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Send inquiries or submissions to:
UFRA Straight Tip magazine
3131 Mike Jense Parkway
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Phone 1-888-548-7816
ufrastraighttip@uvu.edu

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On the Cover:
American Fork firefighters at the North Star Fire on the Coalville Indian Reservation in the state of Washington. Pictured, left to right: Larry Winters, Adam Casper, Division Supervisor Eric Krueger (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services), Jordan Hendrickson, and Josh Rich.
FROM THE DIRECTOR

I want to take a few minutes of your time to update you on several things happening at UFRA. As always the staff, instructors, and testers are working hard to meet the increased demand for training courses, build new curricula that better meet your needs, and provide excellent testing environments. Additionally, we are committed to reformatting delivery platforms that will make training more effective, require less time in the classroom, and enhance the overall training experience. Here are a few things you may not be aware of:

Staffing
Like most fire departments, we don’t feel that we can be as effective as possible unless our staffing levels are at 100%. Recently we filled two open positions, one with Chief Bradley Wardle (ret.) and the other with Deputy Chief Kevin Bowman (ret.).

Chief Wardle comes to UFRA from the Mountain View, CA, Fire Department. Many of you remember Brad as the chief of the West Jordan Fire Department and a former assistant director at UFRA. Brad has been assigned as the assistant director over the certification and publication divisions. Brad will continue to work with the blended learning program, converting our core courses to the blended format, which will allow the courses to be offered partially online and partially in a hands-on format.

Chief Bowman comes to UFRA from the South Salt Lake Fire Department after over 30 years of distinguished service. Chief Bowman has served in the past on the State Certification Council and has been assigned as a program manager in the training division over northern Utah counties.

Company Officer Inspector
The “blended” Company Officer Inspector course is on schedule with a rollout date in the spring of 2016. As a reminder, this is a course specifically for company officers or those wanting to promote to company officer who want to have the requisite skills and knowledge to perform company inspections and/or those whose fire departments require it for promotion. This course will be the alternative to the Inspector I course, whose target audience is those members who will be working in fire prevention.

Blended Program Progress
The blended learning program will modernize fire service training and do so with less classroom time and less expense than traditional classroom deliveries. Utah is the point of the spear nationally, with many state fire academies waiting to measure our success. Our Hazardous Materials Operations has now been converted to the blended format. As stated above, Company Officer Inspector course is in progress, and when it is completed, ADO-Pumper will be the next course to be transitioned. If you have any questions on the blended learning program, please feel free to speak with your program manager or Brad Wardle.

Winter Fire School
In August 2015, planning started for Winter Fire School 2016. Raleigh Bunch is this year’s incident commander and has an excellent general and command staff. Winter Fire School will offer new courses, new vendors, and new instructors that will present differing points of view and new methods of firefighting technology. Once again we expect more students attending more courses than in the past. I hope you and your department will find the training valuable.
Regional Fire Schools
Regional fire schools continue to be successful. Regional schools allow departments and regions to tailor training classes to specific needs over a two-day period. Recently I had the opportunity to attend the regional school in Moab. I was amazed at the attendance from very small rural departments that traveled considerable distances to attend. Please contact your program manager to schedule a regional fire school.

Budget Report
The ongoing budget requests for the 2016 legislative session focus on additional funding for the Emergency Apparatus Driving Simulator (EADS) props and cost of living increases for UFRA employees that are mandated by Utah Valley University. The EADS program has been an overwhelming success. Although we knew it would be popular, we underestimated the popularity of this training! Fire chiefs recognize the importance of this type of training and its potential to reduce liability and save lives. Hopefully our budget requests will be approved so we can continue to deliver the high demand for the EADS.

UFRA continues to deliver more courses and train more firefighters than we have in the past. Our instructor and curriculum ratings continue to be high, with the very first perfect instructor score for a Fire Officer I course! Thanks to our instructors and testers who travel the state throughout the year—night and day, good weather and bad—to deliver fire training to Utah firefighters.

As always, stay safe.

Hugh

SUCCESSFUL USE OF CARBON MONOXIDE METERS

In the early part of 2015, Chief Scott Spencer and Payson Fire Rescue placed carbon monoxide meter alarms on their medical bags in an attempt to find and diagnose carbon monoxide issues when called to homes or businesses where people become unexplainably ill. These alarms are carried by other departments as well, and many lives nationally have been saved by using these meters. On Friday, November 27, 2015, Ambulance 91 responded to an elderly female feeling ill with an altered level of consciousness. Immediately upon entering the home, two meters alarmed, and the home was evacuated. Truck 91 was dispatched and found levels of carbon monoxide above 40 parts per million. It was later determined that the exhaust pipe on the roof was blocked. Payson Fire is very pleased that investing in these meters has been successful.

With such a small investment to provide life-saving medical service, consider taking similar action for your own department. If you have questions or would like more information about the meters, you may call Chief Spencer at 801-465-5252.

Hugh Connor was hired by the Orem Fire Department in 1979 where he worked for 27 years. He served as a firefighter/paramedic, engineer, lieutenant, captain, and battalion chief. Hugh has worked at the Utah Fire and Rescue Academy since 2005.
It is sometimes a bit of a challenge to decide what to write about, especially since a couple of months go by from the time I submit an article to the time you receive it at your home. For this issue, I’ll take a shot at relating what’s on the horizon as far as upcoming bills that will potentially affect the fire service.

**Fire Code Changes**
Since the 2015 Fire Code has been published for the past year, many have worked tirelessly to review and prepare recommendations for consideration for adoption by the legislature. Those changes were presented to the Fire Prevention Board and voted upon favorably, so now comes the time for the legislature to move forward with their part. Last session there was a move to have the Residential Code modified to only be considered every other code cycle (every six years). That did not pass on the final night of the session. Now all the other 2015 codes are ready for adoption, so it appears that the legislature intends to adopt this family of codes (building, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire, etc.) as a baseline for statewide use. The fate of the Residential Code and perhaps other portions of the code are as yet undecided.

There also appears to be some legislation that will deal with specifics within the fire code that will need to be addressed as individual issues. Some of those issues deal with senior housing and assisted living facilities, road widths especially within fire districts, roadside fruit and vegetable stands, and some definition changes.

**EMS Mutual Aid**
Many of you who are involved in the EMS side of the house need to know about a national effort to recognize EMS certifications/licenses across state boundaries. This bill is titled Recognition of EMS Personnel Licensure Interstate CompAct (REPLICA). REPLICA would enable EMS personnel to function legally when they are sent or called across state lines to provide services, whether in the event of a wildfire or another type of disaster. Other states would have to also adopt REPLICA, so it basically becomes a mutual aid type of event. EMS personnel would be able to legally perform EMS service outside of Utah when they are there in that neighbor state.

**Wildfire Mitigation**
Our State Forester Brian Cottam and his staff have been working on an additional phase of wildfire mitigation policies. This session, he will introduce a major piece of this mitigation effort. Basically, municipalities will be able to participate in a cost share situation with the state, and the majority of wildfire suppression costs will be borne by the state if this bill passes. Your community can meet its share of participation costs through “in-kind” matching. The policy will be different for each city, so you can contact your county fire warden for details as they become available.

**Retirement Reform**
There is a legislative workgroup who have been working over the summer and fall to discuss and develop proposals for committee action involving retirement. As you recall, huge changes were made in 2010, and now there are circumstances that have developed due to those changes that make recruitment and retention much more difficult issues to resolve. Although we don’t know exactly what proposals will be made by the workgroup just yet, we will know early in the session as regular legislative committees meet to review the recommendations that will be made by this workgroup. There are already five bill files opened to deal with perceived and real retirement issues. More to come on that in the new year.
Utah Communications Authority

There will also be legislation dealing with the old UCAN radio system. It is now called UCA (Utah Communications Authority). They are looking to make a lot of upgrades to the system and to work specifically on the I-70 freeway corridor for more and better coverage. There are some serious dollars involved in this effort, so we need to watch this issue closely.

All in all, it appears that we’ll be very busy and involved when January rolls around and the legislature once again is in session. Be sure to work with your local elected officials and realize that you can really make a difference.

Also, the annual Fire Caucus luncheon that is held at the State Capitol is scheduled for February 8, 2016. Hope to see you there along with your legislator.

One final note: if you haven’t sent me your department roster for a while, please take the time to do so. Your members are covered for Line-of-Duty Death (LODD) as well as long-term disability coverage but must be on your roster, which is on file in our office. I’m still missing rosters from many of the small departments. Others haven’t provided an updated roster for quite some time. If you have added or removed personnel, please be sure that our office has your most current listing. It can really make a difference to your members and their families. You can email it to me at coyporter@utah.gov.

Please be safe out there, and THANKS for all you do!

Coy
Utah State Fire Marshal

Scholarship Recipient from RCA

Utah Valley University Recruit Candidate Academy (RCA) recruit Jackie Berg was recently awarded the Anne McCormick Sullivan Foundation Firefighting Scholarship. The Anne McCormick Sullivan Foundation (AMS) is a nonprofit organization founded in 2014 after four Houston firefighters, including Sullivan, were killed in a fire. The foundation was started to assist women pursuing careers in professional firefighting. Berg is the first student outside of Texas to be awarded this scholarship.

“We are extremely proud of recruit Jackie Berg,” said Andy Byrnes, RCA coordinator. “The Anne McCormick Sullivan Foundation gives this award to a female firefighter recruit who exemplifies integrity and responsibility, with a never-quit attitude, and the discipline and commitment to be the best. Recruit Berg is all of those things, and she is well deserving of this award. She is an outstanding representative of the quality of our students at the UVU RCA.”

The AMS Foundation hopes to increase the number of female firefighters by giving opportunities to women who are pursuing education and training in the firefighting industry. To learn more about the AMS Foundation, visit www.amsfoundation.com.

Coy D. Porter retired from Provo Fire & Rescue after 30 years of service; he then worked for almost four years as the assistant director of training at UFRA. Porter enjoys his association with the firefighters of Utah in his position as state fire marshal.
With this being my first article as the president of the Utah State Fire Chiefs Association (USFCA), I thought I would take a moment and let you know of the recent changes in the organization. During our USFCA September meeting, we elected a new presidency. Election results are as follows:

- **President**—Ron Morris, fire chief, City of South Salt Lake,
- **1st Vice President**—Mark Becraft, fire chief, North Davis Fire District,
- **2nd Vice President**—Marc McElreath, fire chief, City of West Jordan, and
- **Secretary/Treasurer**—Jess Campbell, fire chief, City of Saratoga Springs.

It should also be noted that Fire Chief Gil Rodriquez was appointed as vice president to Western Fire Chiefs Association (WFCA). I would like to thank Chief Rodriquez for his guidance and leadership as president and member of the executive board of USFCA. Also, thanks to Fire Chief John Evans, who served as the vice president to the WFCA for several years. He stepped down during the September meeting. Chief Evans was a great ambassador for our state at the western and national levels.

In the coming months, with the help of the Firefighters Credit Union staff, you should see some marked improvements to our website. We are hopeful to have several new links to assist you with purchases, local and national trends, and opportunities for employment. One of these links is Daily Dispatch, which is an internet-based newsletter that publishes local, national, and international fire-related stories. It also has sections for employment opportunities, equipment purchases, and training opportunities. Simply go to www.dailydispatch.com to sign up. If you are not signed up, I highly recommend it.

Another area we hope to improve upon is our interaction with our fire chiefs statewide. Let me share with you our mission:

- To further the professional advancement of the fire service.
- To insure and maintain greater protection of life and property from fire, natural or man-made disaster.
- To promote and maintain a close bond of friendship and understanding among chiefs of fire departments in the state of Utah.
- To promote policy.
- To provide a medium of exchange for information and ideas between fire chiefs and to advocate or oppose legislation affecting the fire service.

In order to meet our mission, we are committed to meeting as many fire chiefs face to face as possible across the state. We would love to attend one of your county chiefs meetings to meet you and answer any questions you may have. We are always discussing hot topic items like legislative issues, mobile integrated health care, or the latest in strategy and tactics.

In closing let me say how honored I am to represent our state at different functions I attend. In my opinion, we have some of the finest people available in the fire service arena, and it is a privilege to rub shoulders with you. If I or any member of the executive board can do anything for you or your department, please do not hesitate to reach out to us.

**Ron L. Morris** retired from the Unified Fire Authority after 27 years of service with the rank of deputy chief to accept an appointment as the Utah state fire marshal. After nearly six years as the state fire marshal, he accepted the position of fire chief for the City of South Salt Lake, where he continues to serve today.

Ron has a bachelor’s degree in public emergency services management from Utah Valley University. He can be reached at rmorris@southsaltlakecity.com.
In today’s world, structure fires are relatively rare. Taking the opportunity to learn from the limited number of fires we do have is imperative. Quick action reviews immediately following the incident have often been referred to as “tailboard critiques.” Whether this immediate action review actually takes place at the tailboard or another location, the promptness of the review makes these critiques invaluable. Gathering all involved right after termination of the incident facilitates an effective environment for constructive criticism.

Typically, tailboard critiques are run by the incident commander (IC). The IC should prompt all involved parties to state in an abbreviated form what they saw, what actions they took, and what they might have improved if they were to have a similar event in the future. Most of the time, not much prodding is needed to hear lessons that have been learned during the event. After all, human nature often causes us to be more critical of ourselves than others are.

The IC (or chief officer, if one is present), should open the critique by stating what actions he or she took, with a short explanation of strategy and thought process. This is a good time to set a non-threatening tone by clearly stating what you, the IC, may have done differently and areas for potential improvement. Battalion chiefs and others serving as incident commander must decide beforehand to be open to constructive criticism and comments on how he or she could have improved the overall incident.

Moving on, the first in crew’s captain or acting captain states the same—actions and areas of potential incident improvement. Each crew should have a spokesperson lead their crew’s portion of the tailboard critique. As the facilitator of the critique, the IC should ensure the conversation is abbreviated and moves quickly.

Give each crew the opportunity to speak and give their initial reactions to the event.

We are all capable of becoming defensive of our actions, especially if we haven’t had much time to consider alternative courses of action. An old adage goes something like, “Success has many fathers, failure is an orphan.” Don’t be surprised to see some defend their actions, even if those actions may not have been the best choice. You and all involved may be best served if you wait to address those issues another time. Remember to praise in public and save stronger criticism for a more private setting. Of course, situations that are immediately dangerous to life and/or health may need to be addressed right away.

Tailboard critiques should usually last between 10 and 15 minutes. On more involved incidents, a formal post incident analysis should be scheduled at the conclusion of the tailboard critique. Using recent memory to give a critical analysis during the tailboard critique will better the chances of a future and more in-depth after-action review.

Although tailboard critiques are usually associated with fires, quick debriefs should become a part of every chief officer’s and company officer’s operating procedure. The tailboard critique remains one of our best resources to set the tone of constant improvement and learning.

Paul Hewitt began his career as an Orem City reserve firefighter in 1987. After 20 years with the Salt Lake City Fire Department he served as a fire chief in Arizona before his 2011 appointment to fire chief of the Park City Fire District.
Firefighters don’t generally want to be cops. We became firefighters because we want to fight fires, render emergency medical care, and assist with any number of ever-changing disastrous situations. Although our mission has remained fairly consistent through the years, there have been times when we’ve had to evolve with the changing needs of our communities. The obvious paradigm shift was when our primary function moved from fighting fires to providing emergency medical care. While the shift toward emergency medicine was not warmly received at first, it furthered the mission of fire agencies by providing more emergency services for the community. The necessity of the shift has now become self-evident, with the average ratio of 4:1 medical to fire calls.

Changing World, Changing Roles
Today, as our world changes, so do our communities. The risks and threats within our jurisdictions are not the same as they were just 15–20 years ago. The changes in the world were brought to light in pivotal moments in our country’s history like 9/11. Events like 9/11 were just the profound, physical evidence of a world that was already changing. What did we learn that day? We learned that prevention is considerably less painful than response. According to the 9/11 Commission Report, one of the greatest shortcomings to preventing the events of 9/11 was the “human or systemic resistance to sharing information.”

The Information-Sharing Gap
In response to the 9/11 Commission Report, federal, state, local, and tribal agencies are continually working to bridge the information-sharing gap. Consequently, the National Network of Fusion Centers was established as a link for public safety organizations across the country. Utah’s fusion center is called the Statewide Information & Analysis Center (SIAC). The SIAC is a hub for information gathering, analysis, and dissemination.

Intelligence Liaison Officer
The SIAC is also home to the Intelligence Liaison Officer (ILO) Program, which acts as a conduit for information into and out of the field. These officers are usually employees of a county or municipal agency. Although it is an additional duty, their role as an ILO is to train their workforce to identify and report potential threats, provide a mechanism for reporting suspicious activity identified by their membership back to the SIAC, and appropriately disseminate actionable intelligence throughout their agency. The SIAC recognizes the key role firefighters can play in the national security effort. As firefighters, we do play a key role as not only first responders but also first preventers.

Fire Service Participation
During the Olympics in 2002 held in Salt Lake City, the Utah Olympic Public Safety Information Center (UOPSCIC) was established. Functioning much the same way as a fusion center, it was the precursor to the SIAC. The fire service played a critical role within the UOPSCIC and the larger security effort. After the closing ceremonies, however, the fire service’s interest in homeland security waned.

In our undeniably changing world, we should continue to reassess how fire agencies can contribute to minimizing potential threats. We’ve done it for decades in the realm of fire prevention; engaging the fire service in the ILO network is an expansion of similar efforts to increase our safety and protect our communities.

So what does the fire service’s participation look like? It starts with integrating into the existing ILO network. There is a statewide effort to develop an ILO network customized for the fire service—the Fire ILO (FILO). The effort starts by building the information-sharing framework and, while participation is not mandatory, by educating, training, and encouraging each agency
to designate an active FILO representative. More participation makes for a more robust and effective network.

This effort is not isolated to the national counterterrorism effort. Firefighters, when properly trained, can have a positive impact within their communities on a number of local security interests such as gang activity, human trafficking, and domestic, lone wolf efforts to inflict harm. Of course, any role we play in the security effort will be secondary to our primary function as first responders. The idea is not to turn us all into law enforcement specialists but rather arm us with the knowledge, skills, and ability to recognize critical clues that may escape our attention without proper training or notification.

The key elements of a successful fire intelligence liaison officer network are:

1) **Participation**
   Joining the effort is the linchpin to the effectiveness of the network.

2) **An understanding of how to handle sensitive information**
   Sensitive information can be handled by using a For Official Use Only (FOUO) header on a document, which means that the information is intended for only those individuals with a need to know as part of their official duty. It is not meant for further dissemination to the public or media. This information should be read and used to explore how your strategies and tactics in the field may adapt in light of the new information.

3) **Multidirectional communication capabilities**
   Information must be safeguarded but still be allowed to flow within and between organizations. This will happen when all parties are confident that the information is being handled appropriately and when the value of open communication is continually realized. Components of the communication network may include:
   a) Suspicious activity reporting (SAR)
   b) Bulletins and notifications
   c) Security newsletters

Participation in this network must be flexible and accommodating. There are vast differences between the type, capacity, and needs of Utah’s fire agencies. The main idea is to customize the messaging to fire agencies so the information disseminated is relevant and valuable. We must also train and educate our firefighters about potential threats in an effort to keep them safe.

As the FILO network and supporting components evolve, the specificity of the messaging can be addressed. Our continued diligence and willingness to expand the scope of our impact will be a force multiplier to the existing security network within the state of Utah.

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**Martha Ellis** is a division chief with the Salt Lake City Fire Department. She started her career in emergency services in 1993 when she took a position with the Logan Hot Shots, a wildland suppression team with the National Forest Service. In 1994 she was hired as a structural firefighter by the Salt Lake County Fire Department before taking a position with her current employer in 1995. From a line firefighter she worked her way up in rank to engineer and then on to captain in 2004. As a captain she was awarded the position of aircraft rescue firefighter training captain. Her primary role was to run the FAA (Federal Aviation Administration) training facility at the Salt Lake International Airport. From there she advanced to airport fire marshal, and with the promotion from captain to battalion chief, she became the fire marshal for Salt Lake City. After five and a half years as fire marshal, she was recently moved into logistics.

Martha graduated from Colorado State University with a bachelor’s degree in science in 1987. More recently she has earned a graduate certificate in mediation and conflict resolution from the University of Utah, graduated with an associate’s in fire science from Utah Valley University, completed the Senior Executives in State and Local Government Program at the Harvard Kennedy School, and graduated with her master’s degree from the Naval Postgraduate School.

Martha has been married for 19 years to her husband, Jeff, who also works as a battalion chief for Murray City Fire Department. They have a daughter, Rosemary, who is 13; another daughter, Karin, 24; and a son, Scott, 30. Living in one of the outdoor activity havens of the world, she enjoys camping, skiing, biking, and trail running with their dog, Murphy.
I’m not one to overanalyze a movie, especially one based on a children’s story. However, as I watched the latest Disney production of Cinderella, I was captivated by some strong messages that were being sent. As a lifelong student of leadership and personal development, I realize that teachable moments can happen at some obscure times. I’ve often used short movie clips to emphasize a leadership concept in classes.

I know what you are thinking: Cinderella and firefighting? Elegant ballroom dancing versus hot, dirty, smoky, dangerous fireground operations? Yet Cinderella imparts a message about character—about overcoming adversity and knowing one’s own fabric.

In the movie, Ella’s mother shares a “great secret that will see you through all the trials life has to offer.” She makes Ella promise to “have courage and be kind.” It is a mantra that Ella continues on to live throughout her life. How she is able to accomplish this through all the mistreatment is amazing. Somehow, Ella remains courageous and kind when her stepmother and stepsisters relegate her to the attic, banish her from the meal table, treat her like servant, change her name because of ashes on her face, and forbid her from attending the ball.

Courage is fundamental to a successful career in the fire service. As firefighters we are called to respond to situations where common sense would tell someone to head in the opposite direction. Responding to dynamic, dangerous events at the risk of severe injury or death is evident by our risk management statement, we will “risk a lot to save lives.” Even operating in a calculated, structured plan, we still know that things can, and will, go wrong at times. The courageous accept that risk.

Outside the realm of emergency response, we need to be courageous in our relationships and interactions within the station environment. Rushworth Kidder in his book Moral Courage says, “Where the physically courageous individual may be in full agreement with the momentum of the occasion and is often bolstered with cheers of encouragement and team spirit, the morally courageous person often goes against the grain, acting contrary to the accepted norm.” He goes on to say, “Acts of moral courage carry with them risks of humiliation, ridicule, and contempt.” One doesn’t have to look far to see great failures of moral courage where no one dared to stop misbehavior in the station, resulting in damaged (or destroyed) careers and loss of public trust.

Cinderella, as she is now called, keeps an unbelievably positive attitude throughout the movie, even saying, “Others, I’m sure, have it worse.” Life will hand us “evil stepmothers” in various forms. It could be peers, bosses, and maybe even elected officials. Remember, it’s not what happens, but how we handle it. Lemonade from lemons, right? Psychology of Winning author Dr. Denis Waitley said, “Happiness is the spiritual experience of living ev-
ery minute with love, grace, and gratitude.” During the course of our career it is easy to become disillusioned with humanity, given the experiences we are exposed to. It is important to realize the significance of our attitude in responding to people’s “worst day of their life” and the lasting effect it can have on their perception of the fire service.

When Cinderella is in the middle of her brokenness after being forbidden from going to the ball, she encounters her fairy godmother . . . in the form of a disheveled old woman. Cinderella demonstrates her commitment to the promise to “always be kind” through the sharing of a cup of milk. “Kindness is free,” she says. And, as she finds out shortly, “there is power in kindness,” as her mother had told her. The importance of kindness in our delivery of service was one of the mantras that Chief Alan Brunacini preached his whole career: “Survive, prevent harm, be nice.”

Just as we encounter “evil stepmothers,” we will also have “fairy godmothers”—an uplifting co-worker, a terrific captain, an amazing chief, or an awesome city manager. You will have those friends and mentors who will guide and direct you and help you “transform.” Those are the people that have a sincere interest in your personal and professional development. Just as going to the ball was uncharted territory for Cinderella, sometimes we need a little direction to navigate our careers.

Does it take courage to be a firefighter? Absolutely! Does it take courage to do the right thing when nobody (or everybody) is looking? Absolutely! Does it take courage to lead and work with difficult personnel? Absolutely! Are you willing to go the extra mile to provide kindness to your customers and co-workers? I hope so! I constantly tell my firefighters that our customers won’t remember every aspect of the technical medical care we gave them. They take for granted that we are doing the right things to them and their body. What they will remember is how they were treated and the compassionate care given to them or their loved one.

We need more Cinderella firefighters! Always “have courage and be kind.”

Kevin Ward is a 37-year fire service veteran, having been the fire chief for Layton City since 2004. Prior to this appointment, Chief Ward progressed through the ranks from firefighter/paramedic to battalion chief with the Chandler Fire Department in Arizona. He holds several NWCG qualifications, such as ICT3 and Structure Protection Specialist, and is an instructor for the Utah Fire & Rescue Academy. Chief Ward has been an instructor for UFRA’s Command Training Center since its inception.
Aaron Byington was promoted to the position of battalion chief. Battalion Chief Byington has been with Layton City Fire Department for 15 years. Aaron has also served with Riverdale and Washington Terrace fire departments. Aaron will be assigned as the B platoon shift commander and will manage the Special Operations Program. Battalion Chief Byington successfully completed the Utah Supervisory Fire Officer Designation process. He holds a master’s degree in management and leadership and has been a paramedic for 10 years.

Mark Hoyt was promoted to the position of fire captain. Having spent 18 years as a firefighter/paramedic, Captain Hoyt will make the transition to the front seat and be assigned to Station 52 B shift. Captain Hoyt will also function in the EMS Division, assisting with EMS training. He is a member of the RSI (Rapid Sequence Intubation) Team, also serving as an instructor. Captain Hoyt is a flight paramedic for Life Flight.

South Jordan FD Promotions

Mike Richards has been promoted to the rank of fire captain. Mike started his career with South Jordan Fire on March 6, 2006. Mike has served the department as a senior firefighter/paramedic. Mike also recently completed his RN certification.

South Jordan Fire Department recently promoted Captain Brian Allred to the rank of battalion chief. Brian has been with the department since April 2005. Along with being a platoon captain, Brian has been overseeing the training of the Technical Rescue Team.

Battalion Chief Steve Splinter has retired after 27 ½ years with the Ogden City Fire Department, 16 ½ years as a battalion chief. He started in January of 1988 and rose up through the ranks as a firefighter, paramedic, captain, and battalion chief. He has always enjoyed his job and the people he got to work with. He likes to tell people that he went on his first forest fire in 1973 as an 18 year old on the Lost River Ranger District of the Challis National Forest in Idaho. He worked six seasons on the Challis as a timber technician but always jumped at the chance to head out on fires with the Challis Regulars. He received a bachelor’s degree in forestry management from Oklahoma State University and then went to Honduras as a peace corps volunteer, working two years on wildland fires and reforestation with the Honduran Forestry Service. He also worked a season on the Ashley National Forest in Utah and two seasons with Utah State Lands and Forestry (now called the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands), supervising crews on wildland fires. He has associate degrees from Utah Valley University in fire science and Weber State University in emergency care and rescue. He has been on the Critical Incident Stress Management Team (CISM) for many years participating in debriefings as a peer counselor. Regarding his years of service, he said, “It’s been a great career and one that I was lucky to have had.”
PRODUCT TRAINING HELD FOR MEDICAL RESPONDERS

On October 9, 2015, the Utah Fire and Rescue Academy hosted a hands-on training for paramedic students from Utah Valley University (UVU), local firefighters, nurses, physicians, and other area healthcare professionals. The training focused on the use of the Arrow EZ-IO® and various intubation and airway products in a cadaver lab. Although these products and devices are not new, the applications and uses continue to develop in pre-hospital and emergent situations, and the opportunity to train with these devices is invaluable. “This training was unique,” stated Steve Allred, paramedic program director, “as we had frozen tissue, and there is nothing like placing a device as you would in the field.”

One of the products used at the training was the Arrow EZ-IO, an Intraosseous (IO) Vascular Access System. The product was designed as an alternative solution for patients with difficult or no intravenous (IV) access and with a critical need to receive medication or fluid typically given through the IV. “Many of our patients are very ill, septic, in arrest, or in other life-threatening presentations. With a proximal humerus placement, essentially we have central line access with a peripheral point of insertion,” stated Allred.

Participants were also given hands-on access to products that train them in advanced airway placement. They were able to use the Avant Airtraq (guided video intubation), Quicktrach (surgical access airway), and various airway products by RÜSCH*. One of the students commented, “That experience was priceless when compared to mannequin intubation . . . not to mention, as nurses, we are not typically given this opportunity, and I have a new respect for what is done in the field and in the ER.”

This training was completed on whole body cadavers, not props, which were provided by Teleflex Corporation. Contract educators were flown in from Chicago (paramedic), Kentucky (APRN), and Idaho (respiratory therapist) to provide the training, bringing a diverse range of experience in the field. Local contract educators Steve Allred (UVU) and Stacy Hunsaker (BYU) also assisted. In addition to being used for hands-on practice, the cadavers were also prepared in such a way to allow visualization of anatomical landmarks and clearly demonstrate the speed by which medication/fluid enter the vascular system.

This lab training was one of approximately 100 conducted in the United States annually. The cost of the lab was completely covered by Teleflex, and the training provided a tremendous opportunity for anyone who attended. Over 160 participants attended this training at UFRA, many from surrounding fire and EMS agencies. In speaking of the aims of the training, Teleflex Employee Kenny Bledsoe stated:

“The hope is for increased utilization of the proximal humerus site and an awareness of new products that improve patient outcome. Students were shown in a very first-hand and well-documented course the benefits of humeral insertion. Key points included:

- Five liter per hour infusion rate versus a tibial at one liter per hour,
- Decreased pain maintenance in the humeral location,
- Medication rate to central circulation improves with humeral access, and
- Ease of landmarking despite preconceived concerns of placement.”

The UVU Emergency Services Department is constantly exploring opportunities to provide training for its community of first responders and firefighters, with courses in difficult airway, critical care emergency transport, and more recently the cadaver lab. Watch for more opportunities to train and improve skills and abilities.
Matthew Holland, the sixth president of Utah Valley University (UVU), recently visited the 71st graduating class of UVU’s Recruit Candidate Academy (RCA). President Holland has been serving the students, staff, and faculty of UVU since June of 2009. Prior to that he was an associate professor of political science at Brigham Young University. He earned a master’s degree and Ph.D. in political science at Duke University. He and his wife, Paige, have four children, Jacob, Mitzi, Grace, and Dan.

We were very much honored to have President Holland take the time to come and visit with our student recruits. Regarding the visit, President Holland said, “Touring the fire academy facilities was a wonderful opportunity to see firsthand the dedication and knowledge of our Recruit Candidate Academy (RCA). It was gratifying to meet personally with our student recruits and get a clear sense of the quality education and the real world experience they receive from their instructors and the program.”

Along with the visit, President Holland participated in a photo shoot for the RCA program. The photos, some of which are seen here, were taken by photographer Nathan Edwards of UVU’s marketing department. Nathan’s work is second to none, and we are grateful for his professional work on behalf of the RCA program. The photos speak for themselves.
As the RCA program coordinator, and on behalf of all past and present students, I would like to take this opportunity to publically thank President Holland and all of the professional RCA instructors as well as RCA Administrative Assistant Donna Cotterell for all of the support and enthusiastic promotion of the best firefighter recruit academy in the nation. If you’re thinking about a career in fire and emergency services, UVU is the place to come. Visit our website at www.uvu.edu/esa/rca/ for more information.
Engaging the Public

How many times have we heard the question, “Why do they send a fire truck with the ambulance?” or “Why are my tax dollars paying you to work out or go shopping?” The public’s perception (or misperception) of the fire service varies widely. This is unfortunate, considering the public is our primary stakeholder. Therefore, it is our responsibility to answer these questions for the public. We have always been good at educating the public in the realm of fire safety and prevention; we are also very good at teaching first aid for merit badges or teaching CPR. Why not combine our passion to serve the public with our ability to educate them in exactly what we do and why we do it?

A year ago, Lehi Fire Department started an aggressive public education campaign. We wanted the citizens of the community to know this is their fire department and to understand exactly how we serve them. Here are some of the tools and events our department used—and that your department can use, too—in engaging the public.

Social Media
We started by increasing our presence on social media: Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter. Initially we posted about significant incidents we responded on, but it soon became apparent we could use social media for so much more:

- Letting the public know about CPR and CERT classes we were offering.
- Highlighting our newly hired, promoted, and retiring employees.
- Highlighting an employee each month.
- Providing an online question and answer session with one of the firefighters or officers each month.
- Distributing public safety messages.
- Advertising other public relations events.

Public Engagement with Training
Soon after we started our social media initiative, we obtained several structures for training. A member of the department suggested we invite the public out to observe our training. We did just that: taped off the training ground and appointed a public information officer (PIO) to talk to the members of the community that showed up. The PIO made sure the public understood what we were doing. We greeted the public and educated them on three different aspects of that day’s training: vertical ventilation, structural shoring, and the use of a thermal imaging camera. While the ventilation and shoring were observation only, we included the public in training with our thermal imaging camera. We cut a hole in a door and invited them to look in the structure with and without the camera while a crew was performing a search drill.

In addition, we were able to articulate to the attendees the need for mutual aid between departments. We frequently invite the surrounding departments to our training events, and on this
particular day we had Saratoga Springs, Lone Peak, Pleasant Grove, Unified Fire, and West Jordan Fire participating. At this first attempt at engaging the public, approximately 50 members of the public attended the event, including two of our city council members.

Several months later we obtained another structure. This time we had much more time to advertise. We used our social media, citywide email notification (citizens opt in to receive city notifications), and HOA emails. This was a night drill, and unfortunately the weather did not cooperate. It was cold and rainy. Despite the weather, we still had about 60 people come to observe the training. We followed the same format as the previous training: greeting the citizens, engaging attendees, and having a member of the department assigned to answer questions. The biggest key to success seemed to be to make sure there is a PIO assigned to the public, as they have many questions.

Fire Ops 101
After those successful and educational events, we used the same structure to put on Fire Ops 101, where we invited politicians, local business leaders, and members of the public to spend the day going through firefighting operations. We had a live burn, an extrication, a medical scenario, and a question and answer session. We used a Facebook contest held before the event to select two community participants.

The night before Fire Ops 101, we also invited the spouses of the firefighters to come and participate in the same events. It was a great opportunity to get the families involved in the department and let the spouses have a sense of what the job is like.

Workout with a Firefighter Program
With the warming weather of spring, the firefighters began to get outside for their physical training. This presented another opportunity to invite the public into our world. We began the Workout with a Firefighter program. One Saturday each month we invited the public to a fire station to workout. We had established a physical training team, and we tasked them with coming up with workouts. It was important that the public did not feel intimidated by the firefighters or the workout. Therefore, the workout had to be scalable for all levels of fitness. At the first workout, only three members of the community showed up. It was apparent we needed to do more advertising. Again we turned to social media, and we also invited kids.

The second workout about twenty people showed up, half of which were children. We turned the children’s workout into a learning opportunity. Every event the children performed was focused on an aspect of fire safety. During one exercise they would talk about what to do in an emergency, and then do nine jumping jacks, one push-up, and one sit-up. We were able to use our smoke machine to have them get low and crawl. Not only were they getting a workout, but we used the event to reinforce fire safety principles. We are now averaging about forty participants every time we hold this event. Though only three people attended the first event, with a little fine tuning, the event has become much more successful.

Female Training Event
Another opportunity to involve the public presented itself when we were trying to implement a new physical agility test (PT) for our new hires. We currently do not have any female firefighters, but we needed to establish times for the female PT test. We invited firefighters’ wives and women from the community to come and perform the entry level test. We had about 25 participants. We had a lot of great feedback from this event and are planning to hold this event again in the spring.

Continuous Positive Engagement
We are continuing to look for opportunities to engage the public. Our firefighters carry Lehi Fire Department stickers with them. They are always looking for opportunities to give them to the children of the community. Simple little gestures such as these build the foundation for the community to view the department in a positive manner. We feel it is our responsibility to ensure every member of the public has a positive view of our department. We do not simply want to be a service in the community; we want to be a part of the community. While Lehi City continues to grow, we intend to keep the small town support of the department.

Chief Jeremy Craft has been serving as the fire chief in Lehi since December 2014. Craft has 20 years in the fire service and spent 18 of those with the Provo Fire and Rescue Department. Chief Craft has a B.S. in emergency services, and a master’s in public administration. He is also a recent graduate of the Executive Fire Officer (EFO) Program.
I’ve always been interested in fire service history. It fascinates me that at one time in America, firefighters were required to wear at least a six-inch beard so that it could be soaked with water and folded into the firefighter’s mouth to provide a filter against the harsh smoke of a structure fire. We’ve come a long way, even since I started in the fire service in 1984.

In 1989 I was in Spain with the Utah Air National Guard Fire Protection Team that was deployed there for our 15-day summer duty. While at a hotel in Torremolinos, we watched with some interest a Spanish fire company fight a structure fire in a small basement shop across the street. The firefighters all made entry with a wet bandana around their noses and mouths while the officer carried a small bottle under his arm with a thin hose and mask that looked like an oxygen mask used in EMS. No eye protection for anyone there. After extinguishing the fire, they all exited safely, and we looked at each other in amazement. It was so interesting to see a foreign fire company work. That was a long time ago and today the Spanish Fire Service do indeed wear SCBA.

It wasn’t so long ago when I worked in Orem and watched the older generation of firefighters who didn’t wear SCBA at all, much less anything across their nose and mouth, stand up in the smoke layer to fight fire and hack and cough—I have no idea how they could see to move around. I got yelled at on a few occasions for “packing up” because I fell behind the attack team while I donned SCBA. Times have certainly changed in Spain, and in Orem.

The first SCBA was developed in Germany in 1795. Other iterations and inventions followed through the 1800’s. The use of SCBAs continued, mainly in Europe until the early 1900’s. In those days, only a few SCBA were carried on apparatus and were used only if the conditions got bad. By 1960, an SCBA was given to every firefighter on the job in the U.S., but they were heavy and most firefighters were not used to the cumbersome load that was now on their backs. They fell out of favor quickly. In the late 60’s, lightweight bottles were introduced and regulations began to intensify pressure and the fire service culture began to shift (IFSTA, 2011). It took some time for the majority of departments to embrace the technology. By the 1990’s firefighter cancer and heart disease would be traced to smoke exposure and the toxic byproducts of combustion.

Every firefighter owes his or her life and health to SCBA. Becoming competent in the use and emergency procedures required to save air, and by air I mean life, is one of the most fundamental of all firefighting skills. Gaining confidence in the equipment and proficiency in its operation is the mark of all firefighters who love their families and their professions. To treat SCBA and the associated skills lightly or to dismiss the use of SCBA even during overhaul operations is foolish. Not understanding the options available for you if you run low on air is crazy.

In order to accomplish a more proficient entry level firefighter, the Recruit Candidate Academy (RCA) and Utah Valley University recently acquired a new SCBA Confidence Maze. The maze was completely designed and built by Scott Horrocks (Class #69), an RCA student and intern. Scott designed the cube 12’ long x 12’ wide x 18’ high. It has four main levels, including a top level where instructors control the skills. Side access doors...
allow instructors to rescue struggling students or just observe the evolution. Entanglements, confined spaces, wall breach, rafters, floor collapse, and vertical openings are some of the obstacles and problems the students solve as they move through the maze, gaining important levels of competence and confidence (see photos).

Fire departments and other interested organizations can make arrangements to use the maze free of charge. Send an email to RCA@UVU.edu to schedule a time for your crew to attend. There's no better way to test your skills and improve your confidence in the general use and emergency procedures required of an SCBA than this new maze. Thank you, Mr. Horrocks, for your contribution to the fire service! We've come a long way from folding our beards into our mouths and charging blindly into the breach. Be safe.


**Obstacles**

Fire departments and other interested organizations can make arrangements to use the maze free of charge. Send an email to RCA@UVU.edu to schedule a time for your crew to attend. There's no better way to test your skills and improve your confidence in the general use and emergency procedures required of an SCBA than this new maze. Thank you, Mr. Horrocks, for your contribution to the fire service! We've come a long way from folding our beards into our mouths and charging blindly into the breach. Be safe.


**Andy Byrnes** retired after 21 years of service as a special operations battalion chief from the Orem Fire Department. He was also in law enforcement for 18 years and a certified paramedic for 16 years. He is currently an associate professor and the coordinator for the RCA program at UVU. He is an experienced emergency services instructor, working for local, state, and national Fire/EMS and law enforcement organizations. He has reviewed and contributed to several textbooks related to hazardous materials/WMD response and he is a frequent course reviewer and subject matter expert in the areas of hazmat and firefighting leadership and management. Byrnes is a graduate of the National Fire Academy's Executive Fire Officer Program. He holds an associate degree in fire science, a bachelor's degree in public emergency services management, and a master's degree in instructional technology from Utah State University.
Every department has at least one person, if not more, that has been on the job for two years and that thinks and acts like a veteran who has been on the job for 20 years (thus, 2/20). Take it a step further: many departments also have 3/30 personnel, 4/40 personnel, etc. It is not too difficult to spot those folks; they are the ones that think they know it all and think their way is the best way. One of the firefighters I work with coined that phrase after seeing an inordinate number of firefighters fresh off probation walking around the fire station like they were veteran firefighters that had “been there, done that, and got the t-shirt.” I guess we can blame part of this problem on the current generations of firefighters, but it doesn’t mean we have to tolerate or accept a 2/20 or 3/30 attitude. Nothing is further from the truth. We need to acknowledge those folks and get them back on the right track.

What are the characteristics of 2/20 (or 3/30, 4/40, etc.) firefighters?

1. Have been on the job for two years and think they have been there for at least 20 years.
2. Have “been there, done that.”
3. Do not show respect for the department, the rich traditions of the fire service, the veterans (of any rank), or their company officers and chief officers.
4. Think they know it all, and think they don’t need any further training or education.
5. Do not understand the concept of seniority, rank, or chain of command.
6. Are close minded.
7. Do not know when to speak and when to shut up.
8. Think that they are at the top of their game and that the veteran firefighters are out of touch or uneducated.

What can you do to not let yourself fall into this trap?

1. Treat everyone fairly and with respect.
2. Respect rank and seniority.
3. Be open to different ideas or methods.
4. Understand 2/20 firefighter characteristics and make a conscious effort to avoid falling into this trap.
5. Continuously update your knowledge, skills, and abilities, and realize that you are never fully trained.
6. Strive to always be the best you can be, without stepping on others to get ahead.
7. Remember that you work for the external customer (the public) and you also have to get along and function as a team with your internal customers (your co-workers).
8. Know when to talk and when to listen. Especially when you are new (or freshly off probation), if you find yourself talking more than you are listening, something is probably wrong.
9. Do not do what is right for only yourself; do what is right for your customers and your department. We exist for our external customers; without them, we would not be here or be needed.
10. Strive to learn at least one new thing each day (on duty and off duty).
11. Talk to your supervisors and co-workers to find out their perception of your performance. Many people
won't tell you what they think on their own. However, if you approach them for honest, constructive criticism, you may receive it. Be careful what you ask for—you better be prepared to hear some things you may not like.

**What can you do if you find yourself having to work with folks suffering from the 2/20 syndrome?**

1. Understand that this is a disease, just like alcoholism. It can be treated, but it won't be easy. Advise them of the 11-step program listed above.
2. If you are a supervisor, advise the individual of your observations and perceptions. Let them know of your intentions; you are there to help them be the best firefighter they can be (not the best firefighter they may think they are). I remember having one probationary firefighter say something that made me think of the 2/20 term. He had been on the job for only 18 months (1.5 years). I was in the process of explaining why we do what we do and why his opinion was not in line with the department's mission statement or my mission statement. He still didn't seem to get it and was almost arguing. I made the comment, “Do you really want to get the nickname 1.5/15 (modeled after 2/20)? We can start that now if you would like.” That shut the person up, and he actually apologized for his actions. The key point is that he was obviously not aware of his actions and how he was being perceived. Since then, I have never had a problem with that employee and have heard nothing but positive feedback from others about that person. We all need a reality check sometimes.
3. Advise them of the 2/20 syndrome. They may not have ever heard of it or even realize what they are doing or how others are perceiving them.
4. Enlist the assistance of your crew and co-workers. Sometimes peer pressure works great to change behavior.
5. Document, document, document. If your department does annual performance evaluations, make sure something objective is properly documented. Just because someone is perceived as a 2/20 doesn't mean they need to be terminated, suspended, or demoted (or even suffer lesser forms of progressive discipline). However, not documenting any observations relating to attitude, respect, ability to get along with others, ability to work as a team, etc., can lead to problems in the future.
6. If all else fails, bid out of the station.

Resist the urge to orally show off your strengths, your talents, your knowledge, your skills, your abilities, etc. Instead, let your actions and performance speak for themselves. Here are two powerful phrases to live by during your fire service career: actions speak louder than words, and if you are talking, you are not listening.

Article originally published on Firehouse.com on June 1, 2015.

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**Steve Prziborowski** has over 20 years of fire service experience, currently serving as a deputy chief for the Santa Clara County (Los Gatos, CA) Fire Department, where he has served since 1995. Since 1993, he has taught fire technology classes at the Chabot College Fire Technology Program (Hayward, CA). Steve is a former president of the Northern California Training Officers Association, was the 2008 Ed Bent, California Fire Instructor of the Year, and is a state-certified chief officer and master instructor. He has earned a master's degree in emergency services administration and has completed the Executive Fire Officer Program at the National Fire Academy.

Steve is contributing editor to Firehouse.com and FireNuggets.com, is a regular speaker at fire departments and fire service events across the country, and has authored over 100 articles in leading fire service publications.

Steve is the author of three books: *How to Excel at Fire Department Promotional Exams*, *Reach for the Firefighter Badge: How to Master the Fire Department Testing Process*, and *The Future Firefighter's Preparation Guide: Being the Best Firefighter Candidate You Can Be!*

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Do not let yourself or your personnel fall into the trap of being labeled as a 2/20 firefighter. Even worse, you don't want to be a 10/5: 10 years on the job and you perform and act like you have only been here for five years. Instead, strive for 3/3, 10/10, 20/20, etc.
The Garland Fire Department (GFD) was the third department to be established in Box Elder County, and it started to provide fire service in 1911. The department’s first station was a shed in the center of town. It’s believed to have been unused and borrowed by a city resident, and equipment at the time would barely fit. It wasn’t until after World War II and nearly 35 years after its origin that the department was allowed to use a single bay in the National Guard Armory in town. Fifteen years later, the old armory was turned over to the city, and the department got a home where it still resides today. Records show that in 1928 the department purchased a Model T LaFrance engine, which the department still owns. In the early days, Garland Fire would cover north to Idaho, east to the Cache border, and as far west as Nevada, helping the county with wildland fires alongside Tremonton Fire. There are stories of making the drive to fight a fire in Portage, Utah, in the winter months. After the 18-mile trip, they had to start a fire under the engine to thaw out water before they could battle the blaze.

Today, Garland Fire is a paid, on-call (volunteer) department serving roughly 2,400 city residents and another 300 homes in the unincorporated area of Box Elder County that surrounds the city. Garland City can be found at the split of I-15 and I-84, about 18 miles from the Idaho border. The area covered by the department is nearly 100 square miles, most being farm land of Box Elder County. The department provides automatic aid for Tremonton Fire Department and mutual aid with Fielding, Plymouth, and Portage fire departments. We provide fire suppression, EMS first responder, and wildland suppression for a large wildland area west of the city along the I-15 and I-84 corridors. Our area also includes a four-mile stretch of I-15 that keeps the small department busy at times with serious vehicle accidents and extrication calls.

The department is currently staffed with 23 paid, on-call firefighters. Most members have their Firefighter II state certification, and many are EMTs. The Garland City Council currently allows 30 members maximum in the department. As with most small town departments, we struggle finding those who are willing to join the department. To help with recruitment, the department recently took action and lowered a long-time minimum age limit from 21 to 18 years old. The department pays for initial training and, with support of the city council, recently established a generous pay scale for its members. These changes resulted in four new members joining the department in the past year. The department command structure includes a chief, two battalion chiefs, and two lieutenants. A recent ISO audit revealed the department maintains a 5/5X under the new system. The station has an annual call volume of 150 calls per year. Roughly 100 are medical calls, which Garland responds to with first responders. Tremonton Fire assists in transporting patients as needed. In the summers, Garland firefighters can be found fighting grass and brush fires in western Box Elder County. In the late summer of 2013, the department provided an engine, two Type 6 engines, and a tender for almost two weeks to be part of the Structure Protection Group for the almost 30,000-acre

Crews mount an initial attack on a structure fire in Garland.
state fire. Many members took vacation time from their full- time jobs to help with the efforts.

Currently the department is using the following equipment:

- 1996 Pierce Sabre Engine (First Due), 1250 GPM Waterous pump, 1000-gallon tank.
- 2007 Pierce Contender (2nd Due & Crash Truck), 1250 GPM Waterous pump, 1000-gallon tank, Hurst eDraulic extrication set, Res-q-ue Jack Stablization, Paratech Air Lifting bags, Husky 3 Foam system.
- 1985 Ford Econoline Squad. Purchased as a surplus vehicle for one dollar.
- 2001 Ford F-450 Type 6 Brush Truck, 23 hp Wildfire pump, 300-gallon tank.
- 2009 Ford F-550 Type 6 Brush Truck, 23 hp Wildfire pump, 300-gallon tank.
- Two FEPP Water Tenders each with 1000-gallon tanks. One tender also is outfitted with a 6000-gallon pump-kin able to accommodate helicopter operations.
- 2013 Dodge 2500 was recently added to the fleet as a battalion/command vehicle.

Garland firefighters must find a balance between full-time jobs, family, and life in order to keep up with training. The department trains weekly and has stepped up this year in taking on additional training, all conducted in house by department-qualified instructors. Six department members got their instructor certification, five members completed their ADO-Pumper certifications, and the department is currently running an A-EMT class.

The first Saturday in June every year, Garland has a spike of about 3,400 people in town who turn up for the fire department's annual salmon barbecue dinner. For 39 years the department has put on this dinner as a fundraiser, where almost 7,000 lbs. of salmon are grilled. This event helps the department on many levels. It shows the city council and the taxpayers that the firefighters are willing to help their own cause, which lends credence and trust when the department requests funding when the new budget comes due. This past year we desperately needed to replace 3" supply line. Annual hose testing was disastrous for us when numerous lengths failed without question. When the department went to the city for funding, it took very little persuading, and the council was able to come up with the funding to allow us to not only replace 1,200 feet of supply line but to make the upgrade to LDH with the necessary appliances. After years of saving those Salmon Fry funds, the department replaced a 30-year-old set of extrication tools. A new set of Hurst eDraulic extrication tools fill the crash truck now. The department is also very aggressive in seeking the various grants available with good success.

This past year we suffered a great loss with the passing of Chief Jay Westergard. Jay was with the department for 55 years and was involved in the fire service on a state level working with Utah lawmakers.

The residents of Garland and the surrounding area should be proud of the men and women of their fire department. The staff of GFD gives countless volunteer hours to ensure the department is prepared to respond at a moment's notice. They take a great sense of pride in the department and the community they serve. The department has a fresh outlook and continues to grow and train, paving the way for a great future for Garland City and the Garland Fire Department.
Payson Fire & Rescue Takes Delivery of Smeal Sirius Engine

Payson Fire & Rescue recently accepted delivery of a custom built Smeal Sirius Engine on a Spartan Chassis. The engine, assigned as Engine 95 was put into service in June 2015 as a frontline engine. The apparatus replaces the 1978 Boardman to maintain three active engines and one ladder truck.

Engine 95 has a Cummins 550 diesel engine for a quick response, an Allison EVS 4000 series transmission, and a 2,000 GPM pump with pump and roll capabilities and a tank capacity of 750 gallons. This will seat a crew of six firefighters with an advance seatbelt warning system. This engine has Compressed Air Foam System (CAFS), a PTO driven 6.5kw generator, and an interior and exterior LED lighting. This engine is also equipped with a transmission retarder and Jacob's brake for canyon response.

Additional training was required for all driver operators before it was placed in service because of the CAFS System. Training was provided by Waterous Pump Manufacturing.
The wildfires in the summer of 2015 cost the U.S. Forest Service a record-breaking $200 million a week, with Oregon and Washington being among the hardest hit states.1 With nearly a half-million acres burned in Washington alone, the fires consumed homes, displaced residents, and even took the lives of three firefighters and injured others.2 The fires became so bad that President Obama declared a state of emergency on August 21, 2015.3

Several Utah fire departments responded by deploying to assist in fighting these fires. This special feature includes brief descriptions from some of the departments who sent personnel to these fires. These departments report on their experiences and impart information that may be helpful to other departments in the case of a similar event in the future.

This feature will be continued in the next issue of the Straight Tip. Thank you to the impressive number of departments who responded to the request for assistance and then shared with us the details of their experiences. We realize that not all departments that sent firefighters to the wildfires mentioned were contacted for articles. If someone from your department was deployed and would be willing to share their experience, please send an email to Lori.Marshall@uvu.edu. She will provide more details and deadlines related to the article.

3 https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/08/21/president-obama-signs-washington-emergency-declaration

photo by Nathan Reynolds
Lehi Fire Department

Deployment Summary
On August 21, 2015, Lehi Fire Department’s E-83 (Type I engine) was deployed to Nespelem, Washington, to assist with firefighting operations on the North Star Fire. We received a resource order from the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC), and our manifest included four Lehi Fire Department (LFD) personnel: Cory Taylor, Eddie Hales, Stephen Johnson, and Sam Ashman. The engine and crew arrived at the Incident Command Post at approximately 1600 on August 22, 2015. After our check in and briefing, E-83 was assigned structure protection on the night shift. Operational period began at 1800, and E-83 went to work with a task force on Division Z. The fire was approximately 160,000 acres in size, and a Type III Incident Management Team (IMT) was running the incident.

E-83 performed various tasks and assignments during their 14-day deployment. The fire continued to expand in size, and a Type I IMT was called in to take over the fire. E-83 participated in burn out operations and structure triage and protection, and LFD paramedics assisted as needed for medical coverage within their division. The crew was able to interact with the local community and offer support and assistance as needed. They were well received by the community, and it was an honor to assist the community in its time of need. E-83 and crew took pride in their work and successfully completed all assignments given during their 14-day deployment. Over the course of 14 days, the fire had grown to 218,000 acres, but the use of Type I engines was no longer needed. E-83 was demobilized on September 5 and returned to quarters without incident.

Recommendations for Other Departments
- Prepare to fill the need of resources being deployed to wildland incidents. Lehi Fire Department has prepared by ensuring every member of our department is red card certified, and some members have expanded their knowledge by taking various wildland-specific classes and opening task books.
- It is important to understand the incident command system (ICS) and structure before being deployed to a wildland incident. Classes such as I-100 and I-200 will assist members of your department in understanding ICS.
- Paperwork is vital to a successful wildland deployment. S-260 (Interagency Incident Business Management course) should be required for bosses on any apparatus or crew being deployed.
- Department apparatus needs to be maintained and functional with the correct tools and hoses before and during the deployment. The crew needs to be proficient at operating all equipment and hose lays. Functional apparatus and a well-trained crew will make your deployment successful.

From left to right: Sam Ashman, Cory Taylor, Eddie Hales, and Stephen Johnson.
Deployment Summary

Layton City Fire Department (LCFD) deployed engine suppression resources to the state of Washington on two different occasions during the fire season. Both deployments were 16 days in duration. The first deployment was July 5, 2015, through July 21, 2015, and involved an engine strike team from Utah that included Layton, Utah County, and Park City, with team overhead from Unified Fire Department. This strike team operated on three separate fires, including Washington Preposition, Little Spokane, and Gilmore Gulch. Burn out operations, line construction, and engine suppression assignments were completed during this deployment.

The second deployment was in response to the national declaration of emergency by President Obama. Again, engines from Utah responded to the FEMA Preposition, including a Layton City structure engine and Unified Fire overhead. On arrival to the FEMA base located at Fairchild Air Force Base in Spokane, LCFD E-53 (LCFD’s Type 1 structure engine) was assigned to the North Star 2 Fire in Republic, Washington, for the duration of the assignment. E-53 operated in structure protection and line reinforcement activities. Incidentally the North Star 2 fire was the largest and most destructive fire in Washington.

Positives

Both responses for Layton City were mostly positive. Layton City is a very active participant in out-of-state wildland fire response, so nothing is really a surprise anymore. One striking positive was the ability of Utah-based engines and crews to work well together. The engines were deployed and assigned together with great supervisors and hard-working crews. The Utah engines were somewhat familiar with each other and with the strengths each engine crew possessed.

Negatives

That leads to one negative. During the second deployment, several structure engines were sent, and the crews were intermixed with crews from other states. It became apparent that many engine crews were not ready to fight interface fires and/or work under a supervisor from another agency. Federal fire managers did not understand the capabilities or limitations of municipal fire crews and engines. Many of the municipal fire engines were not prepared to operate on wildland fires, both logistically and operationally. Responding engines need to be prepared to hike fire lines, dig in fire breaks, and deploy and retrieve hose lays. Structure protection is only a small part of wildland-urban interface suppression duties.

Recommendations for Other Departments

I would advise fire departments to be more proactive in developing a policy for out-of-state deployments by entering into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the state of Utah. Departments would also benefit from developing the skills and abilities to successfully operate in the wildland-urban interface.
Deployment Summary

Saratoga Springs Fire and Rescue sent out a Type 3 engine for roughly 60 days on fire assignments this past summer. This engine went on two deployments to Northern California and one deployment to Idaho. Responsibilities during the first deployment included initial attack on a local ranger district. The crew was also used as additional manpower for the local volunteer department on critical medical calls. The crew assisted on a full arrest at a local recreational attraction.

The second deployment to California involved several new lightning strike fires. The area was limited on resources to assign to the overwhelming amount of new starts. Saratoga teamed with a Type 3 engine from Utah County and a state of Utah engine. Tasks involved several firing operations to create containment lines for the rapidly growing fire. This deployment quickly went from a Type 3 incident to a Type 2 and eventually became the Type 1, Mad River Complex. Fires in Northern California involve steep, rugged terrain with poison oak everywhere. Luckily, no one on the engine had an adverse reaction to the oak.
The deployment in Idaho was on the Tepee Springs Fire in the Payette National Forest. This tour consisted of structure triage and protection plans. Hose lays, pumps, and hand lines were put in place on priority structures.

**Positives**

- The deployments gave firefighters the ability to interact with great leadership, particularly within the strike team/task force and division ranks. The development of leaders through the task book process with NWCG attributed to this outcome. The leaders all started out their careers digging line. We had the opportunity to work for several experienced leaders with great personalities. This exposure to different leadership styles and decision-making strategies and tactics during times of intense pressure allowed for the crew to build on their own leadership style.

- The deployments allowed firefighters to see the incident command system (ICS) at work. Being part of a Type 1 or 2 incident brings together all the NIMS (National Incident Management System)/ICS classroom lectures. We got a solid understanding of the various necessary sections and span of control used in ICS. We were able to study the Incident Action Plan and see the details placed into making sure information was passed along.

- These deployments allowed the crews to study fire behavior for 14 days, 16 hours per day. That allows firefighters to really see the effect of weather, fuels, and topography on a fire. They can see trends and outcomes of strategies. During this time the firefighters are practicing gathering situational awareness and what that really means. Basic firefighter skills are practiced and knowledge is reinforced. Over the years, these items may have become rusty due to the nature of our own response to 1-2 hour initial attack fires.

- Networking!!! The interaction with various firefighters from all regions and backgrounds was invaluable. We were able to share ideas on equipment, engine specifications, technology, tactics, staffing, etc. We learned about each other’s departments, cities, capabilities, and experience. We will be able to use this knowledge to better ourselves and our department.

Plus, the wildland world can be a very small world. Several of the people we have met on a fire, we will see on a future incident.

**Advice for Other Departments**

- Make sure your engine can be self-sufficient, meaning the fuel, hotels, and any repair costs should not have to be fronted by a firefighter.

- Make sure the department sends a cohesive crew. Fourteen days in the cab of a vehicle can be very “long” with the wrong personalities. Have a list of items for your crew to pack and have ready prior to the order or, better yet, to have ready at the beginning of the season (14-day bag, line pack). Once the resource order is placed, the last few moments with family is important. With that thought in mind, make sure all the little home repairs are completed prior to the deployment (or at the beginning of the season). Without fail, something will break the moment you are in another state.

- Work with your local fire warden prior to the beginning of the season. They can make sure all necessary agreements and paperwork are filed.

- As mentioned earlier, it is a small world. Remember that the firefighters and equipment sent out on a resource order will be representing your department, city, and state.
Santaquin Fire/EMS

by Ryan Lind

Deployment Summary
Santaquin Fire/EMS responded to the North Star Fire in the state of Washington in August 2015. The request for assistance was filled with four firefighters and our new Pierce Engine.

Crews departed the station within three hours of receiving the written request from northern Utah. The initial crew consisted of Battalion Chief Ryan Lind, Engineer Nick Cummings, Firefighter/Paramedic Derek Spencer, and Captain Scott Bernards. The crew drove to Idaho Falls and spent the night. They departed at 0600 and drove to the Command Post located at the Nespelem Community Center. This was on the Consolidated Tribal land, located 85 miles northwest of Spokane. Once the crew arrived, we met up with the Lehi engine that had arrived shortly before, then we went through the check-in process and met the division supervisor for the night operations. We were assigned to this division and put to work that very night.

The crew was able to witness the hotshots and other hand crews perform a back burn in a canyon area that had a number of homes. It is these homes that the engine companies protected. The hand crews and hotshots had prepared the area ahead of time, clearing an area around each structure.

Witnessing this amazing sight up close and in person is unexplainable. To see the expertise in these crews and the science behind every move they made was amazing. The fire was not set until the relative humidity (RH) was perfect and winds were within the desired speed. If you have ever wondered where the quote “fight fire with fire” comes from, one only needs to witness the hotshots and hand crews at work.

Our crew spent a number of days working in different areas of the fire. Some nights we just sat on a structure with nothing going on, and other nights the fire was right at the doorstep. After four days, FF/EMT Taylor Sutherland and FF/EMT Carl Draper arrived and relieved Derek Spencer and Nick Cummings.

Working the night operational period was different from any fire I had worked before. Sleeping arrangements were made with the local communities for the night crews. Some spent the day sleeping in the Tribal Long House, and others at Cooley Dam City Hall. The local community was very supportive. The tribal members would bring everything that they could spare to the community center for us. This included socks, fruit, water, and toiletries. My favorite, and a first, was the fresh-squeezed lemonade and fresh lime.

On day 12, FF Nick Miller and FF Rusty Alger relieved Ryan Lind and Scott Bernards. After a total of 14 working days, the engine and crew were released from the North Star Fire.

Positives
- Witnessing the ICS (incident command system) structure in action was amazing. A lot of time is spent learning ICS, reading, and doing mock drills. Getting the chance to physically be a part of it tied all the classroom and book work together.
- Working with other agencies allowed for exposure to different types of equipment. This will help our agency with future purchases, having been able to see other options in equipment and how they were put to use.
- Seeing how the wildland agencies work. Both of our methods are different. Structural agencies are accustomed to spraying water and putting the fire out. Wildland agencies use very little water and let the fire burn itself out. This was something that was not normal for us. Seeing a large fire and watching it burn felt out of place.

Recommendations for Other Departments
- Have a plan in place with your city administration. Our plan was in place, and it allowed for a rapid response when the request came. Our plan addressed things like payroll, staffing, and any general questions that our mayor, city manager, and city council had. If these things would have needed to be discussed after the call was received, we would have missed out on the opportunity to go. Our city administration was very supportive of this deployment.
- Have a cache of basic deployment needs. We had spent a little time and money each year building our cache, adding items such as sleeping bags, folding chairs, coolers, and wildland clothing. We will continue to add items such as waterproof gear bags, sleeping mats, and other items we think would be helpful on other deployments.
- Have a schedule of members that would like to go and the days they are able to go. Volunteer departments are able to switch personnel out at the fire, if they have this in the memorandum of understanding (MOU). This made it so we were able to go for a 14-day deployment.
• Encourage agencies to go above the basic red card class. We worked hand in hand with the Lehi engine. Two members of their crew had completed the sawyer class and had the required gear on the engine. The hand crews put them to work side by side. This was a great way to get experience and build friendships with other agencies.

• Stay organized. Have a book or file folder with all the paperwork you may need. We had a file folder with our MOU, insurance cards, copies of red cards, Form 204, and maps of the area. This made it easy to keep all paperwork in order and easy to find on the fire and at home.

• Have a prepaid credit card or a city-issued card for any emergencies. The state fuel card was accepted most places, but we had a few stops where it was not accepted. Having a city credit card with us made it a nonissue. We were also able to purchase meals and lodging on this card.

• Know how to use your equipment, especially the Bendix King Radio. These may or may not be used much in your area, but learning the ins and outs on the fire is not the place. I was grateful for Cory Taylor and his knowledge of them. He spent time teaching us and helping us understand them better.

• Take extra gear, even if it is not on your MOU. We traveled with a full advanced life support (ALS) medical pack and airway kit. This was for our protection and also for if we came across any emergencies as we traveled 900 miles. After arriving at the command post (CP), the medical unit leader asked us if we could be used as a resource for ALS. Due to the size and location of the fire, resources were limited.

• Be prepared for all types of weather. Just because it is 90-100 degrees at home doesn't mean it will be the same on the fire. At night, the temperatures dropped significantly. There were a few nights that it was in the 40's. A few were a little cold and spent time in the engine with the heat on to stay warm. Always pack a coat and be prepared for the worst weather. Doing a quick check of the local weather can help you prepare for this.

Overall, every member of Santaquin Fire/EMS that went on this deployment and on deployments to other larger fires have enjoyed the experience. It was a great morale booster and a motivator to members who do not have the wildland certifications. We have had more interest within our department in taking classes to gain higher qualifications. It was great to see the support of our community as well. Pictures were sent home when possible and posted to our department Facebook page. Seeing the community support us, even though we were 900 miles away, was humbling. I think it helped our department in more ways than we could imagine. Witnessing our engine come home to a gathering of community members, family, and city leaders was a neat experience.

During our deployment to Washington, Santaquin's Dry Mountain also caught fire. We had agencies from all over Utah and Juab counties as well as from state and federal agencies that assisted. Being part of the firefighting family is something that is truly amazing. Fire will not stop just because it crosses into another agency or state. Firefighters are the same. We will go wherever—the next town, the next county, or the next state—to help those in need.
American Fork Fire Rescue
by Jordan Hendrickson

Deployment Summary
American Fork Fire Rescue (AFFR) was deployed to the North Star Fire on the Coalville Indian Reservation in the state of Washington from August 22, 2015, to September 6, 2015, a total of 16 days. This was the first deployment in AFFR history. AFFR deployed an E-53, a Type 1 engine, for structure protection with four AFFR members: Captain Jordan Hendrickson, FF Josh Rich, FF Adam Casper, and FF Larry Winters. We were notified on a Friday about the deployment and had to leave early the next morning. We were very excited and a little nervous about the deployment. We arrived Sunday afternoon and reported to base camp in Nespelem, WA. As soon as we checked in and were available to work, they assigned us to structure protection, and we got started. We did everything from structure protection to back burns with the hot shot crews, mop up on previous burned areas, and hiking the fire line to make sure no fire had jumped it.

Our engine had 1,000 gallons of water on it, so it was regularly used as a tender for other resources. We also chipped wood for a day to clean up the roadsides where crews had chopped down trees. We didn't do a typical structure protection deployment.

We got to see and experience a lot of other aspects of wildland firefighting. We worked with three other engines from different fire departments for the deployment: Sedona Fire District (AZ), Heber-Overgaard Fire District (AZ), and Golder Ranch Fire District (AZ). They were awesome to work with. They took us under their wing and showed us the ropes. They helped us with the paperwork that needed to be completed each day and explained the different lingo and the proper etiquette for wildland firefighters. We also worked with the Prineville Hotshots out of Oregon. Overall, it was an amazing experience. We learned so much. We can't wait to do it again.

Thank you to AFFR Chief Garcia for giving us the opportunity to do it.

Positives
- Experience. Wildfires act much differently than structure fires. They are dependent on the environment. With the wildland-urban interface becoming more prevalent, the more we know about how wildland fires behave, the better chance we have of successfully fighting them.

Negatives
- Everything about this deployment was great. The only negative was our previous lack of experience in wildland firefighting.

Recommendations for Other Departments
- Know where you are going and pack accordingly. We were in beautiful, mountainous country. It was warm during the day and cold at night.
- Always pack your sleeping bag and tent with you. There were days when we were on the mountain for 17 hours, and sometimes instead of going back to camp we had to just sleep where we were working. So make sure you take at least your sleeping bag with you.
- Understand basic wildland paperwork. Learn how paperwork is done before your first deployment. Also, make sure the crew member with good handwriting does the paperwork.
Riley Pilgrim Receives Award for His Exceptional Firefighting Service

by Karissa Neely, Daily Herald, heraldextra.com

Little boys and girls grow up idolizing firefighters for their heroics—but Riley Pilgrim is a different sort of firefighting hero.

Riley Pilgrim is a firefighter, a wildland firefighter to be exact. An Eagle Mountain resident, he is captain of Unified Fire Authority’s Wildland Bureau and currently oversees the Camp Williams Wildland Fire Program. While he’s seen plenty of his share of the types of fires that incite bravery, his heroics have been more of the slow and smoldering type.

“He just seems to be exceptional at everything he does,” said Eagle Mountain Mayor Christopher Pengra. “Riley is the type of guy who always seems to be in a good mood, and always is looking for ways to help out.”

Mayor Pengra nominated Pilgrim for the Exchange Club of Utah Valley Firefighter the Year Award earlier this year, and out of many other solid nominees, Pilgrim was chosen. The Exchange Club is a service-oriented organization that gives out this award every October to a firefighter who has shown exceptional service to the community.

“He really impressed us with what he’s been able to do,” said Kena Jo Matthews, spokesperson for the Exchange Club. “He’s a true example of what the award is given for. He’s brought the community together and made them better.”

In his UFA leadership position, Pilgrim oversees the UFA Firewise Program and has worked with various communities in Salt Lake and Utah County to further their wildland fire education and mitigation efforts. He works with the state of Utah to obtain funding for projects located in the UFA response area and has been bridging the gaps with Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center (NUIFC) and Camp Williams. Because Eagle Mountain and the cities west of Utah Lake are surrounded by native wildland, Pilgrim’s work with multiple agencies has reduced the risks to homeowners whose land abuts the natural habitat.

“Riley’s responded to multiple fires around Eagle Mountain, but he’s also become very valuable outside of our area. He and his team get called out to wildfires all over the country,” Pengra said.

Pilgrim’s been a firefighter for 15 years. He started out in wildland fires, partly because it was easier then as a rookie to get a job. He planned to only do a few years of wildland work and then get a position in a city firehouse.

“But I just loved it so much, I couldn’t leave it. Mentally and physically, it’s always challenging,” Pilgrim said.

Now with years of experience behind him, he’s seen as an expert on wildland firefighting, and not only are he and his crew often out on jobs throughout the summer, he also teaches other firefighters how to fight, control, and survive wildfires. Education is very important to him, evidenced by his bachelor’s degree in emergency services administration and two associate degrees in emergency services emphasizing wildfire management and officer training. He also recently obtained his Type 3 Incident Commander qualification, often considered a career benchmark for firefighting.

“He’s very focused on training, not only for himself, but his guys are trained as well. That really strengthens his ability to respond and support our community,” Pengra said. “He’s very valuable to us.”

Karissa Neely reports on Business & Community events near Provo, Utah. Follow her on Twitter: @DHKarissaNeely

Reprinted with permission from The Daily Herald: “Riley Pilgrim is putting out fires near you – literally,” November 05, 2015, by Karissa Neely, Daily Herald.
What Football Can Teach the Fire Service

The Offensive & Defensive Playbooks

On March 4, 2012, a fire lieutenant was killed and two other firefighters were injured when the bow-strung truss they were working under collapsed. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) report describes two separate incident commands set up on each side of the building: one side fighting the fire defensively, while the other sent firefighters in to fight the fire offensively. According to the NIOSH report: “The 1st due fire department eventually placed an elevated master stream into operation, directing it into the lobby and then onto the roof while fire fighters were operating inside. Roof conditions deteriorated until the roof collapsed into the structure trapping the victim, FF1, and FF2” (NIOSH, 2012, p. i).

Most of us would say that we would never fight a fire both offensively and defensively at the same time. We certainly know the difference between these two strategies enough to understand they really do not mix. However, fighting defensive fires from offensive positions is not uncommon. For example, in 2014 the National Fire Protection Association reported that 55 firefighters were killed that year during fireground operations, 26 of these being structure fires. The causes of these deaths are mixed but are mostly divided between loss/trapped, burned, or in a collapse—in essence, possibly being in offensive positions on defensive fires.

Now what does this have to do with football? It’s easy, there is never any ambiguity between offensive and defensive in football—either you have the football or you don’t. Another important fact is that having the football or not having the football opens up a whole different playbook. Offensive teams use offensive tactics, while defensive teams use defensive tactics—it’s really that simple. We need to take on the same mindset in the fire service when it comes to understanding offensive vs. defensive. If we were to ask the average firefighter what offensive means, the typical answer is “fighting fire from inside the building.” This is true, but it’s more than that—just like defensive is more than fighting fire outside. Each strategy comes with its own playbook and set of rules. While not exhaustive, these include the following:

**OFFENSIVE STRATEGY PLAYBOOK**
- Benefit outweighs risk
- Interior (IDLH) fire operations
- SCBA required
- RIT required
- Ventilation: vertical, horizontal, or vent controlled
- Smaller hose lines (typically)
- Ground ladders
- Time: aggressive fire attack & shorter work cycles
- Rescue: obtain “All Clear”
- Utilities: secured
- Manpower: more manpower and increased rehab needs

**DEFENSIVE STRATEGY PLAYBOOK**
- Risk outweighs benefit
- Exterior fire operations (outside collapse zones)
- SCBA conditional
- RIT not required
- Ventilation not required
- Larger hose lines
- Aerial ladder (ground not needed)
- Time: less time intensive, longer work cycles
- Rescue not a factor and not allowed
- Utilities: secured as able
- Manpower: less manpower needs and longer work times before rehab (per local policy)
Why is this important? Quite simply, throwing the quarter-back in on defense makes as much sense as defensive orders on offensive fires or offensive orders on defensive fires—the hazards, goals, and playbooks are distinct and separate and should never be mixed.

Going back to the line of duty death, a fan was placed at the front door, ground ladders were in place, and crews were interior, all the while aerial and ground master streams were flowing. Do you think anyone ever questioned what strategy they were in during the operation? Were orders ever questioned? Had these departments ever trained on offensive vs. defensive operations? And, was the risk worth the benefit?

Utilizing Proper Strategy
Each department/system may utilize strategy a little different, but the basics are:

- **Offensive and defensive are strategies, meaning all tactical fire ground decision making starts here.** And, all members operating on the fire ground must know what strategy they are working under and must understand and operate safely under the chosen strategy (they must own and understand the playbook).
- **The strategy must be determined by the initial incident commander and declared over the radio for all to hear.** Again, everyone must know the strategy they are working under in order to pick the proper playbook.
- **The strategy must be re-declared at regular intervals and changed as the decision dictates.**
- Upon arrival: strategy determined and declared.
- Elapsed Time Notifications (ETNs):
  - Five or ten minute ETNs are a good time to re-affirm strategy (is it still appropriate?).
  - 20 minute ETN: if still offensive and actively suppressing fire, it may be time to consider a change in strategy.
- Upon benchmarks: question, is offensive still appropriate after the “All Clear” benchmark? Is the risk still worth the benefit?
- Upon sudden condition changes: it may be time to switch to the defensive strategy.
- **Changing from offensive to defensive can be decided by any one at any time, while changing from defensive to offensive requires a meeting and decision by command, safety, and other officers.** For example, interior crew recognizes deteriorating conditions and tells command they are pulling out and recommends going defensive—command complies, no questions asked.

In summation, each of us owes it to our firefighters and the public we serve to understand, declare, and operate from the correct strategy. The offensive and defensive strategies, and the playbooks that go with them, are important tools for the fire service. We must declare our strategy on every fire, big or small, and train our firefighters to work from under their umbrellas at all times. We must also train them to recognize when orders and strategies don't mesh (“Quarterback, we're defensive but get in there!”). The ultimate goal for all of us is to go home alive and well, and there is no better tool than picking the right STRATEGY!

References


Paul Sullivan is deputy chief of the Weber Fire District. He has 35 years combined fire and EMS experience, including 21 years with the Chandler (Arizona) Fire Department, where he retired at the rank of battalion chief. He has been a certified emergency paramedic for 33 years and currently holds certifications in both Utah and Arizona. Prior to retiring from the City of Chandler, Paul was a terrorism liaison officer for the Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center and is currently an information liaison officer for Utah’s Statewide Information & Analysis Center. Paul has an associate's degree in fire science, a bachelor's in public safety administration, and will graduate with his master's degree in public administration in the spring of 2016.

Paul has been a fire service instructor for 23 years, teaching command, weapons of mass destruction (certified through the Center for Domestic Preparedness to teach the AWR160 program), truck company operations, leadership, and other topics.
OBITUARIES:

Jerald King Lemon
1939–2015
Jerald King Lemon died of natural causes on October 15, 2015, at the age of 76 after a short decline in his health. Jerry, born on May 27, 1939, in Salt Lake City, was the son of Lester and Alta Lemon. He married Monica Ross on January 20, 1961, in the Salt Lake LDS Temple.

He worked for Bountiful City Power, but his passion was being a firefighter for Bountiful City Fire Department. He served over 41 years, including 20 years as the fire chief, with the support of his wife. Jerry was known for his quiet service for many families and friends, and he always looked to slip away before someone noticed. Jerry loved dogs and will be missed by his dog, Sadie.

Martin Patrick McKone
1934–2015
Pat McKone passed from this life on August 22, 2015, at 0737, to join waiting family and to retire from 80 years of doing it “my own way.”

He proudly served in the United States Army from April 1, 1955, to March 31, 1958, and was stationed in Washington, DC, and Alaska. First and foremost, Pat was a dedicated and proud firefighter for the Salt Lake City Fire Department, beginning his service on July 1, 1961, and retiring on June 1, 1988. Firefighters he served with and the calls they went on were always a topic of his conversations. Pat could be found at fire scenes for many years following his retirement, feeling the fire department could still use his advice, expertise, and experience.

Michael Louie Tong
1954–2015
Michael Tong, age 61, of Cedar City, Utah, died Monday, October 12, 2015, at Dixie Regional Medical Center in St. George, Utah. Michael was born on May 11, 1954, to Louie P. and Lois A. Keele Tong in Cedar City, Utah. After high school and college, he moved back to Cedar City, where he served as a volunteer firefighter for 37 years.

Michael was a retired postman and a successful business owner. He loved hunting and fishing and traveling with his family and friends. He was very organized and was a “go to” man for information about anything. Michael enjoyed reading and gardening, roller coasters, cooking, and going on cruises. He was loved by his children and grandchildren and loved spending time with them.

A quiet man with lots of heart, Michael leaves behind a wide gap in town, Cedar City Mayor Maile Wilson said. Michael’s death was sudden and left behind “an empty pair of bunkers at the station which cannot be filled,” according to a press release issued by the Cedar City Fire Department on Tuesday. “As a dedicated member of the Cedar City Fire Department for almost four decades, Mike is remembered as a great friend and mentor who always gave unselfishly of his time and money in support of the department,” Cedar City Fire Chief Mike Phillips said in the release. “Mike’s wit and wisdom will be sorely missed in the fire station and the community.”

For years, one of the many roles Michael played in the community was to go around town and inspect fire extinguishers, helping maintain fire safety for the businesses in Cedar City. He was committed to his role as an inspector, former Cedar City Fire Chief Paul Irons said of his friend and 37-year colleague. “That was his job, that was his personal business—fire extinguishers,” Irons said, explaining that when Michael retired from the U.S. Postal Service he started up the fire extinguisher business to fill a need in the community. “Mike had seen the need for that and so he started that business.” That was just Michael’s way, Wilson said; like many other members of his family, he had been active in the stewardship of Cedar City for as long as she could remember.

“He will be deeply missed among our community, the staff—kind of across the board,” Mayor Wilson said. Chief Paul Irons said, “The fire department has a pretty tight brotherhood, and he was the epitome of brotherhood.”

Grant Bringhurst Smith
1929–2015
Grant Bringhurst Smith, 85, passed away peacefully on November 2, 2015, surrounded by family, from causes related to Alzheimer’s.

He grew up in Lehi and spent his entire life in the same home that he was born in. Grant worked alongside his father and his brother on the farm in Cedar Valley, where he learned the value of hard work.

Grant had a great love of his community, and that love was expressed through a lifetime of service. He was president of the JC’s and was named Outstanding Man of the Year in 1958. He was on the Lehi City Council and was a deputy sheriff. Perhaps his most passionate service was with the Lehi Fire Department, where he served for 40 years, including an unprecedented three terms as chief. He was considered one of the top fire investigators in the state. Chief Smith was instrumental
Chief Smith did so much for the department, and firefighters were able to show him respect and were humbled and honored to be included in his funeral. Lehi firefighters escorted a flag-draped casket to the cemetery in the apparatus Chief Smith purchased. At the cemetery, Lehi Fire Honor Guard, along with Lehi Police Department members, performed a flag-folding ceremony and presented the flag to Chief Smith’s wife, Rose.

Karl Schemensky
1942–2015
Sweet and humble Karl Schemensky completed his journey here on earth and is now pain free. He lived with chronic pain for over 40 years. Karl was born in Provo, Utah, to Verl and Fay Schemensky and has two sisters: Geneil and Mary Ann. He loved his sisters so much and would do anything for them.

He married Linda Lamb from Springville, Utah. They were best friends as well as lifetime partners for 53 wonderful years. This union brought forth their three children: Danny, Amy, and Billy, along with six grandchildren.

He loved the outdoors, especially camping with his family. He worked for Orem City as fire chief and police commander and made many lifelong friends. He loved his job and the city of Orem. He received the Distinguished Award for service. He made the city of Orem a better place to live.

Karl was an animal lover and always had one to take exceptional care of. He had an artistic eye and painted many beautiful landscapes of the places he had been. When he was unable to paint, he used that artistic eye to make beautiful waterfalls and planters. His favorite flowers were red roses, and he tenderly took care of them.

In lieu of flowers, Karl wants you to give everyone in your family a special hug and to give an extra treat to your pet.

Rex Thomas Walters
1926–2015
Rex Thomas Walters, aka “Ruke” and “The Chief,” passed away on August 30, 2015, of causes incident to age and Alzheimer’s disease. He married Alma Jean White on March 16, 1947, and was sealed to her in the Salt Lake Temple on September 17, 1951. He is a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

He joined the U.S. Navy right out of high school and went to technical school in Great Lakes, Illinois, and Mare Island, California. He was stationed at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii after the bombing and was there when the war officially ended. He was always very proud of his military service. He worked at Tooele Army Depot his entire career—first as a painter, then as a firefighter, and later as the fire chief.

Rex was an active member of the Tooele City Fire Department from September 1953 until his retirement in February 1989: 36 years as an active firefighter, 26 years as a senior firefighter, with 62 years of total service as a firefighter! In this long career as a firefighter, Rex also served as 2nd assistant chief, 1st assistant chief, and fire chief for Tooele City. He loved being a firefighter and truly considered the department members his brothers. He was so proud that his grandson, Matt Burdine, became a Tooele volunteer firefighter.

Sam Roth
1976–2015
Sam Roth passed away on October 25, 2015, at age 38, from a car accident in San Diego, California. He was born on November 1, 1976, the son of Karen Kerr Mechem and Leslie Roth in San Diego, California. He was raised in South Ogden, Utah, and graduated from Bonneville High School in 1994. He joined the U.S. Air Force and served four years active duty. He was a firefighter/EMT for almost 20 years, earning the rank of captain with the Hill Air Force Base Fire Department. Concurrently, he continued his military career as a reservist with the 419th Fighter Wing. Sam deployed with the U.S. Air Force on multiple tours to the Middle East. He met the love of his life, Rachel Loftus, during their tour in Iraq. They were married on August 20, 2015. Sam lived life to the fullest—he was sharp witted, caring, fun, and selfless and had a huge heart and a great sense of humor. He was truly loved by everyone. He LOVED boating, was an avid San Diego Charger fan, and enjoyed the ocean and golfing.
Vehicles on the road today present innumerable potential hazards for emergency responders to deal with. Many of these hazards are independent of the type of propulsion system used in the vehicle. Compressed gas or explosive cartridges used for air bags, bumper systems, and roll over protection devices all pose a threat to first responders. Add to the mix the variety of hazards associated with a hybrid vehicle during emergency response, and you can see why continuous extrication training in regards to hybrid vehicles is critical. Electric and hybrid vehicles are the future of the automotive industry, and having contact with them during a vehicle crash as emergency personnel will continue to increase with time. Emergency response organizations must prepare for situations involving these vehicles.

Hybrid Electric Vehicles

The simplest definition for a hybrid electric vehicle (HEV) is one that relies on two different power sources. Beyond that, hybrids can basically be divided into three main types:

- full hybrids,
- mild hybrids, and
- plug-in electric hybrids (PHEV).

Each of these has its own potential hazards. When managed correctly, these hazards do not pose a safety risk to emergency responders; however, improper use or contact can cause injury or death to rescue personnel and vehicle occupants involved in an emergency incident.

Electrical Terminology

One of the most significant hazards rescue teams will encounter when dealing with hybrid vehicles is the high-voltage systems. Understanding the dangers of electricity requires understanding the terminology used to describe this danger. We describe the potential of an electrical system in terms of voltage, amperage, current, and resistance. The flow of electricity through wiring can be compared to the flow of water in fire hose:

- **Voltage**—The electrical potential of a circuit, voltage is the “pressure” that pushes an electrical charge through a conductor. Voltage can be compared to the PSI in a hose stream.
- **Amperage**—The rate of electrical current flow. This can be compared to the rate of water flowing through a hose line in gallons per minute (gpm).
- **Current**—The number of electrons moving past a fixed point per unit of time, measured in amperes (amps). This can be compared to the amount of water running through a hose line in gallons per minute (gpm).
Resistance—Electricity’s opposition to the flow of current, measured in OHMs. Compare this to friction loss in a fire hose.

We often think about the dangers of electricity in terms of voltage, but amperage or current has the most lethal effects on humans. An electrical shock involving high voltage but very low current is less dangerous than low voltage and high current.

Two additional electrical terms that firefighters should be familiar with and understand are direct current (DC) and alternating current (AC).

- **Direct Current (DC)**—Electrons move in one direction. Direct current is primarily found in devices powered by battery.
- **Alternating Current (AC)**—The current changes direction multiple times each second. The number of times per second a current reverses direction is measured in hertz.

Hybrid Misconceptions
For most emergency response personnel, the high voltage in electric and hybrid electric vehicles raises concerns and leads to misconceptions about rescuer safety around a HEV. Electrocution from the vehicle’s high-voltage system is unlikely from simply touching the exterior of an electric vehicle (EV) or hybrid electric vehicle (HEV) that has been involved in a crash because the high-voltage system is fully isolated from the vehicle’s chassis/body.

An EV or HEV also has a low-voltage electrical system (12 volt DC) for the lights and other accessories. Unlike the high-voltage system, this system is typically grounded through the chassis/body. The 12-volt system does not present an electrical shock hazard to emergency responders.

The high-voltage systems in EVs and HEVs are typically equipped with multiple automatic sensory contact relays that fail in an open position and stop the high-voltage flow, including the activation of the airbags and related emergency collision systems. These normally open relays for the high-voltage system are moved into the closed position when energized by low-voltage electrical power. Interrupting the low-voltage power source effectively shuts down the flow of high-voltage electricity. It is important to understand that it takes time (up to 30 minutes depending on the manufacturer) for power in the high-voltage system to fully dissipate after it has been isolated.

Caution Required
Remember, even after removing low-voltage power to the normally open relays, the high-voltage batteries are still fully energized. All high-voltage wiring (normally orange colored) still directly connected to the high-voltage batteries will remain charged until the battery system is depleted. The high-voltage batteries and cabling should always be treated as a serious electrocution hazard and never cut or compromised in any manner. In some models there is a set of relays located at the high-voltage battery connection. These relays assist the emergency responder by isolating the high-voltage battery from its associated cabling.

Suggested Actions
Different methods are used for disabling an EV or HEV during a vehicle extrication and rescue. In addition to chocking the wheels and other standard methods of stabilizing a vehicle, it is imperative for the emergency responder to ensure that they have disabled the vehicle’s ability to operate. Some manufacturers suggest that rescue personnel shut down a hybrid vehicle by putting it in park, turning off the internal combustion engine, and removing the ignition key. PHEV models may not have an ignition key but instead use a push button start and stop; these require additional caution to ensure shutdown. Basic tactics include disconnecting the low-voltage battery system if accessible, similar to that of a conventional vehicle; this also disables the high-voltage system on an EV or HEV.

Extensive training on electric and hybrid vehicles prior to an incident is essential for all emergency service organizations. Take the time to learn and practice the skills needed to perform a safe and competent extrication. Contact your local auto dealerships for information about their hybrid vehicles. The future is here, and it’s up to you to be ready.

Stay Safe… Chief Young

Russell Young is a battalion chief and assistant training officer for the Orem Fire Department, where he is responsible for extrication and ambulance driving operations. He is the chief of the Duchesne Fire Department and has been a paramedic for over 19 years. Young has a B.S. in emergency services management, is currently completing his MBA, has over 23 years of experience in fire and emergency medical service, and is an instructor and certification tester for UFRA.
The Utah Fire Department Assistance Grant (UFDAG) Committee met on March 10, 2015, to review and update the grant application and grant guidance document.

Even though the UFDAG application period has closed, the following information will be checked again in 2016.

There were three things discussed in the grant committee meeting that are of particular importance for applicants:

1. **Question 14 of the grant application asks if the department is NIMS compliant. If this question is marked NO, the application will not be reviewed or awarded any grant monies.**
   The reason for this policy is that part of the grant money comes from the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) in their Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) Grant Program. The USFS VFA requires any grant recipients be NIMS compliant. Therefore, if the application is marked NO for NIMS compliance, no money can be awarded. The UFDAG Committee will do NIMS compliance verification checks with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to ensure that fire departments are compliant.

2. **Question 17 of the application asks if the department reports fire incidents to the Utah State Fire Marshal’s Office using the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). This must be marked YES.**
   The reason for this policy is that part of the money comes from the USFS through the VFA Grant Program. The VFA requires that any recipients report in NFIRS. Therefore, if question 17 is marked NO, no money can be awarded. The Utah Fire Prevention Board also requires that departments report to the State Fire Marshal's Office to be eligible for their portion of the grant funding. The UFDAG Committee will do NFIRS compliance verification checks with the Utah State Fire Marshal’s Office to ensure that all departments that apply for grants are compliant with their incident reporting.

3. **Fire departments that are within a fire district may submit only one grant application that includes all departments in the district.**
   For more information on the subject, please contact Committee Member Earl Levanger at earllevanger@uvu.edu.

Another clarification is that the NFIRS Program requires that you log in and check the “no activity” box monthly if you didn’t have any incident responses that month. Do not assume that you do not need to report if you did not have any incidents for the month. A non-response is considered non-reporting to NFIRS.

The NFIRS Program is hosted by the federal government. User passwords need to be changed every 60 days. If you do not log in and change your password, you will not be granted access to the system. To get the password reset, contact Janet Read, the UFIRS/NFIRS coordinator for the Utah State Fire Marshal’s Office, to have it reset (see contact information below).

Janet will also accept emails from fire departments wanting to report “no activity” for the month. She will go in and add it into the NFIRS database for you. If you have questions about the NFIRS reporting, Janet can be contacted by email at janetread@utah.gov or by phone at 801-284-6365.

The Grant Committee has determined that any applications not compliant in any of these areas mentioned will not be considered for review or awarded any grant funds.
Salt Lake Valley Medical Alliance

Emergency Medical Services Symposium
Professional Training for EMS Personnel

Date: February 5, 2016 (Register by Jan 29)
Cost: $25.00 per person
Time: 7:00 AM – 4:00 PM (Lunch included)
Location: Utah Cultural Celebration Center
1355 W 3100 S, West Valley City, UT 84119

Topics include:
- **Suicide Prevention** - A discussion on how to prevent suicide and address mental illness within the EMS community.
- **Risk Management** - A legal perspective on methods to reduce risk to providers. This session will exhibit legal viewpoints through a mock trial by licensed attorney.
- **Trauma Management** - A discussion about what happens behind the scenes of the trauma system.
- **Future of EMS** - A discussion about what the future of EMS looks like and what is happening today to help that vision come to reality.
- **Medical ICS** - A discussion of lessons learned from Mass Casualty Incidents and ICS for medical response.

Keynote Speaker:

**Chad Hymas** - *The Wall Street Journal* calls Chad Hymas "one of the 10 most inspirational people in the world!"

Chad inspires, motivates, and moves audiences, creating an experience that touches hearts for a lifetime. He is one of the youngest ever to receive the Council Of Peers Award For Excellence (CPAE) and to be inducted into the prestigious National Speaker Hall Of Fame.

In 2001, at the age of 27, Chad's life changed in an instant when a 2,000-pound bale of hay shattered his neck leaving him a quadriplegic. But Chad's dreams were not paralyzed that day – he became an example of what is possible.

Chad is a best-selling author, president of his own communications company, Chad Hymas Communications, Inc., and is a recognized world-class wheelchair athlete. In 2003, Chad set a world record by wheeling his chair from Salt Lake City to Las Vegas (513 miles).
### Why Should I Earn a College Degree?
- Personal improvement
- Preparation for promotion
- Expand career opportunities

### What Degrees are Offered?
- **Certificates**
  - Firefighter Recruit Candidate
  - Paramedic
  - Aviation Fire Officer

- **Associate of Science Emergency Services**
  - Fire Officer
  - Emergency Care
  - Wildland Fire Management
  - Aviation Fire Officer

- **Bachelor of Science Emergency Services Administration**
  - Emergency Care
  - Emergency Management (offered 100% online)

### How Do I Enroll?
- Apply for admissions by going to: [http://www.uvu.edu/admissions/](http://www.uvu.edu/admissions/)
- If you have attended another college or university, request an official transcript be sent to:
  - UVU Admissions Office
  - 800 West University Parkway MS 106
  - Orem, Utah 84058-5999

### What Will It Cost?
- Some courses have “course fees” in addition to tuition.

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#### EARN YOUR EMERGENCY SERVICES DEGREE AT UVU

Now is the time to begin working on your emergency services degree or finish the degree you have been working on.

### Why Should I Earn a College Degree?
- Personal improvement
- Preparation for promotion
- Expand career opportunities

### What Degrees are Offered?
- **Certificates**
  - Firefighter Recruit Candidate
  - Paramedic
  - Aviation Fire Officer

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#### SPRING 2016 SEMESTER

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**RECRUIT CANDIDATE ACADEMY (RCA)**

By application only. For more information visit [http://www.uvu.edu/esa/academics/rca.html](http://www.uvu.edu/esa/academics/rca.html) or make an appointment with an academic advisor by calling the Student Center at 801-863-7798.

On-the-job internships are available for all RCA graduates.

Application deadlines: June 1st for Fall Semester and October 1st for Spring Semester.
SPRING 2016 SEMESTER
ESMG ONLINE CLASSES

ESMG 310G Introduction to Homeland Security
ESMG 3150 Public Program Administration
ESMG 3200 Health Safety Program Management
ESMG 3250 Managing Emergency Medical Services
ESMG 3300 Master Plan Public Emerg Services
ESMG 3350 Analytical Research Approaches to Public ES
ESMG 3600 Psychology of Emergency Services
ESMG 4150 Humanitarian Relief
ESMG 4200 Disaster Response and the Public
ESMG 4400 Legal Considerations for the Emergency Services
ESMG 445G Human Factors Emergency Management
ESMG 4500 Customer Service and Marketing for ES
ESMG 4550 Principals Disaster and Emergency Management
ESMG 4600 Public Administration Emergency Management
ESMG 4650 Emergency Services Capstone
ESMG 481R Emergency Services Internship
ESMG 489R Special Topics in Emergency Services
ESMG 491R Topics in Cardiology and Medical Trends
ESMG 492R Topics in Trauma and Pharmacology
ESMG 493R Topics in Medical Litigation

ESWF FACE-TO-FACE CLASSES

ESWF 1310- S131 Firefighter Type 1
ESWF 1330- S133 Look Up Down Around
ESWF-1400 -Wildland Firefighting Fundamentals
ESWF 2150- S215 Fire Ops in the Wildland Urban Interface
ESWF 1400 Wildland Firefighting Fund
ESWF 2340 S234 Ignition Operations
ESWF 3000 S300 IC Extended Attack
ESWF 3300 S330 Task Force Leader
ESWF 3360 S336 Tactical Decision Marketing
ESWF 3390 S339 Division or Group Spv
ESWF 4390 S390 Intro to Wildland Calcs

PARAMEDIC

By application only. For more information visit http://www.uvu.edu/esa/academics/paramedic_emt.html or call 801-863-7700 or 888-548-7816.

Please check http://www.uvu.edu/esa for current and updated course listings.

Enroll early! Please note that courses are subject to cancellation due to low enrollment.

VIEW THE RCA WEBSITE

If you haven't visited the Recruit Candidate Academy (RCA) website since it has been redesigned, check it out at http://www.uvu.edu/esa/rca/.

On the website you can find the link to the Firefighter Rookie Challenge, the link for prospective students, the link about the RCA and other emergency services programs, and more. We also have a new email: RCA@UVU.edu.

You can watch our recruiting video on the home page or see class videos and highlights of our Fire Games under the Prospective Students tab.

We hope the new site meets the needs of those who are interested in the RCA program. If you have any comments or suggestions for the site, please email us at RCA@UVU.edu.
Utah Fire and Rescue Academy is pleased to sponsor Intermediate ICS ICS-300 (H-465) for Expanding Incidents & Advanced ICS ICS-400 (H-467) for Command and General Staff, Complex Incidents and Multi-agency Coordination System, Regional Training Course

Dates:
Classes will be held in early and late spring 2016.
Watch the website listed below for exact dates and locations.

Purpose:
These courses provide training for personnel who require advanced application of the Incident Command System (ICS).

ICS 300*:
This course is for individuals who are expected to perform in a supervisory or tactical level management role at an incident or event.

ICS 400:
This course is directed to senior personnel who are expected to perform in a management capacity at an incident or event.

Register at**: www.uvu.edu/ufra/ics.html
For more information contact:
Dennis.goudy@uvu.edu
(801) 652-3852

* Prerequisites: Students who wish to attend this training must complete the online or classroom ICS 100 & 200 courses. It is also recommended that students complete the online ICS 700 & 800B courses prior to entering this class.

** Each course will require separate registrations and written tests.

Know the Warning Signs:
Ideation of Suicide
Substance Abuse
Purposelessness
Anxiety
Trapped
Hopelessness
Withdrawal
Anger
Recklessness
Mood Swings

Ask them openly and directly about the issues
Listen to them and support them
Connect them to a professional
Don’t leave the person alone

Firefighter Crisis Support Line
801-587-1800
24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year
Immediate Assistance at No Charge

Brought to you by the Professional Firefighters of Utah in conjunction with The University of Utah’s Neuro-Psychiatric Unit.
Utah Fire and Rescue Academy is pleased to sponsor Intermediate ICS ICS-300(H-465) for Expanding Incidents & Advanced ICS ICS-400(H-467) for Command and General Staff, Complex Incidents and Multi-agency Coordination System, Regional Training Course

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Thank You!
For Supporting the 3rd Annual
Utah Firefighter Chili Cook-Off
and for Making it a Huge Success!

Visit our website for all winners and more pictures!
utahfirefighterchilicookoff.com