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UFRA Straight Shot Tip

Utah Fire and Rescue Academy Magazine



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UFRA Straight Tip

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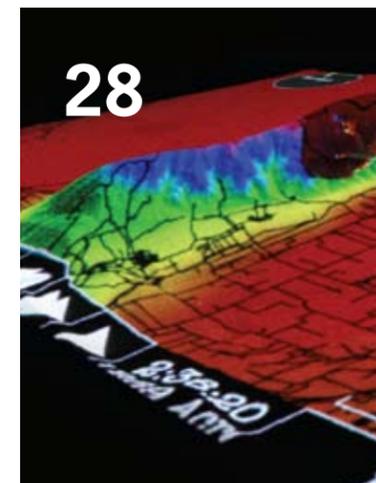


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FROM THE DIRECTOR



The last few months, the Utah Fire and Rescue Academy has been busy putting the finishing touches on new courses and starting on the development of others. These are a few of the items I would like to share with our customers to keep everyone “in the loop”.

Volunteer Tactics Class

Many of the volunteer fire officers who have completed the Command Training Center (CTC) Phase I course have commented that a tactics class would be helpful. We are going to create a course specifically for volunteers, which will teach basic fireground tactics. Our hope is that by making volunteer fire officers more comfortable with fireground tactics, they will want to participate in CTC training.

Command Training Center Phase II

Phase II is scheduled for initial delivery in Cache County, late October and early November. Train-the-Trainer was a success, and the needed modifications

have been made to the course. As a reminder, Phase II involves small commercial and strip mall occupancies. Because of the high interest in CTC training, I recommend Chiefs and Training Officers contact their Program Managers as soon as possible to schedule Phase II training.

Audit

This is the year for audits of the Utah Fire and Rescue Academy. We have asked Utah Valley University to conduct a financial and fleet audit, beginning immediately. The financial audit was by request of the Fire Prevention Board and is performed every three to five years. The Board also requested that the Utah Standards and Training Council do an operational audit, to insure we are meeting the requirements of the contract and operating plan. This will include training, certification, and logistics. As of mid-October, the certification audit had been completed and the other two divisions should be done by spring of 2012. We look forward to the results.

MAYDAY!

We will be starting to develop a mayday class based around UFRA's CTC training. Most mayday courses involve classroom training only and do not have a practical component, where incident commanders can exercise their department's mayday policy. Using the CTC format of blended learning (online and classroom), students will be able to review and learn online before coming to the “practice field” for the practical training. Completion of Phase I and II will be required in order for one to participate in this course.

Hopefully departments are taking full advantage of the training opportunities in Utah. As I speak with other State Training Directors, it is obvious we enjoy a great opportunity in Utah by not having to pay for core courses. Remember if your department would like a class or has any questions, please contact your Program Manager.

Stay safe,

Hugh



photo by Steve Lutz



IFSAC Re-Accreditation

by Lori Howes

In July, the certification office of the Utah Fire & Rescue Academy recently underwent its 5 year re-accreditation process for the International Fire Service Accreditation Council (IFSAC). A three member team of IFSAC representatives from other IFSAC accredited agencies (Iowa, Kentucky, and Oregon) spent three intensive days reviewing all certification policies & procedures and all written and manipulative skills testing for every level of certification.

After the three days of reviewing all documentation, the IFSAC team reported they had found no discrepancies in the Policies and Procedures; and after a few minor corrections all testing material was in order. Site Team leader, John McPhee from the Iowa Fire Service Training Bureau, reported the site team would be recommending the Utah Fire & Rescue Academy for full re-accreditation on all levels to the IFSAC Board of Governors. The Utah Fire & Rescue Academy's re-accreditation was unanimously approved by the Board of Governors at their meeting in Biloxi, Mississippi on September 24th.

The Academy received re-accreditation for the certification levels of Hazardous Materials Awareness, Operations, and Technician; Firefighter I and II; Driver-Operator; Pumper and Aerial; Airport Firefighter; Fire Officer I; Fire Inspector I and II; Fire Investigator; Fire

and Life Safety Educator I and II; Wildland Firefighter I and II; and Fire Instructor I and II.

The accreditation status with IFSAC provides Utah firefighters with certification portability. Being internationally accredited ensures that a first responder's certification received in Utah will be recognized in other states and countries. At the same time, the review process ensures the Academy is operating a fair, credible, and valid training and certification program.

IFSAC currently provides accreditation to entities that certify the competency of, and issue certificates to, individuals who pass examinations based on the National Fire Protection Association fire service professional qualifications and other standards approved by IFSAC members. There are currently 51 Certificate Assembly member entities throughout the world.



photo provided by IFSAC



FROM THE STATE FIRE

by Brent R. Halladay, State Fire Marshal



700 in attendance at Winter Fire School. The Utah Fire & Rescue Academy does a tremendous job putting this huge event together, which allows us to increase our skills and abilities as Utah's fire service personnel. It is this time of the year, after the holidays, when I can go to St. George to the State Fire Chiefs Leadership Conference, Winter Fire School, relax for a moment, and spend time visiting with the many friends I have in the fire service.

On January 23, 2012, the Utah State Legislature will begin its annual 45 day session. During this upcoming session we have some legislation that will affect the fire service. Representative Dunnigan and Senator Valentine will be filing legislation that proposes to modify our newly enacted fireworks statute. It will be proposed to lessen the days you can discharge fireworks from the allowed 30 days, back to 14 days as was allowed since 1993. It would be proposed to go back to discharge dates of three days before the holiday and three days after, for both July 4th and July 24th holidays. It will also be proposed to establish a designated time period, within those allowed days, when people will be able to set off the fireworks. The Fire Prevention Board voted to support going back to the allowed 14 days and they also voted to support 11 AM to 11 PM each day for fireworks discharge. With the wet summer we had this year, our wildland fires across the state are down in numbers; even with the additional \$8 million dollars of new fireworks that were sold in our state. The sale of the new aerial fireworks far exceeded the expected sales projections that were stated. The greatest complaints received about fireworks this year was the length of days allowed to discharge, the late hours that folks kept discharging the fireworks, and the excessive noise these new fireworks created.

There will be legislation this session to create multi-jurisdictional blasting permits to be issued from the State Fire Marshal's Office. This would only be used in those instances where a company is blasting and would be passing through multiple jurisdictions. My office could issue the blasting permit and the permit would only need to be presented to each community as the blaster completed work there. Any existing permit fees that would

MARSHAL

need to be paid would still be applicable and this would eliminate the blaster from having to go through the permit process in each community. A new power line being placed across our state is a good example of when this new permit would assist the blaster and businesses throughout our state.

There will be legislation with regard to the end user of LP Gas. It has been a requirement for a number of years that everyone who transfers LP Gas is required to be certified but the end user was exempted from a license. The LP Gas Board voted to seek legislation that the end user should not be required to certify to use the product for fueling of forklifts, weed burner bottles, etc.

The Fire Prevention Board voted and directed my office to seek expanded appropriations for the Utah Fire & Rescue Academy for this next year. These requests have been approved by Commissioner Davenport and sent to the Governor's Office of Planning & Budget for prioritization. A \$350,000 per year on-going increase in funding will be requested for the fire academy so that we can offer a full year of training and not have to stop training the last month of the fiscal year, as has happened the last two years. Training requests have continued to increase for the last several years and we have just run out of funding to continue to accommodate those fire departments. We have also asked for a one-time funding of \$600,000 to create an entire second set of teaching props. With all the training requests and the size of our state, we are now expending an excessive amount of money to move those props. With two sets of props we can offer better training, better use of our funds, and not have such a length of time to get the props to the different fire departments.

Now that you have been fully informed on all that will occur at the legislature, we need your help. The fire service has a great reputation on Capitol Hill and we have worked very hard to get it. Contacting your legislator to let him/her know your feelings on these issues has a tremendous impact on the outcome of proposed legislation. The legislators see me at every session of the legislature, and although they do listen to what I say, it is not with

the same interest as when you speak. When they hear from you, their constituency, they listen to what you have to say. The legislators want to know how the fire service feels about issues so they have direction regarding how they should vote. If you don't assist and educate your legislator, they end up being influenced by a number of special interest groups.

Now as I end, I'll take a moment to look back on my career and make some personal reflections. My great-grandfather was a charter member of the Pleasant Grove Fire Department that was founded in 1906, helped build the first fire cart and the first little wooden fire station to house it. I helped to restore it and now it resides in the city park, next to historical City Hall. Back in 1971, I had just gotten home from the military and needed a job. My wife and I lived one block south of the Provo Fire Department, and with my family background, I walked up the street to see if they had any openings. I was a Medical Service Corp Officer in Special Forces and wondered if they needed someone to drive the ambulance. I was told the firefighters did that, but they did have one opening for a firefighter, and I was welcome to apply. I went through the Civil Service testing process and it was down to three finalists for the job. I went in for a final interview with the Assistant Fire Chief and the Fire Chief. My father grew up in southwest Provo with the Assistant Fire Chief and my aunt used to chase around with the Fire Chief; I'm sure that didn't have any influence on me being the final selectee for the job. On December 10, 2011, I passed my 40th anniversary since I became a member of Utah's fire service. I never dreamed I would have fallen into such a wonderful career and had the opportunity to associate on a daily basis with the greatest people on earth. I also can't believe it has gone so fast, it just seems like it was the other day when I started my career.

May each of you who give so much, please be careful as you protect and serve the citizens of our state. May you use caution and wisdom in all of your duties, and thank you for who you are.





Message from Utah Fire Chiefs Association

by Mike Mathieu, President, Utah State Fire Chiefs Association

The Utah State Fire Chiefs Association would like to invite all members to our Winter Meeting/Leadership Symposium, to

speakers. The executive board is working diligently, preparing for our meetings and symposium to ensure you will not want to miss this event.

Almost everyone knows that Hank Aaron broke Babe Ruth's long-standing home run record, but almost no one knows that Hank Aaron's record was broken by Sadaharu Oh of the Japanese leagues. In his inspiring autobiography, *A Zen Way of Baseball*, Sadaharu Oh, arguably the greatest home-run hitter of all time, tells of his thoughts in the locker room before the last game of his playing career:

"I am a professional ballplayer, I told myself. A professional. The word has meaning for me as few others in my vocabulary do. There is a standard of performance that you must maintain. It is the best you are able to give and then more—and to maintain that at a level of consistency. No excuses for the demands of your ego or the extremes of your emotions. It is an inner thing. I held myself to that standard for 22 years. It is my proudest achievement" (p. 2-3).

What if every chief officer, station officer, and firefighter took this "inner thing" approach to his/her profession? During preparation, training, and responding to community needs from the fire service you give the best you are able to give, a very high level of consistency, and no excuses for your ego or emotions. A professional. This is a very good achievement that we should all strive for, our communities and fellow firefighters will appreciate our contributions to his or her well being.

The State Chiefs Executive Board appreciates the responses from fire chiefs and chief officers who have recently joined the Association. Fresh ideas and opinions are sure to make our association stronger by serving one another. For any others who missed previous invitations and would like to join the Utah State Fire Chiefs Association,

State Fire

tion, it is as simple as contacting Secretary/Treasurer Frank Heumann at 435-940-2502 or www.utahfirechiefs.org and he will be happy to assist you.

I recently dealt with an administrative challenge that caused me great concern and, simply put, caused stress. Every chief deals with these events from time to time and one thing I have learned over time is knowledge and preparation are power. I solicited help from various parties such as labor organizations, 911 management personnel, legal, and human resources to name just a few. I believe I have been successful in dealing with this issue because of hard working research but most importantly because of partnerships and help from within the "village of public safety members". I have been reminded of the value of gaining assistance from all interested parties to help me, as chief, to be successful with these challenges. For those who read this, who know they were "one of the village people", I thank you and encourage all chiefs when faced with difficult challenges to use all available partners who are at their disposal. Hopefully, you are a chief of your organization not because you are the smartest, but because you know how to find out who is. Two ears, one mouth, use them proportionally in carrying out your duties, striving to be a professional!

Utah State Fire Chiefs Association



Winter Meeting & Leadership Symposium

January 11-12, 2012

Wednesday, January 11th

Business meeting 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM
Networking opportunities 12:00 PM

Thursday, January 12th

9:00 AM to 5:00 PM (Lunch Provided)
Jack Enter "Walking the Narrow Road of Leadership"
Dr. Mike McEvoy "Best Practices in Firefighter Rehab"



SPECIAL SESSION

7:00 PM (Hors d'oeuvres served)
An Evening with Randolph Mantooth
"John Gage" from Emergency

Hilton Garden Inn.
1731 So Convention Center Dr . St. George

RSVP for BOTH Thursday sessions
to fheumann@pcfd.org





firefighter Cory Martin conducts a firing operation on the human caused Cottonwood Fire, west of St. George, Utah. photos by Nick Howell

2011 WILDFIRES PRESENT CHALLENGES FOR FIRE MANAGERS IN SOUTHERN UTAH

by Nick Howell, Bureau of Land Management, Color Country District

For the Color Country Interagency Fire Management Area, the 2011 fire season was no “walk in the park”. While most fire management agencies in southern Utah did not experience a significant increase in large scale fires, nearly all agencies experienced a huge increase in human caused fires. The large number of human caused fires kept fire management personnel ‘hopping’ as the majority of these unwanted fires threatened communities, homes, and critical infrastructure. To put this in perspective, the Bureau of Land Management (just one agency responding to human caused fires) reported an increase almost three times greater in 2011 than from any previous year on record.

Fire managers attribute the increase of unwanted, human caused fires in southern Utah to the abundance of cheat-grass, in conjunction with people participating in unsafe activities given the hazardous vegetation and weather conditions. Unsafe activities range from cutting, grinding, and welding of metal to vehicle related ignitions, unattended campfires, and debris burning. A few of these fires are even believed to be intentional and are currently being investigated as criminal acts.

Even with interagency fire prevention efforts and education campaigns in full swing, fire restrictions were implemented in Washington County to slow and prevent the obvious increase in preventable human fire ignitions. In spite of these efforts, human caused fires continued throughout the Color Country area for most of the summer and into the fall.

Despite the large number of human caused fires, fire managers, and homeowners located in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas were very lucky. Thanks to city fire departments and cooperative efforts of federal and state fire management agencies, most wildfires were contained to manageable sizes with minimal or no damage to homes and/or property, luckily no lives were lost.

But did southern Utah simply “dodge a moving bullet” this past year? If the trend of unwanted human caused wildfires again approaches 2011 levels or continues to increase, managers may have to re-evaluate fire management options and be prepared to answer some tough questions regarding the role of interagency and individual community firefighting efforts, such as:



type 1 helicopters coordinated strategic water drops with ground forces, preventing various fires from impacting major businesses in Cedar City and St. George areas.

- Will the volume of human caused fires and the need for reactive fire suppression efforts decrease or eliminate opportunities for proactive fire management practices to restore forests and rangelands using prescribed and natural fire?
- Will there be a need to increase or have “staged” resources readily available in anticipation of fires that threaten communities, rather than “loaning” resource to other states in need of emergency firefighters?
- Will firefighters be exposed to increased risk due to a greater number of human caused fires and will different fire issues require additional training and types of resources?
- Will the roles of federal, state, counties, and individuals in enforcing laws that help prevent human caused fires (fireworks, campfires, etc.) change?
- Will the number of human caused fires impact the need for greater and more stringent cost recovery efforts?

right photo: Retardant was instrumental in keeping human caused wildfires in southern Utah to manageable sizes.

As the 2011 fire season comes to an end, 143 human caused fires were suppressed in the Color Country Area. All agencies can now see a reprieve from all causes of wildfires, meaning the time to evaluate management options is now, next year we may not be so lucky.



“SMOKE!” IN THE BAY by Dane Stone

Like most fire departments in the country, South Davis Metro Fire (SDMF) responds to multiple vehicle fires throughout the year. So, with that said, this story is unlike any vehicle fire SDMF has ever responded to.

September 26th was turning out to be just like any other day at SDMF. The crew at Station 81 had been relatively busy running several medicals up until 2000 hours. With a little break, they went to a local favorite eating establishment to get some dinner. Returning, they pulled in the station, as usual, and retreated to the day room for the evening.

After about half an hour of eating and catching up on run reports, the crews heard a car horn sounding. At first they thought it was coming from the T.V. but soon realized that it wasn't. Unsure where it was coming from, the crew started to investigate. One firefighter went downstairs to the bay area. When he opened the door he was overcome by heavy smoke conditions. The firefighter yelled, “SMOKE!” alerting the captain and crew. The crewmembers responded and the order was given to “gear up” in full PPE because the ambulance was on fire.

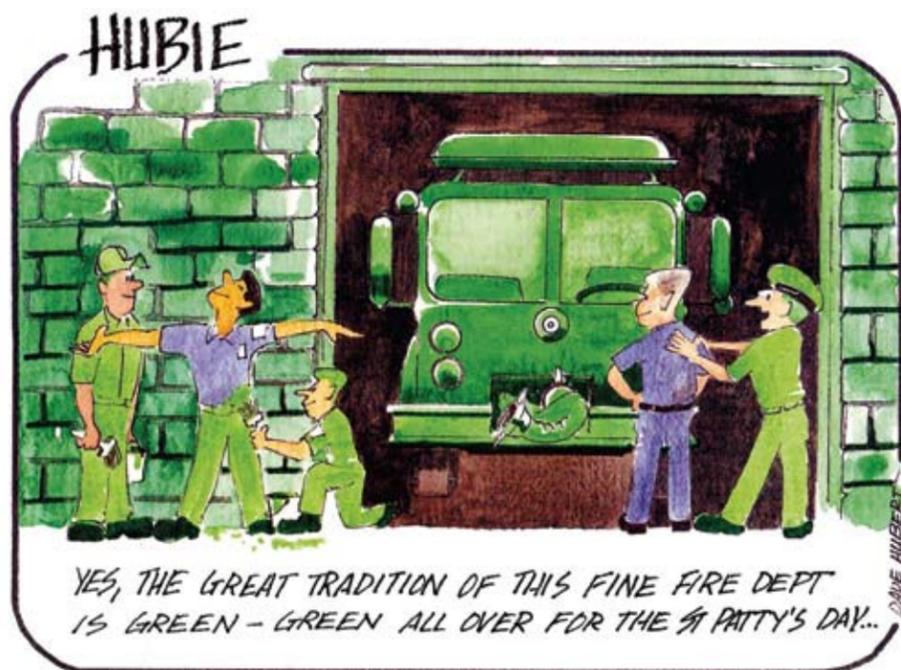
One firefighter reported, “I entered the bunker room with the intent of finding some PPE to use as I felt my gear in the ambulance may have been compromised and could be unsafe.” Having poor visibility, the crew started to open the bay doors to help ventilate the structure



photo by Jim Rampton, Fire Chief, SDMF

and reported heavy fire around the ambulance engine compartment. They pulled the 1-3/4” cross lay off the truck, which was located in the bay kiddie-corner from the ambulance, to extinguish the flames. After the initial knock down, members of the crew used the brush truck to pull the ambulance out of the bay and away from the building. The fire was extinguished, overhaul was done, and notifications were made to administration.

One firefighter was treated at the scene for smoke inhalation. No structural damage was done to the Station due to the fast action of the crew. The fire was run just like every vehicle fire we respond to on a daily basis, with the exception that it was one of our vehicles and it was parked in the fire station; thus, making this one of those fires that will be talked about around the station for years to come. SDMF would like to extend a special thanks to the Utah State Fire Marshal's Office for performing the investigation.



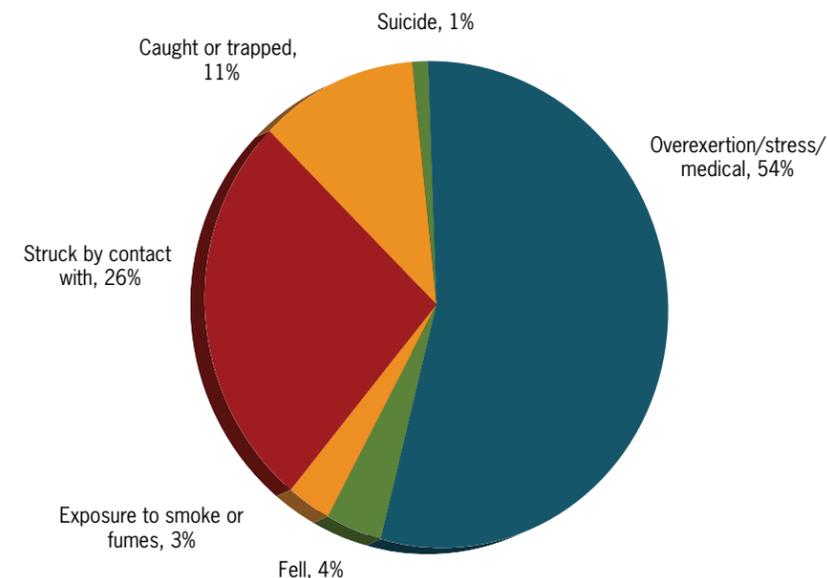
Inspiration, Perspiration, & Motivation

by Paul Hewitt, Fire Chief, Park City Fire District

The pie chart below illustrates 2010's firefighter deaths by cause. Professional firefighters know all too well the history of deaths from over exertion, stress, and other medical problems. Firefighter physical conditioning remains an issue that the fire service has not fully addressed. Creating and fostering a culture within individual departments that stresses and prioritizes firefighter fitness is the quickest route to substantially decreasing the most common cause of firefighter deaths.

During a recent Bell's Canyon hike I suffered an ankle sprain preventing me from participating in our ritual pain fest known as the “Fire Fit” run by Firefighters Pete Emery and Scott Greenwood. Fire Fit is held at shift change for anybody interested, on or off duty, including administrative staff. Dragging my five decade old frame to Fire Fit in lieu of eating a Danish pastry and sipping coffee at the desk was hard enough before being hobbled. After the injury it became impossible for a time.

Firefighter Deaths by Cause of Injury - 2010



Word got out that the Chief had quit attending Fire Fit. Not to worry. I will continue to support Scott and Pete in their persistence to make a positive difference in our organization. One benefit of being an old guy is the ability to recognize and capitalize on inspiration from anywhere it can be found. Inspiration, motivation, perspiration, and leadership are often inseparable. Finding these qualities and putting them to use in an organization is key to developing and maintaining a culture of fitness.

During a recent visit to our recruit class it was apparent that one of our recruits was a tick off the rest of the class during the early morning fitness routine. To this recruit's defense, he is in what I consider a bit of an elite field. I encouraged the recruit to show the Training Officers, Max Doshier and Steve Boyd, that he was giving 110% and he'd be fine. This particular firefighter has gone on to inspire all of us with his positive attitude and effort level.

Each of our organizations has members like Max, Steve, Pete, and Scott. Motivating this sort of a person requires little more than a bit of support, given that they rush to inspire, motivate and, yes, make us sweat for the better of all.

chart source: Firefighter Fatalities in the United States - 2010, by Rita F. Fahy, Paul R. LeBlanc and Joseph L. Molis, June 2011

As the new fire chief of Park City Fire District, I was pleased to join a culture that focuses on fitness. I am determined to do my part to continue promoting this culture, even as nearing the half century mark of my life has caused me to feel my age more than ever. Unfortunately for me – or fortunately, depending on your take – the Park City Fire District has its fair share of athletic types. Regardless of how hard I try to “hang” with them during physical training, it simply isn't going to happen. The average Park City firefighter can easily run circles around the old guy (me).

EDITORIAL - Promoting Growth and Actualization through the Dialectic

by Rodger Broomé

A balance between a person's possibility and his or her necessity are opposite poles from which becoming a "true self" emerges. Possibility is that which transcends (e.g. ideas, dreams, vision) current conditions and limitations, while necessity (e.g. personal strengths and weaknesses) encompasses exactly those aspects of life that create such limitations. Neither of these on its own produce the experience of one's self as a whole person (Kierkegaard, 1980/1849). So it goes with the experience of working in the fire service where both possibility and necessity are the stuff that our work is made of in extremes. What I am talking about is the balance between innovation, learning, and actualizing (possibility) as opposed to policy, procedure, and systems (necessity).

When the alarm goes off, the call for service presents certain levels of possibility. A person trapped in a car, a house on fire, or some other predicament is the condition in which the victim needs rescue or saving. The necessity or laws of the physical world are binding the victim in a situation that is not livable if the person does not transcend those circumstances and fairly quickly. Thus firefighters become heroes by arriving and mitigating the physical conditions to save the person or property. In other words, the emergency responder becomes the situation's possibility to have different outcomes. This requires knowledge, skill, coordination, and risk, which are the stuff on which such possibility rests. But the knowledge, skills, coordination, and risks are calculated based on the safety issues and practicalities of each. The safety policies and procedures that guide our work minimize the possibility of harm to others and ourselves in the work process. So it is our will to put ourselves in harm's way, but doing it according to standard operating procedures/methods, creates a reasonable and powerful balance by which we can accomplish our work.

The dialectic is formed by two opposites coming together to create a new whole. In other words, there is a hot, there is a cold, and synthesized between these is warm. This is not to be understood as compromise, but the interaction between both opposites that really brings forth a new reality on the other side. We look at our crews and ourselves

and see those who are more conservative, others more liberal, but life is typically found to be lived in the tension between the two. There are those who want a rule or policy to make life structured and predictable, and others who find the rules too confining and restrictive to generate or innovate anything new. The saying, "you can't teach an old dog new tricks," comes from the stereotypical old person who loves and relies on his or her routine to maintain a firm position in the "comfort zone". Then we have the "think outside the box" crowd who continually challenges current structures and systems to venture into the open spaces of new possibility. A healthy department and healthy firefighters need an attitude that values both the openness to possibility and growth, and the necessities of structure, parameters, and established methods of working and being a firefighter. We must continually interrogate our necessities in terms of what they are inhibiting and re-evaluate what possibilities they might be over-restricting. But we also must harness our possibilities with those things necessary to keep processes safe and sensible. This dichotomous dialectic is also pertinent on the personal/professional level.

On a personal level, how much do you operate on necessity or your system without giving it much thought? In Greek mythology, Sisyphus was condemned to roll a large stone up a hill to place it at the top, but at the end of each day he would lose control of the stone and it would roll back to the bottom where the process would begin anew, this was to last for eternity. How often do you mindlessly go through your daily routine, which is not inherently bad, without doing so intentionally (Camus, 2000)? You simply go step by step and its typical results are produced. This is living in necessity with blindness to possibility. The possibility that something might get missed, or the situation is somehow different, or some other contingency is unknown but will influence the outcome. Equipment checks using a checklist can often provide a sense of security that is artificial because it does not list the contingencies. Therefore, it goes with commanding an incident by a command worksheet. It is well and good to have a framework, but nobody became a true artist by using "paint by the numbers" kits. There has to be creative and intentional thought

put into your work, even when the call or situation seems to be fairly "routine". It is also so with personal and professional development. If you are doing the same things, in the same ways that you have always done them, how might you think that you can professionally or personally grow?

We get bored with the same old skills and drills that we have been doing throughout our entire career. Such boredom comes from getting one's vision stuck in the necessity of such skills and drills that seem void of possibility. New personnel and new ideas bring a fresh perspective to our established ways of operating. How often does a newly promoted officer or newly hired person create anxiety among the crew because possibility comes with the new factor? The new leader wants to effect changes that send the others running madly toward necessity! Policies and

of vision and tenacity needed to promote growth and actualize to our potential. When spirited debates occur in the station, how can we start seeing the opposing viewpoints dialectically rather than in terms of "right vs. wrong" or "good vs. bad"? Instead, let us start considering our work as a process of synthesizing new growth out of the interplay of our possibility and necessity; our ideas with our conditions. Perhaps those who tend to orient toward one or the other can find value in the opposing orientation and can help bring about positive change. After all, the world around us is continually changing and we must keep up with the social, political and technological changes. We cannot hang on to our traditions so firmly that we stunt our growth, but our traditions and culture keep us grounded in time-honored methods of serving our citizens.

We get bored with the same old skills and drills that we have been doing throughout our entire career. Such boredom comes from getting one's vision stuck in the necessity of such skills and drills that seem void of possibility.

new requirements are demanded so that the "new" possibilities are stifled or inhibited so that the "old" necessities are protected. But with such stifling systems, growth and cultivation of our people cannot be facilitated. No plant grows in the concrete, it needs good soil. Moreover, only weeds can grow between the cracks.

The point of presenting the dialectic in this article is to get people thinking about this process on both personal and organizational levels of development. Stagnation brings about despair and apathy, which mitigates against the type

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photo provided by Talon's Cove



photo provided by Talon's Cove



photo by Lianna Ostler

GOLF TOURNAMENT RAISES FUNDS FOR CHILDREN'S BURN CAMP

by Lianna Ostler, Utah Disaster Kleenup

Insurance Professionals of Salt Lake City (IPSLC), a local insurance association, approached Professional Fire Fighters of Utah (PFFU) about co-branding for their annual golf tournament. Each year, PFFU donates approximately \$15,000 to operate the University of Utah's Burn Camp for children. In addition, IPSLC held a raffle this year to raise money for the camp and split all sponsorship money received with PFFU who then gave 100% of their proceeds from the raffle to the camp.

PFFU President Jack Tidrow stated, "The golf tournament was a great event in several ways. It was well organized and enabled us to attract a large participation base, which,

in turn, insured positive fundraising results and quality golf, all while in good company. Our main focus of involvement stems from our long standing cooperative with the University of Utah's Burn Camp. Our organization assists the Burn Camp's efforts by paying all receipted expenses towards the cost of their annual Burn Camp in Millcreek Canyon each year. All proceeds from this event that are directed to our organization will go directly to the Burn Camp."

PFFU felt very fortunate to have Mason Fackrell, a five year old burn survivor, attend the golf tournament with his family. Mason was able to participate in this year's

pre-school camp where he told his story of recovery. Mason's story made such an impression that a group representing a local law firm donated another \$1,000 to be shared between the insurance group and burn camp. Mason's biggest highlight was driving around the golf course with "Captain Jack" selling raffle tickets to the foursomes.

Financial donations are not the only support the burn camp needs. Burn Camp Director Brad Wiggins said, "The University of Utah Health Care Burn Camp is always seeking the support of firefighters throughout the state of Utah. Camp Nah Nah Mah takes place every

August helping to provide young burn survivors with a safe place to build self-esteem and bond with others that truly understand. Camp volunteers typically attend for a block of time on one day or multiple days of camp. Duties include setting up activities, cleaning of the lodge, set-up/take down of archery, canoeing, and pool area. If you have never attended a burn camp program before we encourage you to apply to be a volunteer staff first." For more information on how to get involved, please visit: <http://healthcare.utah.edu/burncenter/burncamp/>.

VIEW FROM THE HILL

by Steve Lutz

The summer fireworks season presented numerous challenges as the new law allowed firework cakes, while extending the sales and use period for all fireworks also took effect. The first local challenge was implementing the rule passed by the Fire Prevention Board that regulated the safety aspects of selling firework cakes in retail stores. The R710-2-6 - Display, Sale, and Signage of Aerial Devices rule was passed shortly before stores began to receive shipments of the cakes, and local fire officials scrambled to work with retailers to provide sales spaces that complied with rules that were more restrictive than NFPA 1124. Reports from retailers began to circulate that the rule was being applied inconsistently in some jurisdictions and, at best, required extra employee expenses for someone to constantly monitor and handle the fireworks. Secure storage is also required that cost some retailers extra money.

This perceived burden on retailers did not seem to dampen sales. Millions of dollars of new revenue rolled in, and sales tax on cakes alone brought in over \$500,000 in new sales tax revenues.

Once fireworks season began, there seemed to be nearly constant firing in some areas and 911 centers were inundated with complaint calls. Police and fire agencies found it impossible to enforce discharge limits and to de-

termine whether it was legal or illegal aerial devices that were the culprits, or even who was discharging what. Dogs freaked out and many people found it hard to sleep with fireworks going off in the street. Since the season ended, the law's sponsor Rep. James Dunnigan has fielded comments and attempted to get a handle on the issues. To deal with them, he has opened two bill files. One proposes changing the dates and hours during which fireworks can be used and the other proposes to allow retailers more flexibility in retail display and distribution.

According to State Fire Marshal Brent Halladay, retailers felt betrayed following negotiations concerning the proposed rule last spring. They understood that a "deal", in accordance with NFPA 1124, had been reached with the fire service, which would allow four options for securing retail displays. When a number of fire officials spoke against the proposal at the May 10, 2011 board meeting and espoused a hard line to prevent someone from intentionally setting off a cake in a store, the Board adopted a single option that the retailers have now found onerous.

The advantage of adopting fire safety rules rather than laws is that they can be changed throughout the year to meet specific concerns and issues that arise. A law is much more difficult for the Fire Service to change and opens the door to more political machinations. To resolve the conflict at the Board level, the original rule proposal ("the deal") has now been resurrected and endorsed by the Utah State Fire Chiefs Association after a second vote on the issue at their October meeting. A first vote at the September meeting sustained the current rule.

The difficulty in passing any rule or law that increases regulation is documenting local incidents that clearly shows the need in Utah for restrictive rules. The only documented incident that has come to light in Utah is a malicious discharge in a store, which occurred in West Valley more than 20 years ago. The incident resulted in regulations that required safe packaging that made it more difficult for a recurrence. Indeed, that regulation has

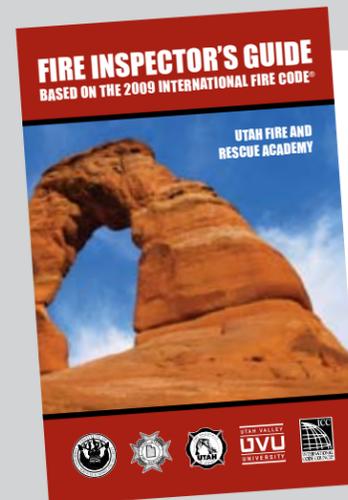
worked; no further incidents have been reported. Any such incidents should be reported to the State Fire Marshal as soon as possible.

Solving the issue before the Legislative session in January is a high priority for Halladay. He told the Chiefs, "If we don't address the retailers' concerns, so that Representative Dunnigan is satisfied, we'll get legislation that we may not like, which could damage the Fire Service's credibility on the hill. Fighting it could have other impacts, which may not be worth the cost if the Fire Service is not united on the issue."

Numerous conflicting viewpoints on the issue were expressed at the November 8th Fire Prevention Board meeting. Finding opinions far from any consensus, the Board tabled this issue until stakeholders can reassemble and attempt to find a reasonable compromise. They may get a chance to do that, or the issue may find a political resolution outside of the Board's purview. The Board will reconvene on January 10th; in a last ditch effort to find a solution. Only one thing seems certain; any resolution is extremely unlikely to please everyone.

Public Safety Summit - Save the Date

The 5th Annual Governor's Public Safety Summit will be held this year on May 3-4-5. More details and registration information are online at <http://publicsafety.utah.gov/>



If your department would like additional copies of the 2009 International Fire Code Inspector Guide, please e-mail steve.lutz@uvu.edu.

Enroll Now!

ESWF 1400 Wildland Firefighting: 4 credit hours

Offered: Fall (October – December) and Spring (January – March)

Prerequisite: you must be 18 years of age

Each subject covered in this course meets and/or exceeds National standards for the following classes: S-130 Firefighter Training, S-190 Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior, I-100 Introduction to Incident Command, and L-180 Human Factors on the Fireline. Upon completion of course, student will receive NWCG certificate.

Classes are offered Monday/Wednesday evenings or Tuesday/Thursday evenings and on some Saturdays. For times and dates the course is offered, check the UVU class schedule at https://uvaps.uvu.edu/pls/prod/bwckschd.p_disp_dyn_sched

Set up an appointment to meet with an Emergency Services advisor by calling 801-863-7798.

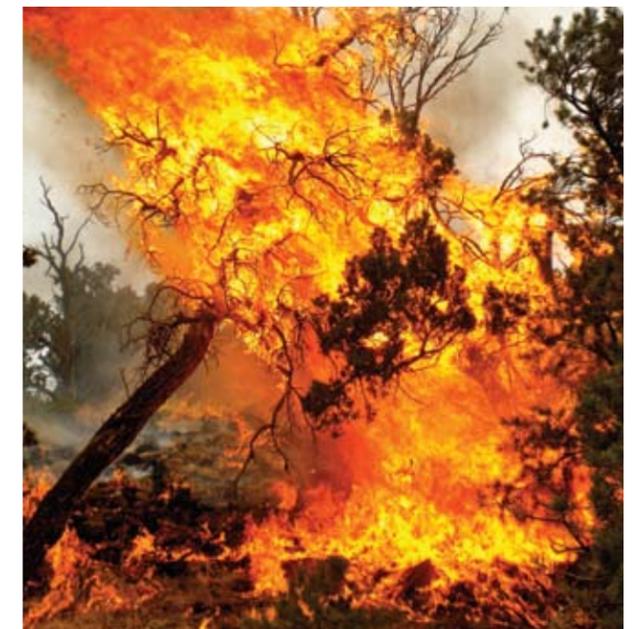


photo provided by LPCC



READING A BUILDING PRACTICAL EXAMPLES

by John Mittendorf

Recently, we have been applying information in the *Reading a Building* series from a practical perspective. Before we continue with several examples, let's go back to the *Reading a Building: Practical Examples* article that appeared in the July-September 2011 issue of the *UFRA Straight Tip* magazine. I am sure photo 1 in the aforementioned article raised a few eyebrows because of the reference to glue replacing gang-nail plates in lightweight trusses in residential and commercial occupancies. However, there is another, more subtle hazard that can be classified as an additional fireground hazard. Let's briefly go back and look at a common building material – wood.

construction. However, it is easy to overlook the fact that the wood currently being used is significantly different than the wood that was used in older construction. From a logging perspective, old growth trees are just a memory with “new growth” trees (or 2nd growth trees) and “plantation trees” normally replacing the older trees (as a side note, look at the size of logs in photo 1. Instead of several large logs on a logging truck, in modern times these same trucks are routinely loaded with numerous smaller logs). This has resulted in wood that is not only different, but wood that burns significantly hotter and faster. Interestingly, in about 1986 the lumber industry changed its rating system from Utility (utl), Standard (std), Construction Grade (cons), and Select (sel) to #3, #2, and #1 (best).



PHOTO 1

Old growth trees produced a wood that was denser and had a reduced level of pitch (which burns like a petroleum type product). Additionally, it was not uncommon for wood; particularly wood that was to be used for structural members, to be cut from the “heart” of the tree (maximum density and minimal pitch). Interestingly, Douglas fir was the standard for exterior bearing walls (the good stuff), with White-fir or Hemlock used for interior walls (the cheaper stuff). Conversely, new growth trees are less dense and have a higher concentration of pitch as compared to old growth trees. This has resulted in wood that is lighter in weight, is capable of burning more rapidly, with a higher BTU heat level, and “cheaper” types of wood used

for structural members. When these factors are combined with this new type of lumber being used in various lightweight configurations in modern building construction, it should not be a surprise that modern buildings are collapsing faster and burning hotter than the buildings of yesterday. Now, let's continue with the *Reading a Building* series and look at several buildings.

Most firefighters are well aware of the inherent hazards of lightweight construction, as it has been commonly used by the building industry in various configurations since about 1960. These hazards are a result of the reduced size of structural members in tension and compression configurations and the use of gang-nail plates or glue instead of 8/16 penny nails, or steel plates and bolts in older truss



PHOTO 2

Although this is a departure from looking at the exterior of a building, let's take a quick look at the roof construction of this two-story, common office building that is under construction. Notice the following items of interest:

- If the rafters are 2x4-inch lumber (and they are), then the trusses between the first and second floor are 2x2 or 2x3-inch lumber. Obviously, if fire is allowed to extend into the area between the first and second floor, these trusses will not last any appreciable length of time. Also, notice these trusses will allow the extension of fire in any direction (North, South, East, and West). Do you think it is time that (depending on the type of building) interior attack personnel determine the type of construction, and the amount of fire it is exposed to, and relay that information to the Incident Commander?
- Notice the roof trusses have been modified from a 2x4-inch size to a 2x6-inch size as the truss crosses the outside bearing wall. Look closely and you will notice that the trusses at the rear of the building have not been modified. This modification is done purely for the illusion that the trusses are larger than they really are. This is not a common practice in residential occupancies, but can be found in commercial occupancies. Be careful when reading the construction.
- Also notice this building is primarily constructed of 2x4's and some 2x6's. How long will it last when exposed to fire?



PHOTO 3

This common commercial building (auto parts store) is no big deal, but the presence of a fascia on the front and sides of the building can present a noteworthy hazard to fireground personnel as follows:

- First, and maybe most importantly, if there was a fire inside this occupancy and you suspected extension into the fascia, where would you make your initial entry? Hopefully it would not be under the fascia (front door) as a collapsing fascia can be detrimental to your exit point, supply of water, and health.
- If you needed to access the roof, laddering the fascia as seen in the photo will not be as easy as laddering the backside of the occupancy, as fascias normally do not extend around the complete circumference of a building. Why spend the money on a fascia at the back of a building when few people see that side of an occupancy?
- Lastly, how far below the fascia is the roof? The scupper in the photo identifies the roof is about 4' below the top of the fascia, and you may need two ladders to safely access the roof from the ground (one from the ground to the top of the fascia and one from the top of the fascia to the roof). If a roof line is over 4' below a fascia, consider two ladders, or how far can you jump with full PPE if one ladder from the ground to the top of the fascia is used?



photo by Doug Downing

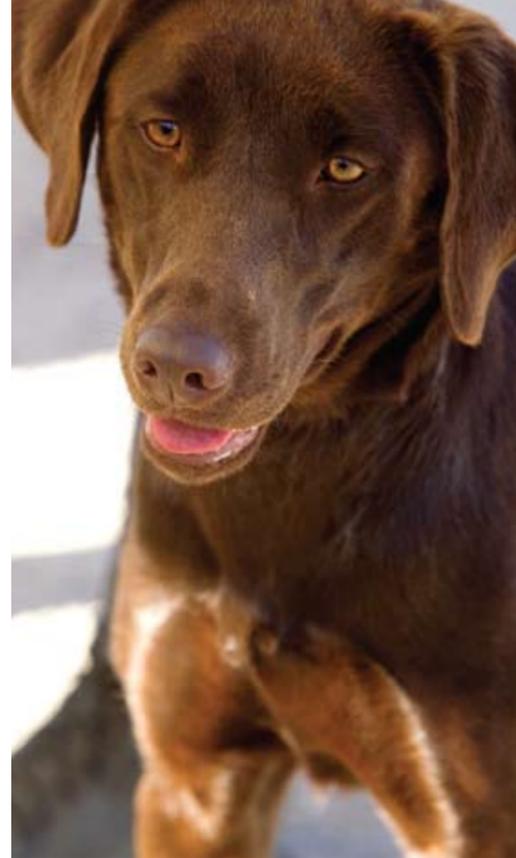


photo by Fitzgerald Peterson



FEMA US&R CANINE CP (CERTIFICATION PREPARATION)

by Bill Brass, Program Manager Utah Task Force 1

When a disaster event warrants national Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) support, FEMA will deploy task forces. The role of these task forces is to support state and local emergency responders' efforts to locate trapped victims from either natural or manmade disasters and manage recovery operations. Canine search teams play a critical role during structural collapse incidents. The canines help US&R search teams to locate victims, using their incredible sense of smell to detect live human scent, even when a victim is buried deep in the rubble. Each canine/handler team must pass a rigorous national certification in urban search and rescue. Canine/handler teams must be re-certified every three years in order to participate in search and rescue operations. As part of this process, Utah Task Force 1 hosted a national level training event in Salt Lake County on October 1 and 2, 2011. Eleven canine/handler teams from some of the 28 national US&R teams, located throughout the United States, participated. Ohio, Colorado, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Washington, California, and Utah were among the task forces represented. Evalu-

ators from California, Florida, Nebraska, Massachusetts, and Utah made up the evaluating team. The group was assisted by members of Utah Task Force 1, Unified Fire Authority, and a cadre of wonderful volunteers who were willing to be "victims" hidden in the rubble pile for up to three hours at a time.

The Canine CP is intended to help teams prepare for National US&R Canine Search Specialist certification. Day one consisted of two separate evaluations that simulate the actual certification process. The first test allows the canine/handler team to work together to locate victims in the rubble pile. The rubble pile simulates a collapse zone from a natural disaster such as an earthquake. Teams have 20 minutes to find between one to four pre-hidden "victims". The dog must indicate by a sustained bark that he or she has located a live victim and the handler must confirm to the evaluators that he/she believes that the dog has located a victim. The test site has distracters such as clothing, food, and other items to throw the team off. If a



above photos by Fitzgerald Peterson

dog indicates on one of those items it will be disqualified. The second portion of the test is called a "limited access pile". In this test the team again has 20 minutes to locate between one to three live victims. The handler must send the dog into the collapse zone and have the dog search on its own until it locates a victim. Once the dog indicates it has found a victim, the handler is allowed into the collapse zone to verify the finding. From here the dog is sent out again, by itself, to locate other victims in the pile. The purpose of this test is to replicate conditions where only the dog can safely enter a collapse zone and so it must be capable of working independently from the handler but still respond to commands. The rubble pile at ground zero in New York City was just such an example of those types of conditions.

Day two the teams were brought back to the training site and the weaknesses of the day before were worked on individually with the teams. Several different stations were set up to assist the teams with their training processes.

Some of the stations strengthened the dog's ability to search independently and some were designed to help the team function more efficiently together.

At the conclusion of the event, all the teams were given a certificate of participation along with some great ideas to move forward in the training/testing process to become a FEMA US&R Certified Canine team. The next time you drive by a concrete pile and see a group of people and dogs scouring the surface and voids, know that a group of dedicated individuals are working hard to ensure that they are ready to assist the emergency responders when called upon.



Picture of Washington Task Force 1 canine and handler at the World Trade Center, September 2001. Here is a great example of a team working.

photo by Dick Tuttle



DEPARTMENT IN FOCUS CEDAR CITY

by Greg Orloski

FIRE DEPARTMENT



Located in Southern Utah, Cedar City comprises over 78 percent of Iron County's population of approximately 46,163 in an area of 3,300 square miles. As a combination department with three stations, Cedar City fire provides structural firefighting, wildland fire suppression, technical rescue, and hazardous material response with

approximately 600 calls per year. The CCFD is also part of a five county southwest hazardous materials response team and is proud to maintain an ISO 4 insurance rating.

The Cedar City fire department was founded in 1918 with six members and has seen many changes over the years. Many of Cedar's residents have given their time to train and serve as firefighters, saving lives, and protecting property throughout the community.

In 2009, with the assistance of a SAFER grant, the CCFD transitioned to 24 hour staffing. The three Cedar City fire stations are faithfully staffed with 30 volunteer and 12 career firefighters, and

the department is currently training 21 new recruits that will join the ranks this year. In addition to the local community, a wonderful ladies auxiliary supports the CCFD. The department has a very rich history and is proud of the many honorary firefighters who have served the CCFD and are active in the fire department's association.

The department has a new Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) or "green" station that was built adjacent to the department's training facility, which houses an ARFF Oshkosh Striker that provides index B support to the regional airport as well as the expanding west side of the Cedar valley.

Cedar City is home to a number of large manufacturing plants with a wide range of product disciplines such as aircraft component manufacturing, copper pipe/tubing, plastic buckets, plastic pipe/tubing, food containers, and cups. Noteworthy in the response area is a factory that produces propellant for vehicle air bag deployment and ammonium perchlorate for solid rocket motors. Cedar City is also home to a 25 acre fuel distribution center that holds millions of gallons of diesel, ethanol, and gasoline. CCFD also covers a 30 mile stretch of interstate 15 and 22 miles of scenic state route 14.

In addition to rigorous weekly training for its members, the CCFD actively provides fire safety training to businesses throughout the community, Citizen Emergency Response Teams (CERT), Cedar City regional airport employees (including TSA agents), service oriented organizations, churches, rotary club, and all groups that request training or fire safety presentations. For 16 years the department has hosted a safety week each spring for 500 Iron County second graders, where they tour the fire station and life safety house, learning about safety from Fire, Police, EMS, BLM, and Gas company personnel.

Department Staffing:

Members	63	1 - Public Information Officer
Fire Chief	1	13 - Fire Officer I
Asst. Chief	1	1 - Fire Officer II
Battalion Chiefs	7	1 - Fire Investigator
Fire Marshal	1	1 - Public Ed I
Captain	1	22 - Apparatus Driver Operator Pumper I

The department has a number of members who have received or are pursuing degrees from Utah Valley University. CCFD members also hold the following certifications:

- 40 - Fire Fighter I
- 33 - Fire Fighter II
- 63 - Hazardous Material Awareness
- 63 - Operations
- 10 - Technician
- 26 - Fire Instructor I
- 6 - Fire Instructor II
- 12 - Fire Inspector I
- 63 - Wildland I
- 20 - Wildland II
- 3 - IC Type 5

Apparatus:

- Heavy Rescue
- Light Rescue
- ARFF Oshkosh Striker
- 4 - Pumpers
- 4000 gal. Water Tender
- Quint Ladder Truck
- 85 ft. Snorkel
- 5 - 4x4 Type 6 Brush Trucks
- 1913 American LaFrance pumper





UFRA WILDLAND TEAM 2011 SEASON REVIEW

by Wade Snyder

In the summer of 2011, Lone Peak Conservation Center's (LPCC) UFRA Wildland Team employed 22 entry level wildland firefighter students from UVU and 26 students in positions ranging from experienced crewmember to crew leadership. The LPCC is a work center within the State of Utah's Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands. The UFRA Wildland Team included three hand crews; two type 3 engines in 2011, and operates out of Draper, Utah.

The fire season kept LPCC resources busy in most of the western states. Early season dispatches to New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas were common. Colorado, Montana, Idaho, and Utah also utilized LPCC resources. The Lone Peak Hotshots traveled as far east as Florida and as far north as Minnesota. When not on fires, all LPCC resources complete projects throughout the state of Utah.

One of the larger assignments, planned by Utah's Division of

Wildlife Resources, was the West Government Creek juniper eradication project. The project intends to improve habitat for the stressed sage grouse population. All of the LPCC resources put effort into the juniper removal project throughout the entire 2011 season; which totaled approximately 4,500 man hours, covering 1,700 acres in Utah's west desert near Simpson Springs.

The Lone Peak Engines dispatched, in early May, for an extended assignment on the devastating fires in West Texas. In this dynamic urban interface environment, rolling attack and firing operations were common tactics used as resources struggled to keep up in red flag conditions. Engine members were constantly reminded of the public's gratitude, specifically from the community of Bastrop, Texas. Many families had lost everything, yet they still made constant effort to show their appreciation through supporting firefighters with food and water.

While the Engines were in Texas, the UFRA crew was completing a fuel break project near Parowan, Utah through Gamble Oak brush, Pinion Pine, and Juniper. The fuel break was strategically placed on State land adjacent to private residences on challenging steep terrain. The thick brush and trees were cut and the debris was piled to burn during the winter. UFRA was recognized for excellent production and quality on this assignment and received the 2011 LPCC award for Exceptional Performance on a Project. UFRA was honored to receive the award, which was held by Twin Peaks in 2010.

Immediately following the Parowan project, UFRA was dispatched to what would grow into the largest fire in Arizona State's recorded history, the Wallow fire. From their arrival to the time they left, 21 days later, the Wallow fire proved challenging. The daily red flag warnings and critically low fuel moisture made attempts of direct attack on the fire unsuccessful.

UFRA spent most of their time on the north side of the fire; establishing and backfiring indirect control lines to stop the advance toward the towns of Springerville and Eager. In mid June the conditions finally improved allowing direct attack on the fire. Twenty days and three fires later, UFRA found themselves on the Las Conchas fire, near Los Alamos, New Mexico, the largest fire in New Mexico's recorded history.

With all of the wildfire activity in the southwest straining the capabilities of local firefighters, coordinators called for backup resources to preposition and assist in the event more fires ignited. Twin Peaks responded to the call and left for southern New Mexico, in early June. They had not been sitting long when the Augustine fire sparked on the White Sands Missile Base, which threatened the town of Las Cruces. They worked long shifts for two days, coupling direct and indirect attack with burnouts to contain the fire on the second night.

Twin Peaks responded to four fires in New Mexico during the 14 day preposition order.

When the Red Butte fire ignited, on July 3rd, most of the UFRA Wildland Team's resources were still in the southwest, except Dromedary Peaks. They initially attacked the fire alongside the Lone Peak Hotshots and worked through the night to establish control lines. Direct attack lines proved successful and the fire was contained on Independence Day. Dromedary assisted in the suppression of three other wildland incidents, and provided multiple qualified individuals throughout the season for filler positions on all of the other LPCC crews.

During a lull in wildfire dispatches, Twin Peaks completed a challeng-

ing trail maintenance project on the Wasatch Front, Mueller Park, and Canyon Creek trails. The project required a daily four mile hike in and four mile hike out, while packing nine chainsaws and enough fuel. They reduced the oak brush 12 feet on either side of the trail center for over three miles, so visitors could better enjoy the scenery. The crew camped and cooked at the trails head

to reduce travel time, and put the extra energy into the trail work. With the heavy initial attack load in Utah's west desert last July and August, all local resources were busy suppressing natural and human caused fires in grass, sage, and juniper. On several occasions, all of the LPCC resources would simultaneously dispatch to a single fire; as was the case on the 12,000 acre lakeside fire near Delle, Utah. In September, Twin Peaks and the UFRA crew stayed busy in Idaho and Montana. Both crews dispatched to their last fires in October to Utah's west desert.

In 2011, the LPCC resources completed work assignments around the State and suppressed wildland fires around the country. Throughout the year, hard work was completed,



photos provided by LPCC

valuable experience was gained, and life-long friendships were established. With the 2012 fire season approaching, the time to apply for wildland firefighting jobs is now! Physically fit and reliable candidates are encouraged to apply for the permanent and seasonal positions available. Apply at the Lone Peak Conservation Center by visiting www.lonepeak.utah.gov and view the job openings.

So, You're the Officer on a Quint!

by Stephen H. Higgs

In an earlier article I discussed not wasting the truck company. The premise behind that article was the idea that trucks are a finite resource and we cannot waste them by giving improper assignments. The matter of the truck being a quint can compound and complicate the issue.

We operate under apparatus placement guidelines that direct the first due engine and truck to proceed to the structure and be placed at the most advantageous spot; while also leaving access open for later arriving apparatus. If the first due unit is a quint, does it function as the engine or truck? The answer should be fairly straightforward, place the apparatus for truck operation, meaning placing the turntable to its best advantage for the capabilities of the aerial device or tower.

Do not delay the initial turntable placement by stopping and laying in a supply line.

This can prevent the first turntable from being placed in the most advantageous position prior to hose lines being laid and other apparatus clogging up the works. Let the first due engine or later arriving quint (depending on your delivery system and order of arrival) provide for water supply.

Some departments run a total quint concept; every apparatus has an aerial device and pump. However, one must still decide who is performing truck and engine functions and in what order. Early in the event one must also get the initial arriving turn-table(s) into the proper placement position. There may even be a mix of traditional trucks, quints, and engines; the same rules and concerns would apply.

All quints are not created equal, some are not even quints. You may have an engine with a 50 or 55 foot aerial device (Skyboom, Telesqurt, etc.), and call it a quint. Technically, it is not a quint, it is an engine with an aerial device. The aerial device is limited in reach and function. Your department may also have an engine with a 75 foot aerial ladder. If this apparatus does not have a full NFPA complement of ground ladders, it is not a quint. The aerial device is more capable for rescue and access than the engine with a 50 or 55 foot boom. A quint apparatus with a 100 foot ladder and full complement of ground ladders is even more capable of performing ladder rescues and gaining access.

“All quints are not created equal, some are not even quints. You may have an engine with a 50 or 55 foot aerial device (Skyboom, Telesqurt, etc.), and call it a quint. Technically, it is not a quint, it is an engine with an aerial device”

So you see, all apparatus are not created equal. Know and understand the capabilities and limitations of your quint. If you are the first arriving truck, do not tie your apparatus up performing engine functions. Place your turntable

to its best advantage and then provide whatever function or support is required to meet the life safety and incident stabilization problems you are faced with. Your position can and should be reinforced by later arriving apparatus, be they engines, trucks, or quints. At a fire, we always have more pumps than turntables. We can always stretch more hose; I have never seen a ladder that is out of position stretched to make its objective, think about it! Sorry engine folks, your placement is not as critical as the truck. So, get over it and get out of the way!

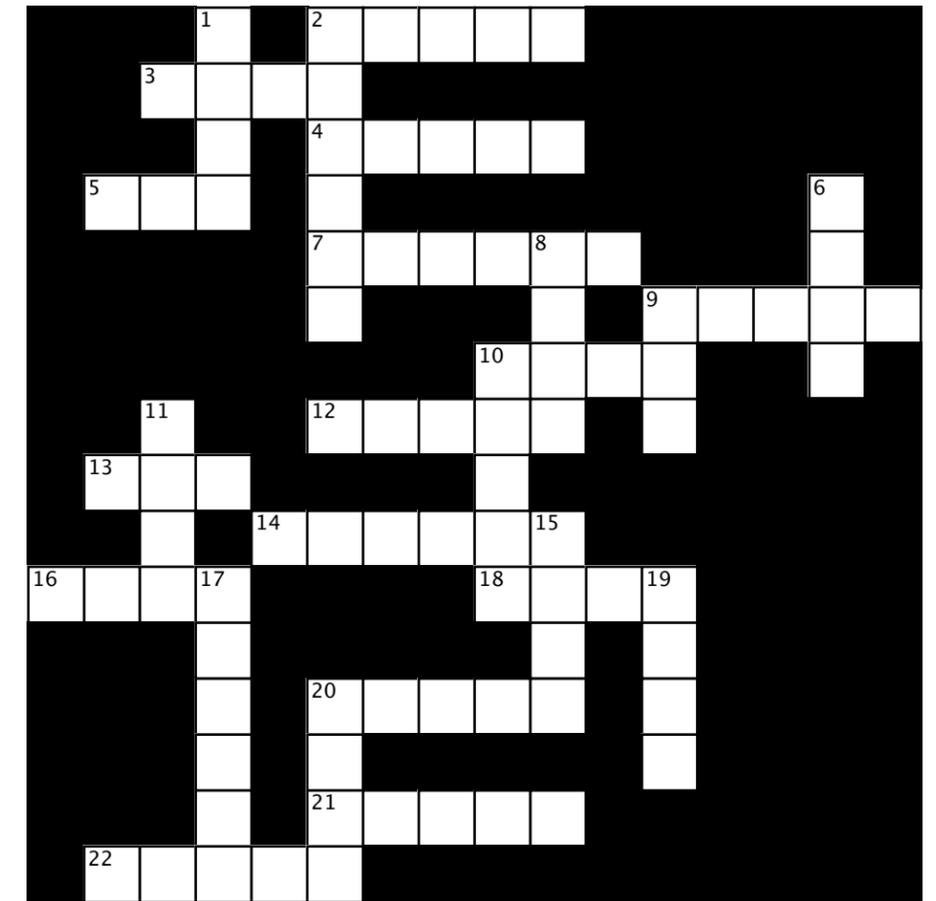
STRAIGHT TIP CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Across

- Ammonium phosphate is an extinguishing _____ used on class A, B, and C fires.
- The Steamer is the large diameter _____ on a hydrant.
- Structural configuration created to support roofs and floors.
- The brachial artery supplies blood to this extremity.
- Foam used on fires involving flammable liquids.
- This type of blood cell plays a role in the human immune system.
- Combustion, in which substances combine chemically with oxygen from the air and typically give out bright light, heat, and smoke.
- _____ of Custody describes the record of possession of evidence.
- Put on an item of equipment.
- Turnout pants are also called _____ pants.
- A _____ usually takes place within 24-72 hours following a traumatic incident.
- Remove an item of clothing.
- Multiple agencies _____ command authority in a unified command situation.
- An unwanted _____ is a correct reaction to a condition that is not a true emergency.
- An area of unburned fuel.

Down

- Batch mixing refers to the pouring of _____ concentrate directly into the fire apparatus water tank.



- A defensive _____ consists of operations aimed at protecting exposures.
- Trench _____ are made to prevent horizontal fire spread.
- Sulfur mustard causes blistering of exposed _____.
- In a _____ sprinkler system, the pipes are normally filled with water.
- Cylindrical locks are the most common of this type of lock in use today.
- Secondary _____ refers to damage caused due to measures taken to extinguish a fire.
- A two-person _____ is rated to carry up to six hundred pounds.
- In this type of sprinkler system, all heads are open.
- Alcohol resistant _____ resists mixing with polar solvents.
- The number of people that a single person supervises is the _____ of control.

Solutions on page 45



INTRODUCING SIMTABLE

by Matt Call

The table top scenario

For decades, the fire service has used a centuries old training tool borrowed from the military: the basic sand table top or white board scenario simulator. Every fire agency has these basic tools and each have their own spin on the age-old tool. Some are very elaborate with scale models and infinite variables as to the tables set up, while others simply use a white board. For years, the wildland fire service has used the STEX (Sand Table Exercises) type of training tool. STEX, also borrowed from the military, has been adapted to meet wildland fire specific scenarios. All table top type scenarios are considered to be TDGS (Tactical Decision Games) and most follow a version of this simple format:

- Role Playing – Students and instructors role play various resources.
- Limited Information – This creates uncertainty and confusion, simulating real world situations.
- Limited Time – As in real situations, time is limited; most TDGS are time compressed.
- Face a Dilemma – The scenario requires a decision from the students; this is usually the main learning point of the scenario.
- After Action Review – Actions and results are discussed.

The objective of all TDGS is to teach students how to deal with different situations that they might encounter and to practice making decisions in a controlled environment. This allows for specific learning points to be achieved and mistakes to be made without real world consequences.

UFRA has long used the sand table (STEX) in wildland courses. This consists of a 4'x4' "sandbox" that sits at waist level. The sand is used to form topographic features needed for the specific training scenario. Railroad model foliage, houses, livestock, and other pieces are used as tools to create a more realistic environment. Matchbox car size fire engines, aircraft, and dozers are used to represent the resources. While this is a great tool and can be very realistic, set up times can be long, and students frequently have many questions about what is not represented on the table (i.e. weather, fire behavior, and structures threatened, thus requiring facilitator experience).

The next generation of table top

As many are aware, UFRA has recently built two Command Training Center (CTC) tools. One is located at the UFRA Provo campus and the second is a mobile 53' trailer that can be delivered throughout the state. Additionally, through coordination with UFRA, Unified Fire Authority

has also built a mobile CTC being used in the Salt Lake Valley. The CTC takes the table top scenario into the 21st century by using networked computers and interactive software. Firefighters and emergency managers can work through limitless scenarios with realistic visuals, live role players, and realistic incident progression in real time. This has already proved to be an invaluable tool for local agencies; by training chief officers, teaching incident command, and unified command principles, as well as being used during the officer promotional process. While the CTC is the best innovation we have seen in table top scenarios, it has been primarily used in training for structural fire and hazmat situations. The wildland community has been eagerly waiting to see what new technology can do for the age-old sand table. That moment has finally arrived!

SimTable

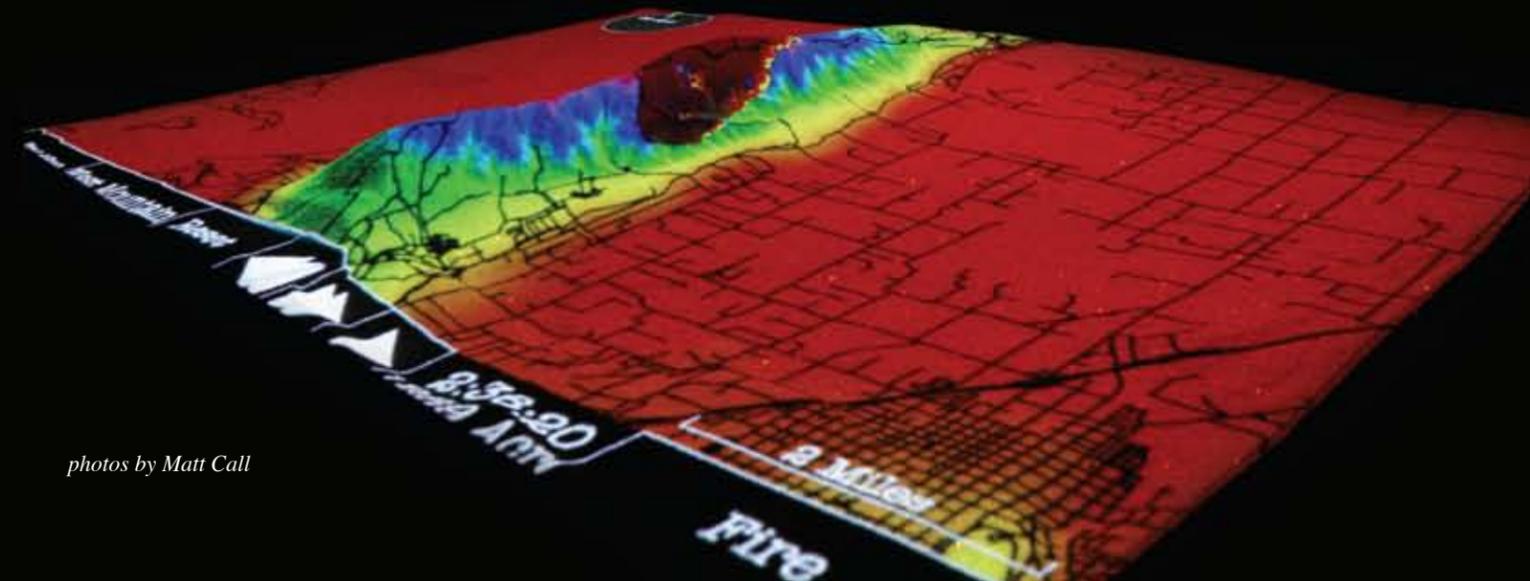
UFRA's wildland training division recently received a new training tool called SimTable. SimTable is a 3D interactive fire simulator, which projects an image onto a sand table. SimTable builds the images projected for the specific area desired and contains any GIS/map data desired; UFRA currently has ten different areas in its database. Images commonly show topographic features, fuel changes, as well as structural improvements such as roads, structures, etc. Imagine having a Google Earth image projected on to

sand, then forming the sand to match a particular topography. SimTable is then fully interactive by use of a laser pointer when participants can "touch" the table to accomplish tasks and work through a scenario. Weather parameters can also be set up and a simulated fire can be "started" on the table. The fire spread is visually represented on the table with realistic spread rates and behavior based upon the weather and fuel inputs in the scenario. This is accomplished with complex fire modeling software used by wildland fire predictive services. From there, resources can be selected for engaging the scenarios. SimTable will visually represent each of the resources progression based on the capabilities of the particular resource as identified by NWCG (National Wildland Coordinating Group). With these realistic inputs and outputs, there is much less "imagination" needed from the students, and a greater depth of learning can be achieved. Scenarios can be tailored to the class for complexity level, type of incident, and specific geographical area.

SimTable is new to the University, and the wildland instructors are still developing the best methods of how to use this amazing tool. This tool will be used in some of the NWCG courses this winter and next spring. Additionally, we are developing courses that can be delivered on site to agencies all over the state; utilizing SimTable and geographical data specific to their area. For more information on SimTable Courses or STEX training for your department, contact the UFRA Wildland Training Coordinator, Dan Cather, at catherda@uvu.edu.

For more information about SimTable go to <http://www.simtable.com/simtable/>

For more information on STEX training and sand tables go to <http://www.fireleadership.gov/>



photos by Matt Call

PROVO FIRE & RESCUE: HIRES SEVEN NEW FF/PARAMEDICS



picture above: (Left to right) Jeanie Bihlmaier, Koby Hubbs, Jeremy Hawley, Mayor John Curtis, Westin Sampson, Johnathan Allen, Ryan Rieske, and Brady Johnson.

In June, Provo Fire & Rescue hired six new Firefighter/Paramedics due to the SAFER grant and filled one open position. Chief Blair Camp stated, "We had a very high quality pool of applicants to choose from, making the selection process a difficult one. I am confident these new hires will be outstanding employees."



picture above: Chief Blair Camp welcomed new recruits, their families and friends, and city officials at the Swearing-In Ceremony held on August 25 in the Provo City Council Chambers.



Jeanie Bihlmaier

Jeanie grew up in Provo but lived in Vancouver, Washington for seven years before moving back to Provo two years ago. She has a B.S. from BYU in microbiology and is a Recruit Candidate Academy and paramedic school graduate, through Utah Fire & Rescue Academy. Jeanie volunteered with Utah County Search and Rescue for three years, Portland Mountain Rescue for seven years, and North Fork Fire and Rescue for two years. Her interests include skiing, biking, rock climbing, and camping with her family. She is married to Bryan Bihlmaier and they have one son, Lander, who is 10 years old.



Westin Sampson

Westin likes to be active and grew up playing many sports; football and wrestling were his favorites. He went on to play college football at Snow College; he is very close to earning his bachelors degree in emergency services. Westin enjoys spending his time hunting, fishing, and riding horses. Westin has always enjoyed helping people and is very thankful to have an exciting career at Provo City as a firefighter paramedic. Westin has been married to his beautiful wife, Jessica, for a year.



Brady Johnson

Brady was born and raised in Springville and has worked at Springville Fire and Rescue for 2 ½ years. He graduated from UFRA's paramedic program one year ago and began working at Gold Cross Ambulance immediately following. He enjoys golfing, riding motorcycles, and duck hunting. Brady also enjoys laughing, joking, and being in the company of other people. Part of what he likes about this job is making critical decisions in a little amount of time, working with his hands, and the anticipation of what calls may come at any given moment.

Johnathan Allen

Johnathan grew up on a Dairy Farm in Flowell, Utah, graduated from Millard High School, and now lives in Springville. Johnathan has an associate's degree from UVU in emergency care & fire science; in addition, he attended the RCA and paramedic program at UFRA. Johnathan also continues to be a volunteer for Springville Fire and Rescue. His interests are camping, fishing, hunting, and flying powered parachutes. He is married to Jana Marie, they have three children: Jayden 8, Ashlyn 6, and Jacob 3.

Jeremy Hawley

Jeremy was born and raised in southern California until about 3 ½ years ago when he and his wife, Kristin, moved to Provo; they have one child. Jeremy has an associate's degree in fire science from UVU and a general associate's degree from Orange Coast College in California. Currently, he is five classes away from completion of his bachelor's degree at UVU. In the spring of 2010, he attended the UFRA academy with a successful graduation. Shortly after, he was accepted into the paramedic program at UFRA and graduated in April 2011. Jeremy loves anything involving sports, with golfing as one of his favorites. He also enjoys anything outdoors: fishing, camping, and anything on the water. He looks forward to being a part of the community of Provo and will do his best to serve its citizens.



Koby Hubbs

Koby graduated from Forest Grove High School in Oregon. He loves sports, outdoor activities, and played college basketball on a scholarship. He served a two year mission

to Chile, Osorno, is fluent in Spanish, is an Eagle Scout, and has been a Scoutmaster for 14 years. Koby graduated from UVU Recruit Candidate Academy and obtained a paramedic certificate. He took 1st place in state SkillsUSA firefighter competition 2011 and placed 4th in the national SkillsUSA firefighter competition 2011. Koby and his wife, Lori, are the parents of three children.

Ryan Rieske

Ryan Rieske was born in Provo, Utah but raised in Orem, Utah, and graduated from Orem High School in 2001. He attended Snow College for one year, where he met his wife Danielle. They were married on August 1, 2003 and have two children together. After one year at Snow College, Ryan transferred to UVU and received his associate's degree in construction management. He has now completed the RFDA program, paramedic program, and is working towards a bachelor's degree in emergency services. Ryan enjoys working in the building industry and is skilled in cabinet making. He enjoys the outdoors, water skiing, motorcycle riding, and especially enjoys spending time with his family. Ryan is extremely excited to start his new career with Provo Fire & Rescue.



DUCHESNE REGIONAL FIRE SCHOOL

by Reed Rieske and Andrea Hossley

UFRA has received great feedback from the Duchesne County Chiefs regarding the Duchesne Regional Fire School held in September. Six classes were offered; included among the classes, UFRA's newest "Fire Behavior" prop was debuted. The academy was pleased to see 84 registrants of whom 36% were first time attendees. UFRA would like to send its thanks to Duchesne's surrounding counties for their support and interest.

If your area is interested in hosting a UFRA Regional Fire School please contact your Program Manager.

photos by Georg Adams



Department Recognition

Kaysville City F.D.

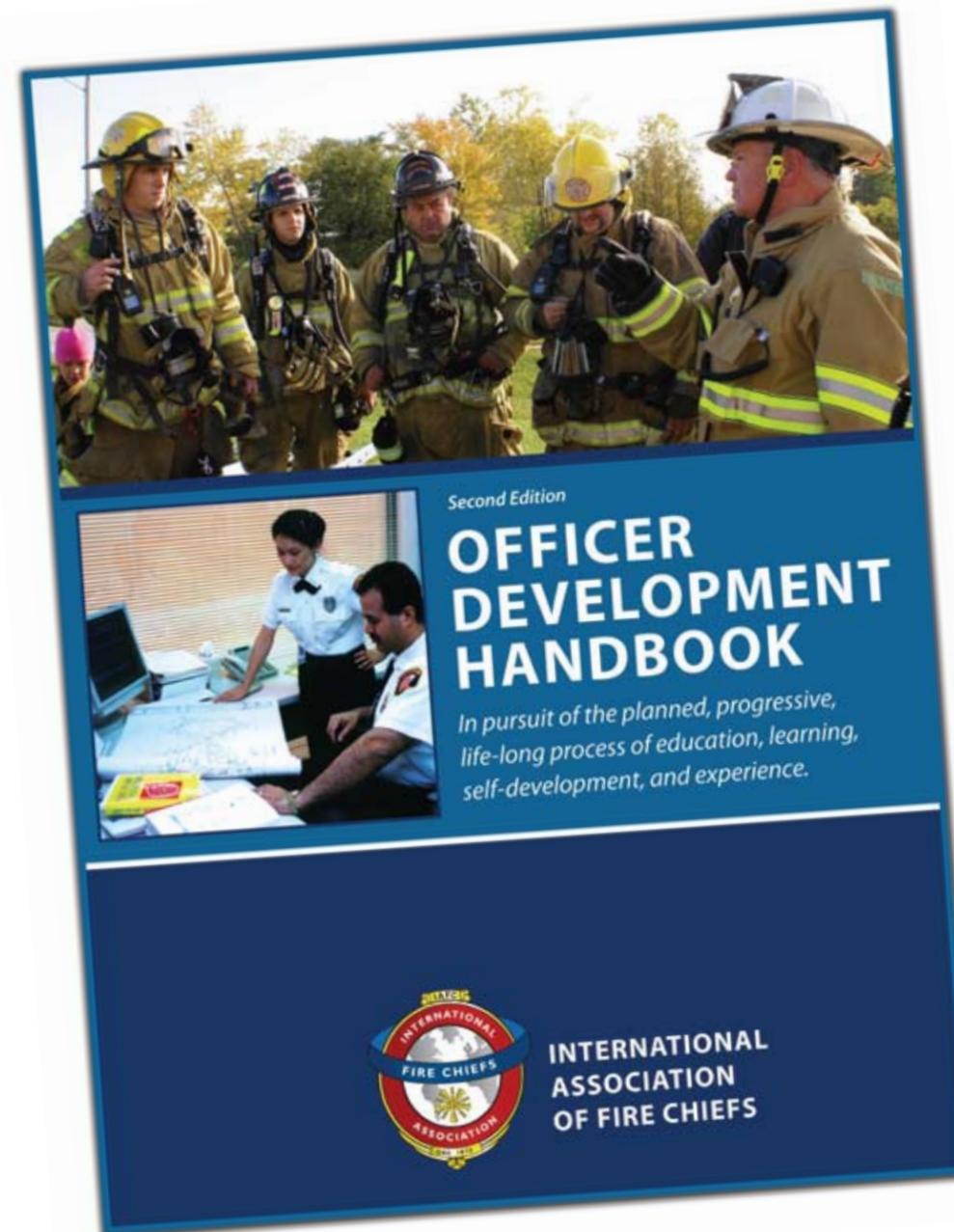


Congratulations to Kaysville City Fire Department and the Firefighters who have worked so hard to achieve state certifications! Special acknowledgement goes to Chief Brett Larkin and the Training Officers of Kaysville City Fire Department for their efforts to move the fire service to a higher level of professionalism through certification. All certification levels that Kaysville City Fire Department hold are accredited, which leads to increased professionalism and thus better service to the organization's community. Kaysville City Fire Department was recognized at the following levels:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| HazMat Awareness – Gold | Firefighter II – Gold |
| HazMat Operations – Gold | Apparatus Driver/Operator |
| Firefighter I – Gold | Pumper – Silver |
| | Officer I –Bronze |

FIRE OFFICER DESIGNATION PROJECT

by Steve Lutz



level into a proposed recognition program for Utah fire professionals seeking a coherent and attainable guide to career advancement.

Certification as a Fire Officer shows that a person has met the minimum standard as set by the NFPA while this new program lays out a more optimum standard. The program recognizes training, education, certification, and experience related to the job of a company officer. It also identifies resources available to Utah firefighters to attain the designation.

The concept is that a person's ability to perform well as an officer is dependent on more than a passing score on a test. Capability is built by years of varied and quantifiable learning and growing experiences. New firefighters can use the program to map out a path for career advancement and departments can use it for promotional qualifications.

The International Association of Fire Chiefs released the 2nd Edition of the Officer Development Handbook in 2011. A dedicated group of Utah fire service professionals reviewed the new handbook and have now incorporated its provisions for the Supervising Fire Officer

Several of the documents being proposed as the basis for the recognition program and current news about implementation of the program can be found on the UFRA website at http://www.uvu.edu/ufra/resource_center/fire_dept_toolbox.html.



DEPARTMENT MORALE: What is it, what is its impact, and how do you maintain it?

by Paul Stein & Ettore Berardinelli

Within every Fire Department, in every large city, small town, or village, the term “morale” is always a subject of discussion among a department’s personnel. But what is “morale” and who is responsible for creating an environment that produces high morale?

First, let’s try to define morale. To paraphrase the Miriam Webster dictionary, “morale is enthusiasm, confidence, and loyalty of an individual or a group, a sense of common purpose. Morale can also be described as a feeling of well being based on the group’s accomplishments and confidence in the future.”

Wikipedia goes further describing morale as “esprit de corps”, which is often described as the “common spirit existing in the members of a group that inspires enthusiasm, devotion, and strong regard for the honor of the group.”

To us, the phrase “strong regard for the honor of the group” is where we would like to begin. We all worked hard to get a job in this profession. For most of us it was a dream that finally came true after years of repeated testing. When we graduated from the training academy, when we received word we were hired, when we got our badge, our “morale” was about as high as it could be. We had become part of a noble profession, and the honor of wearing a badge was not lost on us. We also realized that at this point in our new career, we had done nothing to deserve the honor that a firefighter’s badge implied. That respect and admiration had been gained by those firefighters who came before us.

So what happens to some of us? Do we keep in mind how hard we worked to get into this career so that we can maintain the initial high personal morale or do we be-

come complacent? Do we listen to the negative opinions that are often based on individual feelings or gossip and agree with them, or worse yet, say nothing? Do we let these factors affect our morale?

There are leaders who believe morale is the sole responsibility of the employee. As you can see from the previous discussion, we believe that organizational morale is a shared responsibility between the employee and employer. High morale leads to a group’s collective job satisfaction level, cooperation, and desire to meet common work goals. If morale level is high, the group is more likely to cooperate with each other and management. But when morale ebbs to a low point, this is a danger sign for both the group and management.

Here are some of the factors that can improve or reduce morale:

- Management style of the organization’s leadership.
- Personnel believe their contributions are valued by their employer.
- Individual & group empowerment.
- The perceived value of the work being done by the organization as a whole.
- Team composition.
- The work culture.

When morale is high there is positive cooperation between divisions and shifts. Our citizens receive better service, accidents and injuries are reduced, and grievances, discipline, and absenteeism are minimized. Hopefully, high productivity and cooperation is appreciated and noted by all management levels.

When morale is low, you will see signs of a reduced work ethic, pettiness, and an increase in absenteeism; which ultimately leads to a decrease in customer service and an increase in complaints. Eventually, like a disease, low morale can spread rapidly, especially if no one tries to correct this trend. At some point, it can negatively impact the positive relationships firefighters have always had with their citizens.

Poor morale will make team members turn on each other and play the blame game, firefighters blame captains, captains blame chiefs, and chiefs blame firefighters. Although many want to improve organizational morale, there are those who simply say, “It is what it is”. Although it may be difficult for new firefighters to increase the morale of their senior team members, every firefighter is responsible for his/her actions and every team member’s actions are part of the overall level of morale around the workplace. To solve low morale problems, everyone must do his/her part, especially officers and senior firefighters. It is imperative that those influential individuals develop an atmosphere where team members enjoy coming to work.

As a leader, morale starts with you. If your dedication to the Fire Department and its goals has fallen off, how can one expect his/her team members to be excited about his/her responsibilities? If the leader is not excited about coming to work and doing a quality job, it is human nature that the team will follow such a lead. That’s why it’s called “leadership”!

As a leader, do you feel connected to your department’s mission statement or do you feel at odds with it? If your job no longer excites you, if you are running on autopilot, you need to reconnect with what you love about the job and the value your team and department provide. If you want your team members to be inspired and motivated, you need to rekindle your own dedication and passion. Always remember, leadership is defined more by your example than by what you say.

As a leader, you must realize the impact your actions have on the group, whether you are a Captain or the Fire Chief. Your demeanor creates a dynamic within the group. Your actions trigger feelings in the group and they will follow your lead, whether positive or negative. The feelings you

generate depend on the dominant emotional themes of your interactions. If the majority of interactions with your group members are primarily focused on correcting and criticizing, you will trigger negative emotions in the group by just showing up. Many of us have had a boss like that, where the moment we saw him/her or even just heard his/her voice, we felt defensive, angry, and maybe even resentful.

On a positive note, leaders who frequently engage their team members in a constructive manner automatically trigger a different emotional response in the team. Even though being a leader requires difficult conversations and interactions, these managers make sure that they offset these incidents with positive exchanges. They make it a point to recognize and show appreciation for excellent work and effort. Good leaders show interest in their team member’s professional development and advancement. These positive actions will trigger empowerment in the group, which is a component of high morale. Hopefully, this will lead to high productivity and fierce loyalty.

At the beginning of this article, we tried to define morale using dictionaries. However, the best definition of morale and its importance to overall success comes from Army General George C. Marshall, a driving force behind the Allied victory in the Second World War.

“Morale is a state of mind. It is steadfastness and courage and hope. It is confidence, and zeal and loyalty. It is élan, esprit de corps and determination. With morale, all things are possible. Without it, everything else, planning, preparations and production, count for naught.”

As leaders, we must look to the nature of our interactions with our team members and decide if our actions motivate, inspire confidence, and encourage loyalty. Morale is shared responsibility between employee and employer, but leaders must provide the example. Take the time to re-read General Marshall’s quotation. Without high morale, everything else you do may become a wasted effort.

NFPA NATIONAL AND STATE NEEDS ASSESSMENT RELEASED

by Steve Lutz



A survey conducted by the National Fire Prevention Association (NFPA) this last summer shows that Utah fire departments have made substantial progress in meeting equipment, fitness, and training needs over the last decade. The survey also shows however, that the improving trend has weakened and some

departments are reporting a decrease in some areas of capability such as adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). The ability of certain departments to meet unusually challenging incidents has not improved, and the study points out that local response to structural collapse, WMD/haz mat, Wildland Urban Interface fire, and flood response remain weaknesses. The weakness may be somewhat mitigated by an increase in interlocal cooperation and aid agreements to provide outside capabilities.

This is the third time NFPA has conducted the survey. Prior results from 2001 and 2005 are used as the basis for the statistical comparisons. The accuracy and reliability of the survey is limited by the relatively small sampling, 32 out of more than 250 fire departments.

The study indicates that since 2005, fewer fire departments have enough NFPA compliant SCBA and PPE to equip all responders. Although the study does not include reasons, this decline may be a result of departments being unable to afford new equipment to meet changing standards. Items such as SCBA have become significantly more expensive as standards have increased said items technological complexity.

Curiously, FEMA reports that Utah applications for Assistance to Firefighter Grants (AFG) have decreased since the prior NFPA survey. One hundred forty three Utah fire departments applied for the AFG in 2004 but by 2009 only 96 applied, a 1/3 drop in applications. So despite an increasing need for resources, fewer departments are trying to obtain help through grants.

Leaders of the Utah Fire & Rescue Academy were pleased that the study shows excellent progress in the area of basic firefighter training and that demand for more advanced and specialized training appears to be growing. Utah is one of only a few states that provides most training at little or no direct cost to fire departments, but more work is still needed. A 2011 study demonstrates a drop in the percentage of departments with untrained personnel from 76% in 2005 to 44%, which is encouraging. It still shows that a tremendous basic training need remains that is likely exacerbated by turnover of volunteer personnel and increasing training requirements.

The Utah study and a summary fact sheet can be viewed on the UFRA website at http://www.uvu.edu/ufra/resource_center/fire_dept_toolbox.html.

New Written Examination Options

by Lori Howes

The certification office is currently undergoing a few changes with how we do business. The changes will mostly revolve around who can proctor written examinations. Currently, a department requests a certification exam and the certification office schedules a Certification Tester to come to your department. The new change will allow for a department to have an in-house tester, being either the chief/training officer or designee, who will proctor only the written examinations.

There will be three options available to departments to choose from. Choose the best option/fit for your department. The options are:

Option 1

Candidates may take their written exam at UFRA by calling 888-548-7816. Candidates must call the certification office in advance and have a signed "Examination Request" form on file before testing is allowed. Examination requests can be found at: <http://www.uvu.edu/ufra/certification/forms.html>.

Option 2

Departments who conduct written exam(s) by using "authorized" in-house testers (can be from a neighboring department) will have the choice to schedule the written and manipulative exam on the same or different day(s).

Options 2 is NEW and only available to current testers, chiefs, chief officers, or designees who have on file with the certification office an application, recommendation letter, memo of understanding, and who have completed the required training and been assigned a tester ID number.

Option 3

Departments, who choose not to use in-house testers, will be assigned testers by the certification office and be required to take the written exam two (2) hours before the manipulative exam.

Option 3 is NEW and requires departments to test both the written and manipulative examinations on the same day. Option 3 takes effect January 1, 2012.

Departments will have the option to have in-house testers. Your department will not have to participate in Option 2 however; it does provide more convenience for your department. Whichever option your department chooses, you will receive the same superior customer service.

Program Managers from the Utah Fire and Rescue Academy are delivering the information to Chiefs and Training Officers around the state. Please attend your county Chiefs meetings to learn more. You may also contact Lori Howes, Certification Program Manager, for additional information. She can be contacted by phone at 1-888-548-7816 or by email at lhowes@uvu.edu.

Brigham City Fire Department

Jim Buchanan has been appointed as the Brigham City Fire Chief. Brian Nawyn, Mike Young, and Jerry Peterson have been promoted to the position of Fire Captains, and now hold the position of the first appointed Captains of the department.

Murray Fire Department



Kevin Potter



Jeff Ellis

Climbing the Ladder



The administrative staff of the Murray Fire Department is pleased to announce the promotion of two employees. Kevin Potter was promoted to the position of Deputy Chief. Potter started with the department back in 1979. In 1982 he became full-time and has been the training officer for the last eight years. Jeff Ellis was promoted to the position of Battalion Chief. Ellis has been with the department for 26 years. He has been extensively involved with special operations and will be taking over the role of training officer.



Rescue personnel need to become familiar with the types of equipment used in their response district.

photos by Russell Young

BACK AT THE RANCH: FARM MACHINERY EXTRICATION

by Captain R.E. Young



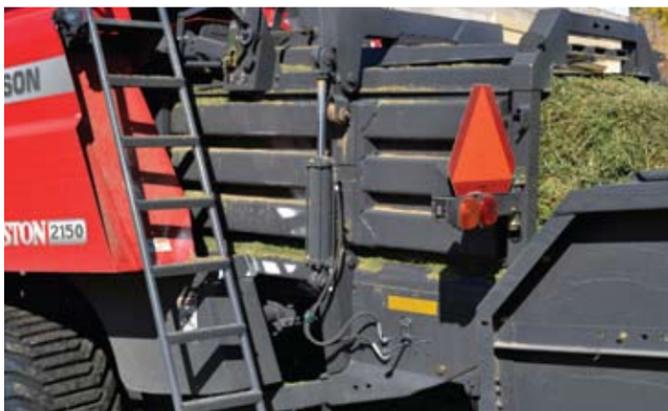
When was the last time you or your organization trained to rescue a victim trapped in agricultural machinery? The difficulties in farm rescue are numerous and must be planned for prior to an actual incident. Pre-incident planning and training are essential for a timely and efficient response to a machinery entrapment. Pre-planning includes knowing your response area; each emergency response vehicle should have a map book and/or a Global Positioning System (GPS) to ensure rapid arrival to the emergency incident.

Lack of familiarity with farm machinery is a difficulty that emergency responders must deal with. Rescue personnel need to become familiar with the types of equipment used in their response district. Visiting a local farm equipment dealer is one good way to learn about the different types of machinery used in farming; the dealer is a valuable asset for your agriculture rescue resource list.

Farm rescues are often in remote places such as fields, woods, and rural areas. Rain or snowfall can make these remote locations even more inaccessible. Four-wheel drive vehicles may be needed to access some areas. Equipment may have to be carried to the incident by rescue personnel.

Vehicle-mounted features that rescuers rely on; such as lighting systems, electric generators, hydraulic tools, and air compressors may be unavailable.

Most of the rescue equipment and tools used in farm machinery extrication is the same as that used in automobile extrications, but how the tools are used can be different. Because of the situation and the machinery involved, rescue tools may be required to perform tasks that extrication tool manufacturers did not foresee. Some farm machinery is built stronger than the rescue tools responders carry; rescuers must be able to rely on tools and techniques that are typically not used in automobile rescues. Disassembly



Some farm machinery is built stronger than the rescue tools responders carry; rescuers must be able to rely on tools and techniques that are typically not used in automobile rescues.

with hand tools, cutting material with thermal cutting devices such as oxyacetylene torches, and using unfamiliar tools may be required.

Farm machinery is often covered in combustible dry plant material or flammable petroleum products such as lubricants or fuels. Rescue tools that can produce a spark or flame, such as thermal cutting torches and rotary saws, must be used with caution. If possible, a charged 1½" hose-line should be deployed and manned to reduce the threat of a fire; at a minimum an appropriate portable fire extinguisher must be available.

It is imperative that rescuers wear protective equipment appropriate for the type of incident. This protection will differ depending on the extrication being conducted. Structural firefighting turn-out gear, if worn properly, can provide an adequate level of protection against many hazards encountered at farm machinery extrications. Some organizations require that rescue personnel wear flame-retardant jumpsuits or coveralls, heavy gloves, helmets with approved eye and face protection, and steel-toe boots when on an extrication incident.

In remote locations, rescue personnel should consider air transport for the victim-once freed from the entanglement. Early activation of a medical helicopter can reduce delays in getting a victim to advanced medical care. A landing zone (LZ) officer should be assigned, by Incident Command, to prepare an appropriate site close to the incident for a helicopter to land. The landing zone should be well marked, clearly visible to the pilot, and away from trees, power lines, and fences.

The remoteness of farm rescues, the inherent strength of agricultural machinery, and the unfamiliarity that rescuers have with those machines make these extrication rescues challenging. If rescuers are prepared by training, practice, pre-planning, and use this knowledge to manage the extrication incident properly, farm machinery extrications can be accomplished quickly, efficiently, and safely.

Fire service leaders must ensure that their personnel, vehicles, equipment, and tools are prepared for and capable of farm rescue incidents. An organized incident command structure, familiarity with farm equipment, hands on training, an extrication plan, and a working knowledge of rescue tools are required for successful farm machinery extrications.

Stay safe...Captain Young

Explosively Concerning

by Roice Arnold

Most of us have seen or heard about exploding targets, which seem to be the latest and greatest toy of sport shooters. The targets are made of simple and easy to obtain ingredients, which explode when shot with a high power rifle. They are marketed under several brand names and are legal to purchase. The targets are nothing new and have been around for several years. In recent years there has been a dramatic increase in use and availability.

The major concern is, of course, fire. During the 2011 fire season there was a noticeable increase in fires caused by shooting. In the majority of these fires exploding targets were also used. The explosions caused by these targets are very quick, produce great amounts of smoke, and can also be very loud. Due to the smoke and sound, exploding targets are generally used in rural areas. During very hot and dry days, when fuel temperatures are high and fuel moistures are low, the slightest spark can easily ignite a fire. When a hot metal bullet and an exploding target are added, it has the potential to be a fire starter.

As with all potential fire causes, prevention is the most important thing we can do to reduce or eliminate these types of fires. Post signs warning of high fire danger and ways to be prepared for fire. Unfortunately, by the time we are able to get the user's attention it is too late and a fire has been started. If called to a fire, it is worthwhile to educate the user on the hazards associated with shooting and also ways the person doing the shooting can reduce the chances of starting a fire. Often times people are unaware of the hazards and thought they were doing all they could to be as safe as possible.

Before shooting it is always a good idea to have a fire extinguisher and/or water, a shovel, and an area clear of vegetation and any other combustibles. Only shoot nonmetal and non-hazardous targets; pressurized containers of any type or any other hard surface should not be used as a target.

For more information visit www.utahfireinfo.gov



photos by Richard Moseley



photo by Richard Moseley



AMERICA'S FALLEN FIREFIGHTER

by Perry M. Koger, Program Director

For years I heard Mike Leatham talk about erecting a memorial in Utah that would commemorate the lives of those heroes who had paid the ultimate sacrifice, in the line of duty. He wanted it to include all firefighters across the United States since the beginning of our great Nation. What I've learned from knowing Mike for more than 35 years is, when he gets an idea he doesn't let it go. In early 2010, Mike and Rich King began talking with Ogden City officials about acquiring land to erect a memorial. A parcel of land was secured near the mouth of Ogden canyon and the dream was in motion. Later the same year, Ogden City graciously offered to provide a location adjacent to the amphitheater in the Ogden Municipal Gardens at 343 25th Street, Ogden, Utah.

We have received multiple questions regarding the memorial, such as:

“We have a memorial, why another memorial?”

Most states have a memorial honoring fallen heroes from their respective state, but the only national memorial has (until now) been the National Fallen Firefighter Foundation, located in Emmitsburg, Maryland; which has honored fallen heroes since 1980. America's Fallen Firefighter Memorial (AFFM) will not replace or diminish the importance of existing memorials but will augment the ability to show honor to all fallen U.S. firefighters. AFFM has researched line of duty deaths as far back as 1865. This project will be the only national memorial located in the western United States.

MEMORIAL

“Who will be included?”

All U.S. firefighters killed in the line of duty within the United States. This includes: career, volunteer, military, government, private brigade, wildland, and industrial firefighters.

“What are the rules for inclusion?”

All line-of-duty deaths recognized by a national or state memorial will be included. For more information on rules of inclusion, see the AFFM website at: <http://www.affm.us/Docs/AFFM%20Inclusion%20Criteria.pdf>

“How will the memorial be funded?”

AFFM is a non-profit organization, which has been built with private funds, donations, proceeds from fire rides, and the sale of memorial bricks, which are placed at the memorial.

On September 10, 2011, AFFM and the Utah Healing Field organized a fire ride during which memorial services were held in Sandy and Ogden. More than 1,000 riders traveled from Sandy to Ogden where they witnessed the unveiling of the new America's Fallen Firefighter Memorial statue, which was graciously donated by John Gullo and sculpted by DJ Bawden.

The memorial is open and free to the public during normal park hours. Please go to the AFFM website and order a memorial brick. All proceeds remain with the memorial and will pay for ongoing engraving and acquisition of granite tablets: www.affm.us

For additional information please contact:

Michael Leatham, President	rushman@symbolarts.com
Rich King, Vice President	rrking2003@msn.com
Perry Koger, Program Director	pmkoger@msn.com

DELIVERY SCHEDULE FOR LIVE

by Charles Querry

Utah Fire and Rescue Academy has the mandate to assist fire departments throughout the state of Utah with training all local firefighters. As part of that training, firefighters are required to train and test in a live fire environment in order to be certified at the Firefighter I & II levels by UFRA.

Historically, live fire training props have been delivered as needed to each department statewide. Based upon need and location of the classes being taught, the live fire training props were transported at times from one area of the state to another location over 300 miles away. This process would then be repeated throughout the year with little or no preplanning as to prop location.

Some of the props are built in a modular design, which requires two to three vehicles to deliver one prop to a location. The cost of fuel and personnel associated with making these deliveries is very high. The impact of this delivery system has increased fuel costs, wear and tear on the props, trailers, and vehicles. Additionally, more personnel are off campus for longer periods of time. The combination of these issues does not facilitate the best use of funds, personnel, or time.

With this challenge identified, an alternate method or system has been developed to address the problems and costs associated with the delivery of the live fire training props required for Firefighter I & II training.

Under this proposal, the following props would be delivered throughout the state:

- Fire Attack System Training (FAST).
- Initial Fire Attack (IFA).
- Fire Evolution and Attack Systems Training (FEAST).

Each of these props would be located in an area/city for a period of eight to ten weeks where the local departments could utilize the prop for training during this time. This would also require the Fire Chiefs to develop long-term planning regarding when they are going to have training exercises requiring UFRA props. This system would also require departments to travel to neighboring jurisdictions or areas in order to utilize the props.

Beginning in January 2012 the Utah Fire and Rescue Academy will begin rotating the live fire props in accordance with the following guidelines:

- The state will be divided into four regions, with oversight of the training scheduling by the Program Managers.
- Program Managers will work with local/regional Fire Chiefs to determine projected needs for training. A calendar for each year will then be developed using the following guidelines:
 - o Each yearly calendar should be completed no later than January of that year.
 - o Requested dates need to be reviewed by all Program Managers thereby insuring the movement of props will be cost effective while providing reasonable access to the props.
- Live Fire props will be located at a department, in an area or county with the following stipulations:
 - o Scheduled FF I & II classes that will meet the needs of surrounding departments.
 - o Props will be located in an area/region for eight to ten weeks.
 - o The first and last week of each eight week period will allow UFRA's transportation department to arrange their schedule to deliver the next out prop to its scheduled location in the area/region.
 - o Props being rehabilitated at UFRA will be thoroughly checked, restocked, repaired, and inspected for potential damage. This will allow for early intervention of damage and provide a better system to track lost or damaged items associated with the prop.
 - o Throughout each year the props will be utilized at Regional Fire Schools and the annual Winter Fire School.

FIRE BURN PROPS

Year 1 (2012) January - June July - December

Dave Owens	FEAST #1	IFA
Reed Rieske	FEAST #2	FAST
Raleigh Bunch	IFA	FEAST #1
Chuck Tandy	FAST	FEAST #2

Year 2 (2013) January - June July - December

Dave Owens	FAST	FEAST #1
Reed Rieske	IFA	FEAST #2
Raleigh Bunch	FEAST #1	FAST
Chuck Tandy	FEAST #2	IFA

2012 FIGHT FOR AIR CLIMB FIREFIGHTER CHALLENGE

february 25, 2012 • wells fargo center • salt lake city



Join more than 100 firefighters across the Wasatch Front as they compete for the fastest time in the 598-step ascent up the Wells Fargo Center, while wearing full gear.

The fastest team will receive the Firefighters' Trophy to display in their station.



Salt Lake City Fire Department
2009, 2010 & 2011 Fight For Air Climb Winners

AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION
IN UTAH

REGISTER TODAY!
www.FightForAirClimb.org

EARN YOUR EMERGENCY SERVICES

DEGREE AT UVU

NOTICE:

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?

- One-year certificate – Firefighter Recruit Candidate and/or Paramedic.
- Associate in Applied Science – Firefighter/Emergency Care and Fire Officer.
- Associate in Applied Science – Wildland Fire Management Specializations.
- Associate in Science.
- Online Bachelor of Science in Emergency Services Administration with an emphasis in Emergency Management.
- Bachelor of Science in Emergency Services Administration with an emphasis in Emergency Care.

How do I enroll?

- Apply for admissions by going to: <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?

- Online ESMG courses are \$651.00 per class, while most other courses follow the UVU tuition/fee schedule.
- UVU tuition increases every summer.
- For official UVU tuition/fee amounts go to: <http://www.uvu.edu/tuition/tuitionFees11-12.pdf>
- Some courses have “course fees” in addition to tuition.

For more information regarding admissions and registration, contact our student center at 801-863-7798 or 888-548-7816 to schedule a phone or office appointment with an Emergency Services Academic Advisor.

SPRING 2012 SEMESTER (January 9 - April 26)

FACE TO FACE CLASSES

ESFF 1000 Introduction to Emergency Services

ONLINE CLASSES

ESFF 1000 Introduction to Emergency Services

ESFF 1120 FES Safety and Survival

ESFO 1100 Fire Behavior and Combustion

ESFO 2050 Fire Protection Detection Systems

ESFO 2080 Build Construct Fire Services

ESMG (FACE TO FACE)

ESMG 310G Introduction to Homeland Security GI

ESMG 3200 Health Safety Program Mgmt

ESMG (Online)

ESMG 310G Intro to Homeland Security GI

ESMG 3150 Public Program Administration

ESMG 3200 Health Safety Program Management

ESMG 3250 Managing Emergency Medical Services

ESMG 3300 Master Planning for Public ES

ESMG 3350 Analytical Research Approaches Public ES

ESMG 4400 Legal Considerations for ES

ESMG 4450 Human Factors & Disaster

ESMG 4500 Customer Service/Marketing for ES

ESMG 4550 Principals Disaster & Emergency Mgmt

EMSG (Online Continued)

ESMG 4600 Public Admin Emergency Management

ESMG 4650 Emergency Services Capstone

ESMG 481R Emergency Services Internship

ESMG 489R Undergrad Research in Emergency Mgmt

ESMG 491R Topics in Cardiology and Medical Trends

ESMG 492R Topics in Trauma and Pharmacology

ESMG 493R Topics in Medical Litigation

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN (EMT)

ESEC 1140 Emergency Medical Tech-Basic

ESEC 1160 Emergency Medical Tech-Intermediate

RECRUIT CANDIDATE ACADEMY (RCA)

By Application Only. For more information visit www.uvu.edu/ufra/academics/rca.html or call 801-863-7798

PARAMEDIC

By Application Only. For more information visit www.uvu.edu/ufra/academics/paramedic.html or call 801-863-7798

WILDLAND CLASSES

ESWF 1400 Wildland Firefighting Fund

Enroll early! The deadline for enrollment into college credit courses for Spring 2012 semester is December 15th, 2011. Thereafter there is a \$100.00 fee for any students who admit or readmit. Please note that courses are subject to cancellation due to low enrollment.

Please check <http://www.uvu.edu/ufra/> for current and updated course listings.

Public Servants Program

by Cliff Nieves

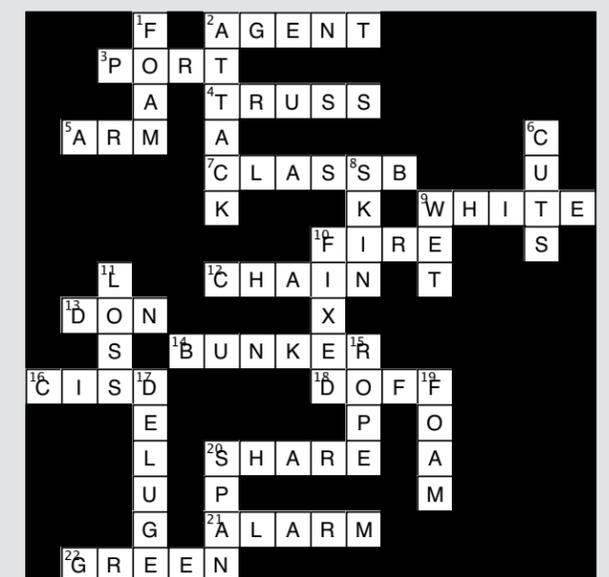
Recognizing the service of firefighters, Valley View Memorial Park and Funeral Home, a Dignity Memorial™ provider created the Public Servants Program for emergency service personnel. This benefit provides dignified and honorable tributes, at no cost, for career and volunteer firefighters who fall in the line of duty.

In addition, this benefit provides you and your family significant discounts and benefits on all pre-planned funeral and cemetery arrangements.

Prearranging your cemetery and funeral arrangements helps protect your surviving family members from the difficult decisions required at the time of loss.

For more information, call Cliff at 801-969-1081

Crossword Solutions:





UTAH VALLEY UNIVERSITY

UTAH FIRE AND RESCUE ACADEMY · MS 193

800 WEST UNIVERSITY PARKWAY, OREM, UT 84058-5999

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UTAH'S #1 RESTORATION FIRM

BOARD UP

When your work is finished, ours begins.

Firefighters are often the first to arrive on scene, and the last to leave. When you leave, you want to make sure the property is secured and the victim well on their way to a full recovery. That is where we come in. Utah Disaster Kleenup offers emergency board up services with the following benefits:

- 1 hour response time
- 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year
- Protect home/business from further damage
- Prevent dangerous conditions from liability issues
- Specializing in Fire and Water damage mitigation

Contact Utah Disaster Kleenup and ask us about our Board Up service and how it can help you.



WATER



FIRE



NATURAL
DISASTERS



MOLD



ELECTRONICS

801-553-1010
www.utdk.com