



Everyone Goes Home™

FIREFIGHTER LIFE SAFETY INITIATIVES

NOVEMBER 2006 EDITION

Newsletter

UPDATE ON EVERYONE GOES HOME™ ADVOCACY PROGRAM

*By Richard R. Marinucci, Chief, City of Farmington Hills (MI) Fire Department
Manager, Advocacy Program*

The *Everyone Goes Home™* Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives Program is still evolving. The goal is to create a communications network that encourages grassroots involvement in the *Courage to be Safe* so that *Everyone Goes Home™* program. The National Fallen Firefighters Foundation has accepted the challenge to reduce firefighter line-of-duty deaths by 50% in the next 10 years. It will take the involvement and leadership of many to attain this goal.

The goal of the Advocacy Program is to establish a network of fire service professionals in every state. The role of the advocates is to help with the dissemination of the various programs encompassing the *Everyone Goes Home™* Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives Program and to set up a grassroots communications network. One of the major challenges in attaining the goal of reducing firefighter fatalities is getting the message to all firefighters in the country. It is believed that a strong advocates program will be a major contributor towards encouraging and promoting the implementation of the 16 Initiatives.

Currently there are 30 states represented by nearly 40 advocates. To improve communications, we have established a system of regional advocates based upon the 10 FEMA regions. A lead has been selected in 9 of the 10 regions. The regional advocates will participate in monthly calls and establish a means to communicate with the state advocates in their area.

The Advocates are laying the groundwork within their states for the introduction of the *Courage To Be Safe™* program and helping to ensure that the Firefighter Life Safety Training Resource Kit (which was sent to over 30,000 U.S. fire departments) were received and are being used. In addition, they are encouraging the development of ideas to enhance firefighter safety throughout the American fire service.

Please visit www.everyonegoeshome.com to learn about the Advocates representing your area. Help us in our mission to ensure that *Everyone Goes Home™*.

This program is made possible through the efforts of the



Funding is provided by the
**Department of Homeland Security,
Assistance to Firefighters Grant and
the generosity of Fireman's Fund
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Security**



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ALASKA ADOPTS *EVERYONE GOES HOME*[™] THEME



Alaska State Fire Marshal/Director, Division of Fire Prevention Gary Powell accepting the Seal of Excellence Award from New York State Advocate, Dan McDonough.

New York State Advocate Dan McDonough and NFFF Representative Vincent Brennan presented the Courage to be Safe Train-the-Trainer program at the Alaska Fire Chiefs Association Conference in September. The conference theme was *Everyone Goes Home*[™] and demonstrates the support the program is receiving within the state.

In addition, the Seal of Excellence award was presented to Gary Powell, State Fire Marshal/Director of Fire Prevention in recognition of the state's active role in ensuring firefighter safety through the implementation of the 16 Initiatives and support of the *Everyone Goes Home*[™] Fire-fighter Life Safety Initiatives Program.



Demonstration of support of *Everyone Goes Home*[™] Fire-fighter Life Safety Initiatives Program by state of Alaska.



“COURAGE TO BE SAFE” TRAIN-THE-TRAINER PRESENTED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire became the eighth state to adopt the Courage to Be Safe (CTBS) Program for its firefighters, as the train-the-trainer version of the program was delivered at the New Hampshire Fire Academy in Concord. 42 fire service instructors from New Hampshire and the region were on hand to receive the instruction. In turn, they will deliver it to firefighters and departments throughout their state and region. Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives (FSLI) Advocate Scott Carrigan was instrumental in promoting and planning the program, delivered by Robert Colometa, FSLI Team member, and Alfred LeBlanc. They provided the instructors with the tools, information, and direction for delivering CTBS in the field. Special emphasis was given to challenging firefighters to become part of the solution for reducing firefighter line-of-duty deaths—to change the existing mindset. Each participant left the class with a clearer picture of LODD root causes, with a deeper understanding of how the 16 Initiatives can and will

change the fire service, and a greater commitment to champion the cause CTBS and firefighter safety.



Courage to Be Safe Presentation at New Hampshire Fire Academy, (l-r) Fred LeBlanc, Scott Carrigan, and Bob Colometa

COURAGE TO BE SAFE?

By Bill Manning

No firefighter will admit he or she harbors such a thought as an “acceptable” loss—it’s grotesque. No fire department leader would ever say that he or she was willing to accept one of their own dying that day trying to save Mrs. Smith or Mrs. Smith’s house because it’s a dangerous business and bad things sometimes happen. But after the smoke clears and the last note of taps rings, we are left with a stark reality: We say line-of-duty deaths and injuries are unacceptable but we don’t always think and act like they are.

We say they’re unacceptable but we still tolerate, encourage, and even emulate the “adrenaline junkies” in our fire departments who cross over the line between aggressiveness and stupidity.

We say they’re unacceptable but then respond in

our vehicles to calls, true emergencies or not, as though it’s the last call we’ll ever make—and sometimes it turns out to be.

We say they’re unacceptable but then won’t do something as simple as buckle a seatbelt, following a habit of personal/officer/departmental negligence that’s resulted in many of our own becoming “heroic” human projectiles.

We say they’re unacceptable but won’t admit or demand that to be a part of this physically challenging service, you must be fit enough to be able to do it without becoming another “heroic” heart attack statistic.

We say they’re unacceptable but we assume extraordinary life-and-limb risks trying save tomorrow’s parking lots.

We say they’re unacceptable but we too often lack the preparation, training, or resources to engage in



COURAGE TO BE SAFE? (Continued from Page 3)

the kinds of aggressive strategies and tactics we're performing—too often there aren't enough bullets in the gun. RITs become the "solution" for the inability to read and anticipate fire conditions, lack of training, lack of tactical manpower, lack of communications, and lack of fireground leadership.

We say they're unacceptable but few of us really believe the best fire is one that didn't happen or was contained by automatic suppression. For most, the definition of "a really good job" is a multiple-alarm fire.

We say they're unacceptable but too often the practice isn't "Train as if your life depends on it" so much as it's "Train in a way your life's in danger from it."

We say they're unacceptable but we don't do enough to prevent the thinking and behaviors that lead inevitably to preventable tragic outcomes.

On average, a firefighter dies in the line of duty about every three days. Nearly 10,000 firefighters each year are severely injured, and the vast number of so-called "near misses" can't be counted. Such heavy losses are unthinkable for the fire services in all of the world's industrialized countries except the United States, where they're business as usual. We're preconditioned to it by our building practices, approaches to fire prevention, personnel development, readiness levels, and response priorities; preconditioned by organizational cultures engrained with, and tolerant of, unsafe behaviors; and preconditioned by a cultural identity vested in the symbolism of ultimate sacrifice.

This is why the *Everyone Goes Home*[™] Program was created and the 16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives developed by the fire service. All of the Initiatives are important, but none as important as the first, for it recognizes that changing individual and organizational behaviors, attitudes, and beliefs are fundamental to achieving improved and long-lasting safety.

It seems so basic that how we act and think determines safe or unsafe outcomes. But it's a powerful

simplicity. In the world of private industry, changing behaviors for the safer has been proven, over time, to change peoples' deep-seated attitudes and beliefs about safety overall. It changes the organizational culture, and how the individuals see themselves within it. It perpetuates circular accountability to and from the leadership and between members.

The body in safety motion will remain in safety motion, and the safety culture will grow outwardly, encompassing more aspects of the organization and positively affecting more individuals. It establishes the broad foundation for belief, acceptance, and practice of what must become the fire service organizational safety code:

- There's no such thing as an "accident."
- Most line-of-duty deaths are preventable.
- We support, abide, and enforce safety policies.
- We will not die to save property.
- We will take calculated, controlled risks to save lives within the margins of emergency conditions and our operational and resource capabilities.
- "*Everyone Goes Home*[™]" is a fire department priority equal to that of saving lives.
- We have the courage to be safe.

Courage to be safe? Safety is a choice and, within the context of preexisting fire department cultures, it takes courage to make that choice—it's the hard road, not the easy road. It signals that we're no longer willing to accept the countless daily unsafe acts that create avoidable tragedies over which we cover a blanket of honor.

Do you have the courage to be safe? Look into the eyes and hear the laughter of your loved ones at home and your brothers and sisters at the fire station. I'll bet you do.



FIREFIGHTERS AT INCREASED RISK FOR CANCER

Firefighters are more at risk for a variety of cancers than other workers, a new study shows. The study, conducted by Grace LeMaster, Ph.D., professor of epidemiology and biostatistics from the University of Cincinnati, and associates, and published in the November 2006 issue of the *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, indicates that firefighters are more likely to develop multiple myeloma than other workers and are at elevated risk for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, prostate cancer, and testicular cancer. In addition, the study indicates that firefighters have a "possible" increased risk for melanoma and other skin cancers, leukemia, and cancer of the brain, rectum, oral pharynx, stomach, and colon.

"We believe there's a direct correlation between the chemical exposures firefighters experience on the job and their increased risk for cancer," said Dr. LeMasters,

a professor of epidemiology and biostatistics. She and colleagues conducted analyses of 32 scientific studies, including data from 110,000 firefighters, before publishing their findings. Not surprisingly, the advanced risks for exposures occur at fires, collapses, hazardous materials releases, and other emergency situations, as well as other environments not always considered harmful—namely, the fire station.

In addition to the toxic, carcinogenic by-products of combustion at fires, the researchers wrote, "In some situations, respiratory protection equipment may be inadequate or not felt to be needed, resulting in unrecognized exposure. At the firehouse where firefighters spend long hours, exposures may occur to complex mixtures that comprise diesel exhaust, particularly if trucks are run in closed houses without adequate outside venting." The researchers also

indicated the potential harm in exposure to particulate matter from building debris, including pulverized cement and glass, fiberglass, asbestos, silica, heavy metals, soot, and combustion products.

"There's a critical and immediate need for additional protective equipment to help firefighters avoid inhalation and skin exposures to known and suspected occupational carcinogens," said co-author James Lockety, M.D., also of the University of Cincinnati. "In addition, firefighters should meticulously wash their entire bodies to remove soot and other residues from fires to avoid skin exposure."

Until that better gear comes along, firefighters must wear their protective gear and respiratory protection as much as possible at most every job, no matter how innocuous it appears.

NIOSH SETS GUIDELINES FOR USE OF POWERED AIR-PURIFYING RESPIRATORS (PAPRS)

To address the need for emergency response personnel preparedness and protection in the event of a terrorist attack and as a result of public concerns, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is instituting a voluntary approval program for Powered Air-Purifying Respirators (PAPR) for use against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) agents. NIOSH will shortly be processing applications to test and evaluate PAPRS for use against CBRN agents. To learn more, go to website: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npptl/CBRN_PAPR.html.



USFA RELEASES FIRE SERVICE NEEDS ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

Command Post, Nov. 10, 2006 Printed with Permission of Fire Chief Magazine

The U.S. Fire Administration has released the findings of a fire service needs assessment study conducted in cooperation with the Directorate for Preparedness, Department of Homeland Security and the National Fire Protection Association. "Four Years Later — A Second Needs Assessment of the U.S. Fire Service" used the unaltered survey instrument developed for a needs assessment survey conducted in 2001, with the aim of supporting valid timelines on all questions.

In all, 15,545 fire departments — just over half the total in NFPA Fire Service Inventory database, including all departments protecting communities of at least 50,000 population — were mailed survey forms. 4,709 departments responded, for a 30% response rate.

The content of the survey was developed by NFPA in the 2001 survey, in collaboration with an ad hoc technical advisory group consisting of representatives of the full spectrum of national organizations and related disciplines associated with the management of fire and related hazards and risks in the U.S. The survey form was used without modification in order to maximize comparability of results and development of valid timelines.

Findings of the survey included:

Revenue and budgets

- Most of the revenues for all- or mostly-volunteer fire departments come from taxes, either a special fire district tax or some other tax, including an average of 64%-68% of revenues covered for communities of less than 5,000 population.
- Other governmental payments — including reimbursements on a per-call basis, other local government payments, and state government payments — contributed an average of 11%-13% of revenues for communities under 5,000 population.
- Fund-raising contributed an average of 19% of revenues for communities of less than 2,500 population.

Personnel and Capabilities

- There are roughly 1.1 million active firefighters in the U.S. of which just under three-fourths are volunteer firefighters. Nearly half the volunteers serve in communities with less than 2,500 population.
- The number of volunteers has been declining and the number of career firefighters has been increasing for several years. Part of the reason is that there has been a slight shift from all- or mostly-volunteer departments toward all- or mostly-career departments.
- An estimated 79,000 firefighters serve in fire departments that protect communities of at least 50,000 population and have fewer than 4 career firefighters assigned to first-due engine companies. It is likely that, for many of these departments, the first arriving complement of firefighters often falls short of the minimum of 4 firefighters needed to initiate an interior attack on a structure fire, thereby requiring the first-arriving firefighters to wait until the rest of the first-alarm responders arrive.
- An estimated 36% of fire departments are involved in delivering emergency medical services (EMS) but have not provided formal training in those duties to all involved personnel.
- The majority of fire departments do not have all their personnel involved in emergency medical services (EMS) certified to the level of Basic Life Support and almost no departments have all those personnel certified to the level of Advanced Life Support.
- An estimated 36% of fire departments involved in hazardous material response have not provided formal training in those duties to all involved personnel.
- More than four out of five fire departments do not have all their personnel involved in hazardous material response certified to the Operational level and almost no departments have all those personnel certified to the Technician level.
- An estimated 63% of fire departments involved in



USFA RELEASES FIRE SERVICE NEEDS ASSESSMENT FINDINGS (Continued from Page 6)

wildland firefighting have not provided formal training in those duties to all involved personnel.

- An estimated 50% of fire departments involved in technical rescue service have not provided formal training in those duties to all involved personnel.

- An estimated 737,000 firefighters serve in fire departments with no program to maintain basic firefighter fitness and health, most of them volunteers serving communities with less than 5,000 population.

Facilities, Apparatus and Equipment

- Roughly 17,300 fire stations (36% of the estimated 48,400 total fire stations) are estimated to be at least 40 years old.

- Roughly 14,000 fire engines (pumpers) (17% of all engines) are 15 to 19 years old, another 15,700 (19%) are 20 to 29 years old, and 10,900 (13%) are at least 30 years old. Therefore, roughly half (49%) of all engines are at least 15 years old.

- Among fire departments protecting communities with less than 2,500 population, at least 14% of departments are estimated to have no ladder/aerial apparatus but to have at least one building 4-stories high or higher in the community.

- An estimated 65% of fire departments do not have enough portable radios to equip all emergency responders on a shift. The percentage of departments that cannot provide radios to all emergency responders on a shift is highest for communities under 2,500 population.

- An estimated 60% of fire departments do not have enough self-contained breathing apparatus to equip all firefighters on a shift.

The full 150-page report may be viewed in PDF format: <http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/downloads/pdf/publications/fa-303-508.pdf>

CRITICAL FIRE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

The Fire Service has a once in a lifetime opportunity to seek an additional 30 MHz of spectrum on which a next generation wireless broadband network could be built, but we must act quickly if to influence federal policymakers. There is a proposal to license spectrum to public safety for deployment of an advanced, nationwide, wireless broadband network which could support current and emerging technologies (text messaging, photos, diagrams, and video not currently available in existing public safety land mobile systems) to enhance public safety communications and increase our personal safety when we are fighting fires and responding to disasters. The FCC is receiving Comments until November 29, 2006 on the proposal and we have devised a way to ease your ability to send letters to your representatives in Congress with copies going to the 5 FCC Commissioners and a copy filed in the FCC docket. Now is the time for everyone within public safety to formally tell the incoming Congress and the FCC that

a new solution is needed for public safety communications challenges....

Your support is needed for the principles put forth in a petition Cyren Call Communications filed with the FCC to create a Public Safety Broadband Trust (PSBT) and convey 30 MHz of spectrum in the upper 700 MHz band for a nationwide network. You can support the proposal by filing your Comments today....it takes seconds. To file Comments electronically through the FCC's web site, and send letters to your representatives in Congress and to the FCC Commissioners please click on or visit this link: http://ga3.org/campaign/urg_congress. Through your name, address and email address the database will research your 2 U.S. Senators and your Representative in the House of Representatives and generate and send the letters. For answers to questions about the letters or filing your comments at the FCC, you may e-mail getinvolved@cyrencall.com for a quick response.



FEDERAL AGENCY SEEKS FULL SPRINKLER RETROFIT FOR ALL NURSING HOMES

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, a federal agency that oversees the safety of nursing homes, has issued a proposed rule that would require all nursing homes in the U.S. to be installed with full automatic fire sprinkler systems. The rule is aimed at retrofitting an estimated 2,500 older facilities in the country that are not sprinklered.

Some 14,000 nursing home facilities already contained full, automatic sprinkler systems, and current federal regulations already require fire sprinkler installation in new nursing home construction and in facilities undergoing major renovation. However, deadly nursing home fires in Hartford, Connecticut, and Nashville, Tennessee, in 2003—unsprinklered buildings in which a total of 31 residents were killed—have pointed to the need for increased efforts to sprinkler all these types of facilities.

Individual states may exceed the existing regulations, and, in fact, 12 states currently have outlawed grandfather clauses that exempt older nursing home facilities from sprinkler requirements. This rule would bring the remaining 38 states in line with requiring all nursing home facilities in the United States, regard-

less of age, to be fully sprinklered. National statistics indicate that there are 10.8 deaths per 1,000 fires in nursing homes without sprinklers, compared with 1.9 deaths per 1,000 fires in those with them, and there has never been a multiple-death fire in a nursing home that had an automatic sprinkler system installed throughout the building.

The Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives project fully supports this federal regulation. Representatives of fire service organizations should voice their approval during the comment period for this ruling at <http://www.cms.hhs.gov>.

To address the need for emergency response personnel preparedness and protection in the event of a terrorist attack and as a result of public concerns, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is instituting a voluntary approval program for Powered Air-Purifying Respirators (PAPR) for use against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) agents. NIOSH will shortly be processing applications to test and evaluate PAPRS for use against CBRN agents. To learn more, go to website: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npptl/CBRN_PAPR.html.



CHIEF'S CORNER

By Charlie Dickinson, Acting U.S. Fire Administrator

Posted on USFA website Nov. 7, 2006

A Spotlight on Innovative Fire Prevention and Safety Programs

Emergency Vehicle Safety

The United States Fire Administration (USFA) and the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) have recently developed the Guide to Model Policies and Procedures for Emergency Vehicle Safety, a comprehensive Web-based educational program for fire service leadership aimed at reducing the impact of vehicle related incidents on the fire service and the communities they protect. This program provides in-depth information for developing policies and procedures required to support the safe and effective operation of emergency vehicles in the fire service, as well as privately-owned vehicles.

The production of this program along with the Improving Apparatus Response and Roadway Operations Safety in the Career Fire Service, another Web-based program created through a partnership with the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF) which includes both instructor and participant guides, and the Emergency Vehicle Safe Operations for Volunteer and Small Combination Emergency Service Organizations developed with the National Volunteer Fire Council (NVFC), reflects a unified effort to reduce the number of firefighters killed while responding to or returning from incidents, the cause of approximately 25 percent of firefighter fatalities.

These three programs were a result of the partnerships with several leading fire service membership organizations as a follow on to the Emergency Vehicle Safety Initiative, a USFA project developed to reduce the number of firefighters killed while responding to or returning from the emergency scene.

Vehicle crashes are the second leading cause of on duty firefighter deaths and this cannot continue! These crashes undermine the mission of all firefighters to arrive first, and then assist individuals needing emergency help. In addition, this is not a problem that only impacts the fire service, but also impacts those we are to protect. In fact, a 1998 University of Michigan Study illustrated that there were 2,472 fire apparatus crashes yearly killing 21 and injuring 642 civilians.

To call attention to the severity of the problem, reduction of firefighter fatalities from crashes became the focus of this year's Firefighter Safety Stand Down. In order to continue to enhance your own emergency vehicle safety, some things that you need to do NOW include:

- Selection, Training, and Continued Evaluation of Drivers - including training for firefighters responding in Personal Vehicles
- Seatbelts - ALWAYS!
- Slow Down
- Stop at all intersections and other locations where you do not have the right of way

Further information about all the programs USFA has to help you in emergency vehicle safety may be found on this page of the USFA Web site.

USFA was proud to work with the IAFC, IAFF, NVFC, and others in the development of programs to enhance emergency vehicle safety. Now it is up to you to use them. Remember - a firefighter that does not get to the scene safely helps no one.



NEAR-MISS REPORTING REACHES MILESTONE: 1,000 REPORTS SUBMITTED

IAFC Press Release

Fairfax, Va., October 24, 2006 - The National Fire Fighter Near-Miss Reporting System (www.firefighternearmiss.com) reached a milestone with the submission of report #06-515, the 1000th report submitted to the system.

Chief Jim Harmes, president of the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), the organization that administers the program, said, "This report represents the growing success of this important, life-saving initiative. Near-miss reporting is taking lessons learned from firehouse kitchen tables across the country and making them available to anyone with internet access."

One indication of the program's success is that it is being embraced by all aspects of the fire service community. Forty-six U.S. states and two Canadian provinces have submitted reports to www.firefighternearmiss.com. Reports are received equally from firefighters, company officers and chief officers. The program's popular feature "Report of the Week" is now read by more than 30,000 people.

Almost half of all near-miss reports involve fire emergency events, such as structure fires, vehicle fires and wildland fires. About 20 percent of reports occurred during non-fire emergency events, such as emergency medical calls and technical rescues. Another 20 percent of the reports are categorized as vehicle events, such as responding to or returning from a call. The remainder of the reports are divided between on-duty events and training events.

Early analysis of reports submitted in the Fire Emergency Events category points to several human factors as leading contributing factors to near misses (see accompanying graph). The field is self-selected by the reporter. Up to five contributing factors can be selected for an event. This information is providing a foundation for formulating new strategies and program development. These new initiatives will

seek to improve firefighter performance in the hazard zone, promote sound risk-versus-reward thinking and move toward an intentional-actions mindset in lieu of reactive, aggressive action.

"One thousand firefighters have seen value in sharing their experiences, and thousands more have visited firefighternearmiss.com to read reports, download resources and learn from others' experiences. I encourage everyone in the fire service to visit the site often to make our profession safer for our communities, our fellow firefighters and ourselves," Chief Harmes continued.

Dennis Smith, chair of the National Fire Fighter Near-Miss Reporting System task force, commented that "reaching this milestone sets us on track to begin making consequential sense of our reports and to provide analysis for our fire departments to help them save lives. We've already seen patterns emerge, such as a high number of near-miss incidents involving power lines. Understanding these incidents help fire departments develop procedures to make our firefighters safer."

The program is continuing to make improvements based on user feedback. The new "Resources" section of firefighternearmiss.com launched in September. This component of the website will provide videos, photos, training presentations, statistics and sample newsletter articles. Visitors to this section can also upload information for sharing with the fire service community. All material is screened prior to posting to ensure departmental approval. Check the page periodically for new additions.

The National Fire Fighter Near-Miss Reporting System, in collaboration with the National Programs Department of the IAFC, was created in August 2005 with the goal of improving firefighter safety by collecting, sharing and analyzing real world near-miss experiences. The system is voluntary, confidential, non-punitive and secure. The program is funded by



NEAR-MISS REPORTING REACHES MILESTONE: 1,000 REPORTS SUBMITTED (Continued from Page 10)

the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program and Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. The program is supported by www.FirefighterCloseCalls.com in mutual dedication to firefighter safety and survival.

For more information about the program and how to become involved in it, visit www.firefighternearmiss.com, call 703/537-4848 or e-mail ahultman@iafc.org.

FIREFIGHTER SAFETY AND HEALTH RESOURCES



WESTERN CHIEFS DEVELOP SAFETY DRILLS

The Western Fire Chiefs Association, a division of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, has produced a series of five-minute safety drills for all fire departments, called "Take 5 For Safety." The downloadable drills are based on safety research and national accident data and are a good resource for maintaining mentally fit and ready firefighters who think "safety." To date, WFCA has published four sets of five-minute drills on a wide variety of subjects. See <http://wfca.com/default.asp?pageid=401&depid=1>



Meet the Advocates



Lieutenant, Nashua Fire Rescue

NFR5069@comcast.net

Scott Carrigan Advocate, State of New Hampshire

Scott Carrigan has been a member of the fire service for 15 years and is a full-time Lieutenant with Nashua Fire Rescue. He is currently assigned to the Training/Safety Division and acts as the on-duty Incident Safety Officer. Lieutenant Carrigan is also a Senior Staff Instructor at the NH Fire Academy, and an Associate Professor in the Fire Technologies program at NH Community Technical College. He is actively involved in teaching and developing programs related to firefighter safety and survival.

Lieutenant Carrigan is the President of the Fire Instructors and Officers Association of NH, an organization that has agreed to partner with the NFFF to promote the *Everyone Goes Home*™ initiatives in New Hampshire. He has prior involvement with the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation, having served as a Family Escort at the NFFF Memorial Weekend for the last 5 years, and he was a delegate at the 2004 National Fallen Firefighters Foundation Life Safety Summit.

"I have long been a supporter of the NFFF and believe that the current initiatives can make a difference in reducing LODD's. I want to do what I can to help make this program a success."



FALLEN FIREFIGHTER MEMORIAL DEDICATED IN OREGON



Salem, OR – The need to have an appropriate memorial, to honor fallen fire fighters in Oregon has been discussed for many years. Since 1994, a select committee has been working on developing such a memorial. Though the committee’s vision was solid and well seated, an obvious lack of funding kept the vision from being realized.

On Saturday, September 9, 2006, that vision became a reality, with the dedication of the Oregon Fallen Firefighters Memorial wall, on the campus of the newly constructed Oregon Public Safety Academy in Salem.

Oregon law requires 1% of all construction dollars, in public projects, be allocated towards the arts. The Oregon Public Safety Academy Arts Committee selected the construction of the Fallen Firefighter Memorial as one of the projects to be funded from this fund and the dream of building such a memorial became a reality. The design of memorial would be selected by the Oregon fire service and once constructed, maintained by DPSST.

The goal of DPSST and the Oregon Public Safety Academy Arts Committee was to assist in a long-term goal of the fire service, the construction of a statewide memorial that honors structural and wildland firefighters who have made the ultimate sacrifice and given their lives in the line of duty.

Designed and built by Murase Associates of Portland, Oregon, the memorial consists of a bronze Maltese cross, mounted on a beautiful, polished granite wall, where the names of the fallen will be boldly inscribed. A black granite path inscribed “In the Line of Duty” will go across the front of the memorial. Accented by three flagpoles and surrounded by lush gardens and a rolling hillside, the memorial will be illuminated at night all year around.

The Oregon Fallen Firefighter’s Memorial Committee, under the direction of the Governor’s Fire Policy Committee, has worked with both structural and wildland fire agencies across the state to ensure that all of our fallen comrades are properly honored.

Line-of-duty-deaths from as far back as 1882 have





FALLEN FIREFIGHTER MEMORIAL DEDICATED IN OREGON (Continued from Page 13)

listed amongst the now 138 names on the wall. These heroes include every aspect of the fire service including career, volunteer, wildland, and structural firefighters; chief officers, company officers, engineers, and firefighters.

In a grand ceremony, attended by over 500 fire service professionals, surviving families and dignitaries, the Oregon Fallen Firefighters Memorial was unveiled and dedicated, this past Saturday.

The Oregon Fire Service Honor Guard, a statewide volunteer group of career and volunteer firefighters, organized the event, which was also coordinated and hosted by DPSST.

Solemn flag raisings, bagpipes, a last alarm ritual, taps and a wailing siren sounding in the distance all set the stage for honoring Oregon's fallen fire service heroes. The names of all 138 of the fallen were read aloud.

Boring Fire District Deputy Chief Rob Dahl, representing the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation, gave the keynote address at the event. In his comments he noted that "it is the Foundation's sincere desire that this memorial will become a place where friends and family members will return again and again to remember their fallen heroes, to honor their courage, to celebrate the enormous contribution their loved ones gave to their community, and to reflect on the true strength of our families and our brotherhood."

Dahl further said, "today, we view the wall of names behind me not simply as a wall of honor but as a

solid foundation of support for the family and friends left behind and all those who visit here.

"It is often easy for some to forget what these quiet heroes have done, in a culture that all too often confuses fame with importance. Yet, as Firefighters, they were there, giving help and hope when it was needed the most. They didn't shrink from their awesome responsibility, or the grave danger, and the seemingly insurmountable challenges that fire fighters must face every time the alarm sounds," Dahl said.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the families of the fallen, who had come to participate, gathered around the memorial reminiscing, sharing, mourning and remembering their heroes who had gone before them.

A second phase is planned for development of the memorial, to include a figurative sculpture, a marble overlook and a fountain in a nearby pond. Completion of that work is estimated to be in excess of \$100,000. The Oregon Fire Chiefs Association has established a tax-deductible account to raise funds for Phase II of the memorial and to address costs associated with conducting an annual memorial ceremony.

The Oregon Fire Service Honor Guard has volunteered to serve as the conduit for an annual memorial ceremony that will be held before, or in conjunction, with the National Fallen Fire Fighter Memorial Service in Emmitsburg, Maryland each year.



Firefighter Life Safety Events

January 13, 2007

National Prevention Mini-Summit

Washington Marriott (Washington, DC)

January 26, 2007

Courage to Be Safe/Train-the-Trainer

Merriville, IN

This training will take place at the Radisson - Star Plaza in Merriville, IN (I-65 & US 30) from 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. (Central Time). For further details on this Courage to Be Safe Program events, please contact Bob Colameta, 617-593-1589.

February 25 – March 1, 2007

Firehouse World

San Diego Convention Center (San Diego, CA)

March 3-4, 2007

Second National Line-of-Duty Death Prevention Summit

Fireman's Fund Insurance Company Headquarters (Novato, CA)

**For More Firefighter Life Safety Events Visit:
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