

# FDIC 2016 CLASSROOM SESSIONS

Friday, April 22, 2016, 8:30 AM-10:15 AM

## **Cultural Competence for the Fire and Emergency Services**

*Deputy Chief Michael Allora, Clifton (NJ) Fire Department*

Strategies for engaging multicultural communities to maximize effectiveness in providing services such as risk reduction, public education, disaster management, and emergency response to diverse communities are the focus. ALL LEVELS

**Room 103-104**

## **How Diversity and Politics Influence Change Management**

*Assistant Professor Paul Antonellis, Merrimack College, North Andover, Massachusetts*

All organizations are built around political, ethical, and social forces and differences in beliefs and values that help shape the culture within the organization. This class examines how diversity and politics can influence change management in an organization and what steps you can take to include all members in open, honest, and respectful communication to ensure that the organization is operating at peak performance. ALL LEVELS

**Room 107-108**

## **View from the Street: The First 20 Minutes**

*Battalion Chief Richard Blatus, Fire Department of New York*

It's the middle of the night. Your pager goes off; it is reporting smoke from a dwelling in a remote area of town. What runs through your mind as you rush to get to the scene? What information have you gathered? If you arrive first, what actions will you take to establish safe and effective operational tactics? This interactive program places you in the role of the incident commander. Fireground operations are based on the information gathered from the transmission of the alarm. Addressed are topics such as what you could/should rely on if you are unable to obtain the information you need to make safe/sound operational decisions and what critical actions you can take to avoid some of the pitfalls that can occur during the first 20 minutes of an operation. ALL LEVELS

**Room 231-233**

## **Reviving Your Volunteer Program**

*Chief Scott Blue, Carroll County (GA) Fire Rescue*

An overview of how one department rebuilt its volunteer firefighter program. Carroll County is a combination fire department that at one time had more than 200 volunteer firefighters. Over the years, this number continued to decline. In 2014, the department reached an all-time low of only 18 active volunteer firefighters. At this point, a new administration placed emphasis on rebuilding the volunteer program to supplement career staff. Over the next 16 months, the number of active volunteers increased by more than 300 percent. The lessons learned throughout this process are presented and discussed. ALL LEVELS

**Room 109-110**

## **Fire Research and Victim Survivability: What About the Victim?**

*Firefighter John Ceriello, Fire Department of New York*

Three major research projects have been conducted looking at the fire dynamics associated with ventilation of a residential structure fire. The impact of horizontal, vertical, and positive-pressure ventilation on the residential fire environment was tested with results indicating how fire department operations impact fire dynamics. Hundreds of

thousands of data points for temperature, gas velocity, pressure, and gas concentrations were recorded and analyzed to identify tactical considerations. In all the experiments, these data were recorded not only after fire department arrival but also during fire growth. This class reviews these data while emphasizing what it means for potential victims in these types of structures. How fire department operations impact the potential survivability of the victims is discussed, and veteran fire officers will explain what this means on the street and offer operational suggestions for successful victim rescue. ALL LEVELS

**Room Lucas Oil Stadium Meeting Room 10-12**

### **Lead from the Front: Fireground Tactics and Leadership**

*Deputy District Chief (Ret.) Steve Chikerotis, Chicago (IL) Fire Department*

Leadership principles to fireground tactics are covered. Students share in leadership lessons learned by the instructor during his 36-year career in the Chicago Fire Department. Modern tactics are compared with traditional tactics from the perspectives of what has changed and why. Audiovisuals reinforce powerful lessons learned. Among additional aspects covered are team building and leadership, earning respect, motivating other firefighters, risk management, fireground tactics, communications and accountability, critical incident decision making, and achieving your goals. ALL LEVELS

**Room Lucas Oil Stadium Meeting Room 3-4**

### **The Three Cs of Fire Operations**

*Battalion Chief Sean DeCrane, Cleveland (OH) Fire Department*

Students are introduced to a system that uses the “Three Cs” on the fireground and incorporates the “Four Ws of Ventilation” to facilitate making the fireground safer. Research and live fire scenarios are used to illustrate the importance of implementing these concepts on the fireground. There have been many changes in the fire service over the past 20 to 30 years. These changes have required that the fire service adapt, change, or modify its approaches to battling fires: We have implemented rapid ventilation tactics to permit engine companies to enter structures; we ventilate to create a more tenable atmosphere for occupants. Have we made things safer and better? ALL LEVELS

**Room 238-239**

### **The Tyranny of the “Or”**

*Chief Tom DeMint, Poudre (CO) Fire Authority*

This interactive class explores the trap in which the concept of “or” puts organizations and cultures at odds with their values, vision, and mission. The focus is on strategies for differentiating between opposing forces that are absolute (wear your seat belt/self-contained breathing apparatus) and those that artificially indicate there is a single choice and on strategies for integrating the genius of “and.” In today’s fire service, we often find ourselves trapped in comments or arguments such as “Do we fight fire aggressively, ‘or’ do we reset the fire from the outside?” “Do we honor tradition, ‘or’ do we become a progressive profession responding to the ever-changing needs of our community?” F. Scott Fitzgerald once wrote, “The test of a first-rate intelligence is the ability to hold two opposed ideas in the mind at the same time and still retain the ability to function.” ALL LEVELS

**Room 234-235**

### **A History of Boston’s Ladder Culture**

*Lieutenant Shawn Donovan, Boston (MA) Fire Department*

The focus is on the ground ladder as a proven effective life-safety tool. Students journey through the history and evolution of the ground ladder in Boston, Massachusetts. Included are Boston’s fire academy practices and drills, field drills, standard operating

procedures and standards relevant to ground ladder work, ground ladder tactical considerations, and various ladder throws and methods. Also featured are many documented incidents of how ground ladders were used to effect life safety. ALL LEVELS

### **Room Lucas Oil Stadium Meeting Room 1-2**

#### **Extrication and EMS: Coordinating Team Delivery of Critical Care**

*Lieutenant Rommie Duckworth, Ridgefield (CT) Fire Department*

Good vehicle extrication demands a unique collaboration between rescue and emergency medical personnel. The objectives are to increase situational awareness and improve your strategic and tactical plans for extrication by incorporating key medical information in the decision-making process. To save a victim (not just chop up a vehicle), you need command, coordination, communication, and care. A real-world approach incorporates advanced life support considerations in the extrication strategy and shows how basic life support first responders can manage quickly and effectively a great deal of critical trauma care. Students learn how to deliver immediate life-saving treatment more safely and efficiently, reduce time from patient contact to patient surgery, and improve the lives of the people they are protecting. ALL LEVELS

### **Room 240-242**

#### **Efficient Rural Water Delivery: Accomplishing More with Less**

*Firefighter Jason Estep, Morrisvale (WV) Volunteer Fire Department*

Water and personnel are the most valuable resources fire departments have in controlling fire in rural America. However, both seem to be in short supply and are cited as reasons for the ineffectiveness of rural departments. There is a better way. The focus of this class is on the challenges for rural fire departments and ways to address them through training. Among these issues are the following: (1) Fire departments are failing to set the dump tank. Nurse tanker operations are ineffective and do not support the fire flows that today's modern construction demands. (2) Firefighters have lost the ability to recognize usable water sources. (3) We are very inefficient in fill site operations, and they are very labor intensive. Among solutions discussed are the vacuum tanker, which greatly enhances fill operations, improves fill time, and saves personnel, and fill site operations, which are measured in a metric of gallon per minute per firefighter, which gives a good rating of the efficiency of an operation. ALL LEVELS

### **Room Wabash 3**

#### **Quint Considerations for the Single-Truck Suburban Department**

*Lieutenant Rob Fisher, Snohomish County (WA) Fire District #7*

Many departments of varying sizes use quints, but how departments use them differs according to the resources available. The primary focus is on the importance of traditional truck work from the perspective of working on a nontraditional truck from which you can stretch a hoseline. The big question is, when do you stretch the line and work as an engine and when do you decide to position and work as a truck? The pros/cons of operating quints and the lessons learned by others who have worked on them are also discussed. INTERMEDIATE

### **Room Wabash 1**

#### **Fire-Law Enforcement Response: Command Concepts for This "New Normal"**

*Chief Officer Ed Hadfield, Santa Maria (CA) Fire Department*

The "new normal" is that both fire and law enforcement must work in a unified command on a daily basis. The focus is on developing, executing, and evaluating current command operations from the perspective of a unified manner with fire and law enforcement during day-to-day operations, not just active-shooter events. The one-team

command operation is used in patrol-level responses to enhance officer safety and establish a command structure that will rapidly escalate tactical environments to keep response personnel safe and citizens protected. INTERMEDIATE

**Room 206-207**

### **Stranded Energy and Firefighters: from Electric Vehicles to Photovoltaic Systems**

*Senior Project Manager Andrew Klock, National Fire Protection Association*

Firefighters nationwide are responding to incidents involving a new, evolving technology: sizable, high-power energy storage systems (ESS) involving large high-voltage battery systems, as found in electric vehicles and photovoltaic systems. These ESS are being installed nationwide to act as electrical backup systems and store excess solar and wind farm energy. A 2014 U.S. Department of Energy report showed substantial gaps in responder knowledge in fire suppression, commodity classification, verification and control of stored energy, post-incident response and recovery, and first responder awareness and response practices. This presentation addresses responder safety awareness and focuses on the risk of shock, stored energy release, cascading failure of high-voltage battery cells, water exposure, toxic and flammable fume release, hazardous materials leakage, and thermal runaway fires. BASIC

**Room Wabash 2**

### **Rapid Intervention Team Gone Wrong**

*Chief (Ret.) Rick Lasky, Lewisville (TX) Fire Department; and Battalion Chief (Ret.)*

*John Salka, Fire Department of New York*

An examination of the many issues related to rapid intervention operations with a focus on previous rapid intervention team (RIT) operations that were not successful. Students discover the elements of the operation that contribute to failure. Topics covered include RIT leader training, lack of follow-up, RIT training for firefighters, RIT bags (air) overloaded, complicated RIT drills, unrealistic Mayday procedures, evacuating the building during RIT operations, changing channels for RIT operations, and more. Whether your department already has RIT/Mayday guidelines or has operated at a RIT/Mayday operation, you will find some solid and interesting information in this program. ALL LEVELS

**Room 120-122**

### **Helping Firefighters Manage Stress: Courses, Counseling Units, and Case Studies**

*Captain Frank Leto, Fire Department of New York*

Behavioral health support for firefighters is the focus. The instructor explains the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation's Stress First Aid program and other behavioral health programs available for free on the Fire Hero Learning Network and the Counseling Service Unit of the Fire Department of New York and elements of the program that can be applied to other departments. Case studies of the three most frequent scenarios that a peer counseling unit encounters are discussed. ALL LEVELS

**Room 236-237**

### **Developing a Field Training Officer Program**

*District Chief Walter Lewis, Orlando (FL) Fire Department*

Many of today's fire departments' most experienced members are preparing to retire or have already retired. There is a need to "capture" and pass on to today's youthful fire service officers and members the knowledge these veterans possess. This class focuses on developing and implementing a field training officer program that stresses mentoring and other methods to ensure that experienced members pass on their knowledge before they leave the department and the fire service. INTERMEDIATE

**Room 138-139**

### **Surviving the Strategic and Tactical Firefight**

*Lieutenant Mike Mason, Downers Grove (IL) Fire Department*

An in-depth look into the world of strategic and tactical considerations for surviving the different aggressive postures in firefighting. Among the areas covered are defining and redefining committing firefighters to interior operations, strategic and tactical postures, spirited aggressive actions with sound decision making, transitional dynamics, preventing and surviving Maydays, staffing and fireground behaviors, fighting fires in conventional and lightweight construction, interior operations relating to room orientation, tactical air management and practices in interior firefighting, recognizing the attack progress, establishing exit strategies, and managing Maydays. ALL LEVELS

**Room 105-106**

### **Preventing Member Derailment and Embarrassment in the Fire Service**

*Firefighter/EMS Officer Candice McDonald, Winoan (OH) Fire Department*

Just as they prepare for emergencies, departments need to train to prevent and manage unexpected threats to their reputation. The focus is on research-based strategies for safeguarding the firehouse against members' damaging behaviors while protecting the integrity of the fire service. Among topics covered are social media, theft, discrimination, and poor behavior. INTERMEDIATE/ADVANCED

**Room 127-128**

### **NFPA 1403: the Fire Instructor's Risk Management Tool**

*Training Program Manager Walter Morris, Maine Fire Service Institute*

Recent live fire training incidents in both acquired structures and fixed training centers have resulted in line-of-duty firefighter injuries and deaths. All fire service instructors must be familiar with NFPA 1403, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions*, which provides a risk-management tool for conducting live fire training in a safe manner. BASIC

**Room 132-133**

### **The First 365 Days as a Newly Promoted Chief Officer**

*Chief Steve Pegram, Goshen Township (OH) Fire Department*

Drawing from his experience of being "the new chief" four times in his fire service career, the instructor shares how he successfully transitioned into the role. The focus is on how to prepare yourself, how to integrate yourself, and how to be successful in the new role without rocking the boat too much or creating enemies. ALL LEVELS

**Room 134-135**

### **How to Excel at Fire Service Promotional Exams: Key Points!**

*Deputy Chief Steve Prziborowski, Santa Clara County (CA) Fire Department*

The focus is on preparing for the upcoming promotional exam. Attendees are exposed to and offered key points for the most common events within a fire service promotional process assessment center--the oral interview, the personnel counseling session, and the emergency scene simulation. Participants learn key points so they can create their own game plan for success when they take their next promotional examination. The key points in this session will help to increase the final score and may make the difference between getting promoted and not getting promoted and having to retake the test. ALL LEVELS

**Room 123-124**

### **Trapped! Surviving a Mayday**

*Captain Christopher Schutte, Milwaukee (WI) Fire Department*

The class emphatically illustrates how quickly things can go wrong on the fireground and why firefighters must always be prepared to recognize the changes and to

immediately call a Mayday. The instructor shares his first-hand experience at the incident described below: the changing conditions, his reactions during the fire, his thought process through and beyond calling a Mayday, and the lessons learned. On 5/6/11 he was working his shift at Milwaukee's E31. He was a lieutenant dispatched to a structure fire. On arrival, heavy smoke was coming from the walk-up attic of a 2½-story wood-frame dwelling. People on scene reported two children were trapped in the attic. Firefighters stretched a handline to the attic to conduct a search and locate and extinguish the fire. Once in the attic, they were met with medium to heavy smoke conditions, light heat, and no discernible fire. Smoke conditions worsened, and multiple calls were made for ventilation. Fire broke out behind them near their egress path. They retreated and hit the fire. Water pressure was lost. The ceiling sheathing collapsed and was followed by a rapid, massive heat increase. The firefighters attempted to exit the attic. The path of egress was no longer accessible. They were trapped, and their skin began to burn. They called two Maydays. There was no response. They moved away from the fire toward the front of the building. They found two windows and dived out from the third floor. ALL LEVELS

**Room 136-137**

### **Tactical Thermal Imaging: the First Level of Fire Attack [Add Avon sponsor logo](#)**

*Captain Andrew Starnes, Charlotte (NC) Fire Department*

Incorporating tactical thermal data into our initial action plan is mission critical to the success of our operations. This takes the participant beyond the standard use of a thermal imaging camera for search and rescue along with overhaul purposes. Tactical thermal imaging can allow firefighters to identify the flow paths and identify cold spots. Firefighters can use this information to detect the fire's severity and location, define their access path, direct their stream placement, locate trapped victims, assist in locating the fire (visible, vent-limited, and hidden fires in walls or chimneys, for example), locate down firefighters in rapid intervention scenarios, spot locations for ventilation openings, and more. Traditional tactics are not discarded; they are enhanced, and the participant can see the thermal data, which have a powerful effect on changing someone's paradigm. INTERMEDIATE/ADVANCED

**Room 243-245**

### **Good Medicine in Bad Places: a Look Inside the Fire Department of New York Rescue Paramedic Program**

*Firefighter John Tew, Fire Department of New York*

A glimpse into the training world of a Fire Department of New York EMS rescue paramedic. The instructor, who served for a decade as a paramedic for private hospitals within New York City, describes the program he developed for paramedics to prepare them--through practical, real-world scenarios--to practice "good medicine in bad places." The rescue technician and medical training delivered through the program is described in detail. Videos and other visual aids that cover training scenarios and interviews with paramedics are employed in this interactive session. ALL LEVELS

**Room 101-102**

### **Small Departments: Growing Beyond the Single-Line Mentality**

*Chief Jon Trent, Nixa (MO) Fire Protection District*

Our greatest adversary to organizational growth is past success! This session challenges firefighters at all levels of the organization to take a critical look at on-scene performance. Through the process of examination, the following topics will be considered: How does your organization/shift/crew define your on-scene performance--what is your operational "brand"? Are you living up to your on-scene operational performance brand? At what level of performance is your organization/shift/crew currently performing? Competent? Developing? Peak? How do you move to the next

level of performance if you are not at peak performance? How do you maintain peak performance? ALL LEVELS

**Room 125-126**

**Friday, April 22, 2016, 10:30 AM-12:15 PM**

### **Fire and Crash Response to High-Voltage Vehicles**

*Assistant Chief (Ret.) Brock Archer, Hopland (NC) Fire District*

Understanding how to safely interact with high-voltage vehicles is a must for the modern rescuer. Learn the universal procedures to safely “shut down” and “make safe” all hybrid and electric vehicles. The instructor has developed, based on research studies, operational considerations and tactics for extinguishment, overhaul, release, and transport of these vehicles when they have been involved in fire incidents.

INTERMEDIATE/ADVANCED

**Room 231-233**

### **Community Risk Reduction: the Future of the Fire Service**

*Fire Marshal (Ret.) Jim Crawford, Vancouver (WA) Fire Department*

The participants gain an understanding of community risk reduction as it is truly defined- an integrated approach to risk management for local communities. They learn how it blends emergency operations and prevention strategies at the station level and review case studies from around the world that show it produces measurable results and improves community relationships. ALL LEVELS

**Room 134-135**

### **Vent-Enter-Isolate-Search: a New Approach**

*Lieutenant Eric Dreiman, Indianapolis (IN) Fire Department*

This course was developed with the modern fireground in mind. Vent-enter-search is a time-tested and valuable tactic. The modern fireground is much different from the firegrounds of 20 or 30 years ago. This class addresses the differences in fire growth, thermal layering, ventilation-limited fires, flashover, lightweight construction, fire loading, building configuration, and flow paths on the modern fireground. Students see why vent-enter-isolate-search (VEIS) needs an updated approach. Techniques for carrying out a safe, effective, and efficient VEIS on the modern fireground are covered, as is a review of tools and personnel responsibilities. ALL LEVELS

**Room Wabash 2**

### **This House Rocks: Firehouse Excellence**

*Captain (Ret.) Michael Dugan, Fire Department of New York; and Captain Michael Gagliano, Seattle (WA) Fire Department*

A review of skills and tactics for dealing with issues and problems common to firehouses and departments. The focus is on the five key characteristics that make the difference between a firehouse in which everyone wants to work vs. one where nobody wants to go. These five “markers” are: (1) a compelling vision, (2) individual responsibility/house pride, (3) teamwork, (4) prepared to get the job done ... whatever the job may be, and (5) have fun! ALL LEVELS

**Room Lucas Oil Stadium Meeting Room 10-12**

### **Quick Drills for the Driver/Operator**

*Captain Eric Hankins, Yuba City (CA) Fire Department*

The role of the driver/operator is arguably one of the most important functions on the fireground. From safe transportation to and from the emergency scene to operating an engine or a ladder truck at the scene of a multialarm fire, a competent and proficient

driver/operator is critical to the success of the operation. This interactive class includes quick drills that can be held at the firehouse or in the response district. They include 10-minute fireground hydraulic drills to complex troubleshooting of a fire pump and how and when to short-jack a tower ladder or position aerial master streams without personnel in the bucket. ALL LEVELS

**Room 123-124**

### **Beyond the Burns: Lessons Learned**

*Lieutenant Angela Hughes, Baltimore County (MD) Fire Department*

This class is based on a near miss that could have cost two firefighters their lives. A simple incident that started with a chair on fire led to a fully involved basement. The firefighters were put into a situation where they were part of the flow path. The interior crew experienced all of the warning signs of high heat and low visibility. The nozzle firefighter suffered second-degree burns to her neck, ears, and face. The backup firefighter suffered first-degree burns. Why did they stay in? This part of this lecture goes beyond strategy and tactics. They were working with a group that believed in the firefighting tactics of long ago. They felt they had something to prove--something to prove, especially being women. The lessons learned go far beyond that of general fire behavior and changing tactics on the fireground. Feeling the need to prove yourself, to be aggressive, could be a fatal mistake. ALL LEVELS

**Room 132-133**

### **Help! This Job Is Killing Me!**

*Captain Jeremy Hurd, Palm Beach County (FL) Fire Rescue*

The focus is on how firefighters and emergency medical services personnel cope with calls that are "out of the norm." Students learn how to prepare for these types of incidents, how to interact with survivors and coworkers, how to give difficult death notifications, and how to ensure that our personnel are not negatively affected long-term by running these types of calls. There will be lecture, discussion, role playing, and A/V presentation tools that will help prepare students for the next difficult death call each student will run. Behavioral health of firefighters is also emphasized, including how to monitor the individual's behavioral health and the health of fellow firefighters so that we can prevent the negative results that often come from these types of calls. ALL LEVELS

**Room 125-126**

### **How to Start and Run a Certified Fire Academy Through a High School**

*Lieutenant Tom Kiurski, Brighton (MI) Fire Department*

Howell High School began teaching a state-certified fire academy during school for the 2013-14 school year for the first time. The course is the first successful fire academy taught in a high school in Michigan. The instructor will discuss the arrangements, challenges, and state participation and student/cadet issues you should know about before you undertake this type of program. This can become a great way to recruit and train firefighters who know they want this at an early age. This program is a success. Find out why! ALL LEVELS

**Room Wabash 1**

### **Fireground Deconstructed**

*Firefighter Paramedic Nick Ledin, Eau Claire (WI) Fire Department*

This class is not a boring fire behavior lecture, nor is it a disconnected, subjective strategies and tactics class. It is a hybrid that combines the best of both of these fundamental topics and allows students to actively participate. Tom Brennan said it best: "You can never know enough about something that can kill you." This truth is the theme of the class. More than half of the class time is spent deconstructing the fire triangle using the laws of physics and mathematics; then, we will dissect our tactics with the

same tools. A simplified fireground flowchart is introduced to guide thinking. Students may consult the flowchart when discussing the pros and cons of specific actions (inactions) portrayed in videos of firegrounds. ALL LEVELS

**Room 136-137**

### **Wye Operations: Hydraulic Implications**

*Lead Consultant Dennis LeGear, LeGear Engineering FD Consulting*

Modern flows of 160 to 185 gallons per minute (gpm) in 1¾-inch hose and wye operations are a troubling pair in 2½-inch trunk line hose, even when the rules of equal leg lengths and matched nozzle pressure and gpm are followed. Problems can be very significant--from an uncontrollable nozzle to a substantial drop in attack flow from both legs of 1¾-inch attack handlines. Discussed in detail are the additional specters of line commitment, line selection, line identification, dual line failure, stretching, wye shutoff/on tying, and extra connection issues that exist tactically and cause many potential problems during wye handline operations. ALL LEVELS

**Room 120-122**

### **Dead Men Do Tell Tales: Crime Scene Preservation for Fire and EMS Personnel**

*Chief Gary Ludwig, Champaign (IL) Fire Department*

Students are shown how to preserve evidence at a crime scene even while performing life-saving techniques. Unfortunately, fire and EMS personnel are notorious for destroying evidence on the emergency crime scene. EMS and fire personnel can damage or alter forensic evidence when entering the scene. The instructor, a 37-year veteran, shares his expertise in this class; audiovisuals illustrate much of the information. ALL LEVELS

**Room 103-104**

### **Survivability Profiling 2016: a Proven, Life-Saving Process for Firefighters**

*Captain Stephen Marsar, Fire Department of New York*

Applying the concept of survivability profiling to making informed, intelligent decisions differs from basic risk vs. reward. It goes beyond the tendency to justify risk whenever we respond to an occupied building. Size-up components, situational awareness, and determining if civilians are savable before committing firefighters are discussed. The concept is compared and contrasted with basic size-up strategies. Videos are used to demonstrate today's rapid fire progression as a precursor to human survival limits. The 16 Life Safety Initiatives and Rules of Engagement are referenced as participants are guided through the Duty To Die Syndrome. Fire scenarios and case studies provide examples of incidents at which the concept was used. Students get practice in applying and an opportunity to discuss the concept. ALL LEVELS

**Room Wabash 3**

### **Living Through My Mayday**

*Captain Ryan McGovern, Boston (MA) Fire Department*

In November 2013, the instructor became trapped in a structure during suppression operations. He had fallen through a floor and was hanging between the first floor and the basement. He tried numerous times to call a Mayday, but no one heard his call for help until he activated the emergency alert button on his portable. While awaiting the rapid intervention team, he was able to self-extricate out of the structure. As a result of his becoming trapped, he received second- and third-degree burns to his lower extremities and spent a short stint in the burn unit. Students are taken through the steps that led up to this incident. The focus is on dealing with this type of incident more effectively and preventing it altogether. ALL LEVELS

**Room 238-239**

### **Not Guilty; Now What?**

*Director of Fire and Emergency Services/Chief Michael Molloy, Meaford and District (Ontario, Canada) Fire Department* **International Presenter**

The focus is on how adverse events on the fireground can result in legal proceedings with charges levied against the fire department--in this case, by the Ministry of Labor [Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)]--and how such events impact the department. Students hear a first-hand account from the individuals involved from both a personal and a corporation's perspective. The incident was a working structure fire at a restaurant that had an apartment on the second floor. Two firefighters entered the structure after the owner's girlfriend reported that an individual was inside. During the search, a firefighter reported a low-air alarm. As he and another firefighter were exiting the structure, they became disoriented and ended up in a room that was not observed on their way in. The two began buddy breathing. A rapid intervention team (RIT) located and extricated the first firefighter; the second was still in the building. A second RIT located the down firefighter, whose vital signs were absent. Fire and emergency medical service staff initiated cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Both firefighters survived. The Ministry of Labor levied six charges against the department. The department pleaded not guilty to all six charges. After three weeks of trial over a period of two years, a not guilty verdict was rendered. ALL LEVELS

**Room 234-235**

### **Pump Panel Pointers for Training and Operations**

*Chief Jerry Naylis, Bergenfield (NJ) Fire Department*

This class prepares pump operators to use a variety of techniques including tools, job aids, and pointers to ensure the proper flow and pressure while operating a pump during fireground operations. Successful delivery of water is stressed. Fire operations in urban, suburban, and rural settings are addressed. Case studies are used to demonstrate how one or two simple changes would alter the water supply and enhance the operation from the pump panel. Practical training session setups are provided to demonstrate how to conduct pump training exercises using readily available apparatus, equipment, and appliances. ALL LEVELS

**Room 105-106**

### **Fireground Commander's Intent: Coordinated Actions for Mission Success**

*Battalion Chief Sid Newby, Wichita (KS) Fire Department*

The focus is on the importance of meeting a commander's expectation on emergency scenes and a framework within which the company officer can act. Fire companies are the linchpins for a successful emergency scene operation. Synchronized small unit (engine and truck company) tactics are discussed. Students see that following the commander's intent is critical to a successful mission and that emergency operation outcomes are the results of many small unit outcomes and that if one small unit fails to perform its task, the whole operation could have a negative end result and change the commander's strategy. The principles discussed are reinforced by applying the information through interactive discussions and video demonstrations. ALL LEVELS

**Room 206-207**

### **Fundamentals of Writing Assistance to Firefighters Grant Applications**

*Branch Chief Catherine Patterson, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington DC*

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFG) provides more than \$340 million worth of grant funding directly to fire departments each year. AFG provides funding for equipment, training, vehicles, personal protective gear, and other life safety initiatives. This session provides attendees with the tools necessary to maximize their opportunity to submit a competitive

grant application. FEMA staff will provide information on program updates, funding priorities, and grant requirements. BASIC

**Room Lucas Oil Stadium Meeting Room 3-4**

### **Long-Term Injury Prevention**

*Captain/Lead Peer Fitness Trainer Jordan Ponder, Milwaukee (WI) Fire Department*

As a firefighter, you are more likely to get hurt in a fire today than in 1981, according to National Fire Protection Association data. Firefighters are expected to perform the most physically demanding tasks while their movements are most restricted by gear, positioning, and chaos. Our focus then becomes completing the task regardless of how it gets done. These inefficiencies lead to compensations, poor movement patterns, and eventual injuries. In this class, you'll learn specific safety movements that will decrease common injuries by using the FD-PT T.A.C.T.I.C. and LCAN training model. The training will enhance fireground performance, conserve energy, and increase safety.

ALL LEVELS

**Room 236-237**

### **Firefighting Personal Protective Equipment: Fact, Fiction, and the Reality**

*Lieutenant Jim Reidy, San Antonio (TX) Fire Department*

An overview of personal protective equipment (PPE) from a firefighter's perspective. Students gain an insight that ranges from the makeup of members on the National Fire Protection Association 1971, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting*, and 1851, *Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting*, technical committees to the testing requirements of NFPA 1971 to the retirement of PPE. Realistic protective expectations are discussed, including reducing carcinogen contamination. Career and volunteer firefighters of all ranks will benefit from the information and perspective conveyed. The photos, illustrations, and videos provoke thought and help reinforce the information. ALL LEVELS

**Room 240-242**

### **How to Read a House**

*District Chief Curtis Rice, Palm Beach County (FL) Fire Rescue*

This program provides new as well as seasoned firefighters and incident commanders with a quick method for determining with a high probability of success the floor plan of any single-family residential structure anywhere in the country while completing their 360° walk-around. ALL LEVELS

**Room 107-108**

### **Extrication Zone: Large Trucks/Trailers/Buses/Cable Barriers**

*Firefighter Randy Schmitz, Calgary (Alberta, Canada) Fire Department* **International Presenter**

The focus is on large truck and trailer incident response. Topics include Big Truck Anatomy: arrival, setup procedures and hazard control, sustained stabilization, patient access, overcoming height, side wall openings, roof operations, disentanglement, patient removal, and scene termination considerations. Bus Extrication: response issues and social media, command, triage applications, construction and anatomy, metal relocation procedures, entrance and egress, and patient removal. Livestock Trailer Incident Response: dealing with livestock, trailer construction, metal relocation, containment options, and euthanasia. High Tension Cable Barrier Systems: function and purpose, design and construction, emergency response, disentanglement, and cutting the cable. ALL LEVELS

**Room 127-128**

### **Developing a Preincident Guide for a High-Hazard Event**

*Battalion Chief Daniel Sheridan, Fire Department of New York*

Students are taken through all of the steps of developing preincident guidelines for structures or facilities in their response area that may potentially pose problems for their fire department. Examples of target areas in the instructor's response district (the industrialized section of the South Bronx, New York) are discussed from the perspective of preplanning. Students are shown how the strategy and tactics developed for a preplan of one of these targets were implemented when that facility experienced a fire to which the instructor's battalion responded. ALL LEVELS

**Room Lucas Oil Stadium Meeting Room 1-2**

### **Tactics for Managing Fire Behavior**

*Chief (Ret.) Joe Starnes, Sandy Ridge (SC) Volunteer Fire Department*

The focus is on conditioning the access path for the crew and tactical air management with doors, curtains, and redirecting the flow path. Videos reinforce discussions on the use of thermal imaging cameras and thermal indicators that indicate when crews should go/not go. This interactive class encourages students' questions pertaining to techniques discussed and illustrated. INTERMEDIATE/ADVANCED

**Room 243-245**

### **Roadway Incident Safety: the Hits Keep Coming!**

*Jack Sullivan, Director of Training, ResponderSafety.com*

In the first three months of 2015, six fire/EMS personnel were struck and killed by vehicles at incident scenes. Distracted, drowsy, drunk, drugged, and just plain dumb drivers are striking our personnel and our emergency vehicles with scary frequency. This class provides the guidelines for safe roadway incident scene response and management and outlines the most recent innovative ideas for highway incident safety. An overview of the new NFPA/ANSI Standard 1091, *Traffic Control Incident Management Professional Qualifications*, is also presented. ALL LEVELS

**Room 109-110**

### **Did That Really Just Happen?**

*Firefighter (Ret.) John Walters III, Fire Department of New York*

Firefighting is a very dangerous job. We all know this and take the risks associated with the job. This class answers many of the questions associated with line-of-duty injuries and prepares students to be proactive in these situations. How would a major line-of-duty injury affect your department? Would the chief down to the probationary member know what to do? Students are taken step by step through the process of a major line-of-duty injury--before, during, and many years after the incident. Learn from members who have been through such events. ALL LEVELS

**Room 101-102**

### **Friday, April 22, 2016, 12:30 PM-1:30 PM**

#### **"Who Wants To Be a Speaker/Author/Photographer?" Panel**

*PennWell Staff*

Would you like to be an FDIC speaker; *Fire Engineering, Fire Apparatus & Emergency Equipment, or Fire Rescue* author or photographer; or Fire Engineering book author but don't know how to get started? Learn from this session how to submit ideas and get them accepted. Just like the lottery, "You have to be in it to win it!" ALL LEVELS

**Room 138-139**

