



July 2012

OMNI CEDO DOMUS

Vol 10 No 7

Ricky.Brockman@navy.mil

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- [Guest Editorial](#)
- [Combs Cartoon](#)
- [Last Alarms](#)
- [TCOoO Update](#)
- [Marrow Donors Needed](#)
- [An App for That](#)
- [SCBA Alert](#)
- [Back in the Day](#)
- [IAFC Appeal](#)
- [NFIRS Advice](#)
- [On the Job - Japan](#)
- [On the Job – Whidbey Island](#)
- [CPSE News](#)
- [New Credential](#)
- [Protocols Matter](#)
- [On the Job – Japan](#)
- [USFA Guidance](#)
- [SA Matters](#)
- [JRM Officer of the Year](#)
- [USFA LODD Report](#)
- [Teenager Humor](#)
- [Tobacco Ethics](#)
- [Healthy Recipe](#)
- [USMC Corner](#)
- [Navy AED Program](#)
- [ESAMS Update](#)
- [Navy F&ES POCs](#)
- [News Distribution](#)
- [Job Links](#)

Guest Editorial

By Ronny J. Coleman

It is really difficult to have a good time when you are paranoid. While almost anything you do can be scary, paranoia can be debilitating and painful.

So what do you have to be paranoid about? Perhaps the answer can be found in a document that is increasing in size almost daily: the list of state and federal mandates being imposed on fire agencies. Various legislatures, in their infinite wisdom, have seen fit to place more and more requirements on the fire service. There are sufficient grounds for you to be paranoid. The simple fact is, you can be found guilty of doing something wrong or you can be found guilty of not doing something that you should have done. The consequences can be severe in either case.

It is interesting to note that some of these regulatory mandates came into existence because of some catastrophic event. Others came into existence because well-intentioned lawmakers hoped to prevent a catastrophic event. The problem is that such mandates often are weakly enforced. Another problem is that it often is difficult to discern regulations that truly are mandatory from those that are voluntary.

For example, I have seen documents that say that **Insurance Services Office** training is mandatory. That simply is not true — ISO training is a recommendation that certain practices be incorporated so a department can get the maximum credit when it undergoes a fire suppression rating review. There is nothing mandatory about them at all. However, the consequence of failing to adhere to ISO record-keeping requirements is that your department won't get as many points on its next grading visit as it might have otherwise.

On the other hand, OSHA regulations have some teeth. If you don't think that there are consequences for failing to adhere to these regulations, then experience a firefighter fatality or even a serious injury and watch what happens when the OSHA investigating team arrives on your doorstep. They will have a lot of questions. You had better hope that you have the answers. Regulatory compliance depends on basic business management practices. Record-keeping is the most important of these. Well-maintained records speak very loudly in the investigative process. Conversely, a lack of accurate records has a resounding effect that metaphorically sounds like shattering glass.

Guest Editorial (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Chief Ronny J. Coleman

While we spend a lot of time talking about risk management in the community, managing the risk of running a fire department from a liability perspective is an exercise that cannot be underestimated. Simply stated, the more things for which you are going to be held accountable and the fewer of those that you actually do increases your liability by orders of magnitude. So, it is vital that once regulatory mandates have been identified — particularly those that were established by statute — the task of meeting them becomes part of the objective-setting process.

I doubt that there is a single firefighting agency in the United States that is in 100% compliance with all of the well-intended laws and regulations that have been placed on the books. However, the danger zone is primarily in those agencies that have no clear-cut understanding of what they are supposed to be doing. The safe zone begins to be developed by those organizations that plan for long-term and incremental compliance, rather than ignoring their obligations.

In the final analysis, the way that most of these mandates are brought to the forefront is through some form of lawsuit. When you are being sued for doing something — or not doing something — it is too late to say that you're sorry. Your best defense is to have in place a matrix that clearly indicates that you recognize what you are responsible for and that you have made incremental efforts to obtain the highest level of compliance, in keeping with your responsibilities and resources.

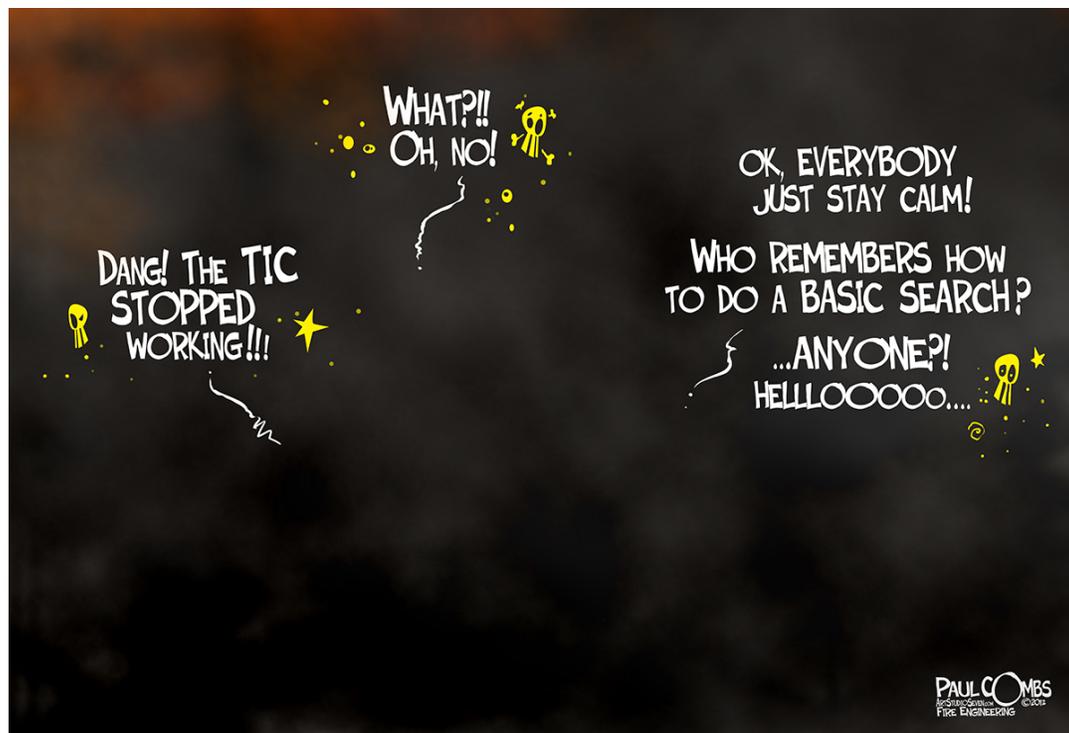
Fire Chief. Reprinted by permission of Penton Media, Inc. Copyright 2012. All rights reserved.

Combs Cartoon



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Back to Basics



THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR KNOWING THE BASICS!

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Last Alarms

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Last Alarms

The USFA reported 47 deaths to date in 2012. The following line of duty deaths were reported since we published our last issue:

Ronald Keddie ♥

Age: 64
Sheridan, NY

Rocky Dunkin ♥

Age: 24
Friendship, OH

John Echternach

Age: 54
Boones Mill, VA

Paul Mikeal 🚒

Age: 42
Charlotte, NC

Joseph McCormick 🚒

Age: 36
Charlotte, NC

Ryan David 🚒

Age: 35
Charlotte, NC

Robert Cannon 🚒

Age: 50
Charlotte, NC

David Chew Jr. 🚒

Age: 30
Bloxom, VA

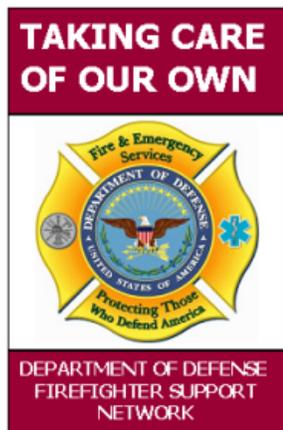
2012 Totals

♥ 25 (53%) 🚒 10 (21%)

♥ Indicates cardiac related death

🚒 Indicates vehicle accident related

TCOoO Update



Taking Care of Our Own

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

There are currently 20 DoD firefighters in the Taking Care of Own program.

	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
Ernest Gilbert	Navy Region Northwest, WA	Carmen.Morris2@navy.mil
David Hamback	NAS JRB New Orleans, LA	Taffy.Ponville@navy.mil
Brittany Proulx	NAS Jacksonville, FL	Mark.Brusoe@navy.mil
Thomas Robinson	Altus AFB, OK	Nils.Brobjorg@altus.af.mil
Stella Shimabukuro	USAG Presidio of Monterey, CA	Scott.Hudock@us.army.mil
Dana Picard	Westover ARB, MA	Diane.Lessard@us.af.mil
Edward Rust	DES Richmond, VA	Clyde.Hipshire@dla.mil
Billie Edwards	March ARB, CA	Melinda.Miller.2@us.af.mil
Wilson Humphries	USAG Camp Parks, CA	Mark.A.Shippee.civ@mail.mil
Stephen Dock	Altus AFB, OK	Nils.Brobjorg@altus.af.mil
Peter Giles	Kirtland AFB, NM	Curtis2.Ray@kirtland.af.mil
Scott Berry	Navy Region Northwest, WA	Carmen.Morris2@navy.mil
Thomas Robinson	Altus AFB, OK	Nils.Brobjorg@altus.af.mil
Leslie Gonzalez	Combat Center 29 Palms, CA	Kerron.Moore@usmc.mil
Brian Yohn	Cheatham Annex, VA	Marc.J.Smith@navy.mil

Marrow Donors Needed

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Navy F&ES Hall of Famer Needs Our Help

It has been a long time, but I am reaching out to the Fire community to see if we can get some help. In February my oldest daughter was diagnosed with acute lymphocytic leukemia. Unlike chronic lymphocytic leukemia, this type affects lymphoid cells, but spreads quickly. It mainly affects adults.

My other children were tested as possible bone marrow donors, but they did not match, so now the doctors will be going to the National Donor program in search of a possible match.

We are sponsoring a bone marrow drive to get as many people to register at www.marrow.org. Volunteers will have a blood sample taken and, if they are a match, their trip and expenses to Stanford Medical Center will be paid. All of the information on the donor program can be obtained from the Marrow.org website.

Thank you
Dan Marshall

An App for That

First Aid by American Red Cross



Free App
for iPhone
and Android

New First Aid App for Smart Phones

The American Red Cross recently launched its official first aid app, putting free and simple lifesaving information right in the hands of smart phone users.

This app is the first in a series to be created by the American Red Cross, the nation's leader in first aid and emergency preparedness information. It's also the only first aid app created or endorsed by the American Red Cross for use on both the Android and iPhone platforms. It gives instant access to information on how to handle the most common first aid situations, and includes videos and interactive quizzes. Users who take quizzes can earn badges they can share with friends through social media to show off their lifesaving knowledge.

App features include:

- Simple step-by-step instructions for everyday first aid scenarios;
- Prioritized steps to take during an emergency, with 9-1-1 call button;
- Sharable badges to be unlocked through interactive quizzes;
- Videos and animations to make learning first aid fun and easy;
- Safety and preparedness tips for a range of conditions including severe winter weather, hurricanes, earthquakes and tornadoes;
- Preloaded content that gives instant access to all safety information at any time.

The app is free and available for iPhone and Android users. Find the app in the Apple App Store and the Google Play Store for Android by searching for American Red Cross.

[Back to Table of Contents](#)

SCBA Alert

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

NFPA Issues SCBA Facepiece Safety Alert

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) issued a safety alert on Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) facepiece lenses. Among other things, NFPA is recommending that fire departments, fire academies, and emergency service organizations inspect all SCBA facepiece lenses before and after each use. Any SCBA facepiece lens found to have cracks, crazing, bubbling, deformation, discoloring, gaps or holes should be immediately removed from service and a replacement issued.

The alert comes after investigations and additional research found SCBA facepiece lenses may undergo thermal degradation when exposed to intense heat. The full alert and recommendations can be found at www.nfpa.org/scba.

“SCBA is a critical component in the personal protective equipment (PPE) used by today’s fire service. This equipment is essential for allowing firefighters to operate in hostile fire ground environments. However, in recent decades there have been significant changes in the environments encountered by structural firefighters and in how they operate in those environments,” said Kenneth Willette, division director of Public Fire Protection at NFPA. “The SCBA facepiece lens is generally based on polycarbonate. The SCBA facepiece lens is often considered the weakest component of a firefighter’s ensemble in high heat conditions, but the level of thermal performance of the facepiece lens has not been well understood.”

During the investigation of firefighter fatalities that occurred from 2002 to 2011, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) found evidence of thermal degradation of facepiece lenses that may have been a contributing factor in three fatalities. NIOSH also reported on the investigation of three SCBA from a state training academy where the SCBA facepiece lens showed evidence of thermal degradation after being used in live fire training. Additionally, in four other NIOSH Line of Duty Death Investigations, the evidence, while not conclusive was suggestive of possible SCBA degradation or failure.

The concerns with facepiece lenses identified in the NIOSH investigations were brought to the attention of the NFPA Technical Committee on Respiratory Protection Equipment by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the NIOSH Division of Safety Research, Fire Fighter Fatality Investigation and Prevention Program.

In addition, in 2010 NIST, NIOSH, the Fire Protection Research Foundation (FPRF) and NFPA jointly hosted a research planning workshop on evaluating and addressing the concerns regarding the thermal impact of SCBA facepiece lenses. Subsequently, NIST developed and provided new testing and performance methodologies to the NFPA Technical Committee on Respiratory Protection Equipment. Based on the information learned from the NIOSH investigations and NIST research, this Technical Committee is in the process of incorporating new test methods and performance criteria for facepiece lenses into the proposed 2013 edition of NFPA 1981, *Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Service* which is slated

SCBA Alert (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

for completion and issuance as early as the Fall of 2012. Information on the continuing development of this new edition is available at <http://www.nfpa.org/1981next>

NFPA recommends:

- SCBA facepiece lenses showing evidence of exposure to intense heat is an indication of thermal degradation and potential failure. In addition to complying with the Inspection, Repair and Removal from Service provisions of NFPA 1852, *Selection Care and Maintenance of Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus*, fire departments, fire academies, and emergency service organizations should ensure that all SCBA facepiece lenses are inspected before and after each use. Any SCBA facepiece lens found to have cracks, crazing, bubbling, deformation, discoloring, gaps or holes should be immediately removed from service and a replacement issued.
- In addition to complying with the provisions of NFPA 1404, *Standard for Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training*, fire departments, fire training academies and emergency service organizations should review their training programs to ensure that the following components are addressed in their curriculum: the limitations of respiratory protection devices; awareness that delayed recognition of intense thermal environments that can occur while wearing a firefighter protective ensemble; and how to respond to problems encountered when using SCBA in high temperature environments.
- When evaluating fire conditions and determining fire attack tactics and strategies, incident commanders, company officers, and firefighters should take into account the thermal performance limitations of SCBA facepiece lenses and the problem of delayed recognition of heat intensity due to the thermal insulation/protection provided by the PPE ensemble.
- In addition to following existing departmental Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines regarding use of PPE, all personnel engaged in commanding, supervising or performing interior fire attack operations can reduce the possibility of facepiece lens deterioration or failure by maintaining constant situational awareness and by being alert for deteriorating conditions indicative of extreme thermal temperatures/flashover conditions. When confronted with such conditions, personnel must initiate self-evacuation or be directed to retreat to a safe area.
- Fire departments, fire academies, and emergency service organizations that utilize SCBA should begin planning for the upgrade or replacement of current SCBA facepiece lenses with products compliant with the upcoming 2013 edition of NFPA 1981.

About the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

NFPA is a worldwide leader in fire, electrical, building, and life safety. The mission of the international nonprofit organization founded in 1896 is to reduce the worldwide burden of fire and other hazards on the quality of life by providing and advocating consensus codes and standards, research, training, and education.

Back in the Day

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Barber's Point O-6

By Tom Shand



The Naval Air Station at Barber's Point, Hawaii was established on April 14, 1942 and named after Captain Henry Barber whose ship struck a coral reef beyond Pearl Harbor in 1796. Captain Barber and his crew landed near the point on the island which means long cape. Barber's Point NAS was used to provide land base support

for two Navy aircraft carrier groups as well as an auxiliary landing field for the Fleet Air Base at Ford Island.

On July 1, 1999 the land and building assets were turned over to the State of Hawaii for use as the Kalaeloa Airport. NAS Barbers point occupied some 3800 acres and during its peak more than 6500 military and civilians were employed at the base.

The base fire department over the years operated a wide range of structural and ARFF units including a 1959 Cardox O-6 assigned as Crash 25. The U.S. Air Force had developed several early versions of ARFF units that were equipped with carbon dioxide as their primary extinguishing agent. The Cardox Division of the Chemetron Corporation was actively involved with some of the original certification testing for this agent. Between 1956 and 1959 Cardox delivered some 79 Type O-6 vehicles to the Air Force with several of these also acquired for use at Naval air installations.

The chassis was built by the White Corporation and powered by a Continental gasoline engine rated at 240 horsepower. A Spicer manual transmission provided power to the Timken axles. These units were classified as model TG-1207 with the Barbers Point unit assigned Navy property number 71-01168. These vehicles carried 4000 pounds of CO₂ and were equipped with a bumper mounted boom controlled from the cab to dispense the extinguishing agent. These massive vehicles were the predecessor's to more modern ARFF units and were the last ones to be equipped with a single agent of CO₂.

Testing conducted by Naval Research Laboratory during the early 1960's led to the development of AFFF which dramatically changed the type and size of ARFF vehicles for use in aircraft fire protection. Advances in extinguishing agents and delivery systems influenced the designs of replacement ARFF vehicles including the MB-5 and MB-1 trucks which were the backbone to support U.S. Navy aircraft protection for many years.

Photo by Shaun P. Ryan

IAFC Appeal

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

An Appeal to Engage with the Cohesive Strategy

Chief Al H. Gillespie, EFO, CFO, MiFireE, IAFC President and Chairman of the Board

Dear Colleague,

Local fire departments are taking on an increasing role in wildland fire preparedness and response. From Maine to California, trends are continuing toward wildland fires that are more frequent, bigger, more dangerous, more expensive, more damaging and harder to fight. With our men and women on the front lines, I want to make a personal appeal to get our leadership on the front lines as well by engaging with the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy (Cohesive Strategy).

Fortunately, while wildland fires have been growing worse, our profession has regularly improved strategies to deal with them. These strategies will only work if fire chiefs make it a priority to learn about the problem and how to implement the strategies.

The Cohesive Strategy is the latest in the series of advancements in wildland fire strategy, but it also marks a significant change in how we approach wildland fire management. Unlike earlier national wildland fire management strategies, the Cohesive Strategy has been developed by all the stakeholders—federal, state, tribal and, yes, local fire departments. The IAFC has been heavily involved with the Cohesive Strategy from the outset to represent you, America's local fire service leaders.

A Stake in the Fight

Collaboration among stakeholders at the national and regional levels is at the core of the Cohesive Strategy. Three regional committees have been established to coordinate implementation efforts: Northeast, Southern and Western. Wildland fires and cultures are more homogenous within each of the regions than they are across the country as a whole, so preferred and effective fire-management approaches are likely to be different from region to region.

With the leadership of the IAFC Wildland Fire Policy Committee, the IAFC has representatives on all three committees as well as on the national-level Wildland Fire Executive Council and the Wildland Fire Leadership Council, representing your interests. Continuing and expanding collaboration will result in successful and sustained implementation.

Straight Talk: Why Should I Care?

Too often I hear from chiefs, "It won't happen to me."

In every region of the U.S., human communities are at-risk from wildland fire. Homes, businesses and people in close proximity to or mixed with flammable wildland vegetation are vulnerable. I understand that with so many priorities competing for your limited time and resources, it's hard to justify the effort and expense if you have never seen a 30-foot-high, five-mile-long wall of fire descending on your town.

So here's why you should care:

Wildland (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Once it starts, you're too late – Wildland fire is fast moving, highly unpredictable and unlike any structure fire your personnel are used to. Furthermore, it's not something you can handle safely alone; a well-coordinated response with other agencies is critical to success. Fire departments need to prepare now, not when the fire is at their doorstep.

You can't afford not to – Expense is often cited as a reason for not preparing for wildland fire, but the cost of wildland fire in the U.S. over the past decade has averaged at or near \$1 billion annually. Putting out fires quickly and preventing them from starting in the first place are effective ways to avoid fire costs and losses. The small number of ignitions that become large fires account for the large majority of increasing fire costs-plus-losses. Research shows that fire adapted communities (communities that put resources into wildland-fire management and education efforts) are very attractive for living alongside the natural environment. They can also react more quickly to wildland fire and they show a faster ecological, social and economic recovery after a fire.

If you don't care, they won't care – Every day, we see the result of people—both the public and our own members—who fall victim to the idea that, “it won't happen to me.” What signal do we send to those we protect if we don't take an active role wildland fire strategy? As our communities grow and our environment changes, it's imperative that the local fire department remains on the front lines as active and vocal proponents of fire and life safety in all its forms.

It's hell – Trust me when I say that the pictures you see on TV don't do wildland fire justice. It's both awesome and terrifying. Even those who love to fight in the thick of it will tell you it's no place to be alone, untrained and unprepared. Afterward, it's devastating and demoralizing: whole communities turned to rubble, homes gone, crops and jobs lost, the beauty of nature turned to a barren and charred wasteland.

What You Can Do

We can live alongside nature and the fire that is a part of it. The Cohesive Strategy identifies three major areas where the greatest wildland fire management problems and opportunities are found: fire adapted communities, fire resilient landscapes and fire response.

No agency—federal, state, tribal or local—can accomplish any of these alone. We must bring together the different authorities, knowledge and resources needed or none of us will succeed. Collaboration is the only solution if wildland fire is to be managed well enough that individuals, neighborhoods and the nation can come to live safely with wildland fire.

As both the IAFC president and a chief who has experienced wildland fire first-hand, I ask that you visit the Cohesive Strategy webpage <http://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/>, make an effort to understand these issues and take an active role in organizing community stakeholders around these efforts. If you're already engaged, please encourage other people and organizations with interests affected by wildland fire to engage as well.

NFIRS Advice

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Record in NFIRS... Make It Count!!

By Janice Lozoya

If it's not in ESAMS, it didn't happen!! Yes, I know you probably hear this all the time. Fire Chiefs hear it monthly, if not weekly. This is part of our job ladies and gentlemen so we must comply. After two years of reading, learning and attending an NFIRS management course I get it!! NFIRS is a program that will help justify staffing, equipment and workload!! Why wouldn't you want to record?

I'm sure some of you would like a new engine or updated tools...but how can new items be justified when you only record 20 out of 110 calls in NFIRS? You just helped justify the reason for cutbacks instead of buying new equipment. Management understands the importance of recording and some fire personnel do too. But, there are those who don't understand, don't care, or think "the city doesn't record" well you're wrong! You're not only hurting your fellow brothers and sisters you're hurting the department you work for.

Yes, it takes a little time to record a report in NFIRS. But, once you enter a few reports it becomes natural and you'll breeze right through it without a second thought. I can attest it takes just as much time to review and approve a report. Approving officials are required to review every report, every module including reading the remarks section.

Recording every call, no matter what type, is important. A report should be made each time the wheels move for a call for service. Data is pulled regularly to help track trends, response times, types of incidents, etc. and yes fire alarm issues. If there are alarm problems in your response area NFIRS will reflect that. When a crew responds to a building four times in a month it should be documented. However, on the flipside, don't assume that a reoccurring alarm issue recorded in NFIRS will be noticed right away. It's your duty to make proper notification to dispatch, the Fire Prevention Office or follow the procedures already set in place.

Personnel required to record in NFIRS are trusted and expected to complete that duty. Do you realize that all calls for service are recorded at dispatch? Did you know that data can be pulled from dispatch and NFIRS for comparison? That is when the real picture is painted...110 calls for service and only 20 recorded in NFIRS. Where's the NFIRS report for the 15 fire alarm responses? How about the two medicals assist? The answers to these questions won't matter when fire stations close and another agency or station is now covering your area!!

Help us, help you...record in NFIRS

Not having the information you need when you need it leaves you wanting. Not knowing where to look for that information leaves you powerless. In a society where information is king, none of us can afford that.

-Lois Horowitz

On the Job - Japan

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



On the Job – Whidbey Island



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

CNRJ Fire F&ES – Pillars in the Community



CNRJ Firefighters are known as Heroes to many people in our communities we serve. Humble as they are, firefighters often shrug off the praises as “Just doing our job that we love”. Many citizens see our awesome fire trucks driving on our bases and know a little about what we do, but few people know what other activities firefighters are

involved with in our communities. In 2005, CNRJ firefighters started a Safety And Fire Education (SAFE) fund. Its main purpose has been to promote fire safety to our military and host nation communities; but the fund’s impact soon grew. CNRJ firefighters now support four local Orphanages with time and money. Each year, our firefighters donate ¥50,000 (about \$650) to each orphanage. In the aftermath of the March 2011 earthquake and tsunami, our team donated an additional ¥200,000 (about \$2,600) to the Tohoku Region earthquake victims nearest the epicenter. The funds are raised by ongoing T-Shirt and Coin sales during open-base festivals and fire station visits.

High Angle Rescue Operations in Northwest

By Assistant Chief Scott Steil

A young man got more than he bargained for when he decided to climb a steep rock face on July 8, 2012 at Deception Pass State Park. Navy Region Northwest Fire & Emergency Services (NRNW F&ES) responded to a mutual aid request from North Whidbey Island Fire and Rescue (NWF&R) for a high angle rescue emergency at Deception Pass State Park.

The crews found a male stranded on a vertical rock face approximately 60 feet up. The subject attempted to scale the virtually vertical rock face in an attempt to reach the trailhead at the top of the cliff some 200 feet up from the rocky beach below.

As the victim clung to the rock face, firefighters from NRNW F&ES and NWF&R quickly sped into action anchoring rappel and safety lines in an effort to reach the victim.

Captain Wayne Barlage rappelled approximately 140 feet to the young man desperately clinging for his life. Captain Barlage quickly secured him with a safety line and weaved him into a rescue harness. Once the victim was safely secured he attached the victim to his harness and rappelled them both safely down to the man’s eagerly awaiting father. The young man was shaken up but sustained no injuries.

CPSE News

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

CPSE Adds Staff Members

CPSE is announcing the addition of several new team members to fill existing positions and to add to its capacity for serving the complex and sophisticated needs of our expanding customer base, and the communities our customers protect. Paul Brooks, CPSE Executive Director stated, "I am excited about our new members, their passion for our public safety orientation, and the new experiences and skill sets which they add to our already highly motivated team. The diverse backgrounds and experiences which they bring will help us continue to lead in the directions necessary to remain a healthy, relevant, and essential organization within the fire and emergency service industry."

CPSE's new Business Development Manager is Tom Mawson. For more than three decades, Tom has provided management expertise for several not-for-profit organizations. Most recently, he was Executive Director of the National Capital Region chapter of the U.S. Green Building Council in Washington, D.C. Prior to that, Tom served as Executive Director for the Disaster Recovery Institute International, a global non-profit involved in training and certifying corporate executives in business continuity and risk management. He is also a former Director of Geographic Services for the American Society of Civil Engineers in Reston, Virginia.



Tom is a specialist in program development and marketing. He earned his undergraduate degree at George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia, and completed coursework in the Masters in Association Management (MAM) program at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. He is a graduate of the Institutes for Organization Management program at the University of Delaware in Newark, Delaware.

Mr. Mawson has been a guest speaker at regional building industry events, at international business continuity conferences and at annual meetings of the American Society of Association Executives. He achieved the Certified Association Executive certification from the American Society of Association Executives in 1991.



Ted Steinbrecher has been involved with public safety and local governments for almost 40 years. Prior to forming TS&P in 2011, he served as Vice President of Business Development for a nationally recognized software firm, providing fire/rescue and law enforcement agencies with GIS-based tactical response applications. Prior to that, Ted co-founded Group 1 Resources in 1993. He established the company as the predominant Chicago-area municipal consulting firm, specializing in public safety programs, general government services, and organizational and strategic planning for over 100 various sized local governments, including counties, cities and special use districts.

Ted is President of TS & Partners, LLC, a technology consulting firm located in Hinsdale, IL. Ted is relocating to Virginia to join the CPSE Team as the Commission on Fire Accreditation (CFAI) Program Manager.

CPSE (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Ted has also held several municipal positions in various suburban locales, serving as Assistant Village Manager, Public Services Director, and Director of Community Development.

He holds a Masters in Public Administration from Roosevelt University (Chicago) and has served as an Associate Member of the Illinois GFOA Board as well as the President of DuPage Habitat for Humanity.



Deena Harris completes the new CFAI staff team as our CFAI Program Assistant. Deena comes to CPSE with over 10 years of executive level administrative experience. Prior to joining our team she has developed a wide range of experience working in a daycare facility, engineering firm, and an internet based company, handling various aspects of their accounting, administration, and meeting planning needs. Deena is known for her efficient organizational skills, her drive to learn and grow as an administrative professional, and the positive attitude that she brings to her project teams. In her free time, Deena enjoys spending time with her family and friends. An average week includes family game night and preparing new and non-traditional meals, perfectly paired with dessert. Deena's outgoing personality brings another positive and upbeat energy to CPSE and we are happy to make her an addition to our team!

New Credential



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Chief Training Officer Designation

The Commission on Professional Credentialing (CPC) is pleased to announce the launching of the Chief Training Officer (CTO) Designation. Stephan D. Cox, CFO, CEMSO, CFPS, MIFireE, Chair, CPC said "As the Commission on Professional Credentialing discussed future designations it was clear that education and training is the most important role within the Fire and Emergency Services. The individual that manages all aspects of the education and training program should have a professional designation."

The designation, which targets administrators of training and educational programs in emergency services, follows the CPC process requiring the candidate to demonstrate excellence in seven key areas: Experience, Education, Professional Development, Professional Contributions, Professional Memberships and Affiliations, Community Service, and Technical Competencies.

In partnership with the International Society of Fire Service Instructors (ISFSI), credentialed Professional Instructors with a certain level of experience and education will have an opportunity to apply using a streamlined process.

To learn more about the Chief Training Officer designation or to begin the application process, please visit our website at

<http://publicsafetyexcellence.org/professional-credentialing/about-credentialing-cpc.aspx>

Protocols Matter

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

EMT Suspended For Protocol Deviation

By Steve Zabroski [NWI Times](#)

An emergency medical technician accused of performing procedures for which he was not certified during an ambulance call last month has been suspended by his employer.

"It was determined that a deviation from protocol had occurred" May 28 during the Indiana Harbor incident, Highland-based Prompt Ambulance Services acknowledged in a statement released late Thursday.

"This event, while regretful, did not result in any negative outcome on behalf of the patient, and the medic privileges have been suspended indefinitely."

Prompt began supplying emergency medical services May 5 through a contract with East Chicago, after the city privatized its EMS department as a budget-reduction measure.

City firefighters filed a complaint earlier this month after they, police and a Prompt ambulance responded to a call regarding an unconscious man on the pavement shortly before 11 p.m. in the 3500 block of Guthrie Street. The 23-year-old patient had signs of a head injury, firefighters said in their complaint, and was conscious but disoriented when they arrived.

Prompt medics placed the man in their ambulance, firefighters said, and one of them inserted an intravenous line in the man's arm and injected him with naloxone, a medication used to counteract the effects of opiate intoxication.

Prompt's director of operations and communication said the EMT is certified under state law only as a basic emergency medical technician; he is prohibited from initiating intravenous therapies.

To qualify as a full paramedic, basic-level EMTs need another 600 hours of classroom instruction, 300 hours of hospital training and 350 hours of ambulance experience, according to state statute.

A full paramedic was in the ambulance with the medic, Prompt officials said. The company's contract with East Chicago stipulates that all emergency ambulance calls be staffed by at least one full paramedic.

Prompt officials said their investigation of the incident, conducted in conjunction with Gary-based Methodist Hospitals, the company's sponsor and authority for employee certifications, determined the medic had acted "outside of (the) normal scope of practice."

East Chicago is creating an advisory board for regular reviews of Prompt's performance during its five-year contract.

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On the Job – Japan

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



USFA Guidance



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Firefighters Train On Iwo-To

By Pete Sorensen Regional Tech Services & Training Chief, CNRJ



Approximately 750 miles from Japan's main islands lies Iwo To. The small island, formally known as Iwo Jima, is best known for fierce battles during World War II, but is now a bi-lateral training facility. U.S. Navy aircraft routinely deploy here to complete annual day and night carrier landing certifications.

In support of the 7th Fleet mission, CNRJ Fire & Emergency Services sent a fire inspection and training team to service airfield firefighting systems, inspect hangar and support facilities used by Navy personnel, and train Japan Self Defense Force firefighters.

Aircrews from CVW-5, based aboard NAF Atsugi operated from the eight square mile island for two weeks. CNRJ firefighters, imbedded with local crews, provided fire protection to aircraft and facility assets during the



Carrier Air Wing's deployment. Iwo To has maintained strategic importance since last century, and the tiny island in the Pacific continues to impact Pacific Theater security and support our United States – Japan Alliance.

EMS Mass Care Guide

The Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) U.S. Fire Administration (USFA), supported by the DHS Office of Health Affairs (OHA) and the National Emergency Medical Services Management Association (NEMSMA), announces the release of a new guide for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) providers: Operational Templates and Guidance for EMS Mass Care Incident Deployment.

The guide is intended to provide information to local-level EMS and fire departments on the development and enhancement of the organization and preparedness for mass care incidents, including natural and man-made disasters, large gathering and pandemic events, and other emergencies potentially resulting in large numbers of patients.

The goal of this project was to develop a foundation for further development of EMS-specific policies and templates that improve readiness to manage the full spectrum of hazards that face communities.

For information on USFA's EMS research initiatives, visit www.usfa.fema.gov.

SA Matters

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

The Impact of Stress on Situational Awareness

By Rich Gasaway, PhD.

This special report is part one of a collection of eight articles from Situational Awareness Matters! (www.SAMatters.com) focused on stress.

To say that situational awareness is important for first responders is a gross understatement. It is the leading cause of near miss events and the leading contributing factor for casualty events and stress plays a big role our ability to develop and maintain situational awareness.

The topics discussed on Situational Awareness Matters! are focused on the art and science of decision making and situational awareness in the high-risk, high-consequence decision making environments of first responders, aviation, medicine, military, nuclear energy and others.

Part One: The Physical, Chemical and Emotional Impact of Stress

I get a lot of inquiries about stress during my programs. I think this is, in part, because of how pervasive stress is in the lives of first responders and the role that stress plays in firefighter situational awareness and decision making. So I thought I'd write about stress.

We cannot eliminate stress in our lives. Nor should we try to. Stress is an essential component of human existence and critical to first responder situational awareness and survival. In fact, stress plays a critical role in how responders react to life threatening situations faced at emergency scenes. Stress can trigger some pretty amazing physical and psychological skills. But stress can also inhibit your abilities. This multi-chapter series will look at human stress and, more directly, first responder stress.

Maybe you've heard an account of a frail 90-pound grandma displaying super human strength and lifting a car to free a trapped victim. This same person might otherwise struggle to load a bag of groceries into the trunk of her car. How does she do it?

Suffice it to say, stress can evoke some extraordinary abilities. Universally, researchers agree, stress changes us physically, emotionally, and chemically. Stress can contribute to extraordinary performance. It can also be a significant inhibitor of your abilities. Let's examine stress.

Stress

Stress causes a small, pea-sized organ in your brain to get excited. This excited organ subsequently starts chattering off messages to other organs and getting them excited. This gets the proverbial stress ball rolling. The excited organs dump boat loads of chemicals and hormones into the blood stream which can cause some pretty amazing changes in how you think and how you behave (remember, grandma lifted the car). Scientists have given your stress reaction a name. They call it the Fight or Flight Response and it impacts your performance as a first responder.

Stress (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Chief Rich Gasaway

Kick ass or run away

The *Fight or Flight Response* (sometimes called *Fight or Flight Syndrome* or *Fight-Flight-Freeze Response*) is a condition of hyper arousal triggered by chemical releases in the brain in reaction to stress. The response is considered to be hereditary as anthropologists believe the response dates back to prehistoric days where your cave-dwelling relatives were routinely exposed to acute stress (mostly in the form of predators who saw them as *lunch*). Your ancestral response to an impending threat was to:

Fight it, run away from it, or to stand motionless in hopes the hungry carnivore would pass by without noticing. Hence, the *Fight-Flight-Freeze* nomenclature. Over eons of evolution, this response has become genetically engrained into your very DNA.



Hormones on the loose

Two of the many stress hormones coursing through your veins in reaction to stress include:

Adrenalin: Secreted by the Adrenal glands, Adrenaline triggers heart and lung reactions that engorge the muscles with oxygen-rich blood. In essence, it's getting you physically ready to kick ass or run away.

Endorphins (a.k.a. **endogenous morphine**): Released by the pituitary gland, Endorphins mask pain by blocking nerve impulses at the spinal cord. It allows you to continue to fight or run away, even if you're hurt (e.g., bitten by the predatory animal). Endorphins are stimulants.

The hormonal reaction

Hormones trigger several bodily changes, including:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Heart rate increase | 9. Shaking |
| 2. Respirations increase | 10. Bowel and bladder content release |
| 3. Glucose (sugar) levels increase | 11. Auditory exclusion |
| 4. Morphine release | 12. Hyper vigilance |
| 5. Pupil dilation | 13. Tunnel senses |
| 6. Sweating | 14. Intuitive decision making |
| 7. Dry mouth | 15. Sensory overload |
| 8. Digestive activity decline (as blood supply is redirected to vital organs) | |

Suffice it say, stress, is a game changer and for first responders the consequences can be catastrophic.

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 Doctor of Philosophy degree while studying emergency incident situational awareness and decision making under stress. Dr. Gasaway is widely considered to be one of the nation's leading authorities on first responder situational awareness and decision making. He material has been featured and referenced in more than 350 books, book chapters, research projects, journal articles, podcasts, webinars and videos. His research and passion to improve first responder safety through improved situational awareness is unrivaled. Dr. Gasaway's safety programs have been presented to more than 23,600 public safety providers across North America, Europe and Asia.

Visit <http://www.samatters.com/> to read more, sign up for RSS Feeds and the SA Matters newsletter.

[Back to Table of Contents](#)

JRM Officer of the Year

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

FireRescue's 2012 Company Officer of the Year

By Shannon Pieper



Technical Sergeant Travis Benne of Joint Region Marianas, Andersen AFB Fire & Emergency Services in Guam, has been named FireRescue magazine's 2012 Company Officer of the Year. The award, sponsored by CommandSim, producers of industry-leading fire training simulation software, will be presented at the IAFC's 2012 Fire-Rescue International conference in Denver on 4 August.

Sergeant Benne was recognized for his excellent fire service leadership, commitment to safety and preparedness, and dedication to professional development. He holds a master's degree in Executive Fire Service Leadership and was one of the first in the United States Air Force's Fire Protection career field to complete the Professional Development certification through FEMA's Emergency Management Institute.

His nomination read in part, "Travis believes that being a company officer is the core of the fire department. He considers the job to be more than 'riding in the front seat' of a truck and telling people what to do. He feels it is an opportunity to mentor those who will eventually replace him as he continues to progress in his career."

FireRescue editor-in-chief Tim Sendelbach noted that Benne's nomination closely matched the award criteria. "FireRescue is honored to recognize Travis Benne, an officer who represents the vision and mission of FireRescue magazine," Sendelbach says. "Travis is an officer who leads by example, an officer who's willing to speak up and push for change while setting the example and being a mentor for those who follow. It's an honor and a privilege to recognize Travis for his achievements."

While serving in various fire protection positions at bases throughout the United States and South Korea since 2003, Benne has also been deployed four times as a firefighter to support Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. He has received the Air Force Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Air Force Achievement Medal with Valor Device with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Army Achievement Medal, and the Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal.

"We are proud to be a part of recognizing Sergeant Benne for his accomplishments in promoting a culture of safety and training," says Jonathan Kaye, PhD, president of CommandSim, sponsor of the 2012 Company Officer of the Year Award. "His behavior, and that of the other nominees, inspires us to develop the most appropriate training aides we can to support their commitment to their community."

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USFA LODD Report

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



2011 On-Duty Firefighter Deaths

The U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) announced today the release of the report Firefighter Fatalities in the United States in 2011. There were 83 on-duty firefighter fatalities in the United States as a result of incidents that occurred in 2011. This represents a continuing decline in the overall number of firefighter fatality deaths in recent years and an almost five percent decrease from the 87 fatalities reported for 2010. When analyzing the overall trend in the United States going back to 1977, accounting for the Hometown Heroes added to totals since the law changed in 2004, the 2011 total represents the lowest year of record for the second year in a row.



The 83 fatalities occurred in 33 states, one U.S. territory, and one overseas U.S. military facility. Texas experienced the highest number of fatalities (7). North Carolina experienced six firefighter deaths and was the only other state with five or more firefighter fatalities.

Heart attacks were responsible for the deaths of 50 firefighters (60 percent) in 2011, nearly the same proportion of firefighter deaths from heart attack or stroke (63 percent) in 2010. Ten on-duty firefighters died in association with wildland fires, the lowest number of annual firefighter deaths associated with wildland fires since 1996. Fifty-four percent of all firefighter fatalities occurred while performing emergency duties.

Four of the firefighters who died while responding to incidents in 2011 were killed by trauma caused by motor vehicle collisions, including three in privately-owned vehicles and one in a fire department apparatus.

For additional information on firefighter fatalities, including the annual fatality reports from 1986 through 2011 and 2012 firefighter deaths, please visit the USFA website <http://www.usfa.fema.gov>

Teenager Humor *Car Privileges*



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

The mother and father had just given their teenage daughter family-car privileges. On Saturday night she returned home very late from a party.

The next morning her father went out to the driveway to get the newspaper and came back into the house frowning. At 11:30 AM the girl sleepily walked into the kitchen, and her father asked her, "Sweetheart, what time did you get in last night?"

"Not too late, Dad." she replied nervously.

Dead-panned, her father said, "Then, my precious one, I'll have to talk with the paperboy about putting my paper under the front tire of the car."

Tobacco Ethics

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Report on Tobacco's Influence Raises Questions

By Janet Wilmoth

I rarely ask you for anything, but this week I am. Please take the time to read the investigative series published this week in the *Chicago Tribune* that examines the relationship between the fire-retardant and tobacco industries. This is one of the most significant reports I have read in all my years writing about the fire service.



In 1987, then-FIRE CHIEF Editor Bill Randleman and I attended the International Association of Fire Chiefs conference in St. Louis. We were invited to one of the many hospitality suites after the show, and Randleman told me we would go but wouldn't stay long nor eat or drink. When I asked him why, he said it was because a tobacco company was sponsoring the hospitality suite — and Randleman believed that cigarettes were the leading cause of fire and fire fatalities, so the fire service shouldn't be fraternizing with the cigarette industry.

But Randleman wanted to see what the tobacco industry was promoting at the time.

I vaguely remember that the handouts weren't at all related to cigarettes, but rather in support of some safety or prevention campaign. I was young and naïve, so thought little of it, but Randleman was skeptical of Big Tobacco's motives.

And now, some 25 years later, the *Tribune* is exposing the tobacco industry's efforts in the eighties to push flame-retardants instead of developing "fire-safe" cigarettes (which was tobacco's big push in 2000).

"The tactics started with Big Tobacco, which wanted to shift focus away from cigarettes as the cause of fire deaths, and continued as chemical companies worked to preserve a lucrative market for their products, according to a *Tribune* review of thousands of government, scientific and internal industry documents," the series reads.

"These powerful industries distorted science in ways that overstated the benefits of the chemicals, created a phony consumer watchdog group that stoked the public's fear of fire and helped organize and steer an association of top fire officials [the National Association of State Fire Marshals] that spent more than a decade campaigning for their cause."

The *Tribune* article states that scientists today know that some flame-retardants are in household dust and that "toddlers who play on the floor and put things in their mouths, generally have far higher levels of these chemicals in their bodies than their parents." The real clincher in the articles that the *Tribune* also states that the flame-retardants "packed into sofas and easy chairs" *don't work as promised*.

[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Tobacco (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Janet Wilmoth

This morning I spoke with Ron Coleman, former California state fire marshal and long-time FIRE CHIEF columnist. Since the Tribune published its report, Coleman has received many phone calls about the flame-retardants and the people mentioned in the article. He was appalled by the testimony of a doctor who deliberately lied about babies dying in fires, giving graphic descriptions of events that never happened.

“If you pay people enough, they will say anything,” Coleman said. “Behind that is a moral obligation to do the right thing. If we are in the fire-safety business, we have to be aware of all threats to society and it would almost be naïve to assume that all chemicals are benign.”

The *Tribune* article raises a number of red flags that every member of the fire service should be aware of — not only for fire prevention, but the health risks for department personnel and members of their communities. “We have a moral obligation, like doctors, to do no harm and to do no harm means we have to take a long objective look at all we are saying and doing with all of our fire resistant concerns,” Coleman said.

For over 25 years, the tobacco industry has been infiltrating fire officials and hoodwinking the fire service. The article should make all of us ask: What else aren't we being told?

<http://www.chicagotribune.com/videogallery/69743455/News/Video-The-truth-about-flame-retardants>

Fire Chief. Reprinted by permission of Penton Media, Inc. Copyright 2012. All rights reserved.

Healthy Recipe



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Blueberry Coffee Cake

This large coffee cake is great for a brunch. It also freezes well. This is lower in sugar and fat than most coffee cakes.

2 cups oats (old fashioned or quick)	1-2/3 cups unbleached all-purpose flour
1 cup whole-wheat flour	1 cup firmly packed brown sugar
1 tablespoon baking powder	1 teaspoon salt (optional)
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon	1/2 teaspoon ground cloves
2 cups fat-free milk	1/2 cup egg substitute (equal to 2 eggs)
1/2 cup canola oil	2 cups fresh or frozen blueberries

Optional topping: 2 tablespoons firmly packed brown sugar and 1/4 teaspoon ground cinnamon.

Preheat oven to 375 degrees. Combine the first eight ingredients in a large bowl. Set aside. Mix milk, egg, and oil in a small bowl. Add to the dry ingredients and mix just until moistened. Add blueberries. Pour into a 9-inch by 13-inch baking pan that has been sprayed with nonstick cooking spray.

Bake for 35 to 40 minutes or until golden brown.

Makes 24 servings.

Nutritional values per serving:

Calories: 156
Total fat: 5 g
Saturated fat: 0 g
Cholesterol: 0 mg
Carbohydrate: 24 g
Protein: 4 g
Dietary fiber: 2 g
Sugars: 8 g
Sodium: 82 mg

USMC Corner

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Transitions

By T. Kevin King, Director Marine Corps F&ES

I guess you can come home as I have now come back to Headquarters Marine Corps on two separate occasions. This was an unusual transition for me since (1) I had no idea the Director of Marine Corps Fire & Emergency Services (F&ES) program would be open anytime soon and (2) I was very happy with my position at the Navy F&ES program office. When I first heard about the opening, it certainly spiked my interest and after several conversations with Tom Ruffini, I did decide to apply. I will say it was with some trepidation since I was very satisfied with my work at the Navy. As I start my latest transition back to the Marine Corps, I did want to reflect on my time with the Navy F&ES program and provide some thoughts for the future of the Navy and Marine Corps F&ES programs.



First, I really want to thank everyone in the Navy F&ES program that supported, advised, counseled and guided me during my two plus years at the CNIC Headquarters. While brief, it was a wonderful couple of years and I had the great opportunity to work with some true F&ES professionals. There certainly were challenging and difficult issues (budget, staffing, organizational structure), but it was extremely gratifying to work with people who took on those challenges and sought solutions that would provide efficiencies, but that also maintained the critical core capabilities of the F&ES program. I appreciate all who willingly provided information and data to my requests and who went the extra mile to support my projects. Finally, I owe a tremendous debt to the Navy F&ES staff at HQ CNIC. Carl, Ricky and the rest of the staff form a great team and I will always cherish the opportunities that I had to work with such a great group. The Navy F&ES program is very well served by the outstanding leadership at the Headquarters level. It was truly a privilege for me to serve with them.

As I turn the next page in my career, please let me reflect on some current issues within the Navy & Marine Corps F&ES program. It is clear that there will be transitions and changes for all of us.

1. Budget: I think it goes without saying that there are and will be budget challenges for some time to come. As the war effort winds down and there is a need to reconstitute the force, the supporting structure will again be on the hook as a bill payer. We have been here before so this is not new, but it certainly poses challenges to provide quality services as effectively and efficiently as possible. As Chief Ronny Coleman stated in his Chief's Clip Board, "We are in a watershed era right now whether anybody realizes it. This is not about building bigger budgets. This is not about destroying existing budgets. This is about developing a decision making process that sustains the core values of our occupation" (Fire Chief, June 2012, pp. 64).

USMC (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

2. Self Assessment and Accreditation: As we face the budgetary challenges, one of the best tools in our toolbox is the assessment and accreditation process. I am really encouraged by the implementation of the CFAI process in both the Navy and Marine Corps. Several departments are now accredited, which is a tremendous accomplishment and several more are well on the way to obtaining that goal. Even if a department can't quite get to full accreditation, the process clearly lays out the deficiencies and provides a roadmap to ultimately achieve accreditation. This risk based approach with a defined and approved Standards of Cover allows managers and Commanders to make risk based decisions in a rational and quantitative manner. If we must accept more risk, we will know where we are accepting it and the affect it has on the services we provide. The self assessment and accreditation process provides a fact based approach for making good decisions.
3. Emergency Medical Services: As an old "fire" guy, I always appreciate the banter that goes on between the fire and EMS programs/people. However, there is no doubt that EMS is a critical service for the Navy and Marine Corps F&ES programs. I have been around long enough now to remember the very hard transition of pre-hospital EMS from the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to the F&ES program. However, having worked though that difficult transition, I am very impressed with the EMS services our departments provide today. The forthcoming release of a DoD Instruction on EMS shows how far we have come with this program in a very short timeframe.
4. Mutual Aid Partnerships: As our F&ES programs and those of our local communities struggle with the budgetary issues, our partnerships will become even more important to ensure we provide the services our customers need. We really need solid, workable agreements and a willingness to support one another if we are going to continue providing quality services. There obviously are limits to mutual aid, but I believe we need to do all we can to support the mutual aid process so that it works seamlessly across jurisdictional lines. When someone is having a very bad day and needs our services, they really aren't concerned what the label says on the vehicle that arrives. They just want quick, quality service and a good mutual aid program helps to ensure they get that.
5. Education and Training: Please do not stop learning. Education and training are keys to staying engaged, seeking opportunities and ensuring we continue to develop our people. As many of us reach the twilight of our careers, we owe it to those following to prepare them for the future challenges in the F&ES program. Education and training are keys to successful career progression and career succession.

I am very lucky that I have the opportunity to move from one great organization at the Navy F&ES back to my old home at the Marine Corps F&ES. I really look forward to working with Tom, Mike, Chris and all our Marine Corps F&ES personnel. Ultimately that is what will make this transition a very positive one for me. Stay safe!

Navy AED Program

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Navy Implements Public Access Defibrillator Program



According to the American Heart Association (AHA), there are approximately 700 lives lost daily from sudden cardiac arrest each year in the United States. Public access automated external defibrillation (AED) programs, combined with well trained EMS providers and laypersons trained in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), have shown to save lives of sudden cardiac arrest victims.

Over the past few years Navy F&ES has reported numerous lives saved by laypersons and F&ES personnel using AEDs.

SECNAVINST 5100.17, *Department Of The Navy Installation Automated External Defibrillation (AED) Program*, directed the Navy to develop, implement, and maintain an installation AED program at Department of the Navy installations. On 13 July 2012, Vice Admiral P. H. Cullom signed OPNAVINST 5100.29, *Navy Installation Automated External Defibrillation (AED) Program*.

The new instruction is effective immediately and is posted at;

<http://doni.daps.dla.mil/Directives/05000%20General%20Management%20Security%20and%20Safety%20Services/05100%20Safety%20and%20Occupational%20Health%20Services/5100%2029.pdf>

The placement, easy accessibility of the device and personnel trained in CPR are a necessity for the success of an AED program. AEDs should be placed in well marked, unlocked and unobstructed wall cabinets. The new instruction recommends at a minimum, placing AEDs at gymnasiums and indoor athletic facilities, swimming pools, main commissaries and exchanges, schools, administrative buildings, high risk training areas, hazardous work environments, and during high intensity or high risk training activities.

The local F&ES Program AED Coordinator will serve as the point of contact for all matters concerning AED use, and will directly oversee and manage the installation AED Program. The Public Access Defibrillator program is an excellent opportunity for F&ES to partner with the community to enhance public safety and health for all personnel onboard installations. In late August, CNIC will host a series of teleconferences to address questions and concerns that new AED Coordinators may have regarding the program. Please contact either Eric Chaney (202) 433-3291 or Lewis Moore (202) 433-7743 if you require further information.

Without a sense of caring, there can be no sense of community.
- Anthony D'Angelo

ESAMS Update

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



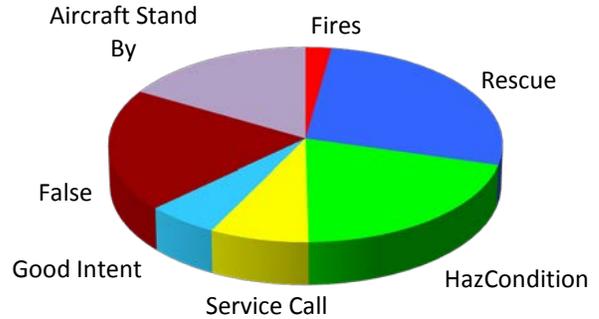
ESAMS Corner

By Clarence Settle, ESAMS Fire Technical Support

June 2012 Statistics

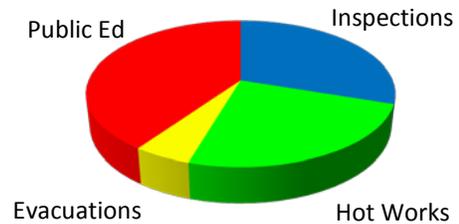
Operations

Total Incidents – 6,470
 Fires – 173
 Rescue & EMS – 2,087
 Hazardous – 1,572
 Service Call – 591
 Good Intent – 430
 False Alarm – 1,559
 Aircraft Standby– 1,287



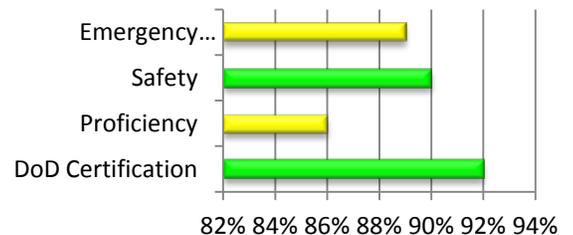
Prevention

Fire Inspections Completed – 3,343
 Hot Work Permits Issued – 2,701
 Building Evacuation Drills – 569
 Public Education Contacts – 4,468



Training

Emergency Management - 89%
 Safety Training – 90%
 Proficiency, Skills, & Practice – 86%
 DoD Certification – 92%



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

F&ES On Duty Mishaps Report

Mishaps Reported – 25
 Total Lost Work Days – 24

F&ES POCs

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



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

John Smithgall, 202-685-0882, john.smithgall@navy.mil

ABHC Leonard Starr, 202-685-0651, leonard.starr@navy.mil

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

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

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

Adam Farb, 202-685-0712, adam.farb@navy.mil

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[Back to Table of Contents](#)

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