



December 2011

OMNI CEDO DOMUS

Vol 9 No 11

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From the Deputy Director

“You never change things by fighting the existing reality. To change something, build a new model that makes the existing model obsolete.”

— [Richard Buckminster Fuller](#)

Several months ago I editorialized about the new reality for Navy Fire & Emergency Services saying “...we are no longer resourced as well as we were in 1971...” My point was directed at Company Officers and those in the critical initial operational decision-making positions. Understand your new capabilities and work within those; don’t risk you or your company to do more with less. Do what you can do safely and let the Navy assume the risk. And yes, I understand that is much easier said than done, but that is our new reality and it isn’t going to get any better.

Now I want to address our Chief Officers and try to put Buckminster Fuller’s quote to practical application. Let’s start with some basic assumptions;

First, the economy sucks. It seems nobody has any discretionary money and lots of people are living paycheck to paycheck or on the verge of destitution. Those lucky enough to live within their means (you and me) are worried about how long they can stay above the financial maelstrom. Don’t think you’ll find an argument there from either side of the political spectrum.

Second, the overriding opinion in America today is that government spending is out of control and MUST be ruthlessly attacked and cut. All you hear these days are calls for smaller government and demands to cut costs, circumstances be damned. In case you haven’t noticed, WE are government; they are talking about cutting us.

Third, the Defense Department is no longer the sacred cow of yore and is subject to cuts like never before. Budgets are on hold for now but I am very confident in predicting we will not see any increases but most likely decreases that will seem reckless to some and cosmetic to others. In short, the worst is still to come.

Fourth, risk is a relative term that is totally dependent on a point of view. Risk is fairly well defined, measured, and (hopefully) documented in a Standard of Cover from an F&ES perspective; while it is all about return on investment for the resource sponsors. VADM Vitale once said, “I know how much hay we feed the cow, I need to know how much milk that hay produces.”

He didn’t mention anything about the sturdiness of the barn.

From the Director (Cont.)

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Finally, the focus of DoD leaders will be concentrated on the ability to wage war and respond to threats to our national security. Shore support and infrastructure will not even be invited to sit in the car, much less the back seat. In other words, budget shortfalls and mitigation strategies are the new reality; and this is only the beginning.

We have a choice; expend our energy in a fruitless fight to change the new reality or figure out ways to build a new model and learn to live within it. Buckminster Fuller hit the nail on the head.

Here is the new reality; the workload has increased while the associated resources promise to keep decreasing for the foreseeable future.

Perhaps it is time to take a pragmatic look at what we do every day and see if there is anything we can do differently, better, less often, or maybe not at all. Before we can do any of that, however, we must acknowledge the new reality and resist the urge to argue for a return to yesterday.

It ain't going to happen.

Instead of looking at the glass as half empty or half full, maybe we should look at drinking from the hose.

Time to work on making the old model obsolete; time for thinking about things in a completely different way. Are you up for that?

-Rick

Combs Cartoon

Voter Apathy



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Last Alarms

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TCOoO Update



Midwest Christmas Wish



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Last Alarms

The USFA reported 85 deaths in 2011. The following line of duty deaths were reported since we published our last issue:

Jon Young ♥

Age: 50
Roselle, NJ

Gregory Baker ♥

Age: 52
Lewisville, OH

Johnny Norton ♥

Age: 56
Hot Springs, NC

Joey King

Age: 61
South Charleston, WV

Scott Osenenko ♥

Age: 45
Walker, LA

Kevin E. Townes ♥

Age: 54
Mount Vernon, NY

Jon Davies

Age: 43
Worcester, MA

2011 Totals

♥ 60 (70%) ⇨ 9 (10%)

♥ Indicates cardiac related death

⇨ Indicates vehicle accident related

Taking Care of Our Own

Check with your Fire Chief if you wish to make a leave donation.

There are currently eight DoD firefighters in the Taking Care of Own program.

Name	Location	Point of Contact
Gregory Feagans	NIOC Sugar Grove, WV	Nanette.Kimble@navy.mil
Joey Tajalle	NAVBASE Guam	Julie.Quinene@fe.navy.mil
Erin Butler	Vandenberg AFB, CA	Sean.Glaser@vandenberg.af.mil
Jason Frazier	NAVSTA Norfolk, VA	Marc.J.Smith@navy.mil
Jason Thompson	Niagara Falls ARS, NY	Marilyn.Ruszala@us.af.mil
Leslie Gonzalez	USMC, 29 Palms, CA	Kerron.Moore@usmc.mil
Ernest Gilbert	Navy Region Northwest, WA	Carmen.Morris2@navy.mil
David Hamback	NAS JRB New Orleans, LA	Taffy.Ponville@navy.mil



New USFA Head

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Wellness Tip



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Mitchell Confirmed as U.S. Fire Administrator



The Senate unanimously confirmed Ernest (Ernie) Mitchell Jr. as the Administrator of the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA).

After the vote, FEMA Administrator Craig Fugate praised the action:

With decades of experience fighting fires and leading fire service organizations, Chief Mitchell will be a great addition to our team at FEMA and a tremendous asset to firefighters and first responders around the country.

As with our other senior leaders at FEMA, he comes from a state and local background, which means he understands the kind of support our nation's fire departments and fire service organizations need. He will be a tireless advocate for firefighters and the communities they serve and I look forward to working with him.

Here's a snapshot of Chief Mitchell's background:

- Retired fire chief with more than 33 years of experience working in the fire service at the federal, state and local levels
- Past president of the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC)
- Served as Fire Chief and Assistant Director of Disaster Emergency Services for the City of Pasadena, CA, Fire Department; Fire Chief and Deputy City Manager of Monrovia, CA; and Battalion Chief for the City of Compton, CA
- Holds the following degrees: A.S. in fire science from Long Beach City College, a B.P.A. from the University of San Francisco and an M.P.A. from California State University at Northridge

Please join all of us in congratulating Chief Mitchell on his confirmation.

Golden Apple Oatmeal

1 apple, diced	1 dash of cinnamon
1/3 cup apple juice	1 dash of nutmeg
1/3 cup water	1/3 cup oatmeal, uncooked

In a medium saucepan, combine apples, juice, water, cinnamon, and nutmeg; bring to a boil. Stir in oatmeal; cook on medium for 1 minute. Cover and let stand 3 to 4 minutes before serving.

Makes 1 serving.

Nutritional values per serving:

Calories: 200 Sugars: 23 g Saturated fat: 0 g Dietary fiber: 6 g
Total fat: 2 g Protein: 4 g Carbohydrate: 45 g Sodium: 300 mg

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Culture Change

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Taming Mongo

By D. Lea Hayes, Installation Fire Chief, NAS Sigonella, Italy

A scab on the bridge of his nose, bleeding from the fresh cut on his hand, Mongo approaches you on the fire ground. He has a proud toothy grin as he limps along dragging his axe behind him hoping he has pleased you with his latest rescue attempt. The hand is the latest injury, one in a string of many. You look at him and shake your head as he passes you, awaiting your approval. "Really Chief, I couldn't help it!" he exclaims as he raises his hand for you to see his most recent injury. What you say and do from this moment on will affect the safety culture in your organization and either tame Mongo or leave him wild to injure himself again.

Challenge Mongo! If you bought him firefighting or extrication gloves you have to ask where they were at the time he got injured. I would almost bet he will pat his bloody hand on the cargo pocket of his bunker pants to indicate where he keeps them. Challenging our firefighters is part of what keeps them safe. It is asking them to think and make the right decisions when it comes to safety and lets them know you are watching.

Mongo, strives to please you. He or she is not a bad person and they want to succeed in a profession that is self-less and giving. That is why it is so hard to grade them on their safety in the organization but it has to be the first thing you look at. We have industry proven standards for safety that we repeat and add to safety stand downs over and over but Mongo will not care unless he sees you truly believe in safety and will enforce the rules. Add safety requirements and standards to performance appraisals and document both adherence and violations of safety policies alike. Take a firm stance. Remember, Mongo is stubborn and thinks he is doing the right thing. He has scars, aches and pains but he feels, down to his broken bones, he is doing the right thing.

Nowadays most firefighters are EMTs. Would they enter an emergency scene as an EMT without wearing their Body Substance Isolation (BSI)? No way! It is taught in EMT classes to the point of mantra that if you fail to wear your gloves you will fail the course.

Firefighters should be getting that "fail" score from their officers when they don't wear gloves on the emergency. Gloves, helmets and seat belts should be our mantra, chanted over and over until it is as natural as breathing.

I cannot count how many fire stations I have visited around the world and the first thing I see is a memorial to our fallen firefighters. It may be a mural painted on the wall, photos of fallen members of that station, names of our brothers and sisters engraved on a plaque, or the somber 9-11 image of firefighters raising our dusty yet still beautiful American flag over the twin tower site. In noting these memorial sites through my journeys it occurred to me the possible psychological impact this has on our firefighters. What does this say to Mongo? While I would never suggest the removal of these monuments, I challenge chief officers everywhere to consider the glorification of death in our occupation. We talk of the ultimate sacrifice made in the line of duty.

Mongo (Cont.)

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Could this belief, coupled with the ever-present romanticization of sacrifice make firefighters believe that sacrifice is expected even when it is not? While we should honor those before us who have lost their lives each firefighter should honor themselves each day by re-committing to safety and doing the things that keep them not only alive but also well in an otherwise austere environment. Let us continue to honor our dead but also begin a new era of embracing our safety.

Develop safety awards. We reward our firefighters for their heroism why not safety? Safety awards for one year without a reportable injury or a traffic accident should be something to brag about and aspire to. Five years without an injury and there should be a letter of commendation. Top safety winners should be on a plaque in the entrance to our fire stations recognizing the personnel who have done the most to keep themselves and our department members safe. Once Mongo starts to see that he is rewarded for his brain and not just his brawn and heart, he will start to transform himself into the safer more educated firefighter we need him to be capable of going on every call with all his fingers and toes and healthy enough to remain in your department until retirement not just until disability drives him away.

Almost every fire department across the country has a morning muster. It is the first part of the day when everyone is fresh and still healthy. Mongo is looming, waiting for the house bell to ring and staring expectantly at his radio or pager. This is the prime opportunity for a daily safety message. Take five minutes each morning and discuss a topic such as seatbelts, wearing gloves, eye protection etc. and keep it relevant to the fire service. Remember, Mongo is not interested in anything not related to his job. He doesn't care about fork lift training or even OSHA. He wants to go to fires and know what is going to happen there. Encourage firefighters to develop morning safety messages themselves. You may be surprised at the topics that appear that Mongo is interested in. The goal is to capture the enthusiasm Mongo has for firefighting and direct it towards firefighting safely. Of course all safety topics should be reviewed by an officer in the department for accuracy and content.

Lastly, provide detailed safety equipment requirements in Standard Operating Guidelines. Mongo needs guidance and writing what is required for him or her to read and understand shows you mean business. All officers and firefighters should see you support your own SOPs to the letter when it comes to safety equipment. Firefighters and officers will see that this is important to you their leader; that you truly care about them and the quality of their lives. That is when people will start to correct each other and a safety culture will begin within your organization at all levels where firefighters are embarrassed not proud of being Mongo.

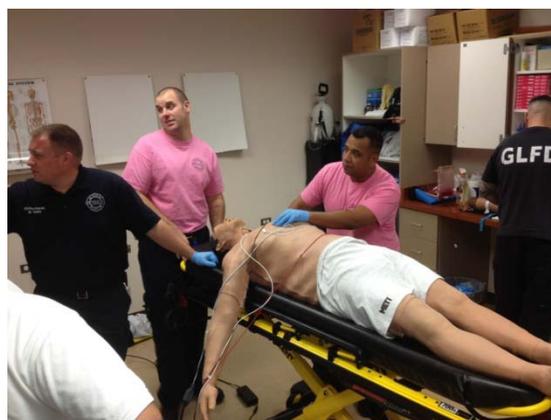
Habits are cobwebs at first; cables at last.
- Chinese Proverb

On the Job – Great Lakes

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ACLS/PALS Course



During the last two weeks of November paramedics from the NAVSTA Great Lakes Fire Department were counting the jumps on the cardiac monitor, hoping to save simulated patients in their Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) and Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) course. These two courses provided insight on the recent changes to the American Heart Association cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) standards. Taking full advantage of the Departments in-station simulation lab, students worked as members of a resuscitation team, each taking turns managing the scenario. Assistant Fire Chief Arndt explained,

Unlike the traditional ACLS and PALS courses, students managed the entire scenario in ‘real-time’. When the leader called out for a medication to be administered, the paramedic starting the IV responded, ‘...we don’t have a line in yet’, meaning the CPR needed to continue until the IV could be established in the training arm. All the students had positive feedback on this type of training, because it added a lot of realism.

The instructor for these courses, Laura Ludford, was thrilled to see the detail incorporated into the patient cases, stating, “This was good training. It was happening exactly as it does in real life. Everyone did a great job, even when the textbook answer couldn’t be executed because of ‘real-life’ challenges!”

Chauvinist Humor



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The Bridge

A man was riding his bike along a California beach when suddenly the sky opened and, in a booming voice, God said, 'because you have tried to be faithful to me in all ways, I will grant you one wish.'

The man asked, 'Build a bridge to Hawaii so I can ride over anytime I want.'

God replied, “Think of the enormous challenges for that kind of undertaking; the supports reaching to the bottom of the Pacific, the concrete and steel it would require! Take a little more time and think of something that could possibly help mankind.'

The man thought about it for a long time. Finally, he said, 'I wish that all men could understand women; know how she feels inside, why she cries, what she means when she says nothing's wrong, how can I make a woman truly happy.'

God replied: 'You want two lanes or four on that bridge...?'

Got More Leave?

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Firefighter Leave Accrual

By Kevin King as suggested by Andrew Arndt

2005						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2	3

At this time of year, there are many questions that arise about the additional leave on firefighters Leave and Earnings Statement for the last pay period of the year. The reason this happens is the way DoD determines leave accrual for personnel, like firefighters, with uncommon tours of duty. We will try to address this in our best, “non-legal, non-accountant” approach.

Under 5 U.S.C. 6303 (a), annual leave accrues at the following rates of all full-time personnel:

- One half day for each biweekly pay period for personnel with less than 3 years of service.
- Three quarters of a day for each biweekly pay period for personnel with 3 but less than 15 years of service except that the accrual for the last pay period in the year is 1-1/4 days.
- One full day of leave for each biweekly pay period for personnel with more than 15 years of service.

Under the DoD Financial Management Regulations (FMR), DoD calculates annual leave accrual for firefighters with 72-hour workweeks as follows:

- 7 hours and 12 minutes per biweekly pay period for personnel with less than 3 years of service. This equates to 187 hours for a full year.
- 10 hours and 48 minutes for each biweekly pay period for personnel with 3 but less than 15 years of service and 18 hours for the last full pay period. This equates to 288 hours for a full year.
- 14 hours and 24 minutes for each biweekly pay period for personnel with more than 15 years of service. This equates to 374 hours for a full year.

Throughout the year, firefighters working 72-hour workweeks (144 hours per pay period) earn annual leave at a rate of 7 hours, 11 hours or 14 hours respectively, depending on the years of service as addressed above. Since it is earned in full hour increments, this equates to 182 hours, 286 hours or 364 hours over the year. The difference between the calculated annual leave under the FMR and the leave earned throughout the year is what is included in the last pay period of the year. For personnel with less than 3 years of service, this equals 5 hours; for personnel with 3 but less than 15 years, this equals 2 hours; and for personnel with more than 15 years, this equals 10 hours (see table below). Therefore, on the final Leave and Earnings Statement for the year, a total of 5, 2 or 10 hours are added to your annual leave balances respectively.

Leave (Cont.)

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Length of Service	FMR Calculated Leave	Earned Leave	Difference
Less than 3 years	187 hours	182 hours	5 hours
3 to 15 years	288 hours	286 hours	2 hours
15 or more years	374 hours	364 hours	10 hours

This approach also applies to sick leave accrual except the same formula is applied for all personnel. Firefighters working 72-hour workweeks accrue sick leave at a rate of 7 hours and 12 minutes for each bi-weekly pay period or 187 hours in a full year.

We hope this helps explain the additional leave hours in last pay period of the year. Happy New Year!

TSP News



Enrollment For 2012

There is no Open Season for TSP; you can enroll, change or cancel your contributions at any time. Benefits Bulletin 2011-11 provides information about participating in TSP during 2012. The bulletin is available at <http://www.public.navy.mil/DONHR/BENEFITS/resources/Pages/Default.aspx>.

You can contribute up to \$17,000 in tax-deferred money to the TSP in 2012. This is an increase from the 2011 limit of \$16,500. If you will be age 50 or over in 2012, you can also contribute up to \$5,500 in additional "catch-up" contributions, as long as your regular contributions for the year are expected to reach the \$17,000 limit. The catch-up contribution limit has not changed from 2011.

If you want to contribute the maximum tax-deferred amount in 2012, distributed equally over 26 pay periods, you should make your election December 4 - 17, 2011. Transactions will be effective December 18, 2011 and will be withheld from the pay check you receive on January 6, 2012. There is no action required if you are satisfied with your contributions for your regular TSP; however, you MUST make a catchup TSP election to participate in calendar year 2012.

You must make your TSP election electronically using the Employee Benefits Information System (EBIS) at <http://www.donhr.navy.mil/>. Under the Benefits tab click on "EBIS". If you have not accessed EBIS in the last 60 days, you must reset your password. Information about accessing EBIS can be found at <http://www.public.navy.mil/donhr/Benefits/ebis/Pages/HowToAccess.aspx>.

If you have questions about TSP, 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. During this time of the year the Benefits Line call volume is typically highest between 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Please place your call outside the peak call hours or continue to hold for a CSR.

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Fire Heritage

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National Fire Heritage Center Opens

The National Fire Heritage Center officially opened its doors on October 14, 2012 at the former quarters of the Emmitsburg, Maryland Ambulance Company, just a short walk from National Fire Academy and the National Fallen Fire Fighter Memorial. The Heritage Center is currently co-located with the Frederick County, Maryland Fire Museum.



Unlike many fire service museums that house apparatus and equipment, the National Fire Heritage Center will focus on the published works of leaders in the fire service. "It is our desire that we have created this archive of the perishable, the ideas, the words and even the thoughts of those that labored to protect the world from a force that has existed since the dawn of time. We can do no less than to recognize these individuals as being heroes in their own time and icons to be followed into the future," said Ronny J. Coleman, President of the Heritage Center. Coleman and the honorary Benjamin Franklin conducted the grand opening ceremony. Dr. Harry Hickey, former professor at the University of Maryland Fire Protection Engineering Program, received special recognition for his efforts to develop the Center.

The Heritage Center will strive to cover all areas of interest including the fire service, fire technology, codes and standards, prevention, the insurance industry, fire research and historic artifacts. The Center is very interested in donations of important documents and historic artifacts related to all areas of fire protection.

For more information, contact the National Fire Heritage Center at www.nationalfireheritagecenter.org

Joseph Herbert



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Retired Fire Chief Answers Last Alarm

Back in 1953, Fawn Grove, PA got a new fire truck thanks to a television game show.

Joseph Herbert, then chief of Citizens Volunteer Fire Co., and a group of firefighters appeared on the show "Strike It Rich" and won money used toward the purchase of the truck. The fire company still has the truck and, in one last tribute to the former chief, the truck carried Herbert to Fawn Grove Cemetery where he was laid to rest.

Herbert died with his family by his side at Rest Haven Nursing Home in Spring Garden Township, PA. He was 88.

Herbert was chief of Citizens for 27 years, taking on the role in 1950, and worked as a firefighter with the Bainbridge Naval Training Center's fire department in Maryland.

On the Job - Northwest

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“Detergent Suicide”



Detergent Suicide is a technique which became a grisly fad in Japan in 2008. At least 500 Japanese men, women and children took their lives following instructions posted on the internet.

The United States experienced 75 chemical suicides from 1999-2010,

with victims posting warning signs in the vehicle window in 90% of all instances.

On October 2nd 2011 NRNW Fire & Emergency Services responded to a church parking lot for hydrogen sulfide in a vehicle. The first arriving fire company observed a hand written note posted on the driver's side window stating;

Do not open the door without a hazmat team; hydrogen sulfide will kill you with one breath.

The acting battalion chief was assigned as the operations branch manager responsible for developing the incident action plan, identifying the chemicals, recovering the victim and rendering the scene safe. We used our AHURA laser spectrograph to identify two chemicals (ethyltrichlorosilane and methyltrichlorosilane) that, when mixed, created hydrogen sulfide gas. Upon positive identification, research dictated a full level “A” response with technical decontamination.

NRNW F&ES rendered the scene safe working closely with county and state agencies to ensure the product was contained within the container and the victim appropriately decontaminated prior to being turned over to the coroner.

The local fire jurisdiction responded to the victim's residence and found the two products that were mixed in their original container on site. They were an anti-parasitic and anti-microbial used for dermatoses and parasites (Lime Plus Dip Lime + Sulfur Spray) which were purchased from an on-line pet store.

Statistics show that 80% of all responses to these types of suicides within the US have resulted in injuries or exposure to the first responders. These exposures, mainly inhalation exposures from the vapors “off gassing” from victim's lungs or clothing during the operation without using the proper level of PPE, occur during cleanup or initial responders not recognizing the warning signs posted by the victims.

The proper use of PPE and ongoing internal/external training that takes place ensured there were no additional exposures to the community or response personnel on-scene.

Back in the Day

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Mack Trucks

Story and photo by Tom Shand



Over the years, beginning in the early 1940's, the U.S. Navy operated a number of apparatus built by Mack Trucks. Between 1940 and 1954 Mack produced 1453 of the rugged L model apparatus including a number of pumpers that saw service at various Navy and Marine Corps installations. Mack introduced their first cab forward design apparatus during 1957 when they unveiled their C model chassis which was based on a design developed by the C.D. Beck Company of Sidney, Ohio. Surprisingly no known C model apparatus were produced for the military during this time. When diesel engines were first introduced by Mack in 1960, the fire service was reluctant to change from the gasoline powered apparatus. During 1964, Mack tested a diesel powered 1000 gpm pumper in Detroit that operated non-stop for seven days to prove the reliability of these engines.

While Mack Trucks were well known for building rugged, dependable pumpers they were less noted for constructing aerial ladder trucks. Over the years Mack relied upon other apparatus manufacturers to supply them with aerial ladder equipment including American LaFrance, Peter Pirsch, Ladder Towers and most frequently Maxim Motors located in Middleboro, Massachusetts. Under this agreement, Mack would transport the chassis built in Allentown, Pennsylvania to Maxim to have the ladder and turntable assembly installed and then complete the bodywork back at their factory. Over the years the FDNY was one of the largest users of Mack aerials with twenty six tractor drawn ladders delivered between 1958 and 1960.

The Maxim aerial was an all steel device that was available in lengths from 65 to 100 feet with the 85 and 100 foot models being four section ladders. One of the unique features of the Maxim ladder was the outrigger system which consisted of two manual drop down screw jacks that had a stance of just 125 inches. Using this outrigger system allowed the ladder to be rapidly set up in very narrow areas. Mack promoted the Maxim ladder in both midship and tractor drawn versions as well as some quint units.

During 1975, the U.S. Marine Corps took delivery of a Mack CF aerial equipped with a Maxim 85 foot midship ladder that was assigned to protect MCB Quantico, Virginia. This vehicle would be the only Mack CF apparatus of any kind to be acquired by the Navy and Marine Corps and was assigned property number 258971.



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In the Day (Cont.)

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Ladder 1 was powered by a Mack ENDT diesel engine rated at 237 horsepower and built with a 218 inch wheelbase, which is quite short by today's standards. Originally painted in a solid red color, the truck was rebuilt and painted with the new Marine Corps color scheme. Carrying serial number CF685FCA-1746 this unit served at Quantico until around 1992 when it was transferred to MCAS Cherry Point, North Carolina. In later years it served with the department in nearby Newport, North Carolina.

While Maxim Motors ceased operations in during 1989 a number of their aerial ladders continue to protect communities across the United States. Mack fire apparatus provided many years of reliable service to Navy and Marine Corps installations and several of these units have been restored and in the hands of apparatus historians.

On the Job - Washington



Improving Firefighter Safety



Navy Region Northwest Fire and Emergency Services and the local safety office worked together to identify safety concerns and implement methods to reduce the potential for injuries.

The first phase of the injury reduction plan was to purchase six stair chairs for all ambulances within the region utilizing the ergonomic hazard reduction program. The initiative was approved

in June and in mid October the stair chairs were delivered. Stair chairs are very effective in moving patients in and out of tight quarters and up and down tight stair wells where standard gurneys will not fit. They relieve stress on the backs of EMS personnel moving patients.

The second phase was to add slide out trays to all fire engines. The purpose of these trays is to bring the equipment out to a safe position prior to lifting instead of having the fire fighter bend and reach to lift heavy equipment out of the recessed compartments. This also allows room to conduct a two person lift as opposed to one person lifting excessive weight from an ergonomically poor position.



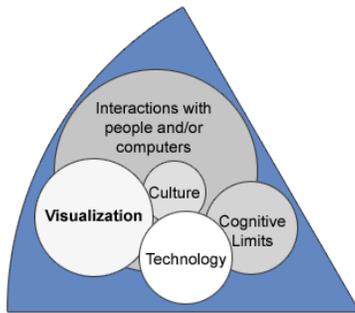
The last phase involved correcting a safety issue on the ambulances as the distance from the ground to the entry points of the side doors was too great causing a potential for leg, knee, foot or ankle injuries. These distances varied from 18 to 24 inches depending on the apparatus. To reduce the chance of injuries while entering or exiting the apparatus a retractable step was added to all effected

ambulances within NRNW F&ES.

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Situational Awareness Matters

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We Must Stop the Insanity: Part 1

By Rich Gasaway

The training practices used in many communities are setting up emergency response personnel for failure and flawed situational awareness. The sad part is most don't even realize they're doing it. When casualties occur, so do investigations. The investigations result in recommendations for how to prevent future casualty events.

The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) published a report titled *Preventing Risk and Injuries to Firefighters Using Risk Management Principles at Structure Fires*. In the report, they chronicle several case studies. In order to keep my articles short, I am going to parse this into four segments and post them over the coming days/weeks. We'll start with the excerpt from a LODD case study, followed by a listing of four (of many) NIOSH recommendations. In each article in this series, I will offer an assessment of how the firefighters were Trained for Failure and how this meets the definition of insanity (doing the same thing over and over again while expecting the results to be different).

The NIOSH Case Study

On February 19, 2005, a 39-year-old male career fire captain died after being trapped by the partial collapse of the roof on a vacant, one-story, wood frame dwelling. The 50 year old house was abandoned, in a dilapidated condition, and known by residents in the area to be a "crack house" at the time of the incident.

Crews arriving on the scene could see fire venting through the roof at the rear of the house, with some fire fighters reporting that flames were well above the roofline. The victim was the captain on the first-arriving engine crew, which was assigned to perform a "fast attack": They were to take a hoseline into the house, locate the seat of the fire, and begin to extinguish it. Thermal imaging cameras were available on scene but not used to locate the seat of the fire. The incident commander walked to the C-D corner of the burning house to size up the situation and determined that roof ventilation was not feasible because of the fire venting through the roof.

The victim and a fire fighter advanced the initial attack line through the front entrance and made their way toward the rear of the house. Conditions deteriorated rapidly as they advanced toward the rear. The fast attack crew had just begun to direct water onto the burning ceiling in the kitchen and den areas when the roof at the rear of the structure collapsed, trapping the captain under burning debris.

The collapse pushed fire toward the front of the house. Soot and combustible dust particles suspended in the air were quickly ignited along with combustible gases, sending a fireball rolling toward the front of the structure. Before the collapse, two other crews had entered through the front. The rapidly deteriorating conditions following the collapse quickly engulfed the other crews with fire, and five fire fighters received burns requiring medical attention.

Situational Awareness (Cont.)

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Chief Rich Gasaway, PhD.

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The victim was pronounced dead on the scene by medical examiners [NIOSH 2005a]. The dilapidated condition of the abandoned structure, fire venting through the roof upon arrival, and deteriorating conditions encountered by the advancing interior crews as the fire escalated were all factors suggesting a more defensive strategy was in order.

The NIOSH Recommendations

NIOSH made many recommendations in their report. There are a few, however, that I would like to focus on to make my point of our insanity:

1. A thorough size-up and risk analysis should be performed before conducting operations in any burning structure.
2. Fire-fighting operations should be limited to defensive (exterior) strategy if the structure is judged to be unsafe and in any situation where the risks to fire fighter safety are excessive.
3. Offensive (interior attack) operations should only be considered when sufficient resources are on scene to conduct offensive operations with a reasonable degree of safety, including the ability to perform essential support functions (i.e., water supply, ventilation, lighting, utility control, accountability, rapid intervention teams).
4. Additional size-ups and risk analyses should be performed before changing strategies, including any decision to conduct interior overhaul operations following a defensive fire attack.

Training For Failure

Using these four NIOSH recommendations above, let's look at how we train at our burn buildings. In my travels around this country teach first responders, I have had the good fortune of seeing many training facilities. Most burn buildings I've encountered are made of steel, concrete or a combination of the two. The fires are ignited from Class-A combustibles or propane and, for the most part, produce a consistent and predictable amount of smoke and fire. Let's see how that applies to casualty events.

NIOSH Recommendation #1: A thorough size-up and risk analysis should be performed before conducting operations in any burning structure.

Indeed! However, in order to ensure this will be done at a structure fire, it must be done during training burns. Not once or twice or on occasion. Rather, as the NIOSH report recommends, "in any burning structure." This means completing a thorough size-up and risk analysis before starting fire attack at every training fire as well. Do we do that? I can't speak for everyone, but I can tell you that I have observed MANY who do not.

Why not? Because the building is made of concrete and/or steel. There is no risk of the burn building falling down during the evolution. Conducting a thorough size-up of the burn building might be perceived as a waste of time. It might even lead to criticism from firefighters who are anxious to take hose lines into burning buildings and put out fires.

Situational Awareness (Cont.)

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This is an important point that cannot get lost here. It's one that I speak to extensively in my Mental Management of Emergencies classes. Practices does not make perfect. Practice makes permanent. If firefighters are not required to complete a thorough size-up prior to commencing interior operations at EVERY training evolution, their situational awareness will be flawed. Worse, they will not be building the process of completing a size- into the habits formed through repetition. They are being Trained For Failure. To expect firefighters to perform at an emergency scene in a manner inconsistent with their training is INSANE! It won't happen.

If you are a first responder...serious about improving safety...by improving situational awareness and decision making...Sign up today for the **free** SAMatters newsletter.

<http://samatters.us2.list-manage1.com/subscribe?u=d8690b09472c89a747e427bf4&id=be5c39ec8f>

Richard B. Gasaway is a scholar-practitioner on first responder safety. In addition to serving 30 years as a public safety provider, he earned his PhD while studying emergency incident situational awareness and decision making under stress. Dr. Gasaway is considered by many to be the nation's leading authority on first responder situational awareness and decision making. His research and passion for improving first responder situational awareness is unrivaled. His safety programs have been presented to more than 23,000 public safety providers across North America, Europe and Asia.

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Public Education



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Public Access AED and CPR Training

By Terry Anderson, CNRNW EMS Manager



Members of Navy Region Northwest Fire and Emergency Services (NRNW F&ES) provide Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and Automated External Defibrillator (AED) classes for Region and tenant command employees.

Since January 2011, 250 individuals throughout the Region have been trained with the latest American Heart Association guidelines for CPR and

proper use of the AED. These classes are provided free of charge to the commands that request the training as part of the Public Access AED program. If these classes were facilitated by an outside agency the command would incur a fee which averages \$65 per student. These classes were provided at no cost to the requestors, saving the Navy approximately \$16,250.

As part of the Public Access AED program NRNW F&ES will continue to provide AED and CPR classes to all commands that request the training.



Marine Corps News

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Fire Chief Moves



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Miramar Receives SimMan

MCAS Miramar Fire Department recently received a Laerdal SimMan 3G patient simulator through P1 funding. The simulator was installed on 2 November, and instructors completed a formal 16 hour training class.

The SimMan 3G will enable us to conduct the most realistic medical training possible without a live body, helping to maintain and improve all of our skills, especially those “low frequency, high risk” skill sets. The SimMan is so realistic he will respond automatically to therapy or lack of therapy given. The EMT or paramedic will be able to see visible edema or peri-oral cyanosis if there is an airway issue, notice resistance during ventilation with asthmatics or tension pneumothorax, be able to palpate pulses throughout the body, and observe pupils react to light. It can also present as a patient who is diaphoretic, bleed, produce urine, tears, and spit on a care giver to prove a point.

The simulator comes with 10 programmed scenarios and allows us to design and save our own scenarios. This type of simulator is used by nursing and paramedic schools, the Navy, Army, and multiple fire departments with excellent feedback.

New Fire Chief at Camp Pendleton

After 5 years with MCLB Barstow Fire and Emergency Services, Chief Tommy Thompson is leaving the department and moving to assume the duties of Fire Chief at Camp Pendleton. He arrived at MCLB Barstow in December of 2006 as the Assistant Chief of Operations, and was promoted to Fire Chief in January of 2009. Chief Thompson began his new assignment on November 6, 2011.

In summing up his time at Barstow, Chief Thompson stated “Being the Fire Chief and lead administrator here at MCLB Barstow has been very rewarding in many ways. We have built programs from scratch, getting our personnel involved to improve our processes, and strategic planning efforts have made significant impacts. Our firefighters get the opportunity to practice their NFPA competencies commensurate with their level of certification. Embracing the CFAI model in how we operate the department has been challenging and we have reaped the benefits in sustaining our emergency response needs, equipment/training/budget planning, and so many other areas have been more than successful. I will miss my department members; they have definitely made an impact in my life and fire service career. I want to thank my members for seeing the big picture, without their buy-in which resulted in many hours of extra work, our successes as a department would not have happened on the scale that it has. I look forward to the new challenges in my career joining the Camp Pendleton team. They are professional and competent firefighters; I am honored and quite humbled to be selected as their department’s Fire Chief!”

Life Saving Skills

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Beaufort Personnel Use RSI to Save Life

By Hector Cajigas, Fire Chief

Fire & Emergency Services personnel from MCAS Beaufort recently used rapid sequence intubation (RSI) to save the life of a woman experiencing a severe asthma attack. When personnel arrived on the scene, they found the patient in extreme respiratory distress, conscious but unable to speak, due to her rapidly deteriorating condition. They attempted to reverse her asthma attack by using inhaled medications and oxygen, then progressed to an intramuscular injection of Epinephrine.

Recognizing the situation as life-threatening, the crew planned to move the patient to the ambulance and begin immediate transport. While carrying the patient to the ambulance, her respiratory status diminished and she went into respiratory arrest. The crew attempted to ventilate her via bag valve mask, but encountered difficulty, due to clenched teeth and poor lung compliance.

Paramedics Richard Ellis and Bobby Clark determined that RSI would be necessary to establish a patent airway for the patient. Medications were given and the patient was successfully intubated, which allowed her to be adequately ventilated. Additional treatment was provided and the patient was transported to Beaufort Memorial Hospital. Follow up with the hospital determined that patient was admitted into the intensive care unit and remained on a ventilator for several days. She was diagnosed with acute respiratory failure secondary to asthma exacerbation. She was eventually weaned off the medications and ventilator and was later discharged from the hospital. The patient is at home and is reportedly doing well.

RSI is not performed often and carries with it a high degree of risk. If not for their quick actions, the patient's outcome might have been different. The crew of Firefighter Paramedics Richard Ellis and Bobby Clark, Captain Franklin Ramseur, and Firefighters Josh Hammer, Scott Whittington, and Sean Ledford are to be commended for a job well done.

Manspeak



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What Men Really Mean...

"Will you marry me?"

Really means.... "Both my roommates have moved out, I can't find the washer, and there is no more peanut butter."

"You know how bad my memory is."

Really means.... "I remember the theme song to 'F Troop', the starting lineup of the 1972 Chicago Cubs, and the Vehicle Identification Numbers of every car I've ever owned, but I forgot your birthday."

"I can't find it."

Really means.... "It didn't fall into my outstretched hands, so I'm completely clueless."

To be continued....

On the Job - Rota

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Rota Fire Prevention Week 2011



NAVSTA Rota got a jump start on National Fire Prevention Week when they hosted their 2nd Annual Fire Muster. Visitors from all over the Rota community, including the head of the Guardia Civil, Chief of Police for the Local Policia, and the NAVSTA Rota Commanding Officer were in attendance. 14 teams from around the base competed in events such as: dummy drags, hose deployment, bucket brigade and everybody's favorite, hose bowling.

The week consisted of several events around the base designed to ensure 100% contact for all Military, Civilian, Host Nation and dependents. This year's theme was simple, "Protect Your Family from Fire." The base community was jolted awake on Saturday morning with a parade through housing as a reminder that the fun had just begun. All emergency services participated.

Rota Fire and Emergency Services then hit the ground running Monday morning with an open house and car wash at Station #1. The Combined Federal Campaign was the beneficiary of \$400 donated by the fire department. There were jumpers for the kids, free food and everybody had the opportunity to practice their home evacuation procedures in the smoke house.

The kids reading group at the library got a special guest on Tuesday when Sparky and a couple of firefighters showed up for story time. They read three books to two separate groups of kids about firefighters and fire safety. While this was going on, the engine company had set up shop at the Commissary and Navy Exchange. There, the community was given more Fire Prevention information as well as free smoke detectors for military and DoD civilians who reside off base.

This year the Fire Prevention office was able to coordinate activities for the 470 kids and administrators of DGF Elementary and Middle Schools. After a short safety briefing and demonstration, the students were given the chance to practice STOP, DROP AND ROLL and exercise CRAWL LOW IN SMOKE techniques. It was a great time had by all.

Winding down the weeks activities on Friday, Engine #1 along with Sparky visited the Child Development Center. Although these kids are much younger, the opportunity for them to get their picture taken with Sparky and the other Firefighters was well worth the visit.

This was by far the most successful Fire Prevention Week that Rota has ever had. From parades and information booths, to full blown demonstrations complete with smoke, there is no doubt that the Rota community now knows how to: "Protect Your Family from Fire".

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On the Job - Maryland

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Life Saving Award

By Glen Yannayon, Battalion Fire Chief NAS Patuxent River



On 21 July 2011, NAS Patuxent River Fire & Emergency Services responded to an unconscious 70 year old male suffering injuries sustained in a fall. Engine 131 and Ambulance 138 arrived to find bystander CPR in progress with a facility AED attached to the

patient. Engine and Ambulance crews took over patient care and after patient assessment continued with CPR and AED shocks as advised. At time of dispatch, a St. Mary's County Medic Unit was requested; however one was not available. The patient was loaded and transported to St. Mary's Hospital with CPR continuing enroute. During transport, St. Mary's Medic Unit became available and met Ambulance 138 prior to arriving at the hospital.

The patient was delivered and turned over to St. Mary's Hospital Emergency Room Staff with a pulse.

Recent status update on patient revealed that he is in stable condition under physicians care at a medical facility.

The following NAS Patuxent River Fire & Emergency Services personnel received Certificate of Life Saving Awards;

Firefighter/EMT Christopher Hammett – Acting Captain
 Firefighter/EMT Francis Currie
 Firefighter/EMT Darius Hawkins
 Firefighter/EMT Ronald Johnson
 Firefighter/EMT Matthew Spalding
 Firefighter/EMT Robert Wahrenbrock

The following personnel received Certificate of Special Achievement based on their direct support in this life saving event.

Fire Captain Thomas Trossbach
 Firefighter/EMT Ronald Alvey
 Firefighter/EMT Ralph Gue
 Firefighter/EMT Christopher Worthington-May

He who helps in the saving of others, Saves himself as well.
 -[Hartmann Von Aue](#)

Vehicle Safety Study

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USFA, Justice Department Initiate Safety Study

The U.S. Fire Administration (USFA), in partnership with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)/National Institute of Justice (NIJ), has begun a study of emergent topics in emergency vehicle and roadway operations safety to assist in the development and demonstration of best practices for the emergency services. The International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA) will conduct the study.



"USFA is committed to reducing the incidence of vehicle crashes and emergency responders being struck on the roadway as they are a large cause of on-duty fatalities," said Deputy U.S. Fire Administrator Glenn Gaines. "We are grateful for the U.S. Department of Justice's support of this important initiative which benefits both the fire service and law enforcement."

Each year, approximately 25 percent of on-duty firefighter fatalities occur while responding to or returning from incidents, with the majority of fatalities resulting from vehicle crashes. This represents a leading cause of firefighter fatalities - second only to heart attacks.

While this is a critical issue for the fire service, it is also an issue for the law enforcement community. Data from the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund shows that from 2001-2010, vehicle-related crashes - including motorcycle crashes and struck while operating on the roadway - were the leading cause of on-duty fatalities for U.S. law enforcement officers. These fatalities represented 43 percent of the total number of officers who lost their lives on duty during that time.

"Increasing safety for our law enforcement officers and firefighters is one of our highest priorities," said John H. Laub, Director of the National Institute of Justice. "We are delighted to work with our partners at the USFA to discover what works best to reduce deaths and injuries from vehicle crashes and being struck by vehicles."

Added IFSTA Executive Director Mike Wieder, "These types of injuries and fatalities are among the most preventable types for all emergency responders. IFSTA is grateful for the opportunity presented to us by the U.S. Fire Administration and the DOJ's National Institute of Justice to perform this study with the goal of reducing these losses."

Further information on USFA's vehicle and roadway operations safety initiatives may be found on the USFA website.

<http://links.govdelivery.com:80/track?type=click&enid=bWFpbGluZ2lkPTlwMTExMDI0LjM1NjY0NDEmbWVzc2FnZWlkPU1EQi1QUkQtQVMLTlwMTExMDI0LjM1NjY0NDEmZGF0YWJhc2VpZD0xMDAxJnNlcmllbD0xMjc3MTI2MTczJmVtYWlzaWQ9cmllja3kuYnJvY2ttYW5AbmF2eS5taWwmdXNlcmllkPXJpY2t5LmJyb2NrbWwFuQG5hdnkubWlsJmZsPSZleHRvYT1NdWx0aXZhcmlhdGVJZD0mJiY=&&&100&&>
<http://www.usfa.fema.gov/fireservice/research/safety/vehicle-roadway.shtm>

Combat Challenge

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Air Force Firefighters Earn Gold, Silver Medals



Firefighters from the U.S. Air Force Academy took home the gold and firefighters from Whiteman Air Force Base, Mo., won silver at the World Firefighter Combat Challenge XX in Myrtle Beach, S.C.

The firefighter combat challenge requires maximum effort in minimal time as it simulates the exertion needed to fight a fire and rescue a victim on a timed course.

In the women's relay team, the Academy's Fire Fembots team earned its latest world title in the finals match against the Ontario Flame Tamers. The Fire Fembots is a combined team from the Academy and Colorado Springs fire departments. Rules changes after the 2008 season allowed firefighters from the same region to form teams to compete. With that change, the Fire Fembots were created when Elaine Perkins, Andrea Carraway and Senior Airman Jessica Condon from the Air Force Academy teamed up with Stacy Billapando and Lisa Smith from the Colorado Springs Fire Department.

That fun includes a third consecutive world title in as many years for the Fire Fembots.

But the Fembots were only one of several Air Force teams competing, and the surprise of the competition was a previously-unknown team from Whiteman AFB that established itself as a world contender.

In the finals of the mens relay team category, the heavy favorite was the perennial world contenders from Clayton County, Ga., who faced off against the Whiteman AFB team of Timothy Vanden Haak, Chris Frakes, Derrick Allen, Anthony Beaudry and Mark Belton. The Georgia team managed to create a small lead in the course and won by only a few seconds to take home the gold. The Whiteman team earned silver medals in their first appearance in the world firefighter combat challenge.

The Air Force Academy also fielded several men's teams at this world competition. The Academy 40-plus team finished third in the tandem category and fourth in the team category. A number of Air Force firefighters competed this year on the world stage including teams from F.E Warren AFB, Wyo.; Spangdahlem Air Base, Germany; Whiteman AFB, Mo.; Shaw AFB, S.C.; Seymour Johnson AFB, N.C., as well as teams from Canadian forces and a joint team from U.S. Air Forces in Europe.

ESAMS Tools

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Fire Facility Master Report

The Fire Facility Master Report provides users with a detailed list of locations that have been entered into the Fire Facility application of ESAMS. The report opens to a screen containing search fields by which the user may filter the search. These search fields match the informational fields found on Fire Facility records (Square Feet, Construction Type, etc). In order to update information returning from this report, you must provide that information in the Fire Facility Application for each building record. This will immediately reflect in this report once it is run again. To run the report, users must select the installation(s) at which to view facilities/buildings by checking the box next to each installation to be viewed, or clicking the “Select All” button to check all available installations.

Fire Facility Master Report

You can select a Search that you have saved previously, (or) just enter the criteria and select the fields you want for this download!

Saved Searches	Date Created	Delete
FR DC List	9/29/2011 1:57:28 PM	x
FR EDU List	9/29/2011 1:56:36 PM	x

Search Name: FR DC List

Selection Criteria

Region: Naval District Washington

Installation:

ANA
 Bolling Air Force Base
 Carderock
 Fort Meade MD
 NAFW (Andrews)
 National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda
 Naval Research Laboratory
 NSF Dahlgren
 NSF Indian Head
 PAX River
 Potomac Annex
 Stump Neck Annex
 Washington Navy Yard

Year Built: From: To:

Square Feet: From: To:

Construction Type: Type I - Fire Resistive

Occupancy Type: Day Care

IBC Occupancy Classification:

Hazard Class: High Hazard - 2

Vision Score (OVAP):

Alarm Manufacturer:

Fire Detection: Heat Detector

Precautions:

Special Features:

Inspection Frequency: Fire - Semi Annual

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Report search criteria and output fields (shown below) can be saved for running similar reports in the future. Once the user has entered all search criteria by which the user is searching, entering a Search Name and clicking on the “Save New Search” button will save the search criteria. The name will be listed under the “Saved Searches” area; the user may click on the Search Name to automatically fill the search fields with the saved criteria. The current search criteria may be edited by changing the information and clicking on the “Save New Search” button. Users may create as many saved searches as they desire. Clicking on the “x” to the right of the saved search allows the user to delete that saved search.

Clicking on the “Reset All Search Criteria” button will remove all input from the search fields in the top portion of the report. Output fields will be unaffected by this button.

Clicking on the “Reset All Fields to Display” button will remove all checks from the output field boxes in the bottom portion of the report. Search fields will be unaffected by this button.

ESAMS (Cont.)

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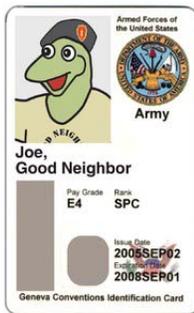


Once the user has selected all information by which to search, the user must determine the report output. Below the search criteria is the “Fields to Display” area. Users must check the boxes next to each type of information to be displayed in the report.

Fields To Display	Check/Uncheck All <input type="checkbox"/>			
A. General:				
Check/Uncheck All <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Region	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Installation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facility Number	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Name
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fire District	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Response Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Square Feet	<input type="checkbox"/> Year Built
	<input type="checkbox"/> Replacement Value	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Floors Above Ground	<input type="checkbox"/> Floors Below Ground	<input type="checkbox"/> Facility Height
	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Vision Score OVAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Hazard Class	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupancy Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupancy Number Of People	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupancy Special Comments	<input type="checkbox"/> IBC Occupancy Classification
	<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection Required	<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection Frequency	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Plan Required	<input type="checkbox"/> Mission Critical
B. Location:				
Check/Uncheck All <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Street Number	<input type="checkbox"/> Street Prefix	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Street Name	<input type="checkbox"/> Street Type
	<input type="checkbox"/> Street Number Suffix	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross Street Name	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City	<input type="checkbox"/> State
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zip Code	<input type="checkbox"/> Country		
C. Water Supply:				
Check/Uncheck All <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Count Of Primary		<input type="checkbox"/> Count Of Secondary	
D. Utilities:				
Check/Uncheck All <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electric Util POC Name	<input type="checkbox"/> Electric Util POC Number	<input type="checkbox"/> ShutDown Method Electric	<input type="checkbox"/> ShutDown Loc Electric
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gas Util POC Name	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas Util POC Number	<input type="checkbox"/> ShutDown Method Gas	<input type="checkbox"/> ShutDown Loc Gas
E. Alarms:				
Check/Uncheck All <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number Of Alarms	<input type="checkbox"/> Alarm Mfg	<input type="checkbox"/> Alarm Remarks	
F. Fire Detection:				
Check/Uncheck All <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fire Detection		<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Detection Comments	
G. Precautions:				
Check/Uncheck All <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Precautions			
H. Special Features:				
Check/Uncheck All <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Special Features		<input type="checkbox"/> Special Features Comments	
I. Suppression:				
Check/Uncheck All <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppression		<input type="checkbox"/> Suppression Comments	
J. Fire Extinguishers:				
Check/Uncheck All <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fire Extinguisher Count			

Once the desired search criteria have been entered, clicking the “Run Report” button opens an Excel spreadsheet containing the information selected in the “Search Criteria” and “Fields to Display” areas.

CAC Access



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Log In Made Simple

ESAMS

PKI Owner: CHRISTOPHER HANDLEY

PKI Login

User ID:

Password:

(Password is Case-Sensitive)

Login

[Contact Webmaster](#)

ESAMS Info

If you are experiencing difficulties, use "ESAMS LOGIN HELP" under ESAMS Help Info. If problems persist, contact the ESAMS Help Desk at 1-865-693-0048

Please refrain from using the BACK button to navigate in ESAMS.

To maintain web security a 20 minute inactivity disconnect is enforced. Please save changes at least every 20 minutes.

You are attempting to enter a "Controlled Access" Department of Defense web site. This site is intended for Department of Defense active duty and reserve military members, and Department of Defense civilians.

ESAMS News

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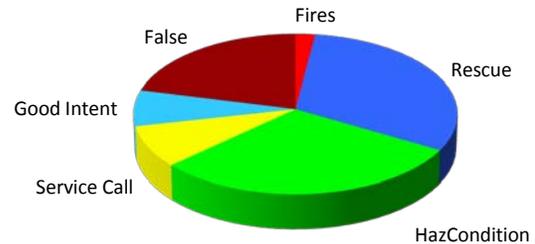
ESAMS Corner

By Clarence Settle, ESAMS Fire Technical Support

November 2011 Statistics

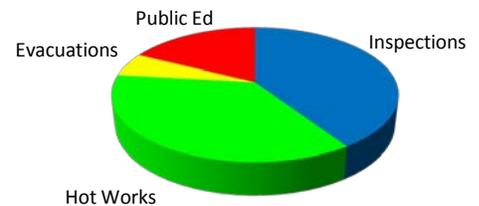
Operations

Total Incidents – 5,333
 Fires – 110
 Rescue & EMS – 1,663
 Hazardous – 1,584
 Service Call – 446
 Good Intent – 387
 False Alarm – 1,1124

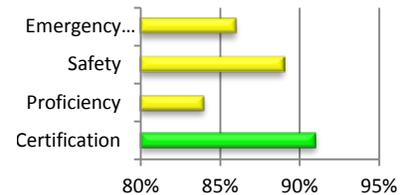


Prevention

Fire Inspections Completed – 3,140
 Hot Work Permits Issued – 2,776
 Building Evacuation Drills – 438
 Public Education Contacts – 1,352



Emergency Management – 91%
 Safety Training – 84%
 Proficiency – 89%
 DoD Certification – 86%



F&ES On Duty Mishaps Report

Mishaps Reported – 27

Total Lost Work Days – 250

Upcoming changes to ESAMS NFIRS:

ESAMS NFIRS Revisions Effective 1/1/2012 Per Updates to the National NFIRS System

Action Taken cannot be “Cancelled En-Route” if incident type is not “Cancelled En-Route” and vice versa.

The Wildland Fire Module will require the following fields: “Heat Source,” “Factors Contributing to Ignition,” and “Human Factors Contributing to Ignition.”

For incident types that are not in the 800 series, a warning will appear advising time verification if the Last Unit Cleared Date/Time occurs 24 hours after the Alarm Date/Time.

The Property Use code “632 Flight Control Tower” has been added to the Basic Module.

The Suppression Factors code “115 Solar Panels” and “244 Dust Explosion (No Fire)” were added.

Modification to definition of Equipment Involved in Ignition code 646.

Code “16 Foreclosed Property” was added to Suspected Motivation Factors on the Arson Module.

Code was added to Incident Type on the Basic Module.

On the Fire Module, if buildings are involved, then structure types 1 or 2 must be selected.

Equipment Involved in Ignition must always be completed when the fire was started by operating equipment.

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Navy F&ES POCs

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Navy Fire & Emergency Services (N30)

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<https://g2.cnrc.navy.mil/communities/service/html/communityview?communityUuid=2640240b-f9e3-4273-af9d-c20c128629e2>
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Seasons Greetings

*Merry
Christmas*



**HAPPY
CHANUKAH**

*Happy
New Year*