

## Quarterly Newsletter



<http://www.hindscountyms.com/departments/emergency-management>

## Retirement of Rosilind G. Longino

### Table of Contents:

- Retirement pg. 1
- CERT Teams pg. 1
- Hurricane Preparedness pg. 2
- Heat Safety Awareness pg. 3
- LP Gas Training pg. 4
- Dive Team pg. 4

Long time staff member of the Hinds County Department of Emergency Management, Rosilind G. Longino, affectionately known as "Roz" retired on May 30, 2014. She built many long time friendships and takes with her a wealth of knowledge about the job she faithfully performed for a 38 years. We at the EOC wish her many blessings as she moves on to the next phase of life with her husband, children, and grandchildren.



## Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)

The **Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)** Program educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Using the training learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT members can assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event when professional responders are not immediately available to help. CERT members also are encouraged to support emergency response agencies by taking a more active role in emergency preparedness projects in their community.



Do you have a desire to volunteer during times of disaster? Are you drawn to helping people in times of need? The Department of Emergency Management is in the process of filing for grant money to begin the training process towards creating CERT Teams in Hinds County. Once the grant is approved we will notify the public in regards to the application process to attend the training.

For more information about CERT follow this link:

<http://www.fema.gov/community-emergency-response-teams>



### EOC Staff

Ricky Moore,  
Director/Fire Coordinator

Joey Perkins,  
Asst. Director

Tracy Funches,  
Deputy Director of  
Field Services

Lavonne Berryhill,  
Emergency Management  
Specialist III

Robin Garrard,  
Emergency Management  
Specialist I

Kenneth Smith,  
911 Coordinator



## Hurricane Preparedness Information

Hurricane season is officially here, and preparing for severe storms is an important part of ushering in the hot summer days. The Atlantic Hurricane Season runs from June 1 – November 30.

Names for 2014 Season:

Arthur – Bertha – Cristobal – Dolly – Edouard – Fay - Gonzalo—Hanna – Isaias – Josephine – Kyle  
Laura – Marco - Nana— Omar – Paulette – Rene – Sally – Teddy – Vicky - Wilfred



History teaches that not being prepared and aware are common denominators before, during and after a major hurricane disaster. There are many forms of hazards that come from hurricanes, including heavy rainfall, high winds, tornadoes, inland flooding, rip currents and storm surge.

Everyone needs to be prepared for the unexpected. Your friends and family may not be together when disaster strikes. How will you find each other? Will you know if your children or parents are safe? You may have to evacuate or be confined to your home. What will you do if water, gas, electricity or phone services are shut off?

Always have a family disaster kit and plan ready. Disasters can strike at any time, and response could be delayed as much as 72 hours after the disaster, depending on the type. Plan beforehand what your family should do and be sure each family member knows. Be prepared for any disaster before it strikes: you won't have time afterwards.



- **Water:** Store at least one gallon of water per person per day (two quarts for drinking, two quarts for food preparation/sanitation).
- **Food:** Store at least a three day supply of non-perishable food. Select foods that require no refrigeration, cooking and preparation.
- **First Aid Kit:** You should have two first aid kits - one for your home and one for your car. Check with the American Red Cross or your pharmacist about what to include in your kits. Be sure to include nonprescription drugs like aspirin, laxative, emetic, antacid, hydrogen peroxide, etc.
- **Clothing and Bedding:** Include at least one complete changing of clothes and footwear for everyone. Include rain gear, blankets or sleeping bags, sunglasses, cold weather gear, sturdy shoes or work boots.
- **Tools and Supplies:** Miscellaneous items are needed in your disaster kit also. These would include but are not limited to: mess kits or paper plates and cups, plastic utensils, radio and fresh batteries, flashlights and fresh batteries, can-opener, fire extinguisher (ABC type), tent, pliers and a shut off wrench, matches (in waterproof container), garbage bags, compass, aluminum foil, sanitation items, soap, household chlorine bleach, small shovel.
- **Special Items:** Family members with special needs - such as infants, disabled individuals, or the elderly - will need certain items that you might not normally consider. Be sure that cash, medications, glasses, diapers, formula and bottles are included. Have some type of entertainment for children and adults. Keep important family documents or copies of such in waterproof, portable containers, such as wills, insurance papers, passports, immunization records, household inventories, birth\death certificates, bank\credit card information.



For more detailed information regarding Hurricane Preparedness go to: [www.ready.gov/Hurricanes](http://www.ready.gov/Hurricanes)

For more detailed information regarding Family Disaster Kits go to: <http://www.hindscountymys.com/departments/emergency-management#disasterkit>

## Heat Safety Awareness

The leading weather related cause of death in the United States is heat, which results in hundreds of deaths each year. During times of extreme heat and humidity the ability for the body to cool itself is affected. When the body heats too quickly or loses too much salt or fluid thru sweat or dehydration, the body temperature rises and heat-related illnesses may occur.

Four types of heat disorders that occur and their symptoms include:

- ◆ Sunburn: Redness and pain. (also swelling, blisters, fever and headaches)
- ◆ Heat cramps: Painful spasms usually in legs and abdomen. (also heavy sweating)
- ◆ Heat exhaustion: Heavy sweating and weakness, along with cold, pale and clammy skin.
- ◆ Heat stroke: High body temperature, hot and dry skin, rapid and strong pulse and possible unconsciousness.

All illnesses brought on by heat require attention, but heat stroke can result in death and requires immediate medical attention.

Following simple safety tips can assist in prevention of heat related issues:

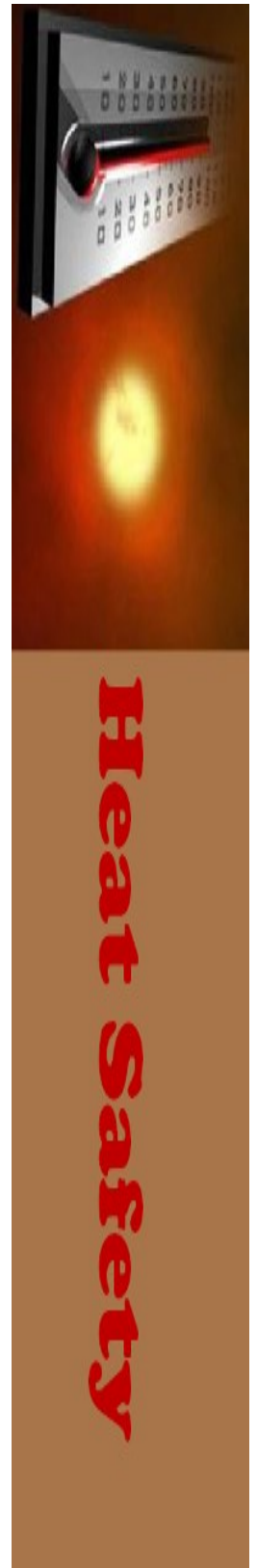
- ◆ Slow down. Reduce, eliminate or reschedule strenuous activities until the coolest time of the day.
- ◆ Dress for summer. Wear lightweight, light colored clothing to reflect the heat and sunlight.
- ◆ Put less fuel on your inner fires. Foods, like meat and other proteins that increase metabolic heat production also increase water loss.
- ◆ Drink plenty of water. The body needs water to keep cool. Drink even if you don't feel thirsty. People with epilepsy, heart, kidney or liver disease that are on fluid restrictive diets or have a problem with fluid retention should consult a physician before increasing their consumption of fluids. Do not drink alcoholic beverages and limit caffeine beverages.
- ◆ During excessive heat periods, spend more time in air-conditioned places. Air conditioning in homes and other buildings markedly reduces the danger from the heat. If you can not afford an air conditioner, go to a library, store or other location with air conditioning for part of the day.
- ◆ Don't get too much sun. Sunburn reduces the body's ability to dissipate heat.
- ◆ Do not take salt tablets unless specified by a physician.

*Hyperthermia* is an acute condition that takes place when the body absorbs more heat than it can handle. It can occur even on a mild day. Studies show that the inside temperature of a parked vehicle can rapidly rise to a dangerous level for children, pets and even adults. Slightly open windows do not decrease the heating rate enough to make a difference. The effects can be more severe in children because their bodies warm faster than adults. Every year, many children and pets left in parked vehicles die from hyperthermia therefore, never leave anybody in a parked vehicle.

### Safety Tips Concerning Children

- ◆ Make sure your child's safety seat and buckles aren't too hot before securing child in seat.
- ◆ Never leave a child unattended in a vehicle, even with the windows down.
- ◆ Teach children not to play in, on or around cars.
- ◆ Always lock car doors and trunks, even at home. Keep keys out of children's reach.
- ◆ Always make sure ALL children have left the vehicle upon reaching destination.

The content for this article was obtained from the National Weather Service's website. If you would like more information concerning heat safety you can visit [www.nws.noaa.gov](http://www.nws.noaa.gov)





## Liquid Petroleum Gas Training

The Mississippi State Fire Academy hosted a Liquid Petroleum Fire training class on May 14 & 15, 2015 for the Hinds County Volunteer Fire Departments. The class took place on the campus at Hinds Community College. Approximately 50 fire fighters from around Hinds County attended this 2 day course. The training covered how to handle liquid petroleum fires ranging from residential propane tanks to the trucks that transport the liquid petroleum.



## Hinds County Dive Team

Hinds County Fire Services is in the process of revamping and revitalizing the Hinds County Dive Team. This includes the purchase of two boats to add to the team's inventory. The dive team is instrumental in assisting in search & rescue or recovery during a boating and/or drowning accident. This will also enable the county to assist other agencies in their time of need.

**Find us on Facebook at  
[www.facebook.com/Hinds EOC](http://www.facebook.com/HindsEOC)**



**Follow us on Twitter at  
[www.twitter.com/Hinds EOC](http://www.twitter.com/HindsEOC)**

<http://www.hindscountyms.com/departments/emergency-management>

### Staff Email Addresses:

Ricky Moore: [rmoore@co.hinds.ms.us](mailto:rmoore@co.hinds.ms.us)

Lavonne Berryhill: [lberryhill@co.hinds.ms.us](mailto:lberryhill@co.hinds.ms.us)

Robin Garrard: [rgarrard@co.hinds.ms.us](mailto:rgarrard@co.hinds.ms.us)

Joey Perkins: [jperkins@co.hinds.ms.us](mailto:jperkins@co.hinds.ms.us)

Tracy Funches: [tfunches@co.hinds.ms.us](mailto:tfunches@co.hinds.ms.us)

Kenneth Smith: [ksmith@co.hinds.ms.us](mailto:ksmith@co.hinds.ms.us)



*Mitigation ~ Preparedness ~ Response ~ Recovery*

Physical: 300 N. State St.  
Jackson, MS 39201  
Mailing: P.O. Box 22568  
Jackson, MS 39225-2568  
Phone: 601.960.1476  
Phone: 601.968.6771  
Fax: 601.355.9943

*Emergency Management protects communities by coordinating and integrating all activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other manmade disasters.*