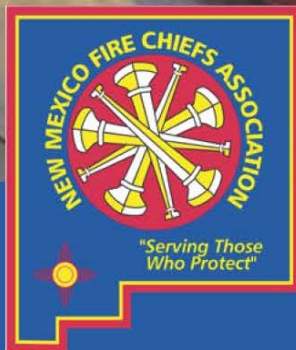


20TH ANNUAL
NEW MEXICO FIRE SERVICE CONFERENCE



**SESSION
DESCRIPTIONS**



SEPTEMBER 28 - OCTOBER 1, 2018
RUIDOSO CONVENTION CENTER

ALL ABOUT THE EMS FUND ACT & STATUTE CHANGES – ANN MARTINEZ

Ann will update you with the latest information, statute changes and requirements from the EMS Bureau. Ann's session will offer CEU's.

LEADER'S INTENT IN THE CULTURE OF SAFETY – TOM AURNHAMMER

In fast-moving, dynamic situations, strategic incident commanders cannot always incorporate new information into a formal planning process and redirect resources within a reasonable timeframe.

The leader's intent is a concise statement that outlines what task level company officers must know to be successful for a given assignment. The intent communicates three essential pieces of information: what is the task, what is the purpose, and what should the end state look like.

While organizational culture can sometimes be difficult to define, it is the driving force behind how we operate as fire departments. Is the culture of the fire service a major contributor to line-of-duty deaths? The National Fallen Firefighters Foundation's Life Safety Initiative #1 reads in part, "Define and advocate the need for a cultural change within the fire service relating to safety..."

The creation of a positive safety culture within our organizations, incorporated into a leader's intent, can influence firefighter safety behaviors by providing motivation and awareness, resulting in safer fireground operations.

STRATEGIES AND TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR MODERN BUILDING FIRES – WHAT ABOUT THE LITTLE BOX STORE, LIGHTWEIGHT RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES AND WOODEN TOWERS? – TOM AURNHAMMER & MIKE WEST

Building construction, interior designs, as well as fixtures and furniture have changed considerably over the last twenty years, but the strategy and tactics employed by firefighters tends to remain the same. Modern buildings that

utilize new methods of construction and lightweight materials create additional risks to fire suppression personnel. Francis Brannigan stated it correctly when he said, “The building is your enemy. Know your enemy.”

Firefighters, company officers, and incident commanders need to be concerned about modern construction features. Modern fire behavior and dynamics also require us to reexamine how to properly and safely manage these incidents. These new risks need to cause a change in the methods we have used in the past, and the impact of new building construction materials has on firefighter safety.

Creating an awareness on how these changes will impact management of the fireground highlights the need for a new set of skills for your incident command tool-box. This presentation will provide attendees with information about the modern construction, as well as the changing fire environment. Our intent is to create an enhanced level of firefighter safety when responding to incidents in buildings utilizing modern construction features.

LEFT OF HORNK: LEADERSHIP & LIFE LESSONS FROM A MAN IN A KILT – MIKE WEST

Kilts and bagpipes stir many images in all of us. Ancient warriors, funerals, Braveheart, pictures from D-Day, and of course St. Patrick’s Day. The connection of bagpipes in the fire service dates back all the way back to the 1850s. So what can such an old musical instrument and the ancient uniforms associated with it, teach us in today’s modern fire service? Tons. Faster than you can don the whole 9-yards of the traditional kilt, we will explore life, leadership, and fire service lessons that will have you considering music lessons.

CLEAN CAB DESIGN; DESIGNING APPARATUS AROUND FIREFIGHTER SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELLNESS – FRANK BABINEC, STEVE FREY, JOHN WHALEN, CHRISTOPHER BATOR

Brief synopsis of your group presentation, “A clean cab apparatus is an apparatus designed to facilitate a clean, healthy, and safe environment by reducing the exposure to contaminants associated with occupational

exposures found in firefighting activities. This is a different way of thinking and a big change in the fire service when it comes to designing suppression units. When designing clean cab units, this philosophy should apply to all apparatus, i.e., transport units, suppressions units, command units and supports units.

As a culture, the fire service is a bit resistant to change, especially a change of this scale. The overall goal is reducing the exposure to contaminants that are proven to cause cancer among firefighters. In other words, this is a commitment to protect your life in the same way you have dedicated yours to protecting others. We want to make sure firefighters and emergency medical personnel have a long and rewarding life after their work is done. As emergency responders, we must understand that there are risk factors associated with our profession. Some we can control (lifestyle and environment) and others we cannot (family and age). We now know that the occupational exposure associated with our profession contributes to a higher risk of cancer. It is also known that the materials firefighters are exposed to today are more toxic than ever before. There are higher rates of foams, plastics, resins coatings and flame retardants used in the construction of buildings, vehicles, and furnishings. Because of this the burn rates are faster, hotter, and produce more toxic by-products.

Other than the firehouse, firefighters and emergency medical personnel spend the majority of their day in the cab of their apparatus. It is within this environment, as well as the station environment, that change needs to happen. These environments must stay clean and safe for all our responders. The misconception that the only time firefighters may be at risk is when they are in a fire must change. We now know that exposures can occur while donning gear, in the apparatus responding to and from the scene, outside of the structure in the hot zone, during maintenance and cleaning, and in rehab. The other misconception of how exposure takes place must be addressed as well; we now know that the routes of exposure are not only through inhalation but through dermal exposure and ingestion as well. So just protecting our respiratory system is no longer acceptable. We must do all we can to keep the cab of the apparatus and the interior of our stations as contaminant-free as possible.”

FEBRUARY 14, 2018 A RESPONSE TO AN ACTIVE KILLER EVENT, BEFORE/DURING/AFTER – FRANK BABINEC, STEVE FREY, JOHN WHALEN, CHRISTOPHER BATOR

On February 14, 2018, the communities of Coral Springs and Parkland were impacted by the ninth deadliest mass shooting event in U.S. history and the third deadliest school shooting to date. A school shooter entered Marjory Stoneman Douglas High (MSD) School and opened fire with a long rifle. Within approximately 7 minutes, 34 people were killed or injured. At 14:22:40, the Coral Springs Dispatch Center received the first call of an active shooting at MSD, located at 5901 Pine Island Road, Parkland, FL 33076, and at 14:23:26 BSO School Resource Deputy (SRD) Peterson confirmed there was an “event” taking place at the school via his portable radio. The 911 calls were originating from various locations within the school, including inside the classrooms where the shootings were taking place. Social media and text messaging from students within the school were also used to facilitate the delivery of information. The Coral Springs-Parkland Fire Department, Coral Springs Police Department (CSPD), and the Broward Sheriff’s Office (BSO) would be among the first of multiple emergency responding agencies arriving to assess and mitigate the incident. In total, seventeen (17) students and staff were killed. The Coral Springs-Parkland Fire Department treated and transported nineteen (19) patients from the scene with various injuries, the majority being multiple gunshot wounds. Two (2) of the nineteen (19) patients were later declared deceased. The shooter was in the 1200 building for a total of 7 minutes and 17 seconds, actively shooting for approximately 3 minutes and 49 seconds.

Learning Objectives:

1. Attendants will learn the importance of preparing for an “Active Killer Event” in advance on such an incident.
2. Attendants will learn the importance of working within a unified command structure.
3. Attendants will learn the importance of using the Emergency Operations Center, and Public Information Officer component during such an event.
4. Attendants will learn the importance of a mental wellness program in reference to such an event.

WE WERE ONCE CALLED LEADERS – JAMES R. WILLIAMS

Of all of the terms we use in the fire service, the term “Chief” makes people think of the term leader. In this age, however, to operate a fire department the Chief has to be more than just a leader. As much as we may dislike the term or the thought of being called one it is imperative that we act as managers as well. During this session, James will identify the differences between leaders and managers, identify the reasons we have to take on multiple roles, discuss how we can unite these two roles, and how to implement successful strategies of leadership and management in today’s fire service.

**SPECIAL THANKS TO
OUR SPEAKERS.
YOUR KNOWLEDGE &
EXPERTISE ARE A
VALUABLE ASSET TO
THE NEW MEXICO
FIRE SERVICE
CONFERENCE!**

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