



What's Happening

Navy Fire and Emergency Services Newsletter

Protecting Those Who Defend America

November 2013

OMNI CEDO DOMUS

Vol 11 No 11

Email the Editor:

Ricky.Brockman@navy.mil

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- [From the Editor](#)
- [Combs Cartoon](#)
- [Last Alarms](#)
- [TCOO Update](#)
- [Back in the Day](#)
- [Native American Heritage](#)
- [Little Hero](#)
- [Trial by Fire](#)
- [Systems Maintenance](#)
- [NIOSH Report](#)
- [Pay News](#)
- [SA Matters!](#)
- [FPW Beaufort](#)
- [Code of Ethics](#)
- [Firefighter Code of Ethics](#)
- [Health & Wellness](#)
- [Healthy Recipe](#)
- [Open Season](#)
- [Prevention Question](#)
- [Position Statement](#)
- [New Rigs](#)
- [TSA Supports Military](#)
- [ESAMS Update](#)
- [Navy F&ES POCs](#)
- [News Distribution](#)
- [Job Links](#)

From the Editor

NOTE: This article originally appeared in our October 2009 issue. The piece was referring to the accreditation process but you can substitute safety program, or respiratory protection, or bathroom resupply for accreditation and the message is still valid.

Suppose there was a special computer in your department that was only used to enter payroll information.

Now suppose getting the data from that computer was the only way you and your people get paid each month. The payroll computer is unlocked each payday with a special card kept in a secure location.

Let's pretend that the Fire Chief decided the best way to guarantee the security of the payroll computer was to keep the card in a secret location known only to the Fire Chief.

Finally, let's suppose the Fire Chief has a terrible accident on the way to work one payday morning and is now the Late Fire Chief.

As Ralphie said in *A Christmas Story*, "Oh fuuuudge".

This is what we call a single point of failure; the single key holder disappears and the entire system dies.

Unfortunately, these single points of failure (SPoF) are not as uncommon as one would think. One area we find more inclined to establish SPoF than most is the fire department accreditation program.

Seems there are quite a few Accreditation Managers out there who hold the entire program hostage to their physical well being and attendance at work.

Heaven forbid anything happen to these lone rangers because the whole program will lock up if it does. Through no fault of their own, they are a single point of failure.



From the Editor (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



We've actually had a couple of fire departments lose accredited status due to a SPoF. One person disappeared and critical deadlines were missed because nobody else was aware the clock was even ticking.

Not acceptable and completely avoidable.

Succession planning is more than a management buzz word; it is a no kidding, fact of life necessity in the Fire Service. Accreditation is a long, labor intensive process that is based on the premise of continuous improvement; that means it never stops.

While Accreditation Managers have a shelf life (they get sick, retire, move on) the accreditation process rolls along at a steady pace, so it is important that we provide for continuous oversight.

Chiefs, take a good look at your accreditation program (as well as all of your other programs) and see if you have any single points of failure. Assign a second in command (and a third and fourth alternate) who can unlock the lock if the first in command disappears. It is only fair to all the people who put in their blood, sweat, and tears to attain accredited status.

- Rick

Combs Cartoon

Pass it On



Reprinted by permission.

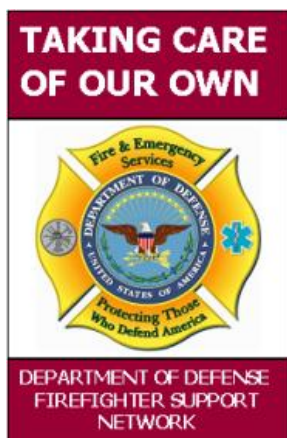
[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Last Alarms

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



TCOoO Update



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Last Alarms

The USFA reported 91 deaths to date in 2013. The following line of duty deaths were reported since we published our last issue:

Arlie Hill III
Age: 37
Whitley City, KY

Blaine Wildnauer Jr. ♥
Age: 58
Kersey, PA

James Hill ♥
Age: 52
Cincinnati, OH

David Barr Jr. 🚗
Age: 64
Perryville, MD

James Goodman Jr. ♥
Age: 52
Nedrow, NY

2013 Totals

♥ 34 (37%) 🚗 13 (14%)

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

Name	Location	Point of Contact
Joey Tajalle	NAVBASE Guam	Julie.Quinene@fe.navy.mil
Stella Shimabukuro	USAG Presidio of Monterey, CA	Scott.Hudock@us.army.mil
Dana Picard	Westover ARB, MA	Diane.Lessard@us.af.mil
Edward Rust	DES Richmond, VA	Clyde.Hipshire@dla.mil
Billie Edwards	March ARB, CA	Melinda.Miller.2@us.af.mil
Wilson Humphries	USAG Camp Parks, CA	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
Brian O'Neill	JB McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, NJ	Paul.Presley.1@us.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
Brandon Fines	Fort A.P. Hill, VA	Daniel.C.Glemnbot@us.army.mil
Maria Teno	Virginia Beach, VA	Marc.J.Smith@navy.mil
Robert Meola	DES Susquehanna, PA	Henry.Hoffman@dla.mil
Keith Lacoy	Virginia Beach, VA	Marc.J.Smith@navy.mil
Stephen Giuffrida	NCTMS Cutler, ME	Marc.J.Smith@navy.mil
David Gill	NAS Fort Worth JRB	Allen.Almodovar@navy.mil
Melvin Wilson	NAS Fort Worth JRB	Allen.Almodovar@navy.mil

Back in the Day

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Tom W. Shand

Built Like a Mack

By Tom Shand; photo from the collection of Ted Heinbuch.

Mack Trucks enjoyed a long history of supplying fire apparatus to both municipal and military fire departments until they ceased production of complete units during 1984. With the introduction of the L model commercial trucks in 1940 this series quickly became popular with over the highway operators as well as many civilian contractors. The L model fire apparatus eventually replaced the aging E series models and were produced between 1940 and 1954.



During World War II virtually all civilian production ceased with production diverted to support military operations around the globe with Mack delivering over 32,000 trucks to the U.S. military. Many of these trucks were the NR and NM series 6x6 transport units that were shipped overseas. In addition Mack produced a number of fire apparatus for use by both the U.S. Army and Navy to protect installations and bases within the United States. Among these vehicles were a number of open cab, doorless pumpers in various configurations including several quads.

The L model fire truck enjoyed great acceptance within the fire service and were used extensively in large cities including Boston, Baltimore, New York and Chicago. They were very rugged in appearance and in some cases served in front line service for over thirty years. These trucks were built in Allentown, PA with the bodies assembled and installed at the Mack factory in Long Island City, NY. During their production approximately 1,453 L model fire apparatus were delivered.

[Back to Table of Contents](#)

During 1942 the Newport, Rhode Island Naval Base took delivery of a 95LS model quad. Like all vehicles of this period the apparatus was devoid of any chrome or bright work with a painted front bumper, cab mounted search light and all pump fittings. While certain Naval installations were assigned 65 to 75 foot aerial ladders many were provided with quad apparatus which would combine the normal engine company equipment with over 230 feet of wooden ground ladders.

The model 95LS apparatus was powered by a Mack Thermodyne 707 cubic inch dual ignition engine rated at 225 horsepower. The Newport quad was equipped with a Hale two stage 1000 gpm pump, rotary gear primer, 200 gallon water tank. The pump panel instrumentation consisted of a tachometer, master intake and discharge gauges and a Mack engine governor. Given the long wheelbase and lack of power steering this apparatus would have been a challenge to maneuver in tight locations around the installation.

Back in the Day (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Native American Heritage Month



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Compared to today's apparatus with extensive body compartments and equipment the Mack L model quad was spartan in appearance with open running boards, two body compartments and a single siren/light combination for warning devices. The U.S. Navy operated a number of quad apparatus over the years including Seagrave quad units assigned to Pearl Harbor, Bainbridge Naval Training Center and the Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD.

After the war Mack reverted back to normal production of fire apparatus with over 351 model 95LS units produced in various configurations including pumpers, aerial ladder trucks and rescue squad vehicles. For many years the often heard expression when talking about the rugged, reliability of a product was measured by "Build like a Mack Truck".

About Native American Heritage Month

Information courtesy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior



What started at the turn of the century as an effort to gain a day of recognition for the significant contributions the first Americans made to the establishment and growth of the U.S. has resulted in a whole month being designated for that purpose.

One of the very proponents of an American Indian Day was Dr. Arthur C. Parker, a Seneca Indian, who was the director of the Museum of Arts and Science in Rochester, NY. He persuaded the Boy Scouts of America to set aside a day for the "First Americans" and for three years they adopted such a day. In 1915, the annual Congress of the American Indian Association meeting in Lawrence, KS, formally approved a plan concerning American Indian Day. It directed its president, Rev. Sherman Coolidge, an Arapahoe, to call upon the country to observe such a day. Coolidge issued a proclamation on 28 September 1915, which declared the second Saturday of each May as an American Indian Day and contained the first formal appeal for recognition of Indians as citizens.

The year before this proclamation was issued, Red Fox James, a Blackfoot Indian, rode horseback from state to state seeking approval for a day to honor Indians. On 14 December 1915, he presented the endorsements of 24 state governments at the White House. There is no record, however, of such a national day being proclaimed.

The first American Indian Day in a state was declared on the second Saturday in May 1916 by the governor of New York. Several states celebrate the fourth Friday in September. In Illinois, for example, legislators enacted such a day in 1919. Presently, several states have designated Columbus Day as Native American Day, but it continues to be a day we observe without any recognition as a national legal holiday.

In 1990 President George H. W. Bush approved a joint resolution designating November 1990 "National American Indian Heritage Month." Similar proclamations, under variants on the name (including "Native American Heritage Month" and "National American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month") have been issued each year since 1994.

Little Hero

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



T.J.

[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Firefighters Find Hero in 3-Year-Old Boy

By Lance Cpl. Cuong Le, Marine Corps Base Quantico



Tommy is the symbol of what it means to be a firefighter.

“We all see ourselves in him and that brings back the reason why we became firefighters,” said Quantico Fire and Emergency Services Firefighter Doug Pierson.

When some hear the word hero they may think of firefighters, but what would a

firefighter think? For the firefighters of Quantico Station 533 a boy by the name of Tommy might come to mind. “He looks at us as heroes, but it is really us who see him as a hero,” said Firefighter Steven Denton.

Tommy, who goes by TJ, is a happy and energetic 3-year-old who generally wants to make people happy. “You could be having the worst day, but once you hear that TJ is coming everyone just gets happy,” said Firefighter Austin Oakley.

However, he is not like most boys because he suffers from a disease that only one in 200,000 people get. TJ has Langerhan Cell Histiocytosis which, according to the National Institute of Health, is a form of cancer that causes the granulomas in the bones to swell up. He will have to live the rest of his life on pain medication.

“He has gone through a lot more than most people will go through in a lifetime,” said Vanessa Zimmerlee, TJ’s mother.

His interest with firefighters started while he was in the hospital where a fire truck drove by his window every day. Zimmerlee uses TJ’s interest in firefighters as an opportunity to reward him for being such a hero.

TJ’s visit to Station 533 in late July was unlike anything the firefighters had ever experienced. When he came into the station, it turned what seemed to be a normal visit into one with an immediate and lasting impact on all the firefighters, who hoped that he would come back, said Oakley.



When Firefighter John Sickel discovered it was TJ’s birthday, he bought him his own firefighting gear. The gear was soon paid for and on its way to TJ’s party.

“We decided to get him his own bunker gear, because anyone could get him a tee-shirt, but to have your own gear with your name on it is every kid’s dream,” said Oakley. According to Firefighter/Paramedic Christina Demsey, after their first interaction, the men and women of the station became attached to him and he became attached to them.

“He is just another one of the guys,” said Oakley. TJ may have gotten better, but the firefighters of Station 533 will never be the same.

“The best word to describe TJ is firefighter”, said Oakley.

Trial by Fire

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Navy's First Submarine Firefighting Trainer

Navy News Service

Smoke bellows out the ventilation ducts. The glow of the blazing fire emanates down the passageway. Firefighters move with precision and purpose, pausing to unleash a torrent of water towards the fire as they kneel before it. Such was the scene at the Navy's first submarine firefighting trainer, located at Naval Air Station North Island (NASNI) 29 October.



Commander, Navy Installation Command (CNIC) approached Kidde Fire Trainers almost one year ago in response to the incident on the USS MIAMI (SSN 755), in which a fire caused over \$400 million of damage to the submarine.

Numerous issues arose from the incident, including firefighter response and the readiness of base firefighters to deal with fighting shipboard fires. The need for additional training resources was identified in order to train base fire departments on what they'll encounter when fighting fires in the tight quarters of a submarine.

Kidde Fire Trainers is scheduled to build three other modular trainers at Navy bases around the country in addition to the NASNI trainer, and has also currently stationed mobile training units at Naval Bases in Kings Bay, GA and New London, CT. The new firefighting trainer at NASNI is the first of the four permanent modular trainers to be built.

The other three trainers purchased by CNIC will be located at Portsmouth, NH; Norfolk, VA and Bangor, WA. These trainers, located in four different regions, will allow federal firefighters, emergency services and outside agencies access to a proper trainer to increase operational capabilities in the event that a live incident or fire occurs on a ship, said David Salerno, Assistant Fire Chief with Southwest Region Fire and Emergency Services.

"The major problems we have in ships or submarines is figuring out where the fire is internally, figuring out where you are, and being able to deal with the horizontal and vertical passages that aren't typical," said Salerno, who is also the NASNI training center manager and San Diego metro area training officer.

The accuracy of the submarine's representation in the new trainer will provide firefighters the best possible training available. "The way this has been designed with the specifics in it that replicate the interior of a submarine, with submarine hatches, they can drill and train on those specifics and get their skill level up so if they do have to respond in the dockyard they'll be ready for it," said Cumming.

Sub Trainer (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)



In addition to the hatches, the trainer has scuttles, grates, a galley, a main space, electrical panels, cable trays and simulated wires throughout bulkheads, said Mike Tenney, a captain with Federal Fire Department San Diego stationed at Naval Base Point Loma Fire Station 111.

"This gives our firefighters an opportunity to figure out ahead of time, before they're actually in a real fire, how to navigate their way through a ship," said Salerno. "It provides a large measure of realism that will be taken with each of those firefighters when they go to the real fire."

Tenney, a former damage controlman in the Navy, understands the difficulty of navigating through a ship or submarine without previous shipboard experience.

"A lot of the guys haven't been on ships, they haven't been in the Navy, so this is going to teach them the tactics needed in assisting the ship's crew with shipboard firefighting," Tenney said. "This is going to give great awareness to people that don't have much experience."

When fighting a fire in the dockyard, typically, the ship's force begins the process. They determine where the fire is, set their boundaries, and start the fire attack. However, if they realize they need more resources to deal with the incident, the base fire departments are called in and respond to the situation, said Salerno.

"Now that we have this trainer we have something that's specific to our needs, something we can internally develop training objectives to and then train to those objectives on a schedule that works for us on a regular basis," said Salerno. "It will make us infinitely more effective when we're actually fighting a fire on a ship."

Training in the new facility has already begun, with scenarios designed to push the capabilities of the trainees. Two classes of firefighters completed a two-day course on 29 and 31 October, respectively, to become instructors on the new trainer, familiarizing themselves with the various operations and safety features of the facility.

While the firefighters continue to train and acclimate themselves to the unique challenges of shipboard firefighting, the Navy will reap the benefit of having its base and local fire departments better equipped to handle ship and submarine fires thanks to its new firefighting trainers.



Systems Maintenance

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Ronny J. Coleman

[Back to Table of Contents](#)

If It Ain't Broke, Don't Fix It

By Ronny J. Coleman

How does maintenance relate to firefighter safety? Well, let me ask you this question: Have you ever heard of the phrase “If it ain't broke, don't fix it”? There is a corollary to that phrase. If it is broken and you can't use it now, it might as well not even be there. If it's broke when you need it, it doesn't exist.

When we install a fire protection system we have most likely given up something else that was in place before we installed the system. For example, how about the idea that if we put in sprinklers we reduce fire resistance requirements? What about the idea that if we put in sprinklers we increase distances for evacuation by occupants? The whole idea of trade-offs is based upon the concept that what we put in must work, or the trade-off now becomes a liability. If we have a fire in a larger area, and the sprinklers don't work – what do you think that is going to do for firefighter safety?

That is why we ought to consider maintenance a firefighter safety issue. We can't just install systems and hope for the best.

What that term describes is the day-to-day minor and often insignificant things that begin to go wrong with a system. Taken as individual problems, they may not compromise the system's performance. But over time, these minor problems can accumulate to the point where they will cause failure. And, when do you think they are likely to fail the most catastrophically? Right. Just when we have a fire. Graceful degradation is not to be taken for granted. The longer a system is allowed to experience lack of maintenance, the more the potential for failure occurs.

Let me give you another word for failure – malfunction. Little tiny details can lead up to a malfunction that can render an entire system useless. And, going back to the opening phase, there is no time to fix it.

A firefighter who is on the way into a burning structure is not going to have the time, the tools or the inclination to try and fix something that isn't working. In addition, that same firefighter is now going to have to make up for the lack of whatever was given up to help compensate for the economics of the installation.

You might be wondering what kind of malfunctions I am referencing. My files have examples of turned off sprinklers, disconnected standpipes, fire alarm disconnects, cache room vandalism, blocked exits, firewall breeches, etc. The list goes on forever. Examples of having fire protection systems that have not been tested, validated and maintained, unfortunately, creates a long and diverse list.

Could it happen to you? Could it happen to one of your crews? You tell me.

What do you know about the care and maintenance of every system that you have mandated to be put into place in your jurisdiction? Are they actively inspected on an annual basis? If you have an active and effective code enforcement program it is likely that you have caught those minor discrepancies, but if your program is intermittent or superficial, then possibilities of potential malfunctions begin to occur.

Systems (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



I have two suggestions for you to follow. The first of these is to start this process during initial plan check. In my opinion, the time to set the criterion for maintenance is when you require it in the first place. The more complicated the installation, the more you should focus upon the game plan to assure its reliance in the future. Work closely with the building owners to give them the motivation to keep the system in functional order all of the time, not just when it comes time for the annual inspection.

As mentioned last month, make sure that any fire protection system that you have installed has an adequate record-keeping system to keep track of all of the detail of the system's maintenance activity. This includes, but is not limited to the accurate review of when and where the system has been tested, certified and validated by third-party organizations. The second is making absolutely sure that your fire suppression crews are up-to-date with what has been installed in your buildings and that fire suppression crews know exactly how to use the systems when they are activated. Their preplans should include contingencies that will be invoked if there is a system malfunction. These two actions are like two sides of the same coin. One does not assure reliability without the other. Failure to maintain any system increases its possibility of failure. Failure to use a system properly increases the possibility of failure, too.

Have you ever noticed how excited people get when things don't go right? Well, if you want to see anybody get excited at the scene of a fire, then let something that the firefighters thought was going to be there to help them not work. A hydrant with no water can cause a major reaction. A standpipe that is damaged or has its threads destroyed can turn an offense into a defense in a heartbeat. A fire door blocked open – watch for fireworks on the fireground. Once things start to go wrong the usual direction for the whole operation is downhill.

To complicate things just a little more, one of the problems is that many times the occupants of a building cannot, or will not, pay attention to the systems to see if they are ready to perform. That is our job. The only recourse the occupants have is to blame the fire service if it doesn't work. Many building owners view maintenance as an overhead cost that they would just as soon dismiss as irrelevant. Tell that to the firefighter who is facing a fire without the tools to do the job. Maintenance is just as important to the firefighter as safety belts are on the way to the call.

So, don't wait until it's broke to fix it – Make sure it's working all the time.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Ronny J. Coleman is currently the president of FireforceOne. He is the former California State Fire Marshal, past president of the IAFC, and past president of the Commission on Fire Accreditation International. Over his lifetime, he has received numerous awards including the AFSA's 1989 Henry S. Parmelee Award and the 2011 Mason Lankford Award from the Congressional Fire Services Institute (CSFI).

[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Sometimes when I consider what tremendous consequences come from little things. I am tempted to think there are no little things.

-Bruce Barton

NIOSH Report

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Preventing Casualties Due to Truss System Failures

Fire fighters should take the following steps to minimize the risk of injury and death during structural fire-fighting operations involving roof and floor truss systems:

- Know how to identify roof and floor truss construction.
- Immediately report the presence of truss construction and fire involvement to the incident commander.
- Use extreme caution and follow standard operating procedures when operating on or under truss systems.
- Immediately open ceilings and other concealed spaces whenever a fire is suspected of being in a truss system:
- Understand that fire ratings may not be truly representative of real-time fire conditions and that truss systems' performance may be affected by fire severity.
- Fire departments should take the following steps to protect fire fighters:
 - Conduct pre-incident planning and inspections to identify structures that contain truss construction.
 - Ensure that fire fighters are trained to identify roof and floor truss systems and that they use extreme caution when operating on or under truss systems.
 - Develop and implement standard operating procedures to safely combat fires in buildings with truss construction.
 - Ensure that the incident commander conducts an initial size-up and risk assessment of the incident scene before beginning interior fire fighting.
 - Evacuate fire fighters performing operations under or above trusses as soon as it is determined that the trusses are exposed to fire and move to a defensive attack.
 - Use defensive overhauling procedures after extinguishing fire in a building containing truss construction. Use outside master streams to soak the smoldering truss and prevent rekindles.
 - Use a thermal imaging camera as part of the size-up to help locate fires in concealed spaces

WARNING!

Fire fighters may be injured and killed when fire-damaged roof and floor truss systems collapse, sometimes without warning.

For additional information, see *NIOSH Alert:*

Preventing Injuries and Deaths of Fire Fighters due to Truss System Failures
[DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2005-XXX].

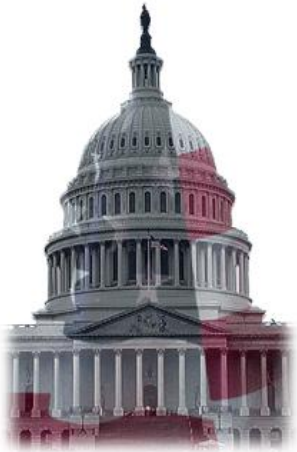
Single copies of the Alert are available from the following:

NIOSH—Publications Dissemination
4676 Columbia Parkway
Cincinnati, OH 45226-1998
Telephone: 1-800-35-NIOSH (1-800-356-4674)
Fax: 1-513-533-8573

E-mail: pubstaff@cdc.gov or visit the NIOSH Web site at www.cdc.gov/niosh

Pay News

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Federal Retirees Receive 1.5% COLA Next Year

By Eric Katz

Federal retirees will see a 1.5% increase in their annuities starting in January, according to figures released recently.

The 2014 cost-of-living adjustment is a relatively small one, and marks the second consecutive year the figure has dropped. The 2013 COLA was 1.7%, while the 3.6% boost in 2012 was the first COLA increase since 2009.

The cost-of-living-adjustment is based on inflation, which stayed relatively low in 2013. The calculation reflects the percentage increase in the average Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) for the third quarter of the current year over the average for the third quarter of the last year in which a COLA became effective. The CPI-W measures price changes in food, housing, gas and other goods and services.

The adjustment also applies to 63 million beneficiaries of Social Security and Supplemental Security Income. Since automatic COLAs began in 1975, the average increase has been just more than 4%, according to the Associated Press. Social Security beneficiaries will receive an average of a \$19 increase each month, AP reported.

Federal retiree groups were pleased with the announcement, but said the small increase demonstrates the need to use a new formula to calculate COLAs.

"The cost-of-living adjustment for next year is welcome news for countless Americans who rely on the increase to keep up with the rising price of food, housing, transportation and medical care," said Joseph Beaudoin, president of the National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association. "Despite the partial relief this COLA will provide, the announcement is a reminder that our method for calculating the rising cost of goods and services is out of sync with the reality faced by millions of federal retirees, Social Security recipients and military retirees, who spend more than twice as much on medical care than the population measured by the CPI-W formula."

He added that proposals to switch to a "chained CPI" when calculating COLAs -- which uses a less generous formula for calculating inflation -- would "only make a bad situation worse." President Obama has floated the idea in an effort to compromise with congressional Republicans, but only when paired with an increase in tax revenues.

The COLA increase does not affect salaries for current federal employees. Absent congressional action before the end of the year, current workers will receive a 1% raise in 2014.

Reprinted by permission from Government Executive magazine. GovExec.com offers a daily e-mail newsletter on events in the federal arena. Sign up at <http://www.govexec.com/email>.



SA Matters!

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Nine Dangerous Mindsets Part 8 – The Slacker

Welcome to part eight of the Nine Dangerous Mindsets series. In this installment I'm going to take on one of the most challenging and perhaps one of the most frustrating mindsets – the Slacker. This mindset is dangerous to situational awareness because a Slacker does so little to ensure his or her personal readiness for the high risk, low frequency tasks that can kill first responders. This article explores the origins of the slacker and makes some recommendations for how to work through this challenge.

The Slacker

Slacker (noun): A person who avoids work or effort. I think we all knew that already. The slacker does the least amount of work possible to remain employed. They are a minimal contributor and seem to be content in their mediocrity. Getting them to get enthusiastic about work is like trying to get a lazy dog to fetch a stick. Or, less generously, it's like trying to teach a pig to sing. You're not going to succeed and you're only going to annoy the pig.



The Origins

I'd like to think that an organization does not set out to have slackers and, hopefully, has some mechanisms in place during the hiring process to hire non-slackers. If slackers are hired into to the organization from the start, then shame on the leadership for failing to fix the root cause of the problem (hiring practices). But, let's assume for a moment that an organization goes to great lengths to hire bright, enthusiastic and motivated recruits. And further, let's assume the organization is successful in hiring high performing employees. If that's the case, where do the slackers come from?

If the organization hires good people the slackers are made from within the organization. But how? One way might be the influence of slacker peers or slacker supervisors. But if the organization hires only high performing employees and if we can assume it promotes on the same premise, then where do these slacking peers and supervisors come from? You got it. They are made from within the organization.

Beat Down

I once saw a bumper sticker that said "The beatings will continue until the morale improves." I had to laugh at the irony contained within that statement and how it juxtapositions the contrasting notion that an employer can use discipline to improve an organization. The employees I have spoken to who are Slackers didn't start that way. They were created through repetitive exposure to poor leaders who berated them and demoralized them.

Eventually, like a dog who is beaten repetitively, they withdraw and realize it is better to do nothing as doing nothing results in the same, or sometimes less, consequences than trying to make a difference. "What's the use?" becomes their mantra.

SA Matters! ***(Cont.)***

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Rich Gasaway, PhD.

[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Complacent

A Slacker can also be a victim of complacency. If a Slacker finds a shortcut or performs his or her work with less than maximum effort and has no consequence, this can actually serve as a positive reinforcement that the job can actually be accomplished with less effort or in a short way. No one is there to hold the Slacker accountable and the slacking becomes a norm – an acceptable reduction in effort with a perception the outcome is the same (or even better... less effort). It may be difficult to convince a chronically complacent individual that their behavioral norm has a flaw. After all, if there's been no consequence up to this point, what's the likelihood there's going to be one now?

Frustration

Slackers create frustration because they seem to be so indifferent to their plight. They may even seem indifferent to your safety. And worst of all, they may seem indifferent to their own safety. It almost defies logic that a person would become so lazy that they would jeopardize their own safety. But it's doubtful they see it that way. They see their slacking as a strategy that works and the results are favorable. After all, they're putting in far less effort than you, not sweating the details of their work at all. In fact, literal sweat has probably not dampened their brow in quite some time. And they get the same paycheck as you regardless of their minimal efforts. So who's the fool?

Dangerous

The Slacker is dangerous because they have become indifferent to the deterioration of their skills. If the only person they could harm were themselves, then it might not be nearly as bad. But in the high risk, low frequency, dynamically changing environments that first responders operate in, no one operates in a vacuum. The performance of the team is only as strong as the weakest link and a Slacker is a weak link.

Chief Gasaway's Advice

Something, or better yet, someone, got them into this state. Someone hurt them along the way and their pain and fear is causing them to avoid taking risks. This is going to sound bizarre as hell when I suggest this and, quite frankly, I'm not sure if I'd blame you for thinking I'm a kook for suggesting it, but here goes. Apologize.

What!?! (I can almost hear you screaming from here). Apologize? For what? You didn't do anything wrong! In nearly all cases, that will be true. You did not create the problem. But you're sure being affected by it (don't deny it... it eats at you like termites gnaw on fresh wood). But if you didn't do anything wrong, why would I recommend you apologize?

Because they're hurt and they need to hear someone say they're sorry for how they have been made to feel (angry, resentful, hurt). Assuming you are not the one who created this mess, the apology can be an indirect apology. What? You cannot apologize for the mess you did not create, but you can regret that it happened.

FPW Beaufort

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Code of Ethics



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

MCAS Beaufort Fire Prevention Week 2013

By Joe Otterbine, Fire Inspector, MCAS Beaufort Fire and Emergency Services



“Prevent Kitchen Fires,” the theme for Fire Prevention Week 6-12 October 2013 proved to be a huge success this year! Fire Operations and Prevention Sections from the MCAS Beaufort Fire and Emergency Services Division were very busy. They prepared over 1,000 “informational kits” and handed them out to students in grades pre-K thru 5th grade after they visited with them at Elliott, Bolden and Galer Elementary Schools. During their visit, children and staff were treated to the video titled, “Get Cookin’ with Fire Safety.” This video, produced by NFPA, taught the kids about the importance of fire safety in and around the kitchen, such as maintaining a three foot safe zone around their stove, not to use the microwave oven unless an adult was there to assist them, and how to cool a burn. After the video, students had an opportunity to visit with firefighters, check out the fire truck, medic units and participate in a Q & A session on fire safety.

In addition, Inspectors Joe Otterbine and Charles Cox visited with the children from Joe L. Warren and Laurel Bay child development centers. The children were very enthusiastic and attentive as they were read a story about Sparky the Fire Dog and his junior fire inspectors.

Remember Community + Education = Lives saved!

Firefighter Code of Ethics

Developed in response to the publication of the *Fire Service Reputation Management White Paper*, the purpose of this National Firefighter Code of Ethics is to establish criteria that encourage fire service personnel to promote a culture of ethical integrity and high standards of professionalism in our field. The broad scope of this recommended Code of Ethics is intended to mitigate and negate situations that may result in embarrassment and waning of public support for what has historically been a highly respected profession.

Ethics comes from the Greek word ethos, meaning character. Character is not necessarily defined by how a person behaves when conditions are optimal and life is good. It is easy to take the high road when the path is paved and obstacles are few or non-existent. Character is also defined by decisions made under pressure, when no one is looking. As members of the Fire Service, we share a responsibility to project an ethical character of professionalism, integrity, compassion, loyalty and honesty in all that we do, all of the time.

We need to accept this ethics challenge and be truly willing to maintain a culture that is consistent with the expectations outlined in this document. By doing so, we can create a legacy that validates and sustains the distinguished Fire Service institution, and at the same time ensure that we leave the Fire Service in better condition than when we arrived.

Firefighter Code of Ethics

I understand that I have the responsibility to conduct myself in a manner that reflects proper ethical behavior and integrity. In so doing, I will help foster a continuing positive public perception of the fire service. Therefore, I pledge the following...

- Σ Always conduct myself, on and off duty, in a manner that reflects positively on myself, my department and the fire service in general.
- Σ Accept responsibility for my actions and for the consequences of my actions.
- Σ Support the concept of fairness and the value of diverse thoughts and opinions.
- Σ Avoid situations that would adversely affect the credibility or public perception of the fire service profession.
- Σ Be truthful and honest at all times and report instances of cheating or other dishonest acts that compromise the integrity of the fire service.
- Σ Conduct my personal affairs in a manner that does not improperly influence the performance of my duties, or bring discredit to my organization.
- Σ Be respectful and conscious of each member's safety and welfare.
- Σ Recognize that I serve in a position of public trust that requires stewardship in the honest and efficient use of publicly owned resources, including uniforms, facilities, vehicles and equipment and that these are protected from misuse and theft.
- Σ Exercise professionalism, competence, respect and loyalty in the performance of my duties and use information, confidential or otherwise, gained by virtue of my position, only to benefit those I am entrusted to serve.
- Σ Avoid financial investments, outside employment, outside business interests or activities that conflict with or are enhanced by my official position or have the potential to create the perception of impropriety.
- Σ Never propose or accept personal rewards, special privileges, benefits, advancement, honors or gifts that may create a conflict of interest, or the appearance thereof.
- Σ Never engage in activities involving alcohol or other substance use or abuse that can impair my mental state or the performance of my duties and compromise safety.
- Σ Never discriminate on the basis of race, religion, color, creed, age, marital status, national origin, ancestry, gender, sexual preference, medical condition or handicap.
- Σ Never harass, intimidate or threaten fellow members of the service or the public and stop or report the actions of other firefighters who engage in such behaviors.
- Σ Responsibly use social networking, electronic communications, or other media technology opportunities in a manner that does not discredit, dishonor or embarrass my organization, the fire service and the public. I also understand that failure to resolve or report inappropriate use of this media equates to condoning this behavior.

Developed by the National Society of Executive Fire Officers



Health & Wellness

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Key Facts About Influenza and Flu Vaccine

What is influenza (also called flu)?

The flu is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses that infect the nose, throat, and lungs. It can cause mild to severe illness and at times can lead to death. The best way to prevent the flu is by getting a flu vaccine each year.

Signs and symptoms of flu

People who have the flu often feel some or all of these signs and symptoms:

- Fever* or feeling feverish/chills
- Cough
- Sore throat
- Runny or stuffy nose
- Muscle or body aches
- Headaches
- Fatigue (very tired)
- Some people may have vomiting and diarrhea, more common in children than adults.

*It's important to note that not everyone with flu will have a fever.

How flu spreads

Most experts believe that flu viruses spread mainly by droplets made when people with flu cough, sneeze or talk. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby. Less often, a person might also get flu by touching a surface or object that has flu virus on it and then touching their own mouth, eyes or possibly their nose.

Period of contagiousness

You may be able to pass on the flu to someone else before you know you are sick, as well as while you are sick. Most healthy adults may be able to infect others beginning one day before symptoms develop and up to 5 to 7 days after becoming sick. Some people, especially young children and people with weakened immune systems, might be able to infect others for an even longer time.

How serious is the flu?

Flu is unpredictable and how severe it is can vary widely from one season to the next depending on many things, including:

- what flu viruses are spreading,
- how much flu vaccine is available
- when vaccine is available
- how many people get vaccinated, and
- how well the flu vaccine is matched to flu viruses that are causing illness.

Flu (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Certain people are at greater risk for serious complications if they get the flu. This includes older people, young children, pregnant women and people with **certain health conditions** (such as asthma, diabetes, or heart disease), and persons who live in facilities like nursing homes.

Flu seasons are unpredictable and can be severe. Over a period of 30 years, between 1976 and 2006, estimates of flu-associated deaths in the United States range from a low of about 3,000 to a high of about 49,000 people.

Complications of flu

Complications of flu can include bacterial pneumonia, ear infections, sinus infections, dehydration, and worsening of chronic medical conditions, such as congestive heart failure, asthma, or diabetes.

Prevent seasonal flu: Get vaccinated

The single best way to prevent the flu is to get a flu vaccine each season. There are several flu vaccine options for the 2013-2014 flu season. Traditional flu vaccines made to protect against three different flu viruses (called “trivalent” vaccines) are available. In addition, this season flu vaccines made to protect against four different flu viruses (called “quadrivalent” vaccines) also are available.

The trivalent flu vaccine protects against two influenza A viruses and an influenza B virus. The following trivalent flu vaccines are available:

- Standard dose trivalent shots that are manufactured using virus grown in eggs. These are approved for people ages 6 months and older. There are different brands of this type of vaccine, and each is approved for different ages. However, there is a brand that is approved for children as young as 6 months old and up.
- A standard dose trivalent shot containing virus grown in cell culture, which is approved for people 18 and older.
- A standard dose trivalent shot that is egg-free, approved for people 18 through 49 years of age.
- A high-dose trivalent shot, approved for people 65 and older.
- A standard dose intradermal trivalent shot, which is injected into the skin instead of the muscle and uses a much smaller needle than the regular flu shot, approved for people 18 through 64 years of age.

The quadrivalent flu vaccine protects against two influenza A viruses and two influenza B viruses. The following quadrivalent flu vaccines are available:

- A standard dose quadrivalent shot
- A standard dose quadrivalent flu vaccine, given as a nasal spray, approved for healthy* people 2 through 49 years of age

(*“Healthy” indicates persons who do not have an underlying medical condition that predisposes them to influenza complications.)

CDC does not recommend one flu vaccine over the other. The important thing is to get a flu vaccine every year.

Flu (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)

When to get vaccinated against seasonal flu

Yearly flu vaccination should begin soon after flu vaccine is available, and ideally by October. However, getting vaccinated even later can be protective, as long as flu viruses are circulating. While seasonal influenza outbreaks can happen as early as October, most of the time influenza activity peaks in January or later. Since it takes about two weeks after vaccination for antibodies to develop in the body that protect against influenza virus infection, it is best that people get vaccinated so they are protected before influenza begins spreading in their community.



Who should get vaccinated this season?

Everyone who is at least 6 months of age should get a flu vaccine this season. This recommendation has been in place since February 24, 2010 when CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) voted for "universal" flu vaccination in the United States to expand protection against the flu to more people.

While everyone should get a flu vaccine this season, it's especially important for some people to get vaccinated.

Those people include the following:

- People who are at high risk of developing serious complications (like pneumonia) if they get sick with the flu.
 - People who have certain medical conditions including asthma, diabetes, and chronic lung disease.
 - Pregnant women.
 - People younger than 5 years (and especially those younger than 2), and people 65 years and older.
 - A complete list is available at: http://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/disease/high_risk.htm
- People who live with or care for others who are at high risk of developing serious complications (see list above).
 - Household contacts and caregivers of people with certain medical conditions including asthma, diabetes, and chronic lung disease.
 - Household contacts and caregivers of infants less than 6 months old.
 - Health care personnel.

More information is available at;

<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/whoshouldvax.htm>.

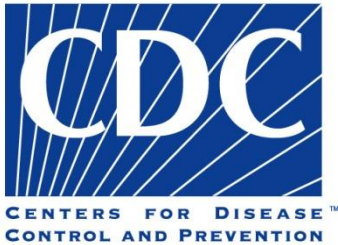
People who have ever had a severe allergic reaction to eggs may be advised not to get vaccinated. People who have had a mild reaction to egg—that is, one which only involved hives—may receive a flu shot with additional precautions. Make sure your health care provider knows about any allergic reactions. Most, but not all, types of flu vaccine contain small amount of egg.



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Flu (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Use of the nasal spray seasonal flu vaccine

Vaccination with the nasal-spray flu vaccine is an option for healthy* people 2 to 49 years of age who are not pregnant. Even people who live with or care for those in a high-risk group (including health care workers) can get the nasal-spray flu vaccine as long as they are healthy themselves and are not pregnant. The one exception is health care workers who care for people with severely weakened immune systems who require a protected hospital environment; these people should get the inactivated flu vaccine (flu shot).

Who should not be vaccinated against seasonal flu?

Influenza vaccine is not approved for children younger than 6 months of age. People who have had a severe allergic reaction to influenza vaccine should generally not be vaccinated.

There are some people who should not get a flu vaccine without first consulting a physician.

These include:

- People who have a moderate-to-severe illness with or without a fever (they should wait until they recover to get vaccinated), and
- People with a history of **Guillain–Barré Syndrome** (a severe paralytic illness, also called GBS) that occurred after receiving influenza vaccine and who are not at risk for severe illness from influenza should generally not receive vaccine. Tell your doctor if you ever had Guillain-Barré Syndrome. Your doctor will help you decide whether the vaccine is recommended for you.

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

Healthy Recipe



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Skinny Spinach and Artichoke Dip

13.75 oz artichoke hearts, drained	1/2 cup light mayonnaise
10 oz frozen spinach, thawed and squeezed	1/2 cup fat-free Greek yogurt
1/4 cup chopped shallots	2/3 cup Parmigiano Reggiano
4 oz shredded part-skim mozzarella cheese	Olive oil spray
1 clove garlic	Salt and fresh pepper, to taste

1. Preheat oven to 375°F.
2. In a small food processor, coarsely chop the artichoke hearts with the garlic and shallots.
3. Combine all the ingredients in a medium bowl. Spray an ovenproof dish with olive oil spray. Add ingredients to dish and bake at 375°F for 20-25 minutes, until hot and cheese is melted. Salt and pepper to taste.
4. Serve immediately. Can be made one day in advance and stored in the refrigerator before baking.

Makes 15 servings. Serving size 1/4 cup.

Reprinted courtesy of the OnLife Health. For more information, please visit onlifehealth.com.

Open Season

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



**Federal Employees
Health Benefits Program**

Prevention Question



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Federal Benefits Open Season

The Federal Benefits Open Season begins Monday, 11 November 2013. We have compiled a checklist to make enrolling and changing your FEDVIP plan(s) simple and easy. View the checklist today at www.BENEFEDS.com/2013.

Below are some important FEDVIP Open Season updates:

- First, there are more FEDVIP plan choices than ever this year. With 10 dental and 4 vision FEDVIP plans, you're certain to find one that's right for you.
- Second, we redesigned BENEFEDS.com to make researching, enrolling, and changing your FEDVIP plan(s) even easier. We also introduced BENEFEDS Mobile, providing you secure account access and the ability to compare FEDVIP plans while on the go.
- Third, keep in mind you do not have to do anything if you prefer to keep your current enrollment as it was for 2013. Your FEDVIP enrollment will automatically continue into the 2014 plan year, even if you retire.

Finally, if you are currently enrolled in a FEDVIP dental plan, we recommend you research your 2014 plan to determine whether your FEDVIP dental rating region, and therefore your premium, is changing in 2014. (A rating region is a group of zip codes that corresponds to a particular rate charged by a dental plan. Vision plans have the same premium nationwide.)

Remember, the 2013 Federal Benefits Open Season (for the 2014 plan year) runs from Monday, 11 November, through Monday, 9 December 2013. During this time, you can make qualified changes to your Federal Employees Dental and Vision Insurance Plan (FEDVIP) by visiting <http://BENEFEDS.com>.

We appreciate your participation in FEDVIP. For questions, please visit our new Education and Support section at BENEFEDS.com. If you have specific questions about your enrollment, please email us at Service@BENEFEDS.com.

Fire Prevention Working Group Corner

According to NFPA's Fire Protection Handbook, materials-handling equipment, provide essential services to industry and commerce. In addition, NFPA 1.10.18 *Powered Industrial Trucks* provides the necessary fire safety guidance to include Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations.

NFPA 505, *Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks* does not apply to compressed air-operated or nonflammable compressed gas-operated industrial trucks, farm vehicles, or automotive vehicles for highway use. For the design and installation of the compressed natural gas (CNG) fuel systems on CNG-powered and dual fuel-powered (gasoline and CNG) industrial trucks, see NFPA 52, *Vehicular Gaseous Fuel Systems Code*. For the design and installation of LP-Gas fuel systems on LP-Gas-powered and dual fuel-powered (gasoline and LP-Gas) industrial trucks, see NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*.

Position Statement

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

Fire Dynamic Research in Tactical Operations

Given the latest research in fire dynamics and the potential impact on firefighter safety, the ISFSI board of directors unanimously releases this position statement. The ISFSI encourages all fire departments to incorporate the fire dynamics research into their tactical operations through any and all means necessary.

"Given the potential to improve firefighter safety, we believe fire departments should review their tactical operations and update their tactics. The ISFSI is proud to stand behind those conducting this research and will continue to support their efforts," said ISFSI president Doug Cline.

The International Society of Fire Service Instructors (ISFSI) states its position on the importance of recent research in fire dynamics and firefighting tactics, as conducted by the National Institute of Standards & Technology (NIST) and Underwriters Laboratories (UL). The ISFSI believes that fire departments should take action to adjust their tactical plans and training programs to incorporate this research into their emergency response operations. Additionally, the ISFSI believes that professional standards should be updated to reflect the latest information in fire dynamic research as soon as possible.

Given the information from the research, the ISFSI takes the following positions:

Size-Up

Size-up must occur at every fire. Consideration must be given to the resources available and situational conditions, such as weather, fire location, size of the fire and building, and the construction features. A tactical plan for that fire must be developed, communicated and implemented.

Ventilation

Fire departments should manage and control the openings to the structure to limit fire growth and spread, and to control the flow path of inlet air and fire gases during tactical operations. All ventilation must be coordinated with suppression activities. Uncontrolled ventilation allows additional oxygen into the structure which may result in a rapid increase in the fire development and increased risk to firefighters due to increased heat release rates.

Suppression

Given the fuel rich environment that the fire service operates in, water should be applied to the fire as soon as possible. In many cases, water application through an exterior opening into a fire compartment may be the best first action, prior to committing firefighting resources to the interior.

Fire departments should cool the interior spaces of a fire building with water from the safest location possible, prior to committing personnel into spaces with, or adjacent to, fully developed or smoldering (ventilation limited) fire conditions.

Rapid Intervention

Fire department rapid intervention procedures should be updated to provide water on the fire as soon as possible and ventilation openings controlled during firefighter "Mayday" incidents.

Position (Cont.)

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Tactical Applications

Fire departments should consider revised tactical guidelines for suppression, such as the S.L.I.C.E. - R.S. acronym. This stands for the following:

Sequential actions

Size up

Locate the fire

Identify and control the flow path

Cool the heated space from a safe location

Extinguish

Actions of opportunity that may occur at any time

Rescue

Salvage

The ISFSI acknowledges the resistance to change, but believes it is important for fire departments to act on this information in a timely manner to enhance firefighter safety.

Additionally, the ISFSI believes that chief officers, instructors, company officers, firefighters and all entities that support the fire service should make incorporating the latest in fire dynamic research into regular tactical operations a high priority.

For more information contact Leigh Hubbard, ISFSI Director of Operations; 800-435-0005 Ext. 14, leigh.hubbard@isfsi.org.

New Rigs



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

NAVBASE Ventura County Ambulances



TSA Supports Military

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

DoD/TSA Partner to Provide Military Precheck

Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Coast Guard, as well as Reservists and National Guard members, eligible for expedited screening

As part of the ongoing effort to move away from a one size fits all security approach and provide more of the traveling public the ability to participate in expedited screening, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and the Department of Defense (DoD) announced a partnership to expand TSA Precheck expedited screening benefits to all U.S. Armed Forces service members, including those serving in the U.S. Coast Guard, Reserves and National Guard. As a result of the agreement, these individuals will be able to enjoy the benefits of the program at the 100 participating airports across the country, beginning 20 December.

Currently, members of the U.S. Armed Forces can utilize TSA Precheck lanes at 10 domestic airports by presenting their Common Access Card (CAC). The partnership expands the program to the military at all 100 airports offering TSA Precheck, allowing service members to keep their footwear on as well as light outerwear, belts, laptop in its case and their 3-1-1 compliant liquids/gels bag in a carry on in select screening lanes.

The new process being established under this agreement allows all active duty, U.S. Coast Guard, Reserve and National Guard service members to use their DoD identification number when making reservations. That ID number will be used as their Known Traveler Number. When arriving at the airport, service members will then be permitted access to TSA Precheck lanes for official or leisure travel on participating airlines.

More than 18 million passengers have experienced TSA Precheck since it launched in October 2011. TSA has recently expanded this expedited screening program to 60 new airports in addition to the existing 40, bringing the total number of airports with TSA Precheck to 100.

In addition to expanding TSA Precheck to service members, TSA wants to remind the American public about the Wounded Warrior Screening program. This program makes the overall experience for wounded service members as simple as possible. This includes personalized service and expedited screening to move through security checkpoints without having to remove footwear, light outerwear, jackets or head wear. Wounded warriors or their care coordinators can contact TSA Cares toll free at 1-855-787-2227 with details of the itinerary once flight arrangements are made with the airline.

TSA will always incorporate random and unpredictable security measures throughout the airport. No individual will be guaranteed expedited screening. Travelers can check the TSA Precheck Participating Airports page for information on locations and hours of active TSA Precheck lanes.

Further information on TSA Precheck for military members can be found at www.TSA.gov and www.defensetravel.dod.mil.

**ESAMS
Summary**

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



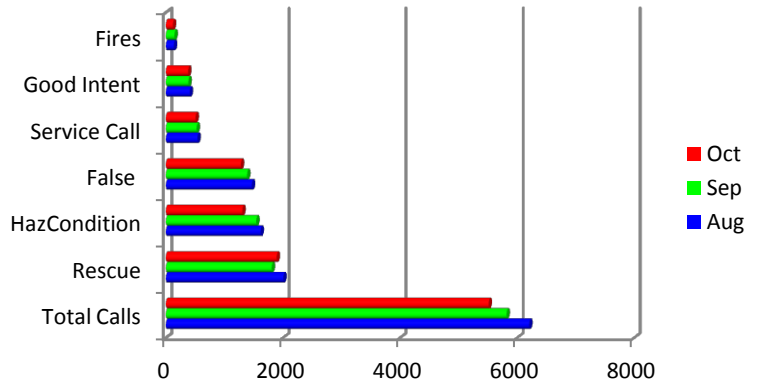
ESAMS Corner

By Clarence Settle, ESAMS Fire Technical Support

October 2013 Statistics

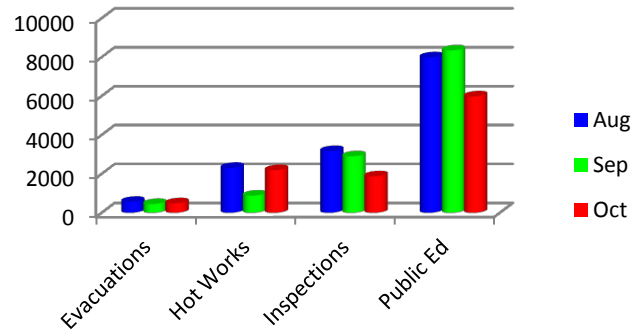
Total Incidents – 5,516
 Fires – 121
 Rescue & EMS – 1,894
 Hazardous – 1,307
 Service Call – 509
 Good Intent – 381
 False Alarm – 1,282

Operations



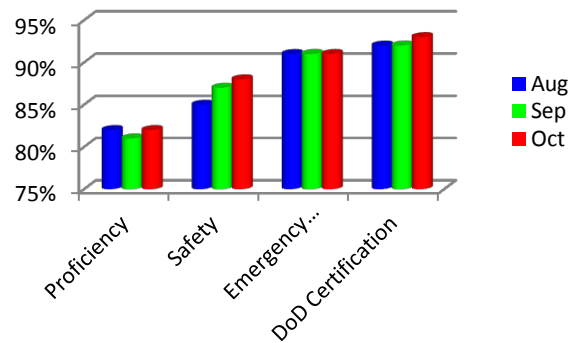
Prevention

Fire Inspections Completed – 1,876
 Hot Work Permits Issued – 2,194
 Building Evacuation Drills – 490
 Public Education Contacts – 5,985



Training

Emergency Management - 91%
 Safety Training – 88%
 Proficiency, Skills, & Practice – 82%
 DoD Certification – 93%



[Back to Table of Contents](#)

F&ES On Duty Mishaps Report

Mishaps Reported – 22
 Total Lost Work Days – 75

F&ES POCs

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Navy Fire & Emergency Services (N30)

Commander, Navy Installations Command

716 Sicard Street, SE, Suite 305

Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374-5140

<https://cnicgateway.cnic.navy.mil/HQ/N3/N30/default.aspx>

DSN 288

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Michael Melia, 202-384-9815, michael.melia@med.navy.mil

News Distribution

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

Job Links

Interested in becoming a DoD firefighter? Visit <https://www.usajobs.gov/>

[Back to Table of Contents](#)



Happy Thanksgiving

