Wentworth Fire Department Hosts “Got Big Water” Rural Water Operations Seminar

For some time Chief Jeff Ames has been working on streamlining water delivery systems during fire operations in his northern area (District 1) of the LRMFA System. Recently Chief Ames has coordinated water supply drills with departments from the Upper Valley Mutual Aid System such as Orford, Piermont, and Haverhill Corners, who rely heavily on fold-a-tank water delivery systems and LRMFA departments, who primarily use the rural hitch nurse tanker system of water delivery. Upper Valley Mutual Aid departments respond into the northern district of LRMFA when large fires occur. Chief Ames and surrounding chiefs saw and addressed the need for members from each system to understand and enhance their skills for better efficiency in each of the systems. Another objective identified concerned training on integrating both delivery systems into water supply operations when warranted. The chiefs wanted their members to understand the concepts of each delivery system, how to integrate the two systems into one, and transition from one system to the other as seamlessly as possible.

Chiefs from both systems got together and designed drills in each of the systems to learn about and practice using each water delivery system. The final goal of the chiefs was to have a training drill to incorporate both systems into their water supply delivery arsenal to meet objectives defined above. It was decided the most effective way to accomplish this was to contract Got Big Water LLC to come to New Hampshire and deliver their two-day Rural Water Supply Operations Seminar.

The seminar, held in Wentworth on a May weekend, began with a morning classroom session reviewing rural water supply operations and discussing the various aspects, strengths, and weaknesses of water delivery systems. After lunch, participants went outside and got busy setting up dump sites and draft/fill sites at different locations in the Wentworth Community. Once the sites were established, the remainder of the after-

Students discuss various water supply systems.

BIG WATER — CONTINUED ON PAGE 5
We now carry the following product lines:

Draeger Gas Detection
Fire Hooks Unlimited
Akron Brass

Thank you to the lakes region for your tremendous support!
The second quarter of 2015 has been busy in the Lakes Region Mutual Fire Aid System. The dry spring weather in May resulted in several large wildland fires in and around the area. We sent resources to Capital Area for fires in Concord, Canterbury, and Hooksett, as well as crews to a large fire in Ossipee. A large fire in Northfield and Belmont required a sizable mutual aid response from LRMFA departments as well as resources from the Capital Area, Kearsarge, Upper Valley, and Twin State Mutual Aid systems. A fire in Franklin also required the use of mutual aid assistance from outside the LRMFA system. Another notable incident was an airplane crash in Laconia where a severely injured patient was extricated and then airtreated to Dartmouth Hitchcock Hospital. An unusual incident occurred in Sanbornton, where a subject was stuck in an overturned porta-potty — there was just no good outcome to that one.

We continue to receive feedback about pagers not activating and poor quality audio. This can be a mix of issues causing poor reception in different parts of the system. Poor pager activation is most likely not a problem with the simulcast transmission. Poor pager activation is caused by a pager not receiving a strong enough signal. There are areas in our mutual aid system that have historically been weak reception areas, which is why we utilize ten different transmitter sites. The requirement of the FCC to narrowband our radios and pagers at the end of 2012 effectively magnified the weak reception areas. By requiring the radios to be reduced to a 12.5 kHZ it increased the noise-to-signal ratio resulting in a weaker signal for the radio/pager to receive. A pager may activate and the audio may be weak and distorted due to the weak signal strength. The reception sensitive of the pager itself affects this problem also. While all units are to be within a specified sensitivity range when manufactured, those at the higher end of the acceptable range will receive better.

The only way to maintain the coverage capability prior to narrowbanding is to increase the output signal from the transmitter or add more transmitter sites. We are already operating at maximum signal output so additional transmitters is the other option. Testing new sites as potential transmitter sites is being done to determine effectiveness and then the sites will be prioritized for buildout. It is very costly to add new transmitter sites so it will take time to overcome the narrowing impact.

We are continuing to work on developing our system infrastructure by connecting some of our transmitter sites to the Belknap County Sheriff’s Department microwave system. This work is being done with funds received from a NH Homeland Security Grant. The microwave connectivity will provide for independent radio control and return audio feeds from three sites when completed.

More departments are now utilizing the CAD system capability to download incident data directly to their Fire House Incident Reporting Software. If your department is interested in this capability, please contact Lt. Parker at the Communications Center or Chief Parenti at the Belmont Fire Department. You can also utilize the WebCAD to access incident data, again, contact Lt. Parker on how to utilize this resource.

Stay safe and let us know how we can assist you is serving your community.
“New” Fulltime Dispatchers

The Rural Hitch has now featured all departments within the System. While we were doing that, the Communications Center was going through some changes in personnel and it’s time to introduce you to the “newest” fulltime dispatchers. We put the word “newest” in quotes because these people have worked fulltime for a minimum of one year!

**Benson Goodwin**

Long-time dispatcher Bob Magoon retired in March of 2013 and Benson Goodwin was hired in February to replace him. Benson grew up in Belmont, graduated from Belmont High School and went to Plymouth State. While living in the Plymouth area he worked with Lincoln Fire Department, Campton-Thornton Fire Department, and Winnisquam Fire Department. In 1998 he moved from Lakes Region to Concord and began working with Concord Fire Department as a dispatcher.

He likes the schedule at Lakes Region, although it’s a love/hate relationship. It’s the best part and sometimes, it’s the worst part!

Benson lives in Weare, is engaged, and has a 14-year-old daughter and a 10-year-old son. In his free time he likes to golf and hike. He’ll have a bit more free time now as he recently finished school, earning his Master’s Degree in Public Administration.

**Erin Hannafin**

Erin Hannafin, who was a part-time dispatcher, was hired to work fulltime in July 2013. Erin had worked part-time for about four years so was quite familiar with the system.

She was with the Alton Fire Department for four years as a FF/EMT. In addition to her EMT certification she has an Associates Degree in Fire Science and Fire Investigation and is Firefighter II certified.

She works part-time in Safety Services at Gunstock. Originally Safety Services was called “ski patrol” but it is now a year-round job because Gunstock has numerous summer activities. She’s worked at Gunstock for 14 years.

When asked what her favorite part was of being a dispatcher, she said she liked the variety. No two days are the same.

Erin grew up in Alton and graduated from Prospect Mountain High School. She spends summer vacations in York, ME.

**Matthew O’Neill**

Matthew O’Neill was hired in September 2014, replacing Chris Harris. Matt is a per diem EMT with New Hampton Fire Department and hopes to continue his education by taking Firefighter I classes. He’s been with New Hampton Fire Department since 2012 when he was an Explorer with the department.

Matt grew up in and still lives in New Hampton, graduating from Newfound Area High School. He has finished one semester at Lakes Region Community College and plans to return to online studies for his Bachelors of Science in Fire and Emergency Management. He spends his free time at the New Hampton fire station.

What Would YOU Like To See In The Rural Hitch?

By Debbie Kardaseski, Editor

Believe it or not, The Rural Hitch has been back in circulation since April 2007. In those eight years, we’ve featured each department within the Lakes Region Mutual Fire Aid System. In addition, we’ve covered quite a few large events, not the least of which was the fire at the Alton Bay Christian Conference Center, one of the largest fires ever seen in this state.

Retirements and promotions have been announced and new pieces of apparatus have been featured, as well as new buildings! LRMFA has announced numerous classes in that time and, in September 2012, we celebrated a very successful “History Night” at the Granite Media Center.

We know there’s a lot more going on within the System that we’re not hearing about.

The Rural Hitch relies on you, the members, to keep us informed. This is the perfect venue for you to share all that’s going on within your department, to announce department events and fundraisers, to pass along congratualtions and condolences.

Now that all of the departments have been featured here, we need ideas for future columns to fill the space. If you’d like to write a column, either quarterly or once in awhile, we’d love to know about it. Send along news or educational/informational items you find that you think would be good to share with your fellow members. If you have an idea for an article to be written, pass along the idea and we’ll do the research and write the article.

Please contact me (debbie@debbiek-graphics or 603-344-9812) or Chief Hayes (jhayes@lrmfa.org or 528-9111) if you’d like me to come to your department, take pictures, interview someone, etc. I’ll contact you and set up a time to visit.

Remember, The Rural Hitch is your publication — take advantage of it!
noon was used to run a small water shuttle between the sites, allowing students to see the sites in operation and refine their skills in set up and operational techniques regarding to these functions.

Day two began with a brief classroom session reviewing Saturday’s lessons and an opportunity for students to ask questions and clarify anything not understood. Next, Chief Ames volunteered to take on the Water Supply Officer’s role and he immediately began assigning tasks to the available resources. The first objective of the drill was establishing a 250 gpm water flow within five minutes of arrival of 42E3 at a simulated building fire using the rural hitch. As the rural hitch was being put into operation, additional resources began the process of establishing a fold-a-tank dump site which eventually became the primary water delivery system for the drill. One drop tank was initially set with 42E1 serving as the draft pumper. With not all tankers and engines equipped to quick dump into the tank, both the rural hitch and dump tank operation supplied 42E3. As more resources arrived (response was spaced at somewhat real time) the dump site was expanded to three drop tanks. Water transfer was accomplished by use of jet siphons with hard suction and Holly Tubes. One issue was the lack of low level strainer availability for 42E1 in its drafting operation. This was eventually remedied and smoothed out the operation.

Our instructor, Mark Davis, explained in a mutual aid system where he has run the program they had this same type of problem on a regular basis. As a remedy, the mutual aid system agreed to and adopted a policy requiring specific equipment needed to establish fill and dump sites shall be carried on apparatus used to complete those tasks. This has eliminated those frustrating situations where you do not have — or have to wait for — what you need to get the job done. This might be something our system considers for a variety of situations, not just water supply.

As the day progressed adjustments were made to the delivery system to deliver the highest uninterrupted volume of water possible with the available resources. Learning opportunities were exploited and it was a valuable experience for all involved. The time spent will pay dividends in water supply operations at some point in the future!

The GBW Drill Summary report can be viewed in its entirety at this link: http://www.gotbigwater.com/content/events/file/LRMF1501%20Drill%20Summary%20051715.pdf Video clips from the drill can be viewed at Got Big Water You Tube Channel: https://www.youtube.com/user/GotBigWater

Aside from the knowledge and skills learned during this seminar, the greatest benefit results from neighboring departments and mutual aid systems coming together and practicing each water delivery system they are accustomed to and integrating those systems into one operation when the circumstances necessitate the need for big water!

LRMFA Training Division would like to thank Chief Ames of the Wentworth Fire Department for his assistance in making this drill a reality; the Wentworth Auxiliary for lunch; the Wentworth Elementary School for use of their facility; the following fire departments for their participation: Wentworth FD, Warren FD, Rumney FD, Hebron FD, Orford FD, Piermont FD, Haverhill Corners FD, Atkinson FD, New London FD, Fitzwilliam FD, and Chichester FD, and Gilford FD for use of their Kocheck Holly Tube.

Lastly, thank you to Mark Davis and Tom Coe of Got Big Water LLC for providing an excellent rural water supply class in an informative, relaxed environment where most emphasis is placed on performing the skills rather than just talking about them. Students love that about this program. We look forward to having them in NH again in the not-too-distant future. For all things related to water supply visit: www.gotbigwater.com.
By now you have certainly heard about the heroin epidemic. You have probably even responded to a heroin overdose call. I thought I would dedicate this quarter’s article to discussing this important issue and how it affects Lakes Region EMS providers.

**Definitions**

Let’s start by defining a few commonly-used terms. The term narcotic itself actually has several meanings but to us in EMS it means opiate-based drugs. Opiates are any drugs that come from the opium poppy (Papaver somniferum) or a synthetic opiate. The naturally-occurring opiates are opium, morphine, and heroin. There are many synthetic opiate drugs used in healthcare and often sold on the black market and abused. They include fentanyl, oxycodone, oxycotin, Percocet, codeine, Dilaudid, Lortab, and Demerol, to name a few. It should be noted that all opiate overdoses “act like” a heroin overdose — even if the drug taken was oxycodone or some other narcotic prescription med. It is very common for a patient to illegally purchase or steal prescription narcotics, such as fentanyl, and overdose on that medication. Any opiate overdose will produce the same effect: euphoria, lethargy, pinpoint pupils, and decreased respiratory drive. It is the decreased respiratory drive that eventually kills the patient. As the patient’s respirations slow to less than 4–6 breaths per minute, their oxygen level goes down and their carbon dioxide level increases, causing acidosis.

**Narcan**

The drug Narcan, which we all carry on the ambulance, will block the effects of any opiate drug. By blocking the narcotic effect, the patient will wake up and begin breathing at a normal rate. It has no effect on other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, marijuana, alcohol, etc. It only works on opiate-based drugs, so if you can wake someone up with Narcan, you have a very good idea what they took.

As you are well aware, Narcan can be used by all level of EMS provider as well as specially-trained Law Enforcement Officers.

Recently, controversial NH legislation was passed which allows almost anyone to get a prescription for Narcan and use it on his or her friend or loved one in the event they overdose. I like to call this law “Narcan for Mums.” While many people criticize this law and feel it only gives the addicts a false sense of security, I am a strong supporter of it. Truly, it is only one tool in the toolbox for the war on heroin but it does do several important things you may not have considered. One, in order to get a prescription for Narcan someone has to go see a primary care physician. It may be the spouse, mother or addict themselves but someone close to the addict has to have medical contact. This means they have to acknowledge the problem and talk to a doctor about it; this may be the first step in that person getting needed recovery resources. Knowing what I know about addicts, I don’t believe it will “encourage addicts to do more heroin.” When a person is addicted they are going to do heroin (or other opiates) regardless of any safety measures that may be put into place. Think about this: how safe is it to buy something off the street and inject it into your veins? Most addicts are not concerned with safety. Also, if you were the parent of a heroin addict you may feel better if you could do everything possible to prevent the death of your child while you worked at getting them to admit they need treatment and to seek that treatment out.

To all the people who say “Narcan won’t fix the problem” I say “you’re right.” When we wake someone up from a heroin overdose they are still addicted to heroin. This is only one small piece of the puzzle but it has definitely spawned a lot of dialogue about the epidemic, and if we don’t talk about this problem, we will never fix it.

**Addiction**

To truly understand the heroin epidemic you must first understand addiction. In the limbic system in our brains we have a reward system. This comes from the time when we all lived in caves. If you ate something, your body released dopamine, which gives you a good feeling. This is how early human knew eating was good and if you continued to eat you would survive. Having sex also releases a large amount of dopamine, which give you that same reward feeling. If we have sex, our species will continue. That’s how it’s supposed to work. Today we have drugs, which can also cause a large dopamine release, giving the same reward response. Unfortunately, these drugs cause such an increased reward that nothing in ordinary life can compete. You want the drug more than you want to parent, go to work, have meaningful relationships with others, etc. It is an all-consuming feeling and nothing else can compete.

For a great example think of this: You have a neighbor who moves next door. He offers to pay you $100 to mow his lawn. You gladly take him up on the offer since you have to mow your own lawn anyway. When you mow his lawn for $100 you get a reward, it feels good knowing you are making $100. Then do more heroin.” When a person is addicted they are going to do heroin (or other opiates) regardless of any safety measures that may be put into place. Think about this: how safe is it to buy something off the street and inject it into your veins? Most addicts are not concerned with safety. Also, if you were the parent of a heroin addict you may feel better if you could do everything possible to prevent the death of your child while you worked at getting them to admit they need treatment and to seek that treatment out.

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176 Walker Street www.mammothfire.com Lowell, MA 01854
imagine another neighbor moves in and offers you $100,000 to mow his lawn. (And really pays you for it!) How do you think you will feel when mowing the $100 lawn? This is exactly how addiction works. Narcotics and methamphetamines can release 1,000 times more dopamine than having sex. It is a strong reward and causes a strong addiction in some people. This is why it takes an average six times in rehab for an addict to bring their addiction under control.

Also consider this: when an opiate addict stops taking opiates, he will experience withdrawals. It will feel like the worst flu he has ever had. All this when he is probably already at a very, very low point. He knows he is only one dose away from feeling “normal” again. That one dose may mean stealing your GPS from your house, the tools out of your truck or breaking into your house. This is why crime is so high in areas with high levels of heroin use.

I often hear people say “why are you saving these people? They put a needle through their skin; they deserve to die.” Well, for one it’s not our job to make those judgments; we are here to help. Secondly, we don’t know how these addicts got to this point. Many people start the journey to heroin addiction by abusing prescription meds they may have stolen from their parents’ medicine cabinets (“oxys,” “percs,” etc.). It soon becomes cheaper and easier to buy heroin off the street than to buy prescription pills on the black market.

I have two great kids. They are approaching their teenage years. Even though they are great kids, teenagers are notorious for making poor choices. It doesn’t take too many poor choices when it comes to narcotics to buy yourself a lifetime addiction.

Why do we care about these addicts? Why don’t we just let them die? The truth is most will not die. They will live a life of addiction. They will commit crimes to support their ever-growing habit and they will be around to expose your kids to the life of addiction. 🛡️

EMS UPDATE — CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

April Lakes Region WET Team Training

1. The group gathers before beginning their training.
2. Travis Gosine, Tilton-Northfield Fire Department.
3. Michael Elkin, Belmont Fire Department.
4. Practicing rescue techniques with ropes.
5. Another shot of the group.
LRFMA Hosts Lake Winnipesaukee Fire/Rescue Boat Rally

On June 2, 2015 LRMFA Training Division, along with the City of Laconia, Weirs Beach Public Docks, hosted the Lake Winnipesaukee Fire/Rescue Boat Rally. Since the last time a similar rally was held, many communities have replaced aged fire-rescue boats and some have placed their first boats into service. This event afforded responders the opportunity to view and become familiar with resources they may work with in the event of a major incident on the “Big Lake.” Having the boats in one location in a non-emergency setting allowed responders to board and learn about the capabilities and limitations of each craft. Resource forms identifying pumping capabilities, hose loads, and specialized equipment carried on the boat were available and shared among the departments present.

Following the viewing period the boats took to the lake displaying their “fire power” by parading past the Weirs Dock’s with high volume solid water streams blazing!

Of particular interest to spectators and responders was WISE Technologies AIR (Amphibious Ice Rescue) Responder vehicle. This vehicle is a combination snowmobile and boat hull and provides responders with fast deployment and a familiar (snowmobile) operational platform to rapidly gain access to victims needing rescue from ice and water during conditions where other craft may not reach the victim quickly or safely.

After the rally, participants were treated to a cookout at Weirs Beach before heading back to their respective ports.

LRMFA would like to thank the following for their participation: City of Laconia, Parks & Recreation Department; Laconia Fire Department; Gilford Fire-Rescue; Meredith Fire Department; Moultonborough Fire Department; Tuftonboro Fire Department; Wolfeboro Fire Department; Gilmanton Fire Department; WISE Technology; Irwin Marine; Asst. Chief Beattie, Laconia Fire Department; and Lt. Jeff Madon and FF Dom DeCarli, Gilford Fire Department.
Rumney Fire, May 17, 2015

People might have been wondering what was going on with all the smoke and the fire on the mountain back in May.

At 1500 on Sunday, May 17, Rumney Fire Dept. was toned for an outside fire with heavy black smoke reported on Quincy Road. Using our new utility/forestry truck we were able to drive almost a mile up to what turned out to be a burning truck that had spread to the woods. A first alarm was struck to get more resources and manpower. NH DOT was asked to help with traffic, as Quincy Rd. had to be shut down. Despite our best efforts, due to the terrain and dry conditions, the fire continued to spread. A second alarm was struck, then a third, and eventually a fourth alarm was toned. This pulled manpower and resources from all over the central part of the state. A fire line was dug around the whole fire to contain it. Initial reports estimated the fire covered 25 acres, though actual area burned turned out to be 11 acres. Water supply was established with Campton pumping to our truck which pumped to a hose that was sent around the entire fire. Crews worked for the next couple hours to contain the fire and stop any further spread. At 2015 all crews made their way off the hill. On Monday another group headed up again to continue working the fire. Water supply was again established, this time with just pumps. Smaller hand lines were put into use as they were easier to pull through the brush. Multiple crews worked throughout the day finding and putting out hot spots. The dry conditions and terrain made this very difficult with the fire burrowing into the peat moss or “duff.” This meant we had to dig up 4–6 inches of duff, spray it or mix it with dirt to make sure it was out. In some places the fire was in the trees, which had to be cut down and worked to insure the fire was out. Work continued until around 1630. A secure perimeter was established, which meant the fire could no longer spread. On Tuesday, more crews went back up the hill, this time with the mission of making sure the fire was 100% out. Hoses were rerouted to the middle of the site, thus allowing small lines to work the interior, as the exterior was completely out. Once the fire was declared 100% out, we began the daunting task of getting all the resources off the mountain, sorted, cleaned, and returned to the departments they came from. Work was finally finished around 1830. Thank you to all the departments and people that came out and helped us put this fire out. Departments involved included: Campton-Thorn- ton, Plymouth, Wentworth, Warren, Holderness, Waterville Valley, Moultonboro, Tilton-Northfield, Ashland, New Hampton, Bridgewater, Hebron, Meredith, Bristol, Center Harbor, White Mountain National Forest, and New Hampshire Forest Rangers.

SCBA Respirator Fit Testing Service Available From LRMFA For Member Agencies!

To schedule Fit Testing at your department, please contact Deputy Chief Beland at 528-9111 or jbeland@lrmfao.org.

“Rural Hitch” Available Electronically

If you would like to receive the Rural Hitch electronically (and save trees and postage!), please send your email to debbie@debbiekgraphics.com.

Feel free to share your electronic copy with others. We’ll add anyone to the email list who is interested in receiving the Rural Hitch.

All Breakfasts will be from 0900–1100hrs

Lakes Region Mutual Fire Aid

The Rural Hitch
Campton-Thornton Fire Dept. Has Been Busy


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More good news! LRMFA Training Division is sponsoring a NHFA Certified Firefighter I Course. Center Harbor Fire Department is hosting the program. Classes will begin with orientation in late August and finish in early December. Program nights will be Mondays and Thursdays, beginning at 6 p.m. There will be some Saturdays in the schedule as well.

Applications are now being accepted and may be found at http://www.nh.gov/safety/divisions/fstems/documents/GeneralAdmissionApp.pdf. Leave CREF# blank.

SCHEDULE:
August 13  Pre-orientation  
August 22  Unit 2 Health & Fitness (Block 1)  
          History and Orientation  
August 24  Firefighter I Firefighter Safety (Classroom)  
          Firefighter Rehabilitation (Classroom)  
          Fire Behavior  
August 27  PPE-SCBA (Classroom)  
          Unit 3 PPE-SCBA (Block 1)  
August 31  Unit 3 PPE-SCBA (Block 2)  
Sept.  3   Fire Service Communications (Classroom)  
          Unit 4 Fire Service Communications (Block 1)  
Sept.  5   Building Construction (Classroom)  
          Professional Rescuer CPR/AED  
          Professional Rescuer First Aid  
          Professional CPR/AED/First Aid (Block 1)  
Sept. 10  Portable Fire Extinguishers (Classroom)  
          Firefighter Tools and Equipment (Classroom)  
Sept. 14  Response and Size-up (Classroom)  
Sept. 17  Ladders (Classroom)  
Sept. 19  Ropes and Knots (Classroom)  
          Unit 10 Ropes and Knots (Block 1)  
          Unit 10 Ropes and Knots (Block 2)  
Sept. 21  Search and Rescue (Classroom)  
          Firefighter Survival (Classroom)  
Sept. 24  Ventilation (Classroom)  
Sept. 28  Quiz and Skill Review  
Oct.  1   Unit 13 Ladders (Block 1)  
Oct.  3   Unit 3 S and R (Block 3)  
          Unit 12 Firefighter Equipment (Block 1)  
Oct.  5   Unit 13 Ladders (Block 2)  
Oct.  8   Unit 15 Ventilation (Block 1)  
Oct. 15  Water Supply (Classroom)  
          Salvage and Overhaul (Classroom)  
          Wildland Firefighter I  
Oct. 17  Unit 13 Ladders (Block 3)  
Oct. 19  Unit 19 Salvage and Overhaul (Block 1)  
Oct. 22  Quiz and Skill Review  
Oct. 24  Unit 3 SCBA/5 and R/Survival (Block 4)  
Oct. 26  Haz Mat Awareness/Ops (Classroom)  
Oct. 29  Unit 28/34 Haz Mat Awareness/Ops (Block 1)  
Oct. 31  Wildland Firefighter I (Practical)  
Nov.  2  Fire Attack and Foam (Classroom)  
Nov.  5  Fire Suppression (Classroom)  
Nov.  9  Haz Mat Awareness/Ops (Classroom)  
Nov. 12  Haz Mat Awareness/Ops (Classroom)  
Nov. 14  Unit 28/34 Haz Mat Ops (Block 2)  
Nov. 16  Quiz and Skill Review  
Nov. 19  Unit 16/17 Hose (Block 1)  
Nov. 30  Unit 16/17 Hose (Block 2)  
Dec.  3   Unit 16/17 Hose (Block 3)  
Dec.  5   Unit 16/17 Hose (Block 4)  
Dec.  7   Unit 16/17 Hose (Block 5)  
Dec. 10  Detection and Suppression Systems (Classroom)  
          Fire Cause and Determination (Classroom)  
Dec. 12  Unit 22 Car and Dumpster (Block 1)  
Dec. 13  Unit 8 Portable Fire Extinguishers (Block 1)  
          Unit 22 Building Fire (Block 2)  
          Cost for members of NH Municipal Department is $670.00  
          Cost for non-members and out of state departments is $2,585.00  
          PLEASE SEND COMPLETED APPLICATION TO CAPTAIN ANTONUCCI BY FAX-603-218-6056 OR BY E-MAIL: Nickolas.Antonucci@dos.nh.gov or usps, Captain Antonucci, NH Fire Academy, 33 Hazen Drive, Concord NH 03305.

IN HONOR OF THE CHARLESTON 9:  
A STUDY OF CHANGE FOLLOWING TRAGEDY

September 14, 2015  
Beane Conference Center, Laconia NH

The Laconia Fire Department & Laconia Professional Firefighters Local 1153 is proud to present: In Honor of the Charleston 9: A Study of Change Following Tragedy by Dr. David Griffin

In Honor of The Charleston 9: A Study of Change Following Tragedy is based on the best-selling book with the identical name, which includes doctoral research that will help all organizations, whether public, private, for-profit or non-profit to determine whether organizational change is needed in their respective organization. Students are taken on an emotional ride from the dark days of fighting fire in Charleston, SC, where nine firefighters perished in the line of duty, through today where the organization is now a national model for change. All organizations need to learn the lessons from Charleston to ensure that they do not experience this type of tragic incident. This course utilizes never-before-seen video footage from June
18, 2007, as well as the radio traffic that coincides. It was developed and is presented by the first due pump operator/engineer on the scene of this multiple line of duty death incident.

The event will be held at the Beane Conference Center, Blueberry Lane (off Rte. 106) in Laconia on September 14, 2015. Class starts promptly at 9 a.m. The price is $75.00 per person. Coffee breaks and lunch are included!

Pre-registration is recommended and can be completed at Lakes Region Mutual Fire Aid at www.lrmfa.org. Application is included.

Any questions contact Laconia Fire at 603-524-6881 or Lfd-chief@city.laconia.nh.us

Dr. David Griffin is a captain and training officer with the City of Charleston Fire Department in Charleston, South Carolina. He was the operator of the first due engine on June 18, 2007 when nine of his fellow firefighters perished in the line of duty. He has a Bachelor of Science in education from The Citadel, a Master of Science in executive fire service leadership, and a Doctorate of Education in organizational leadership and development. He is the author of the best seller In Honor of The Charleston 9: A Study of Change Following Tragedy, a global speaker and instructor, a certified Fire Officer with The Center for Public Safety Excellence, is currently in the Executive Fire Officer Program at The National Fire Academy, and owner of On a Mission, LLC at drdavidgriffin.com.

**FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES INSTRUCTOR II & III**

**OCTOBER 6–31, 2015**

**WHEN:** Orientation: Tuesday, October 6, 2015 at 6:00 p.m.
Classes: Tuesdays & Thursdays, October 6–31
2015 Final exam: Saturday, October 31, 2015

**WHERE:** Lakes Region Communications Center
62 Communication Drive, Laconia, NH 03246

**COST:**
- $235.00 for affiliated members of NH municipal fire departments and licensed EMS units
- $340.00 for non-affiliated and out-of-state applicants

**PREREQ.:** Firefighter I and Fire & Emergency Services Instructor I OR NREMT or higher and Fire & Emergency Instructor I

**NOTE:** This program is an intensive four week education course offered by the NHFA. To successfully complete this program, students should anticipate twelve to fifteen hours of additional reading, preparatory work and homework outside of the regularly scheduled class time each week.

Presented by the NH Dept. of Safety, Division of Fire Standards and Training and Emergency Medical Services, 98 Smokey Bear Blvd, Concord NH 03301. P: 603-223-4200. Detailed information may be found at lrmfa.org under the Training Division. Applications accepted through Tuesday, October 1, 2015.
Second Quarter Stats...

April 1, 2015–June 30, 2015

Incidents Dispatched:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 2015</td>
<td>1,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2015</td>
<td>2,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2015</td>
<td>1,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,010</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YTD Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,616</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resources Available:

- Engines: 92
- Tankers: 12
- Ladders: 5
- Rescues: 22
- Forestry: 38
- Ambulances: 52
- Utilities: 26
- Fire Boats: 30
- Towers: 7
- Air Units: 5
- ATVs: 13
- Command Vehicles: 31

Statistics:

- Dispatches Fire and Medical Emergencies for 35 communities and 35 Fire and EMS Agencies.
- Serves a population of 115,383 residents.
- Is spread over 5 NH Counties, covering a geographical area of 1,494 square miles (16% of the area of the State of NH — 1.5 times the size of the state of Rhode Island).
- Protects over $18.8 billion dollars of property.
- Has an operating budget of $1,165,880 (2014 budget).
- Has 8 full-time and 7 part-time employees.
- Dispatched 22,072 incidents during 2014 (60 calls per day).
- Dispatched 21,570 incidents during 2013 (59.1 calls per day).
- Dispatched 21,504 incidents during 2012 (58.92 calls per day).

Second Quarter 2015 Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>YTD 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incidents Dispatched</td>
<td>6,010</td>
<td>11,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio transmissions</td>
<td>91,348</td>
<td>160,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency phones</td>
<td>8,262</td>
<td>15,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin phones</td>
<td>6,094</td>
<td>11,021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This breaks down on a daily basis to 67 incidents per day and 15 radio transmissions for each incident, or 1,004 per day on average. Along with the emergency incidents we answered/made 67 calls on the administrative lines per day and 91 calls on the emergency phones per day.

Overall there has been an increase of 11.75% in Communications Center activity from this time last year and we are operating with the same staffing.

Fall Paramedic RTP 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACLS</td>
<td>9/22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PALS</td>
<td>9/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTP Day 3</td>
<td>9/29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTP Day 4</td>
<td>10/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTP Day 5</td>
<td>10/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTP Day 6</td>
<td>10/13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional ACLS and PALS dates to be added


Where: RTP Classes are held at the Taylor Community in the Woodside Room 435 Union Ave in Laconia

Time:
All six class days are from 0800 to 1700hrs

Cost: $450

If you work for an LRGHealthcare MRH service the fee is waived

*Seating for ACLS and PALS is limited so please register early

For questions please contact Shawn Riley at (603)524-6881 or smriley@lrgh.org.

To sign up please email name, address, DOB, National Registry number, service affiliation, SID number (FEMA number) to kshastany@lrgh.org.
Congratulations Amherst Fire Department

- HME Ahrens-Fox Pumper
- 1871W model raised roof chassis
- 450hp Cummins engine
- Seats six
- 1750 gpm Hale Pump
- 8kw hydraulic generator
- Stainless steel rescue pumper body
- Ladders & suction through the tank
- 1000 gallon booster tank

Congratulations Milford Fire Department

- Model HAF111L
- HME Spectr raised roof chassis
- 500 hp
- Galvanized frame, torque box & outriggers
- Stainless steel aerial body
- 111' steel aerial with smart controls
- 4 bottle cascade system
- 10kw Hydraulic generator

PO Box 970, West Ossipee, NH 03890 • Phone: 603-323-7117 • Fax: 603-323-7447
Email: info@lakesfire.com • www.lakesfire.com
Department News

Send your Department News to debbiekgraphics.com.

Include new hires, promotions, new apparatus, department events, open training events, etc.

JUNE 27, 2015. PLYMOUTH TOWER AT TOUCH A TRUCK EVENT IN PLYMOUTH.