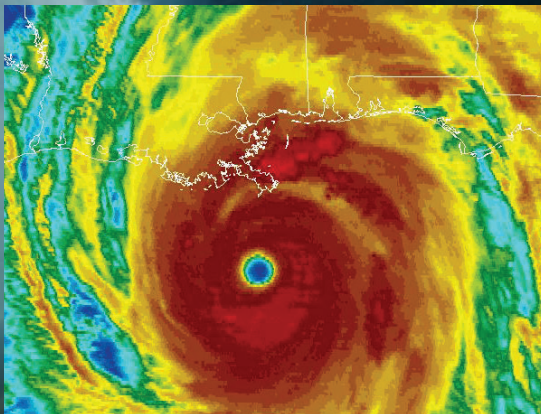


IBERVILLE PARISH Emergency Preparedness Guidebook



LEPC
Local Emergency
Planning Committee

I-CAER
Iberville Community Awareness
Emergency Response

IBERVILLE
Parish Department of
Emergency Preparedness

Making Safety a Top Priority in Iberville Parish



You Should Dial 9-1-1 to Request:

- ✓ Police
- ✓ Fire
- ✓ Ambulance

LISTEN and FOLLOW instructions of dispatcher and DO NOT hang up phone while doing so.

BE PREPARED TO GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFO:

- Your address and phone number
- Patient problem or type of incident
- Approximate age
- Conscious: yes/no (or alert)
- Breathing: yes/no (or difficulty)

Even if a caller cannot communicate verbally because of hearing impairment, injury, panic, age or language barrier, he/she will get help.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE IBERVILLE PARISH COUNCIL

Many residents no longer have land line phones in their homes - they use their cell phones. These residents are not receiving critical emergency messages.

You must register your cell phone to get messages from the parish's emergency message system.

The parish has no way of getting your cell phone number unless you register it.

EASY 2 WAYS TO REGISTER YOUR CELL PHONE:

- Call the Iberville Parish Office of Emergency Preparedness at 225.687.5140 and provide the cell phone number, OR
- Go to www.IbervilleParish.com and click on the emergency cell phone registration icon shown at left. Complete the simple form, and you can opt to get text messages.



Visit us on the web: www.i-caer.org

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Kids, learn about Safety Town on pages 12 & 13!

LETTER FROM THE PARISH PRESIDENT

J. Mitchell Ourso, Jr.

Parish President
Iberville Parish Council

58050 Meriam Street
Post Office Box 389
Plaquemine, LA 70765-0389

Phone: (225) 687-5190
Fax: (225) 687-5228



Letter from President Ourso

February 2020

Dear Parish Residents:

The Iberville Parish Office of Emergency Preparedness, along with the Iberville Community Awareness Emergency Response Committee (I-CAER) and the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) are providing this guide to you as an invaluable resource of safety and emergency preparedness information.

Certainly, events of the past have shown the importance of emergency preparedness and safety in Iberville. These events – hurricanes, flash floods, a train derailment and severe thunderstorms – make the distribution of this guide tremendously important.

Please use it to plan your family's emergency and evacuation plans. In addition, keep your guidebook in a convenient location for easy reference in the event of an emergency. The procedures listed in this guide, supplemented by specific instructions issued by the Office of Emergency Preparedness and the 9-1-1 operators, will ensure your safety during an emergency.

With the continued cooperation and support of local industry, Iberville Parish has state-of-the-art equipment that provides for the safety of parish residents

The Parish Council and I are committed to keeping our Parish a safe place to work and live. I welcome comments and encourage suggestions. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the Iberville Parish Office of Emergency Preparedness at 225.687.5140 or myself at 225.687.5190.

Sincerely,

J. Mitchell Ourso, Jr.

Iberville Parish President

FIRST AID TIPS

How You Might Save the Life of an Accident Victim

CPR and first aid are often required in emergencies. Administer CPR only if you are trained. Contact the American Red Cross (Capital Area 225-291-4533), American Heart Association (Baton Rouge 225-666-4300), or the YMCA (Plaquemine 225-687-1123) for information about training.

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS

1. Breathing and Circulation. Begin rescue breathing if the victim is not breathing; begin CPR if there is no pulse and you are trained.

2. Bleeding. Apply direct pressure to the wound and elevate it to stop persistent bleeding.

3. Shock. Lay the victim on his/her back and give assurance. Position the feet above the head. Monitor breathing and circulation. If neck or spinal injuries are evident or suspected, move the victim only if: **a.** it is necessary to establish or maintain a vital function such as breathing, or **b.** it must be done to avoid further injury

4. Chest Pain.

- a.** Help a conscious victim into a comfortable position with the head raised. Loosen tight clothing.
- b.** Help the victim take prescribed medication if necessary
- c.** If the victim loses consciousness and is not breathing, proceed with the ABCs of rescue breathing. If victim has no pulse, begin CPR if you are trained.

FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

1. STAY CALM!

2. Call 9-1-1. Have someone call 9-1-1. Rescuers must not leave victims before first aid is administered to relieve the crisis. (Exception: If you are alone with an unconscious, unresponsive adult, call 9-1-1 before beginning rescue breathing.)

3. Other Health Problems. Check the victim for emergency medical ID tags and medications.

4. Food and Liquids. Never give food or liquids to victims who are unconscious, semiconscious, nauseated, or severely injured.

WHEN CALLING 9-1-1 FOR MEDICAL HELP

1. Give the location. Mention a landmark at or near the scene to help medics find it.

2. Give the facts. If feasible, give information about what happened, the number of injured persons, first aid given, and additional equipment needed.

[NOTE: If someone else places the call for help, confirm that the call has been made.]

WHAT TO DO UNTIL HELP ARRIVES

If there is no pulse, begin CPR if you are trained.



If you are properly trained, administer CPR. Please visit www.i-caer.org to see two PDFs – How to Administer Adult CPR and How to Administer Infant CPR.

STOP THE BLEED



As featured in Fall 2018 newsletter edition of Iberville Parish Safety News and posted at www.i-caer.org.

<https://i-caer.org/safety-news-volume-5-issue-2/>

Massive bleeding from any cause, but particularly from an active shooter or explosive

event where a response is delayed can result in death. Similar to how the general public learned and now routinely performs CPR, the public would benefit from learning proper bleeding control techniques, including how to use their hands, dressings, and tourniquets. Victims can quickly die from uncontrolled bleeding, within five to 10 minutes. However, anyone at the scene can act as immediate responder and save lives if they know what to do. BleedingControl.org is an initiative of the American College of Surgeons and the Hartford Consensus and contains diagrams, news, videos, and other resources contributed by a variety of other private and nonprofit partners to help prepare you in the event you are witness to one of these events.

- 1. Apply pressure with hands
- 2. Apply dressing and press
- 3. Apply tourniquet (wrap, wind, secure, time)



If you are interested in enrolling in a Stop the Bleed class or would like us to host a class at your business, contact Yvette Legendre at Yvette.legendre@la.gov or Ted Colligan at ted.colligan@la.gov.

PEDIATRIC POISONING PREVENTION

Some of the products that should be locked up and out of sight and reach of children and pets include:

- Medicines
- Vitamins
- Chemicals such as those for cleaning
- Cigarettes
- Matches
- Alcoholic beverages
- Purse
- Perfume
- Covered trash receptacles



NEVER tell children that medicine is candy, or that it tastes good. Don't take medicine in front of children since they like to imitate adults.

IMPORTANT CONTACT PHONE NUMBERS FOR SUSPECTED CHILD POISONING:

- **1-800-222-1222 Poison Control**
- **9-1-1 Medical Assistance.**

- Your Physician and/or hospital.

Have Syrup of Ipecac on hand and only use if instructed to do so by Poison Control or a physician. When speaking with Poison Control or the doctor, have the container and pills, or object that was in the mouth, and, if possible, the child with you.

- For Pet Poisoning, contact your veterinarian or Poison Control.

PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO:

- The child who has swallowed a poison before.
- Behavioral changes: clumsiness, drowsiness, coma, convulsions, dizziness, mental disturbances, delirium, and level of consciousness.
- Look for color, temperature of skin, lips, and mucous membranes.
- Also temperature, blood pressure, pulse rate, respiratory alterations, sweating
- Paralysis
- Eyes: the size and reaction of the pupils.
- Oral signs: burns, discoloration, dryness, excessive salivation, stains, breath odors, pain on swallowing
- Nausea, vomiting: appearance odor, presence of blood, upset stomach
- Diarrhea: appearance, odor, presence of blood.

HEAT WAVE SAFETY TIPS

Strenuous activities should be reduced, eliminated, or rescheduled to the coolest time of the day.

Individuals at risk should stay in the coolest available place.

Take cool baths or showers. Cool water can remove body heat 25 times faster than cool air.

Wear lightweight, light-colored clothing that reflects heat and sunlight.

Drink plenty of water or other non-alcohol fluids. Drink water, fruit juices or sport drinks that can help replenish lost salts and minerals. These are preferable to soft drinks, coffee or alcohol, which can further dehydrate you.

Heat Exhaustion

Signs and Symptoms

- Moist and clammy skin, usually pale
- Pupils dilated
- Normal or subnormal temperature
- Weak, dizzy or faint
- Headache
- No appetite, nausea
- Rapid, shallow breathing

FIRST AID:

Lie down and loosen clothing.

- Apply cool, wet cloths.
- Fan or move victim to an air conditioned room.
- Provide sips of water. If nausea occurs, discontinue. If vomiting continues, seek immediate medical attention.

Heat Stroke

Signs and Symptoms

- Dry hot skin, usually red
- Pupils constricted, later become dilated
- Very high body temperature
- Coma or near coma
- Pulse strong and rapid, becomes weak as damage progresses
- Mental confusion, anxiety, agitation
- Initially deep, rapid breathing becomes shallow and weak as damage progresses.
- Headache, dry mouth, shortness of breath.
- Loss of appetite, nausea, or vomiting.
- Increasing dizziness and weakness, decreased blood pressure.
- Convulsions, sudden collapse, and possible unconsciousness.



CALL 9-1-1

11 Vital Steps When Fire Strikes

1. Alert others by shouting "Fire". If a fire starts in your home, awaken all occupants in your home and immediately get out!
2. Once you and your family are outside, contact 9-1-1 and be sure the dispatcher has the location of your home.
3. Walk in a crouched position.
4. Escape through nearest exit.
5. Don't waste time dressing.
6. Don't try to gather valuables.
7. Never open a hot door.
8. If possible, place a wet cloth over nose and mouth.
9. Close all doors behind you.

10. Meet at a pre-established location outside your home.

11. Call fire department from a neighbor's phone.

Never go back into a burning house.

HOME FIRES



Information from www.ready.gov, official website of the Department of Homeland Security.

In just two minutes, a fire can become life-threatening. In five minutes, a residence can be engulfed in flames.

BEFORE A FIRE

Create and Practice a Fire Escape Plan

In the event of a fire, remember that every second counts, so you and your family must always be prepared. Escape plans help you get out of your home quickly.

Twice each year, practice your home fire escape plan.

Some tips to consider when preparing this plan include:

- Find two ways to get out of each room in the event the primary way is blocked by fire or smoke.
- A secondary route might be a window onto a neighboring roof or a collapsible ladder for escape from upper story windows.
- Make sure that windows are not stuck, screens can be taken out quickly, and that security bars can be properly opened.
- Practice feeling your way out of the house in the dark or with your eyes closed.
- Teach children not to hide from firefighters. **(This is taught at Safety Town!)**

You can keep your family safe with 2 simple steps.



Step 1

Practice your 2-minute drill.



Step 2

Test your smoke alarms monthly.



American Red Cross



Reminder: FREE Smoke Detectors and Installation

In an effort to reduce fire-related deaths and injuries, the Louisiana State Fire Marshal's office launched a program which offers a free smoke detector to any homeowner who does not have one. If you do not have a smoke detector and would like a free one, simply call your local fire department or the Emergency Operations Center at (225) 687-5140. A fireman or Red Cross representative will deliver it to your home and install it for you.

During a Fire

- Crawl low under any smoke to your exit - heavy smoke and poisonous gases collect first along the ceiling.
- Before opening a door, feel the doorknob and door. If either is hot, or if there is smoke coming around the door, leave the door closed and use your second way out.
- If you open a door, open it slowly. Be ready to shut it quickly if heavy smoke or fire is present.
- If you can't get to someone needing assistance, leave the home and call 9-1-1 or the fire department. Tell the emergency operator where the person is located.
- If pets are trapped inside your home, tell firefighters right away.
- If your clothes catch fire, stop, drop, and roll – stop immediately, drop to the ground, and cover your face with your hands. Roll over and over or back and forth until the fire is out. If you or someone else cannot stop, drop, and roll, smother the flames with a blanket or towel. Use room temperature water to treat the burn immediately for 3 to 5 minutes. Cover with a clean, dry cloth. Get medical help right away by calling 9-1-1 or the fire department.



After a Fire



Visit i-caer.org for "Learn About Fires", "After a Fire" checklist and "Prevent Home Fires."

Home fires are preventable!

Smoke Alarms

A working smoke alarm significantly increases your chances of surviving a deadly home fire.

NOTE: There are a variety of smoke alarms for people with access or functional needs including visually and hearing impaired.

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING

Carbon Monoxide (CO) poisoning occurs when an internal combustion engine or improperly adjusted fuel-burning appliance is operated in a closed area without fresh air. The early stages of CO exposure includes headaches, dizziness, drowsiness. A conscious victim may look or act intoxicated. Other symptoms include blurred vision, irritability, and an inability to concentrate. Severe cases cause nausea and vomiting, shortness of breath, convulsions, unconsciousness and eventually death. If the victim is unconscious, move him/her to an area with fresh air and place him/her on his/ her side with his/her head resting on an arm. If the victim is not breathing, begin mouth to mouth resuscitation and CPR if necessary and call 9-1-1.



COVID-19, WEST NILE, ZIKA & OTHER VIRUSES

The Center for Disease Control (CDC) offers a wealth of information. Visit www.cdc.gov to learn about viruses and their prevention. The CDC will serve as a useful resource regarding other viruses, pandemics and bioterrorism at www.cdc.gov. In the event of an emergency, the i-caer website will feature this information and also has a link to these sites.

COVID-19 (CORONAVIRUS)

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person. Risk is higher for healthcare workers or family members who are in close contact with someone who has COVID-19. The virus is thought to spread when an infected person coughs or sneezes. It may be possible to contract COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching one's mouth, nose, or possibly eyes, but this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads.

Covid-19 Symptoms

Patients with COVID-19 have had mild to severe respiratory illness with symptoms of **Fever, Cough, Shortness of breath**

Some patients have pneumonia in both lungs, multi-organ failure and in some cases death.

Prevention & Protection

- Avoid contact with people who are sick. Practice social distancing – stay at least 6' away from other people.
- Don't touch your eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands.
- Wash hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use a minimum of 60% alcohol-based hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available.

If you are sick, to keep from spreading respiratory illness to others, you should

- Stay home when you are sick.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.



Visit <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html> to learn about this disease and access various useful downloads. Many downloads will be included at the i-caer.org site. (We are still learning about this virus. Any updates will be added to the website.)

WEST NILE VIRUS

West Nile virus is spread by mosquitoes and causes illness in people and animals.



Educate yourself by visiting the West Nile-related web page at <http://new.dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/faq/category70>.

Prevention & Protection

- Get rid of standing water; empty, remove, cover, or turn upside down anything that holds water.
- Fill or drain low areas on your property that hold water for longer than 4 to 7 days
- Wear mosquito repellent with DEET
- Avoid being outdoors during peak mosquito activity and wear long sleeves and pants when you're outside

ZIKA VIRUS

Zika virus is spread by mosquitoes, from a pregnant woman to her fetus and sexual transmission.

Zika can be transmitted:

- Through mosquito bites
- From a pregnant woman to her fetus
- Through sex
- Through blood transfusion (very likely but not confirmed)

Zika symptoms

Many people infected with Zika virus won't have symptoms or will only have mild symptoms. The most common symptoms of Zika are: **Fever, Rash, Headache, Joint pain, Red eyes, Muscle pain.**

Symptoms can last for several days to a week. People usually don't get sick enough to go to the hospital, and they very rarely die of Zika. Once a person has been infected with Zika, they are likely to be protected from future infections.

Zika infection during pregnancy can cause a birth defect of the brain called microcephaly and other severe brain defects.

Prevention & Protection

There is no vaccine to prevent Zika. The best way to prevent diseases spread by mosquitoes is to protect yourself and your family from mosquito bites.



See the West Nile virus prevention tips and the detailed PDF at <https://i-caer.org>.

FAMILY EMERGENCY DISASTER PLANNING

Create an Emergency Plan

Call Iberville Parish Office of Emergency Preparedness at 225-687-5140 to:

- Ask how you would be warned of an emergency.
- Learn your community's evacuation routes.
- Ask about special assistance for elderly or disabled persons.
- Ask your workplace about emergency plans.
- Learn about emergency plans for your children's school or day care center.

Develop Your Family Plan:

- Meet with household members. Discuss with children the dangers of fire, severe weather, hurricanes, and other emergencies.
- Discuss how to respond to each disaster.
- Discuss what to do about power outages and injuries.
- Draw a floor plan of your home. Mark two escape routes from each room.
- Teach everyone how to turn off the water, gas, and electricity at main switches, and how to use a fire extinguisher.
- Post emergency telephone numbers near telephones.
- Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1, police, and fire.
- Turn on the radio for emergency information.
- Pick one out of state and one local friend or relative for family members to call if separated by disaster (it is often easier to call out of state than within the affected area).

- Teach children how to make long distance telephone calls.
- Pick two meeting places.
 - 1) A place near your home in case of a fire.
 - 2) A place outside your neighborhood in case you cannot return home after a disaster.
- Take basic first aid and CPR classes.
- Keep family records in a water and fireproof container.
- Install safety features in your house, such as smoke detectors and fire extinguishers.
- Inspect your home for potential hazards (such as items that can move, fall, break or catch fire) and correct them.

Before the Emergency

A. PREPARE A PLAN

1. Know your risk. Consider special circumstances of people with special needs, recreational vehicles, pets and boats.
2. Determine where you will shelter and know your evacuation routes - at home, family or friend's home if located away from the risk area, hotel located inland, or Emergency Public Shelters (no pets, alcohol, or firearms allowed).
3. Time the trip and multiply by three (3) for pre-storm road and traffic conditions.
4. Listen to a local radio or TV station for official announcements.



Photo courtesy of ready.gov/plan



B. PREPARE A DISASTER SUPPLY KIT FOR EVACUATION

Store the following in sturdy, easy-to-carry containers:

- ☒ First aid kit
- ☒ Battery operated radio and/or TV, extra batteries
- ☒ Flashlight, extra batteries and bulbs
- ☒ Canned or dried food for a week, manual can opener
- ☒ Extra medicine, baby food, etc.
- ☒ Eating utensils
- ☒ Fully charged fire extinguishers
- ☒ Candles, matches or disposable lighters
- ☒ Emergency cooking facilities and fuel
- ☒ Lantern and fuel
- ☒ Water (see page 19 for more information)
- ☒ Bleach
- ☒ Caulk or putty to seal drain in tub
- ☒ Wide masking tape
- ☒ Strong material to board up windows
- ☒ Up-to-date emergency phone list
- ☒ Blankets or sleeping bags

- ☒ Portable ice chest
- ☒ Identification and valuable papers (insurance) stored in a water tight container
- ☒ Change of clothing



For further information visit:
<https://www.getagameplan.org>



If Disaster Strikes:

1. Remain calm and patient.
2. Put your plan into action.
3. Check for injuries – give first aid and get help for seriously injured people.
4. Tune to Radio Station 1610 & 1620 AM on your radio dial to listen for news and instructions.
5. Check for damage in your home...
 - Use flashlights – do not light matches or turn on electrical switches if you suspect damage.
 - Check for fires, fire hazards, and other household hazards.
 - Sniff for gas leaks, starting at the water heater. If you smell gas or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open windows, and get everyone outside quickly.
 - Shut off any other damaged utilities.
 - Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline, and other flammable liquids immediately.
6. Remember to...
 - Confine or secure pets.
 - Call your family contact – do not use the telephone again unless it is a life-threatening emergency.
 - Check on your neighbors, especially elderly or disabled persons.
 - Stay away from downed power lines to avoid electrocution.

PLANNING FOR PETS IN EMERGENCIES

Making plans for your family is extremely important. Don't forget to plan for the animals in your life, too! The location of your evacuation destination may or may not accept pets, so call ahead and check. Animal shelters will be set up in various parts of the state on an "as-needed" basis. The Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry works year-round with the Louisiana State Animal Response Team (LSART) to provide sheltering opportunities. Species-specific disaster preparedness advice is available at www.lsart.org.

Create an emergency kit to keep your pet comfortable for three days including the following items:

- Water, food and medications with dosage information/instructions
- Manual can opener (if needed) & bowls
- Collar/leash/harness
- Pet carrier (for smaller animals)
- Supplies for managing waste (such as plastic bags and newspaper or a litter box and litter)
- Copies of vaccination and medical records
- Photo of the pet with its name on it
- Care plan



SAFETY TOWN

Safety Town educates Kindergarten students about I-CAER, Iberville Parish LEPC and Iberville Parish Emergency Operations plan and support Safety Town annually. Students learn many safety messages through hands-on activities, music and fun.

PRIMARY SAFETY TOWN MESSAGES:

SHELTER-IN-PLACE

Wally Wise Guy is a turtle that teaches people to Shelter-In-Place. Whenever there is danger, he quickly retreats inside his shell. To be safe during an emergency, please:



GUN SAFETY

The Eddie the Eagle GunSafe® program and his Wing team teach students about gun safety.



If you come across a gun: **"STOP! DON'T TOUCH. RUN AWAY. TELL A GROWN-UP!"**



<https://wethekids.us/the-eddie-eagle-gunsafe-program/>

HOW TO DIAL 9-1-1

The Iberville Office of Emergency Preparedness/9-1-1 dispatchers use a simulator and teach children to dial 9-1-1 and share their emergency with the operator. They also teach the children their home address and the importance and seriousness of calls to 9-1-1.

Parents: Please make sure your children know their home address and main telephone number.

BICYCLE/VEHICLE/TRAFFIC SAFETY

Bicycle riding is fun, healthy, and a great way to be independent. But it is important to remember that a bicycle is not a toy; it's a vehicle! Be cool – follow some basic safety tips when you ride. Learning and obeying all traffic laws is also an important aspect of bicycle safety.

SAFE RIDING TIPS

Before using your bicycle, make sure it is ready to ride. You should always inspect your bike to make sure all parts are secure and working properly.

Remember to:

- **Wear a Properly Fitted Bicycle Helmet.** Protect your brain, save your life.
- **Adjust Your Bicycle to Fit.**
- **Check Your Equipment.** Before riding, inflate tires properly and check that your brakes work.
- **See and Be Seen.** Whether daytime, dawn, dusk, foul weather, or at night, you need to be seen by others. Always wear neon, fluorescent, or other bright colors when riding day or night. Also wear something that reflects light, such as reflective tape or markings, or flashing lights. Remember, just because you can see a driver doesn't mean the driver can see you.
- **Control Your Bicycle.** Always ride with at least one hand on the handlebars. Carry books and other items in a bicycle carrier or backpack.
- **Watch for and Avoid Road Hazards.** Be on the lookout for hazards such as potholes, broken glass, gravel, puddles, leaves and dogs. All these hazards can cause a crash.
- **Avoid Riding at Night.**

RULES OF THE ROAD – BICYCLING ON THE ROAD

When riding, always:

- **Go With the Traffic Flow.**
- **Obey All Traffic Laws.**
- **Yield to Traffic When Appropriate.**

- **Be Predictable.** Ride in a straight line, not in and out of cars. Signal your moves to others.
- **Stay Alert at All Times.** Use your eyes AND ears. Watch out for potholes, cracks etc. You need your ears to hear traffic and avoid dangerous situations; don't wear a headset when you ride.
- **Look Before Turning.**
- **Watch for Parked Cars.** Ride far enough out from the curb to avoid the unexpected from parked cars (like doors opening, or cars pulling out).
- **Enter a street at a corner and not between parked cars.**



For more information on bicycle safety, visit the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) web site at: www.nhtsa.dot.gov

Vehicle & Traffic Safety

1. Know Your Signals

- **GREEN** means 'go': Only when the signal turns 'green', vehicles move ahead.
- **RED** means to 'stop': When the signal turns red, all the vehicles have to stop.
- **YELLOW** means to slow down: When the signal turns yellow, vehicles should slow down and prepare to stop.
- The 'Walk' or a walking man symbol at intersections are for pedestrians. Cross the road only if these signs turn green. But look to the left and right to ensure no vehicles are approaching.
- Never cross the road if the sign says 'Don't Walk' or if the walking man symbol turns red.

2. Stop, Look Both Ways & Cross

3. Pay Attention – Listen for the sound of horns or vehicles.

4. Use Sidewalks

5. Use Crosswalks and Pedestrian Crossing When You Cross the Street

6. Stay Safe Inside a Moving Vehicle

- Wear a seatbelt. (Children under a certain age/size are required to use car seats.)
- Never stand inside a moving vehicle, especially a school bus or van.
- Do not put any part of your body outside the window of a moving vehicle.

Parents: Do not use cell phones while driving. Never leave your children alone in the vehicle.

RAILROAD CROSSING SAFETY

According to Operation Lifesaver, a national non-profit organization, nearly 2,000 Americans are killed and injured at highway/rail grade crossings each year.

- Remember that any time is train time.
- Slow down when approaching a railroad crossing and look both ways—TWICE!
- Never race a train to cross the tracks.
- When approaching a crossing, roll down your windows, turn off the radio or air conditioner, and listen for whistles or bells
- Always yield to flashing lights, whistles, closing gates, crossbucks or stop signs.
- Teach children that the railroad is never a place to play, walk, run, bike ride, or use as a short cut. Don't fish from railroad bridges either.
- Always cross the tracks at the designated railroad crossing or pedestrian crossing.
- Don't be fooled by the optical illusion presented by the train. It is always moving faster and is much closer than you think.
- Remember to **look, listen** and **live**. ANY TIME IS TRAIN TIME!

FLOODING

Floods occur during or after heavy rains or when dams break. At these times, rivers may overflow and local culverts and ditches become dangerous. Floods that happen quickly are called flash floods. Even the smallest of floods can be dangerous if you are not prepared. It only takes a few inches of flood water on a road to carry away even large vehicles. The best rule to follow is "Turn Around, Don't Drown."™



For more information on flooding and flood safety, visit <https://www.focusonfloods.org> and <https://www.weather.gov/safety/flood>.

FIRE SAFETY

Iberville Parish Firemen dress in full gear to show children they are not monsters, but dressed for fire safety to save them in the event of a home fire. They teach stop, drop and roll. (Please see page 7 for Stop, Drop and Roll.)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Iberville Parish Sheriff's Department and local police arrive in patrol cars and encourage students to scoot through the back seat. The goal is to establish trust between residents and law enforcement, showing students police want to help.

COMMUNITY ALERT BROADCAST SYSTEM

The Iberville Parish Community Alert Broadcast System is tested on the first Monday of each month at 10:00 AM.

If a real emergency exists, follow these steps:

1. Seek shelter indoors
2. Tune to Radio Station 1610 & 1620 AM, and/or Cable TV
3. Wait for telephone safety advisory message.
4. Do not use the telephone for non-emergency calls.

27 sirens can be sounded throughout the parish in the event of an emergency.

Tone alert systems are located at the school board office, prisons, and nursing homes for direct notification.

SHELTER-IN-PLACE



- Stay indoors, inside your house or nearby building and close all windows and doors.
- Turn off heating or cooling system and attic fans. (Use your heating or cooling system only to protect life or health.)
- Do not use fireplaces.
- Stay indoors until you receive official notice that it is safe to go out, or you are asked to leave the area, and keep your pets indoors.
- If you must go outside protect your breathing. Place a damp cloth or towel over your nose and mouth. Fold the cloth over several times.
- Stay tuned to cable television and/or tune your radio to 1610 or 1620 AM
- Stay off the telephone and only call 9-1-1 if you have an emergency.

REGISTER YOUR CELL PHONE

IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE IBERVILLE PARISH COUNCIL

Many residents no longer have land line phones in their homes - they use their cell phones. These residents are not receiving critical emergency messages.

You must register your cell phone to get messages from the parish's emergency message system.

The parish has no way of getting your cell phone number unless you register it.

EASY 2 WAYS TO REGISTER YOUR CELL PHONE:

- Call the Iberville Parish Office of Emergency Preparedness at 225.687.5140 and provide the cell phone number, OR
- Go to www.IbervilleParish.com and click on the emergency cell phone registration icon shown at left. Complete the simple form, and you can opt to get text messages.


Important Message from the Iberville Parish Council

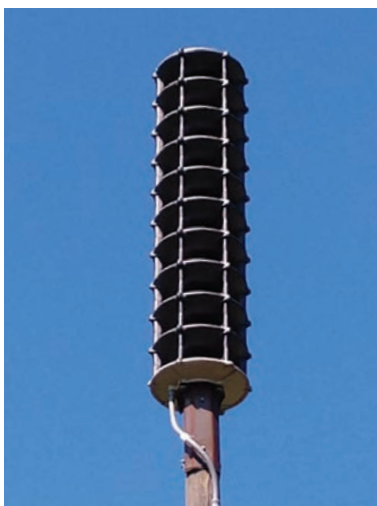
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2 Easy Ways to Register Your Cell Phone:

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(2)  Go to www.IbervilleParish.com and click on the emergency cell phone registration icon. Complete the simple form and you can opt to receive text messages.



As part of the community alert broadcast system sirens located throughout the parish can alert everyone to an emergency.

DANGEROUS WEATHER PREPAREDNESS

THUNDERSTORMS/LIGHTNING SAFETY

Severe Thunderstorm Watch: advises when and where severe thunderstorms are most likely to occur.

Watch the sky and stay tuned to TV or radio to know when warnings are issued.

Severe Thunderstorm Warning: issued when severe weather has been reported by spotters or indicated by radar. Warnings indicate imminent danger to life and property for those in the path of the storm.

What To Do When Thunderstorms Approach:

- Go to safe shelter immediately!
- Move to a sturdy building or car.
- Do not take shelter in small sheds, under isolated trees, or in convertible automobiles.
- Get out of boats and away from water.
- Turn off air conditioners.
- Get to higher ground if flash flooding or flooding is possible. Once flooding begins, abandon cars and climb to higher ground.
- If caught outdoors and no shelter is nearby, find a spot away from trees, fences, and poles.

Ways to Avoid Becoming a Victim of Lightning:

- When outdoors, rush to safety at the first flash of lightning, crack of thunder or even darkening of the sky.
- Be aware – hazy skies, especially in the east, can often hide thunderstorms.
- All thunderstorms are dangerous.
- Cars can offer shelter from lightening if necessary.

TORNADO SAFETY

NOAA WEATHER RADIO IS THE BEST MEANS TO RECEIVE WARNINGS FROM THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

- No place is safe from tornadoes.
- Leave the windows closed and immediately go to a safe place.
- In a home or building, move to an interior room or hallway on the lowest floor and get under a sturdy piece of furniture.
- Do not try to outrun a tornado in your car; instead, leave it immediately.
- Mobile homes, even if tied down, offer little protection from tornadoes and should be abandoned.



IF THE ELECTRICITY GOES OFF

First, use perishable food from the refrigerator, then use food from the freezer. To minimize the number of times you open the freezer door, post a list of contents on the freezer door. In a well-insulated freezer, foods will usually still have ice crystals in their centers (meaning the foods are safe to eat) for at least three days. Finally, begin to use nonperishable foods and staples.

For emergency cooking, you can use a fireplace, a charcoal grill, or camp stove outdoors only. You can also heat food with a candle warmer, chafing dishes, and fondue pots. Canned food can be eaten right out of the can. If you heat it in the can, be sure to open the can and remove the label first. Rotate your food supply. Use foods before they go bad and replace them with fresh supplies, dated with ink or marker. Place new items at the back of the storage area and older ones in front. Your emergency food supply should be of the highest quality possible. Inspect your reserves periodically to make sure there are no broken seals or dented containers. Place paper or waxed packages in a watertight container, such as a larger plastic bag. This will keep them dry and make them easier to carry.

FLASH FLOODS/FLOODS

What to Listen for...

FLASH FLOOD OR FLOOD WATCH:

Flash flooding or flooding is possible within the designated WATCH area-be alert.

FLASH FLOOD OR FLOOD WARNING:

Flash flooding or flooding has been reported or is imminent, take necessary precautions at once.

URBAN AND SMALL STREAM ADVISORY:

Flooding of small streams, streets, and low-lying areas, such as railroad underpasses and urban storm drains, is occurring.

FLASH FLOOD OR FLOOD STATEMENT:

Follow-up information regarding a flash flood/flood event.

Flash Floods And Floods

- Know your flood risk and elevation above flood stage.
- Know your evacuation routes.
- Keep your automobile fueled.
- Store drinking water in clean bath tubs and in various containers.
- Keep a stock of nonperishable food.
- Keep first aid supplies on hand.
- Keep a NOAA Weather Radio, a battery powered portable radio, emergency cooking equipment, and flashlights in working order.
- Install check valves in building sewer traps to prevent flood water from backing up into drains of your home.

The rule for being safe in a flooding situation is simple:

HEAD FOR HIGHER GROUND AND STAY AWAY FROM FLOOD WATERS!

- Get out of areas subject to flooding, including dips, low spots, canyons, washes, etc.
- Do not attempt to cross flowing streams.
- If driving, NEVER drive through flooded roadways!
- If the vehicle stalls, leave it immediately and seek higher ground. Rapidly rising water may engulf the vehicle and its occupants and sweep them away.
- Be especially cautious at night when it is harder to recognize flood dangers.
- Do not camp or park your vehicle along streams and washes, particularly during threatening conditions.
- Children should NEVER play around high water or storm drains.

What consumers should know about flood insurance:

1. Everyone lives in a flood zone.
2. Flood damage is not covered by homeowners insurance policies.
3. You can purchase flood insurance regardless of your level of flood risk. There is usually a 30-day waiting period before the coverage goes into effect.
4. There is a low-cost policy for homes in low to moderate risk areas.
5. Contents coverage is separate, so renters can insure their belongings.

National Flood Insurance Program

If you live in a flood-prone area, consider purchasing Federal flood insurance, which will cover the value of a building and its contents. Call 888-FLOOD-29 to learn more about Federal flood insurance.



To learn more about flood hazard mitigation, visit FEMA's website at: <https://www.floodsmart.gov>



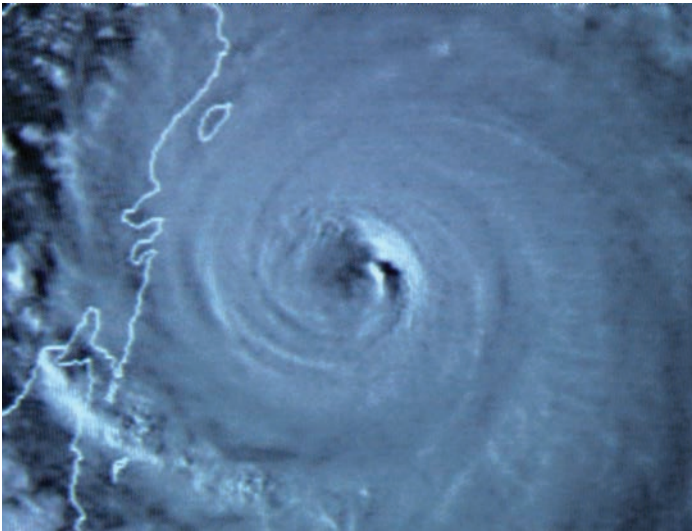
Free and Fun Hurricane Preparedness Games For Kids



Play the Disaster Master Game: www.ready.gov/kids/games/data/dm-english/index.html

Play the Build a Kit Game: www.ready.gov/kids/games/data/bak-english/index.html

HURRICANES



What is a Hurricane?

A hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone, which is a generic term for a low-pressure system that generally forms in the tropics. The cyclone is accompanied by thunderstorms and, in the Northern Hemisphere, a counterclockwise circulation of winds near the earth's surface.

Tropical cyclones are classified as follows:

Tropical Depression

An organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds (defined as a 1-minute average wind measured at about 33 ft above the surface) of 38 mph or less

Tropical Storm

An organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39-73 mph

Hurricane

An intense tropical weather system of strong thunderstorms with a well-defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 74 mph or higher. Hurricanes are categorized according to the strength of their winds using the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale



See <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutsshws.php> for more information.

A Category 1 storm has the lowest wind speeds, while a Category 5 hurricane has the strongest. These are relative terms, because lower category storms can sometimes inflict greater damage than higher category storms, depending on where they strike and the particular hazards they bring. In fact, tropical storms can also produce significant damage and loss of life, mainly due to flooding.

Hurricane Categories

| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| Category 1 | Winds 74-95 mph |
| Category 2 | Winds 96-110 mph |
| Category 3 | Winds 111-130 mph |
| Category 4 | Winds 131-155 mph |
| Category 5 | Winds 156 or greater |

Each year, an average of ten tropical storms develop over the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico. Many of these remain over the ocean and never impact the U.S. coastline. Six of these storms become hurricanes each year. In an average 3-year period, roughly five hurricanes strike the US coastline, killing approximately 50 to 100 people anywhere from Texas to Maine. Of these, two are typically "major" or "intense" hurricanes (a category 3 or higher storm on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale).

ARE YOU READY?

Know the Difference:

A HURRICANE WATCH: issued for your part of the coast indicates the possibility that you could experience hurricane conditions within 36 hours. This watch should trigger your family's disaster plan, and protective measures should be initiated, especially those actions that require extra time such as securing a boat, leaving a barrier island, etc.

A HURRICANE WARNING: issued for your part of the coast indicates that sustained winds of at least 74 mph are expected within 24 hours or less. Once this warning has been issued, your family should be in the process of completing protective actions and deciding the safest location to be during the storm. The hurricane threat to Southeast Louisiana may be the GREATEST PROBLEM facing the state today. The low lying coastal parishes are extremely vulnerable to flooding by the hurricane storm surge and heavy rains. In addition, the flat terrain does little to diminish the strength of the damaging wind as hurricanes approach the coast. Add the fact that over a million people live in coastal areas of southeast Louisiana and it's easy to understand that WE MUST BE PREPARED.



For more information visit <https://www.nhc.noaa.gov>

Basic Hurricane Safety Actions

- Know if you live in an evacuation area.
- Know your home's vulnerability to storm surge, flooding and wind. Have a written plan based on this knowledge.
- At the beginning of hurricane season (June 1st), check your supplies, replace batteries and use food stocks on a rotating basis.
- During hurricane season, monitor the tropics.

- Monitor NOAA Weather Radio (see <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr>)
- If a storm threatens, heed the advice from local authorities.
- Evacuate if ordered.
- Execute your family plan.

HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS

Important steps toward saving lives and property:

- The time to prepare is before the storm.
- Assemble a disaster supply kit to include water, nonperishable food items, first aid supplies, clothing & bedding, tools & emergency supplies, and special items.
- Clear loose and clogged rain gutters and downspouts. Trim trees and shrubbery.
- Review your insurance policy.

HURRICANE SAFETY TIPS

- Fuel and service your vehicle.
- Board up all windows and secure any items that could become flying objects.
- Wedge sliding glass doors so they do not lift off track.
- Have flashlights and first aid kit available.
- Turn refrigerator to the coldest setting in case of power failure and turn off propane tanks.
- Have an extra supply of cash on hand.
- Protect pets.
- Evacuate if advised to do so!

If You Stay At Home

Only stay in a home if you have NOT been ordered to evacuate by local officials. Stay inside a well constructed building. In structures, such as a home, examine the building and plan in advance what you will do if winds become strong. Strong winds produce deadly missiles and structural failure.

- Know how to turn off utilities if told to do so by authorities. Post a set of instructions that can be easily followed by others in the family
- Fill bathtub and large containers with water for sanitary purposes
- Insure that you have a battery operated radio, flashlights, extra batteries, a supply of canned goods, and a non-electric can opener
- Remove objects from around your home that could become dangerous wind-driven projectiles
- Freeze water to create ice. Insure adequate supply by storing extra in large bags

If you go to a shelter: In the event of a major storm, shelters will be opened and maintained by volunteers of the American Red Cross.

What to bring to a shelter:

- Blankets, sleeping bags, and pillows
- Medications: insulin, heart, and others
- Baby food and diapers
- Plastic container of water, sandwiches, and snacks
- Flashlight, radio, and extra batteries
- First Aid Kit
- Identification, cash, and valuable papers
- Pets are not allowed in shelters.

Pre-designated shelter areas in Iberville Parish are:

1. Plaquemine High School
2. East Iberville Elementary and High School
3. North Iberville Elementary and High School

Evacuation

WHEN TOLD TO EVACUATE REMEMBER TO DO THE FOLLOWING:

- Turn off all the lights, household appliances, gas heating, cooling and ventilation systems.
- Leave the refrigerator and freezer on.
- Lock the house.
- Let others know when you leave and where you plan to go.
- Make arrangements for pets since they are not allowed in shelters.
- Fill your vehicle's gas tank.
- Take your disaster supply kit: 3-day water supply, non-perishable food, a change of clothes and footwear, blanket or sleeping bag, and a first aid kit (including prescription medication) per person.
- Take your battery-powered, portable Weather Radio.
- Take your AM/FM Radio and flashlight with extra batteries.
- Take your credit card and/or cash.
- Take special items for infants, elderly, and for any disabled family member.
- Tie a white rag to the door to indicate that you have evacuated.



Road Closures: For statewide road closures dial 511 or visit <https://www.511la.org>



Print out your own Hurricane Tracking Chart by visiting <https://i-caer.org/hurricane-info-preparation/#Tracking>

WATER – THE REAL NECESSITY

Stocking water reserves and learning how to purify contaminated water should be among your top priorities in preparing for an emergency. You should store at least a two week supply of water for each member of your family. Everyone's needs will differ, depending on age, physical condition, activity, diet and climate. A normally active person needs to drink at least two quarts of water each day. Hot environments can double that amount. Children, nursing mothers, and ill people will need more. You will need additional water for food preparation and hygiene. Store a total of at least one gallon per person, per day. If your supplies begin to run low, remember: Never ration water. Drink the amount you need today and try to find more for tomorrow.

Emergency Water Supplies

STORING WATER:

Store water in thoroughly washed plastic, glass, fiberglass, or enamel-lined metal containers. Never use a container that has held toxic substances because tiny amounts may remain in the container's pores. Sound plastic containers, such as soft drink bottles, are best.

Before storing your water, treat it with a preservative such as chlorine bleach to prevent the growth of microorganisms. Use liquid bleach that contains 5.25 percent sodium hypochlorite and no soap. Some containers warn, "Not for Personal Use." You can disregard these warnings if the label states sodium hypochlorite is the only active ingredient and if you use only the small quantities in these instructions.

Three Easy Ways to Purify Water

PURIFICATION TABLETS release chlorine or iodine. They are inexpensive and available at most sporting goods stores and some drug stores.

BOILING is the safest method of purifying water. Bring water to a rolling boil for 10 minutes, keeping in mind that some water will evaporate. Let the water cool before drinking. Boiled water will taste better if you put oxygen back into it by pouring it back and forth between two containers. This will also improve the taste of stored water.

CHLORINATION uses liquid chlorine bleach to kill microorganisms. Add two drops of bleach per quart of water (four drops if the water is cloudy), stir and let stand for 30 minutes. If the water does not taste and smell of chlorine at that point, add another dose and let stand another 15 minutes.

BOIL WATER ADVISORY

If your local health authorities issue a boil water advisory, you should use bottled water or boil tap water because your community's water is, or could be, contaminated with germs that can make you sick. Advisories may include information about preparing food, beverages, or ice; dish washing; and hygiene, such as brushing teeth and bathing. Standard recommendations usually include this advice:

- Use bottled or boiled water for drinking, and to prepare and cook food.
- If bottled water is not available, bring water to a full rolling boil for 1 minute, then allow it to cool before use.
- Boil tap water even if it is filtered.
- Do not use water from any appliance connected to your water line, such as ice and water from a refrigerator.
- Breastfeeding is the best infant feeding option. If you formula feed your child, provide ready-to-use formula, if available.

Brushing teeth

- Brush teeth with boiled or bottled water. Do not use untreated tap water.



<https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/emergency/drinking/drinking-water-advisories/boil-water-advisory.html>



VAPING

Vaping is the act of inhaling and exhaling the aerosol, often referred to as vapor, which is produced by an e-cigarette or similar device. The term is used because e-cigarettes do not produce tobacco smoke, but rather an aerosol, often mistaken for water vapor, that actually consists of fine particles. Many of these particles contain varying amounts of toxic chemicals, which have been linked to cancer, as well as respiratory and heart disease.

Recommendations for the public:

- If you are concerned about the health risks associated with e-cigarettes, consider discontinuing the products.
- E-cigarette products should not be bought off the street and should not be modified or have substances not intended for use by the manufacturer added.
- Youth, young adults and pregnant women, as well as adults who do not currently use tobacco products, should not use e-cigarettes.
- Monitor for symptoms of severe side effects if you do use e-cigarettes. If you do develop symptoms, seek medical attention. These symptoms include:
 - Cough
 - Shortness of breath
 - Chest pain
 - Nausea
 - Vomiting
 - Diarrhea
 - Fatigue
 - Fever
 - Weight loss



Adult smokers who are looking to quit smoking can call 1-800-QUIT-NOW or visit www.quitwithusla.org for information on FDA-approved counseling and medications.

<http://ldh.la.gov/index.cfm/page/3724>

HOW MANY YOUTH ARE USING E-CIGARETTES?

- E-cigarettes have been the most commonly used tobacco product among U.S. youth since 2014.
- In 2018, CDC and FDA data showed that more than 3.6 million U.S. youth, including 1 in 5 high school students and 1 in 20 middle school students, were past-month e-cigarette users.
- During 2017 and 2018, e-cigarette use skyrocketed among youth, leading the U.S. Surgeon General to call the use of these products among youth an epidemic in the United States.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS FOR YOUTH?

- Most e-cigarettes contain nicotine, which is highly addictive. Nicotine exposure during adolescence can:
 - Harm brain development, which continues until about age 25.*
 - Impact learning, memory, and attention.*
 - Increase risk for future addiction to other drugs.*
- Young people who use e-cigarettes may be more likely to go on to use regular cigarettes.
- Many e-cigarettes come in kid-friendly flavors – including mango, fruit, and crème – which make e-cigarettes more appealing to young people.
- E-cigarette aerosol is not harmless. It can contain harmful substances, including:
 - Nicotine*
 - Cancer-causing chemicals*
 - Volatile organic compounds*
 - Ultrafine particles*
 - Flavorings that have been linked to lung disease*
 - Heavy metals such as nickel, tin, and lead*

WHAT CAN YOU DO AS A PARENT OR CAREGIVER?

As a parent or caregiver, you have an important role in protecting children from e-cigarettes.

- Talk to your child or teen about why e-cigarettes are harmful for them. It's never too late.
- Set a good example by being tobacco-free.



Learn about the different shapes and types of e-cigarettes and the risks of e-cigarette use for young people at <https://www.CDC.gov/e-cigarettes>.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

OPIOIDS

Opioids include prescription medications used to treat pain such as morphine, codeine, methadone, oxycodone, hydrocodone, fentanyl, hydromorphone and buprenorphine, as well as illicit drugs such as heroin. High rates of pain medication prescribing behavior result in concomitant misuse, abuse, and overdose deaths. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), while the opioid prescribing rate for Louisiana has steadily decreased since 2012, Louisiana's ranking when compared to other states has increased.

Opioid abuse is a problem in Louisiana where almost all indicators ... addiction to opioid medications, overdose deaths, emergency room admissions and over-prescribing ... are evidence of the problem.

PREVENTING OVERDOSE

If you are concerned about your own use of opioids, don't wait! Talk with the health care professionals who prescribed the medications for you.

If you are concerned about family members or friends, urge them to talk to whoever prescribed their medications.

Effective treatment of an opioid use disorder can reduce the risk of overdose and help a person who is misusing or addicted to opioid medications attain a healthier life. Opioid use disorder is a chronic disease, much like heart disease.

IF YOU SUSPECT AN OVERDOSE

An opioid overdose requires immediate medical attention. An essential first step is to get help from someone with medical expertise as soon as possible. Call 9-1-1 immediately if you or someone you know exhibits any of the signs listed below. All you have to say is "Someone is unresponsive and not breathing." Give a specific address and/or description of your location.

Signs of OVERDOSE, which is a life-threatening emergency, include the following:

- The face is extremely pale and/or clammy to the touch.
- The body is limp.
- Fingernails or lips have a blue or purple cast.
- The person is vomiting or making gurgling noises.
- The person cannot be awakened from sleep or cannot speak.
- Breathing is very slow or stopped.
- The heartbeat is very slow or stopped.

Signs of OVERMEDICATION, which may progress to overdose, include:

- Unusual sleepiness or drowsiness.
- Mental confusion, slurred speech, or intoxicated behavior.
- Slow or shallow breathing.
- Extremely small "pinpoint" pupils.
- Slow heartbeat or low blood pressure.
- Difficulty being awakened from sleep.

Source Acknowledgments:

This opioid information was prepared for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

NATIONAL
HUMAN
TRAFFICKING
HOTLINE

CONTACT THE NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE

Do you **want to get out of the life?**
Are you being **forced to work** against your will?
Or **threatened or tricked** by your boss?
Do you know someone who may be?



CALL
1-888-373-7888



TEXT
"BeFree" (233733)



LIVE CHAT
HumanTraffickingHotline.org

✓ Get help.
✓ Report a tip.
✓ Find services.
✓ Learn about your options.

The U.S. Department of State defines Human Trafficking as "trafficking in persons," and "modern slavery" are umbrella terms used to refer to both sex trafficking and compelled labor. Human trafficking deprives millions worldwide of their dignity and freedom. In Louisiana in 2018, more than half of the human trafficking victims were children according to Legislative Auditor Daryl Purpera's office.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security defines human trafficking as: **modern day slavery; exploiting a person through force, fraud or coercion; sex trafficking, forced labor and domestic servitude; any person under the age of 18 involved in a commercial sex act. Victims can be of any nationality, age, socioeconomic status, or gender.**

RECOGNIZE AND REPORT SUSPECTED HUMAN TRAFFICKING

To contact federal law enforcement, call 1-866-DHS-2-ICE Or submit a tip online at www.ice.gov/tips For victim support from the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC), call 1-888-373-7888 or text HELP or INFO to Befree(233733). **If you or someone you know is in immediate danger, please call 9-1-1.**



PDF: Identifying and assisting a victim of human trafficking.

24/7 • Toll free • Confidential • 200+ languages



The Internet is a useful tool for providing information for education, music, shopping and travel. Most people use the Internet with good intentions. However, be aware of dangers and implement best practices so that you can use the Internet safely and with confidence.

Internet Best Practices for Safety & Security

1. Exercise common sense. If something seems too good to be true, it probably is. Trust your instincts.
2. Protect your identity. Only visit sites that use encryption. Do not use the same password for every online account.
3. Avoid use of personal credit cards. Use prepaid, single use cards for Internet purchases. Use secure sites with <https://> rather than <http://>. The "s" stands for "secure socket layer" and received data is encrypted.
4. Monitor financial accounts with online alerts.
5. Be cautious when downloading and use antivirus software.
6. Keep your web browser up-to-date.
7. Use strong passwords. Your passwords should include eight characters or more that also use a combination of numbers, letters and symbols. Do not share your passwords.
8. Use privacy settings on social media websites.

Protect Your Computer, Smart Phone and Pad

- Keep your firewall turned on
- Install or update antivirus software
- Keep your operating system up-to-date
- Be careful what you download, including apps
- Turn off your computer

Article source: moneycrashers.com/dark-web

PARENTAL TIPS

1. Monitor children's social media sites, apps and browsing history.
2. Review or re-set your child's privacy settings.
3. Follow or friend your child on social media.
4. Stay up-to-date on the latest apps, social media platforms and digital slang.
5. Know your child's user names and passwords for email and social media.
6. Establish rules about appropriate digital behavior, content and apps.

Article source: <https://stopbullying.gov/cyberbullying/digital-awareness-for-parents/index.html>

Did you know that one of the kids' most popular apps gives complete strangers access to chat with them online?



It is important that children play games that are age-appropriate. Rating sites such as <https://ESRB.org> and <https://CommonSenseMedia.org> can help you decide if a game is appropriate.



Please visit the National Cybersecurity Awareness web site at <https://niccs.us-cert.gov> and Department of Homeland Security to learn about the Stop Think Connect campaign. <https://dhs.gov/stopthinkconnect>

Protect Yourself from Online Fraud

You are vulnerable whenever you are online.

- Practice safe web surfing by checking for the padlock icon in your browser bar indicating a secure connection.
- Avoid free Internet access with no encryption.
- Do not reveal personally identifiable information such as your bank account or social security number.

If You've Been Compromised

Keep all evidence of the interaction and write down the date and time the incident occurred

Contact law enforcement to file a report.



If you received an online solicitation, make a report at www.cybertipline.com or call 1-800-843-5678



If you are the victim of online fraud, report it to the Department of Justice at www.justice.gov/criminal/cybercrime/reporting.

<https://dhs.gov/stopthinkconnect>

If You Work or Live Near a Pipeline

How can you tell where a pipeline is located?

Since pipelines are buried underground, line markers like the ones shown here are used to indicate their approximate location along the route. The markers can be found where a pipeline intersects a street, highway, or railroad. The markers display the material transported in the line, the name of the pipeline operator, and a telephone number where the operator can be reached in the event of an emergency. Do Not Remove or Deface Pipeline marker signs such as those pictured above are important to public safety. They are so important, in fact, that Congress in 1988 passed a law making it a federal crime to willfully deface, damage, remove, or destroy any pipeline sign or right-of-way marker that is required by federal law.

Are markers always placed on top of the pipeline?

Markers indicate the general location of a pipeline. They cannot be relied upon to indicate the exact position of the pipeline they mark. Also, the pipeline may not follow a straight course between markers. And, while markers are helpful in locating pipelines, they are limited in the information they provide. They provide no information, for example, on the depth or number of pipelines in the vicinity.

How can you recognize a pipeline leak?

Sight, sound, and smell are helpful in detecting pipeline leaks.

Look for:

- Crude oil or liquid petroleum products on the ground
- A dense white cloud or fog
- A spot of dead vegetation in an otherwise green location may indicate a slow leak
- Flames (if the leak has ignited)

Listen for:

- A roaring or hissing sound

Smell for:

- A pungent odor, sometimes like “rotten eggs”
- A gasoline-type odor

What should you do if you suspect a leak?

Your first concern should be for your personal safety and that of those around you if you suspect a leak.

- Leave the area immediately
- Avoid driving into vapor clouds
- Avoid direct contact with escaping gases or liquids
- Avoid creating sparks or other sources of heat which

could cause the escaping liquids or vapor to ignite and burn. If you find yourself in an area where you suspect hydrocarbon vapors are present, do not light a match, start an engine, or even switch on an electric light.

- Call 9-1-1
- Notify the pipeline operator

Pipeline contents can vary greatly

- Pipelines carry both gaseous and liquid materials
- Many liquids form gaseous vapor clouds when released
- Many pipelines contain colorless and odorless products
- Some pipeline gases are lighter than air and will rise
- Other heavier-than-air gases and liquids will stay near the ground and collect in low spots
- All petroleum gases and liquids are flammable
- Any pipeline leak can be potentially dangerous

Louisiana One Call Excavators and homeowners should dial 811 is 1-800- 272-3020 to reach LA One Call before starting any digging projects on or near any pipelines. These projects include fences, flagpoles, landscaping, storage buildings, foundations, swimming pools, ground clearing, deep plowing, laying underground pipe or wiring, or any other “digging” projects.



One free, easy call gets your utility lines marked AND helps protect you from injury and expense.

**Safe Digging Is No Accident:
Always Call 811 Before You Dig**

Know what's below. Always call 811 before you dig.
Visit call811.com for more information.





Tip 1: Limit Your Driving

- Avoid driving during peak traffic periods.
- Try not to drive at all, especially during the morning and early afternoon.
- Organize your trips to combine errands into one trip.
- Consider other commuting options, such as public transit and ride-sharing.

Tip 2: Drive Emission Wise

- If you must drive, use the least polluting of your vehicles.
- Where available, use clean fuels, avoid excessive idling, and areas of congestion.
- Stop and start evenly.
- Drive at a steady speed. Drive at medium speeds.
- Travel light.
- Consider fuel efficiency when buying a new car.

Tip 3: Refuel Carefully

- Refuel after 6 PM, if possible.
- Avoid spills and don't try to top off your tank.

Tip 4: Maintain Your Vehicle

- Engine performance, emission control systems, and tire inflation are important.
- Don't remove or tamper with pollution controls.
- Get regular engine tune-ups and car maintenance checks.

- Use an energy-conserving grade of motor oil. An EC multi-grade can improve your mileage by as much as 15 percent.

Tip 5: Live Emission Wise

- Buy low emission household products.
- Buy electric or fuel-efficient motorized equipment.
- Conserve electricity.
- Avoid spilling gas when refueling gasoline-powered lawn, garden, farm, and construction equipment and boats.
- Properly dispose of household paints, solvents and pesticides.
- Seal containers tightly.
- Reduce waste.

Tip 6: Delay or Reschedule Lawn Care

- Reschedule or delay lawn care employing gas-powered equipment until after 6 PM.

Tip 7: Postpone Oil-Based Paint and Solvent Use

- Where possible, use water based products.
- Avoid oil-based paint and solvent use on days when elevated ozone levels are expected.

Tip 8: Barbecue with Electric or Chimney Starters

- Avoid the use of lighter fluid, since it vaporizes into the air and can contribute to ozone formation.

Tip 9: Conserve Energy in Your Home

- Conserving electricity reduces air pollution.
- Purchase energy efficient heating and air-conditioning systems.
- Purchase energy efficient appliances.
- Make sure your home is well insulated.
- Purchase energy efficient lighting.
- Purchase Energy Star labeled office equipment.

Tip 10: Spread the Word

- Learn what you can do to help clear the air.
- Share what you learn.
- Join a community group that is working to improve air quality.



To obtain air quality information go to <https://www.airnow.gov/>

ACTIVE SHOOTER

Learn how to recognize signs of potential violence around you and what to expect after an active shooting takes place. During an active shooting **RUN. HIDE. FIGHT.**

Be Informed

- Sign up for an active shooter training.
- If you see something, say something.
- Sign up to receive local emergency alerts and register with any work-sponsored alert system.
- Be aware of your environment and any possible dangers.
- Plan with your family to prepare for a confrontation with an active shooter.

During

RUN and escape, if possible.

- Getting away from the shooter or shooters is the top priority.
- Leave your belongings behind and get away.
- Help others escape, if possible, but evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow.
- Warn and prevent individuals from entering an area where the active shooter may be.
- Call 9-1-1 when you are safe, and describe shooter, location, and weapons.

HIDE, if escape is not possible.

- Get out of the shooter's view and stay very quiet.
- Silence all electronic devices.
- Lock and block doors, close blinds, and turn off lights.
- Don't hide in groups – spread out along walls or hide separately to make it more difficult for the shooter.
- Try to communicate with police silently. Use text message or social media.
- Stay in place until law enforcement gives the all clear.
- Your hiding place should be out of the shooter's view.

FIGHT as an absolute last resort.

- Commit to your actions and act as aggressively as possible against the shooter.
- Recruit others to ambush the shooter with makeshift weapons like chairs, fire extinguishers, scissors, etc.
- Be prepared to cause severe or lethal injury to the shooter.
- Throw items and improvise weapons to distract and disarm shooter.

After

- Keep hands visible and empty.
- Know that law enforcement's first task is to end the incident, and may have to pass injured along the way.
- Officers may be armed with rifles, shotguns, and/or handguns and may use pepper spray or tear gas to control the situation.
- Officers will shout commands and may push individuals to the ground for their safety.
- Follow officer instructions and evacuate in their direction, unless otherwise instructed.
- Take care of yourself first, and then you may be able to help the wounded before first responders arrive.
- If the injured are in immediate danger, help get them to safety.
- While you wait for first responders to arrive, provide first aid. Apply direct pressure to wounded areas and use tourniquets if you have been trained.
- Turn wounded people onto their sides if they are unconscious and keep them warm.
- Seek professional help for you and your family to cope with long-term effects of the trauma.



For more information, useful videos and additional resources regarding Active Shooter situations, please visit <https://www.ready.gov/active-shooter>





REPORT SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

Prompt and thorough reporting of suspicious activities may prevent a terrorist attack. When reporting suspicious activity, it is helpful to give the most accurate description possible of the situation, including:

- Brief Description of the Activity
- Date, Time and Location of the Activity
- Physical Identifiers of the Person(s) Observed
- Vehicle Descriptor Information
- Where Any Suspicious Persons May Have Gone
- Your Name and Contact Information (optional)

TIPS FOR REPORTING

Being aware of signs indicative of terrorist planning can aid law enforcement in the discovery of possible terrorist activity. If you believe you have information that would help authorities, you are encouraged to do the following:

- **Call 9-1-1** for life threatening emergencies
- **Fusion Center Hotline** - 1-800-434-8007 (24 Hour Assistance)
- **LSP Suspicious Activity Online Report** (These complaints are received and processed during normal business hours, Monday - Friday. In case of an emergency, dial 9-1-1.)
- **LA-SAFE E-Mail** - lafusion.center@la.gov (These e-mails are received and processed during normal business hours, Monday - Friday. In case of an emergency, dial 9-1-1.)
- **"See Something Send Something"** mobile application

7 SIGNS OF TERRORISM

Certain activities, especially those at or near sensitive facilities, including government, military or other high profile sites or places where large numbers of people congregate, may indicate terrorist planning phases. Suspicious activities of interest that should be reported to law enforcement are commonly referred to as the 7 Signs of Terrorism.

- 1. Surveillance:** Recording or monitoring activities. May include drawing diagrams, note taking, use of cameras, binoculars or other vision-enhancing devices or possessing floor plans or blueprints of key facilities.
- 2. Elicitation:** Attempts to obtain operation, security and personnel-related information regarding a key facility. May be made by mail, fax, e-mail, telephone or in person.
- 3. Tests of Security:** Attempts to measure reaction times to security breaches or to penetrate physical security barriers or procedures in order to assess strengths and weaknesses.
- 4. Acquiring Supplies:** Attempts to improperly acquire items that could be used in a terrorist act. May include the acquisition of explosives, weapons, harmful chemicals, flight manuals, law enforcement or military equipment, uniforms, identification badges or the equipment to manufacture false identification.
- 5. Suspicious Persons:** Someone who does not appear to belong in a workplace, neighborhood or business establishment due to their behavior, including unusual questions or statements they make.
- 6. Dry Runs/Trial Runs:** Behavior that appears to be preparation for a terrorist act without actually committing the act. Activity could include mapping out routes and determining the timing of traffic lights and flow.
- 7. Deploying Assets:** Placing people, equipment and supplies into position to commit the act. This is the last opportunity to alert authorities before the terrorist act occurs.



<http://la-safe.org/tips.html> Also visit: www.dhs.gov/topic/preventing-terrorism

LOCAL MEDIA & EMERGENCY STATIONS

LOUISIANA EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM

Parish Radio Stations

- 1610 & 1620 AM
- WJBO 1150 AM
- WFMF 102.5 FM Baton Rouge

TV Stations

- WAFB Channel 9
- WBRZ Channel 2
- WVLA Channel 33
- WGMB Channel 44

During the threat of a hurricane, a phased evacuation will be based on geographic location and time in which tropical storm winds are forecasted to reach the affected areas.

State officials have established a network of sites along major highways across Louisiana that will guide evacuating motorists to shelter, food, gas and other services.

RADIO FREQUENCY SYSTEM

- Louisiana Emergency Alert System

In the event of an emergency, these stations will broadcast emergency information.

- NOAA Weather Radio (NWR)

NOAA Weather Radio is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information direct from a nearby National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts National Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazardous information 24 hours a day.

RESOURCES & USEFUL LINKS

Iberville Parish – www.ibervilleparish.com

Iberville Office of Emergency Preparedness – <http://ibervilleparish.com/Departments/Emergency-Preparedness>

Iberville Parish Council – www.facebook.com/IbervilleParishCouncil

Iberville Sheriff – www.ibervillesheriff.com

Governor's Office of Emergency Preparedness and Homeland Security – www.gohsep.la.gov

Emergency Louisiana – <http://emergency.louisiana.gov/>

Louisiana State Police – <http://www.lsp.org/index.html>

Louisiana Department of Transportation & Development - Statewide Road Closures – Call 5-1-1 and visit <https://www.511la.org/>

Louisiana Department of Health – <http://ldh.la.gov/>

Louisiana One Call (Call Before You Dig/Pipeline Safety) – Call 8-1-1 and visit www.laonecall.com

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – <https://cdc.gov/>
Topics: Zika, West Nile & Corona Virus; Boil Water Advisory; Vaping/e-cigarettes; Opioids; & more

FEMA – www.fema.gov

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (Bike & Traffic Safety) – www.nhtsa.dot.gov

U.S. Department of Education – School Emergency Planning
<https://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/crisisplanning.html>

U.S. Department of Homeland Security – <https://www.dhs.gov/>

Disaster Planning/Preparedness – <https://ready.gov>

Stop.Think.Connect Campaign (Cybersecurity) – <https://dhs.gov/stopthinkconnect>, <https://dhs.gov/be-cyber-smart> and <https://cisa.gov> (Cyber+Infrastructure)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency – www.epa.gov

U.S. Government – www.usa.gov (Official web portal of the US government)

WEATHER

Louisiana Severe Weather Planning – www.getagameplan.org

National Hurricane Center – <https://nhc.noaa.gov>

Weather – www.weather.com

Weather Underground – www.wunderground.com

Flooding – <https://focusonfloods.org>, <https://weather.gov/safety/flood>

FEMA – <https://floodsmart.gov>

National Flood Insurance Program – 1-800-FLOOD-29 or 1-800-356-6329

American Red Cross – www.redcross.org

Department of Children and Family Services – <http://www.dss.state.la.us/>

Report Child Abuse & Neglect Toll Free 24/7 – 1-855-452-5437

Poison Control – 1-800-222-1222

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children – <https://www.missingkids.org/home>

24-Hour Hotline – 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)

Social Media, Gaming Safety, Smart Phones & more –

<https://www.missingkids.org/netsmartz>

<https://esrb.org>

<https://CommonSenseMedia.org>

Bullying & Cyberbullying –

<https://Stopbullying.gov>

<https://www.missingkids.org/netsmartz/topics/cyberbullying>

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

National Human Trafficking Hotline – Call 1-888-373-7888 or Text "Help" to 233733

<https://humantraffickinghotline.org>

<https://humantraffickinghotline.org/human-trafficking/recognizing-signs>

Gun Safety – Eddie the Eagle GunSafe® – <https://wethekids.us/the-eddie-eagle-gunsafe-program>

Active Shooter – <https://ready.gov/active-shooter>

Suspicious Activity & Terrorism – www.la-safe.org/tips.html and <https://www.dhs.gov/topic/preventing-terrorism>

IBERVILLE PARISH COUNCIL

J. Mitchell Ourso, Jr., Parish President

P.O. Box 389
Plaquemine, LA 70765
58050 Meriam Street
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-5190
Fax: (225) 687-5250
www.ibervilleparish.com

District 1 – Shalanda Lewis Allen

32455 Leona Avenue
White Castle, LA 70788-2423
Phone: (225) 776-2255
Cell: (225) 776-6216
sallen@ibervilleparish.com

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38930 Hwy. 75
Plaquemine, LA 70764-7730
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Cell: (225) 776-6240
ceasley@ibervilleparish.com

District 3 – Thomas E. Dominique, Sr.

56490 Breaux Street
Bayou Goula, LA 70788-3030
Phone: (225) 545-8108
Cell: (225) 716-5081
tedominiquesr@gmail.com

District 4 – Leonard “Buck” Jackson

P.O. Box 644
4677 Martin Luther King, Jr. Pkwy.
St. Gabriel, LA 70776
Phone: (225) 642-8338
Cell: (225) 776-1753
Cell: (225) 316-8204

District 5 – Steve C. “Pine” Smith

24100 Sebastian Street
Plaquemine, LA 70764-3540
Cell: (225) 776-1519
ssmith@ibervilleparish.com

District 6 – Raheem T. Pierce

24825 Vessels Street
Plaquemine, LA 70764-4337
Phone: (225) 428-7127
Cell: (225) 776-6233
rpierce@ibervilleparish.com

District 7 – Ty J. Arnold

58841 Allen Street
Plaquemine, LA 70764-3063
Phone: (225) 776-6211
Cell: (225) 385-2632
tarnold@ibervilleparish.com

District 8 – Hunter S. Markins

57825 Guidry Street
Plaquemine, LA 70764-2101
Cell: (225) 975-1515
hmarkins@ibervilleparish.com

District 9 – Terry J. Bradford

24520 Kirtley Drive
Plaquemine, LA 70764-5508
Cell: (225) 810-1626
terrybradford@cox.net

District 10 – Louis “Pete” Kelley

65785 J.R. Drive
Plaquemine, LA 70764-7308
Phone: (225) 659-7790
Cell: (225) 776-7191

District 11 – Timothy J. Vallet

77290 McBay Drive
Grosse Tete, LA 70740-3521
Phone: (225) 648-2784
Cell: (225) 324-8245
Timvallet55@gmail.com

District 12 – Matthew H. Jewell

P.O. Box 595
10465 Hwy. 411
Maringouin, LA 70757
Cell: (225) 324-6951
Business Fax: (225) 625-3418
Mhjewell1962@gmail.com

District 13 – Bart B. Morgan

925 River Road
Sunshine, LA 70780-3101
Phone: (225) 642-5218
Cell: (225) 328-1555
morganbk@cox.net

OTHER PARISH AGENCIES

Office of Emergency Preparedness

P.O. Box 324
Plaquemine, LA 70765-03244
Phone: (225) 687-5140
Fax: (225) 687-5227

Chamber of Commerce

23520 Eden Street
Plaquemine, LA 70764
(225) 687-3560

Health Unit

24705 Plaza Drive, Suite A
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-9021

Iberville Career Solutions Center

23510 Railroad Avenue
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-0969
Fax: (225) 687-9113

Office of Community Services

P.O. Box 389
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-5243

Natural Resources Conservation Service

7747 Hwy. 1 South
Addis, LA 70710
Phone: (225) 687-2184

Council on Aging

P.O. Box 779
Plaquemine, LA 70765

Plaquemine Site

58105 Court Street
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-9682
Fax: (225) 687-2379

White Castle Site

55050 Latino Street
White Castle, LA 70788
Phone: (225) 545-3711

Maringouin Site

77375 Wheelock Lane
Maringouin, LA 70757
Phone: (225) 625-2125

LSU Ag Center

62005 Bayou Road
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-5155

Iberville Parks & Recreation District/ Civic Center

24700 J. Gerald Berret
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-0641

Family Support Office

23075 Hwy. 1
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (888) 524-3578 Toll Free

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Arthur M. Joffrion, Jr., Ed.D.

Superintendent
58030 Plaquemine Street
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-4341

Crescent Elementary

625757 Bayou Road
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 659-2437
Fax: (225) 659-7242
<https://ces.ipsb.net/>

Dorseyville Elementary

31505 Hwy. 1
White Castle, LA 70788
Phone: (225) 545-3805
Fax: (225) 545-2534
<https://des.ipsb.net>

East Iberville Elementary & High School

3285 LA 75
St. Gabriel, LA 70776
Phone: (225) 642-5410
Fax: (225) 642-9607
<https://eis.ipsb.net>

IAPPS

23435 East Street
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-7066
<https://iapps.ipsb.net>

Iberville Elementary

58650 Iron Farm Road
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-2217
Fax: (225) 687-2266
<https://ies.ipsb.net>

Iberville Parish Math, Science and Arts – West

MSA – West Academy
57955 St. Louis Road
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-6845
<https://msaw.ipsb.net>

Iberville Parish Math, Science and Arts – East

MSA – East Academy
1825 Hwy. 30
St. Gabriel, LA 70776
Phone: (225) 238-0150
<https://msae.ipsb.net>

Iberville STEM Academy

13770 LA 77
Rosedale, LA 70772
Phone: (225) 238-0260
<https://isa.ipsb.net>

Plaquemine High

59595 Belleview Drive
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-6367
Fax: (225) 687-6367
<https://phs.ipsb.net>

North Iberville Elementary

13770 Louisiana 77
Rosedale, LA 70772
Phone: (225) 625-2522
<https://nies.ipsb.net>

White Castle High

32695 Graham Street
White Castle, LA 70788
Phone: (225) 545-3621
<https://wchs.ipsb.net>

COMMUNITY COLLEGE (TRADE SCHOOL)

River Parishes Community College

Westside Campus

25250 Tenant Road
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-5500
<https://rpcc.edu>

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

St. John High School

24250 Regina Street
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-3056
<https://stjohnschool.org>

St. John Elementary

58645 St. Clement Avenue
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-6616
<https://stjohnschool.org>

PARISH OFFICIALS

Sheriff – Brett M. Stassi, Sr.

P.O. Box 231
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-5100
Jail: (225) 687-3553

Clerk of Court – Amy Matirne Patin

27800 Intracoastal Road
Plaquemine, LA 70764-5800
Phone: (225) 659-7395

Assessor – Randy Sexton, CLA

P.O. Box 697
Plaquemine, LA 70765-0697
Phone: (225) 687-3568
Fax: (225) 687-3103

Coroner – Dr. James E. Grace

P.O. Box 939
Plaquemine, LA 70765
Phone: (225) 687-8555

MUNICIPALITIES

CITY OF PLAQUEMINE

Mayor - Edwin M. "Ed" Reeves, Jr.

P.O. Box 675
Plaquemine, LA 70765-0675
23640 Railroad Avenue
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-3116
Fax: (225) 685-1194
www.plaquemine.org

Utilities

(225) 687-3725
(City Light & Water)

Gas

(225) 687-3725

Entergy

(800) 584-1241

Telephone

AT&T (888) 757-6500

Permits Within City Limits

(225) 687-3116

Permits Outside City Limits

(225) 687-5190

Post Office

(225) 685-0858

TOWN OF MARINGOUIN

Mayor Maurice Harris

P.O. Box 10
Maringouin, LA 70757
77510 Landry Drive
Maringouin, LA 70757
Phone: (225) 625-2630
<https://townofmaringouin.net>

Utilities

(225) 625-2630

Post Office

(225) 625-2711

Star Telephone

(225) 625-2333

Cox

(800) 234-3993

AT&T

(800) 288-2020

Entergy

(800) 584-1241

Permits Within Town

(225) 625-2630

Permits Outside Municipality

(225) 687-5190

TOWN OF ST. GABRIEL

Mayor Lionel Johnson, Jr.

P.O. Box 597
St. Gabriel, LA 70776
5035 Iberville Street
St. Gabriel, LA 70776
Phone: (225) 642-9600
Fax: (225) 642-9670
www.cityofstgabriel.us

Natural Gas

(225) 687-5152

Water Works District #2

(225) 642-8397

Entergy

(800) 584-1241

Telephone/Cable Cox

(800) 234-3993

Permits Town Limits

(225) 642-9600

Permits Outside Municipality

(225) 687-5190

TOWN OF WHITE CASTLE

Mayor John Morris

P.O. Box 488
White Castle, LA 70788
32535 Bowie Street
White Castle, LA 70788
Phone: (225) 545-3012
Fax: (225) 545-3456

Telephone/Cable

Cox (800) 234-3993
AT&T (800) 288-2020

Entergy

(800) 584-1241

Post Office

(225) 545-3007

Permits Within Town Limits

(225) 545-3012

Permits Outside Town Limits

(225) 687-5190

VILLAGE OF ROSEDALE

Mayor Riley Blanchet

76535 Rosedale Road
Rosedale, LA 70772
Phone: (225) 648-2333

Utilities

(225) 687-5152

Post Office

(225) 648-5152

Telephone/Cable

Cox (800) 234-3993
ATT (800) 288-2020

Permits Within Municipality

(225) 687-3661

Permits Outside Municipality

(225) 687-5190

VILLAGE OF GROSSE TETE

Mayor Michael Chauffe

P.O. Box 98
Grosse Tete, LA 70740
18125 Willow Street
Grosse Tete, LA 70740
Phone: (225) 648-2131
Fax: (225) 648-2285
www.grossetetela.com

Utilities

(225) 687-5152

Entergy

(800) 584-1241

Post Office

(225) 648-2157

Telephone/Cable

Star Telephone (225) 625-2333
Cox (800) 234-3993
AT&T (800) 288-2020

Permits Within Municipality

(225) 648-2131

Permits Outside Municipality

(225) 687-5190

STATE OFFICIALS

Governor John Bel Edwards

P.O. Box 94004
State Capitol, Fourth Floor
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9004
1001 Capitol Access Road
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
Phone: (225) 342-7015

Lieutenant Governor William "Billy" Nungesser

P.O. Box 44243
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4243
Capitol Annex Building
1051 North Third Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
Phone: (225) 342-7009
Fax: (225) 342-3207
ltgov@crt.la.gov

U.S. SENATORS

John Kennedy

United States Senate
416 Russell Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
Phone: (202) 224-4623

"Bill" Cassidy

United States Senate
520 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
Phone: (202) 224-5824

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Cedric Richmond

2nd Congressional District

506 Cannon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515
Phone: (202) 225-6636
Fax: (202) 225-1988

Garret Graves

6th Congressional District

2402 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
Phone: (202) 225-3901
Fax: (202) 225-7313

LOUISIANA STATE SENATORS

Senator Edward J. "Ed" Price **District 2**

2109 S. Burnside Avenue, Suite C
Gonzales, LA 70737
Phone: (225) 644-6673
Fax: (225) 644-6750
pricee@legis.la.gov

Senator Rick Ward, III **District 17**

3741 Hwy. 1
Port Allen, LA 70767
Phone: (225) 246-8838
Fax: (225) 246-8839
wardr@legis.la.gov

LOUISIANA STATE REPRESENTATIVES

Jeremy S. LaCombe **District 18**

P.O. Box 370
Livonia, LA 70755
Phone: (225) 637-3803
Fax: (225) 637-3805
hse018@legis.la.gov

Kendricks "Ken" Brass **District 58**

22140 Hwy. 20, Suite C
Vacherie, LA 70090
Phone: (225) 265-9005
Fax: (225) 265-9006
brassk@legis.la.gov

Chad Brown **District 60**

57835 Plaquemine Street
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-2410
Fax: (225) 687-6273
brownnc@legis.la.gov

DISTRICT JUDGES

Judge Alvin Batiste, Jr.
Division C

P.O. Box 241
Plaquemine, LA 70765
58050 Meriam Street, Suite 313
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-5230
Fax: (225) 687-1225

Judge Elizabeth A. Engolio
Division D

P.O. Box 758
Plaquemine, LA 70765
58050 Meriam Street, Suite 311
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-5220
Fax: (225) 687-5240

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Richard J. Ward, Jr.

P.O. Drawer 880
Plaquemine, LA 70765-0880
Iberville Parish Courthouse
58050 Meriam Street – 3rd Floor
Plaquemine, LA 70764
Phone: (225) 687-5210
Fax: (225) 687-5208

STATE AGENCIES

Governor's Office

(225) 342-7015

**State Directory Assistance Service -
Department of Economic Development**

(225) 342-3000

Lt. Governor's Office

(225) 342-7009

Secretary of State

(225) 922-2880
(225) 342-4479

Attorney General

(225) 326-6079

Treasurer

(225) 342-0010

Commissioner of Administration

(225) 342-7000

Commissioner of Agriculture & Forestry

(225) 922-1234

Commissioner of Insurance

(225) 342-5900

Public Service Commission

(225) 342-4999

Children & Family Services

(888) 524-3578

**Coastal Protection and Restoration
Authority**

(225) 342-7308

Culture, Recreation and Tourism

(225) 342-7009

**Governor's Office of Homeland Security
and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP)**

(225) 925-7500

**Louisiana Workforce Commission -
Iberville American Job Center**

(225) 687-0969

Department of Economic Development

(225) 342-3000

Department of Corrections

(225) 342-6740

Department of Education

(877) 453-2721

Department of Environmental Quality

(225) 219-5337

Department of Health

(225) 342-9500

Department of Natural Resources

(225) 342-2710

Department of Public Safety

(225) 925-6006

Department of Revenue

(855) 307-3893

Department of Family & Social Services

(225) 342-0286

**Department of Transportation &
Development**

(225) 379-1232

Department of Veterans Affairs

(225) 219-5000 Ext. 1

Department of Wildlife & Fisheries

(225) 765-2800

State Civil Service

(225) 342-8274

State Police Troop A

(225) 754-8500

Poison Control

(800) 222-1222

Report Child Abuse/Neglect

(855) 452-5437

YOUR PERSONAL EMERGENCY NUMBERS

9-1-1

Critical Emergency

Physician

Physician

Physician

Pharmacy

Out of State Emergency Contact or Relative

**IBERVILLE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY
PREPAREDNESS/I-CAER**

P.O. Box 324

Plaquemine, LA 70765-0324

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