



CCER Committee - July 2026 Community Safety Message

Green Valley Sheriff's Auxiliary Volunteers (GVSAV)

WATCH OUT FOR FTC IMPERSONATORS

Scammers lie and pretend to be an Federal Trade Commission employee to trick you into giving them money, access to your financial accounts, or your personal information. In a new twist, they falsely claim that they're an "FTC Agent" that can help you recover money you lost in a scam. Here's how the FTC Impersonator scam works.

- You get an unexpected message from a contact you don't know
- They say they're an FTC employee or agent and they can help you recover losses from a previous scam
- To "verify" their identity and gain your trust, they send you a photo of their employee ID or badge
- Don't buy the story. It's really a scammer trying to get money or financial information from you with a refund and recovery scam

How can you know if someone is legitimately from the FTC?

- A real FTC employee **will not** contact you by text message, social media, or messaging apps like WhatsApp
- A real FTC employee **will not** text you a photo of their ID or badge to try and prove their identity
- A real FTC employee **will not** claim to help you recover money you lost in a previous scam
- A real FTC employee **will not** ask you to pay them, transfer money into an account they specify, or give them your financial information

WHAT IS CALLER ID SPOOFING?

Caller ID spoofing is when a caller or scammer intentionally falsifies the information transmitted to your caller ID for the purpose of hiding or misrepresenting their identity. Scammers often use "neighbor spoofing" so it appears that an incoming call is coming from a local number, or spoof a number from a company or a government agency that you may already know and trust. If you answer and engage, scammers will use any number of tactics to get you to provide them with money or personal/financial information.

How to Protect Yourself

- Don't answer calls from unknown numbers. If you accidentally answer a call, hang up immediately.
- Do not respond to any questions from the caller, especially if those questions can be answered with "yes" or "no".

- Never give out any personal information to the caller, including bank account numbers, social security numbers, family names, or passwords.
- If the caller claims to be a government or law enforcement representative, immediately hang up. Look up the phone number for the agency yourself and call them to verify if they are legitimately trying to contact you.
- Always be aware that a scammer's favorite tactic is to pressure you into acting quickly - if someone is pressuring you to act, hang up immediately.
- If the caller claims to be from a company or service that you actually use (such as utility, cable company, Amazon, etc.), do not give them any information and hang up immediately. Look up their contact number in your account or online and call them.
- If you have a voicemail account with your phone service, always set up a password for it. Some voicemail systems are pre-programmed to allow access if you call from your own phone number. A scammer can easily spoof your phone number and gain immediate access to your voicemails.

Always remember this when you receive a solicitation through text, phone, email, or social media – if it sounds strange, don't engage!

Visit our website **www.scamsquadsav.org** to check for other scams and alerts. You can also contact the GVSAV Scam Squad by calling 520-351-6715 Monday through Thursday 9:00 AM to 12:00 PM. To report an incident of fraud (money lost to a scam) call 911 or 520-351-4900. You can also visit our Facebook page at **www.facebook.com/GVSAV**.

Santa Rita Fire District

EXTREME HEAT AND FIREWORKS SAFETY

As we move into the peak of summer in Southern Arizona, rising temperatures and holiday celebrations bring increased safety risks. This

month's safety focus highlights extreme heat awareness and fire prevention.

Extreme Heat Safety

Southern Arizona experiences extended periods of extreme heat each summer. When temperatures remain above 90 degrees for several days, the risk of heat-related illness increases significantly.

The body cools itself through sweating. As sweat evaporates, it helps regulate body temperature. During extreme heat, especially when humidity is present (Monsoon), this cooling process becomes less effective. Without proper cooling, body temperatures can rise quickly, leading to heat exhaustion or heat stroke.

Who is most at Risk?

- Children under 4 years of age
- Adults 65 and older
- Individuals with chronic health conditions
- People taking certain medications that affect sweating, heart rate, or blood pressure

Protect Yourself and Others

- Stay hydrated - drink water regularly, even if you're not thirsty
- Wear lightweight, loose-fitting clothing
- Use sunscreen to prevent sunburn
- Limit outdoor activity during peak heat hours
- Use air conditioning or fans whenever possible
- Check with your healthcare provider about medications you take that may affect heat tolerance
- Protect your pets - ensure they get plenty of water and are kept indoors during peak heat hours

Recognize and Respond to Heat Emergencies

- Seek medical attention immediately
- Move the person to a shaded or air-conditioned area
- Begin cooling immediately with water, cool towels, or ice packs

- Focus cooling on the head, neck, and armpits

HEAT-RELATED ILLNESSES

WHAT TO LOOK FOR

WHAT TO DO

HEAT STROKE

- High body temperature (103°F or higher)
 - Hot, red, dry, or damp skin
 - Fast, strong pulse
 - Headache
 - Dizziness
 - Nausea
 - Confusion
 - Losing consciousness (passing out)
- Call 911 right away-heat stroke is a medical emergency
 - Move the person to a cooler place
 - Help lower the person's temperature with cool cloths or a cool bath
 - Do not give the person anything to drink

HEAT EXHAUSTION

- Heavy sweating
 - Cold, pale, and clammy skin
 - Fast, weak pulse
 - Nausea or vomiting
 - Muscle cramps
 - Tiredness or weakness
 - Dizziness
 - Headache
 - Fainting (passing out)
- Move to a cool place
 - Loosen your clothes
 - Put cool, wet cloths on your body or take a cool bath
 - Sip water
- Get medical help right away if:**
- You are throwing up
 - Your symptoms get worse
 - Your symptoms last longer than 1 hour

HEAT CRAMPS

- Heavy sweating during intense exercise
 - Muscle pain or spasms
- Stop physical activity and move to a cool place
 - Drink water or a sports drink
 - Wait for cramps to go away before you do any more physical activity
- Get medical help right away if:**
- Cramps last longer than 1 hour
 - You're on a low-sodium diet
 - You have heart problems

SUNBURN

- Painful, red, and warm skin
 - Blisters on the skin
- Stay out of the sun until your sunburn heals
 - Put cool cloths on sunburned areas or take a cool bath
 - Put moisturizing lotion on sunburned areas
 - Do not break blisters

HEAT RASH

- Red clusters of small blisters that look like pimples on the skin (usually on the neck, chest, groin, or in elbow creases)
- Stay in a cool, dry place
 - Keep the rash dry
 - Use powder (like baby powder) to soothe the rash



Fireworks and Fire Prevention

While fireworks are a common part of 4th of July celebrations, they are also a leading cause of preventable fires and injuries each year. The National Fire Protection Association strongly recommends that residents leave fireworks to trained professionals.

Key Safety Reminders

- Fireworks can cause serious injuries and fires in seconds
- Dry desert conditions increase the risk of wildfire and structure fires
- Even small fireworks can ignite dry vegetation
- Report any unsafe fireworks/fire activity promptly
- Keep pets indoors during fireworks displays
- Provide pets with a calm, quiet environment
- Ensure your pet's ID tags and microchips are current

"Wishing you a safe and Happy 4th of July!"