



Email the Editor:

[Ricky.Brockman@navy.mil](mailto:Ricky.Brockman@navy.mil)

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### *From the Deputy Director*

Someone asked me the other day if I ever thought about returning to the Fire Chief's ranks. "No" I said "I'm perfectly comfortable where I am, besides, I am not exactly in the physical condition I would need to be in to return to a Fire Chief's position." Someone was obviously taken aback by that answer.

Why? Doesn't everyone share the idea that a Fire Chief should be in good physical condition? Maybe not 22 year old truckie condition, but at least capable of being alert for an extended operational period. Or is it just my neuroses acting up?

The topic of firefighter wellness and fitness has come to the forefront during several high level meetings recently and the Navy is coming seriously close to a standardized firefighter physical fitness and wellness program. I can't speak for the other services but the Navy is taking a patient, holistic approach to our fitness and wellness program.

We are working toward a culture change where our firefighters **want** to participate in the program and are not penalized for "substandard" assessments or test results. The only way to make that happen is to demonstrate that the program elements are actually beneficial to the individual firefighter. The only way we will be able to demonstrate that is to produce a fitness and wellness program that achieves results.

You know, healthier firefighters better able to support their coworkers and families.

We are starting with the fundamentals for any fitness and wellness program; effective baseline measurements and standard physical examinations. Working the past three years with the Navy Bureau of Medicine's Dr. David McMillan and others, we successfully modeled the Air Force technical implementation guide (TIG) process to develop a Navy TIG that implements NFPA 1582 across the enterprise. That TIG is currently in the field for impact and implementation negotiations and is being prepared for final coordination in the CNIC chop chain. The TIG addresses every line item of the standard and explains how the Navy will implement each line item (as written, with modification, or not implemented and why). Once we finalize the TIG and matrix, they will become the roadmap for all Navy Occupational Health providers performing firefighter physicals. So a civilian Navy firefighter in Souda Bay, Greece will receive the same annual physical exam as a civilian Navy firefighter in Guam.

## From the Deputy (Cont.)

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The next step is to implement wellness and fitness programs in every Navy fire station. We endorse and recommend the IAFF/IAFC Wellness and Fitness Initiative but regions may choose any comparable program.

These programs need to focus on more than just the physical fitness of our firefighters but must encourage and facilitate healthy lifestyles. Smoking cessation, nutrition, stress relief, hearing protection, sight conservation, and on and on. The whole person concept. We will make these programs easily available and the rest is up to you.

There will be annual physical assessments and remedial programs available if you do not measure up to your goals, but no punitive measures outside existing fit for duty and medical examination criteria. The idea is to help you become a healthier firefighter; trim our waistlines not our workforce. But it will not work without YOU.

As our good friend Billy Goldfeder says, “think about who’s in your wallet”. Whose pictures do you carry and what do those people think about the prospect of losing you to a preventable cause? Carrying that one step further, who’s in the wallet of the firefighter depending on you for rapid intervention or water supply or ventilation? It’s not all about you - y’know?

We are working on giving you better tools to improve your health and fitness; it will be up to you to use those tools to their best effect. Let’s all go home at the end of the shift and lets all hang around to enjoy our senior years long after we retire.

Rick

## Combs Cartoon



## Taking Turns



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## Last Alarms

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## Taking Care of Our Own Update



## John Adric



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## Last Alarms

To date, 33 deaths were reported for 2010. The following line of duty deaths were reported since we published our last issue:

**John Polimine** ♥

Age: 51  
Windber, PA

**Donnie Caldwell**

Age: 74  
Ghent, WV

**Paul Johnson** ♥

Age: 63  
Fort Cobb, OK

**Kurt Meusel** 🚗

Age: 25  
Scales Mound, IL

**David Curlin**

Age: 40  
Pine Bluff, AR

**John Glaser**

Age: 33  
Shawnee, KS

**David IRR** ♥

Age: 48  
Yuma, AZ

### 2010 Totals

♥ 18 (54%) 🚗 6 (18%)

♥ Indicates cardiac related death

🚗 Indicates vehicle accident related death

## Taking Care of Our Own

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

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

## NAS/JRB NOLA Firefighter Succumbs to Cancer

E-Mail from Bill Casey, Regional Fire Chief, CNRSE

It is with great sadness SE Region informs you that one of our brother firefighters John Adric, JRB New Orleans passed away Saturday morning (May 22) after a courageous battle with pancreatic cancer.

John was in his mid-40's and leaves behind a wife and family. He truly enjoyed working in the fire service and his co-workers remember him as friendly, highly motivated and enthusiastic.

He will be missed.

NAS/JRB New Orleans Fire Chief Ray Aliotta passed along that even in his last few minutes of life, he was reflecting about things that he needed to accomplish once he was back in the station.

He never gave up hope.

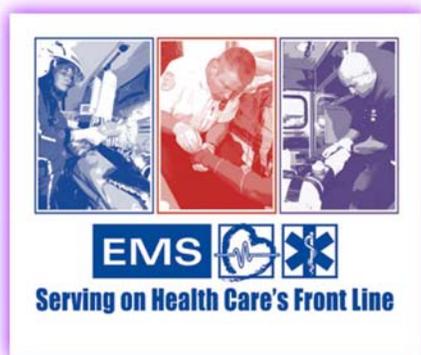
Please keep John's friends & family in your prayers.

## EMS Week 2010

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## National Emergency Medical Services Week 2010

By Tim Pitman, CNIC HQ, Navy F&ES EMS Program Manager



National EMS Week 2010 sponsored by The American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP) was held during the week of May 16-22. The week was set aside to thank and celebrate the men and women who continuously answer the call to respond to our nation's sick and injured while providing an opportunity to focus on responder and public safety programs.

This year's theme for EMS Week 2010 was ***Anytime. Anywhere. We'll be there.*** It is clear Navy Fire & Emergency Services (F&ES) continues to answer the call. During the 2009 calendar year, over 180 Navy F&ES Personnel received Life Saving and Special Achievement Awards for saving or assisting in saving the lives of members of our nation's armed forces, civilian workforce, their families and their communities.

During National EMS Week 2010, Region and Installation F&ES personnel were encouraged to participate and hold activities to raise awareness to the public and provide training events focused on community outreach. Some of these events included CPR and AED training, public education and awareness campaigns providing information to reach out for help from your EMS providers when it is necessary. Other fire departments used the week to promote tenant involvement with Installation AED and CPR Programs.

This week could not be more important in today's hectic environment. Cardiac related issues, mainly heart attacks, remain one of the leading causes of death in the United States. The Navy experiences the same health related challenges among the daily population on our installations today. Through focused public education and awareness campaigns, and CPR and AED training activities, we continue to make a difference in improving the responsiveness of our Navy F&ES EMS programs, the workplace and our communities.

In addition to educating the public, fire departments took time out to educate their own on health related challenges. As with the general U.S. population, heart disease and cardiac related problems (including heart attacks) remain the leading cause of death among U.S. Fire Service personnel. Several departments took time to continue with education, fitness and health related training to ensure our firefighters understand the risks and have the tools to beat back heart disease and associated risks.

We want to take this opportunity to thank you again for the professional and high quality care Navy F&ES personnel provide every day to our nation's military communities day in and day out. Keep up the great job, stay safe and we will see you next year for National EMS Week 2011!



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## Wellness & Fitness

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### Using Glucose Levels to Predict Coronary Artery Disease

IAFC On Scene: May 15, 2010

Today's fire service reality is that we can't keep looking at coronary artery disease in a vacuum. Since cardiac disease is still the number-one killer of firefighters, might we be missing possible clues to coronary artery disease by not stressing the importance of blood glucose testing?

Anyone with diabetes, or prediabetic, is considered to be in the highest risk category for coronary artery disease due to the development of atherosclerosis. New research findings show that diabetics have a similar prevalence of coronary artery calcium buildup as nondiabetic patients with obstructive coronary artery disease.

For firefighters, the big question is what happens to glucose levels during and after an incident.

Glucose in mg/dL	Category
< 70	Dangerously Low
70 to 99	Normal
100 to 126	Pre-Diabetic
> 126	Diagnosed as Diabetic

If your medicals include glucose testing and you have access to the aggregate data, it's clear to see how many members are in any of the non-normal ranges (high or low) that could be putting their body systems those affected by diabetes, such as the heart, kidney and eyes under huge stress for extended periods during an active shift.

HbA1C is a simple blood test that shows an average blood sugar level over the past two to three months. This test could provide a better indicator of blood-sugar levels during the stressful work firefighters endure while on shift. If this were the standard test for monitoring blood glucose across the fire and emergency service, it would become even easier to gauge how well firefighters are managing their blood sugar.

The American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists recommends an HbA1C of 6.5% or less. Firefighting is a profession known to have a high prevalence of coronary artery disease, so maybe firefighters who have an HbA1C reading above a 6.5 should be considered at risk for future disease (most importantly coronary artery disease) and provided steps to bring it under control before any real damage has taken place.

Every preventative step you offer now can help lower the risk of future health problems.

**Kim C. Favorite** is the Occupational Health & Fitness Coordinator for the Seattle Fire Department. She's a member of the IAFC's Safety, Health and Survival Section and has been a technical advisor for the Fire Service Joint Labor-Management Wellness-Fitness Initiative since 1996

Below is the CDC's diabetes data for 2007; the expectation is that these numbers will only get worse, not better.

- Number of people with diabetes: 23.6 million, or 7.8% of the population
- Number of people with diagnosed diabetes: 17.9 million
- Number of people with undiagnosed diabetes: 5.7 million
- Number of new cases of diabetes diagnosed in adults aged 20 and older in 2007: About 1.6 million
- Number of new cases of diabetes diagnosed in adults aged 20 and older in 2007: About 1.6 million

HbA <sub>1c</sub> Levels and Blood Glucose Equivalents	
HbA <sub>1c</sub> Level (%)	Average Blood Glucose (mg/dl)
14	360
13	333
12	300
11	270
10	240
9	210
8	180
7	150
6	120
5	80

## NOC 2010

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[www.navy.mil/maritime/noc](http://www.navy.mil/maritime/noc)

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## Naval Operations Concept 2010 Released

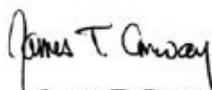
The daily service and sacrifice of Sailors, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen are constant reminders that we are a Nation at war. As we continue to stabilize Iraq and counter a resurgent Taliban in Afghanistan, extremist ideologues, terrorists, criminals and rogue states still mar the international landscape, promoting their interests by undermining global stability. Concurrently, several key regional powers continue to significantly enhance their own military capabilities. To deal with the expanding range of these challenges, we must always be prepared and ready to assume new missions—today and tomorrow.

Four years ago the Navy and Marine Corps presented a unified vision for the future—*Naval Operations Concept 2006* (NOC 06). It served as an intellectual stimulus for evolving our Maritime Strategy to meet the challenges of the 21st century. The Navy and Marine Corps, joined by our seagoing partner, the U.S. Coast Guard, explored the ideas articulated in NOC 06 to inform development of our new Maritime Strategy. With the publication of *A Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower* (CS-21) in October 2007, NOC 06 fulfilled its purpose.

*Naval Operations Concept 2010* (NOC 10) describes when, where and how U.S. naval forces will contribute to enhancing security, preventing conflict and prevailing in war. NOC 10 is not designed for a cursory reading; it is a publication intended for serious study by professionals. Readers will quickly discern several themes that collectively embody the essence of naval service to our Nation. Implicit in these themes is that Sailors, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen should expect to be engaged in both preventing and winning wars. These themes reflect the content of CS-21 as well as the guidance provided by the Secretary of Defense in the *National Defense Strategy* (NDS) and the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR).

The sea services have a long history of accomplishing diverse missions, from protecting American merchantmen during an undeclared naval war in the late 18th century, to establishing our naval prowess in the War of 1812, to suppressing the African slave trade and West Indian piracy in the 19th century, to fighting the major wars and confronting the irregular challenges of the 20th century. As the 21st century unfolds, we must continue to be effective warriors as well as informed and articulate ambassadors, serving our Nation's interests and facilitating free global interaction from the sea.



  
James T. Conway

General, U.S. Marine Corps  
Commandant of the Marine Corps





Admiral, U.S. Navy  
Chief of Naval Operations





Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard  
Commandant of the Coast Guard

## Safety Week News

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## Fit for Duty: Safety, Health & Survival Week 2010

By Keith Padgett

Firefighter and EMTs must be fit for duty. To truly be an effective leader in the fire and emergency service today, chiefs must take a genuine interest in the health and wellbeing of their members, the most important resource in their organizations.

With that, there should be an effort to establish a wellness program to promote health and wellness for department members. Such programs will encourage awareness of health-related issues and improve morale and may even reduce the cost of health care in your local municipality.

Health and wellness programs are difficult to establish, but they must be viewed as one of the most important projects a department will undertake. A wellness program may have to begin as a voluntary effort to get buy-in from department members and a foothold in the organization. It's unlikely that all members will be interested in participating in the beginning, and those who aren't interested shouldn't be forced to do so until they're comfortable with how the program will work, especially with respect to potential impacts on their ability to stay on the job.

This year may be the time to start fresh in your organization and establish a health-and-wellness committee. A chair should be named and committee members selected. These members will assume responsibility for the development of an employee wellness program along with representatives of other organizations inside the department. The goals of the health-and-wellness program should be well defined. It may even include the areas of concentration from the 2010 Safety, Health and Survival week.

The theme for this year's Fire/EMS Safety, Health and Survival Week is *Fit for Duty*. During the week, we'll attempt to cover a variety of topics extremely important to every firefighter and EMS professional:

- General health and wellness
- Food and nutrition
- Fitness
- Stress management
- Smoking and smokeless-tobacco cessation
- Alcohol and other drugs
- Infectious diseases
- Suicide prevention



## Safety Week (Cont.)

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For his book *Proof Positive: An Analysis of the Cost-Effectiveness of Wellness*, Larry S. Chapman reviewed 42 work-site health-and-wellness programs, with more than 370 thousand participants, an average program length of 3.6 years and 4.7 program components. Chapman's research demonstrated that health and wellness programs can:

- Reduce sick leave by 27.8%
- Reduce health costs by 28.7%
- Reduce disability costs by 33.5%
- Reduce workers comp costs by 33.5%
- Save \$5.50 in cost for every dollar invested

This research is an excellent example of what a well-developed health-and-wellness program can do for an organization and its members.

Health-and-wellness programs are effective tools that can benefit both the department members and the organization overall. Implementing a program in your department will bring about significant, positive change within your organization, including improved general health and wellbeing and higher morale among the members.

The Safety Week Website is;

<http://www.iafc.org/displaycommon.cfm?an=1&subarticlenbr=306>

**Keith Padgett** serves as the chief fire marshal for the Fulton County Fire & Rescue Department in Atlanta. He also serves as a director-at-large for the IAFC's Safety, Health and Survival Section.

## On the Job - Cuba



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## Field Day at Guantanamo Bay



## On the Job – Rhode island

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## On the Job - Japan



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## Multi-Agency Training Aboard NAVSTA Newport



Vacant NAVSTA Newport Brett Hall played host to explosives and clandestine drug lab scenarios on 7 May 2010 as part of QUAHOGEX 2010, a state-wide week of hazardous materials and weapons of mass destruction training events. Naval Station Newport played host to one of the final events of the week.

CNRMA F&ES, Newport provided Incident Command, with the City of Newport Fire Department providing hazardous materials decontamination. Under the script provided by RI's 13<sup>th</sup> Civil Support Team (CST), units from the Vermont Army National Guard (15<sup>th</sup> CST) here as part of the week's activities, provided their mitigation services to the Newport responders. CNRMA F&ES, Newport and the City of Newport emergency responders were also provided with a radiation training session by the RI 13<sup>th</sup> CST as part of the exercise.

## Yokosuka Trains for 7<sup>th</sup> Fleet F&ES support



Navy Yokosuka F&ES recently conducted a shipboard fire attack drill on board the USS MUSTIN (DDG 89). The MUSTIN is an ARLEIGH BURKE class guided missile destroyer assigned to the U.S. 7<sup>th</sup> Fleet and forward-deployed to Yokosuka, Japan.

According to Yokosuka Fire Chief Dan Vogel "since early last year, we have worked with the Yokosuka Ship Repair Facility (SRF) to schedule a fire or rescue drill on board each assigned ship as they begin their maintenance overhaul period."

"SRF has a requirement to do an evacuation drill for their shipyard workers and the ship's Damage Control Officer is required to do a pre-overhaul fire drill, so we inserted ourselves in the process to demonstrate shore-based fire and emergency support, and to gain familiarization of the various assigned ships for our fire fighters."

All ships have assigned fire and rescue crews, but during periods of maintenance and particularly when ships are in dry-dock, the ships' force capability becomes very limited, Vogel added. "Although infrequent, we have asked to respond in the past, and practice now to prepare for any future calls to provide shore-based F&ES assistance."

## *John Robinson Retires*

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## *A Busy Spring for NSA Crane F&ES*



As spring is here Naval Support Activity Crane Fire is finding them selves in the midst of a huge transition period. This period has brought a mix of emotions as they are able to take possession of three new apparatus, say good bye to their Fire Chief of 15 years as he retires and welcome the new Fire Chief as he prepares to settle into the new role.

Let us first acknowledge Fire Chief John Robinson as he retires from the Fire Service after serving 21 years at Crane with 15 of them in the role of Fire Chief. During his tenure the department has seen some significant improvements to its ability to provide top notch service to the 100 square mile installation. Improvements such as the addition of two stations, the expansion of services to include a hazardous materials response team, a number of technical rescue capabilities and now the stand up of the paramedic program. All of the previously mentioned items are just a few highlighted improvements that Chief Robinson played a vital role in getting accomplished. The department bid Chief Robinson a farewell on April 30<sup>th</sup> with a lunch and retirement ceremony. As his final shift came to a close the department drove him to the gate one last time on the newly acquired Rescue. As the Rescue approached the gate the staff of the Fire Department and NSA stood and saluted him as he and his family begins the next phase of their lives.

The department is also congratulating and getting behind their new leader Barry Tedrow as he moves into the role of Fire Chief. Chief Tedrow served a number of years as the departments Training Chief and Operations Chief prior to being promoted to his new role.



For those of you who were able to attend the Fire Department Instructors Conference in Indianapolis in April you may have noticed the new Pierce Heavy Rescue belonging to NSA Crane Fire.

After spending a week on display in Lucas Oil Stadium, the truck arrived to begin its service to NSA Crane on April 26<sup>th</sup>. The new heavy rescue is a much needed and appreciated addition to the delivery capabilities of the technical rescue and hazardous materials response programs located at Crane. In addition to the Rescue, the department also received two new Pierce Contender Pumpers. The first of the two pumpers is in service and the second one is due to arrive any time. These two pumpers were also much needed and make a huge improvement to the capabilities of the front line fleet and safety of the staff at NSA Crane Fire & Emergency Services.



## On the Job - Hawaii

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## Navy Region Hawaii F&ES Earns Accreditation

Story and photo by MC2 Robert Stirrup Navy Region Hawaii Public Affairs



RDML Dixon Smith, commander, Navy Region Hawaii (CNRH) and Naval Surface Group Middle Pacific, presented Navy Region Hawaii F&ES with an accreditation plaque during a ceremony at the NRHF&ES headquarters building at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam on April 16. The department was recognized as an accredited agency by the

Commission on Fire Accreditation International.

"It is my pleasure to present this award to NRH F&ES for achieving this great accomplishment," said Smith. "This accreditation recognizes all of the time and effort that you put in on a day-to-day basis to become one of the elite fire departments throughout the country and the Department of Defense."

The accreditation was awarded to NRH F&ES for demonstrating that all 298 performance indicators, 84 core competencies and applicable criteria had been met and received a credible rating.

"It is truly an honor to be awarded this accreditation and it says a lot about our department's high standards that we strive to achieve," said Deputy Fire Chief Gayland Enriques. "This award signifies the culmination of more than six years of intense self-assessment of our department's goal to provide world-class fire and emergency services to the communities that we protect."

Enriques also talked about the effort of the performance that NRH F&ES personnel put in to help achieve the accreditation.

"We have more than 250 personnel that are assigned to NRH F&ES and they are the people that made this happen," Enriques said. "Without their precision and hard work, none of this would have been possible."

Station Capt. Leonard Sarsona served as the team leader for the Hawaii accreditation working group to help manage the assessment and maintain the upkeep of records. "We put in numerous hours' work towards receiving this accreditation and in the end it really paid off," Sarsona said. "This was a department effort and I want to thank all of the personnel that were involved in this process."

NRH F&ES personnel described how they were pleased and proud to be a part of the Hawaii accreditation working group. "We have achieved a great goal throughout the Department of Defense and throughout the world, and I'm very proud to be part of this program," said Fire Engineer Eric Pratt. "It was good to find our strengths and maintain them and then find our weaknesses to improve on them to become an elite fire department."

Navy Region Hawaii F&ES is one of only four accredited Navy fire departments. There are 16 accredited fire departments in DoD.

## **MSA User Notice**

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### **MSA FireHawk® M7 Control Module Concerns**

By Charles J. Seibel, Jr., MSA Manager of Product Safety

MSA recently discovered that a software compatibility concern exists with the FireHawk M7 interchangeable HUD (implemented in September 2009) and a small percentage of first generation FireHawk M7 Air Masks manufactured from October 2007 through June 2008. Approximately 6% of these air masks could display incorrect HUD information.



FireHawk M7 Air Masks made after June 2008 and all telemetry versions use a later version of software that operates properly with the FireHawk M7 interchangeable HUD. The interchangeable HUD also functions properly with MSA NFPA 2002 edition Air Masks with the Nightfighter® transmitter, ICM Tx and ICM TxR PASS devices. The Audi-Larm™ audible low pressure warning alarm, mechanical pressure gauge, and PASS devices are unaffected.

This notice is directed to users who may have received FireHawk M7 Air Masks manufactured during the above time period. MSA requests that users check all potentially affected FireHawk M7 Air Masks to determine if any contain the software version that may not be compatible with the interchangeable HUD. This can be achieved by rolling back the control module rubber cover (opposite the yellow reset button) and observing a white label. The top line of the white label should read A0 or A1. Approximately 6% of FireHawk M7 control modules with A0 version software are affected. Control modules with A1, B0, B1, or B2 version software are not affected.

To determine if any of your A0 control modules are affected, a simple field test can be conducted with a test HUD provided by MSA. The test HUD will indicate if the control module is compatible. Control modules that are not compatible must be replaced. Although FireHawk M7 Air Masks that fail this test will function properly with a non-interchangeable HUD, all incompatible FireHawk M7 control modules must be replaced to prevent inadvertent use with an interchangeable HUD.

To obtain a special test HUD with instructions to perform the compatibility test, please contact MSA's Issue Resolution Group at 866-672-6977.

MSA regrets any inconvenience that this situation may cause; however, we ask that you will follow these instructions to address any potential safety concern. If you have questions, please contact MSA Customer Service at 1-877-MSA-3473.

A ship in harbor is safe, but that is not what ships are built for.  
-John A. Shedd

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## Personnel News

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GOVEXEC.COM

### *Essay-Based Job Applications Are On the Way Out*

By Elizabeth Newell [enewell@govexec.com](mailto:enewell@govexec.com)

President Obama released a long-anticipated hiring reform memorandum, replacing requirements that federal job applicants respond to essay questions with a résumé-based approach more in line with private sector practices.

The human capital officials in the audience erupted in applause when Office of Personnel Management Director John Berry announced the elimination of knowledge, skills and abilities statements.

"Now, for the first time in history, you will be able to apply for almost every federal job with a simple résumé and a cover letter," Berry said. "This will save applicants millions of person hours as well as money."

Berry said Monster, the company OPM hired to run the USAJobs website, has prepared the site to accept résumés immediately.

The memo also does away with the rule of three, where managers must choose hires from among the top three applicants, as determined by an earlier scoring and selection process. Instead, agencies must use a category rating approach to keep the best qualified applicants in a pool of potential hires even if officials have selected another candidate for the vacancy in question.

"Right now, once you made it through the meat grinder of this process, all these good candidates, who are well qualified -- they're best qualified -- we throw them out and make them start over again," Berry said. "We're going to stop that and now allow departments to immediately draw out of that pool."

Under the order, the candidates would be available for positions within the department where they applied. Berry will seek congressional approval to allow agencies government wide to draw from the pool.

In addition, the memo outlines responsibilities for managers and supervisors. They are to be more fully involved in the hiring process, including planning current and future workforce requirements, identifying the skills required for the job, and actively engaging in recruitment and interviews.

Managers will be held accountable for finding and hiring qualified employees and supporting their transition into their new federal job. Beginning on Nov. 1, officials must provide the Office of Management and Budget and the Office of Personnel Management with timelines and targets to improve the quality and speed of agency hiring.

Agencies will be required to fill mission-critical and commonly needed positions faster, measure progress of reforms, analyze the causes of problems and identify remedial actions, and train hiring managers on effective recruitment and hiring practices. Berry said the president has set forth "very simple and straightforward metrics," including cutting the average hiring time in half to 80 days.

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## Personnel News (Cont.)

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New OCHR Portal address  
<http://www.donhr.navy.mil>

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"The other bottom line is quality and making sure we get the right candidate for the right job," Berry said. "That's a tougher one to measure, but we're working with the [Chief Human Capital Officers Council] and OMB and others to develop metrics."

One option is to use manager interviews, where OPM or OMB officials talk to hiring supervisors to get a sense of whether or not they're happy with their choice, Berry said.

The memo also states the government must keep applicants who apply for federal positions through USAJobs updated on the status of their inquiry at key stages in the process.

OPM will take ownership of a number of the memo's directives, including establishing a government wide performance review and improvement process for hiring reform. This will include a timeline, benchmarks and indicators of progress, as well as a data-driven system for holding agencies accountable for improving the speed and quality of the process, achieving targets and satisfying merit system principles and veterans' preference requirements. Scott Gould, deputy secretary at the Veterans Affairs Department, said he believes the move will help veterans as well as hiring managers.

"This reform is going to make it easier for veterans to seek and obtain federal jobs," Gould said. "It does for veterans what it does for every federal job seeker -- it speeds up the whole process. You don't have to submit a book to be able to apply for a job."

Gould said eliminating the rule of three greatly expands opportunities for veterans who are placed at the top of the hiring pile.

In addition, OPM must develop a plan to promote diversity in the workforce while adhering to merit principles, and it must review the Federal Career Intern Program and provide recommendations on FCIP's future.

OPM will submit an annual report to the president on the impact of hiring initiatives set forth in the memo, including recommendations for further improving the hiring process.

The National Treasury Employees Union expressed cautious support for the overhaul.

"NTEU supports prompt and efficient federal hiring practices, but we also want to ensure that merit remains the linchpin of the hiring process," NTEU President Colleen Kelley said in a statement. "We will be monitoring the changes advanced in the White House memorandum, particularly category hiring and the creation of new assessment tools, to make sure there is no abuse by agencies."

Kelley said, however, reforms to the hiring process will "accomplish little" as long as agencies are allowed to avoid competitive hiring by misusing excepted service hiring authorities, particularly the Federal Career Intern Program.

## Personnel News (Cont.)

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"NTEU wants the FCIP ended now, and is working to accomplish that goal," she said. "While the White House memorandum does not end the FCIP, I am pleased to see that it has directed the Office of Personnel Management to evaluate agency use of the FCIP and make recommendations about that program to the president within 90 days."

Kelley said she is confident a fair review will result in a recommendation to end the program. The American Federation of Government Employees also released a statement expressing cautious support for the overall memo, but was disappointed it did not include restrictions on the use of FCIP.

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## On the Job - GTMO



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## GTMO F&ES at Elementary School Smart Fair



Guantanamo Bay (GTMO) F&ES firefighters were able to assist the students in learning about science during their annual Smart Fair. This event helps students show the GTMO community what they have been studying and completing throughout the school year. In addition to

displays like history events told through the skits of the children and informative presentations on endangered animals, the highlight was the science experiment of the "EGG DROP".

Students packaged eggs in homemade packages to see how high a fall their egg without breaking. All kinds of different packing material were used to show all possible outcomes. Ladder 1 crew, Captain Cranston, Driver-Operator Fraser, Firefighter Brown, and Firefighter Jackson set up the ladder to a height of 30 feet and carried the group of packages to be dropped. Firefighter Jackson had the honor of being the dropper for each package. Loud cheers from the kids were heard each time a package hit the ground. The surviving packages were then dropped from 45 feet. For the firefighters, it was a great example of making sure you are secured when conducting ladder operations and the kids took away the knowledge of how different packaging protects items. The staff of the GTMO F&ES department also took this opportunity to engage the students regarding the importance of fire safety in the home.

GTMO Ladder 1 also attended the annual Fun & Fitness Field Day lending support to the numerous physical activities all the kids participated in and cheered them on each and every time.

The GTMO F&ES department is proud to be part of the education of all the students and is looking forward to next year's event.

## ***LIFEPAK Recall*** ***Physio-Control Voluntarily Recalls Defibrillators***

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The FDA recently issued a Class I Recall Notice regarding Physio-Control LIFEPAK 15 cardiac monitor/defibrillators. Physio-Control, Inc. a division of Medtronic, Inc. is conducting a voluntary correction for a limited number of LIFEPAK 15 monitor/defibrillators. Physio-Control's internal analysis has verified that for these affected monitor/defibrillators an internal component could inadvertently contact the power printed circuit board assembly (PCBA). The affected models include devices manufactured between March 26, 2009 and December 15, 2009 and distributed between March 27, and December 15, 2009.



These affected LIFEPAK 15s have the potential to unexpectedly:

- Power OFF - then turn ON by itself
- Power OFF - the NOT turn ON
- Power OFF by itself requiring the operator to turn it back ON
- Stays powered ON and not allow itself to be turned OFF.

No adverse patient events have been received related to this issue.

There is a possibility that your Region may be affected. It is recommended that each Region and Installation review their inventory of LIFEPAK 15s to validate if they are in possession of affected monitor/defibrillators, and maintain this recall notice on file for future reference.

To determine if a particular LIFEPAK 15 is affected by this recall, device serial numbers can be checked at Physio-Control's website at [www.physio-control-notices.com/LP15pcba](http://www.physio-control-notices.com/LP15pcba). The serial number is located on the underside of the device.

Physio-Control has recommended keeping the monitor/defibrillator in service and to continue testing them in accordance with the Operating Instructions Section 9 - Maintaining the Equipment. A local service representative will be calling affected customers to schedule a service visit within 60 days. If the monitor/defibrillator exhibits any power on or power off issues, immediately call Physio-Control Technical Support at 1.800.442.1142 - option 5, 6:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. (Pacific), Monday - Friday.

Class 1 recalls are the most serious type of recall and involve situations in which there is a reasonable probability that use of these products will cause serious adverse health consequences or death.

To contact Physio-Control if you have any questions regarding this action, please visit their website at [www.physio-control-notices.com/LP15pcba](http://www.physio-control-notices.com/LP15pcba) or call Technical Support at 1.800.442.1142 - option 5, 6:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. (Pacific), Monday - Friday. The Physio-Control POC is Jonathan Lee, VP Quality Assurance, Physio-Control, Inc. (a division of Medtronic, Inc.).

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## Size Matters

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### *NIST Report on Effects of Firefighting Crew Sizes*

By Evelyn Brown, <http://www.firefighternation.com>

A landmark study issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) shows that the size of firefighting crews has a substantial effect on the fire service's ability to protect lives and property in residential fires.

Performed by a broad coalition in the scientific, firefighting and public-safety communities, the study found that four-person firefighting crews were able to complete 22 essential firefighting and rescue tasks in a typical residential structure 30 percent faster than two-person crews and 25 percent faster than three-person crews.

The report is the first to quantify the effects of crew sizes and arrival times on the fire service's lifesaving and firefighting operations for residential fires. Until now, little scientific data have been available.

"The results from this rigorous scientific study on the most common and deadly fires in the country—those in single-family residences—provide quantitative data to fire chiefs and public officials responsible for determining safe staffing levels, station locations and appropriate funding for community and firefighter safety," said NIST's Jason Averill, one of the study's principal investigators.

The four-person crews were able to deliver water to a similar-sized fire 15 percent faster than the two-person crews and 6 percent faster than three-person crews, steps that help to reduce property damage and lower danger to the firefighters.

"Fire risks grow exponentially. Each minute of delay is critical to the safety of the occupants and firefighters, and is directly related to property damage," said Averill, who leads NIST's Engineered Fire Safety Group within its Building and Fire Research Laboratory.

"Our experiments directly address two primary objectives of the fire service: extinguishing the fire and rescuing occupants," said Lori Moore-Merrell of the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF) and a principal investigator on the study.

The four-person crews were able to complete search and rescue 30 percent faster than two-person crews and 5 percent faster than three-person crews, Moore-Merrell explained. Five-person crews were faster than four-person crews in several key tasks. The benefits of five-person crews have also been documented by other researchers for fires in medium- and high-hazard structures, such as high-rise buildings, commercial properties, factories and warehouses.

This study explored fires in a residential structure, where the vast majority of fatal fires occur. The researchers built a "low-hazard" structure as described in National Fire Protection Association Standard 1710 (NFPA 1710), a consensus standard that provides guidance on the deployment of career firefighters.

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## Crew Size (Cont.)

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The two-story, 2000-square-foot test facility was constructed at the Montgomery County Public Safety Training Academy in Rockville, MD. Fire crews from Montgomery County, MD., and Fairfax County, VA., responded to live fires within this facility.

NIST researchers and their collaborators conducted more than 60 controlled fire experiments to determine the relative effects of crew size, the arrival time of the first fire crews, and the "stagger," or spacing, between the arrivals of successive waves of fire-fighting apparatus (vehicles and equipment). The stagger time simulates the typically later arrival of crews from more distant stations as compared to crews from more nearby stations.

Crews of two, three, four and five firefighters were timed as they performed 22 standard firefighting and rescue tasks to extinguish a live fire in the test facility. Those standard tasks included occupant search and rescue, time to put water on fire, and laddering and ventilation. Apparatus arrival time, the stagger between apparatus, and crew sizes were varied.

The United States Fire Administration reported that 403,000 residential structure fires killed close to 3,000 people in 2008—accounting for approximately 84 percent of all fire deaths—and injured about 13,500. Direct costs from these fires were about \$8.5 billion. Annually, firefighter deaths have remained steady at around 100, while tens of thousands more are injured.



Researchers also performed simulations using NIST's Fire Dynamic Simulator to examine how the interior conditions change for trapped occupants and the firefighters if the fire develops more slowly or more rapidly than observed in the actual experiments. The fire modeling simulations demonstrated that two-person, late-arriving crews can face a fire that is twice the intensity of the fire faced by five-person, early arriving crews. Additionally, the modeling demonstrated that trapped occupants receive less exposure to toxic combustion products—such as carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide—if the firefighters arrive earlier and involve three or more persons per crew.

"The results of the field experiments apply only to fires in low-hazard residential structures as described in the NFPA Standard 1710, but it provides a strong starting point," said Moore-Merrell. Future research could extend the findings of the report to quantify the effects of crew size and apparatus arrival times in medium- and high-hazard structures, she said.

The next step for this research team is to develop a training package for firefighters and public officials that would enable them to have both quantitative and qualitative understanding of the research, a project also funded by FEMA's Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program.

## **Crew Size (Cont.)**

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## **Seattle Stair Climb**



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The study's principal investigators were Averill, Moore-Merrell and Kathy Notarianni of Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Other organizations participating in this research include the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the Commission on Fire Accreditation International-RISK and the Urban Institute.

The report was funded by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program and released today in Washington, D.C., before the start of the annual Congressional Fire Services Institute meeting that draws top fire safety officials from across the nation.

The Report on Residential Fireground Field Experiments, NIST Technical Note 1661, can be downloaded at

[http://www.nist.gov/bfrl/fire\\_research/upload/Report-on-Residential-Fireground-Field-Experiments.pdf](http://www.nist.gov/bfrl/fire_research/upload/Report-on-Residential-Fireground-Field-Experiments.pdf)

Founded in 1901, NIST is a nonregulatory agency of the Commerce Department that promotes U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards and technology in ways that enhance economic security and improve our quality of life.

## **Navy Firefighters Climb for Cancer**

By Scott Stiel, Assistant Chief Operations, Navy Region Northwest F&ES

The firefighters in Navy Region Northwest are representing the Navy in a proud fashion. Sean Merrill is one of two Battalion Chiefs that I stole from the Air Force a couple years back, he is credited for leading the charge on this recent endeavor in our department's quest to support a just cause. Sean and nine other firefighters from NRNW F&ES recently took part in the 19th annual Seattle Stair Climb, this annual event sheds light on a disease that shows little mercy on those stricken yet increases hope through the valiant efforts of those who come together each year to raise money to support the battle for science to continue the quest to someday conquer this deadly disease.

The Whidbey Times covered the event well but there is one additional story not covered that I felt worthy to share. ABH2 Cameron Fisher stationed at Naval Air Station Whidbey Island and a member of VP-1 Screaming Eagles who was a former firefighter at OLF Coupeville and is currently deployed to an undisclosed location in support of the Global War on Terrorism, heard of the NRNW F&ES Team at NASWI and their preparation for the Seattle Stair Climb. Fisher decided to orchestrate his own battle on Leukemia by assembling a group of military members at this deployed location to join in a stair climb of their own - using a stair climb machine, members from the: U.S. Navy VP-1 Screaming Eagles, the Air Force and Army climbed non stop on the stair machine for a 24 hour period eventually climbing some 9,562 floors. These Sailors, Airman and Soldiers also raised \$2,500 dollars which Fisher ensured was delivered to Merrill to add to the NRNW F&ES funds raised totaling just under \$10,000 which placed them in the top ten of team donations raised for this event.

I'm truly proud of all these firefighters who consistently go above and beyond the call of duty to make a difference.

## ***On the Job - Lemoore***

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## ***Disaster Practice Makes Perfect***

By Seth Nidever [snidever@HanfordSentinel.com](mailto:snidever@HanfordSentinel.com)



Twenty elementary students went to Hanford Community Medical Center and Central Valley General Hospital for treatment. An aircraft fuselage burned as firefighters worked to douse the flames. A SkyLife helicopter hovered over the whole scene in Armona.

An epic local disaster? No, just a mock exercise to prepare

for the real thing. The Kings County Fire Department, the Sheriff's Office and the Office of Emergency Services partnered with Lemoore Naval Air Station (LNAS) and other agencies for "The Parkview Incident," a scenario involving a fake collision between an F-18 fighter jet and a small private plane in the air above Armona.

A mock aircraft was set aflame just outside Parkview Elementary School. LNAS firefighters spraying water on the burning model were backed up by Kings County Fire Department trucks. Firefighters climbed out, strapped on oxygen tanks and trained additional fire hoses on the smoking hulk. A SkyLife helicopter flew low, stirring up dust clouds and whipping tree branches around.

Armona residents wandered into front yards and Armona Park to see what was going on. "It's pretty interesting. The copter is rattling my windows. I hope they don't break," said Anita McMurtrey. Maria Serna said the most exciting thing in Armona is usually the nightclub scene on Saturday nights. "This is something new," she said.

LNAS has been doing exercises like this on the base but wanted to start partnering with the community, said Melinda Larson, a spokeswoman for the Navy air base. Larson said it was the first time so many local agencies had been brought together for such an exercise.

The likelihood of such a collision is remote. LNAS aircraft generally train over remote or unpopulated areas designated as training grounds, where no civilian aircraft are allowed. More common - though still relatively rare - are single fighter jet failures or mid-air incidents between military aircraft on training exercises.

But just in case, the exercise covered all the possibilities. West Hills Community College nursing students worked on a dummy man and woman. The male model had burn wounds in his back after jumping atop the female model to protect her. The female model gave "birth," giving students a chance to simulate actual conditions.

## Norfolk AED Program

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## Naval Station Norfolk's New Defibrillator Program

By MCS3 Ash Severe, Navy Public Affairs Support Element East

Navy Region Mid-Atlantic Fire & Emergency Services initiated a public access defibrillation study and pilot program to prepare for the implementation of the pending OPNAV instruction and to help refocus automated external defibrillator (AED) owners on program maintenance and training.

Naval Station Norfolk and Naval Support Activity Norfolk were chosen for the pilot due to the dense population and military facilities, and high number of existing facility-level AED programs.

An automated defibrillator is a computerized medical device that can check a cardiac arrest victim's heart rhythm and deliver an electrical shock to treat the underlying problem; the device uses a combination of voice prompts and text instructions on the display screen to guide the rescuer through the steps of performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and operation of the AED.

The pilot will study the effectiveness of two interactive, web-based software programs that maintain information on the readiness of facility AED's and track maintenance and training. The fire department hopes to increase interaction with facility AED coordinators and improve visibility of AED maintenance status and locations. A command's safety officer or other designated employee can access the site to ensure their own defibrillators are within standards, enter device maintenance information, and monitor the training status of designated facility AED responders. One of the programs being tested also provides online awareness and proficiency refresher training.

In an effort to reduce the time to defibrillation and improve cardiac arrest survival for Sailors, civilian employees, and visitors the Secretary of the Navy has directed that the Navy and Marine Corps develop an AED program with consistent policy, oversight, support, and funding. An OPNAV instruction is pending that assigns responsibility for AED program oversight to Fire & Emergency Services.

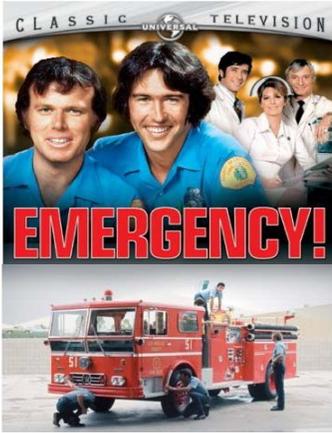
The American Heart Association estimates that 250,000 people die in the U.S. each year from sudden cardiac death outside of a hospital. Early bystander CPR and defibrillation has been shown to dramatically increase the chances of surviving sudden cardiac arrest.

Fire and Emergency Services is using the theme "maintaining the momentum" for AED public education. "We chose the theme because many Norfolk commands have already been proactive and progressive in establishing their own programs," said Kevin Janney, Emergency Medical Services chief for the department. "What we have seen though, on not just a Navy level but government-wide, is that the initial momentum and enthusiasm can fade and employees knowledgeable about the program get promoted or transferred and maintenance and oversight suffers."

Failure to maintain AED awareness and training or to properly maintain the devices can result in an AED failing to function properly when needed, or having employees unaware of the AED or hesitant to use it during an emergency.

## ***Fire-Based EMS***

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### ***"I Didn't Join to Be a Paramedic":***

By Norris W. Croom III, EMT-P, CMO

#### **Challenging Bad Attitudes Toward Fire Service-Based EMS**

In 1972, a couple of little-known actors named Randolph Mantooth and Kevin Tighe starred in a TV show called Emergency! Many of us remember these fire department paramedics popping the caps on bicarb, transmitting EKGs to the ED through the big orange box and Nurse Dixie calling Dr. Brackett to the biophone. A number of us are probably in the fire or EMS profession because of that show.

Generally considered the beginning of fire service-based EMS, this show changed the public's perception about EMS and the fire service: "if we see it on TV, it must be true." Emergency! also changed the future of the fire service without us having a say.

Now, almost 40 years later, we must ask ourselves if we have truly embraced EMS in the fire service or view it as just a necessary evil.

I have attended several EMS classes at the National Fire Academy, and these classes have had students from all over the United States. From large, metropolitan departments to mid-size, combination departments to rural, volunteer agencies, I have been fortunate enough to learn from every one of my classmates.

Some of what I learned, and continue to witness today, is that there are some members of the fire service who truly believe we should not be engaged in or providing any type of EMS. I'll give you an example, and let you decide whether we've embraced EMS or not.

While participating in a command and control class at the NFA, we had a classmate who told us about a recent experience he had with a metro department on a ride-a-long. Being from eastern Tennessee, he would take any and every opportunity to ride with other departments to see what he could bring back to his department.

While on a trip out of state, he had arranged to ride with a busy station in a large, metro fire and EMS department. Upon his arrival at the station, the captain began showing him around, talking to him about the department and asking the standard questions about where he was from.

As the captain talked, there was banging on the door to the station as if someone were knocking. The captain, as well as the rest of the crew, ignored it. After several minutes of this, the captain finally went to the door, cracked it open and yelled, "Go away. You're not welcome here!" and closed the door.

My classmate asked the captain who he was talking to, and the captain replied, "The EMS pukes who are supposed to be stationed here. We don't want them here, so we don't let them in."

## *Fire-Based EMS (Cont.)*

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Somewhat taken aback, my classmate confirmed that these EMS personnel were employees of the department, wore the same uniform and patch and were indeed supposed to be housed in the station. The captain answered yes to all the questions, but said they would never be allowed in on his watch.

Unfortunately, a second classmate that day was a member of this very department, and he confirmed this was normal treatment for any of the EMS personnel in the department. In fact, he had experienced it personally. That must have been some time ago, you might think, but it actually occurred in 2002.

Another case in point: for those departments that do provide EMS, EMS calls probably make up approximately 65% or more of the total call volume. So, if that's the case, is 65% of the budget dedicated to EMS? What about training: 65% there?

It's not the case in my department, and we do believe EMS belongs in the fire service.

A more disturbing trend, though, is that some new firefighters are adopting the attitude that "I joined to fight fires, not be a paramedic." In my department, we have provided EMS since before I joined in 1986. We didn't start hiring people to staff medic units 24/7 until 1997; before that, we only had eight career people, all under the age of 30.

We don't have ingrained attitudes about this new EMS stuff. EMS has always been part of our department, and it's all we have ever known. Yet, I have heard that "fight fires" comment a couple of times.

The fire service-based EMS model works, and it works well. But, this model isn't the perfect model, and it can't work everywhere. While there are some fire service-based agencies that potentially provide a substandard level of care, most provide an extremely high level of care and customer service.

However, there are also excellent volunteer, third-service, hospital-based, for-profit and non-profit EMS agencies providing excellent EMS care. In some cases, they're the only ones providing the service because the local fire department has either chosen not to or doesn't have the resources to do the job.

So where do we go from here. First, ask the hard questions:

- What do your citizens want, and what are they willing to pay for?
- Have you taken the time to educate your citizens?
- Are you doing fire service-based EMS because you want to or have to?
- Are your personnel engaged or are they just going through the motions?
- What are your level of service and your standard of care?
- Do you monitor your performance?

Do you truly invest the time and effort needed to make EMS successful?

## Fire-Based EMS (Cont.)

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The fire service can adapt to almost any challenge. When law enforcement budgets are cut, their leaders tell the decision-makers what services will be cut. When the fire service budget is cut, we figure out a way to keep the same level of service because we improvise, adapt and overcome. We can do more with less because we have the right attitudes, the vision and the ability to work as a team to accomplish the goal.

I'm not saying this is right, but we make it happen because we want to. Do we want EMS in the fire service? Most agencies would probably say yes, but still today, there are those who would say no. And that's OK.

However, if you've truly accepted EMS into your department, take the time to do it right. We don't slack off on fires, so we shouldn't slack off on EMS.

Someday, you may personally need a response from the local fire service-based EMS agency. Hopefully, the firefighters who show up to help you didn't join our great service just to fight fires.

Norris W. Croom III, EMT-P, CMO, is the division chief of operations for the Castle Rock (Colo.) Fire and Rescue Department. He's been a member of the EMS Section since 1998 and currently serves as the director at large.

## On the Job – Gulf Coast



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## Parenthood



## Replacing P-19s with TI-1500s at Whiting Field

Provided by Lew Monti, Fire Chief Navy F&ES Gulf Coast



## ...But Daddy...

My husband and I took our two-year-old daughter to the home-improvement store. Madison got tired of walking, so my husband let her ride on his shoulders. As he walked, Madison began pulling his hair. Although he asked her to stop several times, she kept on. Getting annoyed, he scolded, "Madison! Stop that!"

"But, Daddy," she replied, "I'm just trying to get my gum back."

**ESAMS Corner**

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**ESAMS Corner**

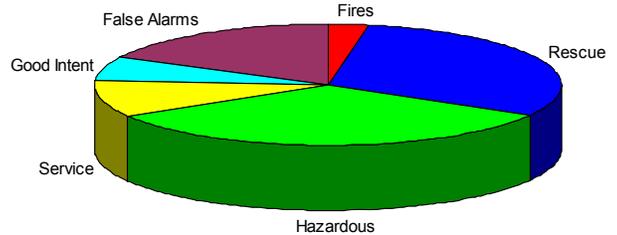
By Clarence Settles, ESAMS Fire Technical Support

**April 2010 Statistics**

**Operations**

Total Incident – 6,077

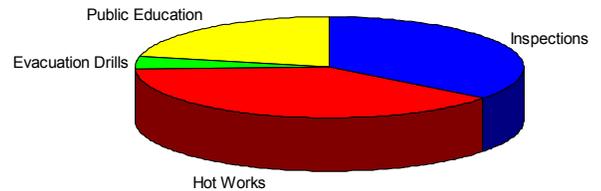
- ❖ Fires - 172
- ❖ Rescue & EMS – 1,857
- ❖ Hazardous – 2,009
- ❖ Service Call - 587
- ❖ Good Intent – 394
- ❖ False Alarm – 1,058



**Prevention**

Fire Inspection Completed – 3,342

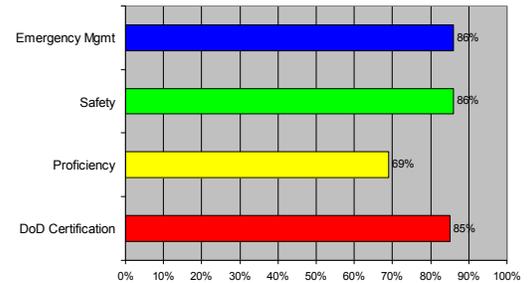
- Public Education – 2,002
- Hot Works Permits Issues – 3,664
- Building Evacuation Drills – 398



**Training**

Fire Training Report Card:

	Percent Compliance
DoD Certification	85 %
Proficiency, Skills, and Practice	69%
Safety Training	86 %
Emergency Management	86 %



**F&ES On Duty Mishaps Report**

Mishaps Reported - 58  
Total Lost Work Days – 100

The following (Bugs) have been repaired in ESAMS:

- On the Print Hot Work Permits when you open it you can not Print.
- The apparatus counts, and the apparatus personnel counts on the NFIRS Master Report not working.
- Problem with Building select list in Master Report.
- NFIRS Update the Suppression, EMS and Other Action Taken Tables to show all of the Action Taken.
- When you type in the Street Name on the NFIRS Main report page without selecting a building the search results do not contain the street.
- In E-Tracker Fire Extinguisher, section 2. SIZE: 6 Measurement: Liters has been added to drop down

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## Navy F&ES POCs

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## Navy Fire & Emergency Services (N30)

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

Carl Glover, 202-433-4775, [carl.glover@navy.mil](mailto:carl.glover@navy.mil)  
Ricky Brockman, 202-433-4781, [ricky.brockman@navy.mil](mailto:ricky.brockman@navy.mil)  
Gene Rausch, 202-433-4753, [gene.rausch@navy.mil](mailto:gene.rausch@navy.mil)  
Tim Pitman, 202-433-4782, [timothy.pitman@navy.mil](mailto:timothy.pitman@navy.mil)  
Kevin King, 202-433-7742, [kevin.king4@navy.mil](mailto:kevin.king4@navy.mil)  
ABHCS Brian McRae, 202-685-0651, [brian.mcrae@navy.mil](mailto:brian.mcrae@navy.mil)  
Eric Chaney, 202-433-3291, [eric.chaney.ctr@navy.mil](mailto:eric.chaney.ctr@navy.mil)  
Lewis Moore, 202-433-7743, [lewis.moore.ctr@navy.mil](mailto:lewis.moore.ctr@navy.mil)  
Chris Handley, 202-433-7744, [christopher.handley.ctr@navy.mil](mailto:christopher.handley.ctr@navy.mil)  
Matt Garbow, 202-433-685-0712, [matt.garbow.ctr@navy.mil](mailto:matt.garbow.ctr@navy.mil)

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

## Job Links

### Job Links

Interested in becoming a DoD firefighter? Follow these links;

OPM: <http://www.usajobs.opm.gov>  
Army: <http://www.cpol.army.mil>  
Navy: <http://www.donhr.navy.mil>  
Marines: <http://www.usmc.mil/>  
Air Force: <https://ww2.afpc.randolph.af.mil/resweb/>



Co-located with *Fire-Rescue International 2010 (FRI)*

**REGISTRATION NOW OPEN**

