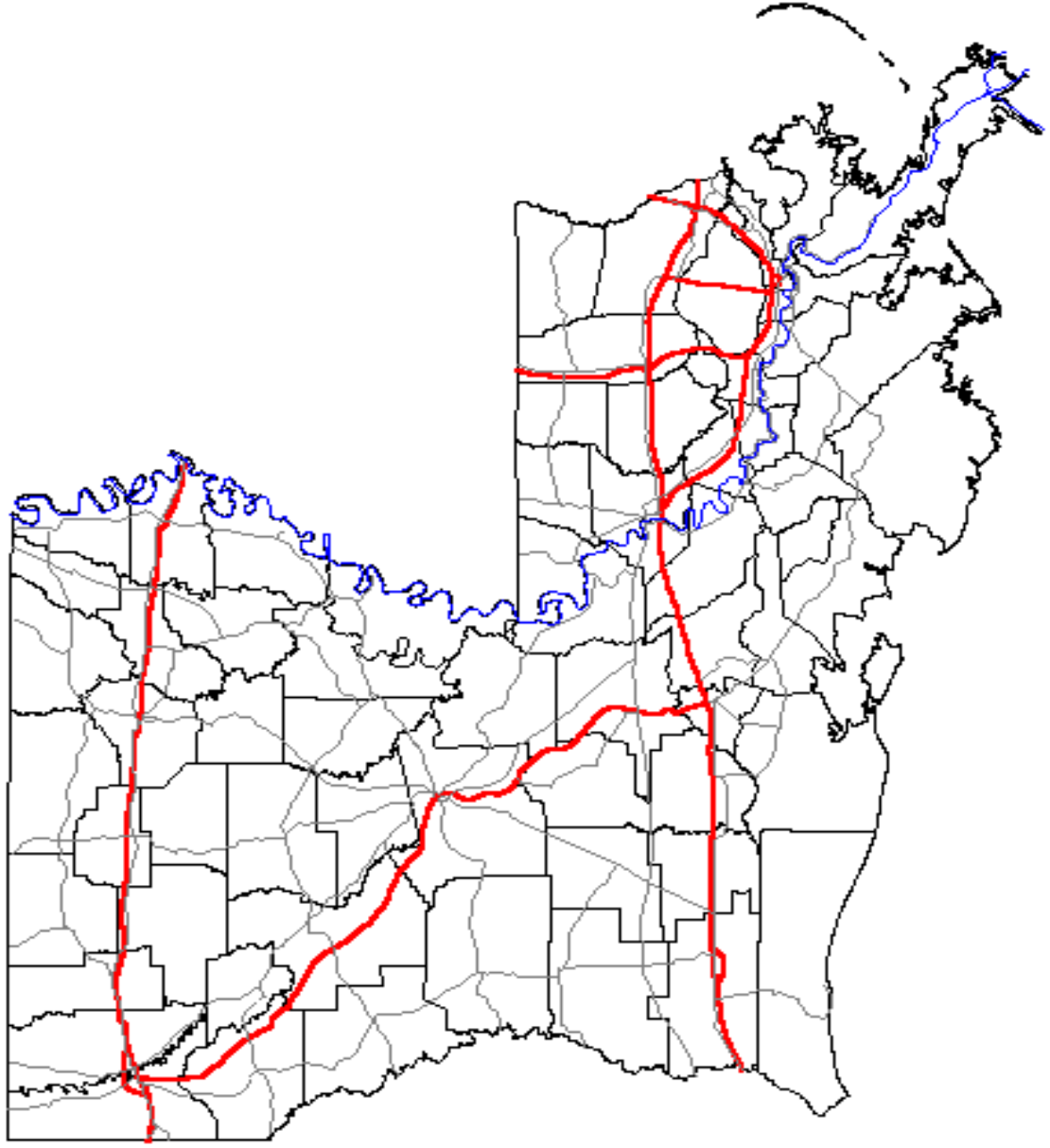
Clearance Hours: The number of hours needed to move 100% of the risk area population, given smooth traffic flow, out of the risk area. In the larger category storms, figures are slower for clearance times in which traffic flows as it does normally, as well as for traffic flow if designated routes are converted to one-way outbound traffic. A 2+2 hour figure is included to accommodate two hours to begin the evacuation and two hours to bring the evacuation to a stop.

Total Decision Hours: The total number of hours before hurricane landfall when the decision to call for evacuation must be made if an effort to move all risk area residents is to be made.

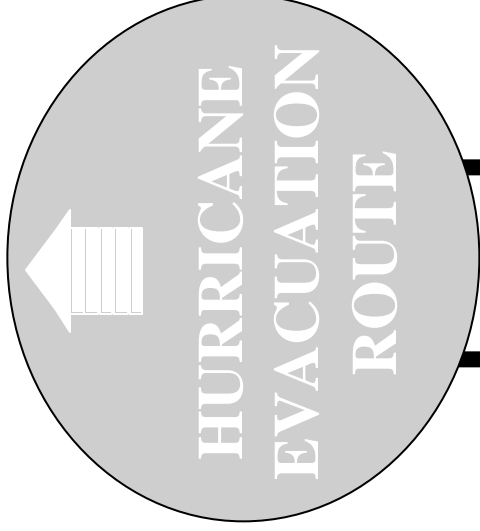
EVACUATION ROUTES SHELTER TASK FORCE AREA**ANNEX H**

PARISH	SHELTER SECTOR	EVACUATION ROUTES
Allen	C	US 165 North
Avoyelles	A	LA 1 North, LA 107/115 North, US 71 North, I-49
Beauregard	C	LA 109 North, LA 27 North, US 171 North
Bienville	B	LA 7 North, LA 147 North, I-20 East/West
Caddo/Bossier	B	I-20 East/West, US 171 North, I-49 North, LA 1 North, US 71 North, LA 3 North
Catahoula	A	US 84 North, LA 15 North
Claiborne	B	US 79 North, LA 9 North
Caldwell	B	US 165 North
Concordia	A	US 84 North, LA 15 North, US 65 North
DeSoto	B	US 171 North, I-49 North
East Baton Rouge	C	I-10 East/West, I-12 East/West, LA 19 North, US 61 North, US 90 East/West
East Carroll	B	US 65 North
East Feliciana	C	LA 19 North
Evangeline	C	US 167 North, LA 13 North, I-49 North
Franklin	B	LA 15 North, LA 17 North
Grant	A	US 167 North, US 165 North
Jackson	B	US 167 North, LA 147 North
LaSalle	A	US 165 North, US 84 North
Lincoln	B	I-20 East/West, US 167 North
Livingston	C	I-12 East/West, LA 16 North
Madison	B	I-20 East/West, US 65 North
Morehouse	B	US 165 North, US 425 North, LA 133 North
Natchitoches	A	I-49 North, LA 1 North, US 71 North, LA 117 North
Ouachita	B	I-20 East/West, US 165 North
Pointe Coupee	C	LA 1 North
Rapides	A	US 165 North, US 71 North, LA 1 North, I-49 North, US 167 North, LA 28 East/West
Red River	B	LA 1 North, US 71 North, LA 7 North
Richland	B	LA 137 North, I-20 East/West
Sabine	A	US 171 North
St. Helena	C	LA 16 North, LA 43 North
St. Landry	C	US 190 East/West, US 71 North, I-49 North
Tangipahoa	C	I-55 North, US 51 North
Tensas	B	US 165 North
Union	B	US 167 North, LA 33 North
Vernon	A	US 171 North
Washington	C	LA 21 North, LA 25 North
Webster	B	LA 7 North, I-20 East/West, US 79 North
West Baton Rouge	C	I-10 East/West, US 190 East/West, LA 1 North
West Carroll	B	LA 17 North
West Feliciana	C	US 61 North
Winn	A	US 84 North, US 167 North, LA 34 North

LOUISIANA STATE WIDE EVACUATION ROUTES

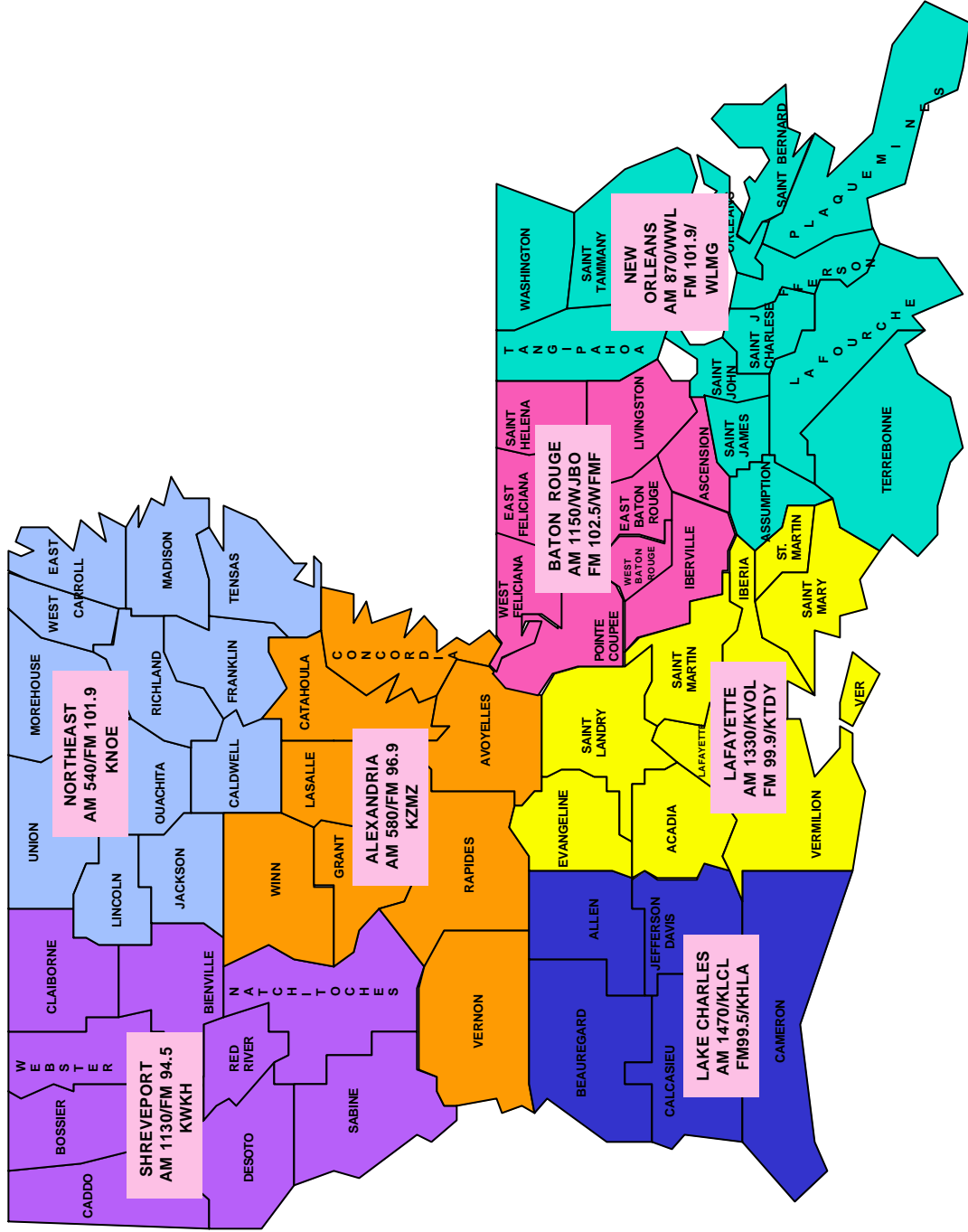


HURRICANE EVACUATION SIGN



FOR INFORMATION
TUNE RADIO TO
870 AM
101.9 FM

EAS OPERATIONAL AREAS



ANNEX L

DISASTER PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Parish of _____ is presently faced with a pending
Emergency due to:

WHEREAS, there is a very definite threat to life and property of the Citizens
Of _____ Parish; and

WHEREAS, the threat is of such nature as to warrant immediate emergency
Action to minimize the effects and loss of life; and

THEREFORE, I _____, _____ PARISH POLICE JURY
PRESIDENT, by authority vested in me by the _____ Parish Police
Jury, the Louisiana Emergency Assistance & Disaster Act of 1993, as amended,
do hereby proclaim.

A STATE OF EMERGENCY to exist in the Parish of _____ and that
all Emergency Preparedness plans be activated, and to use the Parish resources
To the fullest.

Issued on this _____ day of _____, 19 _____ and effective at time
of issuance.

Parish Police Jury President:

Shelter Classification/Requirements

A. Level A

1. Meets all of the American Red Cross (ARC) criteria for a shelter and has been approved for use as a shelter by the ARC.
2. Located outside of the Hurricane Risk Area.
3. Physical features required:
Handicap access, ramps, wide doorways (easy accessibility for medical equipment), pre-stored emergency power, cooking facilities, dining area, numerous electrical outlets, air conditioning.

B. Level B

1. Meets all of the American Red Cross (ARC) criteria for a shelter and has been approved for use as a shelter by the ARC.
2. Located outside of the Hurricane Risk Area.
3. Physical features required:
Handicap access, ramps, wide doorways (easy accessibility for medical equipment), pre-stored emergency power, limited electrical outlets, cooking facilities, dining area, air conditioning.

C. Level C

1. Meets all of the American Red Cross (ARC) criteria for a shelter but has not been approved for use as a shelter by the ARC.
2. Located outside of the Hurricane Risk Area.
3. Physical features required:
Handicap access, ramps, wide doorways (easy accessibility for medical equipment), pre-stored emergency power, cooking facilities, dining area, numerous electrical outlets, air conditioning.

D. Level D

1. Meets all of the American Red Cross (ARC) criteria for a shelter but has not been approved for use as a shelter by the ARC.
2. Located outside of the Hurricane Risk Area.
3. Physical features required:
Handicap access, ramps, wide doorways (easy accessibility for medical equipment), pre-stored emergency power, limited electrical outlets, cooking facilities, dining area, air conditioning.

E. Level E

1. Meets all of the American Red Cross (ARC) criteria for a shelter and has been approved for use as a shelter by the ARC.
2. Located inside of the Hurricane Risk Area.
3. Physical features required:
Handicap access, ramps, wide doorways (easy accessibility for medical equipment), pre-stored emergency power, cooking facilities, dining area, numerous electrical outlets, air conditioning.

F. Level F

1. Meets all of the American Red Cross (ARC) criteria for a shelter and has been approved for use as a shelter by the ARC.
2. Located inside of the Hurricane Risk Area.
3. Physical features required:
Handicap access, ramps, wide doorways (easy accessibility for medical equipment), pre-stored emergency power, limited electrical outlets, cooking facilities, dining area, air conditioning..

G. Level G

1. Meets all of the American Red Cross (ARC) criteria for a shelter but has not been approved for use as a shelter by the ARC.
2. Located inside of the Hurricane Risk Area.

3. Physical features required:
Handicap access, ramps, wide doorways (easy accessibility for medical equipment), pre-stored emergency power, cooking facilities, dining area, numerous electrical outlets, air conditioning.

H. Level H

1. Meets all of the American Red Cross (ARC) criteria for a shelter but has not been approved for use as a shelter by the ARC.
2. Located inside of the Hurricane Risk Area.
3. Physical features required:
Handicap access, ramps, wide doorways (easy accessibility for medical equipment), pre-stored emergency power, limited electrical outlets, cooking facilities, dining area, air conditioning..

I. Level I - REFUGE OF LAST RESORT

I. Level I

1. May or may not meet any of the ARC criteria for a shelter and has not been approved for use as a shelter by the ARC.
2. May be located either inside or outside of the Hurricane Risk Area.
3. Physical features required:
Located outside of the flood zone or ability to locate on floors elevated above flood potential area and hurricane wind resistant structure.

SHELTER STATUS REPORTING FORM

SHELTER NAME _____	STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Closed
SHELTER LOCATION _____	
SHELTER MANAGER (POINT OF CONTACT)	
Telephone Numbers:	Area Code
	Voice () _____
	Fax () _____
	Cell () _____
	Beeper () _____

SHELTER CAPACITY _____	
TYPE AND NUMBER OF EVACUEES	General Population <input type="text"/>
	Special Needs: Category 1 <input type="text"/>
	Category 2 <input type="text"/>
TOTAL NUMBER OF EVACUEES	<input type="text"/>
EVACUEES DOMICILE (PARISHES)	

SHELTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT (Basic Needs - food, water, etc.; Bedding - cots, blankets, etc.; Assistance - volunteers {ARC, LAVOAD}, etc.; Other Types of Assistance.):

ANNEX O

REQUEST FOR LOCAL SCHOOL ATTENDANCE WAIVER

WHEREAS, the (Parish) of _____ is presently faced with an emergency due to _____ as of _____/_____/_____, and
(Month, Day, Year)
whereas the Parish President of _____ declared a State of Emergency in accordance with the provisions of the Louisiana Emergency Assistance & Disaster Act of 1993, RS 24: 721-736, as amended, and wishes to utilize _____ schools to the fullest extent for sheltering;

WHEREAS, the (Parish) School Board requests a waiver for school attendance days during the period when these facilities are needed.

NOW THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY _____ Parish School Board, (City) Louisiana, which convened in (Regular/Emergency) session on _____/_____/_____, hereby recognizes that a state of emergency exists
(Month, Day, Year)
in _____ and utilization of _____ Parish Schools for shelter operations is essential.

_____ School Board met in (Regular/Emergency) session on _____.

Yeas _____ Nays _____

_____ School Board President

_____ School Board Superintendent

(Include a signed copy of local parish declaration)

**LOUISIANA SHELTER TASK FORCE
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE AREA**

NWS OFFICE:	SERVICE AREA (PARISHES)	
LAKE CHARLES NWS;	ALLEN BEAUREGARD RAPIDES VERNON	AVOUELLES EVANGELINE ST. LANDRY
SHREVEPORT NWS:	BIENVILLE CADDO CLAIBORNE GRANT LASALLE NATCHITOCHEs RED RIVER UNION WINN	BOSSIER CALDWELL DESOTO JACKSON LINCOLN OUACHITA SABINE WEBSTER
JACKSON MISS. NWS:	CATAHOULA EAST CARROLL MADISON RICHLAND WEST CARROLL	CONCORDIA FRANKLIN MOREHOUSE TENSAS
SIDELL NWS:	EAST BATON ROUGE LIVINGSTON ST HELEN TANGIPAHOA WEST BATON ROUGE	EAST FELICIANA POINTE COUPEE ST TAMMY WASHINGTON WEST FELICIANA

ANNEX R

Louisiana Shelter Task Force Area

Louisiana State Police Troops in and Parishes covered by each Troop:

Troop A	Parishes:	Pointe Coupee Livingston	West and East Feliciana West and East Baton Rouge
Troop D	Parishes:	Beauregard	Allen
Troop E	Parishes:	Rapides Avoyelles Catahoula Grant Sabine	Vernon Concordia LaSalle Natchitoches Winn
Troop F	Parishes:	Caldwell Lincoln Ouachita West and East Carroll Richland Tensas	Jackson Union Morehouse Madison Franklin
Troop G	Parishes:	Caddo Desoto Red River Claiborne	Bossier Webster Bienville
Troop I	Parishes:	Evangeline	St. Landry
Troop L	Parishes:	Saint Helena Washington	Tangipahoa

SECTOR A AREA:	TROOP	E
SECTOR B AREA:	TROOPS	F, G,
SECTOR C AREA:	TROOPS	A, D, I, L

ANNEX T

**LOUISIANA SHELTER TASK FORCE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

DISTRICT

PARISHES:

District. 3	Evangeline	St. Landry	
District. 4	Bienville Claiborne Webster	Bossier, Desoto	Caddo Red River
District 5	East and West Carroll Lincoln Ouachita	Madison Richland	Jackson Morehouse Union
District 7	Beauregard Allen		
District. 8	Avoyelles Rapides Winn	Grant Sabine	Natchitoches Vernon
District. 58	Caldwell Franklin	Catahoula LaSalle	Concordia Tensas
District 61	East and West Baton Rouge East and West Feliciana		Pointe Coupee
District 62	Livingston Washington	St. Helena	Tangipahoa

Louisiana Shelter Task Force Area

Louisiana American Red Cross Chapter Areas (Parishes)

Louisiana Capital Area Chapter
Baton Rouge La.
1-225-291-4533

ASCENSION
EAST FELICIANA
EAST BATON ROUGE
WEST BATON ROUGE
LIVINGSTON
POINTEE COUPEE
SAINT HELANA
SAINT JAMES
WEST FELICIANA
IBERVILLE

Southwest Louisiana Chapter
Lake Charles La.
1-318-478-5122

Southern half ALLEN
BEAUREGARD
CALCASIEU
CAMERON
JEFFERSON DAVIS

Northwest Louisiana Chapter
Shreveport La.
1-318-865-9545

BIENVILLE
BOSSIER
CADDO
CLAIBORNE
DeSOTO
NATCHITOCHEs
RED RIVER
SABINE
WEBSTER
LINCOLN

Northeast Louisiana Chapter
Monroe La.
1-318-323-5141

CALDWELL
EAST CARROLL
FRANKLIN
JACKSON
MADISON
MOREHOUSE
OUACHITA
RICHLAND
TENSAS
UNION
WEST CARROLL

ANNEX V-2

**Southeast Louisiana Chapter
New Orleans La.
1-504-586-8191**

ASSUMPTION
EAST JEFFERSON
JEFFERSON
LAFOURCHE
NEW ORLEANS
PLAQUEMINES
SAINT MARY
SAINT TAMMANY
SAINT CHARLES
SAINT JOHN
TANGIPAHOA
TERREBONNE

**Acadiana Area Chapter
Lafayette La.
1-318-234-7371**

ACADIANA
EVANGELINE
LAFAYETTE
SAINT LANDRY
SAINT MARTIN
VERMILLION

**Central Louisiana Chapter
Alexandria La.
1-318-442-6621**

Northern half ALLEN
AVOUELLES
CATHOULA
CONCORDIA
GRANT
LaSALLE
RAPIDES
VERNON
WINN

**LOUISIANA HURRICANE
SHELTER OPERATIONS PLAN**

ANNEX X

SPECIAL NEEDS PLAN

APRIL, 2000

PART I: GENERAL

A. SUMMARY:

1. The Louisiana Special Needs Plan provides a framework for both Parish and Regional Special Needs Sheltering Concepts within which parish and state government agencies, private industries, non-profit organizations, and volunteer groups can coordinate their actions to deal with the problems and situations associated with Special Needs (SN) people in emergencies and disasters.
2. Special Needs people are defined as being medically dependent. They may have physical or mental conditions that limit their mobility and ability to function on their own. They cannot evacuate from a risk area that is threatened by an emergency or disaster by themselves, cannot provide or arrange for their own transportation, and cannot arrange for their own sheltering.

PART II: SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. SITUATION:

Although Parish governments have overall responsibility for special needs shelters in their jurisdictions, the State Regional Special Needs Concept will provide special needs support depending on the circumstances. The Department of Social Services (DSS), the Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH), the Louisiana State University (LSU) Health Science Center hospital system, with other state agencies, volunteer organizations, and other public and private entities, will be called upon to support the Parish and Regional SN Concept as required.

A. ASSUMPTIONS:

1. Special Needs facilities and agencies, such as nursing homes and other congregate care facilities, and home health organizations, will have emergency plans with provisions equaling or exceeding the provisions prescribed in the Louisiana Nursing Home and Home Health Agency Model Emergency Plans. Plans will provide for professional staff and staff families to accompany evacuating special needs people whenever possible, so that care will continue to be provided by customary caregivers.
2. Special Needs facilities and agencies will evaluate all their patients and assign them to categories in accordance with the instructions in the Louisiana Model Nursing Home or Home Health Emergency Plan. SN people whose health could seriously deteriorate in a shelter will be classified as Category I Hospital Admit or Category I Hospital Shelter patients. People who can survive in SN Shelters without serious deterioration of their condition will be classified as Category Two patients.
3. Category I Hospital Admit and Category I Hospital shelter patients will be evacuated, whenever possible, to hospitals or other health care facilities in which extensive care can be arranged. Prearranged agreements will be made between SN agencies and hospitals, and health facilities. Category II SN patients will be evacuated to shelter type situations. Home health and other SN agencies which serve the population in their homes are responsible for alerting their patients, and arranging for the patients or their care givers to bring needed medicines, special foods, mechanical apparatus, and bedding with them in an emergency evacuation.
4. Nursing homes, hospitals, and other similar health care facilities will make arrangements to move their patients to shelter according to the guidance in the Model Nursing Home Plan. They will only place patients in community shelters when no other option is available.
5. Parishes have designated Parish SN shelters and the State has designated regional SN shelters, primarily for medically dependant individuals who do not require

care in a hospital setting, and whose pre-arrangements have failed and left the patients with no other recourse. Regional Shelters will be used to support the Parish OEP's only after Parish resources have been totally exhausted. Parish resources refer to the required parish operated minimal Special Needs shelter.

6. Accommodation for Nursing Home patients in Parish and Regional SN Shelters will be considered on a case by case basis in accordance with the State Nursing Home Model plan, which requires relocation to a host facility or facilities outside of the risk area.
7. All Parish and State government agencies, private, and non-profit organizations, and volunteer groups will cooperate to ensure that the most effective and efficient assistance possible is provided to SN patients in times of emergency.
8. In an emergency, Parish and State government authorities will call for the evacuation of SN patients well before calling for mandatory evacuation of the general population.

PART III: RISK AREA SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATION

Depending on the definition of SN people, they can comprise a large part of the population. DHH will maintain a census of nursing home patients, and will estimate the population served by home health agencies and other organizations. Current population census and estimate updates will be adopted as a part of this plan by reference.

A. NURSING HOME PATIENT POPULATION:

1. Nursing Home patients are lodged in and cared for on a permanent basis in their nursing homes. The nursing homes have a custodial responsibility for their patients. Patients are not expected to leave their nursing homes in the normal course of events unless their condition deteriorates so much that it requires them to be admitted to a hospital or other serious care facility.
2. Nursing homes are expected to make all arrangements to evacuate and shelter their patients in emergencies. Nursing home patients are not to be admitted to public SN shelters unless the homes' prearrangements have utterly failed. DHH maintains a directory of nursing homes and the number of beds for which they are licensed. Nursing homes generally run at 80% of capacity or higher. Nursing homes have facilities, on-site staff, and some transportation.
3. Nursing homes are required to write and maintain plans, which specify their emergency actions. The Louisiana Model Nursing Home Plan requires nursing homes to evaluate their patients' condition and separate them into Category I Hospital Admit, Category I Hospital Shelter, and Category II.
 - a. Category I Hospital Admit patients have serious physical and/or medical conditions. If they are evacuated in an emergency, their condition could deteriorate and become life threatening unless they receive hospital care as admit patients.
 - b. Category I Hospital Shelter patients have physical and/or medical conditions which are not yet serious enough to require admittance to a hospital, but could deteriorate to that level. They should be sheltered in a hospital type setting so they can be admitted immediately if their condition does deteriorate.
 - c. Category II patients' conditions are less serious and less likely to undergo a severe deterioration if the patients are placed in SN or conventional shelters.

B. HOME HEALTH PATIENT POPULATION:

1. Home Health patients receive treatment in their homes on a regular schedule from health care professionals and therapists. The patients may have mild or serious conditions. They may be getting treatment or therapy on a short-term basis after

being released from a hospital stay caused by an illness or operation, or they may have a continuing physical condition.

2. Home health agencies do not have facilities, numerous staff, or other physical resources, such as transport. Professional staff may treat people in several different parishes.
3. Home health agencies are required by the Home Health Model Plan to evaluate the condition of each patient. Based on the patients' condition, they will be put in Category I Hospital Admit, Category I Hospital Shelter, or Category II, as specified in the Model Home Health Emergency Plan.
4. The agencies are required to report only those special needs patients without resources such as family, friends, neighbors, caregivers, and transportation, who would require public assistance in an emergency, to the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) in each parish in which patients in need are located. The reports are due yearly, in May, or more frequently if the agency can manage. Parish OEP's will use the reports of people who need community assistance to develop transportation and sheltering requirements. The information on individual patients' physical condition may change, but the reports will give the parish OEP a rough estimate of the numbers of Home Health Patients needing public assistance in an emergency.
5. When an emergency arises, agencies are required to send updated lists of only those patients (as described in paragraph four) who need assistance from the community to the Parish OEP in each parish in which they have such patients.

PART IV: TRANSPORTION

A. NURSING HOME TRANSPORTATION:

1. Nursing homes have some transportation of their own. They may not, however, have sufficient transportation to move all their patients, staff and staff families at one time to a location outside the parish in an evacuation.
2. Nursing homes will contract in advance with commercial carriers for emergency transportation for patients, staff and staff families. Ambulance companies may be consulted, but nursing home officials must be aware that, in an emergency, ambulances will be sought after by other nursing homes and health care agencies, as well as hospitals and clinics. Evacuation traffic accidents could produce enough injuries to tie up all of an area's ambulances.
3. Parish and State Government authorities will instruct nursing homes and similar congregate care facilities to evacuate early in an emergency, well before they instruct the general population to evacuate. This will be done in order that the nursing homes will have ample time to confirm transportation arrangements and put their patients on the roads before road travel is slowed by congestion. This action will minimize the potential for physical and mental discomfort that would be caused by lengthy traffic jams.

B. HOME HEALTH TRANSPORTATION:

1. Home Health agencies do not have facilities, equipment, or transportation for their clients. Home Health agencies serve patients in a fifty-mile radius, which could include several parishes.
2. Home Health agencies will evaluate all patients they receive, and put them into a Patient Emergency Category in accordance with TAB A of the Model Home Health Emergency Plan.
3. The people who are responsible for the patient; family, caregivers, friends, or neighbors, will be informed of the need for transportation in emergencies. Home Health agencies will assist the patient or the patient's responsible people in making transportation arrangements.
4. In cases in which there is nobody available to give transportation assistance to the patient, the patient will be put on a list of people who need community assistance in an emergency.
5. Each year, in May, or more frequently if the agency can manage, the Home Health agency will inform the Parish OEP in each parish in which such patients reside of the location and condition of people who need community assistance for evacuation.

6. When an emergency arises, Home Health agencies will give Parish OEP an updated list of any patients in the parish. The list will consist of only those patients who cannot get assistance from any other source. It will not be a list of the agency's entire patient roster.
4. Parish and State Government authorities will instruct home health agencies, their patients, and their caregivers, to evacuate early in an emergency, well before they instruct the general population to evacuate. This will be done in order that home health agencies, patients, and their caregivers will have ample time to confirm transportation arrangements and get the patients on the roads before road travel is slowed by congestion. This action will minimize the potential for physical and mental discomfort that would be caused by lengthy traffic jams.

C. COMMUNITY TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE:

1. The Nursing Homes, Home Health agencies, hospitals, and other organizations or agencies which provide care to SN people, but do not have enough transportation for all patients for all emergencies, will arrange for supplemental transportation. If their prearrangements fail, so that they cannot arrange for transportation, the agencies will report their shortfalls to the parish OEP in the parish in which the SN people are located.
2. The Parish OEP will take in, collate, and report transportation needs in excess of their community capacity to LOEP.
3. LOEP will consolidate transportation needs and report them to the state agency responsible for transportation, the Louisiana National Guard (LANG). The LANG will compare the lists of transportation needs with organic assets, and, if the needs exceed assets, the LANG will arrange for supplemental transportation assistance from other state agencies, the Federal Government, private businesses, other organizations, and volunteer groups.

PART V: HOSPITAL OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL:

Hospitals play the major role in Special Needs sheltering for Category I patients. Category I patients include Category I Hospital Admit, and Category I Hospital Shelter patients. The categories are explained in Part III, and in detail in the Patient Emergency Category forms contained as Tabs to the Model Nursing Home and Home Health Agency Emergency Plans.

B. PARISH EMERGENCIES:

1. When emergencies are localized and require an evacuation within one parish, or, at most, to an adjoining parish, Special Needs people in hospitals, nursing homes, other health care organizations, and home health situations in that Parish will only need local evacuation to hospitals and shelters.
2. Organizations providing care for SN people will evaluate the needs of those people in advance according to the criteria in Part III, above. Every SN patient who is designated as a potential Category I Hospital Admit patient will have an admit order prepared and coordinated with the host hospital designated for evacuation. Every SN patient who is designated as a potential Category I Hospital Shelter patient will be put on a list of such patients, and the host hospital designated for evacuation will be informed. Changes in a patient's condition which would result in changes in the patient's evacuation category will be noted, admit orders and shelter patient lists will be changed as needed, and hospitals will be informed and coordinated.

C. REGIONAL EMERGENCIES:

1. The LSU Health Science Center is the lead state agency in the area of regional hospital emergency operations in support of SN people. The LSU Health Science Center will work with DHH and The Louisiana Hospital Association, the Metropolitan Hospital Council of New Orleans, and other hospital and health care organizations in order to formulate procedures for accepting and allocating SN patients during emergencies. Such procedures will become a part of this plan by reference.
2. The LSU Health Science Center hospitals will be the core hospitals providing support to Category I Hospital Admit and Category I Hospital Shelter patients who cannot be accommodated elsewhere.
3. The LSU Health Science Center hospitals will take the lead role in coordinating hospital response with other hospitals in their respective regions so that the SN patient load will not fall unevenly on a few hospitals.

PART VI: SHELTER

A. GENERAL:

1. Special Needs agencies are required to make every effort to secure emergency shelter for their patients for two types of emergencies, Parish and regional. SN agencies are expected to arrange for shelter in nursing homes, other health care facilities, lodging facilities, business facilities, or other facilities that can support SN patients with a minimum deterioration in the patients' conditions.
2. Parish emergencies, such as fires, tornadoes, hazardous materials incidents, or flooding, may require an evacuation of a few miles, possibly within the same city or parish. Regional emergencies, such as a catastrophic hurricane, or widespread flooding, may require an evacuation of fifty (50) or a hundred (100) miles.

B. PARISH SPECIAL NEEDS SHELTER CONCEPT:

1. Each parish will have at least one Special Needs shelter operated and controlled in accordance with the Parish Emergency Operations Plan. The shelter will not be a general population shelter, but will be operated only for those SN people who cannot go anywhere else.
2. The Parish Special Needs Shelter will be supported by the State if State assistance is requested and coordinated.
3. If the Parish capacity or resources are exhausted, arrangements should be made with LOEP to expand and support Parish operations. The State may initiate regional special need shelters if other approaches are not adequate.

C. REGIONAL SPECIAL NEEDS SHELTER CONCEPT:

1. Special Needs Regions have been designated as shown in Appendix 1.
2. Regional Special Needs Sites have been pre-designated and consist of State Hospitals, State Universities, and other facilities as listed in Appendix 2.
3. Regional Special Needs Shelters may be activated by LOEP at the request of the Parish OEP Directors, as it becomes evident that all Parish resources will become exhausted. Regional Special Needs Shelters will be under the direction and control of the State.
4. Regional special needs shelters will receive support from state agencies.
 - a. DSS will provide administrative control and support personnel.
 - b. DHH will provide medical coordination and staffing.

- c. LANG will provide logistical support personnel.

- d. Other state agencies, private industries, non-profit organizations, and volunteer groups will be tasked by LOEP to assist in setting up and running the shelters as needed.

SPECIAL NEEDS REGIONS

North West Region:

- Category I – Shreveport Medical Center
- Category II – Louisiana State University, Shreveport

North East Region:

- Category I – E.A. Conway Medical Center
- Category II – University of Louisiana, Monroe

Central Region:

- Category I – Huey P. Long Medical Center
- Category II – Louisiana State University, Alexandria

South West Region:

- Category I – W.O. Moss Regional Medical Center
- Category II – McNeese State University

Acadian Region:

- Category I – University Medical Center
- Category II – University of Louisiana, Lafayette

Capital Region:

- Category I – Earl K Long Medical Center
- Category II – Louisiana State University

East Region:

- Category I – Lallie Kemp Regional Medical Center
- Category II – Southeastern Louisiana University

South Central Region:

- Category I – Leonard J. Chabert Medical Center
- Category II – Nicholls State University, Terrebonne Civic Center, and Luther High School

South East Region:

- Category I – Medical Center of Louisiana at New Orleans
- Category II – Superdome