



CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH CERT NEWSLETTER

SINCE 1991

April 1 2019

HB CERT HIGHLIGHTS

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April 11, 2019 CERT Meeting

by Carol Burtis

Please join us at our April 11 CERT meeting for our 2nd annual CERT Appreciation Night. Special refreshments including appetizers and desserts will be for all to enjoy. Awards will be given to everyone who reported volunteer hours to the database last year.

As always, the meeting is at City Hall, 2000 Main Street, downstairs in room B8 next to the City Council Chambers. An EVITE invitation will be emailed to you soon. Please RSVP to the EVITE at the link in the invitation, so we know how much food to purchase.

Looking forward to seeing everyone!

2019 Spring CERT Class Graduates: What Now?

by Carol Burtis

CONGRATULATIONS to the 43 graduates from the Spring 2019 CERT class!

You may well be asking, "What should I do next?" If you wish to get more involved and participate in CERT events, you will need to successfully complete the following items:

Request a Live Scan background screening check: Please make an appointment with the Costa Mesa Police Department or other private companies to get your Live Scan. Cost varies. You must use the correct form.

Take Red Cross 1st Aid/CPR/AED from our Red Cross certified instructors here in Huntington Beach; your cost is \$40. Please let me know and I will add you to our list for the 2019 classes.

Complete the CERT Responder Course: class will be held 2019.

Complete IS-317 Introduction to CERT:
<https://training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-317>

Complete IS-100 and IS-700: <https://training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-100.b> and <https://training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-700.a>

Complete the Red Cross Shelter Fundamentals Course: Contact Terry Waldron at Red Cross for more information Terry.waldron@redcross.org.

You are welcome to join us at the monthly CERT General Meetings held in

Room B8 next to the City Council Chambers on the 2nd Thursday of every month except August. The next meeting is Thursday, April 11th at 6:30 pm.

Additional training/speakers: From time to time, we will bring in guest speakers for a special training or program. You are welcome to join us for these events. We will send out an email notification when these events occur.

Other special events throughout the year: We will send out an email regarding these.

You will receive notification of publication of the CERT Newsletter each month via an email with a link to online location of it. Look for coverage/photos of your class in the current (April) edition.

Please call me with any questions: Office 714 -536-5979

March 22-24, 2019 CERT Class Volunteers

By Virginia Petrelis

Many people probably don't realize the work that goes into putting on a CERT training class. We are privileged to use the old Rodgers Seniors' Center building and office for the class. However, this time, the City's budget didn't have funds to clean up the building or provide needed supplies. Several CERT volunteers spent a few hours dusting, sweeping, mopping and sanitizing toilets! Two truckloads of equipment were hauled there from their home and the EOC by Carol and Phil Burtis.

Many CERT members volunteer their whole three-day weekend to help with the classes. Some help with set up and take down, some teach, some register students, some become "victims" for the first aid class and some are there to help wherever needed.

A lot of volunteers are needed to put on this important educational event for the community. Even if you only have an hour or two to volunteer, your help with classes and other CERT activities would be sincerely appreciated.

A special thank you to Carol and Phil Burtis for all the work they do for CERT and to all the special volunteers involved in putting on this big event!

The Promotion of Chief Mark Daggett

From the HB Fire Department Facebook Page



The Huntington Beach Fire Department is proud to announce the promotion of Mark Daggett to the position of Division Chief of Operations.

Chief Daggett brings a wealth of knowledge and experience to the position and we are excited for his leadership and his passion for the job.

Fire Chief David Segura had the pleasure of pinning his badge and

welcoming him to his new position.

Please join us in congratulating Division Chief Daggett on his new position.

March 14, 2019 CERT General Meeting Meteorologists from the National Weather Service <https://www.weather.gov/>

By Virginia Petrelis

Our guests for the evening were James Brotherton, Adam Rosor and Casey Oswant from the National Weather Service office in San Diego which is our local forecast facility. The San Diego (Rancho Bernardo) office is one of 122 across the United States. They say the San Diego office's territory is from below sea level (the ocean to Catalina) to over 11,400 feet above (local mountains). See pictures of their very interesting power point presentation on page ----.

They emphasized the importance of the SKYWARN Storm Spotter Program. The weather service tells us what's ABOVE the ground and storm spotters tell them what's ON the ground through pictures, videos and phone calls. For information on the program, go to: <https://www.weather.gov/SKYWARN>. If you'd like to become a storm spotter, you can find an application to join at: <https://www.weather.gov/pah/spottersignup>

From Susan McClaran's First Aid Corner

TREATING AN OPEN CHEST WOUND

Those of you who have attended the CERT classes while I have been teaching, should all remember our friend George, the skeleton, who sits in our class impaled with an object through his chest. Although we have a little fun learning about impaled objects, at George's expense, the sad truth is that in a real life disaster (and even sadder, an active shooter incident) we may very well have people with trauma to their chests. The excerpts in this lesson were taken from the Army Correspondence Course Program, a tool given to me by, Brevyn, several years ago.

INTRODUCTION

The body has two lungs. Each lung is enclosed in a separate airtight area within the chest. If an object punctures the chest wall, air may be allowed to enter the chest. If air enters into one of the formerly airtight areas, the lung within that area begins to collapse. The lung does not collapse immediately, but does so gradually as air enters and remains in the chest cavity.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF AN OPEN CHEST WOUND

An open chest wound can be caused by the chest wall being penetrated by a bullet, knife blade, shrapnel, or other object. If you are not sure if the wound has penetrated the chest wall completely, treat the wound as though it were an open chest wound. Some of the signs and symptoms of an open chest wound are given below.

- Sucking or hissing sounds coming from chest wound. (When a victim with an open chest wound breathes, air goes in and out of the wound. This air sometimes causes a "sucking" sound. Because of this distinct sound, an open chest wound is often called a "sucking chest wound.")
- Casualty coughing up blood.
- Frothy blood coming from the chest wound. (The air going in and out of an open chest wound causes bubbles in the blood coming from the wound.)
- Shortness of breath or difficulty in breathing.
- Chest not rising normally when the victim inhales. (The victim may have several fractured ribs and the lung may be deflated.)
- Pain in the shoulder or chest area that increases with breathing.
- Bluish tint of lips, inside of mouth, fingertips, and/or nail beds. (This color change is caused by the decreased amount of oxygen in the blood.)
- Signs of shock such as a rapid and weak heartbeat.

CHECK FOR OPEN CHEST WOUNDS

Check for both entry and exit wounds. Open the victim's clothing to look for any penetrating wounds. Look for a pool of blood under the victim's back. Use your hands to feel for wounds. If there is more than one open chest wound, treat the initial wound you find first.

EXPOSE THE WOUND

Expose the area around the open chest wound by removing, cutting, or tearing the clothing covering the wound. If clothing is stuck to the wound, do not try to remove the stuck clothing as this may cause additional pain and injury. Cut or tear around the stuck clothing. Do not try to clean the wound or remove objects from the wound.

SEAL THE OPEN CHEST WOUND

Since air can pass through most dressings and bandages, you must seal the open chest wound with plastic, cellophane, or other nonporous, airtight material to prevent air from entering the chest and collapsing the lung.

(continued on page 3)

From Susan McClaran's First Aid Corner (continued)

a. Prepare the Plastic Wrapper.

This plastic wrapper will be used to make the airtight seal.

NOTE: If there is both an entry wound and an exit wound, the plastic wrapper may be cut to make two seals if the wounds are not too large. The edges of the sealing material should extend at least two inches beyond the edges of the wound.

b. **Have the Victim Exhale.** Tell the victim to exhale (breathe out) and hold his breath. This forces some of the air out of the chest wound. The more air that can be forced out of the chest before the wound is sealed, the better the victim will be able to breathe after the wound is sealed.

NOTE: The victim can resume normal breathing after the wound is sealed.

NOTE: If the victim is unconscious or cannot hold his breath, place the plastic wrapper over the wound after his chest falls but before it rises.

c. Apply the Sealing Material Over Wound.

- Place the inside surface of the plastic wrapper directly over the hole in the chest to seal the wound.
- Check the plastic wrapper to ensure that it extends at least two inches beyond the wound edges in all directions. If the wrapper does not have a two-inch margin, it may not form an airtight seal and may even be sucked into the wound.

d. Secure the Sealing Material.

- Tape down all four edges of the plastic wrapper to the victim's chest. The airtight seal will keep air from entering the victim's chest through the wound. Use the tape from your first aid bag.
- Open an Emergency Bandage pack. Place the dressing over the wound (and sealing material), wrap the tails around the victim's chest, and secure the Emergency Bandage over the center of the dressing.

NOTE: This step may not be necessary if the occlusive material stays in place with the tape you have applied to it and it effectively seals the wound.

CAUTION: If an object is protruding from the chest wound, do not try to remove it.

Stabilize the object by placing a bulky dressing made from the cleanest material available around the object. Apply improvised bandages to hold the sealing material and dressings in place. Do not wrap the bandages around the protruding object.

(Remember your lesson with George!)

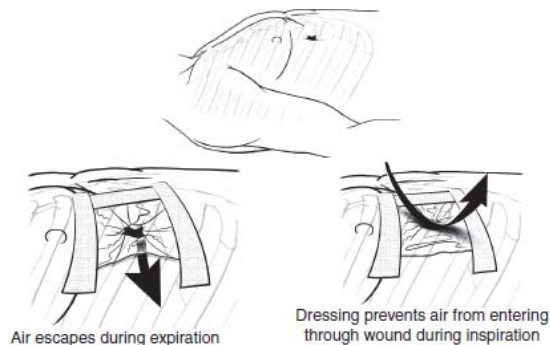
e. **Seal Other Open Chest Wounds.** If there is more than one open chest wound, apply an airtight seal over the other wound and tape all four sides of the airtight material.

POSITIONING A VICTIM WITH A DRESSED OPEN CHEST WOUND

Place a conscious victim in the sitting position or on his side (recovery position) with his injured side next to the ground. Pressure from contact with the ground acts like a splint to the injured side and helps to reduce the pain. Place an unconscious victim in the recovery position on his injured side.

NOTE: The victim may be able to breathe easier when sitting up than when lying on his side. If he wishes to sit up, have him sit with his back leaning against a tree, wall, or other support. If he becomes tired, have him lie on his injured side in the recovery position.

Illustrated: 2 different styles of treatment: 4 sides taped as per army instructions or 3 sides, with one side opened (bottom or side) to allow air to escape upon exhalation.



Getting Rid of Mosquitoes

From L.A. and O.C. County Vector Control Districts



SPRING SHOWERS BRING FLOWERS AND AN INCREASE IN MOSQUITO SOURCES

Mosquitoes are capable of transmitting diseases and can be considered a public health nuisance. Around the world, there are more than 3,500 species of mosquitoes. Only a few species can transmit diseases to humans.

The Mosquito and Vector Control Districts urge residents to take an active role in mosquito control by regularly inspecting their property for any stagnant water that will contribute to an increase in mosquitoes.

Common sources for mosquito breeding include plant saucers, buckets, tires, pet water bowls, trash cans, water holding plants such as bromeliads and landscaping with low lying areas.

All mosquitoes need stagnant, dirty water to go through their life cycles! This is because the female mosquito, after taking a blood meal, lays her eggs either on the surface or edge of the dirty water.

Mosquitoes can go from an egg to adult in about seven days! This is why vector ecologists and vector control specialists act fast to respond to service requests. Waiting a week or two can mean thousands of new mosquitoes emerging in our communities. This can increase everyone's risk of getting a vector-borne disease, like West Nile virus.

Getting rid of mosquitoes is easy once you understand the biology of a mosquito.

The larva ("wiggler") emerges from the egg and feeds on bacteria and other biological matter to grow and turn into a pupa ("tumbler"). In the pupa stage, the mosquito stops eating, much like a butterfly in its cocoon stage. Once ready, the mosquito emerges from the water and

becomes an adult. The male mosquito doesn't take blood meals as they only feed on plant juices, also known as nectar.

How to Get Rid of Mosquitoes

It's easier than you think! You can help eliminate mosquitoes by removing stagnant water from these common backyard sources:

- Clogged rain gutter
- Neglected or out-of-order swimming pool, hot tub, pond, or fountain
- Containers such as rain barrels, cans, buckets, jars, flower pots, etc.
- Old tires
- Any container that can hold water for more than seven days

"To ensure the protection of family, friends, and pets, it's important that residents take the proper steps to eliminate stagnant water on their properties," said Mary-Joy Coburn, public information officer for OCMVCD. "Reducing these mosquito breeding sources now can help reduce the mosquito population when temperatures warm up later in the season."

Personal Protection Against Mosquitoes

- Don't raise your own mosquitoes. Get rid of containers that have or may hold standing water where mosquitoes can breed.
- Make sure that doors and windows have tight fitting screens to prevent mosquitoes from entering your home.
- Wear light-colored, long, loose clothing, such as long sleeve shirts and pants when outdoors. Keep in mind that mosquitoes can bite through thin or tight clothes.
- Use mosquito netting when sleeping or camping outdoors.
- Stay indoors between dusk and dawn when mosquitoes are most active.
- Apply approved insect repellent containing DEET, Picaridin, IR3535, or oil of lemon eucalyptus whenever you are outdoors, even for a short period of time. Choose a repellent based on duration of activity. Remember when you are sweating, physically active, or getting wet, some repellents may not last long.

For more information, go to: <https://www.glacvcd.org/vector-information/mosquitoes>

And: <https://www.ocvector.org/mosquitoes>



NWS San Diego SKYWARN Training






Welcome!

**James Brotherton
Adam Roser
Meteorologists**






Agenda

- National Weather Service
- Tools We Use, Importance of SKYWARN spotters, and some statistics
- All things must weather
- Signing Up to Become a SKYWARN Spotter and Reporting

NWS Mission



“The National Weather Service provides weather, water, and climate data, forecasts and warnings for the protection of life and property and enhancement of the national economy.”



NWS Responsibilities

Save lives and property, promote the economy

- Collect Weather Data
- 7 Day Digital Forecasts
- 5 Day Marine Forecasts
- Severe Weather Watches/Warnings
- Hurricane Watches & Warnings
- 24-30 hour Aviation Forecasts
- River Flood Forecasts
- Fire Weather Forecasts
- Climate Summary
- Spot/Incident Forecasts
- Weather Statements





weather.gov




Tools We Use




First weather satellite image from space – 1960!

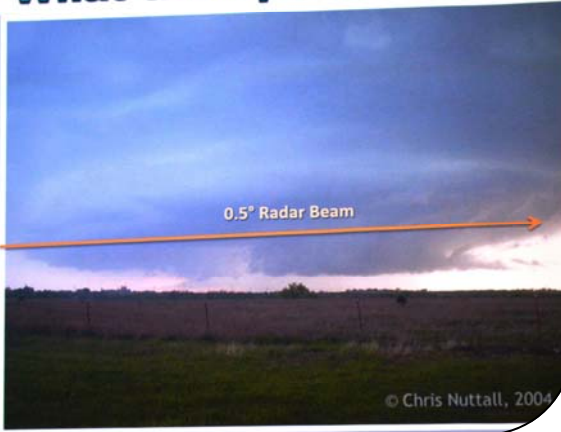
Why Are Spotters Important?



Because Radar only gives us a piece of the puzzle

- Looks high in the storm
- Does not "see" tornadoes
- Indicates hail, but NOT the exact size
- Sometimes only shows rotation AFTER a tornado has formed

What the Radar "Sees" vs What the Spotter Sees



© Chris Nuttall, 2004

Santa Ana Wind Damage



State of emergency

Claremont Internet

Rancho Cucamonga Daily Bulletin

Yorba Linda Dec 16


Fontana Daily Bulletin

Flash Flooding Causes

- Thunderstorms
- Pacific Storm Systems
- Post-tropical Systems
- Snowmelt
- Ice/Debris Jams
- Dam Breaks/Levee Failure

Flash Flooding Stats

- More flood deaths than any tstorm-related hazard
- Over half of drownings occur in vehicles
- **6 inches** of moving water knocks down an adult
- **12 inches** of moving water carries a small car
- **2 feet** of moving water carries away most vehicles





Flood Photos

Valley of the Falls – San Bernardino County

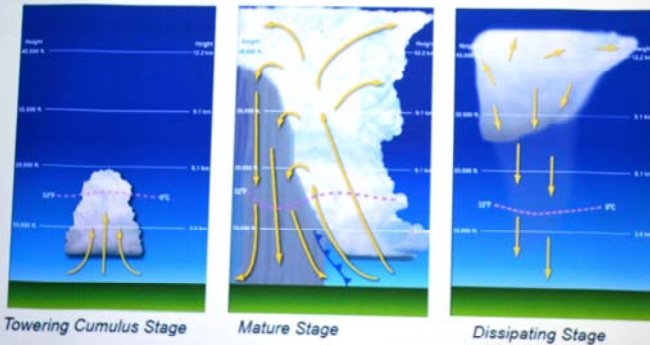


What to Report: Flooding/Rainfall

- **Rainfall:** How much rain in a given time period (e.g. 1 inch in 20 minutes)
- **Flooding:** Streets, ponding of water in low lying areas or poor drainage
- **Flash Flooding:** Report flooding that is threatening life or property or disrupting traffic



Thunderstorm Life Cycle



Severe Thunderstorm

NWS Defines a thunderstorm as **"Severe"** if any of the following occur:

- Winds of 58 mph or greater
- Hail of 1 inch in diameter or larger
- Tornado



More Definitions

- **DOWNBURST** - An intense downdraft from a thunderstorm that produces damaging wind gusts of 58 mph or greater.
- **FUNNEL CLOUD** - A rotating, funnel-shaped cloud extending from a thunderstorm or towering cumulus. *Spotters should report a 'tornado' if the funnel is in contact with the ground.*
- **TORNADO** - A violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm, in contact with the ground.



Flash Flooding Stats



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Tornado Definitions

Tornado: Is a violent, dangerous, rotating column of air which is in contact with both the surface of the earth and the base of a thunderstorm.

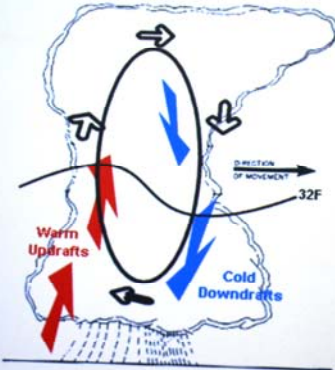
Landspout: A type of tornado which is not associated with a thunderstorm mesocyclone (they form when ground based rotation is pulled into the updraft base of a thunderstorm).

Waterspout

- Form from convergence of low level winds in a moist, unstable airmass
- Most typically found in the tropics and sub-tropics, but do occur off the California coast

Hail Formation



What to Report: Thunderstorms

- Wind gusts >40 mph
- Any hail (report size in relation to coins)
- Rotating clouds, funnels, waterspouts, tornadoes
- Any damage and/or injuries

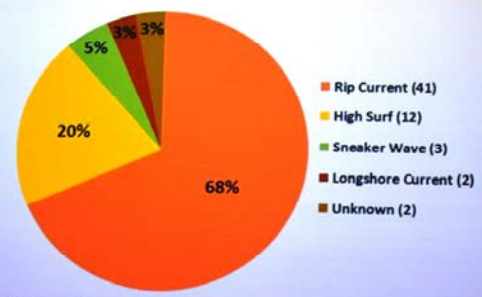
Severe Thunderstorm Resource

The Storm Prediction Center

SPC.noaa.gov

Surf Zone Fatalities – United States, 2016

Surf Zone Fatalities - 2016



Fatality Type	Count	Percentage
Rip Current	41	68%
High Surf	12	20%
Sneaker Wave	3	5%
Longshore Current	2	3%
Unknown	2	3%

Preliminary data on surf zone fatalities as reported by National Weather Service Forecast Offices through September 28, 2016.

Rip Current Safety



RIP CURRENTS
Break the Grip of the Rip!

www.ripcurrents.noaa.gov

Tsunamis

A series of ocean waves generated by sudden displacements in the sea floor, landslides, or volcanic activity



What to Report: Coastal Hazards

- Surf 6 feet or higher and strong rip currents
- Any coastal flooding by either high tides and/or high surf
- Dense Fog (marine layer)
- Tsunami impacts such as unusually high or low tides and strong currents

SkyWarn Spotter Sign Up



SkyWarn Spotter Sign Up Re-Cap

- Take training online
- Complete the quiz
- Sign up with the link provided after quiz completion
- After 2 to 3 weeks you will receive your official SKYWARN spotter number and additional information
- You will be subscribed to our quarterly newsletter *Coast to Cactus Weather Examiner*

Thank you for your desire to help the National Weather Service fulfill its mission!

Santa Ana and Wind



Hot and Very Dry Santa Ana Wind (Low Pressure)

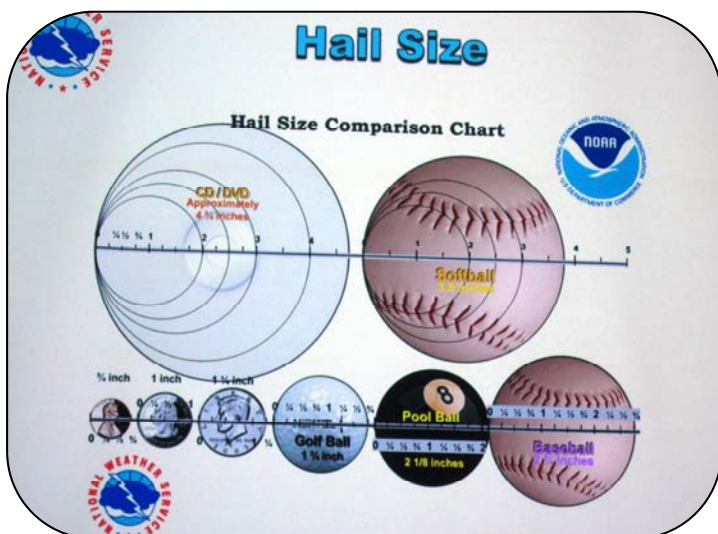
Relatively Cool and Dry High Pressure Airmass

Coastal Mountain Range

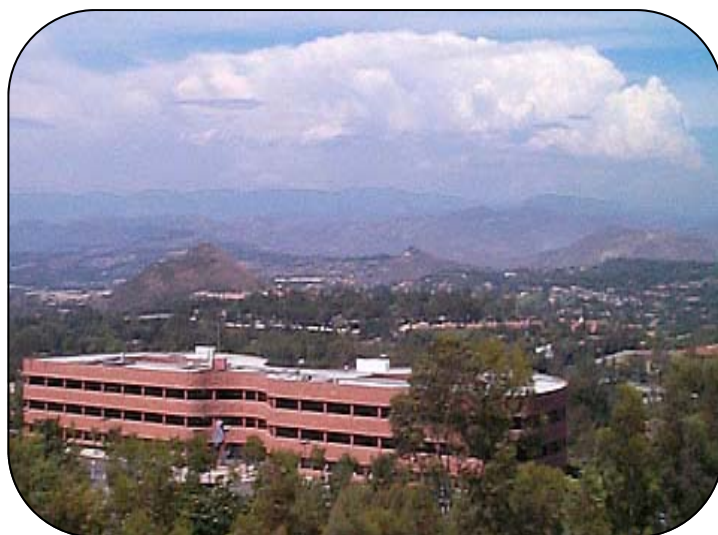
High Desert

Santa Ana and California Wildfires

03/14/2019



SAN DIEGO OFFICE OF NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE



VIEW FROM NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE WINDOW



2019 SPRING CERT BASIC TRAINING CLASS MARCH 22 — 24, 2019 (continued)





2019 SPRING CERT BASIC TRAINING CLASS MARCH 22 — 24, 2019 (continued)



CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH CERT

Neighbors-Helping-Neighbors

MISSION STATEMENT: The mission of the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program is to provide information and training on disaster preparedness; provide leadership and coordination during an emergency, and assistance to help victims recover from an emergency.

Upcoming CERT Events & Activities

- CERT General Membership Meeting, April 11, 2019, 6:30 PM in B8
- CERT General Membership Meeting, May 9, 2019, 6:30 PM in B8

CPR Classes

Fire Med customers can take CPR classes for free and non-FireMed customers can take classes for a fee.

- Saturday, April 13, 10:00 am – 1:00 pm
- Wednesday, April 24, 6:00 pm – 9:00 pm
- Saturday, May 11, 10:00 am – 1:00 pm
- Wednesday, May 22, 6:00 pm – 9:00 pm

To enroll in CPR classes, call 800-400-4277 or 714-556-4277. Class location is in the HB area and exact location given at time of enrollment.

CERT NEWSLETTER STAFF: Virginia Petrelis (Editor), Peter Petrelis (Publisher), Richard Batistelli, Anna Pinter, Cynthia Goebel, Carol Nehls, Rajarajeswari (Raji) Shunmugavel, Cathy Stanfill

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

CERT Website: www.huntingtonbeachca.gov/cert **CERT Contact:** CERT@surfcity-hb.org
CERT Message line 714-536-5974 (THIS IS A MESSAGE LINE ONLY!)