



LA National Guard Emergency Management Bulletin

August 2017
Volume FY17 Issue 11



Purpose

The National Guard (NG) Emergency Management (EM) program is responsible for all activities and operations related to preparing for, mitigating the potential effect of, preventing, responding to, and recovering from all multi-agency and/or multi-jurisdictional emergencies on or impacting NG installations nationwide. The NG EM Program functions within an all-hazards environment consisting of all natural, technological (man-made), and terrorism hazards.

Vision

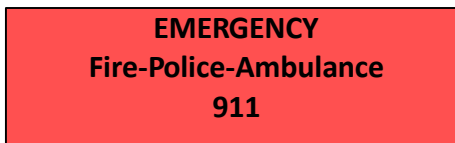
To provide the NG EM services when and where they are needed with the joint and interagency capacity necessary to effectively and efficiently protect the NG community and mission capabilities from all hazards.

Mission

To provide integrated and comprehensive NG EM services necessary to protect our community and mission capabilities from all hazards in a cost effective, implementable, and sustainable manner through resiliency.



IMPORTANT NUMBERS TO KNOW



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LA National Guard Joint Operation
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GOHSEP 225-925-7500

American Red Cross
1-800-RED-CROSS

Federal Emergency Management
Agency 1-800-621-FEMA

National Poison Control Center
1-800-222-1222

National Domestic Violence Hotline
1-800-799-7233



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The focus for the August bulletin we will look at ways to protect you and your family from mosquitos and ticks while enjoying the outdoors this summer with an solar eclipse.

When a natural disaster strikes, your emergency plan can help keep your family safe — but does your plan include mosquitos and ticks? Most would not. While it is a good idea to take preventive measures against ticks year-round, be extra vigilant in warmer months April-September) when ticks are most active and don't forget to protect yourself and your family from mosquito bites also following a disaster.

The biggest and best total solar eclipse in American history arrives Aug. 21 and will be visible from Oregon to South Carolina.

Please utilize the tips in this month's bulletin to help you and your family prepare for the summer season. Always Remember, "Be Prepared".

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LANG EM WEB Page:
<http://geauxguard.la.gov/resources/emergency-management/>



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Preventing tick bites

While it is a good idea to take preventive measures against ticks year-round, be extra vigilant in warmer months (April-September) when ticks are most active.

Avoid Direct Contact with Ticks

- Avoid wooded and brushy areas with high grass and leaf litter.
- Walk in the center of trails.

Repel Ticks on Skin and Clothing

- Use repellent that contains 20 percent or more DEET, picaridin, or IR3535 on exposed skin for protection that lasts several hours.
- Always follow product instructions. Parents should apply this product to their children, avoiding hands, eyes, and mouth.
- Use products that contain permethrin on clothing. Treat clothing and gear, such as boots, pants, socks and tents with products containing 0.5% permethrin. It remains protective through several washings.
- Pre-treated clothing is available and may be protective longer.
- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has an [online tool to help you select the repellent](#) that is best for you and your family.

Find and Remove Ticks from Your Body

- Bathe or shower as soon as possible after coming indoors (preferably within two hours) to wash off and more easily find ticks that are crawling on you.
- Conduct a full-body tick check using a hand-held or full-length mirror to view all parts of your body upon return from tick-infested areas. Parents should check their children for ticks under the arms, in and around the ears, inside the belly button, behind the knees, between the legs, around the waist, and especially in their hair.
- Examine gear and pets. Ticks can ride into the home on clothing and pets, then attach to a person later, so carefully examine pets, coats, and day packs.
- Tumble dry clothes in a dryer on high heat for 10 minutes to kill ticks on dry clothing after you come indoors.
 - If the clothes are damp, additional time may be needed.
 - If the clothes require washing first, hot water is recommended.
 - Cold and medium temperature water will not kill ticks effectively.
 - If the clothes cannot be washed in hot water, tumble dry on low heat for 90 minutes or high heat for 60 minutes. The clothes should be warm and completely dry.





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Prevent Mosquito Bites

Protect yourself and your family from mosquito bites

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



Tips for Everyone

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

Tips for Babies & Children

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

Natural insect repellents (repellents not registered with EPA)

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

Active ingredient	
DEET	
Picaridin (known as KBR 3023 and icaridin outside the US)	
IR3535	
Oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE) or para-menthane-diol (PMD)	
2-undecanone	



Tips for Everyone

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

Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants

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



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



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Mosquito Bite Prevention (United States)



Not all mosquitoes are the same. Different mosquitoes spread different viruses and bite at different times of the day.

Type of Mosquito

Viruses spread

Biting habits



Aedes aegypti,
Aedes albopictus

Chikungunya,
Dengue, Zika

Primarily daytime, but
can also bite at night



Culex species

West Nile

Evening to morning



PROTECT YOURSELF from MOSQUITO BITES

Mosquitoes spread Zika and other viruses.



Daytime is the most dangerous

Mosquitoes that spread Zika are aggressive daytime biters. They can also bite at night.



Use insect repellent It works!

Look for the following active ingredients: DEET, picaridin, IR3535, oil of lemon eucalyptus or para-menthane-diol, or 2-undecanone



Wear protective clothes

Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants or use insect repellent. For extra protection, treat clothing with permethrin.



Mosquito-proof your home

Use screens on windows and doors. Use air conditioning when available. Keep mosquitoes from laying eggs near standing water.



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

For more information: www.cdc.gov/zika

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AUGUST EVENTS



The biggest and best [total solar eclipse](#) in American history arrives Aug. 21 and will be visible from Oregon to South Carolina.

Some of the [larger cities directly in the path](#) include Nashville, and Greenville, Columbia and Charleston in South Carolina. Both Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo., are barely outside the path, though parts of the cities' metro areas will see the total eclipse.

If you miss this one, the good news is you'll only need to wait seven years for the next one.

After the August eclipse, the next [total solar eclipse](#) in the U.S. will be on April 8, 2024, and it will be visible from Texas to New England. Big cities in the path of the 2024 eclipse include Austin, Dallas, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Buffalo and Montreal.

Folks in southern Illinois, southeastern Missouri and western Kentucky will be able to enjoy the total eclipses of both 2017 and 2024. Carbondale, Ill., home to Southern Illinois University, is calling itself "[the eclipse crossroads of America](#)."

More total eclipses in the U.S. will follow in 2044, 2045 and 2078.

Important Dates in August

**August 7, 2017
Purple Heart Day**

**August 19, 2017
National Aviation
Day**

