

What Counts For C.O.P. Hours

In an effort to keep all of our valued COPS advised, below is a list of ways to earn hours toward your certificates and hour pins:

Patrol hours - includes trainers hours for training new recruits

TRIAD /SALT meetings - includes commuting time

Liaison meeting - includes commuting time

COP meetings - Does not include commuting time when held at the sub-station

Citizens Academy - includes commuting time from station to Academy and return

Special Events - includes commuting time from station to event and back to station

Documentation - researching and/or writing articles for the Newsletter / Web Site

Miscellaneous - COP tasks specifically requested by Liaison Deputy and/or Coordinators

i.e. office work, set-up for events, special details, and other COP / BSO business related items

CERT Training - All COP members who are also members of CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) will be given hours for attending special training sessions given by CERT **NOTE: REGULAR CERT MONTHLY MEETINGS DO NOT APPLY AS COP HOURS**

Amateur Radio - certified Ham radio operators, who are members of COP, will be given hours for training related to the application of emergency procedure - includes commuting time to and from the training location

Advanced Education - Classes, which are made available to all COPS through the COP'S e-mail network and approved by the Liaison deputy - includes commuting time to and from the training location.

NOTE: questions regarding a COP'S individual hours should be directed to Coordinator Al Santana.



WELCOME:

**WYATT MATTHEW
ALVAREZ!!**

9LBS 7OZ

22 INCHES

TIME OF ARRIVAL

1/9/10 7:45PM



NEW YEARS DAY
JAN. 01, 2010

"It takes a great deal of courage to stand up to your enemies, but even more to stand up to your friends."

J.K. Rowling



MARTIN LUTHER KING
JAN. 18, 2010

WHAT DO I DO IF I HAVE AN ACCIDENT WITH MY COP UNIT

While we all hope it never happens to us, it just might. What should we do?

Call 911 and report that your unit has been involved in an accident.

(That includes hitting an object or a person, or damaging the car in some way such as scraping a pole, tree or any other structure.)

Wait for a deputy to arrive and write up a report. **Never abandon your unit or leave the scene of the accident, no matter how minor it may be.**

After the deputy has written up the report, if the car is not towed, you must return it to the station. The deputy or sergeant at the station will assess the damage and determine if any further action is required.

Failure to properly report any damage to your vehicle could lead to your dismissal as a COP volunteer. Please proceed with caution.

YIELD ANYWAY



"Nobody ever yielded their way into a collision."

Think about it. If you are in doubt

about who has the right of way, give it away.

The other guy may be wrong, but you can end up hurt or dead. We often say no one HAS the right-of-way until it is yielded to them. (Keep in mind I'm talking defensive driving practices, not traffic law.) Right of way rules are often misunderstood, and there are situations where the rules may not be clear to everyone.

If there is uncertainty about which vehicle should have the right of way, give the other guy the road. When it comes to driving safely, it's not the principle, but the outcome, that counts.

JANUARY BIRTHDAYS

Deputy Cathy Kinstler	Jan. 5	Jean Jacques Homan	Jan. 7
Dennis Boxer	Jan. 24	Joseph Kaplan	Jan. 22
Judy Carrano	Jan. 28	Roselle Odisse	Jan. 31
Stephanie Fazio	Jan. 30	Mary Ellen Palenchar	Jan. 15
Alexandre Ferreira	Jan. 24	Rick Santana	Jan. 2
Sandra Gordon	Jan. 10	Jean Valbrun	Jan. 31
Mark Hoffman	Jan. 28		

PREPARING YOUR HOME FOR WINTER

Although periods of extreme cold cannot always be predicted far in advance, weather forecasts can sometimes provide you with several days' notice. Listen to weather forecasts regularly, and check your emergency supplies whenever a period of extreme cold is predicted.

If you plan to use a fireplace or wood stove for emergency heating, have your chimney or flue inspected each year.

Also, if you'll be using a fireplace, wood stove, or kerosene heater, install a smoke detector and a battery operated carbon monoxide detector near the area to be heated. Test them monthly, and replace batteries twice yearly.

Your ability to feel a change in temperature decreases with age, and older people are more susceptible to health problems caused by cold. If you are over 65 years old, place an easy-to-read thermometer in an indoor location where you will see it frequently, and check the temperature of your home often during the winter months.

If you have pets, bring them indoors.



If you cannot bring them inside, provide adequate shelter to keep them warm

and make sure that they have access to unfrozen water.

Heat Your Home Safely

If you plan to use a wood stove, fireplace, or space heater, be extremely careful. Follow the manufacturer's instructions and remember these safety tips:

Use fireplace, wood stoves, or other combustion heaters only if they are properly vented to the outside and do not leak flue gas into the indoor air space.

Do not burn paper in a fireplace. Ensure adequate ventilation if you must use a kerosene heater.

Use only the type of fuel your heater is designed to use—don't substitute.

Do not place a space heater within 3 feet of anything that may catch on fire, such as drapes, furniture, or bedding, and never cover your space heater.

Never place a space heater on top of furniture or near water.

Never leave children unattended near a space heater.

Make sure that the cord of an electric space heater is not a tripping hazard but do not run the cord under carpets or rugs.

Protect yourself from carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning by installing a battery-operated CO detector and never using generators, grills, camp stoves, or similar devices indoors.

Avoid using extension cords to plug in your space heater.

If your space heater has a damaged electrical cord or produces sparks, do not use it.

Store a multipurpose, dry-chemical fire extinguisher near the area to be heated.

When winter temperatures drop significantly below normal, staying warm and safe can become a challenge.

Exposure to cold temperatures, whether indoors or outside, can cause other serious or life-threatening health problems.

Infants and the elderly are particularly at risk, but anyone

can be affected. To keep yourself and your family safe, you

should know how to prevent cold-related health problems and what to do if a cold-weather health emergency arises.

The emergency procedures outlined here are not a substitute for training in first aid. However, these procedures will help you to know when to seek medical care and what to do until help becomes available.