

SHARE

FEBRUARY 2022 ISSUE #12

SAFETY HEALTH AND RISK E-CONNECT NEWSLETTER

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RISK MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC. - A Service Organization of the ASSOCIATION COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF GEORGIA and the GEORGIA MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION



The opinions expressed in this newsletter are those of the author's and do not reflect the views of LGRMS, ACCG, or GMA.

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WATER & ICE:
PREPARE, PREVENT, PROTECT

P.25

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FEBRUARY ROLL CALL

& COLD HEART: RISK OF HEART ATTACK

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HEALTH PROMOTION SERVICES

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RISK/LIABILITY

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3500 Parkway Lane Suite 110 Peachtree Corners, GA 30092

www.lgrms.com

UPCOMING WEBINARS AND TRAINING EVENTS

PERSONNEL LIABILITY

HALF DAY | 8:30AM-12:30PM March 15 - Tifton March 17 - Statesboro March 29 - Macon April 7 - Cartersville April 12 - Cornelia

ROADS LIABILITY & TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL

HALF DAY | 8:30AM-12:30PM

March 8 - Statesboro March 22 - Cartersville April 5 - Cornelia April 19 - Tifton May 13 - Macon

LAW ENFORCEMENT RISK SPECIALIST TRAINING **FULL DAY** | 8:30AM-4:30PM

March 31 - Macon April 6 - Cartersville April 20 - Tifton

SAFETY COORDINATOR I, II, III FULL DAY | 8:30AM - 12:30PM

March 9- Statesboro - SCI March 16 - Tifton - SCI March 23 - Cartersville - SCI March 25 - Cornelia - SCI March 30 - Macon - SC I

May 5 - Statesboro - SCIII May 10 - Tifton - SCIII May 12 - Macon - SCIII May 17 - Cartersville - SCIII May 18 - Cornelia - SCIII

April 14 - Cartersville - SCII April 18 - Cornelia - SCII April 28 - Macon - SCII May 3 - Tifton - SCII May 4 - Statesboro - SCII

SPRING HEALTHCARE WORKSHOPS

HALF DAY | TBD

April 6 - Statesboro April 13 - Gainesville April 19 - Macon April 20 - Tifton April 21 - Cartersville

FIREFIGHTER CANCER REGIONAL PROGRAM HALF DAY | 8:30AM-12:30PM

May 31 - Tifton June 2 - Statesboro June 7 - Cartersville June 9 - Gainesville

June 14 - Macon

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Dates may be subject to change. Please check the LGRMS website for the most current listing of training events in your area. Please visit:



Welcome to the February edition of SHARE, the monthly publication of Local Government Risk Management Services (LGRMS). SHARE is sent to all GIRMA/IRMA, WC, and Life & Health members 10 times per year.

SHARE has two sections: (1) a general safety, risk, and health section, and (2) a worker safety-focused section similar to the old Safety Theme.

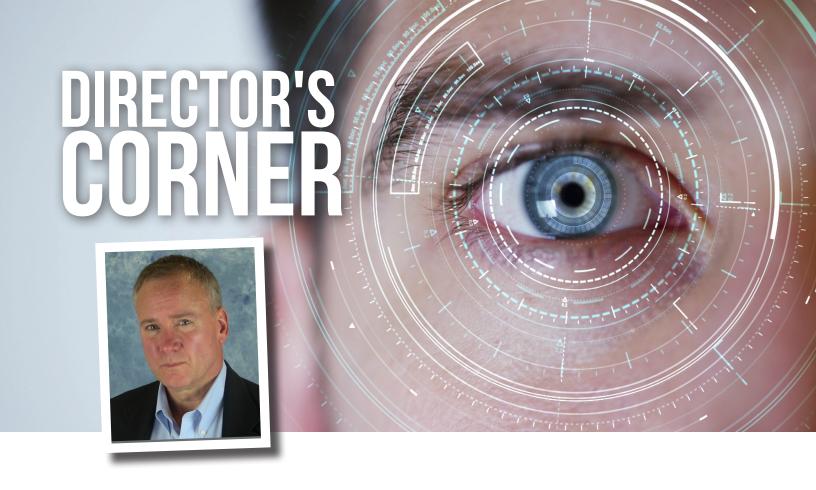
We cover those topics and issues most relevant to Local Governments in Georgia, plus some new features. We look forward to your feedback. The LGRMS SHARE is published on or around the 20th of each month. If you are not currently on the distribution list to receive our monthly newsletter, it can be downloaded for free from the LGRMS website (www.lgrms.com).

IN THIS ISSUE

In this issue we have a variety of articles focusing on current topics affecting local governments. Workers and worker safety is always our number one focus. As part of that, our focus for workers is water and ice. In Georgia, February through April often show swings in weather and temperature. The issue is one day it might be in the balmy 70's, next day it is 30 degrees and wet. Prepare for swings in temperature. We are also excited to announce that our spring and summer regional training schedule is now active. Go to www.lgrms.com and click on TRAINING EVENT CALENDAR to see what is offered and to register. For questions or issues, contact Tamara Chapman at tchapman@lgrms.com, or Cortney Stepter at cstepter@lgrms.com. We are also rolling out a new feature for Law Enforcement featuring monthly roll call suggestions. Be safe.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please contact: Dennis Watts, dwatts@lgrms.com, or Tammy Chapman, tchapman@lgrms.com.





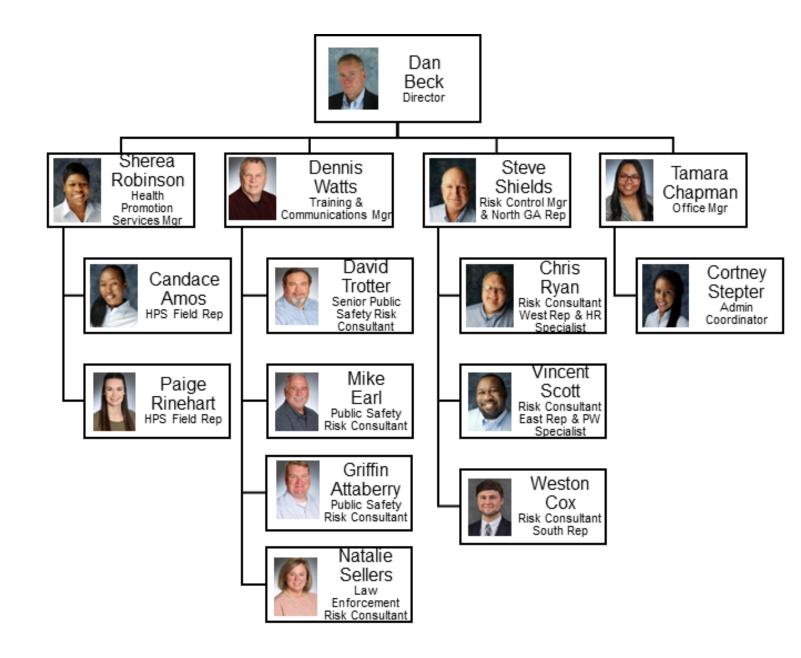
2022 LGRMS FOCUS AREA & NEW EMPLOYEES

I hope you and yours are all safe and healthy. I'm happy to report that LGRMS is fully staffed and back to regular business. As you can see from the organizational chart on the adjoining page, LGRMS has had a few changes. Julie Hyer retired at the end of 2020 and we were able to fill her job position with Griffin Attaberry in November of 2021. Griffin began his law enforcement career with the Miller County Sheriff's Office in 1999 as a radio operator. In 2000, Griffin moved to northeast Georgia and joined the Clarke County Sheriff's Office as a deputy assigned to the Jail Division.

In 2001, Griffin joined the Oconee County Sheriff's Office. During his 14 years with the Oconee County Sheriff's Office, he was assigned to Patrol, Traffic Unit and Drug Task Force. In 2008, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Patrol Division. In

2015, Griffin went to work for the State of Georgia as a Driving Instructor at the Georgia Public Safety Training Center. Prior to joining LGRMS, Griffin served as the Vehicle Operations Section Supervisor at the Georgia Public Safety Training Center.

Natalie Sellers earned a newly created role as Law Enforcement Risk Specialist and Weston Cox in August of 2021 became her replacement. Weston serves as the South Georgia Field Representative. Prior to joining Local Government Risk Management Services, Weston worked as an insurance agent and property claims adjuster with State Farm and Farmers Insurance. He holds his Georgia insurance agent licenses for both P&C and L&H as well as his multi-state property claims adjusting licenses. Weston has a BBA Degree in



Management from Valdosta State. He is very customerfocused and looks forward to building a strong relationship with our south Georgia Members.

Below are a few of the focus areas within LGRMS's 2022 Action Plan.

• In-person Regional Training

 Although we will continue with our webinars, in 2022 LGRMS will have a full slate of regional training. Please check www.LGRMS.com for more details.

• Motor Vehicle Operations

- This continues to be the largest opportunity for improvement within the insurance pools.
- We rolled out our new online driver training for Sheriff's offices in January of 2022.
- We plan to roll out a general law enforcement version in late 2022, a fire/EMS version in early 2023, and a general version in late 2023.
- Driving simulator training will be focused on those members with the largest opportunity for improvement.

• Law Enforcement Risk Specialist (LERS)

- LGRMS has struggled to communicate and connect with Law Enforcement organizations.
- This program will provide basic law enforcement risk management training to identified individuals within each members LE Agency. These LERS personnel will be responsible for assisting their agency with communication and risk management.

• LEAN/Opportunity Members

- A Large Entity Annual Networking (LEAN) in-person meeting well be held August of 2022.
- We will work with LEAN and Opportunity Members to develop an annual service/ support plan.

• Firefighter Cancer

- LGRMS, working in conjunction with ACCG and GMA, wants to encourage the awareness of the hazards and controls surrounding firefighter cancer across the state of Georgia. Thus, we will award two fire departments up to \$5,000 in reimbursement toward the purchase of equipment that will assist in the reduction of firefighter cancer risks (e.g. washer extractor, ventilation equipment, etc.).
- The fire department must be a member of GMA's or ACCG's Firefighters' Cancer Benefit Program. Complete the application. The fire department must have at least one person attend the Taking Action Against Firefighter Cancers train-the-trainer course. Show proof of training documentation Training must be completed for at least 80% of the department's firefighters (based on insured population).

Website Simplification

 LGRMS will work to redesign their website to make it easier to navigate and more valueadded.



The online learning system aims to educate fire service professionals and first responders on ways to protect themselves against occupational hazards and above-average cancer risk.

WORCESTER, Mass. (PRWEB) February 15, 2022 -- The Firefighter Cancer Support Network (FCSN) is proud to announce the launch of its online cancer prevention education initiative for fire service professionals.

The program is a partnership between the FCSN and Applied Interactive, an agency specializing in digital engagement platforms.

Committed to the wellbeing of fire service professionals and their families, FCSN conducts research and

provides education to help reduce the number of firefighters who contract cancer, the number one cause of line-of-duty deaths in our nation's fire service.

"FCSN's mission is to help firefighters and their families understand and overcome many of the unique risks faced in the fire service. We want to provide easy access to the information needed to stay healthy," said Chief Financial Officer of the Firefighter Cancer Support Network, Trey Kelso. "Working with Applied made it possible for us to bring this program to the next level and expand the reach of our efforts to keep firefighters informed and healthy."

This online learning initiative provides nationwide access to educational resources through the custom learning management system and digital content developed in partnership with Applied Interactive. "Firefighters put their lives on the line to protect people every day. We jumped at the chance to help return the favor and amplify this important message, albeit in a very small way by comparison," said Applied Interactive CEO Joshua Rothschild. "By leveraging a digital learning management system, we were able to help FCSN quickly and effectively expand access to their materials for firefighters across the country."

FCSN also offers other programs for fire service professionals, including badge-to-badge support from peer survivors, and plans to expand the online education portal's offerings through a continued partnership with Applied Interactive.

To access FCSN's free firefighter cancer prevention education materials or learn more about educational initiatives, visit <u>learn.firefightercancersupport.org.</u>

Learn more about strategies to engage your audience via learning management systems and other innovative digital communication platforms, visit www.appliedinteractive.com.

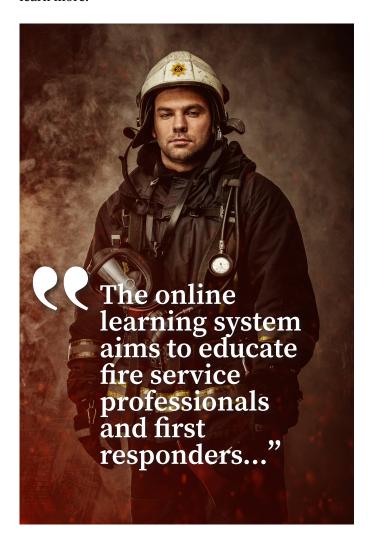
About The Firefighter Cancer Support Network

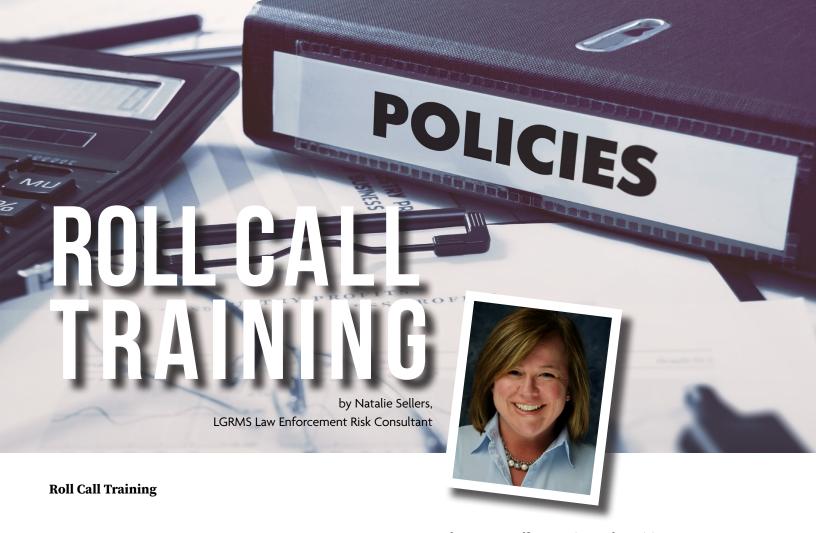
The Firefighter Cancer Support Network (FCSN) is a global leader in firefighter cancer awareness and education. Since its founding in 2005, FCSN has been dedicated to providing badge-to-badge support for firefighters and their families. With a focus on generating awareness and early detection of cancer, FCSN supplies training and self-guided educational resources to fire service and EMS professionals around

the world. To learn more about the FCSN, please visit www.FirefighterCancerSupport.org

About Applied Interactive

Applied Interactive is a full service agency that helps growing companies and organizations strengthen their digital presence and connect with target audiences using innovative strategies. A diverse array of expertly-managed services include branding, content creation, web design, social media, and promotion. Services strategically woven into custom campaigns focused on delivering results for every client. At Applied Interactive we don't just connect with your audience— we engage, excite, and inspire. Visit www.appliedinteractive.com to learn more.





The following is the first in a series of roll call training sessions presented to you by LLRMI and LGRMS. Used in conjunction with departmental policy review, this series of roll call training can serve as a effective and valuable training tool. Reviewing the 12 high risk critical tasks along with corresponding departmental policy is crucial to mitigating departmental liability, as well as, documenting any review of policy and training provided.

Use of Force

Any review on law enforcement's use of force must begin by outlining the Constitutional authority on use of force by law enforcement officers. The basic rule governing use of force is that all uses of force by a law enforcement officer against a free citizen must meet an objectively reasonable standard. In the case of Graham v. Connor, the U.S. Supreme Court devised a formula for reviewing all uses of force to determine the objective reasonableness of a particular use of force. The most important aspect of Graham is the three-factor test which all uses of force are to be judged.

- 1. How serious was the offense that the officer suspected was or had been committed?
- 2. Did the suspect pose a physical threat to the officer, or some other persons present at the scene?
- 3. Was the suspect actively resisting or attempting to evade arrest by flight?



SCENARIO: A call comes over the radio at 9pm of a "sketchy man" walking on the sidewalk wearing a mask and carrying a bag. Upon arrival, the man is very standoffish, does not want to be touched, and will not comply with verbal orders to stop and answer questions. He states, "why are you bothering me, I am just walking home." The subject begins actively resisting being touched and states "I am an introvert, please respect my boundaries...I am going home." Two officers try to take him to the ground as the subject actively resists and claims he did nothing wrong he was just walking home. He provides his name and claims he is just different. The man was forcefully taken to the ground, tased, and a carotid artery hold was used to gain compliance.

Questions (referring to the three-part test):

- **Q:** How serious was the offense the officer was investigating?
- A: The call came into 911 operator as a "sketchy man" walking down the sidewalk. Is this a crime?

- **Q:** What type of resistance did the suspect offer when officers tried to talk to him?
- **A:** The suspect was trying to portray that he was an introvert with boundary issues and was just walking home from the store, however, the officers were not listening to him.
- **Q:** Once the officers took him to the ground, tased him, and applied the carotid hold to put him in custody, what is the original offense that had been committed for the arrest and ensuing use of force?
- **A:** There is no original crime. The man was walking home from a convenient store where he had just purchased some iced tea.
- **Q:** Did the suspect pose a physical threat to the officer or other person for walking home?
- A: Articulate your response.

NOTE: Roll Call Training sponsored by LLRMI and the above incident maybe found

https://www.cpr.org/2021/11/19/elijah-mcclain-timeline/





WOULD YOU MIND LETTING US KNOW IF ANYTHING HAS CHANGED?

FILL OUT THE FORM ON PG. 32

It's hard to fathom just how quickly this year has flown by. It seems we were just here, and now we're back! As we settle into 2022, we need to take care of a few housekeeping items.

As a result of the ongoing pandemic, many of you have experienced changes in personnel, or have had to alter the way you conduct business altogether. To ensure that we are able to keep you abreast of program changes, training dates, etc., we are asking that you please take a moment to complete the Contact Information form on the adjoining page.

For your convenience, we have made it fillable (meaning that you can fill it out online, save, and send it back via email); or if you prefer, you may print it out, complete the required fields, and send it back to us via mail or fax.

LGRMS

Attn: Tamara Chapman 3500 Parkway Lane Suite 110 Peachtree Corners, GA 30092

Email: lgrmsadmin@lgrms.com

Fax: 770-246-3149

REGISTRATION

FOR LGRMS IN-PERSON REGIONAL TRAINING CLASSES NOW OPEN! WHAT ARE YOU WAITING FOR?



CLICK HERE TO REGISTER



On January 28, 2021, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals decided *Wood v. Wooten[i]*, in which the court examined whether Deputy Wooten was entitled to summary judgment in a civil suit even if he identified an incorrect offense to the plaintiff. The relevant facts of Wood, taken directly from the case, are as follows:

In the early morning of October 23, 2016, Scott County Deputy Sheriff Toby Haynes pulled Wood over for driving with a broken headlight. Operating a vehicle with a broken headlight at night is illegal in Missouri. §§ 307.040.1, 307.105.1, 307.020(9), RSMo 2016. Checking the records, Haynes discovered an outstanding warrant for an unpaid traffic ticket. Haynes called Justin Wooten, a superior, to tell him he had stopped Wood.

Wooten then called the Sheriff. (At the time, Wood's estranged wife was rumored to be in a romantic relationship with the Sheriff.) The Sheriff told Haynes to treat Wood the same as everyone else. Wooten relayed this to Haynes.

Haynes drove Wood to the station because of the outstanding warrant. He did not tell Wood he was under arrest. He did not handcuff him. Wood rode in the front seat of the vehicle with Haynes. Arriving at the station, they met Wooten. He and Haynes discussed the broken headlight and the outstanding warrant. Wooten then handcuffed Wood. He informed Wood he was under arrest for driving while intoxicated.[ii]

Wood later sued Deputy Wooten for unlawful arrest under the Fourth Amendment. The district court found that Deputy Wooten had probable cause to arrest Wood, therefore, they granted summary judgment for Wooten and dismissed the case. Wood appealed the grant of summary judgment to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The issue before the court of appeals was whether Deputy Wooten had probable cause to arrest Wood.

The court of appeals held that Deputy Wooten did have probable cause to arrest Wood. First, it is undisputed that Wood had an outstanding, valid warrant at the time he was arrested. The court stated

A valid bench warrant provides probable cause for an arrest. Luckes v. Cnty. of Hennepin, 415 F.3d 936, 939 (8th Cir. 2005).[iii]

Second, the court noted that it was undisputed that Wood was driving with a broken headlight, which is a violation of Missouri law. The court stated

An officer has probable cause to make a warrantless arrest when the facts and circumstances are sufficient to lead a reasonable person to believe that the defendant has committed or is committing an offense." *United States v. Torres-Lona*, 491 F.3d 750, 755-56 (8th Cir. 2007), citing Beck v. Ohio, 379 U.S. 89, 91, 85 S. Ct. 223, 13 L. Ed. 2d 142 (1964). A traffic violation, no matter how minor, gives probable cause for a traffic stop. *United States v. Bloomfield*, 40 F.3d 910, 915 (8th Cir. 1994) (en banc). Officers may arrest individuals for minor infractions. See *United States v. Burtton*, 599 F.3d 823, 829 (8th Cir. 2010), quoting *Virginia v. Moore*, 553 U.S. 164, 171, 128 S. Ct. 1598, 170 L. Ed. 2d 559 (2008)[iv]

Thus, the court of appeals held that Deputy Wooten had probable cause to arrest Wood based on both the warrant and the broken headlight.

Wood argued that Deputy Wooten lacked probable cause because he told him that he was being arrested for DWI, rather than the warrant or broken headlight. The court stated that this argument failed for two reasons. The first reason was that it was undisputed that Deputy Wooten knew about the warrant and the broken headlight. The court stated

An officer does not have to personally witness the events providing probable cause. He or she may rely on the "collective knowledge of all law enforcement officers involved in the investigation . . . if there is some degree of communication. [v]

The second reason Wood's argument failed was, as the court stated, a "wrongly-stated reason for an arrest does not nullify an otherwise lawful arrest."[vi] The court further explained

[T]he validity of the arrest should be judged by whether the arresting officers actually had probable cause for the arrest, rather than by whether the officers gave the arrested person the right reason for the arrest."

United States v. Lester, 647 F.2d 869, 873 (8th Cir. 1981).

An officer's "alleged motive for the arrest cannot vitiate an otherwise lawful arrest." *Peterson v. Kopp, 754 F.3d 594, 599 (8th Cir. 2014), citing *Whren, 517 U.S.* at 813. Regardless of the officer's stated reasons, an outstanding warrant can justify an arrest. See *Rodgers v. Knight, 781 F.3d 932, 939 (8th Cir. 2015)[vii]

Wood also argued that Deputy Wooten fabricated evidence regarding the DWI and later invoked his Fifth Amendment rights regarding his conduct. However, the court of appeals stated that this conduct, which occurred after the arrest, does not negate the probable cause regarding the outstanding warrant and the broken headlight.

Thus, the court held that since Deputy Wooten had probable cause to arrest Wood for the outstanding warrant and the broken headlight, the district court properly granted Wooten summary judgment.

Citations

[i] No. 19-3507 (8th Cir. Decided January 28, 2021)

[ii] Id. at 1-2

[iii] Id. at 2 (emphasis added)

[iv] Id. at 3 (emphasis added)

[v] Id. (emphasis added)

[vi] Id. at 4 (citing **Devenpeck v. Alford**, 543 U.S.

146, 153-54, 125 S. Ct. 588, 160 L. Ed. 2d 537 (2004),

quoting Whren v. United States, 517 U.S. 806, 813,

116 S. Ct. 1769, 135 L. Ed. 2d 89 (1996)





Vincent Scott, LGRMS Loss Control Consultant

Rural Transit Programs in the State of Georgia are responsible for 1.7 million passenger trips annually. As a transit driver, you are responsible for the safe boarding, securement, transport, and deboarding of people who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) (49 CFR Parts 27, 37, and 38) defines a "wheelchair" as a mobility aid belonging to any class of three- or more-wheeled devices, usable indoors, designed or modified for and used by individuals with mobility impairments, whether operated manually or powered. To a person who uses a wheelchair or other

mobility device, a trained and empathetic driver makes a difference in their quality of life. The ADA outlines best practices and standards for providing safe rides for your passengers.

Transit drivers understand that pre- and post-trip inspections are daily operation requirements to identify any defective safety items that could compromise the safe operation of the vehicle. Through these inspections, operators ensure that the vehicle is maintained correctly. It also provides you an opportunity to ensure that your vehicle is ready to provide service to customers who use a wheelchair. During the pre-trip inspection, you should check the following:

- Ensure an adequate number of securement devices and seatbelts are available to secure all wheelchair positions.
- Check that securement mechanisms function correctly and that belts are not torn or frayed.

- 3. Check that securement devices are properly stored and not left out on the floor.
- 4. Make sure securement tracks are clean and free of debris.

According to the National Rural Transit Assistance Program Safety Training and Rural Transit Training Module, drivers should follow these steps when arriving to board a person with a mobility device (wheelchairs, scooters, etc.):

- Stop on level ground with room for the platform to deploy.
- 2. Put the vehicle in park, set the parking brake, and turn on the four-way flashers.
- 3. Deploy the lift while standing on the ground next to the vehicle (or from the driver's seat, depending on the vehicle).
- 4. If the passenger uses a power wheelchair, disengage the clutches that transfer power to the wheels. This eliminates the possibility of the passenger steering their power wheelchair off the lift or into any obstacle on the vehicle.
- 5. Depending on the type of vehicle used: (a) Side loading van - back the passenger onto the platform; (b) Rear loading van or ramps - push the passenger forward onto the platform.
- 6. Make sure the mobility device brakes are set.
- 7. Ask the passenger to place his/her hands on his/ her lap and make sure his/her feet are clear of the toe-guard flap to avoid any injury while loading.
- 8. If the lift has securement handles, ask the passenger to take hold of them.
- Always inform the passenger before the lift is engaged.
- 10. Hold onto the mobility device when raising and lowering the lift.

- 11. Once the lift platform is level with the vehicle floor, disengage the brakes on the mobility device and push the device into the vehicle so that all wheels are on the vehicle floor.
- 12. Re-engage the brakes on the mobility device, then raise the lift into a semi-stowed position.

 This prevents the passenger from rolling back onto the lift.
- 13. Release the mobility device brakes and steer or move the passenger into the securement location.
- 14. Secure the passenger; side-facing securement should not be used.

All mobility devices should be secured with 4-point securement (two front, two rear). Once secured, mobility devices should move no more than 2 inches in any direction. If the wheelchair securement area leaves little room for working (for example, backed up against a wall), scoot the wheelchair a few inches from the wall to attach the rear securement straps, then move the chair back to the proper location and tighten the straps.

According to the National Rural Transit Assistance Program Safety Training and Rural Transit Training Module, drivers should follow the guidelines below to ensure proper securement using the 4-point securement system:

- Center the mobility device between the four floor attachments and set the brakes/power down the mobility device.
- 2. Attach front and rear securement straps, two in the front and two in the rear.
- Attach the straps as high on the chair as possible, but no higher than the armrest. The ideal angle for securement straps is 45 degrees out from the chair frame.

- (a) If using a cam locking system, attach the front straps first to the solid junction of the wheelchair frame.
- (b) Rear straps should be attached to a solid junction of the frame, about 2 inches below the seat on a standard wheelchair.
- Rear belts should be parallel with the rear wheels; front belts should flair out slightly for lateral stability.
- Route each strap in a straight line; do not bend it around a wheel or other object.
- DO NOT attach the securement straps to the wheels or any removable parts of the device (for example, armrests or footrests)
- DO NOT attach securement straps to the folding cross brace of a standard wheelchair.
- 8. Tighten all straps, but do not over tighten; a ratchet-type tightener could easily bend a standard wheelchair frame.
- 9. Test the mobility device to be sure you cannot move it more than 2 inches in any direction.
- 10. Secure the passenger with the lap belt and shoulder harness provided as part of the securement system, following the manufacturer's instructions.
- (a) Lap belts should cross the passenger low on the pelvis, snug but not tight.
- (b) Shoulder belts should be attached to the lap belt and adjusted to cross the passenger on the shoulder.
- (c) If shoulder belts are not spring tensioned, leave enough slack to fit a closed fist between the shoulder belt and the passenger.

If no other riders are required to wear shoulder straps,

under ADA you cannot require a rider using a wheelchair to do so.

If a passenger is using a power scooter, it is acceptable to ask him/her to transfer to a seat, and the empty scooter should be secured. However, in accordance with the ADA, if the passenger wishes to ride in the scooter, you must allow him/her to do so. When this is the case, the passenger and scooter should be secured using the wheelchair securement system. However, under ADA you cannot deny service to the passenger if the scooter cannot be secured satisfactorily, or if the rider does not want to use the seatbelts, unless your policies require all riders to use seatbelts.

Due to the wide variety of mobility devices and securement systems, proper securement can present challenges. Extension straps or loops available from securement system manufacturers can aid in securing scooters and large power wheelchairs. These loops, made from durable webbing, can be looped around the central drive shaft or seat frame, and secured with two securement straps. Such straps can be permanently affixed to the mobility device of frequent riders for easy securement.



February SHARE

Fun With Safety

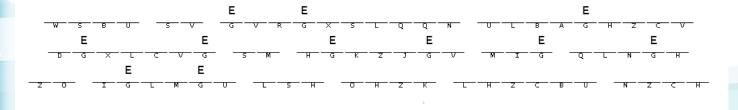
Who said safety can't be fun? Test your knowledge and see how much you have retained from the articles in this month's SHARE Newsletter. The puzzles below and on the adjoining page can be solved using words and clues scattered throughout the publication. *Check your answers to the Word Search on p. 24.*

Т S В E R J Ι Z Ε G S Ε Ι Ε R Z \subset Ι S В Ε S S Ι

ARREST CANCER FIREFIGHTER **HEART** RESPONDERS **SUPREME** WATER **ATTACK** COLORECTAL **FOCUS** ICE ROLLCALL **TRANSIT** WEBSITE CALL **ENFORCEMENT FORUM OPPORTUNITY SECUREMENT** WARRANTLESS

CRYPTOQUOTE. Enjoy a good mystery? Try your hand at figuring out this quote. Each letter in the phrase has been replaced with a random letter or number. Try to decode the message. The first letter has been provided. **Check your answers on p. 24**





MAZE. Navigating water and ice during the winter can be especially hazardous. Test your abilities to skate past perilous situations in our A-Maz-ing puzzle and see how quickly you can make it to safety. Answer key on p. 24. END



COLD HEART: RISK OF HEART ATTACK

February is Heart Health Month and the cold weather can affect your heart, especially if you have cardiovascular disease (CVD), which is also known as heart disease. People who are outdoors in the cold should avoid sudden exertion, like shoveling heavy snow. Outdoor activities in the cold puts physical stress on the body. The risk of heart attack during snow shoveling may increase for some. The combination of colder temperatures and hard work puts strain on the heart.

In a study of manual labor-intensive employees, between the ages of 20–59 years, the prevalence of CVD was 13.8%. And those who were older than 45 years were 2.72 times more likely to develop heart disease. (Prajjwal et al., 2016)

Along with cold temperatures, high winds, snow, and rain can also steal valuable body heat. Wind is especially dangerous because it removes the layer of heated air from around your body. Dampness from snow and rain causes the body to lose heat faster than it would in drier conditions.

Children, the elderly, and those with heart disease are at special risk. If you must shovel snow, wear layers of clothing to keep warm, consult your doctor, use a small shovel or a snow blower, take frequent brakes, don't eat a heavy meal before or soon after shoveling (try this light heart-healthy recipe below: Stuffed Peppers), learn the heart attack warning signs, and listen to your body.

Listening to your body and knowing the warning signs

of a heart attack, are just some of the fundamental steps in taking care of yourself. And there are many ways you can protect yourself, as well as your employees' health. You can start by participating in the LGRMS HPS Forum Call, in which we'll go over a Health Toolkit that provides "tools" to promote health in your organization.

The Health Toolkit for March is available now. In it, you'll receive all the tools you'll need beforehand to start planning.



The 2022 Monthly Forum Call calendar is out too. The Forum Call is for Health Promotion Champions and individuals responsible as health promotion leaders, administrators, HR and personnel directors, clerks, health/safety coordinators, and wellness/health benefit coordinators. All are welcome to participate. You'll receive an invite each month. Please stay on the lookout!

References

Pyakurel, P., Karki, P., Lamsal, M. et al. Cardiovascular risk factors among industrial workers: a cross–sectional study from eastern Nepal. J Occup Med Toxicol 11, 25 (2016). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12995-016-0109-6





<u>CALENDAR</u> 2022 Monthly Forum Call

- January
 - Monthly Forum Call calendar placed in SHARE
 - · February Toolkit available
- February
 - Forum Call will be held on 02/18/2022
 - · Will discuss March Toolkit
- March
 - Forum Call will be held on 03/18/2022
 - · Will discuss April Toolkit
- April
 - Forum Call will be held on 04/14/2022
 - · Will discuss May Toolkit
- May
 - Forum Call will be held on 05/20/2022
 - · Will discuss June Toolkit
- June
 - Forum Call will be held on 06/17/2022
 - · Will discuss July Toolkit

<u>Call Time</u> 11:30 AM-12:00 PM

<u>Dial-In Number</u> (267) 930-4000

Participant Code 491-626-960

- July
 - Forum Call will be held on 07/15/2022
 - Will discuss August Toolkit
- August
 - Forum Call will be held on 08/19/2022
 - · Will discuss September Toolkit
- September
 - Forum Call will be held on 09/16/2022
 - Will discuss October Toolkit
- October
 - Forum Call will be held on 10/21/2022
 - · Will discuss November Toolkit
- November
 - Forum Call will be held on 11/18/2022
 - · Will discuss December Toolkit
- December
 - Forum Call will be held on 12/16/2022
 - Will discuss January Toolkit



ACTION/ACTIVITY	RESOURCES
 Start planning for first week of March Promote events on company's social media site and company intranet sites Consider promoting March 4th as <u>Dress in Blue Day</u> Hang flyers/posters announcing and promoting Dress in Blue Day 	March is National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month Colon Cancer Alliance Support and Resources Colon Cancer Alliance Dress in Blue Day -
 Hang poster about Colorectal Cancer Distribute flyers about Colon Cancer & Prevention Distribute podcast about Preparing Healthy Meals 	Poster – Cancer Treatment Centers of America [CTCA]: What You Should Know About Colorectal Cancer Flyer – Anthem: Preventing Colorectal Cancer Podcast – Anthem: Healthy Meal Prep
Distribute flyers about Colon Cancer & Prevention	Flyer – American Cancer Society: Colorectal Cancer, Catch It Early and Reduce Your Risk Flyer – Anthem: Symptoms of Colorectal Cancer
Distribute flyer about Colon Cancer & Prevention	•Flyer – Anthem: Colorectal Cancer Screening
Distribute flyer about Colon Cancer & Prevention	•Flyer – Anthem: Screening and Colon Cancer Basics
Hang poster about Colon Cancer & Prevention	Poster – Colon Cancer Prevention Project: Prevent Colon Cancer Throughout Your Life
	 Start planning for first week of March Promote events on company's social media site and company intranet sites Consider promoting March 4th as Dress in Blue Day Hang flyers/posters announcing and promoting Dress in Blue Day Hang poster about Colorectal Cancer Distribute flyers about Colon Cancer & Prevention Distribute podcast about Preparing Healthy Meals Distribute flyers about Colon Cancer & Prevention Distribute flyers about Colon Cancer & Prevention Distribute flyer about Colon Cancer & Prevention Hang poster about Colon Hang poster about Colon

FUN WITH RECIPIES

STUFFED PEPPERS

Ingredients:

Ground Turkey | Brown Rice | Tomato Sauce Peppers | Onion | Garlic | Parsley



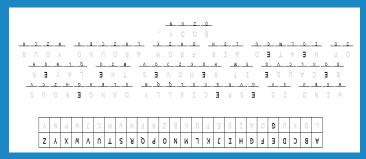
1 lb. ground turkey 1 medium onion chopped
1 cup cooked brown rice 1 clove minced garlic
1 cup tomato sauce 1/2 Tbsp olive oil
4 large peppers (green, yellow, red)

1 Tbsp chopped flat parsley

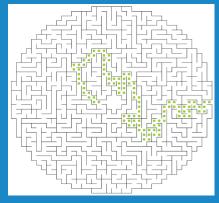
Preheat overn to 350° F. Cut stems and clean out peppers and place in a casserole dish. Heat oil in a large skillet over medium heat. Add garlic and onion until softened. Add turkey and cook until browned. Remove from heat, and stir in cooked rice, 1/2 cup tomato sauce and parsley. Stuff the peppers with the mixture and top with remaining tomato sauce. Cover and bake 35 minutes.

FUN WITH SAFETY ANSWER KEY

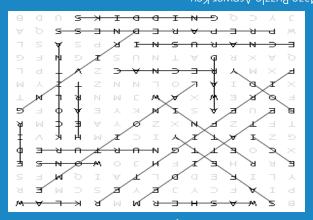




Cryptoquote Puzzle Asnwer Key



Maze Puzzle Asnwer Key



Word Search Puzzle Asnwer Key



SHAR FEBRUARY 2022 ISSUE #12

ASSOCIATION COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF GEORGIA and the GEORGIA MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION

Water and Ice: Prepare, Prevent, Protect

Unidentified leaks can lead to damaged buildings, increased chance of mold and mildew, and in worst cases flooding in our facilities leading to damaged equipment and infrastructure. Wet weather can also impact how we use our heavy equipment. Lack of traction, non-solid surface for stabilizers, and even loss of equipment in once dry now boggy terrain.

- The combination of rainwater and cold air can also create snow, ice, and slippery surfaces.
 Some considerations:
- Moving cautiously, particularly on ladders or at heights.
- Using the correct equipment and tools that can be used in the rain with non-slip handles.
- Proper personal protective equipment (PPE), including proper footwear and trousers that don't drag on the floor.
- · Suitable hand protection with grip.
- Wearing high-visibility clothing to make sure all workers can be seen by each other and by the public while doing their job during a weather event.
- Refresher training on hypothermia signs and prevention.

On a similar note, rainwater and cold weather can cause icy roads. OSHA has an acronym, PPP (prepare, protect, prevent). PPP is an ideal safety slogan for any inclement weather, winter driving, and safely doing our job during a weather event

Bottom line! Prepare by looking at the weather and determining potential hazards associated with it.

Protect by mitigating the risk of the identified hazards, communicating with your workforce what to look out for, and anticipating cause and effect.

Prevent an injury or damage by thoroughly auditing weaknesses in training, identification of hazards, threat to infrastructure, and being proactive before the weather event versus reactive when it arrives.







SAFETY THE MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC., -A Service Organization of the POSTER

WATER ICEARE NOT SO NICE!

IN WINTER WEATHER, REMEMBER THE THREE P'S:

PREPARE, PROTECT, PREVENT

General Self Inspection Program

Location, Area, or Department: Date:							
Surveyo	or:						
A. Prop	al Evaluation perty/Liability a. Fire protection b. Housekeeping c. Slip/trip/fall d. Public safety	Needs Action	Needs Improvement ———	Good	Very Good		
	oloyee Safety a. Safety meetings b. Safety rules c. Work conditions d. Auto/equipment						
Property/Liability Fire protection Emergency numbers posted Fire extinguishers available/serviced Fire alarm panel showing system is operational; no warning lights. Automatic sprinkler system control valve locked in open position. Automatic sprinkler heads clear of storage within three feet. Flammable, combustible liquids stored in UL-listed containers. Flammable, combustible liquid containers stored in proper cabinet or container. Smoking, No Smoking areas designated/marked. Any cigarette butts noticed in No Smoking areas.				Yes	No		
House Stairwe Furnace Work ar Floor su Stored i	Recepting Ils clear of combustible iter e, hot water heater, and elect and public areas are clear of urfaces kept clear of oils, ot items are not leaning or im ents:	ns. etrical panel are extension cord her fluids, or w properly suppo	eas clear of combu ds, boxes, equipme vater. orted; heavy items	stible items. nt, or other	tripping hazards.		
Stair tre Handrai Guardra Stair ha Floor su All rugs Any hol	Prip/Fall eads are in good condition; ils for all stairs/steps. ails for all elevated platform indrails are in good condition urfaces are even, with non-services are held down or have not es, pits or depressions are or signs are available and uents:	ns. on; not loose o slip wax if appl n-slip backing. marked with ta	r broken. icable.	guardrails.			

General Self Inspection Program

Public Safety	Yes	No
Public areas kept clear of storage and supplies. Emergency lighting for public assembly areas in buildings. Evacuation plans posted for public assembly areas in buildings. Public areas have necessary warning or directional signs. Construction work has barriers, covers, and markings. Street and road signs noted in good condition, clear of obstructions. Sidewalks smooth and even; no holes, no raised or broken areas.		
Comments:		
Employee Safety		
Safety Meetings		
Held in the department. Meetings held monthly quarterly other; documented Different topic each time.		
Covers department safety rules.		
Safety Rules		
Rules specific for this department. Rules are written, posted in the department. Reviewed with new employees.		
Work Conditions		
Employees exposed to: Heat Cold Rain/sleet/snow Use of chemicals Noise Work in confined spaces Work in trenches Traffic Blood/body fluids Other		
Proper personal protective equipment available Respirators, goggles, face shields, chemical gloves, traffic vests, appropriate clothing Trench boxes/shoring for trenching, ear plugs/muffs, body armor (law enforcement) Confined space equipment, harness, air testing equipment, ventilation equipment, tripod Fire department turn-out gear, blood-borne pathogens kits		
Personal protective equipment required to be worn. Employees trained on proper use.		
Equipment properly maintained.		
Shop equipment has proper guards to protect from pinch or caught-between type injuries. Chemicals used in the department. MSDS sheets available; employees trained on hazards, proper use, proper PPE to use.		
Comments:		
Auto and Equipment		
Seat belts provided.		
Seat belts required to be used. Drivers noted wearing seat belts. All lights working including strobe lights, turn signals. Tires in good condition, trood sidewalls.		
Tires in good condition, tread, sidewalls. Glass in good condition; not cracked, broken. Reflective tape, signs in good condition. Any periodic, documented, self-inspection of the vehicles/equipment. Proper guards on mowers, other equipment.		
Comments:		

Safety Meeting Attendance Sign Up Sheet

City/County:		
Date:		
Department:		
Topic:		
Attendees:	•	
	-	
	-	
	•	
	•	
	-	
		·
	-	•
-		
Next meeting scheduled for		
Safety Coordinator		



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NE Central Region

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404.295.4979





CONTACT LIST FORM

			Date:		
ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION	ACCG	GMA			
ADDRESS					
CITY	STATE				
ZIPCODE	COUNT	RY			
PHONE	E-MAIL				
CONTACT INFORMATION					
PRIMARY CONTACT NAME					
TITLE					
ROLE LOSS C	ONTROL HEALTH	1 & WELLNESS			
EMAIL ADDRESS					
PHONE NUMBER					
ARE YOU THE SAFETY COORDINATOR YES NO					
IF NO, PLEASE PROVIDE NAME & EMAIL					
SECONDARY CONTACT NAME					
TITLE					
EMAIL ADDRESS					
MEMBER DISTRIBUTION LISTS & ACCESS Select all that apply					
Select all that apply SHARE Newsletter					
Other					
FOR LGRMS OFFICE ONLY		D			
Contact info has been added to:		e Receieved: — uest Recieved b			
CAMPAIGN MONITOR IMIS	EMAIL LIST Branch	ainShark	SHARE LIST		

SHARE

FEBRUARY 2022 - ISSUE 12.0

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RISK
MANAGEMENT SERVICES,
INC., - A Service Organization
of the ASSOCIATION COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS OF GEORGIA
and the GEORGIA MUNICIPAL
ASSOCIATION

VISIT THE LGRMS WEBSITE

For more information. www.lgrms.com

Has your organization undergone any changes in personnel? Are there other staff members that you would like to receive a copy of our publications? If so, please complete the form on p.28.



Local Government
Risk Management Services
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Peachtree Corners, Georgia 30092