

FIRE FOCUS

Excellence in Public Safety

Richard E. Constable III, Commissioner William Kramer Jr., Acting Director Winter 2014 New Jersey Department of Community Affairs New Jersey Division of Fire Safety Volume 9 Issue 1

DIVISION PLAYS KEY ROLE FOR THE FIRST SUPER BOWL AT METLIFE STADIUM



Meadovlands Fire Department lines up its array of specialized apparatus.

Photo: Bruce Tynan

NJDFS Bureau Chief Lou Kilmer joins
Major Rick Farletta in a pre-game huddle as the
NJDFS takes on a historic public safety
challenge, at the first ever
Super Bowl held at MetLife Stadium.



IN THIS POSTING...

PEER REVIEW COMMITTEE

LIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAY TRAINING

SOLAR UNIT FIRE STUDY ANNOUNCED

NJ WEEKEND EARLY THIS YEAR

SPRINKLER BILL SEES 2ND POCKET VETO

JUVENILE FIRESETTER CONFERENCE

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT STAND DOWN

Winter Storm Fire Safety

Safety tips to help protect from the potential threat of fire during or after a winter storm

DIVISION PLAYS KEY ROLE FOR THE FIRST SUPER BOWL AT METLIFE STADIUM



Pictured (left to right): Anthony Massaro, Keith Mitchell, Rod Meyer, Stephen Letts, Bob Lenox, Tom Johnson, Steve Cassiello, Walter Zieser, Brit Schulmeister, Vince Caratozzolo, Anthony Doyley, Chad Stanley, Lee Schroeder, Gerard Cook, Jason Spiecker, Charlie Prendergast, Glenn Smyth, Dave Lesser, Lou Kilmer, Michael Versaggi, Jeff Silver, Jim Mudd, Pete D'Amore, Rick Fareletta, Steve Speicher, Chris Reier, Charles Wian Jim McFadden, Chris Eckert and Vince Lombardi.

(Not pictured on assignment: Bob Koslowski, Larry Wheeler, Bruce Tynan Tim Weiss and Dave Hughes.)

The combined Arson, Bureau of Fire Code Enforcement and Fire Department Preparedness Units stand in front of the Logistical Command Center on the historic occasion of both the first cold weather Super Bowl held in New Jersey. The safety and security of those who attended was the paramount concern and not without reason, luxury sweet sternos, the Bruno Mars Hot Chili Peppers halftime show and pyrotechnics.

DIVISION PLAYS KEY ROLE FOR THE FIRST SUPER BOWL AT METLIFE STADIUM







85,529 attendees enjoyed the event without incident thanks to the efforts of Division personnel in cooperation with a host of other public safety agencies.







With William Kramer, Jr., Acting Director



The Division has formally launched its historical reworking of the entire Life Hazard Use (LHU) registration protocol since its inception over 30 years ago. The Registration, Inspection and Management System (RIMS) is now operational as a server based data management system. It brings the Division and its Local Enforcing Agency (LEA) partners firmly into the 21st century. This could not have happened without the continuing hard work and dedication of Bureau Chief Lou Kilmer, Project Manager Carol Quinn and Division staff. We look forward to working with our local partners during the coming months to make certain the transition is a smooth one.



The Peer Review process serves the interests of all firefighters and fire officers by upholding established standards, promulgating best practices and moving to sanction bad actors when their conduct has been found to diminish those high standards. A total of five names have recently been put forth for review by the New Jersey Fire Safety Commission for three serving members and two alternates.



The Seaside boardwalk fire and the Dietz and Watson warehouse fire in Delanco were scheduled as a topic for a special meeting held by the New Jersey Fire Safety Commission. The meeting has been cancelled and will be rescheduled.



The meeting will examine the two large scale incidents from a fire service perspective to speak to what might be the "lessons learned" arising from their aftermath, and what possible recommendations the Fire Safety Commission could make to the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs, Richard Constable III to put before the administration and the legislature.

It is completely within the scope of the New Jersey Fire Safety Commission to look into these events as it had initially over 30 years ago when a rash of rooming house fires resulted in among the most stringent fire codes in the nation. The meeting will feature two public comment periods and is open to all.



GO TO WWW.KEANFIRESAFETY.COM



2013 LEA ANNUAL REPORTS REQUIRE RIMS SYSTEM FOR CERTIFICATION

(Editor's note: The following was emailed with attachments to all local fire officials and is reproduced here for reference only)

Your 2013 Annual Report will be completed this year using the RIMS System. In order to submit your Annual Report successfully you will need to first make sure that your municipality's business administrator has access to the RIMS System. In those cases where the Local Enforcing Authority is a Fire District, the report is certified by the Chairman of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

County LEA reports are certified by the

The following steps will need to be followed in order to complete your Annual Report.

- ► Log in through the MY NEW JERSEY Portal.
- ► Access DCA RIMS.

County Administrator.

[This will bring you to the page titled MY WORKSPACE. Under the service selection on this page click on "Submit an LEA Annual Report."]

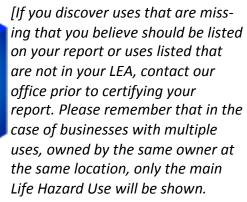
- ► Select the year 2013.
- ► Select your LEA
- ► Click continue.

[The list of your Life Hazard Uses comes up. You will need to enter from the drop down box the inspection status for each use listed.

Depending on the status entered, you will need to enter an inspection date or reason for not performing the inspection.]

IMPORTANT NOTE: You must hit save every 10 minutes or less in order to avoid losing data entered.

- ► Complete all uses.
- ► Click "continue" and you will be directed to the Certification page.



By certifying that this was inspected, you are certifying that all the additional uses were also inspected.

After the steps above have been completed and you arrive at the certification page, the following steps need to be done to complete submission.]

- ► Click on the blue ribbon and enter your pin number.
- ► Click on the "Certify" Button.



2013 LEA ANNUAL REPORTS REQUIRE RIMS SYSTEM FOR CERTIFICATION

[Once your administrator has been granted access to RIMS, they will need to follow the following steps to certify the annual report.]

- ► Log in through the MY NEW JERSEY portal.
- ► Access DCA RIMS.

[You will be directed to "My Workspace".
The administrator needs to go to the
"Certifications Tab" at the top of the
screen next to user profile. The
annual report certifications tab
will only have a listing under it once
the fire official has certified it.]

- ► Click the blue certify ribbon.
- ► Click the certify electronically blue ribbon.
- ▶ By clicking on the "view" icon a static copy of the annual report may be viewed.
- ► The administrator can now enter their pin number and click certify to finalize the process.

After the business administrator has certified the annual report, the fire official will be able to see in the "My Services Submitted" section a status of "Submission Successful" for the annual report.

If you are a fire official in more than one LEA, you will see each LEA listed under the "Submit an LEA Annual Report" Section. If your LEA participates in a shared services agreement with another town all uses will be listed under the host municipality. In addition to completing the annual report in

RIMS, fire officials will also need to complete the 2013 Supplemental Annual Report.

This form can be accessed through a link located within the documents and forms tab located on the "My Work Space".

► Completed? Click Submit.

For those LEA's that have already submitted their annual report, please go to the "My Work Space" section and complete the supplemental report and submit.

Due to the change in the way the annual report is being completed this year, we have extended the submission deadline to February 28, 2014.

This will allow our staff to work with you to ensure an orderly transition to the new system. Extensions *after* February 28th require a request in writing with appropriate supporting documentation attached. Extensions will be reviewed and granted on a case by case basis.

We have issued tutorials to you on the process via email attachment, in addition those tutorials can be sent to your inbox upon request.

REQUIRE ASSISTANCE? (609) 633-6132

FIREFIGHTER LINE OF DUTY DEATHS RISE IN 2013 SAYS PRELIMINARY NFIRS REPORT*

Nationwide, firefighter fatalities had shown a downturn with 87 in 2010 and 83 in 2011 and 2012. Unfortunately, multiple firefighter fatalities in separate incidents in Texas, including the West fertilizer plant explosion and fire which killed 10 firefighters and in Arizona, where 19 Prescott hotshots died fighting the Yarnell wildfire changed the toll dramatically.

In 2013, 101 firefighters died in the line of duty.



45.5 percent under 40

1700 to 1859 hours 30 perished

June and April worst months



DIVISION LAUNCHES SOLAR UNIT FIRES STUDY-MORE TIMELY DATA COLLECTION

PARTICIPATION ADDENDUM





The New Jersey Division of Fire Safety National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) Unit is requesting all departments cooperate with the Division's bid to supply them with critical response information *now on a monthly basis,* both to document the expanding array of daily incidents fire departments now respond to, and, to provide to them statistical data typically demanded for both capital purchase and operational outlays within their respective jurisdictions.

Please know that the Division accepts fire department data at any and all times.

In addition, the NFIRS Unit is conducting a study of solar power related fires. For those Departments utilizing NFIRS 5.0, please use the following protocol:

Special Study ID/Code:

8000 Equipment Involvement in Fire Incident

SEI Values:

600

500

400

300

200

100

1. Solar equipment involved in the start of a fire

2. Solar equipment involved in the spread of a fire

3. Solar equipment present-involvement undetermined

Select only one value per special study code. The special study may be used along with the Thermal Imaging Camera Special Study.

EXAMPLE-Code: 6000 Value: 5 [Used to conduct primary search/victims found]

Code: 8000 Value 1 [Solar equipment involved in start of fire]

Questions can be directed here: hpuskar@dca.state.nj.us (Heather Puskar-Supervisor)

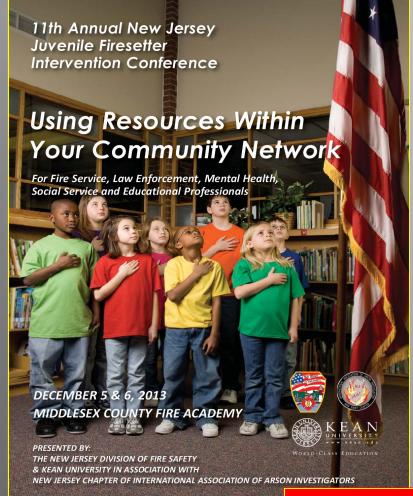
shearn@dca.state.nj.us (Steve Hearn –Field Assistance)

Year	Percentage Reporting	Fire Departments Not Reporting	Fire Departments Reporting
1996	50%	371	383
1997	40%	445	309
1998	39%	454	300
1999	41%	439	315
2000	47%	398	356
2004	000/	445	200

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11th ANNUAL JUVENILE FIRESETTER CONFERENCE REACHES "ACROSS THE POND"





Check-in at the conference was the first order of business then quickly turned to the opening session conducted by Joanna Foster formerly with the City of London, England Fire Brigade.



Using Resources
Your Community on
American
History

Fabric

France

A formal welcome was given to participants by NJ Fire Safety Commissioners Kathleen O'Leary and Kevin Krushinski The 11th Annual NJDFS-IAAI-Kean Juvenile
Firesetters Conference once again demonstrated
its act local think global approach to the problem by
amping up the struggle for solutions for troubled
youth, irrationally expressing inner turmoil through
the act of intentionally setting a fire.

Thought leaders and advocates from the fields of social welfare, mental health and education joined with law enforcement and fire service professionals for two intensive days of instruction and networking at Middlesex Fire Academy.

11th ANNUAL JUVENILE FIRESETTER CONFERENCE REACHES "ACROSS THE POND"





It's all smiles for the professionals from behind the podium celebrating a successful conference including from left to right, Joe Erhardt, Nottingham Fire Company, Kathleen O'Leary Commissioner, NJ Fire Safety Commission, Joanna Foster, keynote speaker, and Paul Elenio, NJDFS Conference Coordinator.

NJDFS "Fire in New Jersey 2012" NOW AVAILABLE ON-LINE



CIVILIAN FIRE FATALITIES

in Fire Fatalities Adults Ad

FIRE IN
NEW JERSEY
2012





SUPERSTORM SANDY

We take pride in the accuracy of the data presented in this report. This is only achieved with the cooperation and diligence of the New Jersey Fire Service as a whole. On October 29, 2012 Superstorm Sandy struck the State of New Jersey, just north of Atlantic City. According to the National Hurricane Center this was the largest Atlantic Hurricane on record as it reached 1,000 miles in diameter. This storm

The widespread impact of this massive storm truly tested the resources of our gency dispatch centers. Many fire departments continuously responded to ca the storm made landfall. In several communities the fire department investiga no one was in harms way. Many communities also had mutual aid fire compa for extended periods of time. We realize that it is extremely difficult to proper under these extreme conditions.

The Division of Fire Safety's Fire Incident Reporting Unit staff has worked ensure that Superstorm Sandy incident data is as accurate as possible. Howev data, as a whole, may not be completely accurate due to the magnitude of thi partments, for example, that documented 200 incidents for the entire year wh 200 incidents the night the storm hit.





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Fire in NJ 2012

FIREFIGHTER INJURIES



YEAR	FIREFIGHTER INJURIES	FIRE DEPARTMENTS REPORTING
2012	398	670
2011	516	682
2010	737	688
2009	717	687
2008	856	691
2007	864	715
2006	920	719
2005	863	675
2004	682	656
2003	712	576
2002	719	594
2001	596	586
2000	333	356

Most Frequent Incident Types When Firefighter Injuries Occurred



Monoxid Inciden r Ems Call, Extrication Me ent, Excluding Of Victim(S) Assist ry, Vehicle From Vehicle Ems rp Accident Motor Publ st Vehicle Servi Accident

Public Road Freight Special Type Service Or Transport Of Inciden Vehicle Fire Other

Fire in NJ 2012

15

www.state.nj.us/dca/divisions/dfs

The Full Report

May

Fire in NJ 2012

LIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAY TRAINING FOR FIREFIGHTERS/FIRST RESPONDERS



The training program is endorsed by these state organizations:

New Jersey State Police Incident Management Unit Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission

Morris County Alliance of Active Fire Chiefs

NJ 42/55, I-76/676/295 Incident Management Task Force New Jersey Career Fire Chiefs

New Jersey Department of

New Jersey State Fire Chiefs Association

New Jersey State Police

New Jersey State Police Incident Management Unit

New Jersey Turnpike Authority

South Jersey Transportation Authority







A recent incident on a major interstate in California resulted in a firefighter being detained by the CHP.

The New Jersey Division of Fire Safety in partnership with the NJSP and NJDOT is offering a special training course to all New Jersey Firefighters and First Responders on Limited Access Highway emergency response protocol. The program has received the endorsement of the Attorney General and leading traffic management agencies.

Request a brochure for your Department:

fireprevention@dca.state.nj.us

New Jersey Division Of Fire Safety

As a first responder and firefighter in New Jersey chances are you have or will find yourself dispatched to an incident on any number of the limited access highways within the state.

An interstate or toll road response can mean a serious threat to your personal safety.

Learn how to handle limited access highway incidents today!

Courtesy CBS 8 Los Angeles provide for safe operations emergency responders to patched incidents on mited access highways

he operational guidelines are formulated based upon nationally recognized practices and procedures.

The program has received the inqualified endorsement from he lead state institutions and agencies that govern traffic ncluding the State Attorney

You will leam:

SAFE VEHICLE POSITIONING

GENERAL SAFETY PROCEDURES

TRAFFIC FLOW PROCEDURES

HIGHWAY INCIDENT MANAGEMENT AREAS:

- Advanced Warning Area
- Blocker Vehicle Buffer Zone
- Downstream Flow Emergency Responder
- Incident Space Entrance Ramps
- Exit Ramps Shadow Vehicle -Taper
- Temporary Incident Control Zone
- Transition Zone **Upstream**

PLUS a comprehensive review of MUTCD. The Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices

NIOSH-CDC FIREFIGHTER STUDY FAQs

Frequently Asked Questions: NIOSH Fire Fighter Cancer Study

November 2013



Fire fighters face many hazards in the line of duty. The risks of severe and potentially fatal injuries from the dangerous environment of a fire scene are well known. Additionally, fires generate toxic contaminants, some that are known or suspected to cause cancer. Less is known about long term health effects fire fighters may experience as a result of such work-related exposures. One question is whether or not fire fighters are more at risk for developing cancer.

In 2010, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) embarked on a multi-year effort to conduct a large-scale study to better understand the potential link between fire fighting and cancer. Initial findings were recently published in *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*. We found that a combined population of fire fighters from three large U.S. cities showed higher-than-expected rates of certain types of cancer than the general U.S. population. Our findings suggest that fire fighters may be at higher risk of digestive, oral, respiratory, and urinary system cancers than the general population.

In summary, these findings strengthen the evidence that fire fighting may increase cancer risks. The current findings are the first product from the study. Our next step is to examine the relationship between work-related exposures and cancer among the fire fighters in our study. We hope to have this assessment completed within the next year. See below for further details about the study and results.

Background

Q: Who conducted the study?

A: The study was led by researchers from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and conducted in collaboration with researchers at the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and the Department of Public Health Sciences at the University of California - Davis. Primary funding was provided by NIOSH with supplemental funding from the U.S. Fire Administration.

Q: Why was the study done?

A: The study was done to better understand the potential link between fire fighting and cancer. Fires generate toxic combustion products, some of which are known or suspected to cause cancer. Fire fighters may be exposed to these toxins as a consequence of their job duties. Cancer risk among fire fighters has been evaluated in previous studies — however conclusions from those studies were limited by relatively small study populations and short follow-up periods. This study has fewer of the limitations found in previous studies; cancer incidence and deaths were analyzed among a large number of career fire fighters over a 60-year period.

Q: How was the study done?

A: The study is divided into two phases, the first of which is presented in the recent publication. In Phase I, we:

- Assembled the study group: Fire fighters from San Francisco, Chicago, or Philadelphia who were
 employed for at least one day since 1950.
- Collected employment information for each fire fighter from 1950 to 2009 through fire department records.
- Determined causes of death and cancer diagnoses from previous studies, the National Death Index, death certificates, and 11 state cancer registries.
- Compared mortality and cancer incidence in the study group with that in the U.S. population.

NIOSH-CDC FIREFIGHTER STUDY FAQs

Phase II of the study will examine the relation between information on workplace exposure and cancers among these fire fighters. Exposures will be estimated from employment records of fire runs (that is, records of runs to fight fires) and station assignments for each participating fire fighter.

Q. Why were these fire departments chosen for the study and not others?

A. Our aim was to gather enough information to effectively examine health effects among career fire fighters. In planning the study, we approached several fire departments in U.S. cities about participating. We chose fire departments that maximized scientific validity and efficiency. We considered a number of factors, such as department size and location, work experience, availability of records, and the willingness of labor and city management to participate. The fire departments of these three cities best met all of those criteria.

Q: Why didn't you include more fire departments?

A: We wanted to ensure that we would be able to complete the study in a timely manner with the resources available. There is a point in designing a study when the advantages of increasing study size are outweighed by the resources and time required to collect, manage, and process additional information. The current study is the largest conducted on this topic, yet its design was optimized for a timely completion.

Q: All departments selected serve large metropolitan areas. What about fire fighters working in small municipalities or fighting wildland fires?

A: Our first research goal is to determine if there is a causal relation between fire fighter exposures and disease. To meet this goal, it was important to select a large group of fire fighters who face similar work experiences; therefore, we limited participation to career fire fighters employed in large cities. Nevertheless, the question of whether fire fighter cancer risks differ by work experience (e.g., career or volunteer, department size, and fire type) is important and should be considered in future research.

Findings

Q: What did we find?

A: Among notable study findings:

- Fire fighters had more cancer deaths and cancer cases than expected.
- This increase in cancer was primarily due to digestive, oral, respiratory, and urinary cancers.
- There were about twice as many malignant mesothelioma cases than expected. Asbestos exposure is likely in fire fighting and is the primary cause of this disease.
- Some cancers occurred at a higher-than-expected rate among younger fighters. For example, fire fighters who were less than 65 years of age had more bladder and prostate cancers than expected.
- Increased bladder cancer mortality and incidence was observed among women fire fighters, although there were few bladder cancers observed.
- The number of deaths from all causes combined (i.e., not just cancer) among fire fighters did not differ from the expected number based on death rates in the general population.

Q: What should we conclude from the results?

A: The findings suggest fire fighters are at higher risk of cancers of the digestive, oral, respiratory, and urinary systems when compared to the general population.

NIOSH-CDC FIREFIGHTER STUDY FAQs

Q: Does this mean that your study conclusively proves that cancer is an occupational consequence of fire fighting?

A: One study cannot conclusively prove any outcome. However, this study strengthens the scientific evidence that fire fighters are at increased risk of cancer.

Q: What are the strengths of the study?

A: There are several notable strengths:

- The study group is the largest assembled to examine fire fighter cancer risks. The large sample size (~30,000 fire fighters) and long follow-up period (1950-2009) improves our ability to observe an effect.
- Studying fire fighters from multiple cities better represents the U.S. fire service as a whole.
- The study group includes all races and both genders.
- In contrast to most previous studies that looked at death information only, we also examined the
 numbers of cancer cases (cancer incidence). Examining cancer incidence is preferred for cancers that
 tend to have higher survival, such as testicular, bladder, breast, and prostate cancers.
- The study design provides the framework for future studies, such as in-depth looks at single outcomes.
 The study also lends itself well to continued follow-up and expansion by including fire fighters from other departments.

Q: What are the limitations of the current study?

A: In designing and carrying out the study, we were careful to ensure that risk estimates were precise and unbiased. Nevertheless, observational studies are inherently limited. Some potential limitations are:

- Although the study is among the largest on this topic, our ability to observe increased risk is still
 limited, especially for rare cancers. This is because the size of the excess risk is relatively small.
- Relatively few women and minorities were in the study group. The smaller numbers limit the ability to examine cancer risk among these groups.
- Incomplete or imperfect data sources can be a source of error. For example, death certificates and states' cancer registries do not necessarily capture all cancer cases that occur.
- Fire fighters may have been exposed to cancer causing agents outside of fire fighting. Also, some
 cancers are modified by lifestyle choices, such as diet, exercise, smoking habits and alcohol use.
 Information on other risk factors was not available.

Implications of the Findings

Q: If I'm a fire fighter and I have cancer, does this mean that my service caused my cancer?

A: This study cannot determine if an individual's cancer is service-related. In addition to exposures that you may have encountered as a fire fighter, there are other factors that may influence whether or not you may have developed a particular cancer, such as:

- Personal characteristics such as age, sex, and race;
- Family history of cancer;
- Diet and personal habits such as cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption;

NIOSH-CDC FIREFIGHTER STUDY FAQs

- The presence of certain medical conditions; and
- Exposure to cancer-causing agents in the environment (outside the workplace).

If you are an active or retired fire fighter and are worried about your health, share this information with your doctor at your next visit. It is important that your doctor is kept aware of possible job-related health concerns.

Q: If I'm a fire fighter and I'm healthy right now, does this mean I'll get cancer?

A: We don't know, simply from this study, whether or not you will get cancer. Instead, our study found that fire fighters, on average, have a higher risk of certain types of cancer compared to the general population.

Q: What should the fire service do with this information?

A: This study provides further evidence that fire fighters are at increased risk of certain types of cancer as a result of occupational exposure. Raised awareness and exposure prevention efforts are cost-effective means to reduce occupational cancer risk. Thus, the fire service should increase efforts to educate members about safe work practices. This includes proper training, proper use of protective clothing, and proper use of approved respiratory protection during all phases of fire fighting.

Q: What should I do with this information?

A: If you are an active or retired fire fighter and are worried about your health, share this information with your doctor at your next visit. It is important that your doctor is kept aware of possible job-related health concerns.

Q: Should I undergo cancer screening tests?

A: All fire fighters should consult with their physician regarding cancer screening tests.

Q: What comes next in this research?

A: Phase II of the study will further examine employment records from the three fire departments to derive information on occupational exposures and to compare cancer risks of higher-exposed fire fighters to lower-exposed fire fighters. The results from Phase II are expected to be released in late 2014.

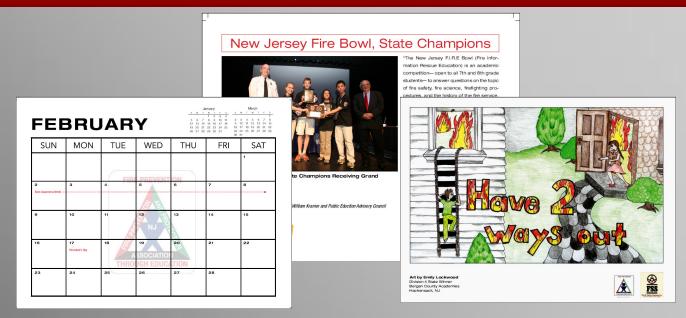
LINK TO "INHALING CANCER"

The Full Report

Courtesy NIOSH

FIND A FREE INTERNET TRAINING CLASS
NEAR YOU. LEARN MORE Powered by connect 2 compete everyone on org

NJ FIRE SAFETY COMMISSION LAUDS NEW POSTER CONTEST CALENDAR AT LEAGUE





New Jersey Fire Safety Commission Chair Assemblyman John Wisniewski (second from left) joined Acting NJDFS Director William Kramer, Jr. along with Atlantic City Electric officials, Tom Murphy, Veronica Town, Vincent Jacono and Ron Mosca, NJFPPA President and Commissioner Stanley Sickels, State Senator John Bucco and Assemblyman Donald Norcross at the League of Municipalities Convention where other major sponsors including: Fire & Safety Systems Co., City Fire, The New Jersey Chapter of the American Fire Sprinkler Association and Joshua Marcus Group received a very public thank you from the Commission for their continuing financial support of the NJDFS-NJFPPA Scholastic Fire Safety Poster Contest. Going forward the annual poster contest will feature respective division contest winning artwork along with both historical and contemporary notations of important fire safety and prevention dates in annual calendar form.

2014 NJDFS-NJFPPA Poster Contest

USFA DATA REVEALS THE HOW AND WHY OF RESIDENTIAL GARAGE FIRES 2009 TO 2011

STOY HOLLOSS:



Because garage temperatures are generally not controlled and exposed to vehicle fumes very few have smoke alarms installed.

- Residential building garage fires are considered part of the residential fire problem and comprised about two percent of all residential building fires.
- Fires originating in residential building garages tend to be larger and spread farther than fires that start in other areas of a residence.

Of residential building garage fires, 93 percent occurred in one- and two-family residential buildings.

- The leading causes of residential building garage fires were "electrical malfunction" (16 percent); "other unintentional, careless" action (15 percent); and "open flame" (11 percent).
- Residential building garage fires occurred most often in the colder months of January and December (at 10 percent each). Additionally, residential building garage fires also peaked in July at 10 percent.
- Electrical arching was the common heat source.

The Full Report

NFPA LOOKS AT FIREGROUND INJURIES: NORTHEAST LEADS THE NATION IN 2012



PHMSA "OPERATION CLASSIFICATION" TO REQUIRE RAILCARS BE IDENTIFIED



The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20590 www.phmsa.dot.gov

Safety Alert -- Ja

Safety and Security Plans for Class 3 Hazardous Materials Transported by Rail Safety Advisory Federal Register

Preliminary Guidance from OPERATION CLASSIFICATION

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) is issuing this safety alert to notify the general public, emergency responders and shippers and carriers that re derailments and resulting fires indicate that the type of crude oil being transporte Bakken region may be more flammable than traditional heav

Based upon preliminary inspections conducted after recent ran de-Alabama and Lac-Megantic, Quebec involving Bakken crude oil, PHMSA is ren requirement to properly test, characterize, classify, and where appropriate sufficiently degasify hazardous materials prior to and during transportation. This advisory is a follow-up to the PHMSA and Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) joint safety advisory published November 20, 2013 [78 FR 69745]. As stated in the November Safety Advisory, it is imperative that offerors properly classify and describe hazardous materials being offered for transportation. 49 CFR 173.22. As part of this process, offerors must ensure that all potential hazards of the materials are properly characterized.

Proper characterization will identify properties that could affect the integrity of the packaging or

present additional haz appropriate classificat region, is typically ass

characteristics may als Last July a runaway oil train carrying so-called Bakken crude appropriate classificat the shipment is in a ca derailed and exploded in the center of the Quebec town of responders should rem Lac-Megantic, Quebec killing 47.

As part of ongoing inv verify that offerors of materials. Preliminary inherent chemical proj

is below 73 degrees F: That was followed by a collision in Casselton, North Dakota on package in an acciden News Years Day. The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration issued a safety alert with respect to the higher compliance initiative volatility of the Class 3 material, so- called Bakken crude The state has two remaining large refinery complexes, Bayway that have been selected in Linden and PFB Energy Corporation in Paulsboro.

necessary to expand the scope of their testing to measure other factors that would affect the proper characterization and classification of the materials. PHMSA expects to have final test

DIVISION REISSUES MANDATORY MINIMUM INCIDENT COMMANDER REQUIREMENTS

ON OF FIRE SAFE

The New Jersey Division of Fire Safety advises all fire companies of the mandatory minimum requirements for fire officers.

N.J.A.C 5:73-1.8 states that no person shall be promoted, assume or assigned, (including elected) to any fire service position the duties of which include the management of emergency operations unless that person has obtained at a minimum Incident Management Level 1 Certification issued

by the New Jersey Division of Fire Safety.

In order to qualify for Incident Management level I Certification you must meet the following requirements by having previously satisfied the following qualifications.

- Possess a Firefighter 1
 Certification issued by the New Jersey Division of Fire Safety.
- Have three (3) years of documentable experience in the fire service, exclusive of Explorer and Junior Firefighter programs.
- Attended a 12 hour classroom based basic Incident Management Course (I-200) offered or approved by the New Jersey Division of Fire Safety.

This means every fire officer and volunteer MUST have at a minimum, Incident Management Level 1 Certification issued by the Division of Fire Safety.

Fire companies who are of the opinion they are exempt from these requirements are incorrect.

In fact, failure to comply may result in violations being issued the fire company, the municipality and the individual holding office.

In order to ensure compliance with National Incident Management System standards, which may be required separately to receive Federal

and/or New Jersey Department of Homeland Security Grants, the New Jersey Division of Fire Safety recommends the following requirements:

- Entry Level First Responders including but not limited to firefighters, engineers, driver operators, fire police and support personnel: [I-100 IS-700]
- First Line Supervisors, including but not limited to Lieutenants and Captains, Acting Lieutenants and Captains and Lead Dispatchers: [I-200 and IS-700]
- Middle Managers, including but not limited to, Battalion Chiefs, [1-300 and IS-700].
- It is also recommended that IS-800,
 Introduction to the National Response Plan be completed. Completion of these courses and holding the prerequisite of Incident
 Management Level 1 Certification will qualify the individual for Incident Management Level 2 Certification issued by the New Jersey Division of Fire Safety.

DIVISION REISSUES MANDATORY MINIMUM INCIDENT COMMANDER REQUIREMENTS

Command and General Staff including but not limited to the Chief of Department or Acting Chief of Department, the second in command such as Deputy Chiefs, Acting Deputy Chiefs or Assistant Chiefs and Acting Assistant Chiefs [1-400].

 It is also recommended that both the IS 800 and IS-701 Introduction to Multi-Agency

Coordination Systems be completed. Completion of these courses and holding the prerequisite of Incident Management Level 2 Certification will qualify the individual for Incident Management Level 3 Certification issued by the New Jersey Division of Fire Safety.

Combination and volunteer departments need to determine

how to comply with ICS when their certified officers are not available. This can be accomplished by determining what other members of your department may be asked to assume a command position and ensure that they have the proper level of training.

Another method is to adopt SOG protocols or mutual aid agreements that address utilizing certified officers from other departments or county/regional Incident Management Teams.

Simply attending the qualifying courses does not automatically vest someone. There are many specific training programs that are available through the New Jersey Division of Fire Safety or the FEMA's Emergency Management Institute:

Staging Area Manager Strike Team Leader Resource Unit Leader Division-Group Supervisor

These courses provide detailed training in the subject areas leading to a more comprehensive understanding of Incident Command Management, a vital component fireground management.

More information can be obtained directly by calling the New Jersey Division of Fire Safety, Office of Fire Department Preparedness at

609-292-4109.

Or, by visiting FEMA's Emergency Management Institute:

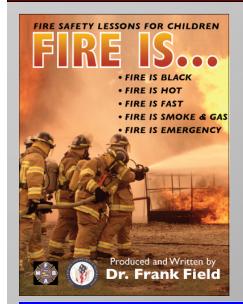
www.training.fema.gov/EMI/

Or, by visiting the New Jersey Division of Fire Safety Kean University Fire Safety Training Program:

www.keanfiresafety.com/



FIRE IS...SCHOOL SAFETY PROGRAM NOW PART OF ST. BARNABAS BURN CENTER





Fire Is..., the school fire safety program conceived by Dr. Frank Field, is now part of the St. Barnabas Burn Center. The website is an incredible tool for the fire service to utilize for local middle schools. You told them once now you need to tell them again now that they are older what fire really is!

Find out more!

<u>www.njfiresafety.com</u>
-andandystrats@comcast.net

Barnabas Health



REQUEST FREE INFORMATIONAL BROCHURE FOR YOUR COMMUNITY: fireprevention@dca.state.nj.us



AT ISSUE:

FY '14 HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDING AFFORDABLE CARE ACT



Each year, funding for the Department of Homeland Security is a major priority for the national fire service organizations and this year is no different. The question is whether Congress will consider supporting funding levels contained in the spending measures the House and Senate considered before the start of the 2014 fiscal year.

Earlier this year, the House approved H.R. 2217, the Fiscal Year 2014 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act. The bill contained \$680 million for the Assistance to Firefighters (FIRE) and Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) grant programs, split evenly between the two programs.

This is an increase of \$5 million over Fiscal Year 2013. The bill also included \$44 million for United States Fire Administration (USFA) and \$35.18 million for the Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) System. Both USFA and the US&R were funded at the same levels in Fiscal Year 2013.

DHS FY '14 Funding

While the full Senate did not complete its work on a DHS funding bill, the Senate Appropriations Committee did, approving a spending measure that would fund the FIRE and SAFER grant programs at \$337.5 million each. The bill also provided \$44 million for USFA and \$35.18 million for the US&R System. National fire organizations are already in the process of urging Congressional appropriators to use spending levels in these bills when crafting the FY 2014 omnibus spending measure.

In addition to making progress on the Fiscal Year 2014 budget, the Senate approved President Obama's nomination of Jeh Johnson to serve as the next Secretary of Homeland Security. The vote was on December 16th. The former Pentagon General Counsel replaces former Secretary Janet Napolitano who resigned in September to

become president of the University of California system. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) encompasses 22 federal agencies, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and USFA. Johnson will become the fourth Secretary of DHS.

"There's no doubt that even on a good day, serving as secretary of the Department of Homeland Security is a really hard job," Sen. Thomas R. Carper (DE), chairman of the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee and co-chair of the Congressional Fire Services Caucus, said in a floor speech supporting the nomination. "Jeh Johnson, however, is no doubt up to this enormous task."

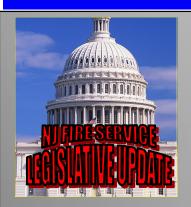
Proposed Volunteer Recruitment Incentives

Several pieces of fire service legislation were also recently introduced in Congress. On December 12th, Rep. John Larson (CT-1) introduced H.R. 3747, the Volunteer Responder Incentive Protection Reauthorization Act.

The legislation exempts from federal income tax any property tax benefit and up to \$600 per year of any other type of benefit that a state or local unit of government provides to volunteer emergency responders as a recruitment or retention incentive.

Joint Base Dix-McGuire-Lakehurst-FF Assistance

Rep. Lois Capps (CA-24) and Rep. Patrick Meehan (PA-7) introduced H.R. 3718, the Federal Firefighter Fairness Act, on December 12th. The Capps bill creates a presumption that federal firefighters who are disabled by heart disease, lung disease, specified cancers and infectious diseases, contracted such illnesses while performing their duties as firefighters.



AT ISSUE

UPDATE: FARM BILL WILL NOT AFFECT NJ SAFE CIGARETTE LAW



The Affordable Care Act

Update: IRS exempts volunteer firefighters from ACA

As NJDFS Fire Focus Quarterly was being prepared for posting the IRS reversed its position exempting volunteers from being defined as nominal full time employees.

Unfortunately, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has previously ruled that volunteer firefighters who receive nominal benefits from their fire departments count as "employees" of fire departments.

An unintended consequence of this IRS ruling is that fire departments may have to provide health insurance to volunteers that serve more than 30 hours per week at their local fire department. CFSI, in cooperation with the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) and the National Volunteer Fire Council (NVFC), has been working with Congress and the Administration to resolve this situation. Many members in both the House and Senate have written letters to both the Secretary of Treasury and the commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, urging the IRS to exempt the volunteer fire service.

On the legislative front, measures have been introduced in both the House and Senate to the problem. Senator Mark Warner (VA) and Rep. Lou Barletta (PA-11) introduced the Protecting Volunteer Firefighters and Emergency Responders Act in their respective chambers. The bills - S. 1798 and H.R. 3685 - would ensure that volunteers are not counted as full-time employees under the shared responsibility requirements contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA). The measures have been referred respectively to the Senate Finance Committee and House Ways and Means Committee.

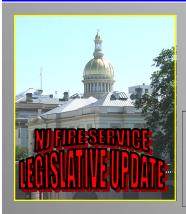
DHS Funding for FY 2014

The Senate approved H.R. 3547, the Fiscal Year 2014 omnibus spending bill. The \$1.1 trillion dollar spending package funds the federal government through the end of the fiscal year and provides \$39.3 billion in discretionary funding for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), a reduction of \$336 million compared to the Fiscal Year 2013 enacted level for the department. The House approved the spending package earlier this week. The bill will now go to the White House for President Obama's signature.

While the omnibus spending bill does reduce spending on homeland security programs, Congress did not make cuts to several important fire service programs. In fact the Assistance to Firefighters (FIRE) Grant Program and the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grant Program are funded at higher levels -- \$340 million for each program. This is an increase of \$2.5 million for each program over the Fiscal Year 2013 level. The bill also funds the United States Fire Administration (USFA) at \$44 million, the same level as in Fiscal Year 2013, and rejects a proposal by the Administration to transfer the State Fire Training Assistance Grant from USFA to the FIRE Grant Program. The Urban Search and Rescue System is funded at \$35.18 million, also the same amount the program received in Fiscal Year 2013.

Senator Amy Klobuchar (MN) introduced S. 1793, the Nicholas and Zachary Burt Memorial Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act. The bill establishes a federal grant program to assist states in carrying out carbon monoxide education programs.

(from CFSI)



AT ISSUE

NEW JERSEY FIRE SERVICE LEGISLATIVE TRACKING

(1) Introduced (2) Moving (3) To the Governor



ASSEMBLY

A141/S266 (1) Charitable fee exemption (Peterson)

A145 (1) Move fire district election to Non partisan election date (Peterson)

A266 (2)
Advise FD of solar panels
Reported out of Senate
(Schroder)

A824 (1)
Move fire district election to
Non partisan election date
(Cryan)

A1030 (1)
Fire Company impact statement
(Bucco)

A1044 (1)
Fire Department oxygen delivery
notification
(Bucco)

A1149 (1)
Fire District five year financials
(Lampitt)

A1187 (1)

Fire suppression systems for paratransit and school buses (Stender)

A1382 (2) Fire Company Utility Co. credit (Uprendra)

A1503/S1896 (1)
Fire District share of
tax appeal
(Carroll)

A1555 (1)
State fire warden/incident
commander reporting order
(Wisniewski)

A1560 (2)
Approve firefighter transfer
from PERS to PFRS
(Wisniewski)

A1570/S2273 (3)
Home Fire Sprinkler Bill
(Wisniewski)
(POCKET VETO)

A1843/S1255 (2) Group Home Fire Safety Act Reported out (Diegnan) A1881 (1)
Requires surplus state police
vehicles go to volunteers
(Milam)

A2113/S2120 (1)
Contract arbitration time limit
(O'Scanlon)

A2120/S511 (2)
"Assistance to Firefighters
Families Act"
(Singleton)

A2243 (1)
Tenure for FOs after 4 years
(Prieto)

A2291 (2)
O2 Delivery
Substituted by S503

A2334 (1)
Appoint paid chiefs
(Johnson)

A2344 (1) Residency credits on exams (Johnson)

A2348(1)
Districts provide EMS
(Johnson)



AT ISSUE:

NEW JERSEY FIRE SERVICE LEGISLATIVE TRACKING

(1) Introduced (2) Moving (3) To the Governor



A2511 (1) Workers Comp for Volunteers on Fire Calls (Prieto)

A2535 (1)
Fire Code penalties
(Johnson)

A2593/S1397 w/GR (1R) NJDFS Review of Mutual Aid P.L. 2013, c.152

A2596/S1829 w/GR (1R) Removes Home Fire Extinguisher Requirement P.L. 2013, c.153 * (after state review)

A2600 (1)
Firefighter Exempt status
(Rible)

A2720 (1) Establishes NJDFS in the DL&PS (Wagner)

A2756/S1469 (2) LODD survivorship benefit (Quijano) Substituted by S1469 A2823 (1)
Upholstered
furniture standards
(McKeon)

A2911 (1)
Fire District consolidation
(Mcguiken)
Substituted by S1918

A3263 (1)
Joint purchase agreements
(Coughlin)

A3302 (2)
Expand PFRS qualifications
(Singleton)
Pension Commission denied

A3462 (2) Report campus fire events (Riley) Reported out

A3730 (1)
Arbitration time limit
(Mainor)

A4073 (2)
Fire Department Drones
(Benson)
Reported out

A4157 (2) Exempt Certificate Referred to Law& Public Safety (Albano)

<u>SENATE</u>

S266/A141 (2) Charitable fee exemption (Doherty)

S500 (2)
Municipal building
fire code compliance
(Bucco)
Referred to Urban Affairs

S511 (1)
Assistance to FF Families
(Norcross)

S565 (1) Fire-EMS Crisis Hotline Law & Public Safety (Madden)

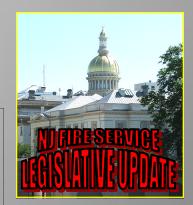
S914 (2) Apply NYC Bldg. Code to WTC Referred to Transportation (Gill)



AT ISSUE:

NEW JERSEY FIRE SERVICE LEGISLATIVE TRACKING

(1) Introduced (2) Moving (3) To the Governor



S921/A1881 (2)

State Police surplus vehicles Referred to Transportation (VanDrew)

S1255/A1843 (2) Group Home Fire Safety Act Senate Appropriations (Buono)

S1299 (1)

Fire Commissioner elections (Turner)

S1356 (1)

Fire academy exemption from Highlands Act (Pennachio)

S1397/A2593 (2) Mutual aid fire command Substituted (Pennachio)

S1423 (1) Fire district election day change (Beach)

S1469 Surviving Spouse Benefit (Madden) P.L. 2013, c. 62 S1605 (1)

Fire Safety seat on the DSPPG (Bucco)

S1774 (1)

District elections date change (Turner)

S1831(1)

ABC licesnsee Fire Code Violaton (Scutan)

S1896/A1503 (1)

Fire District share of successful property tax appeal refunds
(Bucco)

S1918/A3263 (2)
Joint purchase agreements

(Cardinale)

S1956 (1)
District consolidation

(Holzaphel)

S1975 (1)

Internet site for fire equipment (Cardinale)

S2146 (1)

Change Fire District voting day (VanDrew)

S2183 (1)

NJDFS standard for Type 1 propane tank (VanDrew)

S2205 (1)
PERS to PFRS eligibility
(Norcross)

S2256 (1)
Fire district tax exemption
(Gordon)

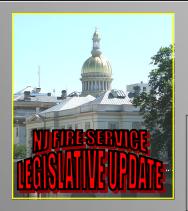
S2273/A1570 (2)
Home Fire Sprinkler Bill
(POCKET VETO)

S2320 (1)

Contract arbitration time limit _____(Bucco)

> S2623 (1) Exempt Certificate (Bucco)

S2702 (1) Fire Department Drones (Sacco)



AT ISSUE:

NEW JERSEY FIRE SERVICE LEGISLATIVE TRACKING

(1) Introduced (2) Moving (3) To the Governor



S2244 (2)

On Campus Fire Reporting Higher Ed Committee (Cunningham)

S2256 (2)
Fire District tax
Exemption
Budget Committee
(Gordon)

S2320 (1) Arbitration Time Limit State Gov't Committee (Beck) S2623 (2)

Reduced time for Exempt status Law and Public Safety Committee (Bucco)

S2702 (2)
Fire Department
Drones
Received in the Assembly
(Sacco)

S2797 (1)
Reduced Time for
Exempt Status
(Van Drew)

SCR93 (1)

\$200 property tax credit for volunteers (Oroho)

SR115 (1)

Urges WalMart to sign
Bangladesh
Fire & Building Safety
Accord
(Weinberg)

UPDATES:

http://www.njleg.state.nj.us



FIRE IS EVERYONE'S FIGHT



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