



Warren CERT eNews



Not if..... When Always Vigilant - Always Prepared

Volume 4 Issue 2

February 2018

This newsletter is brought to you by the Executive Board and is meant to give you the latest news and information from around the organization as well as further your capabilities in a disaster or emergency situation. - *Michael Riley*

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- Michigan Disasters
- Presidential Volunteer Service Awards
- The month in review
- Scheduled Events & Training
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MICHIGAN DISASTERS

We do get them, a lot of them - I'd be willing to bet more, a lot more, than you think. You need to be prepared, in your home and in your car!

1871 Great Michigan Fire

Oct 8, 1871 - The Peshtigo Fire - The same day as the Great Chicago Fire - Michigan experienced a series of simultaneous wildfires that seriously damaged the towns of Alpena, Holland, Manistee and Port Huron. The Great Michigan Fire burned 2.5 million acres, and hundreds of families were left homeless. While an official tally of deaths and property loss was never undertaken, it's estimated that hundreds died in the fires. The Peshtigo fire killed more than 1,700 people, the most lethal fire in U.S. history. Experts say the Midwest fires were caused by a long dry summer followed by a storm front with strong winds. Michigan was in the midst of its logging boom, leaving behind debris and dried vegetation that fueled the fires.

1881 Great Thumb Fire

After a hot, dry summer, a forest fire began in northern Lapeer County on Aug. 31, 1881. Gales winds on Sept. 5 fanned the flames into an inferno that raged for three days, burning a million acres in Sanilac and Huron counties. At least 125 persons died, and thousands more were left homeless. The fire was the first disaster relief effort for the newly formed American Red Cross.

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PRESIDENT'S VOLUNTEER SERVICE AWARD (PVSA)

As another level of recognition and acknowledgement for all the time volunteered by our members CERT has added the ability for members to qualify for the President's Volunteer Service Award or PVSA.

Please go to <https://www.presidentialserviceawards.gov/register-vo> and create your own account. Each person must create your own account! To associate your account to the Warren CERT team you must reference our Record of Service Key WBU-4628



Any community volunteer work is allowed to be added for review. Any other groups or teams you volunteer can be submitted for consideration. For example RACES/ARES, Ducks Ltd., any city commission, etc. Any non-compensated training you do or volunteer work you perform may be submitted.

[Every member should log all your community service.](#)

MICHIGAN DISASTERS

Continued

1896 Tornadoes

A cluster of five tornadoes north of Detroit killed 50 people on May, 25, 1896, making it the second-deadliest tornado outbreak in Michigan history. The worst of the tornadoes: A storm that killed 47 people as it cut a 30-mile swatch through Livingston, Oakland and Lapeer counties, including the towns of Thomas, Ortonville, Oakwood and Whigville. On the same day a tornado destroyed cottages and farms near Otter Lake and Clio in Genesee County, a tornado killed two people as it went through Warren, Utica and Mount Clemons, a tornado leveled the village of Amadore in Sanilac County.

1908 Metz Fire

During the height of the lumbering era, a huge forest fire swept through Presque Isle County in the northeast Lower Peninsula, consuming more than 2 million acres and devastating nearby towns. A rescue train gathered Metz residents, but the train derailed two miles out of town because the fierce heat split the rails. The derailling left an open railcar in the middle of the flames; 16 were killed and dozens of others were badly burned.

1913 Great Lakes Storms

The Great Lakes Storms of 1913 was a blizzard with hurricane-force winds that struck Nov. 10-13, 1913. The storm sunk 12 ships, destroyed six others, stranded 19 additional ships and killed more than 50 people on four of the five Great Lakes. The toll of sinking's by lake: Lake Huron - 8 ships, Lake Superior - 2 ships, Lake Michigan - 1 barge, Lake Erie - 1 ship. It was the deadliest and most destructive disaster on the Great Lakes. The loss in ships and cargo tallied \$5 million in 1913 -- equivalent to \$121 million today.

1980 Tornado

Downtown Kalamazoo after a May 13 1980 tornado that killed five people and injured 79 others.

1927 Bath School Disaster

The Bombing that remains America's deadliest school Massacre.

1953 Flint Tornado

On June 8, 1953, an F5 tornado ripped through Beecher in suburban Flint, killing 116 people and injuring 884. The tornado remains one of the nation's most deadly. The twister caused \$19 million in damage -- equivalent to \$173 million in today's dollars. It destroyed 340 homes and damaging another 260. Another 66 farms, businesses and other buildings were destroyed or damaged.

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THE MONTH IN REVIEW - CALL OUTS, DEPLOYMENTS, AND EVENTS

Tue Jan 9 New Member Orientation
Wed Jan 17 Call-Out Down Wire 12 & Bunert
Fri Jan 19 Call-Out Down Wire 28444 Campbell
Sun Jan 28 Executive Board Meeting

167 Volunteer Total Hours
CERT Call-Out & Meeting / Training Hours /
Executive Board / Administrative
12 Hours Miscellaneous Community Service

UPCOMING EVENTS

Full details available at meetings, emails, and official CERT calendar

Sat Feb 3	09:00-13:00	General Membership Meeting
Sat Mar 3	12:30-13:30	Siren Check
Sat Mar 31	12:30 & 16:00	Stop the Bleed classes
Sat Apr 7	09:00-13:00	General Membership Meeting
Sat Apr 21	08:30-15:00	Animal Welfare Spring (Tentative)
Sat Jun 2	09:00-13:00	General Membership Meeting
Wed Jul 4		Halmich Park Patrol
Fri July 6		Hazel Park Fireworks
Sun Jul 15		Oakland County Family Safety Day
Sat Aug 4	09:00-13:00	General Membership Meeting
Sat Oct 6	09:00-13:00	General Membership Meeting
Wed Oct 31	17:00-21:00	Halloween Candy Check
Sat Dec 1	09:00-13:00	Family Appreciation Breakfast
Sat Dec 1		Tree Lighting

Unless otherwise indicated meetings will be held at
Warren Community Center 5460 Arden Ave, Warren, MI 48092

Watch this eLetter and the official CERT Calendar for the latest location information and other training dates.

[Make sure you follow Warren CERT on Facebook & Twitter](#)

<https://www.facebook.com/wrncert/>

[@WarrenCERT](#)

1956 Hudsonville Tornado

On April 3, 1956, an F5 tornado tore 48 miles from Hudsonville to Montcalm County, killing 17 people, injuring 340 and causing \$13 million in damage -- equivalent to \$118 million today. It remains the deadliest tornado outbreak in West Michigan. A second tornado that day went from Saugatuck to Holland, and a third went from Bangor in Van Buren County to south of Lowell in Kent County. Those tornadoes resulted in injuries and extensive property damage, but no deaths.

1964 Macomb County Tornado

Thirteen people were killed and 400 were injured on May 8, 1964, by a tornado that went through Chesterfield Township between Mount Clemens and New Baltimore in Macomb County. Thousands were left homeless by the F5 storm, which caused \$7 to \$8 million in property damage -- equivalent to \$55 to \$63 million in today's dollars.

1965 Palm Sunday Tornadoes

More than 53 people were killed and 800 were injured when 12 tornadoes touched down in Michigan on April 11, 1965, part of the worst tornado outbreak in U.S. history.

The tornadoes occurred across Michigan, from Allendale in Ottawa County to the Thumb region, and some of the worst areas of destruction were in southern Michigan. Two F-4 tornados struck 30 minutes apart in Branch, Hillsdale, Lenawee, Monroe and Washtenaw counties, killing at least 35 people. About \$32 million in property was destroyed.

An F-4 tornado went from Allendale in Ottawa County to the Cedar Springs area in Kent County, killing five people. About 35 homes were destroyed and nearly 200 others damaged. One of the injured died days later. The tornado cause about \$15 million in damage.

One person was killed in an F-1 tornado in Allegan and Barry counties. Five homes were destroyed and another 25 were damaged.

Barry County experienced a second tornado, an F-3 with winds estimated in excess of 158 mph.

Kalamazoo County had an F-3 tornado that destroyed four homes and injured 17 people.

An F-4 tornado was recorded in Clinton and Shiawassee counties. One person was killed, and several homes were damaged or destroyed.

Three F-2 tornadoes moved across Montcalm and Gratiot counties.

An F-2 tornado near Bay City tore roofs off homes and an auto dealership. A second F-2 twister near Tuscola damaged a lumberyard and destroyed a few barns.

1967 Blizzard

One of Michigan's worst-ever blizzards occurred over Jan. 26-27, 1967, a storm that paralyzed part of the state for several days and led to 22 deaths, mainly from heart attacks. The storm caught residents off guard. Lansing had a high of 66 degrees on Jan. 24, 1967. Two days later, the city had 24 inches of snow. Kalamazoo had 30 inches. (Detroit escaped the storm; it had an inch of rain.) The road were so bad in some areas that Michigan State Police were transported by the National Guard.

1973 Detroit Flood

Winds pushed the water toward the eastern shores and kicked up six to eight foot waves. The hardest hit area was centered in Monroe County, where from Toledo to Gibraltar, a small community just south of Detroit, about 3,000 families were forced to leave their homes and were housed and by Red Cross.

1979 Blizzard

The Blizzard of 1979 occurred on the 11th anniversary of the 1967 blizzard and was even worse. The storm dumped up to 3 feet of snow and featured wind gusts of up to 60 mph. An estimated 20 people died directly or indirectly as a result of the storm; 125,000 vehicles were stranded on Michigan roads, and 400,000 homes and businesses lost electrical power.

1980 Kalamazoo Tornado

An F3 tornado ripped down M-43 and into downtown Kalamazoo on May 13, 1980, killing five people, injuring 79 others and leaving 1,200 people homeless. It caused about \$50 million in property damage, the equivalent of \$150 million in today's dollars.

1986 Floods

This week is the 31st anniversary of the Great Flood of 1986, a weather event that stretched across 30 Michigan counties and caused more than \$500 million in damages, \$1.1 billion in today's dollars. The flood occurred as a result of torrential rains that began Sept. 10, 1986 up to 13 inches over two days. Flooding occurred across mid-Michigan, from Muskegon and Grand Rapids to the Thumb region. Fourteen dams failed during the storm, and four major bridges collapsed. There were about a half-dozen deaths, as well as major crop losses.

1987 Northwest Airlines Flight 255

Northwest Airlines Flight 255, a McDonnell Douglas MD-82, crashed shortly after takeoff from Detroit Metropolitan Airport on August 16, 1987, at about 8:46 p.m. EDT (00:46 UTC August 17), killing all six crew members and 148 of its 149 passengers, along with two people on the ground. The sole survivor was a 4-year-old girl, Cecelia Cichan, who sustained serious injuries.[2] It was the second-deadliest aviation accident at the time in the United States.

1995 Derecho Heat Wave

A tremendously hot and humid air mass over the Great Plains contributed to the development of four powerful derechos. These particular derechos occurred during the Heat Wave of 1995. The derechos developed along the northern rim of the air mass on a stationary front. The first derecho started in Montana during the evening of July 11 and dissipated over northern Michigan and northern Wisconsin during the morning hours on July 12. The second, and the longest lived, of the derecho series started in Montana on July 12 following the same path as the first and moved into northern Michigan on the morning of the 13th. It moved south and hit eastern Michigan and southwestern Ontario before dissipating over southern Ohio and extreme northern West Virginia at around midnight on July 14. The third began developing in southwestern central South Dakota in the late evening hours of July 13. It moved northeast through Minnesota on the 14th. For some residents of northern Minnesota, this is the third day in a row they have been hit by a derecho.

2003 Blackout

Thursday, August 14, 2003, just after 4:10 p.m. EDT. The Northeast blackout was a widespread power outage that occurred throughout parts of the Northeastern and Midwestern United States and the Canadian province of Ontario. Some power was restored by 11 p.m. Most did not get their power back until two days later. In other areas it took nearly a week or two for power to be restored. The outage, which was much more widespread than the Northeast Blackout of 1965, affected an estimated 10 million people in Ontario and 45 million people in eight U.S. states.

2006 Heat Wave derecho series

The hardest-hit areas of Michigan appear to have been in the northern and central lower parts of the state, particularly in and around Oceana County. Several houses were severely damaged, and many others suffered various degrees of damage. In addition, the Oceana County Fairgrounds lost at least one of its buildings to the winds. At least one person was injured in the county. Extensive damage was reported in Benzie County. Wind speeds of 106 km/h (66 mph) were recorded in Saginaw. Agricultural damage was severe, many grape and cherry crops were heavily damaged or destroyed. The storm took place as fruit crops were attaining maturity so the storm's effects was devastating on farmers. One person was killed by a lightning strike in the Detroit area. Over 270,000 people were without power at the storm's peak.

2012 Dexter tornado

More than 100 homes were demolished on March 15, 2012, when an F3 tornado ripped through Dexter, a Washtenaw County community northwest of Ann Arbor.

2013 Grand Rapids Floods

Record rainfall in the Grand Rapids area caused widespread flooding in April 2013, resulting in about \$10 million in damages in Kent County. About 700 people were evacuated, and the waterline was so high in downtown Grand Rapids that some office workers saw ducks swim outside their windows

STOP THE BLEED

Launched in October of 2015 by the White House, Stop the Bleed is a national awareness campaign and a call to action. Stop the Bleed is intended to cultivate grassroots efforts that encourage bystanders to become trained, equipped, and empowered to help in a bleeding emergency before professional help arrives.



No matter how rapid the arrival of professional emergency responders, bystanders will always be first on the scene. A person who is bleeding can die from blood loss within five minutes, therefore it is important to quickly stop the blood loss. Those nearest to someone with life threatening injuries are best positioned to provide first care. According to a recent National Academies of Science study, trauma is the leading cause of death for Americans under age 46.

SAVE A LIFE

Find the source of bleeding

Open or remove the clothing over the wound so you can clearly see it. By removing clothing, you will be able to see injuries that may have been hidden or covered.

Look for and identify “life-threatening” bleeding. Examples include:

- > Blood that is spurting out of the wound.
- > Blood that won't stop coming out of the wound.
- > Blood that is pooling on the ground.
- > Clothing that is soaked with blood.
- > Bandages that are soaked with blood.
- > Loss of all or part of an arm or leg.



Compress and Control the bleeding

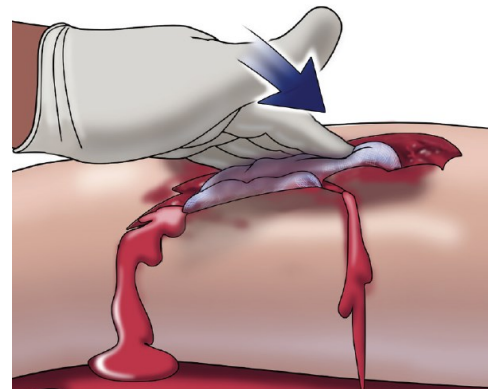


There are a number of methods that can be used to stop bleeding and they all have one thing in common; **compressing a bleeding blood vessel in order to stop the bleeding.**

If you don't have a trauma first aid kit:

Direct Pressure - Apply direct pressure on the wound (Cover the wound with a clean cloth and apply pressure by pushing directly on it with both hands)

- > Take any clean cloth (for example, a shirt) and cover the wound.
- > If the wound is large and deep, try to “stuff” the cloth down into the wound.
- > Apply continuous pressure with both hands directly on top of the bleeding wound.
- > Push down as hard as you can.
- > Hold pressure to stop bleeding. Continue pressure until relieved by medical responders.



If you do have a trauma first aid kit:

For life-threatening bleeding from an arm or leg and a tourniquet is NOT available OR for bleeding from the neck, shoulder or groin:

Pack (stuff) the wound with a bleeding control (also called a hemostatic) gauze, plain gauze, or a clean cloth and then apply pressure with both hands

- > Open the clothing over the bleeding wound. (A)
- > Wipe away any pooled blood.
- > Pack (stuff) the wound with bleeding control gauze (preferred), plain gauze, or clean cloth. (B)
- > Apply steady pressure with both hands directly on top of the bleeding wound. (C)
- > Push down as hard as you can.
- > Hold pressure to stop bleeding. Continue pressure until relieved by medical responders.



For life-threatening bleeding from an arm or leg and a tourniquet is available:

Apply the tourniquet

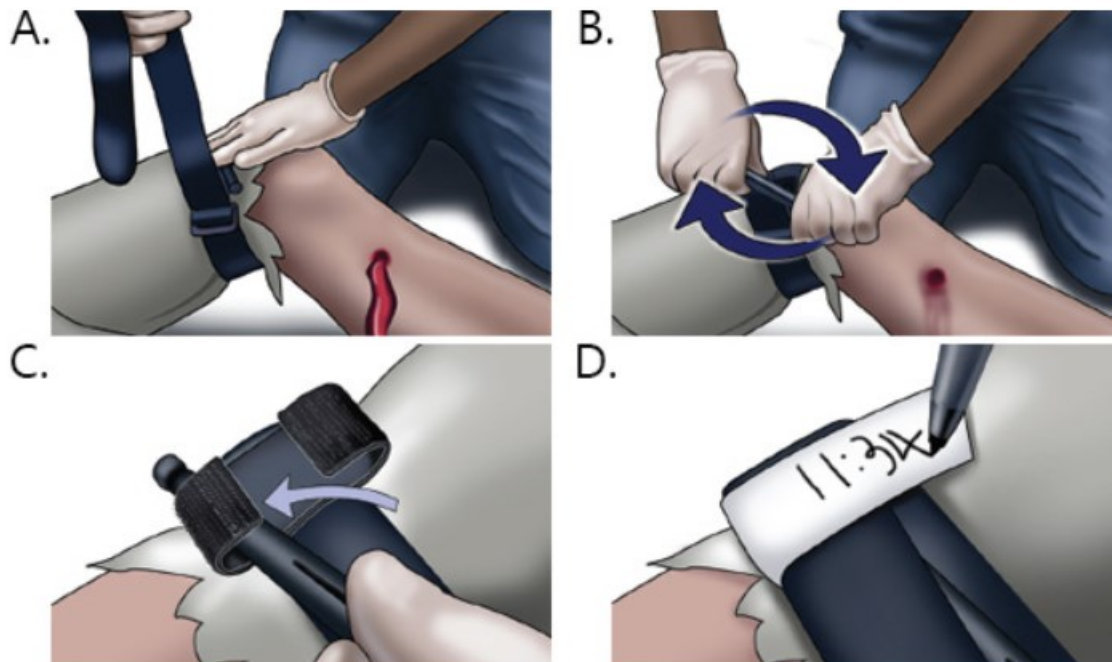
> Wrap the tourniquet around the bleeding arm or leg about 2 to 3 inches above the bleeding site (be sure NOT to place the tourniquet onto a joint—go above the joint if necessary).

> Pull the free end of the tourniquet to make it as tight as possible and secure the free end. (A)

> Twist or wind the windlass until bleeding stops. (B)

> Secure the windlass to keep the tourniquet tight. (C)

> Note the time the tourniquet was applied. (D)



Note: A tourniquet will cause pain but it is necessary to stop life-threatening bleeding.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

<u>Title</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Email</u>	<u>Ham Call Sign</u>
Director	Michael Riley	586-943-6110	mriley@warrencert.org	kd8fmg
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Secretary	Mike Rose II	586-855-1685	mrose@warrencert.org	ke8cih
Coordinator	JoAnn Christian	586-980-2055	kd8stz@yahoo.com	kd8stz
Coordinator	Ryan Prouse	248-259-1226	ryanprouse68@gmail.com	kd8ygv
Coordinator	Jim Parsons	586-306-2724	jimparsons@comcast.net	kd8sua
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Coordinator	Ron Mesic	248-830-8450	rmesic@gmail.com	n8xz
Coordinator	Steve Zabik	586-350-5555	szabik@warrencert.org	

MICHIGAN DISASTERS

CONTINUED

2014 Flint Water Crisis

In an effort to save money, Flint begins drawing water from the Flint River for its 100,000 residents, instead of relying on water from Detroit. The move is considered temporary while the city waits to connect to a new regional water system. Residents immediately complain about the smell, taste and appearance of the water, and raise health concerns, reporting rashes, hair loss and other problems.

2014 Metro Detroit flood

More than 6 inches of rain fell in parts of Metro Detroit on Aug. 11, 2014, ranking as the second-heaviest single-day rain event in Detroit since record keeping began. The flooding cost more than \$1 billion in damages, including flooded-damaged buildings and cars and damage to roads and other infrastructure, including 10 billion gallons of sewer overflow.

2015 Winter 193-vehicle pileup on I-94

The 193-vehicle pileup on I-94 may not be a natural disaster per se, but like the wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald, it's one of Michigan's most memorable weather-related events. Whiteout conditions during a snow-storm lead to the pile-up on westbound I-94 between Battle Creek and Kalamazoo on Jan. 9, 2015. The event injured 23 people and killed one man, a truck driver from Canada. Some of the vehicles caught fire, including a truck hauling fireworks. As vehicles burned, the fireworks went off over the wreckage on I-94. The pile-up closed the highway for two days.

Michigan does have a lot of disasters and emergencies and you must prepare and be ready should you be involved in one!

STOP THE BLEED

CONTINUED

SAVE A LIFE

Take a Class

Join Warren CERT in a class being taught by Mr. Ron Mason, a four year Navy Veteran of Desert Storm & Somalia. Ron is a professional fire fighter and Paramedic currently working in Detroit for DMC EMS. Ron is certified in TCCC, TEMS, PHTLS, ACLS, and BLS and teaches CPR/AED, First-Aid, and Stop the Bleed.

Ron is also the State of Michigan coordinator for the Stop the Bleed national campaign and has already certified over 100 people in STB. Ron owns and operates US Tactical Emergency Medicine.

See page 13 for sign-up info and links



Make a plan today. Your family may not be together if a disaster strikes, so it is important to know which [types of disasters](#) could affect your area. Know how you'll contact one another and reconnect if separated. Establish a family meeting place that's familiar and easy to find.

Step 1: Put together a plan by discussing these 4 questions with your family, friends, or household to start your emergency plan.

How will I receive [emergency alerts and warnings](#)?

What is my [shelter](#) plan?

What is my [evacuation](#) route?

What is my [family/household communication plan](#)?

Step 2: Consider specific needs in your household.

As you prepare your plan tailor your plans and supplies to your specific daily living needs and responsibilities. Discuss your needs and responsibilities and how people in the network can assist each other with communication, care of children, business, pets, or specific needs like the operation of durable medical equipment. Create your own personal network for specific areas where you need assistance. Keep in mind some these factors when developing your plan:

- Different ages of members within your household
- Responsibilities for assisting others
- Locations frequented
- Dietary needs
- Medical needs including prescriptions and equipment
- Disabilities or access and functional needs including devices and equipment
- Languages spoken
- Cultural and religious considerations
- Pets or service animals

Households with school-aged children

Step 3: Fill out a Family Emergency Plan.

Download and fill out a family emergency plan or use them as a guide to create your own.

[Emergency Plan for Parents](#) (PDF)

MAKE A PLAN

Step 4: Practice your plan with your family/household

Resources:

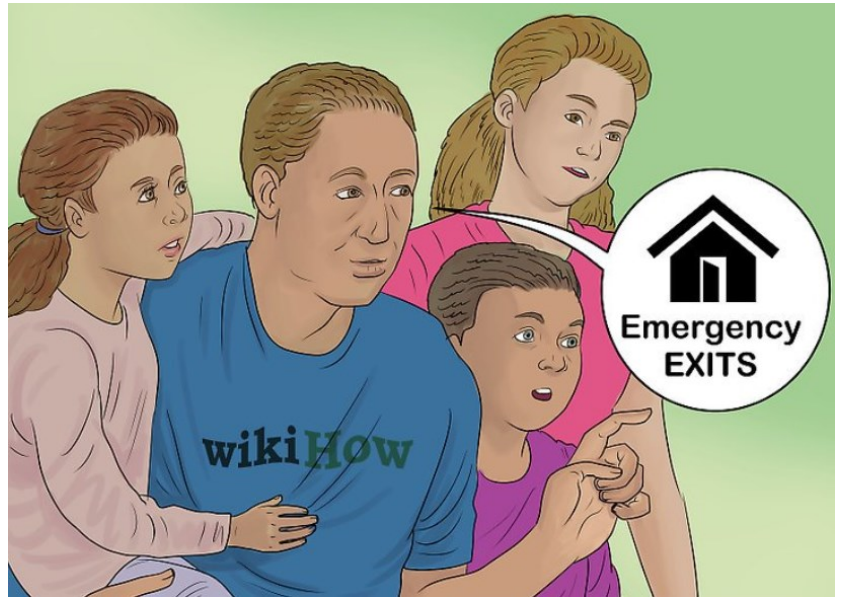
[Wallet Sized Emergency Communication Plan \(PDF\)](#)

[Family Emergency Communication Guide \(PDF\)](#)

[Emergency Plan for Parents \(PDF\)](#)

[Emergency Plan for Kids \(PDF\)](#)

[Emergency Plan for Commuters \(PDF\)](#)



IF YOU EVACUATE
YOUR HOME, DO NOT LEAVE
YOUR PET BEHIND!
MAKE A PLAN !



Ready ✓

WWW.READY.GOV/ANIMALS

[Pet owners \(PDF\)](#)

[Steps to make a plan \(PDF\)](#)

[Tips on emergency alerts and warnings \(PDF\)](#)

[Protect Critical Documents and Valuables \(PDF\)](#)

[Document and Insure Your Property \(PDF\)](#)

[Emergency Financial First Aid Kit \(PDF\)](#)

[Make A Plan \(Video\)](#)

<https://www.ready.gov/make-a-plan>

<http://www.redcross.org/get-help/how-to-prepare-for-emergencies/make-a-plan>

REMEMBER THE SIX "P's"
KEEP THESE SIX "P's" READY IN CASE IMMEDIATE EVACUATION IS REQUIRED:

- People and pets
- Papers, phone numbers, & important documents
- Prescriptions, vitamins, and eyeglasses
- Pictures and irreplaceable memorabilia
- Personal computer hard drive and disks
- "Plastic" (credit cards, ATM cards) and cash

CERT POLICIES MEMBERS NEED TO KNOW

Warren CERT ID and Lanyard can ONLY be worn when activated as Warren CERT and must NOT be visible when stored in your vehicle. Do not keep lanyards in your cup holders, hanging from your rear view mirror, or other obvious place. You need to assure it does not get stolen or is used to misrepresent the team.

When deployed on Warren CERT events, logos and ID's from any other agency's cannot be worn. This includes, but is not limited to Badges (Security, Hospital, Work, etc.), Shirts or uniforms with logos of other agencies (Police, Sheriff, Fire, Ambulance, Security, even other CERT teams). Displaying multiple identifying marks causes confusion and can possibly place you in unwanted and dangerous circumstances.

Under no circumstances should you self-deploy!! IF YOU SELF-DEPLOY AND ARE INJURED YOU ARE ON YOUR OWN! IF YOU SELF-DEPLOY AND ARE INJURED YOU ARE NOT COVERED BY THE CITY! If you decide to offer assistance without being called out by during a city sanctioned event you are doing so as a civilian and assume all responsibility.

You are authorized to use your red warning light while on official CERT call-outs or events and when you are using it according to CERT guidelines. You must be stationary while it is in use. You are only authorized to use it while in the city of Warren. Your light should not be visible outside of the city

Warren CERT has a Chain of Command and every member is subject to follow it. If you ever have any questions or problems bring it to your executive board. No member will email or call a city official concerning a CERT topic without having gone thru the executive board or Emergency Manager.

Under no circumstances should any member attempt to approach or attempt to move any downed wire!

All safety policies and procedures must be followed at all times.

All members, at all times, must exhibit professionalism.

No smoking, indecent or lewd behavior or discussion will be tolerated.

ANY VIOLATION OF THE ABOVE GUIDELINES COULD RESULT IN DISCIPLINARY ACTION, EXPULSION FROM THE CERT TEAM OR CRIMINAL CHARGES.

Cont. on pg. 12

IMPORTANT INFO

Remember to call 586-960-5315 and leave your name, time arrived, time departed, and what scene or event your calling about!

Please like our Facebook page [Facebook.com/wrncert](https://www.facebook.com/wrncert)

**Don't forget to tell your friends and neighbors, about CERT.
We're always looking for good people.**

[Apply at warrencert.org](http://warrencert.org)

Make sure you continue to receive this eLetter and are signed up to the electronic version of the official CERT calendar.

[Check your texcom.com info to assure its current!](http://texcom.com)

Warren CERT Call-Out Procedures

Warren CERT uses Texcom.com as its primary dispatch and notification system.

All CERT members must be registered with Texcom with SMS (texting) and email. *An exception is allowed for members that do not use texting or email.*

When a call out request is received from an official source the on-duty CERT dispatcher will immediately relay the help request to the members via texcom using text messages and email.

Every message will contain specific details on how to contact dispatch and respond to requests.

Responding parties must respond as detailed in the message.

A request may advise to **call** "Dispatcher Name" at 586-xxx-xxxx.

In this case as stated **call** the dispatcher and advise of availability and interest in responding.

A request may advise to **text** to "Dispatcher Name" at 586-xxx-xxxx.

In this case you must enter the number into your texting/messaging program and enter your response to the dispatcher.

Do not reply to the message you received, it does not go to the dispatcher!

Do not call if the Texcom message states to text to respond!

In all cases, include **your First and Last name** in the response.

The dispatcher will advise of any new updates to the call, information too large to type into the Texcom message, or of a sensitive nature that can't be openly distributed.

The dispatcher may also advise of a CERT Member in Charge (CIC) in charge of the call-out as well as names of other responding members and any preliminary instructions or recommended equipment.

All responding members must report directly to the CIC and follow their directions. With the exception of emergency first aid, members are not to begin response unless directed by Warren CERT. With the exception of emergency conditions members are not to leave the response without checking out with the CIC.

New members will also be advised that they are not to perform any action until the CIC arrives, new members must wait on the side lines, in safe location until given instructions by the CIC or dispatcher.

No member will respond to a call until they have checked in with dispatch!

In all references in the above to dispatcher it refers to the CERT dispatcher, under normal circumstances no contact will be made directly to Warren PD 911 dispatch!

Should a situation or problem develop on a call-out notify CIC immediately. If an emergency develops and CIC is unresponsive or incapacitated notify then notify Warren PD dispatch

Check and update your texcom.com information occasionally. Phone numbers and email addresses do change.

ATTENTION WARREN CERT MEMBERS

The Executive Board has openings.

Do you want to become more active in the teams management?

Want to have a vote in the teams growth?

Want to be part of making CERT bigger and better?

Apply to join the executive board.

Send an email to jointheboard@warrencert.org

Send us your resume and qualifications.
Tell us why you want to join the board.

*Note: Executive Board meeting are held monthly, currently 07:30 every 3rd Sunday.
Participation in meetings is required.*

Stop the Bleed Classes

Sign up Now!!

Saturday March 31, 2018 12:30 - 15:30

<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/stop-the-bleed-1-tickets-42605235406>

Saturday March 31, 2018 16:00 - 19:00

<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/stop-the-bleed-2-tickets-42605369808>

There is no charge for the training!

Donations will be gladly accepted, and greatly appreciated, to cover the out of pocket costs of the instructor and cost of the refreshments served.

do 1 thing

Being prepared for disasters and emergencies can seem like a big job. Many people don't know where to start, so they never start at all. With Do 1 Thing you can take small steps that make a big difference in an emergency.

Do 1 Thing is a 12-month program that makes it easy for you to prepare yourself, your family, and your community for emergencies or disasters.

Warren CERT is proud to be a partner with do 1 thing. Every month we will be showcasing some of the information from do 1 thing for Individuals and Business's.

Individual:

Water

Make a Plan

Goal for February: Have 72 hours (3 days) worth of water stored for your household.

A three-day supply for one person is 3 gallons (12 liters) of water – one gallon (4 liters) per person per day. Also include an extra one gallon (4 liters) for a medium size pet. That one gallon should last three days, but plan for more or less if your pet is very large or very small.

Tasks

Water: Purchase and store a 72-hour supply of commercially bottled water (or more - up to two weeks).

Water: Bottle a 72-hour supply of water at home.

Water: Learn how to provide a safe supply of drinking water for your household in a disaster.

Read More: <http://do1thing.com/topics/water>

Business:

Essential Business Functions

Goal for Step 2: Determine what keeps your business running and take steps to ensure you can continue in an emergency or disaster.

A lot happens in your business every day. Some activities can be suspended, and some can't. Prioritize which business functions are critical to the continued operation of your business in a disaster. Identify what functions can be delayed (and for how long) and what can be deferred in the event of a potential disaster. This is the foundation of your business continuity plan.

Tasks

Essential Business Functions: Identify the functions that are essential to the operation of your business.

Essential Business Functions: Determine what things could interrupt your essential business functions and take steps to minimize your risk.

Essential Business Functions: Consider diversifying your business functions to become more disaster-resilient.

Read More: <http://do1thing.com/topics/functions>

Thank You to do1thing
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A Warren CERT Partner



High Performance Jump Starters and Portable Battery Packs

Our award-winning Jump Starter line designed for the average Joe to the seasoned Pro

- > Maximum power output and performance, up to 10L (up to 5L Diesel)
- > Revolutionary, patented Smarty Clamps® walk you through a SAFE, foolproof jump every time
- > Detect-o-Matic™ USB charger automatically provides fastest charge to your phones & tablets
- > Larger models feature both 12V and 19V port for powering laptops, fans and more
- > Powerful tactical flashlight can be seen for miles plus strobe and SOS
- > Staying power – 1000 charging cycles and up to 3 years of standby power on a single charge
- > IP65 certified, built tough for water, dust and dirt resistance

Basic Jump Starters Quick Comparison High Performance Jump Starters

WeeGo's new line of Rechargeable Battery Packs offers increased performance at up to half the price of our previous models! All three models offer increased input and output charging speeds - which means you can charge both your WeeGo and your mobile device even faster than before. Our Tour 10400 also has Detect-o-Matic™ super-quick charging which detects & provides the fastest-possible charge for your device and Pass Thru charging which allows you to recharge your WeeGo and your device at the same time. In addition to their increased performance, the Tour 5200 and Tour 10400 also store inside of a super-fun, retro-inspired tin box!

Phones, tablets, portable speakers, GoPro®, e-readers...the list of portable devices goes on, but your battery doesn't – and when that time comes, WeeGo Rechargeable Battery Packs are there to ensure you keep going without interruption!

Battery Packs



12V Power

For your on-the-go devices



* 12V Adapters available; sold separately

Use WeeGo to Power ...



Tour 2600	Tour 5200	Tour 10400

