



CNIC
Communication

What's Happening

Navy Fire and Emergency Services Newsletter

Protecting Those Who Defend America



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Email the Editor:

Ricky.Brockman@navy.mil

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From the Deputy Director

“We should not look back unless it is to derive useful lessons from past errors, and for the purpose of profiting by dearly bought experience.”

- George Washington

This quote strikes closer to home as we approach the deadline for our Navy F&ES Hall of Fame nominations. I always get nervous this time of year wondering if we will get any nominations at all (we always do) and more important, if the nominations we receive will recognize our distant history as much as our recent past. As we get older, our memories begin to fade and I fear the legacy of Navy Fire & Emergency Services could be fading with our memories. If it falls to us to remember those who shaped Navy F&ES history we are in big trouble. After all, I have only been with the Navy since 1993 and Carl has been with us less time than that (2002), so we are hardly capable historians. There are still some of you, however, with a closer connection to our past who could nominate some very deserving Navy F&ES pioneers. Or maybe someone you remember did something really heroic, something that may or may not have earned an award but certainly merits recognition. The Navy F&ES Hall of Fame is not reserved for Fire Chiefs; we welcome anyone who made a significant contribution or accomplished something special. Military nominees are also welcome.

Of the 15 current members of the Navy F&ES Hall of Fame, nearly half retired in the past 10 years. Not that there is anything wrong with that; I would not object to a single member of our current Hall of Fame as I believe they each made very significant contributions to Navy F&ES and are very deserving to be honored. However, I can't help think we are missing some other very deserving individuals and I worry that the number of people who remember these things is dwindling.

I'm always concerned about a tendency to ignore our past to focus on our now.

Please help get me past my fears and scour your memory banks for that person from your past that shaped your perception of Navy F&ES in a positive way or did something really heroic or noteworthy. It's probably too late to get your nomination in for consideration for the Class of 2010, but you can begin building nominations for next year.

The Navy F&ES Hall of Fame can be an extremely useful tool to help us derive useful lessons from past errors and profit by dearly bought experience.

Bring Everyone Home,

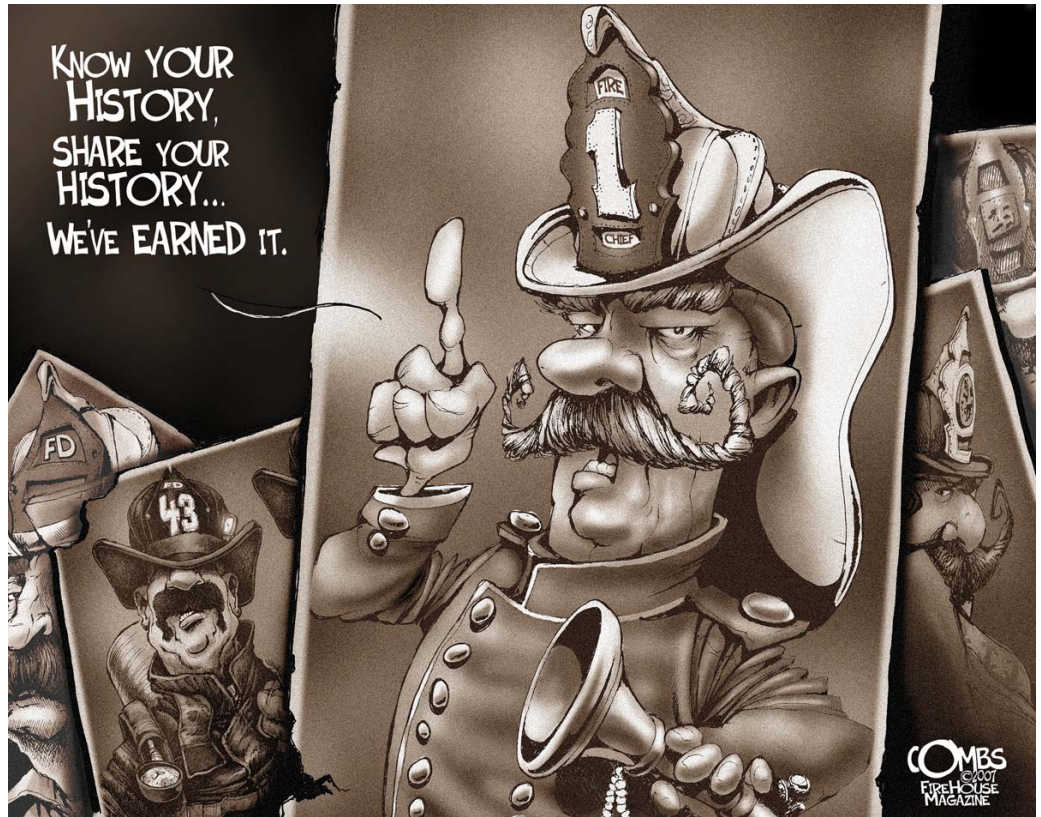
Rick

Combs Cartoon

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History Lesson



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Navy F&ES Hall of Fame



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Current Navy F&ES Hall of Fame

 William D. Killen August 2004	 James M. Manser March 2005	 David L. Butler September 2006	 Clarence A. Rout September 2006	 Alvah L. Cuthriell August 2007	 Waverly E. Sykes August 2007
 George C. McGuigan August 2007	 Leno C. "Hank" Vescovi August 2007	 William M. Albrittain August 2007	 Daniel B. Marshall August 2007	 Nicanor Benavidez August 2008	 William Benker August 2008
 Haraldur Stefansson August 2008	 William "Carl" Thomann August 2009	 Harry J. Tegen August 2009	 		

Last Alarms

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Last Alarms

To date, 20 deaths were reported for 2010. The following line of duty deaths were reported since we published our last issue:

Brian Rowe ♥

Age: 66
West Fork, ME

Gerard Marcheterre ♥

Age: 50
Skaneateles, NY

Kevin Swan ♥

Age: 69
Beacon Falls, CT

Donald Adkins

Age: 32
Glasgow, WV

Jeremy Bolick 🚒

Age: 23
Blowing Rock, NC

Tommy Wright 🚒

Age: 20
Blowing Rock, NC

Brian Carey

Age: 28
Homewood, IL

John Moore ♥

Age: 56
Columbus, OH

Edward Teare ♥

Age: 53
Independence, OH

2010 Totals

♥ 12 (60%) 🚒 5 (25%)

♥ Indicates cardiac related death

🚒 Indicates vehicle accident related death

Taking Care of Our Own Update



Taking Care of Our Own

Check with your Fire Chief if you wish to make a leave donation. There are currently seven DoD firefighters in the Taking Care of Own program.

Name	Location	Point of Contact
Aaron Hunter	Fort Leonard Wood, MO	Jeff.Sheeley@us.army.mil
Ralph Huston	DSC Richmond, VA	Clyde.Hipshire@dla.mil
Christopher Capps	Fort Sill, OK	Ronald.D.Pyle@us.army.mil
Gregory Feagans	NIOC Sugar Grove, WV	Nanette.Kimble@navy.mil
Paul Hartman	NIOC Sugar Grove, WV	Nanette.Kimble@navy.mil
Joey Tajalle	NAVBASE Guam	Julie.Quinene@fe.navy.mil
Thomas Cartwright	NAVSTA Norfolk	Marc.J.Smith@navy.mil

New Vehicle



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Navy Large HazMat Vehicle



ESAMS News

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ESAMS Corner

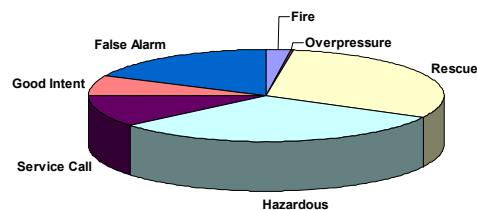
ESAMS is the Navy's web-based F&ES Information Management System. We will try to post Navy-wide statistics for the previous month, as well as any changes that are coming to the system, as often as possible.

February 2010 Statistics

Operations

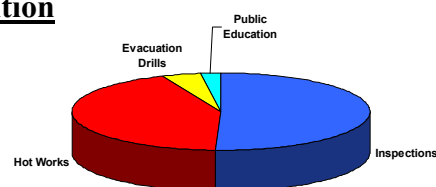
Total Incidents – 5,457

- ❖ Fires - 126
- ❖ Overpressure – 12
- ❖ Rescue & EMS – 1,652
- ❖ Hazardous – 1,702
- ❖ Service Call - 598
- ❖ Good Intent – 376
- ❖ False Alarm – 991



Prevention

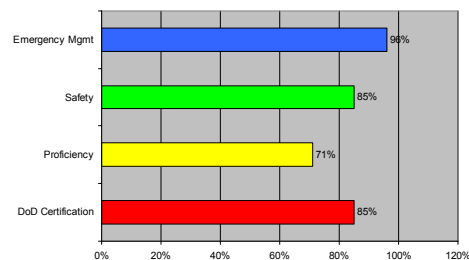
Fire Inspection Completed	2,952
Hot Works Permits Issues	2,507
Building Evacuation Drills	233
Fire Public Education	132



Training

Fire Training Report Card:

Category	Percent Compliance
DoD Certification	85 %
Proficiency, Skills, and Practice	71 %
Safety Training	85 %
Emergency Management	96 %



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F&ES On Duty Mishaps Report:

Mishaps Reported - 22
Total Lost Work Days – 36

New features

The following FEMA Independent Study (IS) training requirements have been added to Firefighter's Duty/Task in ESAMS:

- IS-100 - Introduction to ICS
- IS-200 - ICS for Single Resources
- IS-700 - National Incident Management System (NIMS): An Introduction
- IS-800 - National Response, an Introduction

ESAMS (Cont.)

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Fire Service Training Schedule:

From the Fire Service Training Schedule, firefighters are now able to select multiple training skills practices to record at the same time. Select the checkbox next to each skills practice listed on the Training Schedule. Then click any of the record buttons, ESAMS will advance to the class page to record times for each skills practice (these times cannot overlap). Complete the note box at the top of the page by describing how each skills practice was completed in the training evolution. Note: additional supervisors or employees may be added to the record.

Editing External Fire Wardens:

HGW will be able to edit external Fire Wardens associated with installations. To request an update or edit, go under Administration – Data Change on the Fire Main Page, and submit the request. We can now update phone numbers, email addresses, and deactivate external fire wardens.

Public Access AED:

A new category has been created for Public Access AED in E-Tracker. It will capture each component of the AED and the expiration date of individual items. After this is in place, HGW will be uploading Public Access AED information that CNIC has provided.

Fire Extinguisher E-Tracker data load:

Upload your installation's fire extinguishers the easily in ESAMS, by using the new template. A new fire extinguisher template captures Section 2 data, to be included into the load as well. Template can be found under Quadrant C, ESAMS Templates on the Fire Main page.

Building Evacuation Drills

Record Building Evacuation Drills conducted by your department under the Prevention Links on the Fire Main. If you need access to this application contact your Fire TRMS Administer assistance.

NFIRS EMS Interfacility Transport

Two new Incident Codes have been added: 3211 Interfacility – Emergent and 3212 Interfacility – Non-Emergent (Scheduled). It is anticipated that most interfacility transports will be coded as 3211. The code 3212 should only be used for those non-emergent, scheduled (later in the day or even the next day) transports.

NFIRS EMS Module

Similar to the NFIRS Fire module, the EMS module in ESAMS is now required data for all EMS responses. This is necessary to meet the demand of additional reporting requirements and facilitate enterprise wide EMS quality assurance and improvement. The EMS module will be triggered for data entry on NFIRS Incident Codes: 311, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, & 661.

Increase Your SS Benefit

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Special Extra Earnings for Military Service

Since 1957, if you had military service earnings for active duty (including active duty for training), you paid Social Security taxes on those earnings. Since 1988, inactive duty service in the Armed Forces reserves (such as weekend drills) has also been covered by Social Security.

Under certain circumstances, special extra earnings for your military service from 1957 through 2001 can be credited to your record for Social Security purposes. These extra earnings credits may help you qualify for Social Security or increase the amount of your Social Security benefit.

Special extra earnings credits are granted for periods of active duty or active duty for training. Special extra earnings credits are **not** granted for inactive duty training.

If your active military service occurred

From 1957 through 1967

We will add the extra credits to your record when you apply for Social Security benefits.

From 1968 through 2001

You do not need to do anything to receive these extra credits. The credits were automatically added to your record.

After 2001

There are no special extra earnings credits for military service.

How You Get Credit For Special Extra Earnings

The information that follows applies **only** to active duty military service earnings from 1957 through 2001. Here's how the special **extra** earnings are credited on your record:

Service in 1957 Through 1977

You are credited with \$300 in additional earnings for each calendar quarter in which you received active duty basic pay.

Service in 1978 through 2001

For every \$300 in active duty basic pay, you are credited with an additional \$100 in earnings up to a maximum of \$1,200 a year. If you enlisted after September 7, 1980,

and didn't complete at least 24 months of active duty or your full tour, you may not be able to receive the additional earnings. Check with Social Security for details.

Note: Change in special military service credits. In January 2002, Public Law 107-117, the Defense Appropriations Act, stopped the special extra earnings that have been credited to military service personnel. Military service in calendar year 2002 and future years no longer qualifies for these special extra earnings credits.

On the Job - Northwest

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Heroes Dinner in Bremerton

Four NRNW firefighters assigned to Naval Base Kitsap, and two City of Bremerton Firefighters were honored by the American Red Cross as Real Heroes on March 9, 2010 in downtown Bremerton Washington. The firefighters were part of the 17 member team that extricated a patient from an 80 foot long, 15 ton Pier Piling that entrapped her between the onsite steel form and the pier piling. This event was attended by CNIC Fire and Emergency Services Program Director Mr. Carl Glover, NRNW Operations Director, Mr. Larry Lehman, NRNW Regional Fire Chief John Arruda and Naval Base Kitsap Commanding Officer Captain Mark Olson.



Pictured from left to right:
City of Bremerton Firefighter Jerry Lane, Mr. Larry Lehman, Mr. Carl Glover, Chief John Arruda, NRNW Firefighters Matt Camier, Scott Berry, Shane Reed, Jeremy Huston, City of Bremerton Paramedic Richard Railsback and Captain Olson.

On the Job – Key West



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NAS Key West F&ES Quarterly Award Winners

Firefighter of the Quarter
January – March 2010



Firefighter Darren Hunt

Fire Officer of the Quarter
January – March 2010



Fire Captain Jerry Johnson

ICS Training

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Navy Incident Command Training



Navy Incident Command System (ICS) training took a large step forward recently when N7 held its first ICS Train-the-Trainer program in San Diego. Over 20 Navy Fire & Emergency Services, Anti-Terrorism, and Emergency Management instructors completed more than three days of training and evaluation to achieve their instructor certification in advanced ICS measures, the ICS 300 & 400 courses developed by FEMA.

“This is much more than satisfying a training requirement, this TtT program provides a platform for us to train our first responders in managing the most challenging of incidents. This course will allow us to provide ICS 300 & 400 instruction that is linked to our existing EOC, and ROC training”, said Dr. Ray Roll, Director of Training at the Shore Force Training Center.

The newly qualified instructors will go back to their Regions and will deliver FEMA-recognized ICS 300 & 400 courses to their first responders and CDO/ACDOs. These are the people who typically staff the Incident Command Post at major incidents on installations. Their understanding of ICS is key to effective command post operations.

The courses these instructors teach will be recognized by FEMA, and will result in FEMA certifications. “Our aim is to meet the needs across the enterprise for ICS training. This is our first step, said Ted Halpin, Lead ICS & EOC Instructor at the Shore Force Training Center.

A second ICS train the trainer is scheduled for 3-6 AUG in San Diego to certify additional Regions and Installations. Interested parties should first examine the prerequisites that are posted on the SFTC website at:

<https://cnicgateway.cnic.navy.mil/HQ/N7/SFTC/pages/ICS.aspx>. Once you meet the prerequisites contact your respective Installation/Region N30, N3AT, or N37 to coordinate a quota for the class.

My father taught me that the only way you can make good at anything is to practice, and then practice some more.

- Pete Rose

Fireground Ops

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RECEO-VS: Fire Ground Priorities Revisited

By Steven C. Hamilton

Chief Lloyd Layman first introduced the acronym RECEO in the 1940's. His publication *Fire Fighting Tactics* identified five fire ground strategies and two additional that he considered situational dependant. Rescue, Extinguishment, Confinement, Exposures, and Overhaul (RECEO) comprised the acronym. This *prompt* reminds incident commanders of the basic priorities to be considered on every structure fire. It is essential to note that these priorities are strategically driven, not tactically. As a reminder; a strategy is defined simply as *what* needs to be done whereas a tactic is *how* the strategy will be accomplished. Rescue of entrapped occupants is the strategy. Laddering the second division window on the A-B corner to perform vent-enter-search is the tactic. Fire service leaders throughout history also prompted the fireground tasks of ventilation and salvage adding V and S. I will breakdown and define each component of RECEO-VS and discuss order of preference in relation to a thorough scene size up.

Rescue

The organization of fire departments was largely driven on the preservation of life and property from fire. While the fire service has adapted for change throughout its conception to include technical rescue, hazardous material responses, and emergency medical services the basic search and rescue task is the main priority of a firefighters operating at a structure fire. This basic ideology is the force behind "R" being placed first in the order of RECEO-VS. First due fire personnel, regardless of rank, must evaluate the need for rescue. Chief Alan Brunacini has lectured on the importance of the first due firefighter assuming command in part for that reason. Someone must take charge of the incident and start the size up and evaluation process. Managers and leaders should encourage this practice and drill their personnel regularly in its use. The idea that those decisions and observations are "not my job" or the chief's responsibility is self defeating to the operation. With that being said, the need for rescue must be evaluated quickly and thoroughly. Priority is the key word that is overlooked by personnel when determining the "R" component. A two story fully involved residential fire does not have a rescue priority. Any occupant has unfortunately expired and the next priority needs to be considered.

Responders need to look for some basic clues that identify a rescue priority. The first indication will be derived from the dispatch information. The dispatcher will or should attempt to determine complete evacuation of all occupants from the structure. This information will be relayed during the initial tone out. Responders must begin to develop a plan of action while en route to satisfy the rescue component. However, entrapment may not be readily known upon notification. With the absence of bystanders or occupants reporting missing numbers of persons use simple logic to determine rescue priorities. Are vehicles present in driveways? Are the doors unlocked? Are windows open? Time of day use to be a reliable indication of probable inhabitants but is no longer the sole piece of information used to determine search priorities. Incorporate the other indicators as well.

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Regardless of priority a search must be conducted of all structure fires. Whether the search is conducted in the first five minutes of a house fire or after a defensive extinguishment of three hour apartment fire a search must be done. Several fire departments across the country to include some within my state, South Carolina, have been embarrassed by insurance company investigators and demolition crews that have found bodies amongst burned out structures that were not searched thoroughly.

Extinguishment

The backbone of what the fire department does, putting the wet stuff on the red stuff. This is the one strategical priority that continues throughout the incident without complete neglect. The fire must be extinguished in order for responders to go home. All other priorities have no bearing on incident termination but rather incident success. Where the strategy is to put the fire out a commander must consider the tactics available. These tactics will drive the priority of extinguishment. The fire will go out regardless. Whether the fire is extinguished by water from handlines or the building burns to the ground; the fire will go out.

Extinguishment is listed second in priority because of its importance. 90% of the fire ground hazards mitigate themselves once the fire has been extinguished. One must consider water supply, companies on scene, companies available (en route, in staging, and yet to be requested), response times, manpower, number of handlines to include size and placement, when determining extinguishment priority. Is the fire a room and content fire that a single handline can extinguish or are there multiple divisions involved requiring external big lines and master streams? Is there a high likelihood of extension? Fire travels six dimensionally and that science must be taken into consideration for extinguishment to be successful. Extinguishment is finite. Accomplishing a knock down is not extinguishment. When the term extinguishment is used remember this simple philosophy; the fire is extinguished when responders can leave the scene without having to come back for a rekindle.

Control

The act of controlling a fire and extinguishment are commonly confused. A fire under control means that responders are putting or have put water on the fire and it is no longer spreading. Essentially, achieving a knockdown as I mentioned previously would be control. Some fire service professionals have re-named this priority contain as opposed to control however the terms are synonymous. "Command this is Attack: The fire has been contained to the first division and crews are continuing with extinguishment." Control is the first step to incident mitigation or stabilization. Once the fire is under control it can be extinguished. When extinguishment is not immediately possible control or containment must be the goal.

I responded with the San Angelo Fire Department to a working structure fire at the Lincoln Elementary School when I was stationed in Texas in August of 2001. Upon our arrival heavy smoke blanketed the street on side A. So much in fact, R-1 had a near miss with E-6's rear bumper. The fire eventually over

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ran the one story attached section of the school. We made a stop at the hallway entrance to the attached two story section. It was dubbed at the time as the Alamo. All jesting aside, we gained “control” of the fire by not allowing it to spread to the adjoined auditorium and subsequent two story classrooms and offices. Once we had gained control, extinguishment was obtainable. Good strategy and tactical management by the incident commander and fire officers allowed this substantial save.

Fire ground commanders must consider fire control over extinguishment based on resources and situational tasks. Committing all fire ground resources to extinguishment can cause shortages in areas that can affect a positive outcome. Assigning two crews with heavy lines to the double door hallway at the Lincoln school fire kept the fire in check while exterior streams extinguished the fire. *Note: The roof of the involved section had already collapsed. There was no danger of pushing the fire on this crew or steam burning them.* Had the fire progressed to that degree prior to our initial arrival the incident commander had stated that the “Alamo” assignment would have been one of his first ordered.

Exposures

The third fire ground priority is exposures. What are exposures in relation to the fire ground? The most common exposure responders relate to is the building adjacent to the fire building. However, exposures can be divisions or floors above and *below* the fire floor. They can be sections or wings of the fire building, such as the Lincoln School fire stated previously. An exposure concern can be trees and foliage close to the fire building. One must consider exposures and extension to prevented foreseeable property loss. As I stated before, fire will extend six dimensionally. Personnel must understand where the fire has been and where it will most probably go in order to protect exposures. An oven fire that has extended to the cabinets of a residential kitchen should not affect the next door neighbor’s house. It will affect the next door neighbor in an adjoining apartment that has a common pipe chase though.

It may be advantageous to have initial arriving companies place handlines to protect exposures over initial fire attack. One example would be to affect a quick knock down of burning siding from a neighboring house adjacent to a fully involved house fire. If responders focus on the fully involved house fire without consideration to the exterior siding fire of the house next door they will be battling two house fires in a very short period of time. By providing for exposure protection, responding units have affected control of the fire. If the exposures are protected the fire cannot spread. Whenever commanders choose to protect exposures first, under most circumstances, he or she is accepting an allowable loss. The fully involved building cannot be saved but the exposures can.

Another type of exposure worthy of mention is that of hazardous exposures. Rural areas commonly have exterior propane or oil tanks that supply heating units with fuel. These are hazardous exposures. If they are gone uncheck or monitored they could catastrophically fail resulting in massive property loss, injury, or death. A well involved double wide trailer home could produce enough radiant heat to cause propane supplies to reach critical pressures. Upon

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arrival of such a scenario it would be imperative to get a line into operation to cool the tank over combating the fire. Industrial settings have similar hazards with larger facilities and greater consequences. Conversely, most residential homes, especially here in the south, have barbeque grills that have propane tanks. These should also not be overlooked. Their benefit is that they are portable and can be moved prior to becoming overheated. Overhead electrical wires although commonly disregarded as such are exposures. If rapid fire progression causes a wire to fail, anything or anyone underneath can become energized. This is the main reason for not parking apparatus under wires if possible. Ensure that these wires are evaluated and communicate any potential hazards to all personnel operating on the scene.

A thorough walk around size up of the involved structure should note any exposures. Each exposure needs to be evaluated initially by the commander and identified to all units upon their arrival. The continuous monitoring of exposures is everyone's job whether they are floors and divisions, adjacent buildings, or external hazards.

Overhaul

Traditionally excepted as a truck company's tasking, overhaul is the opening of enclosures to identify and extinguish any hidden pockets of heat and fire. Unfortunately for engine company personnel these predetermined fire ground tasking are relevant to large municipalities that have multiple companies and personnel. For the remaining 80% of the fire service, overhaul is usually conducted by whoever is available to accomplish the task regardless of what type of apparatus they rode to the scene on. Under most circumstances overhaul is not conducted until the fire has been placed under control. It can be assumed that this is why overhaul is listed last.

The task of overhaul is very manpower intensive and fire ground commanders must recognize this early on in the incident and request additional resources based on that recognition. A good working fire in a building with balloon construction is going to require a great deal of overhaul. Initial attack crews will need rehab and rest after accomplishing control. Commanders will need to request additional crews early on to account for the intensive overhaul operation. Another example of a manpower intensive overhaul scenario is one that involves blown cellulose insulation. The insulation resembles chewed cardboard. It is extremely effective in maintaining a home's interior temperature but it is also extremely effective hiding fire extension. Many departments have responded back to homes with minor fire damage, days later, to find a fully involved structure on a rekindle. The culprit, identified later as blown cellulose insulation. This type of insulation is inexpensive, making it popular, and combustible. A fire can burn undetected for several hours and even days. It is comparable to duff in wild land firefighting. A fire burns beneath the surface until it reaches resistance such as a stud. The heat then rises until the surface is involved and enough oxygen exists for complete combustion. This type of installation requires a complete soaking, which causes considerable water damage, or close inspection and soaking of hot spots.

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A thermal imaging camera can be unreliable depending on how thick the insulation is applied. This “inspection” can be manpower intensive and a heavy stress burden on responders. I do not like being in my attic during normal conditions let alone post fire conditions. Additionally, responders must be cognizant of penetrating and even falling through the ceiling.

Another aspect of overhaul includes cause and origin. The point of origin must be identified and preserved for evaluation. Any evidence must be secured when it is located. Whether the fire was malicious or accidental the point of origin and subsequent contents are considered evidence. Insurance companies consider all loss inquires as investigations. Any items or components of a fire are considered evidence in their investigation. Additionally, fire ground commanders “own” the scene until it is turned over to investigative authorities and are accountable for everything that occurs at the scene during that ownership. In criminal matters, a commander does not want to be held responsible for a non-conviction of an arsonist based on poor and inadequate evidence preservation.

Ventilation

The act of removing toxic and combustible gases from an enclosed space is ventilation, as it relates to structural firefighting. This is the first of two add on priorities to the acronym. In this day in age, now more than ever, ventilation is gaining importance within commanders’ fire ground priorities. Ventilation provides fresh air to entrapped occupants raises the seat of the fire to making it easier to locate, reduces heat and toxic gases in the area in where responders will be operating, increases visibility, and reduces caustic smoke damage. With all the positive attributes that ventilation provides improper application will result in negative aspects. Ventilation prior to entry in a fire building use to be performed only under backdraft conditions. Today, ventilation can be performed with positive pressure fans in conjunction with fire attack. The fire service is not only adding much needed oxygen for fire growth it is providing it via a fan that is pushing fresh air at high rate of speed.

Ventilation can be performed in multiple ways but is mostly commonly employed in one or more of three techniques which are positive pressure, negative pressure, and hydraulic. Vertical and horizontal are the directions in which the gases will escape. Ventilation can be accomplished using multiple techniques simultaneously. Prior to identifying ventilation strategy commanders must consider the location of the fire, potential victims and their probable location, as well as handline availability and placement. Before assigning manpower to ventilation the incident commander must know what affects ventilation will have on the structure. Assigning personnel to perform vertical ventilation on a two story residence with fire on the first floor and possible entrapped victims on the second floor would not be ideal. Heat, gases, and toxic fumes will be drawn to the victims.

Fire officers and incident commanders must ensure that ventilation is coordinated and communicated in order to be effective. Ventilation can be time consuming and labor intensive. Choose the tactic that best applies to the need.

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Fire officers must take stock of the manpower available to their assigned crew and determine the need for additional manpower based on the required tactic. Interior crews complaining of high heat and near zero visibility may not have the time to wait for vertical ventilation. Simply breaking and clearing the highest window from the interior crews position may provide the needed relief without a manpower intensive vertical operation. Communication between interior crews that are experiencing the conditions and exterior crews is paramount. Incident commanders must ensure that interior crews are reporting current conditions often and accurately in order to make sound ventilation decisions.

Lastly, exterior ventilation openings must be monitored to ensure that any ancillary fire extension from the opening does not spread to uninvolved areas of the structure. Responders must ensure that exposures are not threatened by the ventilating heat and gases.

Salvage

Salvage is the act of protecting property from primary and secondary damage from fire. Primary damage is inflicted by the fire. Control will prevent the primary damage from continuing. The secondary damage is caused by the firefighting effort. Salvage and loss control are elements that the fire service should pride itself on however it is a lost priority. Many new and younger generation firefighters want to get in there and get it. They want to put axes into walls and cut holes into roofs without considering the consequences of those actions. After the fire is controlled does it really take that much time to cover furniture with a tarp to prevent further damage? Do departments *really* teach their personnel to minimize damage? Incident commanders need to consider salvage as part of the emergency phase of the incident. Assigning crews to conduct salvage inspection and operations is a major public relation tool. In some instances salvage may be the first priority. Handlines and attack crews can be assigned to protect salvage crews in large fires that cannot be controlled or extinguished. Departments that have museums in their response area may have already identified irreplaceable artifacts and historic items in their pre-incident plans and have developed procedures for retrieving the items in the event of a fire. My department has more than one museum in our response area. Within one contains a Congressional Medal of Honor that was donated by the recipients' family and is irreplaceable. Each firefighter and fire officer is aware of its location and in the event of a fire it will be retrieved by operating crews as soon as feasibly possible.

It is ultimately the incident commander's responsibility to ensure salvage operations are conducted but it is everyone's job to reduce damage and save as much property as possible. Departments and senior leadership within must pre-plan facilities that have contents of high value and develop plans that incorporate preservation. Be prepared to call for additional companies and manpower to accomplish salvage early on in the incident.

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Health Care Reform News



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Summary

RECEO-VS is a great *prompt* for fire ground personnel to prioritize the operation but to be effective those using it need to remember that it is only a *prompt*. The order in which each strategy will be employed is incident specific and situationally driven. Personnel must remain flexible and allow for change. Good incident commanders will utilize and incorporate each of these components on every fire. Great incident commanders will deploy each strategic goal based on a thorough scene size-up and a complete understanding of what he or she can affect with the resources they have on hand.

Steven C. Hamilton is a 14 year veteran of the fire service. He is a certified Rescue Technician I, Fire Instructor II, and Fire Officer III. Hamilton served for four years in the United States Air Force as a firefighter in Texas and is a former volunteer firefighter from New York State. He has worked with the South Carolina State Fire Academy as an assistant instructor in the ARFF program. He is a NREMT-basic instructor for his jurisdiction and is currently a Lieutenant with the Fort Jackson Fire Department in Columbia

Health Care Reform Bill



On March 23, 2010, President Obama signed the "Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, (PPACA)" Public Law 111-148 into law. While some aspects of this law will not take effect until 2014, there are several major provisions that become effective before that time.

Among those is the coverage of a dependent until age 26. The effective date of this provision is the first day of the plan year that is six months following enactment of the law. For the Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) Program, that means January 1, 2011. The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) will take the necessary actions to comply with the new law by this effective date. OPM will provide additional information in the near future about the changes to FEHB plans for the 2011 plan year occurring as a result of passage of the PPACA so that employees and retirees have the information in time for the Open Season, which begins in November.

If you have questions about your benefits or retirement, call the Benefits Line at 888-320-2917 and select menu option #4 to talk to a Customer Service Representative (CSR). CSRs are available 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays. The TTY number for the deaf and hard of hearing is 866-328-9889.

With ordinary talents and extraordinary perseverance, all things are attainable.

-Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton

On the Job - Bethesda

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NNMC Dedicates New Engine

By Sarah Fortney, Journal staff writer



L-R- CDR John Lamberton, CAPT Michael Hendee, and CAPT Daniel Zinder wash down the wheels of the new Engine 750.

leaders and staff members. As NNMC Commander, RADM Matthew Nathan began his speech in front of the crowd, as rescue workers responded to a fire alarm.

“You are amazing and what you do is great,” Nathan said, as sirens roared in the background and several firefighters rushed out of the ceremony to respond to the call. “The fact that you’re here and what you do lets people sleep at night.”

Nathan noted the fire department is constantly helping to make sure the command has the proper safety precautions in place, especially as the hospital grows during this time of integration.

“You all are always there, looking over our shoulders ... making sure we do things safely,” he said.

Nathan added that the department’s new piece of equipment will not equate to the skills and abilities of its firefighters because of who they are and what they do is priceless.

“You are the men and women who when the rest of us run out, you run in,” he said.

The firefighters carried on with a traditional “wash down” and water transfer during the ceremony, hosing the new engine and transferring water from their other engine to the new one. NNMC Deputy Commander Captain Daniel Zinder, Chief of Staff for the future National Intrepid Center of Excellence (NICoE) Captain Michael Hendee and Executive Officer of Naval Support Activity (NSA) Bethesda CDR John Lamberton gripped a fire hose and washed down the truck before firefighters transferred the water.

The ceremony ended with a ritual “christening” and “pushing” the engine into the fire house’s garage. Rather than crack a bottle of champagne on its newly polished paint, RADM. Nathan poured some bubbly in front of the truck. Several commanders then pretended to push the engine into place while one firefighter steered and others guided.

The National Naval Medical Center (NNMC) Fire Department recently obtained a shiny, new fire engine. To honor their long-standing traditions in the firefighting community, firefighters commemorated the engine last week with a dedication ceremony.

Dressed in their Class A uniforms, NNMC firefighters gathered in the fire house along with several command

Bethesda (Cont.)

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The fire department chose to dedicate their new apparatus to men and women in the military who have given the ultimate sacrifice. Carl Glover Jr., director of Navy Fire and Emergency Services, said this was the first time he has seen a department dedicate an engine to such a cause.

Navy Fire and Emergency Services manages fire engines for fire departments throughout the entire Navy, writing specifications for engines and prioritizing needs for new engines. Glover noted that departments usually receive a new engine every 10 years, making this event that much more ceremonious. “This is very special,” Glover said. “Trucks are the center of the fire department. Without a reliable truck, the firefighters are not going to fulfill their mission.”

The engine, which came to Bethesda Dec. 28, is also unique to the department because it’s the department’s first red engine. “It’s nice to get a new fire truck,” said NNMC firefighter Jody Sealey. “We get to make it our own.”

One particular way they’ve given their new engine a personal touch is by having “2008 Department of Defense Heroism Award” painted on its side. They received this Defense Department award for their role in saving 2-year-old triplets from a burning home in Bethesda in December 2008.

“It gives us pride, and it makes it Bethesda’s,” Sealey said.



(photo by Sarah Fortney)
Bethesda firefighter Garland Hill stands beside the new engine during a dedication ceremony March 4.

On the Job - Northwest



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Showing the Director How It's Done



CNRNW F&ES Crews put on a Fire Blast Demo for Carl Glover and ABHCS Brian McRae

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Outstanding Applied Research Awards

The Department of Homeland Security's U.S. Fire Administration announced today the four fire service executives who will receive the National Fire Academy's (NFA) 2009 Annual Outstanding Applied Research Awards. This award recognizes Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) students for their research projects. The award winning projects will be presented and defended during the 22nd Executive Fire Officer Symposium on April 9-11, 2010, at the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland.

One fire officer will receive both the Outstanding Applied Research Award and induction to the Executive Fire Officer Program Roll of Honor. Captain Stephen Marsar of the Fire Department of New York will be inducted to the Roll of Honor for a grade evaluation of 4.0 received during his four year EFOP experience and for all four Applied Research Projects completed. Marsar is the sixth inductee of almost 2,800 alumni to be listed for this superior accomplishment in the 25 year history of the EFOP.

"This year our staff reviewed 56 Applied Research Projects which had been initially evaluated at a 4.0 academic level during 2009. In the 25 year history of the EFOP, this is the highest number of 4.0 papers ever. This fact affirms something special concerning the 25th anniversary year of the EFOP: the quality of the Applied Research Projects completed within the EFOP is increasingly becoming better," said U.S. Fire Administrator Kelvin J. Cochran.

The EFOP is designed to provide senior fire officers with a broad perspective on various and challenging facets of fire administration. Over a four-year period, the officers continue their professional development in four courses at the National Fire Academy, which are recommended for either graduate-level or upper division baccalaureate credit equivalency by the American Council on Education. Participants in the program are required to complete an Applied Research Project in their organization which attempts to resolve a problem or solution through the conduct of original research within six months after the completion of each of the four course areas.

U.S. Fire Administrator Cochran continued, "The Applied Research Projects selected this year provide rich examples of research founded upon the belief that scientific approaches to real problems can produce data which will assist not only these communities represented by their EFOP officers, but respond to the complex problems that confront all fire and emergency services organizations across the United States. The range of topics chosen this year for the 2009 Outstanding Research Awards provides an illustrated example of the scope of issues that our senior executives must deal with. I sincerely congratulate them for their excellence. I also would like to commend and congratulate FDNY Captain Marsar for his record of excellence in completing four 4.0 projects. This effort is truly outstanding."

Outstanding Research (Cont.)

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The 2009 Outstanding Research Award recipients are:

Executive Development Course Awardee: Michael Dell'Orfano, Assistant Fire Chief, South Metro Fire Rescue Authority, Centennial Colorado.

Turnout Time Analysis for South Metro Fire Rescue Authority

<http://links.govdelivery.com:80/track?type=click&enid=bWFpbGluZ2lkPTc1MjIwNyZtZXNzYWdlaWQ9UFJELUJVTC03NTIyMDcmZGF0YWJhc2VpZD0xMDAxJnNlcmllbD0xMjE1NzE3OTc2JmVtYWlsaWQ9cmIja3kuYnJvY2tYW5AbmF2eS5taWwmdXNlcmkPXJpY2t5LmJyb2NrbWFuQG5hdnkubWlsJmV4dHJhPSYmJg==&&&102&&&http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/pdf/efop/efo43727.pdf>

Executive Analysis of Community Risk Reduction Course Awardee: Donald Waldron, Fire Lieutenant, Londonderry Fire Department, Londonderry New Hampshire.

Developing a Fall Prevention Program for Older Adults in Londonderry, New Hampshire

<http://links.govdelivery.com:80/track?type=click&enid=bWFpbGluZ2lkPTc1MjIwNyZtZXNzYWdlaWQ9UFJELUJVTC03NTIyMDcmZGF0YWJhc2VpZD0xMDAxJnNlcmllbD0xMjE1NzE3OTc2JmVtYWlsaWQ9cmIja3kuYnJvY2tYW5AbmF2eS5taWwmdXNlcmkPXJpY2t5LmJyb2NrbWFuQG5hdnkubWlsJmV4dHJhPSYmJg==&&&103&&&http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/pdf/efop/efo43979.pdf>

Executive Analysis of Fire Service Operations in Emergency Management Course Awardee: Stephen Marsar, Captain, Fire Department of New York, New York City New York.

Developing Activation Protocols for the New York City Fire Department's Incident Management Team

<http://links.govdelivery.com:80/track?type=click&enid=bWFpbGluZ2lkPTc1MjIwNyZtZXNzYWdlaWQ9UFJELUJVTC03NTIyMDcmZGF0YWJhc2VpZD0xMDAxJnNlcmllbD0xMjE1NzE3OTc2JmVtYWlsaWQ9cmIja3kuYnJvY2tYW5AbmF2eS5taWwmdXNlcmkPXJpY2t5LmJyb2NrbWFuQG5hdnkubWlsJmV4dHJhPSYmJg==&&&104&&&http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/pdf/efop/efo43214.pdf>

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Executive Leadership Course Awardee: Michael Macey, Fire Chief, Laguna Beach Fire Department, Laguna Beach California.

Evaluating Laguna Beach Fire Department's Association Between Cardiopulmonary Arrest Outcomes and Advanced Life Support (ALS) Time Standards

<http://links.govdelivery.com:80/track?type=click&enid=bWFpbGluZ2lkPTc1MjIwNyZtZXNzYWdlaWQ9UFJELUJVTC03NTIyMDcmZGF0YWJhc2VpZD0xMDAxJnNlcmllbD0xMjE1NzE3OTc2JmVtYWlsaWQ9cmIja3kuYnJvY2tYW5AbmF2eS5taWwmdXNlcmkPXJpY2t5LmJyb2NrbWFuQG5hdnkubWlsJmV4dHJhPSYmJg==&&&105&&&http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/pdf/efop/efo43846.pdf>

To obtain a copy of the four 2009 Executive Fire Officer Outstanding Applied Research award winning projects, contact the U.S. Fire Administration, Executive Fire Officer Program, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland, 21727, or call (800) 238-3358, extension 1639, and leave your request on voice mail.

On the Job – Kings Bay

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Useless Knowledge

Mayday Training at SUBASE Kings Bay

By Freddy Howell, Fire Chief, SUBASE Kings Bay, GA



During the month of February across the radio frequencies at Kings Bay you could hear MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY followed by LUNAR (Location, Unit Number, Name, Assignment and Resources needed) to command. These words are not what any firefighter or incident commander wants to hear but the firefighters from the Kings Bay Fire Department spent days

participating in hands on training for such an event. The training was held at Camden County Fire Station 12 where they have realistic props set up that simulated being trapped by ceiling collapses, floor collapses and entanglements. The firefighters had to follow a hose line and be aware of distance traveled and direction traveled based on couplings encountered.

This is “Saving Our Own” type training and gives each firefighter the confidence to call a Mayday in a practical situation not just reading it in an SOP. The fire service spends hours among hours training on saving others but now we have to encourage training were firefighters become victims and know how to call for help.



The fire department can have the best RIT team with the best equipment money can buy but if the incident isn't witnessed or if the firefighter(s) do not call mayday it won't be activated and nothing is gained or saved by having a team. Firefighters have to call for help as soon as they recognize they may be in trouble and with this training those skills are developed so “Everyone Goes Home”.



What Song Is This From?

...I could use a little muscle to get what I need; I could sink a little drink and shout out “She’s with me!”...

LSA Reinstated

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RESIDENTIAL
FIRE
SAFETY
INSTITUTE

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Residential Fire Safety Institute Restores Award

The Life Safety Achievement Award program is again available to fire agencies. The award criteria and application process have been updated and are now available for presentation for the year 2009's fire prevention efforts.

Since 1994, the Residential Fire Safety Institute (RFSI) has recognized fire departments for having outstanding fire safety statistics and prevention programs during the preceding calendar year. In recognition of these proactive fire prevention efforts aimed at improving their community's fire and life safety behaviors, fire departments may be eligible for the Life Safety Achievement (LSA) Award.

Many factors combine in a fire prevention program to make our communities and our citizens safer. The Life Safety Achievement Award reflects this key combination of factors. To qualify for the 2009 LSA Award, the Fire Chief must submit an application outlining various aspects of the department's fire prevention efforts. We require that a fire department meet all of the criteria listed below.

Life Safety Achievement Award Criteria:

- Zero fire deaths or at least a 10% reduction in fire deaths from the previous year.
- An active fire prevention program in place within your department. Briefly describe your program.
- Dedicated commitment to fire prevention activities. Briefly describe your department's commitment and the resources committed, which may be financial or in-kind.
- Evidence by some measure (department-determined) that your fire prevention efforts increased over the previous year and are making a positive difference.

The Life Safety Achievement Award campaign for 2009 began in January 2009, and all submitted applications must be received no later than July 31, 2010. Award notification will be made in September, so that you will have it in time for Fire Prevention Week.

To apply for the Award, the Chief of the fire department must submit an application bearing his or her signature along with all necessary documentation in support of the application. The application includes brief space for describing the fire prevention activity. Please attach a separate sheet with enough detail to thoroughly demonstrate the fire department meets the criteria outlined above. The maximum submittal, including the application itself, may not exceed 5 pages.

Submit completed applications to info@firesafehome.org or mail to RFSI attn: LSA Awards Application at 1319 F Street NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC20004, where they will be collected and evaluated.

If you have any questions about the Life Safety Achievement Award, please submit your inquiry to the RFSI general help line at info@firesafehome.org.

SHS Week 2010

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Safety, Health and Survival Week: Fit for Duty



The International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) and the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF) announced the theme for the 2010 Safety, Health and Survival Week: Fit for Duty. Safety Week is June 20-26, 2010.

Safety, Health and Survival Week (Safety Week) is a collaborative program sponsored by the IAFC and the IAFF, coordinated by the IAFC Safety, Health and Survival Section and the IAFF Division of Occupational Health, Safety and Medicine, in partnership with more than 20 national fire service organizations.

Department of Defense Fire departments are encouraged to suspend all non-emergency activity during Safety Week and instead focus entirely on safety, health, and wellness-related training and education until all shifts and personnel have taken part. An entire week is provided to ensure each shift and duty crew can spend one day focusing on these critical issues.

With more than 50 percent of firefighter line-of-duty deaths caused by health and fitness-related issues, both organizations believe it's imperative that there be a concentrated effort in implementing wellness and fitness programs.

Safety Week's Fit for Duty theme will cover a variety of topics that are extremely important to all firefighters and EMS personnel. The program will assist fire departments with implementing their own programs to prepare firefighters and EMS personnel with healthy habits that reduce the risk of many chronic diseases, such as heart disease, hypertension, diabetes and certain cancers, thereby increasing the chance for a longer and healthier life.

While departments are encouraged to identify activities tailored to their specific community, recommended areas of concentration include:

- General Health and Wellness
- Food and Nutrition
- Fitness
- Stress Management
- Smoking and Smokeless-Tobacco Cessation
- Alcohol and Other Drugs
- Infectious Diseases
- Suicide Prevention

Safety Week (Cont.)

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During the week, Fire departments are also encouraged to support comprehensive fitness assessments, medical screenings, and educational programs that build and maintain medically and physically fit personnel and help in reducing health and fitness-related deaths or injuries.

Planning tools and resources are currently available on the Safety Week Web site, courtesy of the IAFC Safety, Health and Survival Section. Check out the Resources Health and Wellness webpage for specific resources on this year's areas of concentration.

Additional information can also be found on the IAFF's Health, Safety and Medicine's Web site. Online resources in a variety of topic areas are available online year-round to support continuous efforts to promote personnel safety, health and wellness programs.

Keep watching the Safety Week website and the IAFC Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn pages for continuing updates to this year's program and planning resources. Remember to visit the IAFF's Health, Safety and Medicine's Web site at <http://www.iafc.org/displaycommon.cfm?an=1&subarticlenbr=306>



Accumulated Comp Time



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Use or Lose Deadline Fast Approaching

By Amelia Gruber agruber@govexec.com

The Office of Personnel Management on Tuesday reminded agencies that the clock is ticking on a three-year grace period for a rule that bars federal employees from stockpiling compensatory time off.

Employees have until May 22 to use up comp time they accumulated in lieu of overtime pay before the March 2007 policy went into effect. That regulation required workers to use comp time within 26 pay periods. But it applied only to comp time earned after May 14, 2007. Employees had three years to burn time they'd gathered previously.

If employees fail to use their grandfathered time off by May 22, then they either will receive pay for the unused hours, or they will be forced to forfeit them, according to the March 30 memorandum from OPM Director John Berry. There will be no exceptions, he said.

Employees covered by the 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act are entitled to receive pay for unused comp time. Those exempt from the law can be paid or forced to forfeit the time, depending on their agencies' internal policies. Agencies, however, must pay employees who cannot use the time due to certain circumstances beyond their control.

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Women in the Fire Service

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A Study in Women

By Jeanne Paschalek

In honor of Women's History Month, here are a few things you might not know about your sisters on the front line.

According to Women in the Fire Service, the first paid female firefighter was Sandra (Forcier) Waldron, who was hired by Winston-Salem, N.C., in 1973 as a public-service officer. Her duties were for both police and fire protection. She retired in 2003 at the rank of battalion chief.

Women served as volunteer firefighters dating as far back as the 1800s. The first known female firefighter was Molly Williams, an African-American slave who served with the Oceanus Engine Company No. 11 in New York City in 1818. Other notable women who have served are Marina Betts, a French-Indian woman who served with the Shinbone Alley District of Pittsburgh in the 1820s; Lillie Hitchcock Coit, who at age 15 served with the Knickerbocker Engine Company No. 5 in San Francisco; and Adelheid von Buckow, who served with the United States Fire Company No. 1 in Atlantic City, N.J., in 1875. She was the only woman to serve with that company as through 2000.

There have been several all women's volunteer companies throughout the history of the fire service. According to "A National Report Card on Women in Firefighting" (2008), the 2000 Census reports that there were 350,000 paid professional firefighters in the United States and 11,000 or 3.7% are women. Even more striking is that among 291 metropolitan areas, 51.2% did not have a woman firefighter in the metropolitan area which included several departments. This statistic places the fire and emergency services occupation in the lowest 11 percent of occupations for employment of women. Women actually account for 47% of the workforce and according to the researchers the fire and emergency services should have a workforce of women totaling 17%. That means that an additional 39,742 women would need to be hired today.

Similarly, the Department of Defense had 14 % women and two percent were officers. More recent statistics provided by Women in the Fire Service, Inc. (2005), indicate that California leads the nation with the largest number of women in the paid profession of firefighting. This is followed by Florida, Texas, Maryland, and Virginia. In contrast to that statistic, New York City has the least number of women with 28 women out of 11, 500 firefighters. That is approximately one fourth of one percent.

How many of these women hold chief officer or leadership positions? According to the International Association of Women in Fire and Emergency Services (2008), there are about 150 women battalion and deputy chiefs and 31 department chiefs. As of 2004, according to the International Association of Fire Chiefs, San Francisco was the largest department led by a woman.

Jeanne Paschalek is the battalion chief of Emergency Services with the Lincoln Fire Department. She began her career as a firefighter in 1990 and has held the positions of hazmat technician and team captain, nationally registered paramedic, captain, and EMS supervisor.

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CPSE News

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2010 DoD Workshops

Parents Humor



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CPSE Launches New Website

www.publicsafetyexcellence.org

CPSE launched its new and improved website in February 2010. Through community input, we created a new site that offers more than just a new design and layout. The content has been updated to provide the information you requested. We now have pages that talk specifically about the agency accreditation process and benefits; our professional credentialing programs including Chief Fire Officer designation, Chief Medical Officer designation, and Fire Officer designation; and our new Technical Advisor Program that provides professional assistance to agencies in pursuit of accreditation.

The most frequently requested information is "Who's accredited?" or "Can I get a list of CFO designees?" This information was buried under the Frequently Asked Questions of our previous site. Now visitors can view a complete list of all accredited, candidate, applicant, and registered agencies, as well as all credentialed officers, by visiting the program home page. And the "Search by Audience" links on the home page will guide people who are looking for something specific to the applicable pages within the site.

If you haven't had the opportunity, we invite you to take a few minutes to peruse the site. We believe that you will find our improved website to be informative, user-friendly, and tailored to the needs of our industry. As always, we welcome your feedback.

DoD Workshop Locations for 2010

Location	Dates	Contact
Pearl Harbor, HI	4 - 6 May 2010	Gayland.enrique@navy.mil
NAVSTA Norfolk, VA	8 - 10 June 2010	Michael.t.pope@navy.mil
NAS Fort Worth, TX	5 - 7 October 2010	TBA
DSCR Richmond, VA	25 -27 January 2011	TBA

Customs Inspection

After an overnight flight, my mother wearily arrived at Rhein-Main Air Base in Germany with nine children - all under age 11. A young customs official watched our entourage in disbelief, "Ma'am," he said, "do all these children and luggage belong to you?" "Yes, sir," my mother said with a sigh. "They're all mine."

The customs agent began his interrogation: "Ma'am, do you have any weapons, contraband or illegal drugs in your possession?"

"Sir," she calmly answered, "if I had any of those items, I would have used them by now."

The official allowed us to pass without opening a single suitcase.

Navy F&ES POCs

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Navy Fire & Emergency Services (N30)

Commander, Navy Installations Command
716 Sicard Street, SE, Suite 1000
Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374-5140
<https://cnicgateway.cnic.navy.mil/HQ/N3/N30/default.aspx>
DSN 288

Carl Glover, 202-433-4775, carl.glover@navy.mil

Ricky Brockman, 202-433-4781, ricky.brockman@navy.mil

Gene Rausch, 202-433-4753, gene.rausch@navy.mil

Tim Pitman, 202-433-4782, timothy.pitman@navy.mil

ABHCS Brian McRae, 202-685-0651, brian.mcrae@navy.mil

Eric Chaney, 202-433-3291, eric.chaney.ctr@navy.mil

Lewis Moore, 202-433-7743, lewis.moore.ctr@navy.mil

Chris Handley, 202-433-7744, christopher.handley.ctr@navy.mil

Matt Garbow, 202-433-685-0712, matt.garbow.ctr@navy.mil

News Distribution

What's Happening is now e-mailed to 861 monthly subscribers.

To receive this newsletter automatically, e-mail ricky.brockman@navy.mil to be added to the *What's Happening* distribution list.

Job Links

Job Links

Interested in becoming a DoD firefighter? Follow these links;

OPM: <http://www.usajobs.opm.gov>

Army: <http://www.cpol.army.mil>

Navy: <http://www.donhr.navy.mil>

Marines: <http://www.usmc.mil/>

Air Force: <https://ww2.afpc.randolph.af.mil/resweb/>

