



LA National Guard Emergency Management Bulletin

August 2019
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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 terroristic 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.

LANG EM WEB PAGE:

<http://geauxguard.la.gov/resources/emergency-management/>



IMPORTANT NUMBERS TO KNOW

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LA National Guard Joint Operation
Center 888-278-8748

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

It's August and summer has arrived. This month's bulletin will focus on Evacuation – Lead the Way to Safety. Evacuations are more common than many people realize. When evacuations are necessary, local officials provide information to the public through the media, by use of sirens or telephone calls. Never ignore an evacuation warning. Timely evacuation is critical to the safety of your Family.

Excessive Heat Events (EHEs) are and will continue to be a fact of life in the United States but more importantly in Louisiana. The most deadly weather-related disasters aren't necessarily caused by floods, droughts or hurricanes. They can be caused by heat waves. But as anyone who's spent a summer in Louisiana knows, it's not just the heat; it's also the humidity.

I hope you find this information useful. Always Remember "Be Prepared".



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Evacuation – Lead the Way to Safety

Prepare now in the event of an evacuation.

Evacuations are more common than many people realize. When evacuations are necessary, local officials provide information to the public through the media, by use of sirens or telephone calls. Never ignore an evacuation warning. Timely evacuation is critical to the safety of your Family.



Safe and effective evacuation requires planning ahead – There may be no advance warning.

- If you are on base, follow your established command procedure.
- Know local procedures such as Noncombatant Evacuation Operations.
- Be sure your emergency status accountability information is included in your evacuation kit.
- If you don't have access to a vehicle, make other arrangements ahead of time.
- Plan how you will care for your animals.
- Develop a Family communication procedure in case you are separated.

Actions to Take During an Evacuation:

- Report your status to your command as soon as you are safely relocated. (ADPAAS)
- Check on neighbors who may need special assistance.
- Wear sturdy shoes and clothing, such as long pants, long-sleeved shirts and a cap.
- Secure your home. Close and lock all doors and windows. Turn off gas, electricity and water. Unplug nonessential electrical equipment.
- Leave freezers and refrigerators plugged in unless there is a risk of flooding.
- Listen to a radio or TV for local evacuation instructions.
- Be safe on the road. Take a car to reduce congestion and delay. Follow the recommended evacuation routes and zones; shortcuts may be blocked. Stay alert for damaged or missing roads, bridges and structures. Avoid downed power lines.





Evacuation Guidelines

There may be conditions under which you will decide to get away or there may be situations when you are ordered to leave. Follow these guidelines for evacuation:

- Plan places where your Family will meet, both within and outside of your immediate neighborhood. Use the [Family Emergency Plan](#) to decide these locations before a disaster.
- If you have a car, keep a full tank of gas in it if an evacuation seems likely. Keep a half tank of gas in it at all times in case of an unexpected need to evacuate. Gas stations may be closed during emergencies and unable to pump gas during power outages. Plan to take one car per Family to reduce congestion and delay.
- Become familiar with alternate routes and other means of transportation out of your area. Choose several destinations in different directions so you have options in an emergency.
- Leave early enough to avoid being trapped by severe weather.
- Follow recommended evacuation routes. Do not take shortcuts; they may be blocked.
- Be alert for road hazards such as washed-out roads or bridges and downed power lines. Do not drive into flooded areas.
- If you do not have a car, plan how you will leave if you have to make arrangements with Family, friends or your local government.
- Take your [emergency supply kit](#) unless you have reason to believe it has been contaminated.
- Listen to a battery-powered radio and follow local evacuation instructions.
- Take your pets with you, but understand that only service animals may be permitted in public shelters.

[Plan how you will care for your pets in an emergency.](#)

What to do during an emergency evacuation?

-  Raise the alarm
-  Keep exits clear
-  Check toilets
-  Assist the mobility-impaired
-  Use evacuation device to help less-mobile individuals escape
-  Check your list
-  Leave the building
-  Assemble in a group

THE EVACUATION SOLUTION



Be prepared: Protect you personal finances

If you had to leave your home in an emergency, you would have only minutes to choose what stays and what goes, and your financial records may be one of the last things on your mind.

Collecting, copying, and storing your financial information now could help you avoid problems and recover faster after a disaster. This checklist can help. Use it to make sure you have the information and documents you need. Then, keep it with your important documents so you can refer to it when needed.

Account numbers
Use the sample table on next page, or a separate piece of paper, to organize your account and customer service numbers:

Personal records Make and store copies of:

- Drivers Licenses
- Passports
- Social Security Cards
- Birth certificates
- Marriage and divorce papers
- Home titles or deeds
- Car, boat, or RV registrations and titles
- A room-by-room inventory of your belongings



Financial records

Most financial records can be replaced, but you need your insurance information if your property is damaged, or if you or a Family member needs medical care. Keeping records safe also helps you avoid trouble if questions arise later about your investments, taxes, or workplace benefits:

Make and store copies of:

- Insurance policies
- Investment records
- Income tax information
- Pay stubs and employer benefits records
- Wills, living wills, trusts, financial and medical powers of attorney

Computer files

If you keep financial records, passwords, Family photos, and videos on your computer, consider backing the information up to a secure cloud storage service, or back up your data regularly and keep the backups somewhere safe.





	Account number	Customer service number
Loans and credit cards		
Mortgage		
Home equity loan		
Car loan		
Credit card		
Student loan		
Other:		
Home and utilities		
Rent		
Cable or satellite		
Water		
Electricity		
Phone		
Other:		
Other financial accounts and insurance policies		
Homeowners/renters insurance		
Auto Insurance		
Medical insurance		
Checking account		
Savings account		
Investment account		
Other:		



Be Prepared for The Dangers of Summer

1. The most obvious dangers of summer, yet those people still seem to ignore, are those from extreme heat. Heat cramps, heat exhaustion and heat stroke can all occur in people who do not take the proper precautions. According to the CDC, heat cramps are muscle spasms that result from low sodium levels due to sweating, heat exhaustion is a weakness or tiredness that results from dehydration, and heat stroke occurs when the body's ability to regulate its own temperature breaks down. While the first two conditions can be dangerous, heat stroke is the most likely to be life threatening. Victims of heat stroke should be cooled down as rapidly as possible and medical help summoned immediately.



2. Drowning is by no means the only risk associated with pools. While chlorine kills most germs, the CDC reports there are still several illnesses that can be contracted simply by swimming in a public pool. Recreational water illnesses or RWIs, as they are known, can be contracted by swallowing pool water, breathing in mist from infected water, or even just simple contact with pools that are contaminated. [Shigella](#), a bacteria that causes diarrhea, fever, and stomach cramps, [Giardia](#), a microscopic parasite, [norovirus](#), and [E. coli](#) can all be contracted from public pools. Infected pools may also be a lot more common than you think. One study by the CDC in the city of Atlanta showed 1 in 12 pools were infected.

3. Most people know that metal can get hot in the summer, but many don't realize just how hot, or how dangerous, it can be. [According to an article from KCBD 11 in Lubbock, Texas](#), Dr. Joe Sasin of the University Medical Center of Lubbock stated that some metal surfaces can reach a temperature exceeding 200 degrees Fahrenheit. That's almost hot enough to boil water.



4. Summer weather can also pose significant risks. Lightning, of course, is a hazard, and you should always stay inside during a thunderstorm, and never go out on a body of water or get too close to tall or metallic structures. However that is not the only weather to be concerned, says Weather Channel meteorologist Jonathan Erdman. He also cautions people to watch out for flash floods. Just six inches of water is enough to take an adult off his or her feet. Hurricanes and tornadoes can be life threatening as well, and you should heed all evacuation orders. The best way to stay safe from weather dangers according to Erdman, "Be aware. Pay attention to weather reports, or download the Weather Channel phone app and set it to alert you of dangerous conditions."



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Message from OPSEC

Spy Used Artificial Intelligence to Connect with Targets on Social Media

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In June 2019, the Associated Press reported on Katie Jones, a policy analyst at a well-known Washington, DC think tank. The social media network she built in April and May, constructed using LinkedIn, included contacts at the Brookings Institution and the Heritage Foundation, a deputy assistant secretary of state, and a senior aide to a US Senator.

But Katie Jones didn't exist. The profile was fake, and the photo "she" uploaded to her accounts was generated using generative adversarial networks, or GANs, a form of Artificial Intelligence (AI).

The fake account was first flagged as suspicious by a Russia specialist with London's Chatham House think tank. Since "Katie" claimed to be a Russia and Eurasia specialist at Washington, DC's Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, the Chatham House analyst wondered why he'd never heard of her. After confirming with CSIS that no one named Katie Jones worked there, he checked her academic credentials. "Katie" claimed to have degrees in Russian studies from the University of Michigan; unsurprisingly, she didn't check out when the suspicious Chatham House staff member checked with the school.

Unlike other social media sites, which concentrate on family and friend relationships, LinkedIn is oriented toward people seeking employment, recruiters and other professional networkers. People with active LinkedIn accounts are more likely to approve connection requests from people they don't know, hoping it will lead to job opportunities, sales leads, etc.

Given the focus on Russia in the fake profile, the Associated Press and US intelligence analysts assume the fake profile was built by Russian intelligence agencies with the aim of making connections with people who might inadvertently provide useful information Russia could develop into actionable intelligence.

The US, British, French and German governments have all issued recent warnings detailing how spies from Russia and China attempt to use LinkedIn for making initial contacts with potential targets. Ways to protect yourself from such contacts include:

- Avoid LinkedIn messages that have non-LinkedIn email addresses.
- Hover over hyperlinks in LinkedIn messages to view the underlying URL. Ignore the message if the link is for anything other than a LinkedIn page.
- Ignore LinkedIn messages requesting you to install apps or open attachments.
- Beware of LinkedIn messages containing bad spelling and grammar. They're likely generated by running a message in a foreign language through an online translator program or created by individuals who speak English as a second language – a tipoff that they're not genuine.



**THE WORLD IS ALWAYS
WATCHING
KEEP THEM
GUESSING
THINK OPSEC!**

