



LA National Guard Emergency Management Bulletin

October 2019
Volume FY20 Issue 1



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/>



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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

October has been designated as National Fire Prevention Month and will be the focus for this month's bulletin.

Believe it or not, many potential fire hazards go undetected because people simply do not take steps to fireproof their homes. The risks of fire are real. The U.S. Fire Administration gathers statistics about home fires and they are startling. Every 10 seconds somewhere in the United States there is a fire. Every 60 seconds a fire department is called to a home fire. Annually, an average of 2,600 Americans lose their life in a fire and 13,000 others are injured. Everyone should take fire safety seriously.

Please utilize the information in this month's bulletin to promote fire safety and prevention. The best time to prepare is before the event happens. Always Remember, "Be Prepared".



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National Fire Prevention Month

Did you know that if a fire starts in your home, you may have just two minutes to escape? The most effective way to protect yourself and your home from fire is to identify and remove fire hazards.

2019 Campaign

This year's FPW campaign, "Not Every Hero Wears a Cape. Plan and Practice Your Escape!" works to educate everyone about the small but important actions they can take to keep themselves and those around them safe.



Did you know?

In a typical home fire, you may have as little as one to two minutes to escape safely from the time the smoke alarm sounds. **Escape planning and practice can help you make the most of the time you have**, giving everyone enough time to get out.

Plan ahead for your escape. [Make your home escape plan](#) and practice today.

Be a hero

How do you define a hero? Is it...a person who is courageous and performs good deeds? Someone who comes to the aid of others, even at personal risk?

A hero can be all of those things. A hero can also be...someone who takes small, but important actions to keep themselves and those around them safe from fire. When it comes to fire safety, maybe you're already a hero in your household or community. If not, maybe you're feeling inspired to become one. It's easy to take that first step - [make your home escape plan!](#)

About Fire Prevention Week

Since 1922, the NFPA has sponsored the public observance of Fire Prevention Week. In 1925, President Calvin Coolidge proclaimed Fire Prevention Week a national observance, making it the longest-running public health observance in our country. During Fire Prevention Week, children, adults, and teachers learn how to stay safe in case of a fire. Firefighters provide lifesaving public education in an effort to drastically decrease casualties caused by fires.



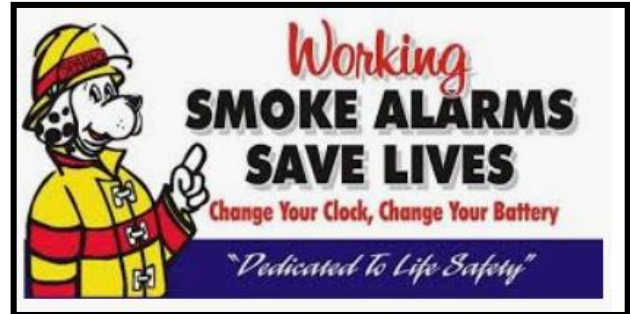
Fire Prevention Week is observed each year during the week of October 9th in commemoration of the Great Chicago Fire, which began on October 8, 1871, and caused devastating damage. This horrific conflagration killed more than 250 people, left 100,000 homeless, destroyed more than 17,400 structures, and burned more than 2,000 acres of land.



National Fire Prevention Month Continued

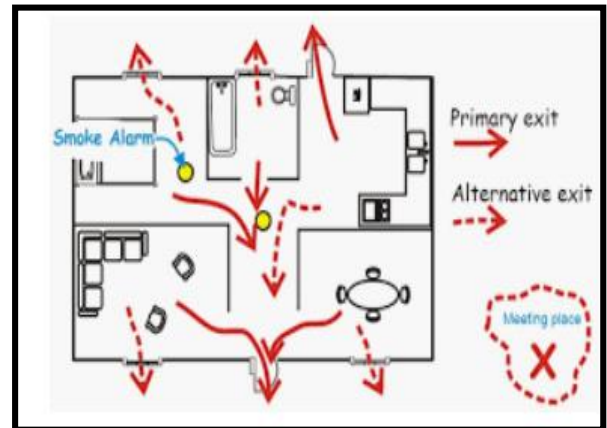
Prepare

- Install smoke alarms inside and outside each bedroom and sleeping area, on every level of the home and in the basement.
- Large homes may need extra smoke alarms.
- Interconnect smoke alarms; when one sounds they all sound.
- Test all smoke alarms monthly. Press the test button to be sure the alarm is working.
- There are two kinds of alarms. Ionization smoke alarms are quicker to warn about flaming fires. Photoelectric alarms are quicker to warn about smoldering fires. It is best to use both types of alarms in the home.
- A smoke alarm should be on the ceiling or high on a wall. Keep smoke alarms away from the kitchen to reduce false alarms. They should be at least 10 feet from the stove.
- People who are hard-of-hearing or deaf can use special alarms. These alarms have strobe lights and bed shakers.
- Smoke alarms are an important part of a home fire escape plan.



Plan Your Escape

- Your ability to get out of your house during a fire depends on advance warning from smoke alarms and advance planning.
- Get your Family together and make a home escape plan. Walk through your home and look for two ways out of every room.
- Make sure escape routes are clear of debris, and windows and doors open easily. Windows with security bars or grills should have an emergency release device.
- Plan an outside meeting place where all will meet once they have escaped. A good meeting place is something permanent, like a tree, light pole, or mailbox a safe distance in front of the home.
- Assign someone to assist infants, older adults, Family members with mobility limitations or children who do not wake to the sound of the smoke alarm, during an emergency.
- If the smoke alarm sounds, get outside and stay outside. Respond quickly – get up and go, remember to know two ways out of every room, get yourself outside quickly, and go to your outside meeting place with your Family.





National Fire Prevention Month Continued

Causes of fire

- Candles – Top 3 days for home candle fires are Christmas Eve, Christmas, and New Years Day.
- Cooking – Frying poses the greatest risk of fire, stay in the kitchen when cooking.
- Electrical – Contributing factor to ignition for 74% of electrical distribution or lighting equipment home structure fires.
- Heating – Peak months for home heating fires are December through February; give space heaters space.
- Smoking – Smoking materials are the leading cause of fire deaths in the U.S.; if you smoke, smoke outside.
- Dryers and Washing machines – Leading cause of home clothes dryer and washer fires is failure to clean them.
- Portable generators – Most common dangers with portable generators are carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning, electrical shock, and fire hazards.

8 Facts about Fire!

1. Fire kills. Every year more than 3,800 people die fire related deaths in the U.S. Approximately 18,300 people are injured every year in fires. Most of these fires could have been prevented by practicing proper fire safety and having fire alarms. On average more than 60 firefighters die every year in the line of duty.



2. It's in the kitchen. Most house fires start in the kitchen. Cooking is the leading cause of home fire injuries. Cooking fires often start from overheated grease and unattended cooking. Electric stoves are involved in more fires than gas stoves.

3. Leading causes of death. Another fact about fire is that smoking is the primary cause of death by fire in the U.S. The second cause of fire deaths is heating equipment.

4. Arson. Arson is the third most common cause of home fires. Arson in commercially operated buildings is the major reason for fire deaths and injuries in those types of properties.

5. Smoke inhalation. More people die from smoke inhalation than flames. Fire can suck all of the oxygen from a room and replace it with poisonous smoke and gases before flames even reach a room. Many times people die from lack of oxygen before the fire reaches their room.

6. Run report. According to [NFPA](#), firefighters in the U.S. were called out on 501,500 structure fires in 2015. Between 2007 and 2011, there was an average of 2,570 civilian deaths and 13,210 civilian injuries per year, and a total estimated cost of \$329 billion in 2011.

7. Candles. Candles caused approximately 9,300 home fires and 86 home fire deaths between 2009 and 2013. They were also responsible for 827 injuries and \$374 million in property damage.

8. Smoke alarms. Approximately two-thirds of all fire deaths happen in homes where there's no working fire alarm. Your chance of dying in a home fire is cut in half if you have a working smoke alarm.



National Fire Prevention Month Continued

Importance of fire prevention

In a fire, mere seconds can mean the difference between a safe escape and a tragedy. Fire safety education isn't just for school children. Teenagers, adults, and the elderly are also at risk in fires, making it important for every member of the community to take some time every October during Fire Prevention Week to make sure they understand how to stay safe in case of a fire.



Bring awareness

While children under 5 and adults over 65 are at the highest risk for injury or death in a fire, people of all ages are vulnerable. In fact, the risk of a nonfatal fire injury is highest for those between 20 and 49, showing that fire safety education is essential for everyone. Additional risk factors include race, socio-economic status, education level, and geographic location. The purpose of Fire Prevention Week is to bring awareness to the risk of death in case of a fire and provide educational resources to people of all ages, races, and socioeconomic status in order to keep everyone safe.

Home Fires

- U.S. fire departments respond to an average of one home fire every 86 seconds.
- Between 2011 and 2015, U.S. fire departments responded to an average of 358,500 home structure fires per year. These fires caused 12,300 civilian injuries, 2,510 civilian deaths, and \$6.7 billion in direct damage.
- On average, seven people per day die in U.S. home fires.
- Cooking is the leading cause of home fires and home-fire injuries.
- For decades, smoking has been the leading cause of home-fire deaths.
- Heating equipment was involved in one in every five home-fire deaths.





YOU'RE BUSTED

You are in violation of
TAG OPSEC Policy.

OPSEC is our first line of defense
against hostile intelligence
collection efforts.

Do not leave any
unclassified hardware in an
unattended computer.

Contact your
Supervisor to retrieve your
CAC after additional
training is conducted!

SMART
ISN'T ALWAYS SECURE
DON'T COMPROMISE YOUR PRIVACY FOR CONVENIENCE

STOP HACKERS BY ESTABLISHING EFFECTIVE
SECURITY CONTROLS ON YOUR SMART DEVICES

OCTOBER 2019