



What's Happening

Navy Fire and Emergency Services Newsletter

Protecting Those Who Defend America



June 2014

OMNI CEDO DOMUS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- [Chief's Clipboard](#)
- [Combs Cartoon](#)
- [Last Alarms](#)
- [TCOoO Update](#)
- [John McDonald](#)
- [Back in the Day](#)
- [FPWG Corner](#)
- [On the Job –San Diego](#)
- [On the Job - Korea](#)
- [Marine Corps News](#)
- [On the Job - Miramar](#)
- [New Fire Science](#)
- [Public Affairs in Hawaii](#)
- [Crane Rescue](#)
- [Applied Science](#)
- [Road Humor](#)
- [Wellness Corner](#)
- [Additional Workshops](#)
- [F&ES POCs](#)
- [News Distribution](#)

Contract with America

By Ronny J. Coleman

A few elections ago there was a political figure who suggested that there needed to be some changes made in the way we do business in this country. He called it: “Contract with America”. Sounded like a great idea at the time, but I don’t think I have heard anyone use that phrase in a political context for a long time now.

Of course, you and I hear about contracts all the time in fire department jargon, because they are a common mechanism of establishing expectations between two or more parties to set some specific activity to be accomplished.

Unfortunately, we are also hearing that some contracts are expiring in the labor arena and there is stress and strain associated with that dissolution because of the current economic scenario. There is a new phrase going around called “the new normal.” Generally it is regarded as a buzzword for things are not going to be the same in the future as they were in the past; things are going to be worse.

Maybe so. Maybe not. Which one do you believe? If you are an optimist you say “it’s gonna get better”. If you are a pessimist, you’re saying, “it’s gonna get worse”. If you are a realist, you are saying, “I’m gonna try to make it into an opportunity”.

Here’s what I mean. The new normal could be a different way of looking at the relationship between the fire service and the community. Maybe it’s time to rewrite the contract between ourselves and those we serve.

Of course, I am not talking about a labor contract. I’m taking the same road that the politician marched down in suggesting we need a new set of expectations of what we are doing based on finding out what our customers think we ought to be doing.

Some people would argue that we already have some sort of contract. After all, don’t they give us funds to provide fire protection and we go to ALL of their requests for service? Isn’t that a sort of “agreement” we have in every community. Granted some places we can’t provide much in the way of service. In some places they won’t provide enough money to satisfy the basic need to provide that service.



Supporting the Fleet, Fighter, and Family



Chief's Clipboard (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

So what am I suggesting? I'm suggesting that we revisit this concept by engaging in a dialogue with our community based on a whole new idea. The idea is that we ask them what they want, before we tell them what they are getting. Instead of going out and telling the public what wonderful jobs we are doing providing rapid response times, shiny fire trucks, handsome and fit firefighters in full PPE, perhaps we should ask them what do you expect from us when you dial 9-1-1?

I have had discussions with a lot of fire officials that believe we have already done this. But, I'm not sure we really do know what people want from us.

Doesn't it strike you as strange that we got to be America's heroes when 348 firefighters were murdered in a terrorist incident, and we have become the focus of derision and disrespect over budget and ethical issues all in the same decade?

What I am proposing is that we take this opportunity right now to go after the SIGS, PIGS and DIGS.

Those are acronyms for special interest groups, public interest groups and designated interest groups.

They are the public and they are all sitting out there helping to create the new normal. In fact, many of them believe that they are going to be the architects of the new normal. We need to be talking to them.

We need to be talking to them right now, not years from now.

You see, all of these groups have an agenda right now. We need to learn everything we can about it.

We have an agenda right now too. We need to be explaining ourselves to them without being defensive.

And while we are doing that, we need to listen to them. We may not like what we hear, but we need to listen to their interests and concerns. Their concerns, their fears, and in some cases, their goals are going to be part of the new normal as we move forward.

Rather than crouch below the window frame to avoid potshots from outside, now should be the time we reach out and talk to people about their beliefs, expectations and attitudes about our service. It will probably not result in anything as formal as a contract dialogue, but it could provide you with some accurate and useful information on how to shape your departments actions in the future. It could help you understand and formulate what strategies will be useful in achieving your strategic objective.

On the other hand, it could be painful. I'll admit that you may find hostility instead of hospitality. Again, those are the pessimistic view of all challenges and conflicts, but remember, I'm suggesting this behavior based on realism. Here's what I think we have opportunity to learn. I think we still are in good grace with most people and yet they are disappointed in us for some of our behavior in the past. I think they still want a quality fire service, but don't want any smoke and mirrors.

Chief's Clipboard (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Ronny J. Coleman

I think when they call 9-1-1 they don't want heroes; they want competent, capable, caring people to help them in their moment of crisis.

Why don't we get up from behind our desks and go out into the field and talk to those folks about something that is more likely to happen to them; a medical aid or a weather disaster.

One opener might be for us to take advantage right now of one of our emerging roles in society. Maybe we ought to be proving that we are really the All-risk service we claim to be. Have you ever thought of using your fire inspection visits and pre-plan sessions as an opportunity to pass along information on how to be better prepared to handle a community disaster? We are not only capable of preventing fires, but perhaps can be helpful in preventing unnecessary losses from disasters. The idea here is simple.

Next time, instead of handing out a citation, hand out a disaster prevention pamphlet. It could be very relevant if Mother Nature keeps up her furious assault on our cities and towns. Open up the dialogue.

About the Author: Ronny J. Coleman is the former California State Fire Marshal, Past President of the IAFC and Chairman Emeritus of the Center for Public Safety Excellence. He has won numerous awards in his lifetime career devoted to writing about fire and life safety.

You can read more of Chief Coleman's columns at <http://www.cafsti.org/tabletalk/>

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Combs Cartoon



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Biting the Hand That Feeds



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Last Alarms

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



TCOoO Update



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Last Alarms

The USFA reported 46 deaths to date in 2014. The following line of duty deaths were reported since we published our last issue:

David Fiori ♥
New Britain, CT

John McDonald ♥ 
Naval District Washington, DC

Robert Fogel III ♥
Towson, MD


Robert Meyer ♥
Union Beach, NJ

Donovan Garcia, Jr. ♥
Sparks, NV

Rickie Halcomb
Dayton, OH

Todd Rummel 
Three Forks, MT

2014 Totals

♥ 34 (74%)  3 (6%)

♥ 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 28 DoD firefighters in the Taking Care of Own program.

Name	Location	Point of Contact
Joey Tajalle	NAVBASE Guam	Julie.Quinene@fe.navy.mil
Dana Picard	Westover ARB, MA	Diane.Lessard@us.af.mil
Billie Edwards	March ARB, CA	Melinda.Miller.2@us.af.mil
Wilson Humphries	USAG Camp Parks, CA	Alexis.A.Rivera8.civ@mail.mil
Peter Giles	Kirtland AFB, NM	Curtis2.Ray@kirtland.af.mil
Christopher Lumpkin	Fort Belvoir, VA	Joyce.R.Peck.civ@mail.mil
Chris Burke	Fort Wainwright, AK	David.Halbrooks@us.army.mil
Christopher Matthews	Portsmouth NSY, NH	Marc.J.Smith@navy.mil
Annie Sands	Altus AFB, OK	Nils.Brobjorg@altus.af.mil
Mark Davis	JB Langley-Ft Eustis, VA	Dale.E.Hankins.civ@mail.mil
Michael McClure	Niagara Falls, NY	Peter.Stein@us.af.mil
Russell Reynolds	Niagara Falls, NY	Peter.Stein@us.af.mil
Richard Jefferson	Kirtland AFB, NM	Curtis2.Ray@kirtland.af.mil
Thomas Trost	Wright Patterson AFB, OH	David.Warner@wpafb.af.mil
Eric Schafer	Eglin AFB, FL	Kevin.Remedies@eglin.af.mil
Jeff Noel	Ft Campbell, KY	Charlotte.M.Epps.civ@mail.mil
Stephen Garman	Fort Detrick, MD	Katherine.M.Szamier-Bennett.civ@mail.mil
David Gill	NAS Fort Worth JRB	Allen.Almodovar@navy.mil
Melvin Wilson	NAS Fort Worth JRB	Allen.Almodovar@navy.mil
James Johnson, Jr.	NWS Indian Head, MD	Mike.Carroll@navy.mil
Phillip Booren	MCB Quantico, VA	Raymond.Loving@usmc.mil
Brandon Fines	Fort Belvoir, VA	Erika.M.Nieves.civ@mail.mil
Nathan Cerulli	DLA San Joaquin, CA	Dewey.Rose@dla.mil
Patrick Campbell	NAVBASE Ventura County, CA	Paula.Hays@navy.mil
Robert Morris	MCAGCC 29 Palms, CA	Darlene.Hull@usmc.mil
Derwin Jones	Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR	Paul.A.Jarrell2.civ@mail.mil
Reynard Black	NWS Yorktown, VA	Marc.J.Smith@navy.mil
Adam Jamieson	NCTMS Cutler, ME	Marc.J.Smith@navy.mil

John McDonald

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Navy Chief Passes Away While On Duty

By Joseph P. Cirone, Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling Public Affairs



A Navy veteran and long-time fire official passed away while on duty at the Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling (JBAB)-based Naval District Washington (NDW) Fire and Emergency Services Central Battalion.

NDW Fire and Emergency Services Battalion Chief John McDonald, 54, began his firefighting career in 1974, while still a teenager, as a volunteer with the Stafford Volunteer Fire Department in Stafford, VA.

Before becoming a paid firefighter with NDW in July 1984, McDonald served four years in the U.S. Navy as a Boatswain's Mate, most of which was aboard the destroyer USS Caron (DD-970), during which time he earned a sea service deployment award.

He was very proud of his naval service, according to his NDW co-workers. But, it was his part in the saving of at least seven lives while serving as a firefighter that make his co-workers and family proud of him, according to NDW Fire and Emergency Services Acting District Chief Jeff Williams. "Those were just the lives he helped save and was recognized for by an award here at work. He was also a lifesaver in his volunteer fire department work as well," Williams said.

Upon learning of the loss, JBAB Commander, Navy Capt. Frank Mays, said, "Our sincere condolences go out to Chief McDonald's family, friends and co-workers. He was a valuable asset at JBAB and served as an extremely competent incident commander for many of the emergencies here and on other nearby naval installations. His loss is sad and will certainly impact all of us. We will not soon forget his long and dedicated service and fellowship."

He is survived by his wife of 35 years, two daughters; his father and three brothers as well as many nieces, nephews, extended family members and friends. He was preceded in death by his mother. Chief McDonald was interred at Quantico National Cemetery on 6 June 2014.

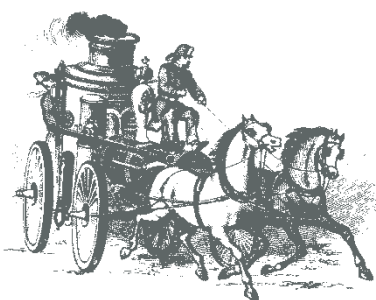
In lieu of flowers, donations may be made in his honor to Central Virginia Burn Camp, 1960 Candlewyck Drive, Charlottesville, VA. 22901 and/or the Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center, 4940 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, MD. 21224.

If the people we love are stolen from us, the way to have them live on is to never stop loving them.

- James O'Barr

Back in the Day

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Two Piece Engine Companies

By Tom Shand; Photos from the collection of Ted Heinbuch

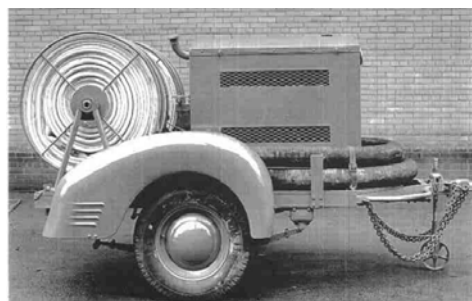


Prior to the development of the triple combination pumper many fire departments operated with a two piece engine company. The first vehicle was equipped with supply hose, several hundred feet of 1½ inch hose for use as attack lines together with a chemical tank or small booster

tank and operated as the hose wagon. The second apparatus would be equipped with a modest sized 750 gpm rated fire pump, hose, ground ladders and basic hand tools. These two units would operate together on all alarms with typical staffing of four on the hose wagon and one on the pumper. In later years the hose wagons were replaced with standard pumpers with both apparatus responding to incidents as a two piece company.

The wagon/pumper concept continued for many years in departments such as the District of Columbia, FDNY, Los Angeles City, Louisville and Wilmington, Delaware. During World War II all municipal departments suffered from staffing shortages and alternative plans were developed to supplement career personnel with fire brigades organized under Civil Defense that operated with home built hose wagons and trailer pumps. By June, 1942 New York City had trained over 55,000 auxiliary fire fighters, with 412 trailer pump units outfitted with 200 feet of 1½ inch, 400 feet of 2½ inch hose, nozzles, fittings and two ground ladders. During the war years several companies including Hahn, Maxim and Chrysler Motors produced thousands of trailer pumps that could be pulled by cars and light duty trucks to provide pumping capabilities in place of larger apparatus. These trailer pumps often operated in conjunction with a converted pickup or stake body truck that had been converted to carry hose, ground ladders and hand tools.

During 1942 Pearl Harbor Naval Base took delivery of two Seagrave model 80 hose wagons that were outfitted with 100 gpm booster pump, water tank and ground ladders. During the war years Seagrave produced over 587 vehicles for use by the U.S. Army and Navy to protect installations across the globe. The Pearl Harbor hose wagons operated with Chrysler 500 gpm rated trailer pumps that could draft as well as supply water from hydrants when they were available. These units were unique as Seagrave produced only two hose wagons among the pumpers, quads and aerial ladders that were delivered to the U.S. Navy during the war years.



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Back in the Day (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Tom Shand

The two piece engine company continued to gain favor as the wagon/pumper concept provided flexibility on the fire ground, allowed the two units to be split into separate companies during times of high activity and insured a reliable water supply. As new apparatus were acquired the older units were assigned to operate as the pumper in two piece companies in most departments. While New York City ceased to operate two piece engine companies by 1960 others such as the District of Columbia ran with the wagon pumper concept up until the early 1990's.

During the decade of the 60's and 70's many departments experienced an unprecedented number of arson fires and incidents due to urban unrest. Departments that ran two piece engine companies were able to double their operating forces by calling in off-duty personnel to fully staff both units. Engine companies were typically equipped with split hose beds carrying 3 inch supply line which enabled the second apparatus to reinforce the wagon's water supply immediately with no delays. As pump capacities increased to 1500 gpm units in conjunction with large diameter supply line the need for the two piece company was lessened.

The era of the wagon/pumper two piece company was a unique period in fire service history and like many aspects of today's fire and emergency services the history is important to understand and its impact on our current operational capabilities.

FPWG Corner



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Pre-Fire Planning

Train like you fight was the Fire Fighter Safety and Health Week theme this year, 15-21 June. Hopefully, as part of your overall training that week there were some discussions about prefire planning within your department. As we are all well aware prefire planning knowledge can be very beneficial to all concerned especially when responding on mutual aid requests. Brannigan once said "The building is your enemy, know your enemy." That is why it should be only obvious to us that fighting the enemy effectively you must train effectively. This is something that involves a strong effort to accumulate vital information on which effective judgment can be utilized at the time of the emergency. Therefore, it is important to note separating prefire planning and inspection functions are critical. An inspection is considered essentially a policy function whereas prefire planning is considered a strategy to cope with the potential emergency.

The following links can be helpful with your prefire planning efforts.

Prefire Planning

<http://www.fireengineering.com/articles/print/volume-162/issue-1/departments/roundtable/prefire-planning.html>

Fireground Tactics: Pre-Fire Planning

<http://www.firerescue1.com/fire-attack/articles/454801-Fireground-Tactics-Pre-Fire-Planning/>

On the Job –San Diego

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

CNRSW Wildland Asset Deployed on LCAC Unit

By Assistant Chief Christopher Hubmer



On Tuesday, 29 May 2014, Brush-11 from Battalion 11, Federal Fire Department San Diego, participated in a joint exercise with the Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) and the United States Marine Corps. The DCSA supports U.S. Northern Command by planning, organizing, and executing homeland defense and civil support missions. For this exercise, the mission was to demonstrate the capabilities of moving military and federal assets to remote and/ or locations compromised by natural and man-made disasters. Brush-11, a Type 3 wildland apparatus, was loaded onto a Landing Craft Air Cushions (LCAC) unit along with other Marine Corps assets. Led by acting Captain James Seidler, the crew of four loaded Brush-11 onto the LCAC for a 3 and half hour mission to Naval Amphibious Base Coronado.

“This was a great opportunity to demonstrate Federal Fire Department San Diego’s ability to deploy firefighting assets to remote locations,” said Firefighter Walter Hernandez. “We can use the support of LCAC’s or other military assets to transport firefighting apparatus, equipment, and personnel to remote locations such as San Clemente Island, Catalina Island, and/or during natural disasters when normal means of transportation is comprised due to traffic congestion, unstable infrastructure, and/ or uncontrolled fires crossing major interstates.”

Fire Chief Chris Connelly stated, “Federal Fire San Diego stands ready to meet the needs of the U.S. Navy. It is paramount that we train for the "what if" scenarios. Having the opportunity to train at this level prepares the department to meet the challenges of tomorrow, today, with realistic real time training”.

On the Job - Korea

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Korean Navy Recognizes Chinhae Firefighters

By Thomas McCaffrey, Fire Chief, Commander Fleet Activities Chinhae



Commander Fleet Activity Chinhae (CFAC) Fire Department recently received a letter of appreciation from Republic of Korea (ROK) Navy Rear Admiral Cho, Young Sam, Commander, Chinhae Naval Base Command "in appreciation for your support and firefighting training mentorship".

Over the last two years CFAC FD has established a very close working relationship with the Chemical Battalion which includes over 100 men.

Their main thrust is wartime Chemical, Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical response but have 50 personnel assigned for peace-time fire & emergency response. Although very capable, they lack non-combat real-world fire centric training. Commander Fleet Activity Chinhae (CFAC) Fire crews have stepped up to provide monthly hands on training for more than 200 ROK Naval conscripts during the mentioned 24 month period.

CFAC FD leadership initiated and executed 1600+ man-hours of joint US/ROK training operations culminating in 40 full scale training evolutions. Training incorporated high-rise and shipboard firefighting, rescue operations and live fire operations. CFAC FD provided 100% of interpretation services that bridged the two entities.

My sincerest gratitude and respect for the "above and beyond" effort the CFAC fire crews have displayed in 2012 and 2013. The knowledge, experience and expertise they have passed along is the foundation of the Navy Fire Service here in South Korea.

Keep up the great work!



Marine Corps News

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Camp Pendleton Wildland Fires

By Thomas Thompson, Fire Chief



Camp Pendleton is no stranger to wildland fires, but from 14-19 May 2014 we experienced the ultimate fire storm; all told, over 21,000 acres were burned. With an extreme fire danger rating, Santa Ana winds, warm temperatures, and relative humidity in the single digits, the Complex Fire was “the perfect fire storm” comprising three major fires; the Tomahawk, Pulgas and Combat fires.

The first fire started on the Naval Weapons Station-Fallbrook. The fire started at 0930, and with relative humidity in the single digits, fanned by Santa Ana winds (35-45 MPH), the fire quickly spread. Division Chief John Crook assumed “Tomahawk IC” with Division Chief Bruce Wathen as Operations section. The fire was moving extremely fast, which caused the evacuation of O’Neill housing and an elementary school. We ordered an Incident Management Team (IMT) –SoCAL Team 2 and on the evening of 14 May the team arrived and plans were being put in place for the team to take over at the next operational period. The fire turned 160 degrees in the afternoon as winds changed and was now threatening the City of Fallbrook. Although we had airships fighting the fire already, the USMC assets had a huge impact in our efforts to keep this fire on the installation, as H-60’s, H-46’s and H-53’s were utilized. Close coordination of ground and air assets contained the fire to a few back yards in Fallbrook. The IMT took over the fire at 0600 on the 15th and Fire Camp was set up at Lake O’Neil.

Just as turnover of the Tomahawk fire was completed, another wildland fire in the Las Pulgas area kicked off. Division Chief Ken Jacques assumed “Pulgas IC” and started ordering the necessary Type I and III strike teams to battle this fire. Division Chief Bruce Wathen assumed Operations once again and four department members assumed roles as Division Group Supervisors. Personnel as far away as Alameda County joined in on this fight.

Pendleton (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

The Pulgas fire quickly spread, causing additional area evacuations. All told, this fire consumed 15,000+ acres. Structural protection Type I engine strike teams kept the surrounding structures from burning...it was an awesome sight to see...not one structure burnt!

Yet another fire started while efforts and assets were concentrating on the Pulgas Fire. The "Combat Fire" in the San Mateo area (North end of the base) caused the evacuation of the San Onofre housing areas. The last of the department's available assets were employed and fire behavior and conditions were so extreme, the IC had to pull our firefighters back; it jumped Basilone Road and headed West.

Indirect fire attack, along with USMC airships checked the fire from leaving the base into San Clemente. All told, the Combat fire burned 1,500 acres. The decision was made to merge the IMT and Camp Pendleton into Unified Command. Now the IMT assets were available to employ to help our department battle the other two fires. Camp Pendleton Deputy Fire Chief Wilkerson assumed Complex IC. The seamless integration worked extremely well. Many years of fostering relationships with our outside response agencies brought this conflagration to an end, in which structural damage was held to one out building which was slotted for demolition.

Three additional brush fires (smaller in scale Freeway Fire) and the regular EMS runs/ fire calls did not diminish during this time. We were completely out of resources, given there were other fires in the San Diego area that consumed assets from surrounding communities. Safety was paramount throughout and reported injuries were limited to blisters, poison oak, insect bites and one case of heat exhaustion. This is amazing, given the temperatures reached 100 degrees on day two of the fires. Mandatory call back of off duty personnel to battle the blazes obviously was needed; our fire department personnel worked throughout with little to no rest, Protecting Those Who Defend America! A special thanks to the firefighters from Navy Region South West and MCAS Miramar for sending your teams to combat these fires!



On the Job - Miramar

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Miramar ARFF Firefighter Expands Horizons

By Joshua Allen, Assistant Chief



Miramar Fire Department opened the door to provide structural fire department cross training to its ARFF personnel.

On 4 May 2014, we received our first Marine. Sergeant Mike Murphy will be assigned to Miramar Fire for a period of 60 days. During this assignment, he will fill the role of a "Probationary Firefighter," assigned to Crew 5 under Captain Dan Rivas.

Sgt. Murphy comes to the structural side of MCAS Miramar as a professional firefighter and EMT with the Marine Corps Crash Fire and Rescue Unit. He will live, eat, breathe, train and clean like a civilian for 60 days. Little did he know his abilities and perseverance would be tested to the fullest while on our shift schedule. He responds to emergencies and functions in the capacity with which his company officer is comfortable. He was issued structural, wildland and medical personal protective equipment his first day and put to work.

Sgt. Murphy's first experience as our "probie" was a long and daunting week of training, ranging from how to prepare coffee to critical fire line training for wildland firefighting. In his second week with us, he was tested quickly, proving to be an asset with Crew 5 during the Rancho Bernardo Fire, Four S Ranch & Fairbanks Ranch Fires. He was part of a Type I Strike Team on a Type I Engine providing structure protection and putting in a much needed line with hand tools and progressive hose lays. Sgt. Murphy assisted in the successful protection of countless homes during the fire siege in San Diego.

During his third week into our training program, "Magic Mike" was tested again, but this time it was in our own back yard. MCAS Miramar and the City of Santee broke a vegetation fire in the peak of the morning. Again, Sgt. Murphy was there to assist, assigned to BR-61 (Crew 5) as part of the Alpha Division. BR-61 was the second brush truck at scene and advanced a progressive hose lay in order to attack the fast moving fire. This action and teamwork provided the containment and protection needed to keep a relatively small fire from growing past 40 acres.

Magic Mike has been with us for one month and has earned a tremendous amount of respect within Miramar Fire Department. His positive attitude and motivation is infectious to everyone he comes into contact with. This month of opportunity has created a deep drive for him to succeed in the fire service and has created great avenues to improve interdepartmental relations with our enlisted brothers. "Magic Mike" may have to return to the Marine Corps Duty assignment of Sgt Murphy, but he has earned the title and will always be one of our Miramar Fire Fighter Brothers!

New Science Fire Safety Overview<http://www.ul.com/global/eng/pages/newscience/firesafety/>**Why Innovative Fire Attack Tactics Matter**

Firefighters are being challenged by different fireground hazards due to today's more open floor plans and the use of synthetic materials in furniture and building products.

These changes have made structure fires more deadly than ever before and call into question traditional firefighting tactics. Innovative fire attack tactics matter because, although they may go against traditional practices, they represent a more effective way to make the fireground safer for both building occupants and firefighters.

Context

The changes in modern building design and materials have altered the nature of structure fires, with modern homes able to reach flashover eight times faster than homes built 50 years ago. This change is largely behind the 67% increase over the past 30 years in the rate of firefighter deaths due to traumatic injuries while operating inside structures. And although the overall fire death rate in the U.S. has decreased by 64% during the same period, it is clear that modern structure fires can be deadly to both firefighters and building occupants.

Many of the tactics employed by the American fire service have been developed based on personal experience — of individual firefighters and as passed down by their predecessors. To the credit of many of these firefighters, their tactics have proven successful in controlling and mitigating the hazards of fire for more than 250 years.

However, the number of structure fires has decreased by 53% over the past 30 years, which has had an unintended consequence of limiting the opportunities for firefighters and fire officers to gain the necessary experience to understand the increasingly complex fires they fight.

One common practice was for firefighters to fight fires exclusively from inside a burning building during search and rescue efforts. There was a widely held belief — supported by anecdotal evidence — that attacking a fire with water from outside the building would push the fire further into the structure, making conditions beyond the fire worse and potentially increasing the risk to firefighters and trapped victims.

Because of this, the firefighters who were first on the scene would typically pull a fire hose with them as they searched room-by-room for victims while the fire blazed and their colleagues watched outside and waited for them to emerge.

Given these developments, UL saw a clear need for new insights about fire progression, fire behavior and what happens to the structural integrity of a building under fire conditions. UL also saw a need for improved firefighting tactics that would enable modern structure fires to be fought more effectively while improving firefighter safety and building occupant survivability.



Science (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

What Did UL Do?

UL conducted two sets of full-scale, live-fire experiments to “demystify” the modern fireground — specifically, to better understand modern fire conditions and to evaluate the effectiveness of traditional and new firefighting tactics. The first set of live-fire experiments were staged in two houses constructed in UL’s large fire facility in Northbrook, IL. These experiments were conducted under the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Assistance to Firefighter Grant Program.

One of the houses had one story (1,200 ft², three bedrooms, one bathroom), with a total of eight rooms. The second house had two stories (3,200 ft², four bedrooms, two and a half bathrooms) and had a total of 12 rooms, a modern open floor plan, a two-story great room and an open foyer. A total of 17 full-scale residential structure fire experiments were conducted in the two houses to examine different ventilation scenarios and a variety of tactics, including controlling the front door, making different sized ventilation holes in the roof and using exterior hose streams.

The second set of live-fire experiments were funded by the Fire Department of New York (FDNY) and carried out in partnership with the FDNY and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The experiments were conducted on a series of unoccupied homes on Governors Island. The structures were two-story townhouses with full basements, approximately 800 square feet per floor, concrete block walls, brick exterior, and wood-framed interior walls and flooring systems. The fuel load included real furniture of common construction — wood frame, polyurethane foam, polyester batting and fabric — to simulate current hazards. The furniture was consistent from home to home to enable comparison between experiments. All of the Governors Island experiments were also consistent with the previous room-and-contents fire experiments conducted by NIST and UL. These experiments resulted in ventilation limited (fuel-rich) fires.

UL used these homes to test a variety of experimental scenarios, including a number of innovative exterior attack tactics. The exterior attack is an offensive approach — analogous to the military concept of “softening the target” — that requires an aggressive attack just prior to entry, search and tactical ventilation. UL benchmarked the exterior attack against a traditional offensive attack that is initiated by deploying hoselines inside the structure directly at the seat of the fire. The UL experiments showed that the traditional approach is not always the best. Several experiments were conducted in homes with different fire conditions. In one example, in a two-story house, fire was showing from a second floor window:

“Traditional tactics call for the hoseline to be charged in the front of the house prior to entry, but water is usually not flowed onto the fire prior to entry. Even if the interior path to the fire is known, flowing water directly onto the fire is faster from the outside than it is from the inside ... In this experiment, temperatures were measured in the hallway just outside the room and in the other bedrooms on the second floor. Twenty-five gallons of water directed off of the ceiling of the fire room from the exterior decreased fire room temperatures from 1,792 degrees F to 632 degrees F in 10 seconds;

Science (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

the hallway temperature decreased from 273 degrees F to 104 degrees F in 10 seconds.”

The key findings of our experiments show that the common belief about exterior fire attack pushing the fire is unfounded and that innovative fire attack tactics can improve the safety and effectiveness of firefighting efforts:

Water applied via exterior attack does not push the fire.

The anecdotal experience of firefighters can be explained by one of the following scenarios:

- 1) A flow path is changed with ventilation and not with water application.
- 2) A flow path is changed with water when the thermal layer is disrupted and steam moves ahead of the line, elevating the level of heat and creating the impression to those downstream that the fire is being pushed.
- 3) Turnout gear becomes saturated with energy, which begins to pass through to the firefighter. If this occurs in close proximity to when a hoseline is opened, it might appear that the hoseline caused the rapid buildup of heat.
- 4) One room is extinguished, allowing air to entrain into another room, which causes that room to ignite, burn more intensely or reach flashover.

Rather than making conditions more hazardous, applying water directly into the fire compartment as soon as possible results in the most effective means of suppressing the fire.

Specifically, our research showed that applying a hose stream through a window or door into a room involved in a fire significantly lowered room temperatures everywhere in the home. Even a small amount of water, applied as quickly as possible regardless of where it is from, improved conditions inside the burning home. And in cases where front and rear doors were open and windows had been vented, the application of water through one of the vents enhanced conditions throughout the structure.

Our experiments showed that exterior fire attack increases the potential survival time for building occupants and provides safer conditions for firefighters performing search and rescue. In fact, our experiments demonstrated that the traditional practice of increasing ventilation to a ventilation-limited structure fire by opening doors, clearing windows or cutting the roof increased fire hazards and the potential for a rapid transition to flashover.

While the attack should be commenced from the exterior, to improve conditions for firefighters and building occupants, it must be finished inside.

Applying water to the fire as soon as possible from the outside softens the target and helps firefighters gain the upper hand, but the attack and size-up should be continued from inside the home. Once conditions inside the structure are made safer, continuing the attack from the inside increases the speed and effectiveness of fully extinguishing the fire.

Science (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Public Affairs in Hawaii



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Impact

The UL research provided an enhanced understanding of fire behavior in structures and demonstrated the viability of innovative attack tactics. UL is now working to spread the word to transform the way firefighters think about and approach structure fires.

UL is presenting the data from the experiments to the Fire Department Instructors Conference and Fire Rescue International. UL is also sharing the data with the International Society of Fire Service Instructors, the International Fire Service Training Association and the National Fire Protection Association. In this way, the innovative tactics tested in UL's live-fire experiments will help ensure that firefighters around the world more safely and effectively fight modern structure fires.

Hawaii Fire Officials Address Wildfire Season

By Anna Marie General, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam Public Affairs



With the rainy season in Hawaii and beginning of summer, the fire chiefs of the Navy Region Hawaii Federal Fire Department (FFD) and Honolulu Fire Department (HFD) met to provide wildfire prevention tips to the public, discuss overall cooperation between FFD and HFD, and show how the two departments fight fires as a team.

Navy Region Hawaii Fire Chief Fletcher Dahman gave advice on how to protect homes from grass fire as temperatures begin to rise in Hawaii. "We want you to create a defensible space," said Dahman. "Dry leaves, dead branches that may extend to the top of your house, those need to go away."

Manny Neves, Honolulu Fire Department chief asked for public awareness and vigilance. "Most of our fires are started by human activity, usually accidental and in some cases we've seen a lot of malicious intent as far as starting our fires," Neves said.

Under a signed agreement, fighting fires is a team effort for FFD and HFD. Both departments are often called upon to respond at the same time.

"Our dispatch centers are the first line of defense. Once one of them calls the other under the mutual aid agreement that we have in place, we become a unified command," Dahman said. "We will respond together, and their team and my team have just seamlessly worked together on many incidents."

Firefighters are frequently the first responders, but the two fire chiefs encouraged everyone to take responsibility and help protect homes, property and the community from wildfire.

Crane Rescue

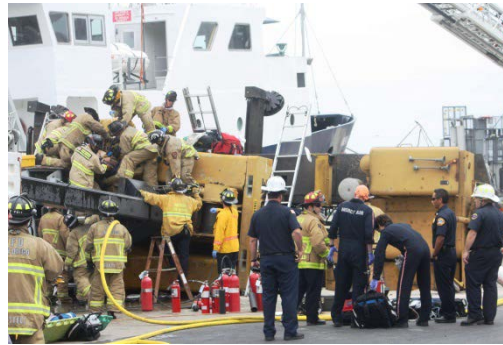
[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Metro San Diego Rescues Trapped Crane Worker

By Assistant Fire Chief Christopher Hubmer



Just as many were celebrating Cinco de Mayo, CNRSW Federal Fire Department San Diego was in a race of time. A man operating an industrial crane was trapped after the crane tipped and pinned him against a high-voltage electrical transformer box. Crews from CNRSW Battalion 13 arrived within minutes to see a large industrial

crane on its side, a trapped victim, and a visible fire underneath the crane. CNRSW Assistant Chief Bill White, Incident Commander, stated “when we arrived on scene, we immediately saw the complexity of the situation with a fire underneath the crane, trapped victim, and energized transformer. Electricians secured the power immediately and we extinguished the fire.”

CNRSW’s Truck 17 and Rescue 17 along with MOU partner San Diego Fire Department Rescue Group responded with specialized technical rescue equipment to extricate the victim. White stated, “rescue crews utilize hydraulic spreaders, cutters, and air bags to cut through the crane structure to give paramedics ample space to assess and provide medical care to the victim.”

The extrication took over an hour to accomplish. What could have been a tragedy became another success story. Paramedic Ronald Hudnet, assigned to CNRSW’s Medic 19, was one of the first fire personnel to make contact with the patient. “We had a serious situation on hand. The patient’s leg was nearly amputated and trapped beneath the crane. If the leg was not the only concern, we had to ensure the buildup of toxicity in the body did not mess up the pH balance from being crush for a long period of time. Maintaining the victims blood pressure, controlling the bleeding, and ensure IV access was critical. We knew that saving the leg would be a long shot, but saving the life was our greatest concern. Fortunately for us, we were able to do both”.

With great collaboration and coordination with CNRSW’s MOU partners, firefighters and paramedics operated seamlessly as an emergency response force. “This call was unusual because we had so many units from different agencies operating on the scene”, stated CNRSW’s Truck 17 Captain Ron Larsen. “Even though everyone was trained the exact same way, none of us had really work with each other on a regular basis. The emergency operations flowed flawlessly. There were no hiccups, everyone knew the terminology, equipment, and most important, what to do. We all knew what needed to be done to get the victim out”.

The victim was transported to the University of California San Diego Regional Trauma Center via Mercy Air (air medical transport helicopter) and is recovering from his injuries.

**Rethinking RECEO VS**

By Eddie Buchanan

By now, most of us have at least heard of the latest fire dynamic research coming out of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and Underwriters Laboratories (UL) (see page 13). They have confirmed what some overseas fire departments have shared: traditional fire suppression tactics in the United States may need revision. Thus, the debate has ensued on which approach to tactics is best and how to move forward. And it's not just our tactical plans that may be in question, our professional standards, publications and instructional content are all based on a tactical approach where an "aggressive interior mindset" is the cornerstone of tactical operations.

Thankfully, a large portion of the fire service seems interested and willing to incorporate the latest research into their operations. I will assume that you are familiar with the various studies from UL and NIST. If you are unfamiliar with them, stop here and go review those documents.

The current challenge is figuring out how to use the research in our existing tactical plans. Hanover (VA) Fire & EMS struggled with this idea and spent considerable time trying to make these concepts "fit" into the existing mindset. Early on, this struggle was apparent; we created terms like "transitional attack" to fit the round peg into the square hole. After some trial and error, it became apparent that, maybe, we need a round hole for the round peg. Perhaps we are having trouble fitting the latest research into the old plans because they simply do not fit? Could the manifestation of natural resistance to change blinding us from the path forward?

Many of the actions or concepts recommended by the latest research are not new. Those of us from the pre-self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) adoption era find these concepts very familiar. In fact, with some research, you will find similar concepts in historic books from Lloyd Layman and early editions of the *Essentials of Firefighting* textbook. Our modern challenge is how we process these "new" concepts mentally. It is difficult to break the "muscle memory" of the old mindset; we have developed these mental patterns through years of repetition.

**Traditional Structural
Fire Tactical Goals**
Sequential Actions

Rescue
Exposures
Confine the fire
Extinguish
Overhaul

Actions of Opportunity

Ventilate
Salvage

This mental muscle memory has manifested itself on tactical boards in command vehicles around the United States with a common acronym inscribed on them that represents our traditional tactical mindset: RECEO VS. The first set of letters were intended to be sequential, i.e., you do those tasks in order. The second set, VS, were intended as "actions of opportunity," meaning they could occur as needed and at any point during the incident.

Those of us who are "chiefly age" likely had this acronym tattooed on our brains as part of our training when coming up through the ranks. This concept has served us well over the years, and the authors of RECEO VS certainly

RECEO (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



deserve a tip of the hat for their contributions. Given what we knew and believed at the time, the RECEO VS concept gave us a platform to make decisions on the fireground for many years. But what if our old friend RECEO VS is the infamous square hole? Is it possible that we are struggling with incorporating the latest tactical research because we are trying to place it in an outdated tactical mindset? And again, please note that I have nothing but the highest respect for the previous acronym. However, eventually, most things change.

A Fresh Approach

A handful of firefighters took to the white board armed with the firm understanding of the latest fire dynamic concepts looking to reframe the tactical mindset. The goal was to create a “round hole” that would work better with the “round peg,” which we now understood to be true. After some brainstorming and discussion, the SLICERS acronym was born (Figure 2).

Great care was taken to ensure the concept was sound and quick phone calls were made to engineers to make sure it was technically correct. It was also vetted by the field to see if it would stick. Would it be something that firefighters and incident commanders would recall under stress?

(The actions included in the SLICERS acronym occur very early in the arrival of the fire department at working fire. In some cases, the whole plan can be executed prior to the arrival of additional units.)

As a tribute to its predecessor, it also has sequential actions and actions of opportunity. Let's visit with each acronym to ensure their steps are clear.

Sequential Actions: To Take Place in Order

1. Size-up. Size-up remains a cornerstone of tactical operations. We will still make our 360° laps and declare operational modes. We will communicate the conditions, building construction, and request additional resources, if needed.
2. Locate the fire. This is key. You want to know where the fire is at the moment. More specifically, where are the superheated spaces that pose a risk to firefighters and the occupants of the building? It was discovered in the NIST Research conducted at Spartanburg, SC, during research funded by the Department of Health Services through the International Society of Fire Service Instructors (ISFSI), the importance of taking a thermal imaging camera (TIC) on the initial 360° lap. It allows the incident commander (IC) to quickly identify which parts of the building are hotter than the others, assuming fire has not self-vented. It is not intended to get into TICs, temperature and glass. You can simply tell this is hotter than that.

Revised Structural Fire Tactical Goals

S.L.I.C.E.R.S.

Sequential Actions

Size Up

Locate the Fire

Identify and Control Flow Path

Cool the Space from Safest Location

Extinguish the Fire

Actions of Opportunity

Rescue

Salvage

[Back to Table of Contents](#)

RECEO (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



3. Identify and control the flow path. Once the hotter locations are identified in the building, determine the presence of a flow path. If one exists, attempt to control the flow path by controlling the door. If a flow path does not yet exist and the fire has become vent-limited, do not create one until you are ready to do so. In the training environment, giving officers open doors on arrival will help build the skill of recognizing them and initiating control early in the operation.

4. Cool the heated space from the safest location. Given the information from size-up, location of fire, and flow path, the IC makes a decision on where and how to cool the superheated areas of the building. The goal in this step is to reduce the immediate thermal threat to firefighters so that the fire may be eventually extinguished. Water may be applied from the exterior—or whatever ever makes sense—understanding the goal of reducing the thermal threat. In smaller, residential settings, a window may allow access to the seat of the fire; that is a huge bonus! In large buildings or attic fires, the crew may have to enter the structure to gain access to cool the heated compartments.

5. Extinguish the fire. Once the thermal threats have been controlled, the fire should be extinguished in the most direct manner possible. The IC should recognize the potential for the thermal threat to return and should move to extinguish the fire quickly. Fire crews can still expect plenty of interior firefighting! The seat of the fire still must be extinguished, and the overhaul work that was there in the past will still be there, awaiting for those eager to exercise their given rights to practice forcible entry skills.

Reinforce that whenever crews enter an immediately dangerous to life and health condition during a structural fire the proper firefighter rescue capability should be established prior to their entry.

Actions of Opportunity: May Occur at Any Time

- **Rescue.** The IC should consider the potential for rescues at all times. Firefighters should always be prepared to remove trapped or endangered occupants. Reinforce that often the best action the fire department can take is to suppress the fire. The IC and fireground officers must make a rapid and informed choice on the priority and sequence of suppression activities vs. occupant removal. As life safety is the highest tactical priority, rescue shall always take precedence. The IC must determine the best course of action to ensure the best outcome for occupants based on the conditions at that time.

In other words, we still go get them! The concept of vent-enter-search has been updated to include “isolate,” referring to the importance of door control and compartmentalization. Now deemed “VEIS,” truck companies play an important roll in quickly placing ladders and searching rooms of probable rescue. Additionally, once the thermal threat has been managed, normal interior search operations should occur. This is one of the more controversial positions in the “new method.” But it makes sense when played out on the fireground. VEIS missions can be carried out for immediate rescues, and truck company crews can be ready to open the door and create a flow path once the thermal threat has been controlled.

[Back to Table of Contents](#)

RECEO (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Eddie Buchanan

[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Road Humor



- Salvage. Firefighters should use compartmentalization to control fire spread and smoke whenever possible. Salvage where you can, when you can. (For overhaul, we are assuming that you will not forget to do that before you leave.)

You've probably noticed by now that Ventilation is missing. Given the research, ventilation has been reclassified as a specialty action. It requires direct orders from the IC and generally occurs after the main body of fire has been subdued. No longer can anyone break anything at anytime for no particular reason. Every ventilation opening can influence the flow path, and that requires the approval of the IC. Yes, there will be times when windows must be taken, but take care to match that opening with a closed door whenever possible.

Implementation

Change in the fire service is seldom welcomed with fanfare and joy. SLICERS is an idea that requires practice to develop muscle memory. Suppression crews will need to apply it in training under controlled conditions using scenarios consistent with the local fire challenges. Training officers should design drills based on the local construction and occupancies.

Like most ending relationships, we'll remember our old friend RECEO VS fondly, and some will miss it terribly. But in time, we'll get over that relationship and move on. RECEO VS was a great friend to the fire service during some tough times. But to move on and make firefighters safer, maybe it's time we "stop seeing each other." The acronym SLICERS is just one way to get the new research onto the fireground; surely, there are other fish in the sea. The important thing is to take action. Consider this method or create your own. Whatever you do, when it comes to the latest fire dynamics research, learn it, understand it, and incorporate it.

To view the IFSFI sample Standard Operating Guideline on Residential Firefighting Strategy & Tactics visit;

<http://www.fireengineering.com/articles/2013/11/rethinking-receo-vs-breaking-up-with-an-old-friend.html>.

Reprinted by permission. Eddie Buchanan began his fire service career in 1982 and is a division chief with Hanover (VA) Fire & EMS. He is the immediate past president of the International Society of Fire Service Instructors and serves on the executive advisory board for Fire Engineering and FDIC.



The Hitchhiker

Sally was driving home when she saw an elderly woman walking on the side of the road. She stopped the car and asked if she would like a ride.

The old woman got in and sat silently, until she noticed a brown bag on the seat.

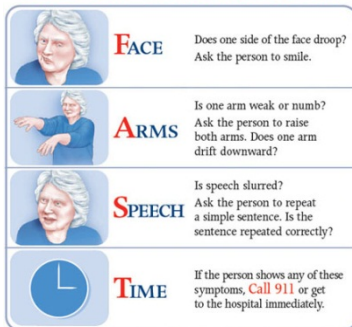
"What's in the bag?" asked the old woman. Sally said, "It's a bottle of wine. I got it for my husband."

The woman was silent for another moment or two, then speaking with the quiet wisdom of an elder, she said, "Good trade."

Wellness Corner

[Back to Table of Contents](#)

STROKE is an Emergency.
Every minute counts.
ACT F.A.S.T!



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Know the Signs and Risk Factors for Stroke

Every year, more than 795,000 people in the United States have a stroke. Although stroke is a leading cause of serious long-term disability, a quick response when the stroke occurs can help minimize brain damage and shorten the recovery period.

Take the time to learn the signs and symptoms of stroke. A 2005 CDC survey found that only 38% of people could correctly identify all 5 symptoms of stroke and knew to call 9-1-1 if they thought that someone was having a stroke.

The key to recognizing a stroke is knowing the following signs and remembering that they occur suddenly:

- Sudden numbness or weakness in the face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of the body.
- Sudden confusion, trouble speaking, or difficulty understanding speech.
- Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes.
- Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance, or lack of coordination.
- Sudden severe headache with no known cause.

What to Do? Act FAST

If you think someone may be having a stroke, act FAST and do the following simple test:

- F—Face: Ask the person to smile. Does one side of the face droop?
- A—Arms: Ask the person to raise both arms. Does one arm drift downward?
- S—Speech: Ask the person to repeat a simple phrase. Is their speech slurred or strange?
- T—Time: If you observe any of these signs, **call 9-1-1 immediately.**

Note the time when any symptoms first appear. Some treatments for stroke must be given within the first few hours after stroke. Do not drive to the hospital or let someone else drive you. Call an ambulance so that medical personnel can begin life-saving treatment on the way to the emergency room.

What Is Stroke?

Stroke is a leading cause of death in the United States, killing nearly 130,000 Americans each year—that's 1 of every 19 deaths. On average, an American dies from stroke every 4 minutes.

There are two types of stroke. The most common form is ischemic, in which the artery carrying oxygen-rich blood to the brain becomes blocked. The second is hemorrhagic, in which an artery in the brain leaks blood or ruptures (breaks open). Either type of stroke can cause brain cells to die quickly.

Stroke (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Medical personnel will try to open a blocked artery after an ischemic stroke by quickly dissolving or removing the blood clot. For hemorrhagic stroke, immediate surgery may be necessary to treat the bleeding or prevent re-bleeding, which leads to serious disability or death in 40% to 60% of hemorrhagic stroke cases.

What Is My Risk for Stroke?

The risk of having a first stroke is nearly twice as high for blacks as for whites, and blacks are more likely to die following a stroke than whites are. Hispanics' risk for stroke falls between that of whites and blacks. American Indians, Alaska Natives, and blacks are more likely to have had a stroke than are other groups.

Sickle cell disease is a blood disorder associated with ischemic stroke that mainly affects black and Hispanic children. The disease causes some red blood cells to form an abnormal sickle shape. A stroke can happen if sickle cells get stuck in a blood vessel and block the flow of blood to the brain.

Although stroke risk increases with age, strokes can—and do—occur at any age, even in children and young adults. In 2009, 34% of people hospitalized for stroke were younger than 65 years.

Some of these risk factors for stroke cannot be controlled, such as your age or family history. But you can take steps to lower your risk by changing the factors you can control.

- **High blood pressure.** High blood pressure is a major risk factor for stroke, and it is possible to have high blood pressure without knowing it. Nearly 8 of every 10 of people having their first stroke have high blood pressure. Lowering your blood pressure by making changes in lifestyle or using medication can reduce your risk for stroke. The Affordable Care Act ensures that many adult patients receive preventive services, including blood pressure screenings, at no cost.
- **High cholesterol.** Extra cholesterol can build up in your arteries, including those of the brain. This build-up can lead to narrowing of the arteries, stroke, and other problems. A blood test can detect the amount of cholesterol and triglycerides (a related kind of fat) in your blood. If you have high cholesterol, your doctor may prescribe medications in addition to recommending lifestyle changes.
- **Heart disease.** Common heart disorders can increase your risk for stroke. For example, irregular heartbeat (including atrial fibrillation which is thought to be the cause of 20% of strokes), heart valve defects, and enlarged heart chambers, can cause blood clots that may break loose and cause a stroke. Other heart conditions, such as coronary artery disease increases your risk for stroke because plaque builds up in the arteries and blocks the flow of oxygen-rich blood to the brain.

Stroke (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

- **Diabetes.** Diabetes mellitus increases ischemic stroke incidence at all ages, but those with diabetes tend to experience stroke at a younger age than those without diabetes. Talk with your health care team about ways to manage diabetes and control other risk factors.

- **Smoking.** Current smokers have 2 to 4 times the risk of stroke that nonsmokers or those who have quit for more than 10 years have.

Exposure to secondhand smoke also is a risk factor for stroke. Quitting smoking has been shown to reduce stroke risk across sex, race, and age groups.

•

Tips for Preventing Stroke

- **Eat a healthy diet.** Be sure to include plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables. Eating foods low in saturated fat and cholesterol and high in fiber can help prevent high blood cholesterol. Limiting sodium in your diet can lower your blood pressure.
- **Maintain a healthy weight.** Being overweight or obese can increase your risk for stroke. To determine whether your weight is in a healthy range, doctors often calculate a number called the body mass index (BMI).
- **Be physically active.** Physical activity can help you maintain a healthy weight and lower your cholesterol and blood pressure. The Surgeon General recommends that adults engage in moderate-intensity exercise for at least 30 minutes on most days of the week.
- **Don't smoke.** If you don't smoke, don't start. If you do smoke, quitting will lower your risk. Your doctor can suggest ways to help you quit.
- **Limit alcohol use.** Avoid drinking too much alcohol, which causes high blood pressure. For women, that means no more than one drink per day; for men, no more than two drinks per day.
- **Talk with your health care team.** You and your doctor, nurse, pharmacist, and other health care professionals can work together to prevent or treat the medical conditions that lead to heart disease and stroke. Discuss your treatment plan regularly and bring a list of questions to your appointments.

Reprinted courtesy of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. For more information, please visit cdc.gov.



Additional Workshops

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Two Workshops Added to DoD Schedule For DOD Personnel Only

Learn how to:

- Explain the benefits of self-assessment and, ultimately, accreditation.
- Define the planning requirements for self-assessment.
- Review the self-assessment process and the performance activities that define it.
- Prepare fire and emergency service personnel for a successful self-assessment.
- Prepare fire and emergency service personnel for an on-site peer evaluation.
- Explain a process that allows agencies to determine their level of service performance in a consistent manner.
- Review the CFAI definition of the planning requirements to be considered in the self-assessment process.
- Define methods agencies can use to determine the levels of service appropriate for its responsibilities and risks.
- Define methods of developing a Standards of Response Coverage report.

DETAILS & REGISTRATION

26 August – 28 August 2014 WORKSHOP LOCATIONS:

CNRSW Regional Fire Training Center
Bldg. 473, Rogers Road
San Diego, CA 92135

CONTACT FOR LOCAL AGENCY:

Christopher Hubmer christopher.hubmer@navy.mil 619.767.7278 Or
David Salerno david.salerno@navy.mil 619.767.7087

https://netforum.avectra.com/eWeb/DynamicPage.aspx?Site=CPSE&WebCode=Eve ntDetail&evt_key=b778bc08-f51e-4575-8f49-675929983e3f

DETAILS & REGISTRATION

8 September – 10 September 2014 WORKSHOP LOCATIONS:

Ramstein Officer's Club
Building 302
Ramstein AB, Germany

CONTACT FOR LOCAL AGENCY:

Chief Randy Marshall randall.marshall.1@us.af.mil Or
SMSgt Mark Belton Mark.belton@us.af.mil
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www.publicsafetyexcellence.org, or call 866-866-2324

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[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

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101 Critical Days of Summer

