



## LA National Guard Emergency Management Bulletin

May 2019  
Volume FY19 Issue 8



### 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

**EMERGENCY**  
**Fire-Police-Ambulance**  
**911**

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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

This month's bulletin will focus on three things: Mosquitoes, Measles and Disaster Preparedness for Your Pet.

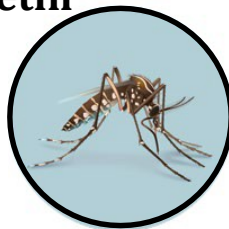
With spring in full swing and summer quickly approaching, we are all venturing outside to mow yards, plant flowers and gardens, fish, or just relax. When going outside, we must always remember to protect ourselves from mosquitoes. This bulletin will show how to help control mosquitoes inside and outside your house.



Don't let yourself or your Families become a statistic. Please utilize the information in this month's bulletin to educate your Family on disease spreading mosquitoes, measles and disaster preparedness for your pet.

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

Michael Green  
Emergency Manager Program Coordinator  
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### About Zika

#### What We Know

- Zika is spread mostly by the bite of an infected *Aedes* species mosquito (*Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus*). These mosquitoes bite during the day and night.
- Prevent Zika by [avoiding mosquito bites](#).
- Zika can be passed from a [pregnant woman](#) to her fetus. Infection during pregnancy can cause certain birth defects.
- Zika [can be passed through sex](#) from a person who has Zika to his or her sex partners. [Condoms](#) can reduce the chance of getting Zika from sex. Condoms include male and female condoms.
- No vaccine is currently available.
- In 2018, no local mosquito-borne Zika virus transmission has been reported in the continental United States.
- The mosquitoes that can spread Zika are [found throughout the United States](#).

#### Protect Yourself & Others

Use the tips below to protect yourself & others from Zika

- Following these tips will help to protect you, your partner, your Family, your friends, and your community from Zika. The more steps you take, the more protected you are.
- [If you are caring for a Family member or friend with Zika, take steps to protect yourself from exposure to the person's blood and body fluids.](#)

#### Prevent mosquito bites

- Zika virus is spread to people mainly through the bite of an infected mosquito.
- Mosquitoes that spread Zika and other viruses bite during the day and night.
- The best way to prevent Zika is to protect yourself from mosquito bites.

#### What you can do

- Check CDC's [travel recommendations](#) for areas with risk of Zika.
- Take steps to [prevent mosquito bites](#).
- Take steps to [control mosquitoes inside and outside your home](#).

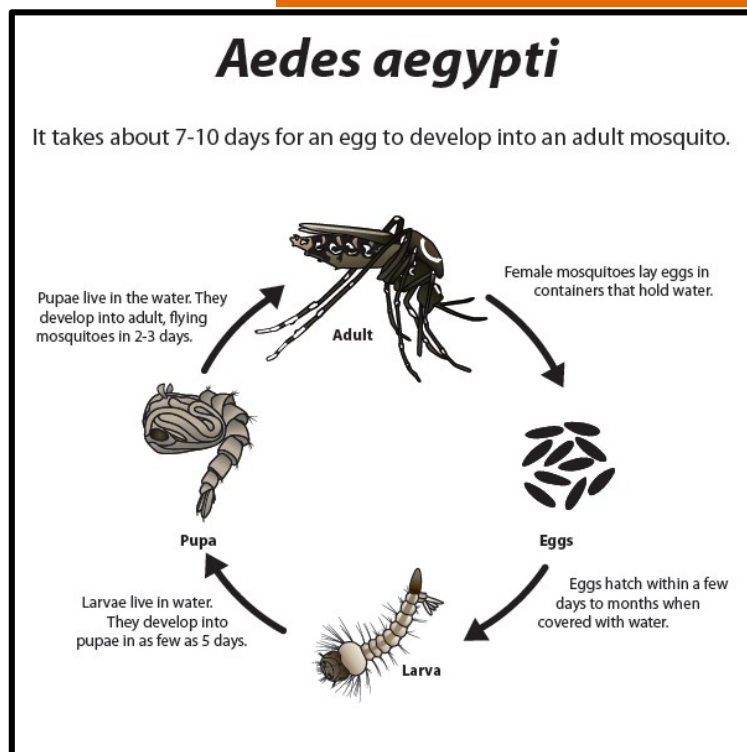
#### Plan for travel

- Outbreaks of Zika have occurred [in different countries and territories](#).
- Zika virus will continue to infect people. It is difficult to know when and where Zika virus will occur in the future.

#### What you can do

- Check CDC's [travel recommendations](#) for areas with risk of Zika.
- [Plan for travel](#) (both before AND after your trip)
- [Protect yourself during sex](#)

### Mosquito life cycle





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### Control mosquitoes outside your home

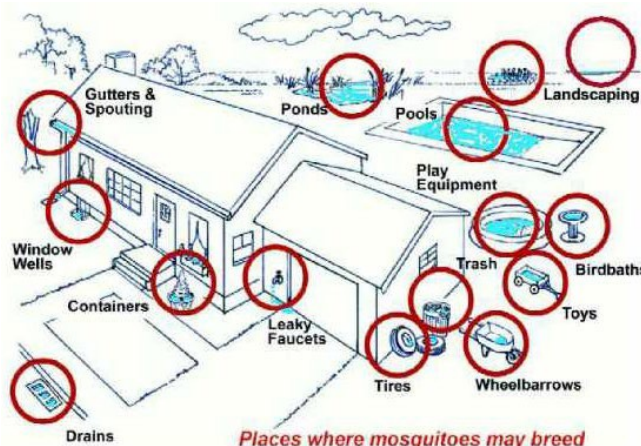
#### Remove standing water where mosquitoes could lay eggs

- Once a week, empty and scrub, turn over, cover, or throw out any items that hold water like tires, buckets, planters, toys, pools, birdbaths, flowerpot saucers, or trash containers. Mosquitoes lay eggs near water.
- Tightly cover water storage containers (buckets, cisterns, rain barrels) so that mosquitoes cannot get inside to lay eggs.
- For containers without lids, use wire mesh with holes smaller than an adult mosquito.
- Use larvicides to treat large containers of water that will not be used for drinking and cannot be covered or dumped out.
- If you have a septic tank, repair cracks or gaps. Cover open vent or plumbing pipes. Use wire mesh with holes smaller than an adult mosquito.



### Kill mosquitoes outside your home

- Use an outdoor insect spray made to kill mosquitoes in areas where they rest.
- Mosquitoes rest in dark, humid areas like under patio furniture, or under the carport or garage. When using insecticides, always follow label instructions.



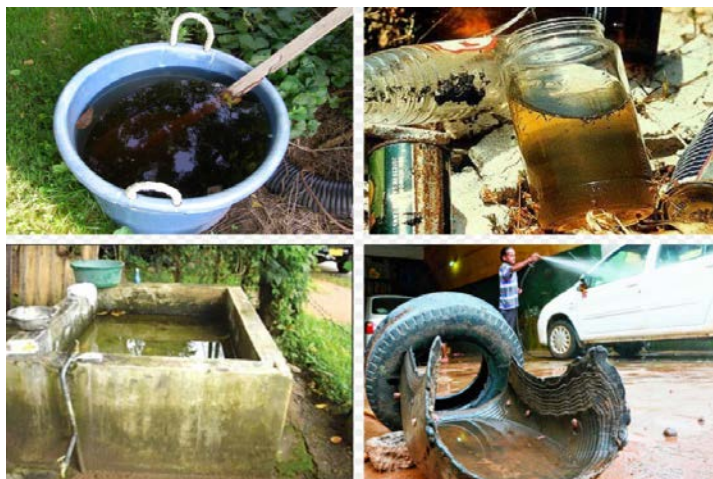
### Control mosquitoes inside your home

#### Keep mosquitoes out

- Install or repair and use window and door screens. Do not leave doors propped open.
- Use air conditioning when possible.

#### Kill mosquitoes inside your home

- Kill mosquitoes inside your home. Use an indoor insect fogger\* or indoor insect spray\* to kill mosquitoes and treat areas where they rest. These products work immediately, and may need to be reapplied. When using insecticides, always follow label directions. Only using insecticide will not keep your home free of mosquitoes.
- Mosquitoes rest in dark, humid places like under the sink, in closets, or in the laundry room.



### 6 WAYS TO Naturally Relieve MOSQUITO BITES

-  Rub area with inside of banana peel
-  Create paste of Baking Soda and H<sub>2</sub>O and apply to area.
-  Apply apple cider vinegar to area
-  Lavender essential oil and tea tree oil relieves sting
-  Apply lemon slice to affected area
-  A slice of onion will immediately remove pain from insect bites



### Measles History

#### Pre-vaccine Era



In the 9th century, a Persian doctor published one of the first written accounts of measles disease.

Francis Home, a Scottish physician, demonstrated in 1757 that measles is caused by an infectious agent in the blood of patients.

In 1912, measles became a nationally notifiable disease in the United States, requiring U.S. healthcare providers and laboratories to report all diagnosed cases. In the first decade of reporting, an average of 6,000 measles-related deaths were reported each year.

In the decade before 1963 when a vaccine became available, nearly all children got measles by the time they were 15 years of age. It is estimated 3 to 4 million people in the United States were infected each year. Also each year, among reported cases, an estimated 400 to 500 people died, 48,000 were hospitalized, and 1,000 suffered encephalitis (swelling of the brain) from measles.

#### Vaccine Development

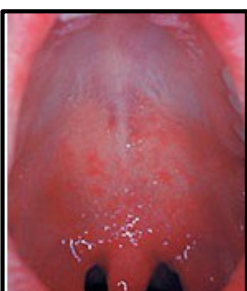
In 1954, John F. Enders and Dr. Thomas C. Peebles collected blood samples from several ill students during a measles outbreak in Boston, Massachusetts. They wanted to isolate the measles virus in the student's blood and create a measles vaccine. They succeeded in isolating measles in 13-year-old David Edmonston's blood.

In 1963, John Enders and colleagues transformed their Edmonston-B strain of measles virus into a vaccine and licensed it in the United States. In 1968, an improved and even weaker measles vaccine, developed by Maurice Hilleman and colleagues, began to be distributed. This vaccine, called the Edmonston-Enders (formerly "Moraten") strain has been the only measles vaccine used in the United States since 1968. Measles vaccine is usually combined with mumps and rubella ([MMR](#)), or combined with mumps, rubella and varicella ([MMRV](#)). Learn more about [measles vaccine](#).

#### Measles Elimination

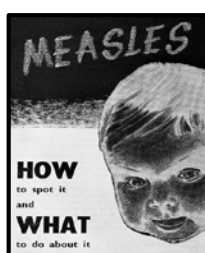
In 1978, CDC set a goal to eliminate measles from the United States by 1982. Although this goal was not met, widespread use of measles vaccine drastically reduced the disease rates. By 1981, the number of reported measles cases was 80% less compared with the previous year. However, a 1989 measles outbreaks among vaccinated school-aged children prompted the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), and the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) to recommend a second dose of MMR vaccine for all children. Following widespread implementation of this recommendation and improvements in first-dose MMR vaccine coverage, reported measles cases declined even more.

Measles was declared eliminated (absence of continuous disease transmission for greater than 12 months) from the United States in 2000. This was thanks to a highly effective vaccination program in the United States, as well as better measles control in the Americas region.



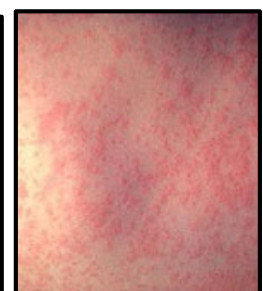
#### Koplik Spots

Mouth of a patient with Koplik spots, an early sign of measles infection.



#### Measles Rash

Skin of a patient after 3 days of measles infection.





### Measles Outbreaks

In a given year, more measles cases can occur for any of the following reasons:

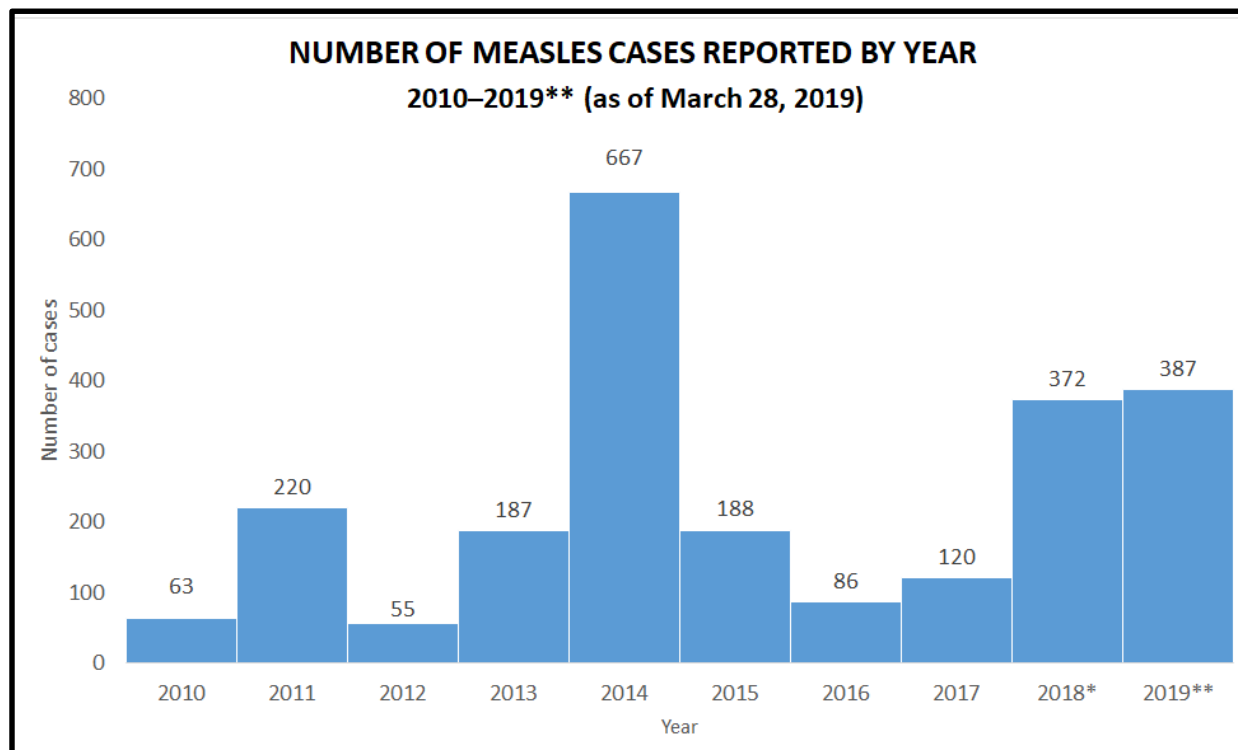
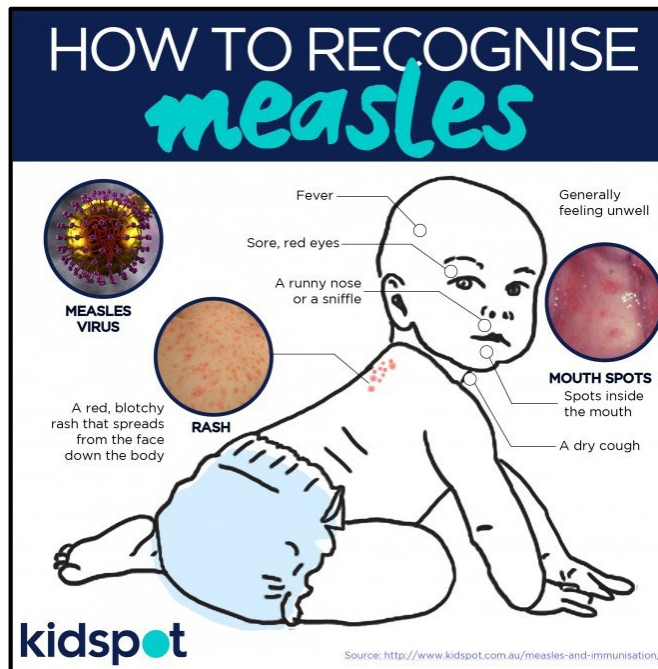
- an increase in the number of travelers who get measles abroad and bring into the U.S., and/or
- further spread of measles in U.S. communities with pockets of unvaccinated people.

### Measles Cases and Outbreaks

#### Measles Cases in 2019

From January 1 to March 28, 2019, 387\*\* individual cases of measles have been confirmed in 15 states. This is the second-greatest number of cases reported in the U.S. since measles was eliminated in 2000.

The states that have reported cases to CDC are Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Texas, and Washington.



\*Cases as of December 29, 2018. Cast count is preliminary and subject to change.

\*\*Cases as of March 28, 2019. Case count is preliminary and subject to change. **Data are updated every Monday.**



## Top 4 Things Parents Need to Know about Measles

You may be hearing a lot about measles lately. And all of this news on TV, social media, Internet, newspapers and magazines may leave you wondering what you as a parent really need to know about this disease. CDC has put together a list of the most important facts about measles for parents like you.

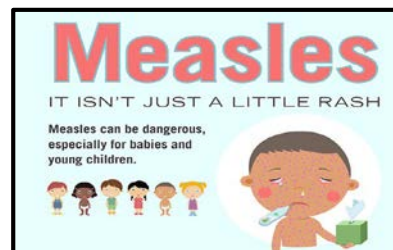
### 1. Measles can be serious.

Some people think of measles as just a little rash and fever that clears up in a few days, but measles *can* cause serious health [complications](#), especially in children younger than 5 years of age. There is no way to tell in advance the severity of the symptoms your child will experience.

- \* About 1 in 4 people in the U.S. who get measles will be hospitalized
- \* 1 out of every 1,000 people with measles will develop brain swelling, which could lead to brain damage
- \* 1 or 2 out of 1,000 people with measles will die, even with the best care

Some of the more common measles symptoms include:

- \* Fever
- \* Runny nose
- \* Rash
- \* Red eyes



### 2. Measles is very contagious.

Measles spreads through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes. It is so contagious that if one person has it, 9 out of 10 people around him or her will also become infected if they are not protected. Your child can get measles just by being in a room where a person with measles has been, even up to two hours after that person has left. An infected person can spread measles to others even before knowing he/she has the disease—from four days before developing the measles rash through four days afterward.

### 3. Your child can still get measles in United States.

Measles was declared [eliminated](#) from the U.S. in 2000 thanks to a highly effective vaccination program. Eliminated means that the disease is no longer constantly present in this country. However, measles is still common in many parts of the world, including some countries in Europe, Asia, the Pacific, and Africa. Worldwide, 19 cases of measles per 1 million persons are reported each year and 89,780 people, mostly children, die from the disease. Even if your Family does not travel internationally, you could come into contact with measles anywhere in your community. Every year, measles is brought into the United States by unvaccinated travelers (Americans or foreign visitors) who get measles while they are in other countries. Anyone who is not protected against measles is at risk.

### 4. You have the power to protect your child against measles with a safe and effective vaccine.

The best protection against measles is measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine. MMR vaccine provides long-lasting protection against all strains of measles. Your child needs two doses of MMR vaccine for best protection:

- \* The first dose at 12 through 15 months of age
- \* The second dose 4 through 6 years of age

If your Family is traveling overseas, the vaccine recommendations are a little different:

- \* If your baby is 6 through 11 months old, he or she should receive 1 dose of MMR vaccine before leaving.
- \* If your child is 12 months of age or older, he or she will need 2 doses of MMR vaccine (separated by at least 28 days) before departure.



### DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR YOUR PET

**Pets are Family – do you have a plan for your pet in an emergency? Including pets in emergency plans helps your family’s ability to respond to an emergency. Be prepared: make a plan and prepare a disaster kit for your pet.**

Leaving pets out of evacuation plans can put pets, pet owners, and first responders in danger. Even if you try to create a safe place for them, pets left behind during a disaster are likely to be injured, lost, or worse. Before a disaster strikes, find out what type of shelters and assistance are available in your area to accommodate pets and include pets in your family disaster plan to keep them safe during an emergency.

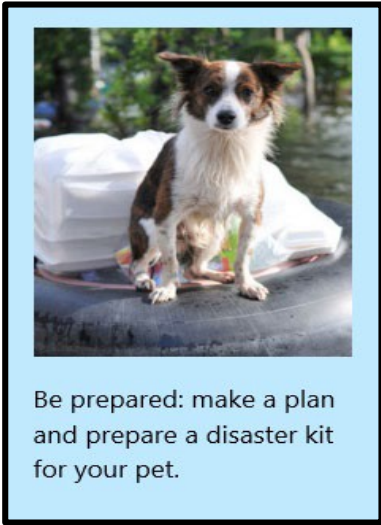
Don’t wait until it’s too late. Start today by including your pet in your family’s preparedness plans to protect the health of yourself, your family, and your pet.

#### Make a Plan

To get started, familiarize yourself with the types of disasters that could affect your area and consider your options for providing care for your pet(s).

Disasters can happen without warning, so be prepared:

- Make sure your pet(s) wear collars and tags with up-to-date contact information and other identification.
- Microchip your pet(s) – this is one of the best ways to ensure that you and your pet are reunited if you are separated. Always be sure to register the microchip with the manufacturer and keep your contact information up to date with the microchip company.
- Purchase a pet carrier for each of your pets (write your pet’s name, your name, and contact information on each carrier).
  - \* Familiarize your pet with its carrier before a crisis.
    - Practice transporting your pet by taking them for rides in a vehicle similar to one you would be evacuating in.
    - Practice catching your pet, if needed.
- Keep a leash and/or carrier near the exit.
- Make sure you have proper equipment for pets to ride in the car (carriers, harnesses, pet seatbelts).
- If you do not have a car, make arrangements with neighbors, family, and friends. You can also contact your local government to learn about transportation options during a disaster.



#### Sheltering in Place

When sheltering at home with your pet, make sure the room chosen is pet-friendly in the following ways:

- Select a safe room, preferably an interior room with no (or few) windows.
- Remove any toxic chemicals or plants.
- Close off small areas where frightened cats could get stuck (such as vents or beneath heavy furniture).





### DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR YOUR PET CONTINUED

#### Sheltering During an Evacuation

- Contact your local emergency management office and ask if they offer accommodations for owners and their pets.
- If accommodations are needed for your pet(s):
  - \* Contact local veterinary clinics, boarding facilities, and local animal shelters. Visit the Humane Society website to find a shelter in your area.
  - \* Contact family or friends outside the evacuation area.
  - \* Contact a pet-friendly hotel, particularly along evacuation routes.
  - \* Remember to take your pet's emergency kit with you.
- Make plans before disaster strikes for where you and your pets will go. Be aware that pets may not be allowed in local human shelters, unless they are service animals.
  - \* Check with:
    - Family or friends outside the evacuation area.
    - Pet-friendly hotels
      - [bringfido.com](http://bringfido.com) or call 877-411-FIDO
      - [dogfriendly.com](http://dogfriendly.com) or call 888-281-5170
      - [pet-friendly-hotels.net](http://pet-friendly-hotels.net) or call 866-966-3046
      - [petswelcome.com](http://petswelcome.com)
      - [tripswithpets.com](http://tripswithpets.com)

Celebrate [National Preparedness Month](#) by making your pets part of your personal preparedness plans.

Get more information on how to prepare your pets for an emergency on the [Healthy Pets, Healthy People website](#).

#### Prepare a Pet Disaster Kit

Prepare a disaster kit for your pet(s) so evacuation will go smoothly. Ask your veterinarian for help putting it together. Some examples of what to include are listed below; when making the kit, think about your pet's basic needs, prescriptions, and paperwork.

#### Disaster Supplies for Pets

- Leash, collar with ID, and harness
- Appropriate-sized pet carriers with bedding and toys
- Food (in airtight waterproof containers or cans) and water for at least 2 weeks for each pet
- Food and water bowls and a manual can opener
- Plastic bags for dog poop and a litter box and litter for cats
- Cleaning supplies for accidents (paper towels, plastic bags, disinfectant)
- Medications for at least 2 weeks, instructions and treats used to give the medications, and a pharmacy contact for refills
- Flea and tick medication and heartworm preventative for 1 month
- Documents
  - \* Photocopied veterinary records (rabies certificate, vaccinations, recent FeLV/FIV test results for cats, prescriptions, etc.)
  - \* Registration information
  - \* Recent photos of your pet
  - \* Contact information for you and friends or relatives
  - \* Boarding instructions, such as feeding schedule, medications, allergies and behavior problems
  - \* Microchip information
- A pet first aid book and first aid kit
- Documents, medications, and food should be stored in waterproof containers





### DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR YOUR PET CONTINUED

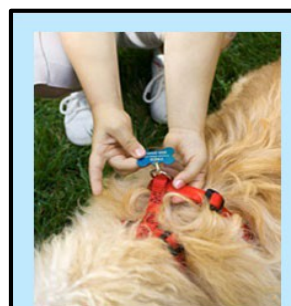
#### Protect Yourself from Injury and Illness

Emergencies can put stress on both people and animals, and natural disasters can contribute to the spread of some diseases. Exposure to inclement weather conditions, stagnant water, wildlife or unfamiliar animals, and overcrowding can put both you and your pet at risk for getting sick. Some diseases can be spread between animals and people, such as rabies, ringworm, leptospirosis, and diseases spread by mosquitoes, fleas, and ticks like West Nile and Lyme disease.

Knowing some practical skills ahead of time will help you be prepared to prevent illness and injury during a disaster.

#### How to Keep Yourself and Your Pets Healthy During a Disaster

- Wash your hands after handling your pet, its food, or its waste.
- Do not let your pet lick your face or hands.
- Keep your pet up-to-date on all vaccinations and heartworm, flea, and tick preventatives.
- Practice safe handling of your pet, because your pet may behave differently during a stressful situation.
- Keep your pet in a carrier or on a leash.
- Do not allow your pet to interact with other animals, especially wildlife and stray animals.
- Report any bite wounds to medical personnel immediately.
- Properly clean and disinfect cages and litterboxes. Wash your pet's bedding regularly.
- Avoid stagnant water, especially after flooding occurring after natural disasters.
- Don't allow pets to play in or drink contaminated water.

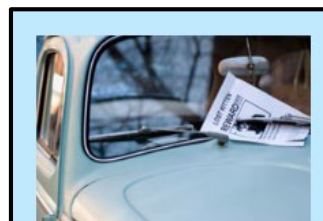


Make sure your pet has a tag with up-to-date contact information and other identification.

#### What To Do if You Are Separated from Your Pet

Make sure that your family is in a safe location before you begin your search.

- If you are in a shelter that houses pets, inform one of the pet caretakers. Give the pet caretaker your pre-made missing pet handout.
- Once you have been cleared to leave the shelter and return home, contact animal control about your lost pet.
- Last, call the microchip company to make sure all the information about you and your pet is updated and current.



Bring handouts with identification information in case you are separated from your pet.

#### More Information

- [Healthy Pets, Healthy People](#)
- [Pet Safety in Emergencies](#)
- [Protect your Pets in an Emergency](#)
- [National Preparedness Month](#)
- [Emergency Preparedness and You](#)
- [Federal Emergency Management Agency: Considerations for caring for animals during a disaster](#)
- [Humane Society of the United States: Making a disaster plan for pets](#)
- [American Humane First to Serve Shelter Guides](#)
- [Ready Wrigley](#)



### MAY EVENTS

26 April – 5 May	Jazz Fest	New Orleans
2-5 May	Louisiana Pirate Festival	Lake Charles
8-11 May	Rayne Frog Festival	Rayne
10-11 May	Poke Salad Festival	Blanchard
17-19 May	Gonzales Jambalaya Festival	Gonzales
23-25 May	Krotz Springs Sportsmen's Heritage Festival	Krotz Springs
24-26 May	Mudbug Madness	Shreveport
27 May	Memorial Day Ceremony	Nationwide
28 May – 1 June	Birdfoot Festival	New Orleans

## Message from OPSEC

### OPSEC & TECHNOLOGY

Hackers Could 3D Print Your Head to Unlock Your Phone

By Caitlin Fairchild,

Web Producer

DECEMBER 17, 2018

That smartphone that you access using facial recognition might not be secure as you think it is. Spoofing your face to unlock a smartphone could be piece of cake with the right resources—like a 3D printer.

According to a report released Thursday, Forbes tested just that and worked with a laboratory to see how a life-size 3D printed head fared at unlocking smartphones.

Forbes conducted a test of five different smartphone models that have a facial recognition unlock option. They used an iPhone X and four different Android devices: an LG G7 ThinQ, Samsung S9, Samsung Note 8 and OnePlus 6. Of those devices, only the iPhone X passed the test and wasn't fooled by the false head.



The process of creating a realistic 3D printed head required 50 cameras and editing software, and cost more than £300. 3D printing is far from a new technology and access to it is a lot more common than it was just a few years ago. But not just anyone has the funds to tackle this.

Many people still use a passcode to unlock their phones, though evidence shows that some people don't choose particular strong passcodes for their devices. Ultimately, the passcode or password is as strong as you make it. Meanwhile, there's no way to make your fingerprints or face more difficult to copy.