"Got Your Back Talk"

MABAS Illinois

VOLUME 18.3

From The President:

By: Chief Jeffrey C. Macko

Unfortunately, in June we had to move our Executive Board meeting date due to change in the ITTF meeting, which several of our folks needed to attend. With us moving the meeting to the next week, it apparently created difficulty for folks, as we fell short on the number of Divisions to create a quorum. We did however have an informational meeting.

Some items that we were unable to vote on are the Rescue Task Force Guidelines and the Teleconference System use. Also for review, we have the Election Process Rules presented for review. These three items will be brought up for approval at our October meeting, so please review with your Division.

A couple of things that are in the works are, the 501c3 Foundation for MABAS-IL, which Chief Reardon has been leading the way in getting set up. Our goal is to have the structure set and the legal done by this fall. Also, the EMS agreement between MABAS-Il and MABAS-Wis. is back on the radar and my goal is to have it completed by the end of the year.

Each year the Leadership Board considers candidates for the MABAS-IL President's Award. This year at our June meeting it was my honor to present the award to Chief Jay Reardon for all his years of dedicated service to MABAS-IL, well deserved!

This grant year we have funds designated for exercises for the Division level, so please take advantage of this opportunity to help fund an exercise in your Division. Check with your Branch Chief for details. As always, if you have questions or need help with MABAS-IL issues contact your Branch Chief to guide you through it.

Well, I hope everyone has a great summer and I will see you all in October!

Stay Safe!

President Jeffrey C. Macko

IN THIS ISSUE

Illinois State Fair
August 13, 2018
State Fire Marshal
Tent

Grilling Fire Safety

Stay fire safe this summer! Follow these grilling safety tips.

Only use your grill outside. Keep it at least 3 feet from siding, deck rails and eaves.

Clean your grill after each use. This will remove grease that can start a fire.

Open your gas grill before lighting.

Keep a 3-foot safe zone around your grill. This will keep kids and pets safe.

Place the coals from your grill in a metal can with a lid once they have cooled.

Keep an eye on your grill, fire pit or patio torches. Don't walk away from them when they are lit.

Stay fire safe this summer!
For more information and resources, visit www.usfa.fema.gov.

Facebook

CEO: Glenn Ericksen

A Message from MABAS-Illinois

By: Chief Glenn Ericksen

We hope everyone is having an enjoyable summer so far. Everyone at MABAS is working on many projects and initiatives and I would like to highlight a couple of recent announcements that were sent to all divisions. The new grant year for the Homeland Security Grant Program began July 1st, which included additional funding to support local and regional exercises. We are encouraging divisions to plan and develop exercises that you feel address local needs. Multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency exercises are strongly encouraged. Tabletop, deployment skills and communications exercises are all examples that will be considered. Plan an exercise for the time that best suits your personnel's availability. We would encourage everyone to take advantage of this opportunity.

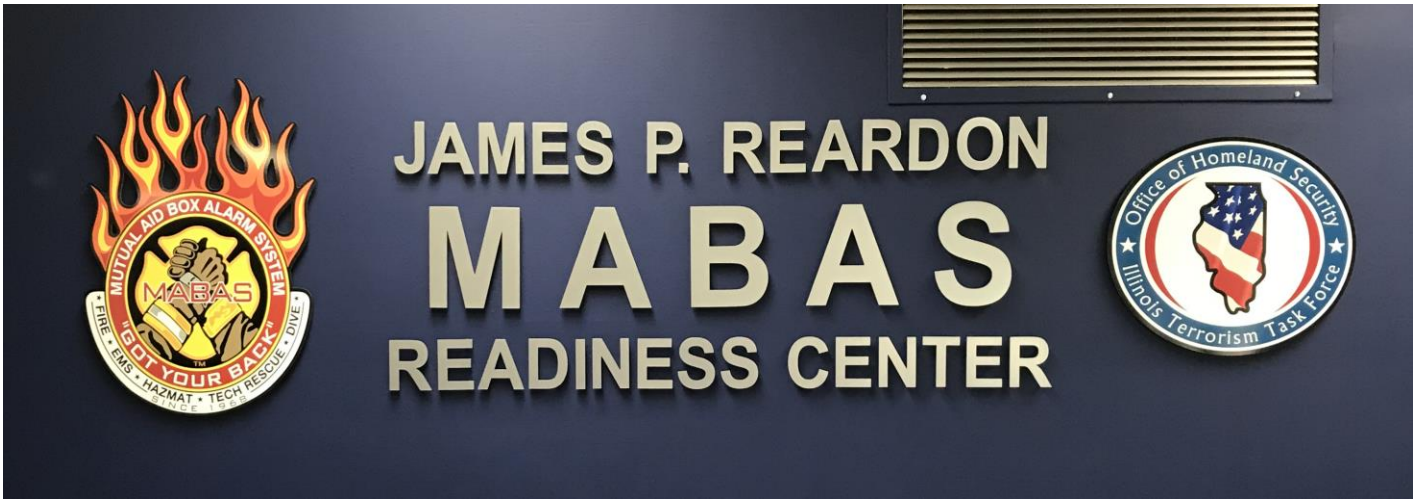
The other initiative we have advertised is a call for presentations at next year's MABAS Summit in Bloomington/Normal that begins February 25, 2019. If you have an idea, best practice, event that went well or lessons learned event that your division can share with everyone we are certainly interested in looking to see if we can include this in the upcoming agenda.

Please refer to the announcements that were recently sent out or contact your local Operations Branch Chief for further information.

Other things that are keeping us busy right now include the submittal process for the Federal FY 18 Homeland Security Grant Program which will be reviewed July 17th along with the Urban Area Security Initiative grants from the Cook County Department of Homeland Security & Management Agency. If approved, these grants will support MABAS operations through July 2020. We are also keeping an eye on the upcoming general election this November.

With many new members of the General Assembly anticipated next year, we will be busy trying to get the word out about MABAS and what we bring to the table as far as safeguarding the residents of Illinois. If you have a new legislator in your area, we could use your help in reaching out to them. Let us know what we can do for you in this effort.

Thanks again and be safe.

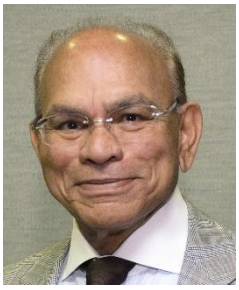


New MABAS Deputy Operations Section Chief

Kevin Lyne started in the fire service as a full-time firefighter/paramedic with the Burbank Fire Department in 1985. From there, he began working as a firefighter/paramedic with the Naperville Fire Department in 1986. At Naperville, he progressed through the ranks of Lieutenant, Captain, Bureau Chief and retired as the Division Chief. He worked part-time for the Evergreen Park Fire Department while at Burbank and during his early years at Naperville. During his career, he has earned multiple state and national certifications and has served on a variety of boards and committees. He was a member of the Technical Rescue, Hazardous Materials and Water Rescue Teams in Naperville/Division

Kevin is a founding member of the Illinois Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Team, Illinois Task Force 1. In 2015, he retired from Naperville after more than 28 years to for the MABAS US&R Operations Branch Chief position. He sits on the Emergency Management Accreditation Program's (EMAP) Urban Search and Rescue Workgroup tasked with revising the National US&R Standard and is part of the State Urban Search and Rescue Alliance's (SUSAR) Development Committee.

Kevin is a graduate of the St. Laurence High School. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Fire Science Management from Southern Illinois University and an Associates in Science degree from Moraine Valley Community College. He lives in Naperville with his wife Cheryl and their 3 children – Nick, Audra and Kurtis.



A Letter from IL-TF1 Medical Team Manager

Dr. Lal

Heat Related Illnesses

A heat-related illness is a medical condition that may occur because of heat exposure. Even short periods of elevated temperatures can cause serious health problems. Heat-related illness encompasses a spectrum of conditions that range from minor illnesses to life-threatening medical emergencies. There are several heat-related illnesses, including heat stroke, heat exhaustion, heat cramps, heat syncope (fainting), and heat rash.

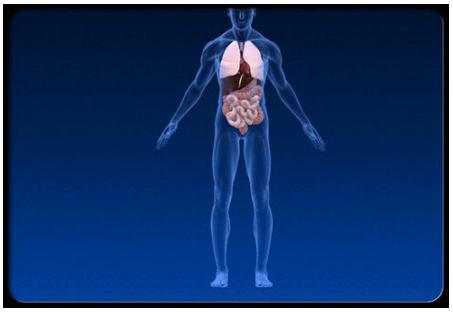
Summer can bring heat waves with unusually hot temperatures that can last for days and sometimes weeks.

• According to statistics from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), there were 7,415 deaths due to heat-related illness in the United States from 1999 to 2010, or an average of approximately 618 deaths per year.

• Heat waves lead to more deaths annually in the United States than tornadoes, earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes combined.

• In the summer of 1980, a severe heat wave hit the United States, and approximately 1,700 people lost their lives from heat-related illness; and in the summer of 2003, tens of thousands of people died in Europe from an extreme heat wave.

Quick Guide Dehydration: Causes, Symptoms & Tips to Stay Hydrated



• The summer of 2012 heat wave in the United States led to many heat-related deaths, and numerous all-time high temperature records were broken throughout the United **States.**

• Most recently, a summer heat wave in Pakistan in 2015 led to more than 1,000 fatalities.

• Elevated temperatures put people at risk.

Did You Know You Could Die from a Heat-Related Illness?

5 Ways to Recognize a Heat-Related Illness

In all heat-related illnesses, the symptoms appear when a person is exposed to extreme temperatures. The following checklist can help you recognize the symptoms of heat-related illnesses:

Continued on page 7

Urban Search & Rescue Training

By: Dave Kowalski

It's been another busy 3 months of training for IL-TF 1. April started strong with participation in the MABAS Triple R Exercise in Marseilles, IL. The exercise involved MABAS deployable TRT's, Haz-Mat teams and IL-TF 1 members. It was an eye opener on how much training is still needed with this response model. Lessons learned from April's exercise will be incorporated in the July exercise.

The more opportunities to train and exercise with the MABAS Triple R model, the better this response can get. In May, the task force trained at ASIP Local 150 in Wilmington, IL. This training consisted of a linear trench that also had an off-set that members had to work around.

In June, IL-TF 1 hosted the FEMA US&R Technical Search Specialist course. Two members from Michigan's US&R task force were participants in the course. The OSFM Rope Technician Bridge class was conducted for 20 members needing certification in the new Rope Technician program. IL-TF 1 also trained at the North Aurora Regional Training Center. Members worked on rope skills including high line systems.

Members involved with the water component continued to work towards the completion of the FEMA US&R Water Rescue Specialist and US&R Boat Operator task books. Swiftwater training was conducted on the Fox River at the Marge Cline Whitewater Course in Yorkville, IL. Boat based operations including search and GPS navigation were conducted on the Fox River in Yorkville and at the Ned Brown Preserve (Busse Woods) in the Forrest Preserves of Cook County.

ILLINOIS URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE
TASK FORCE 1

The task force has been recruiting and will be adding new US&R personnel. There will be 30 new Rescue Specialists as well as 2 new Communication Specialists starting in August. New Canine Specialists have been added. They will be working towards their US&R canine certification.

They participated with the rope training at North Aurora. Task force members are looking forward to working with the newly added personnel

MABAS Congratulates the James P Reardon Scholarship Recipient 2018 Brent D. Aversano

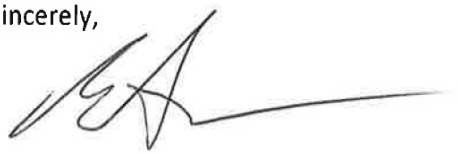
James P. Reardon-MABAS SCHOLARSHIP
MABAS Illinois
Glen Ericksen, CEO
233 West Hintz Road
Wheeling, Illinois 60090

Dear Mr. Glen Ericksen, CEO:

I am sincerely honored to have been selected as the recipient of the James P. Reardon-Mabas Scholarship. Thank you for your generosity, which will allow me to continue to advance my education without delay. Your generous gift is greatly appreciated and will be utilized to support my career development and the pursuit of my degree in Public Safety Management from Southern Illinois University.

Thank you again for your thoughtful and generous gift.

Sincerely,



For more information please contact the IFCA Office at 847.966.0732 or by email **info@illinoisfirechiefs.org**

A Letter from IL-TF1 Medical Team Manager

By: Dr. Lal

Continued From Page 4

1. Heat Rash: Heat rash looks like a red cluster of pimples or small blisters.
2. Heat cramps: Symptoms are painful muscle spasms in the arms, legs, or abdomen
3. Heat syncope (fainting): Symptoms of heat syncope or fainting are
4. Heat exhaustion is a warning that the body is getting too hot
5. Heat stroke is a serious, life-threatening condition that occurs when the body loses its ability to control its temperature.

Prevention:

Heat stress can affect many outdoor and indoor workers. To prevent heat-related illnesses and injuries on the job, an in-depth heat-related illness prevention program should be developed and utilized.

Occupational exposure to heat can result in illnesses, injuries, reduced productivity, and death. In 2016, NIOSH published the Criteria for a Recommended Standard: Occupational Exposure to Heat and Hot Environments, which provides detailed guidance for preventing heat-related illnesses and injuries. Some of this guidance has been briefly summarized below and should be considered when developing a heat-related illness prevention program.

Control of Heat Stress

Employers should reduce workplace heat stress by implementing engineering and work practice controls.

Engineering controls might include those that:

• Increase air velocity (if air temperature is below 95°F).

• Use reflective or heat-absorbing shielding or barriers.

• Reduce steam leaks, wet floors, or humidity.

Work practice recommendations include the following:

- Limit time in the heat and/or increase recovery time spent in a cool environment.
- Reduce the metabolic demands of the job.
- Increase the number of workers per task.
- Implement a buddy system where workers observe each other for signs of heat intolerance.
- Require workers to conduct self-monitoring and create a work group (i.e., workers, a qualified healthcare provider, and a safety manager) to make decisions on self-monitoring options and standard operating procedures.
- Implement a heat alert program whenever the weather service forecasts that a heat wave is likely to occur.

Training

Employers should provide a heat stress training program for all workers and supervisors about the following:

- Recognition of the signs and symptoms of heat-related illnesses and administration of first aid.
- Causes of heat-related illnesses and the procedures that will minimize the risk, such as drinking enough water and monitoring the color and amount of urine output.
- Proper care and use of heat-protective clothing and equipment and the added heat load caused by exertion, clothing, and personal protective equipment.

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CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF CHICAGO

To: Dave Haywood
Operations Section Chief
MABAS — Illinois

From: William Vogt
Deputy Fire Commissioner
Bureau of Operations
Chicago Fire Department

Subject: Mutual Fire Response, Oak Park and Chicago

On April 8, 2018, Oak Park and Chicago Fire Departments were simultaneously dispatched to a reported fire on 900 block of North Austin Avenue. The street is a mutual boarder shared between the two municipalities. The fire was on the Oak Park side of Austin Avenue, but since the call came into Chicago's 911 dispatch system first and a poor address provided, the Chicago Fire Department was dispatched. Chicago arrived moments before Oak Park Fire Department and both went to work in a coordinated fire attack. From information gathered from the NFIR and interviews with CFD Battalion Chief Kenneth Wojtecki, the following is an account of the actions performed by the two fire departments working together to save the life of an Oak Park resident.

On April 8th 2018 at 2111 hours, Chicago Fire Department companies Engine 96, Truck 29, Engine 117, Towerladder 14 and Battalion 18 were dispatch to a Still Alarm fire at 914 N. Austin. Upon arrival companies reported a 100 x 100 3 story ordinary constructed building with heavy smoke coming from the 3rd story window on the A side. Oak Park Fire Department arrived moments after due to the fact that the address was on the Oak Park side of Austin Avenue.

Chicago Fire Department and Oak Park Fire Department worked in joint operations to not only extinguish the fire but to also save the life of a victim trapped on the 3rd floor of the condo unit complex. Engine 96 with assistance from Engine 117 stretched and operated a 2 ½ " line to the 3rd floor and were met with a heavy volume of fire. Towerladder 14 and members of the Oak Park Fire Department raised ground ladders to the 3rd floor windows. Truck 29 raised an aerial to the roof and started roof operations.

With heavy smoke conditions venting out of the 3rd floor window, Chicago Fire Department FF/EMT Pat Fahrenbach and Oak Park Fire Department FF Zach Byington working in unison went to the 3rd floor window and under high heat and dangerous smoke conditions rescued 1 male victim. The Firefighters removed the victim to an Oak Park Fire Department Ambulance.

CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF CHICAGO

The patient was packaged on the scene and transported in serious condition to Oak Park Hospital. At the time of this account, the victim is still alive. All searches were cleared by both fire departments and scene was secured by Oak Park Incident Commander BC Fadden.

This is an example of two great fire departments coming together and working in unison as a team with the common goals of extinguishing fire, saving lives and coming home safe. If it were not for the quick decision and actions by these two fire departments another tragic fire death was avoided.

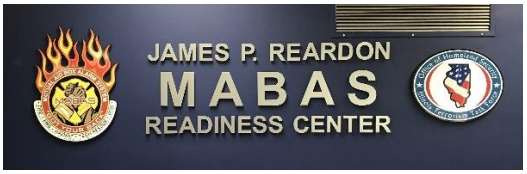
It is my belief that the members of the Chicago Fire and Oak Park Fire Department acted in the highest traditions of the fire service and should be acknowledged for their efforts.

Sincerely,

William Vogt

William Vogt
Deputy Fire Commissioner
Of Operations
Chicago Fire Department

DID YOU KNOW



The MABAS Readiness Center was Officially changed to James P Reardon MABAS Readiness Center on January 6, 2018

Interesting!!!

An Independence Day Memory: (Edward Klink, Horses mouth)

While Thomas Jefferson has received the lion's share of accolades for the Declaration of Independence, he referred to John Adams as "the Colossus of that Congress," the great pillar of support to the Declaration. Both gentlemen lived 50 more years after the signing. On July 3, 1826, Jefferson lay on his deathbed and uttered to his attendant, "This is the Fourth?" To comfort him, the man replied that it was, whereupon Jefferson smiled and fell into a sleep from which he would never awaken.

John Adams had resolved to live until the 50th anniversary of the Declaration. When his servant asked him that morning if he knew the date, the 90-year-old said, "Oh, yes, it is the glorious fourth of July. God bless it. God bless you all." Adams would die later that afternoon with the final words "Jefferson still survives." He did not know that Jefferson had died just a few hours earlier in Monticello.

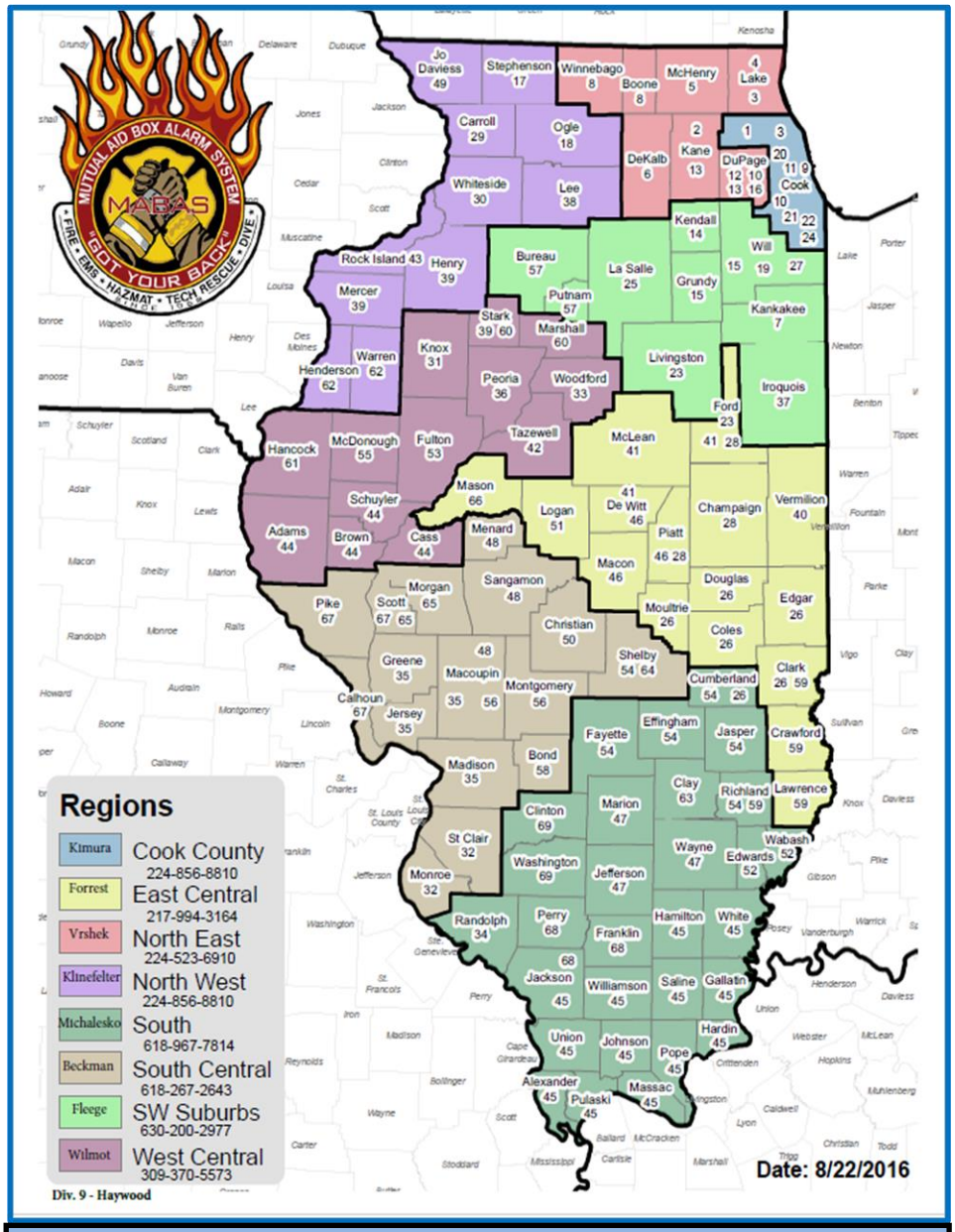
FOR MORE INFORMATION

MABAS, Illinois

847-403-0500

LIKE US ON facebook

MABAS Division Map
With Branch Chiefs



Questions/Comments

Has your Department/Division responded to a call or had a big event and you would like MABAS to add it to our newsletter, do you have any questions or comments about our quarterly issue of Back Talk please feel free to e-mail or call. We look forward to suggestions and comments.

E-mail to: Littlefield@mabas-il.org Littlefield @ 847-403-0511

Did you know!!

MABAS Branch Chief
Jim Klinefelter

Chief Jim Klinefelter began his Fire Service career with the German Valley Fire Dept. as a cadet and EMT in 1993, while still in High School.

He attended Highland College in Freeport. Also taking numerous Fire Service Certificates. He also became an EMT-I and currently still holds.

He has worked for Metro Enforcement Handling Investigations and numerous other duties. He also worked for many years in the Fertilizer Chemical business as a salesman and manger. Chief Klinefelter also worked as Fire Chief for the Rockford International Airport.

Chief Klinefelter moved to Shannon in August of 1995 were he became a Fireman and EMT with the Department. Chief Klinefelter has held ranks in the Department of Lieutenant, Captain, Deputy Chief and currently Chief for the last 10 years.

Chief Klinefelter is married to Amanda, also an EMT with the Department, and serves as Deputy Chief of EMS. One of the proudest moments in Chief Klinefelter career was when son became a cadet on the Fire Department and now a member of the Department. He also has an 11-year-old daughter, Olivia.

Divisions 17,18,29,30,38,39,43,49,62 **klinefelter@mabas-il.org**

MABAS-Illinois Exercise Initiative

By: Dave Haywood

Purpose:

MABAS – Illinois receives funding for planning and conducting Table Top, Functional, and Full-Scale Exercises to test and validate MABAS Divisions and Mobile Support Teams mobilization abilities and skills capabilities. This initiative will provide member divisions and agencies the opportunity to plan and conduct local and/or regional exercises using regional resources and protocols.

Goal:

The goal of this initiative is to support and substantiate MABAS divisions capabilities in preparing for and responding to:

a. Large scale events where mobilization, deployment and self-sustainment may be expected; and/or

b. Unique events in nature where multiple divisional assets may be requested and committed; and/or

c. Basic activities which require maintenance exercises to assure effective operations; and/or

d. Events that may or may not include multiple divisions and Mobile Support Teams; and/or

e. Events which involve multiple disciplines (fire, EMS, law enforcement, emergency management); and/or

f. Events which include local assets rather than regional and state-wide resources; and/or

g. Events which require instruction and training first, then validation of skills and templates; and/or

h. Events involving local and divisional dispatch centers.

Eligible Reimbursement Costs:

a. Personnel costs: Overtime or backfill of non-exempt exercise participants.

b. Equipment costs: Commodities, expendables, props and supplies needed to execute the exercise appropriately and avoid excessive simulation, tainting real world challenges. Food, water and fuel consumed during exercise play is allowable in this category.

c. Contractual exercise support from professional service providers.

NOTE: All reimbursements must comply with IEMA, UASI and/or FEMA guidelines and policies. In addition, the exercise planning and execution must be Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) compliant. MABAS staff will be available to assist in exercise budget preparation to assure compliance.

MABAS Divisional Responsibilities:

The successful MABAS division(s) awarded an exercise grant will be expected to sign a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with MABAS – Illinois that will include the following matters regarding the exercise. The awarded MABAS Division shall:

Continued Page 17

A Letter from IL-TF1 Medical Team Manager

By: Dr. Lal

Continue From Page 7

- Effects of nonoccupationally factors (drugs, alcohol, obesity, etc.) on tolerance to occupational heat stress.
- The importance of acclimatization.
- The importance of immediately reporting to the supervisor any symptoms or signs of heat-related illnesses in themselves or in coworkers.
- Procedures for responding to symptoms of possible heat-related illnesses and for contacting emergency medical services.

In addition, supervisors should be trained on the following:

- Effects of nonoccupationally factors (drugs, alcohol, obesity, etc.) on tolerance to occupational heat stress.
- The importance of acclimatization.
- The importance of immediately reporting to the supervisor any symptoms or signs of heat-related illnesses in themselves or in coworkers.
- Procedures for responding to symptoms of possible heat-related illnesses and for contacting emergency medical services.

In addition, supervisors should be trained on the following:

- How to implement appropriate acclimatization.
- What procedures to follow when a worker has symptoms consistent with heat-related illnesses, including emergency response procedures.
- How to monitor weather reports and respond to hot weather advisories.
- How to monitor and encourage adequate fluid intake and rest breaks.

Acclimatization

Workers become acclimatized to heat when they gradually work for longer periods in a hot environment. Benefits of acclimatization include physiological adaptations, such as increased sweating efficiency and stabilization of the circulation.

Employers must make certain that workers acclimatize to heat by gradually increasing the time they work in hot environments:

- New workers, and workers returning from an absence of more than a week, should follow a schedule to gradually acclimatize to the hot conditions. Begin with 20% of the usual duration of work in the hot environment on the first day, increasing gradually by no more than 20% each day that follows.
- Experienced workers should begin on the first day of work in excessive heat with 50% of the usual duration of work. They should work 60% on the second day, 80% on the third day, and 100% on the fourth day.
- Depending on individual or environmental factors, it might take up to 14 days or longer for a worker to become fully acclimatized Hydration

Employers should provide the means for appropriate hydration of workers.

- Water should be potable, <15°C (59°F), and made accessible near the work area.
- Individual, not communal, drinking cups should be provided.
- Encourage workers to hydrate themselves.

Workers should drink an appropriate amount to stay hydrated.

- If in the heat <2 hours and involved in moderate work activities, drink 1 cup (8 oz.) of water every 15–20 minutes.
- During prolonged sweating lasting several hours, drink sports drinks containing balanced electrolytes.
- Avoid alcohol and drinks with high caffeine or sugar
- Generally, fluid intake should not exceed 6 cups per hour.

Continued Page Next Page

A Letter from IL-TF1 Medical Team Manager

By: Dr. Lal

Rest Breaks

Employers should ensure and encourage workers to take appropriate rest breaks to cool down and hydrate.

- Permit rest and water breaks when a worker feels heat discomfort.
- Modify work/rest periods to give the body a chance to get rid of excess heat.
- Assign new and unacclimated workers lighter work and longer, more frequent rest periods.
- Shorten work periods and increase rest periods:

○ As temperature, humidity, and sunshine increase.

○ When there is no air movement (see above engineering controls for limits to fan usage).

○ If protective clothing or equipment is worn.

○ For heavier work.

While these basic recommendations can be applied to many different workplaces, if heat stress is a hazard at your workplace, consult with a safety and health professional, and review the full recommendations provided in the NIOSH Criteria for a Recommended Standard: Occupational Exposure to Heat and Hot Environments.

References:

Dr. Steven Doerr, MD and Dr. William C. Shiel Jr., MD, FACP, FACR, Medical information website, MedicineNet.com.

Center for Disease Control (CDC)

MABAS Division 4 Assist Bristol Wisconsin

Antioch Illinois Engine 211 responded with a crew of 4. On arrival they were assigned to a position of drafting to feed a Bristol Truck. They remained with that assignment until released.

School Shooting Incidents Involving Fire Alarms

By: Mia Langheim

Have you considered how a fire alarm being activated during a school shooting incident or non-fire incident could affect emergency operation plans? During the February 2018 Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Mass Shooting incident in Parkland, FL, 17 were killed, and 17 were injured. It was rumored that the assailant pulled the fire alarm to lure victims out of classrooms; however, the after-action reported the fire alarm was activated by gunfire. Compare that incident to the May 2018 Santa Fe High School Mass Shooting incident in Santa Fe, Texas, where ten were killed, and ten were injured. According to open source, a "teacher pulled fire alarm to save students." Questions remain, knowing that a fire alarm has been used in the 1998 Jonesboro Arkansas school shooting incident to lure victims, should teachers pull the fire alarm to evacuate students during a shooting incident? Should schools know that the fire alarm could be set off due to gunfire?

Since the 2015 National Fire Protection Association Final Report (https://www2.illinois.gov/ready/plan/Documents/NFPAWorkshop.PDF, page 34), a possibility of a three-minute delayed evacuation after the fire alarm activation can be considered at the local level if certain criteria within the school building are met. The building must be fully equipped with sprinklers, personnel is trained to identify hazards, the delay is written into the emergency operation plans, and a list of the pros and cons considered. The 2018 Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) School Safety Working Group also has some recommendations, including one about Fire Alarm Protocols (https://www2.illinois.gov/ready/plan/Documents/ITTF_School_Safety_Working_Group_Recommendations.pdf, Recommendation #12). There is also a link to a document in that recommendation that could be helpful when talking with schools about code compliant door locking systems.

Without these considerations and conversations to engage, empower, and equip staff, teachers, and maybe even students before an event, those within a school could be mentally prepared to fight, flight, freeze, or led into danger.

A List of School Shooting Incidents that involved a fire alarm:

- 1974 Olean High School Shooting, Olean, New York. A student lit a Molotov cocktail inside the school and then shot 14 people fleeing the fire alarm from the third floor of the school.

- 1981- University of Michigan Shooting. A dorm resident threw Molotov cocktails inside his dorm and shot two students fleeing the flames

- 1998 Westside Middle School, Jonesborough, AK. An 11-year old student asked to be excused from class. He pulled the fire alarm and then ran outside to join his friend in the woods 100 yards away from the school. The two killers shot students evacuating the school.

- 2013 Carver High School Shooting, Winston-Salem NC. A student fired five shots (hitting one person) during a scheduled school fire drill.

- 2013 Thwarted University of Central Florida attack. A student pulled the fire alarm at his dorm and planned to shoot evacuating residents. The student's roommate physically intervened after the alarm was pulled and the would-be killer shot himself instead.

- 2014 Marysville, Washington. A victim pulled the fire alarm to trigger an evacuation while a Freshman student was shooting up the school lunchroom.

- 2016 Jeremiah Burke High School Shooting in Dorchester, Maryland. Three people shot during a fire alarm evacuation.

- 2016 OSU Terrorist Attack. An Islamist terrorist targeted students evacuating a fire alarm with a vehicle and knife attack.

- 2017 Thwarted Catoctin, Maryland High School attack. Student planned to use school "emergency drills" to bomb and kill her fellow students

- 2017 Aztec High School Shooting, Aztec, New Mexico. Fire alarms triggered in the school from the smoke of shooter's gunfire. Conflicting instructions for both a lockdown and a fire evacuation led to confusion and likely more victims.

- 2017 Thwarted Shooting at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania High School. Shooters were planning to pull the school fire alarm and shoot evacuating victims from the roof of the school.

- 2018 Stoneman Douglas School Shooting in Parkland, Florida. The shooter killed 17 students

- 2018 Santa Fe High School in Santa Fe, Texas. The teacher pulled the fire alarm to evacuate students as ten students were killed in one part of the building.

(List of events taken from http://www.activeresponsetraining.net/active-killers-using-fire-alarms-to-facilitate-an-attack)

School administration, the Fire Service and Law Enforcement in your area are eligible to join the School Safety Information Sharing Program by emailing Mia Langheim at schoolsafety@iisp.state.il.us. You may contact Maria Langheim at 217-558-2661.

Illinois State Fire Marshal's Fire Safety Exhibit

M.A.B.A.S. Day at the State Fair

Monday August 13, 2018

Join us at the State fair grounds for a fun day volunteering at the largest and best attended interactive fire safety exhibit in the state. Family members are welcome and encouraged to help us in the exhibit.

Kids of all ages enjoy the hands on displays- stop, drop, and roll training, fire pole, fire safety house, fire safety skits and demonstrations, fire extinguisher training, and more.

Make sure that your Department and Division are represented.

Volunteers will receive an admission ticket to the fair, parking pass, MABAS-Il t-shirt, and lunch.

To sign up contact Mike Forrest at Forrest@mabas-il.org, or 217-994-3164

MABAS Volunteers at the 2017 Illinois State Fire Marshal's Fire Safety Exhibit

M.A.B.A.S.-Illinois "Got your Back"

MABAS Division 32

On November 15, 2017, St. Louis City Fire Department (member of MABAS Div. 32) requested Mobile Ventilation Unit 32 for a large warehouse fire at 3937 Park Avenue, St. Louis, MO. STLFD had responded to the report of a fire in the basement of a warehouse at approximately 10:30. The structure covered 1 ½ city blocks.

Firefighters had entered the structure, but the smoke conditions throughout the maze-like interior of the building was making it difficult for firefighters to locate the seat of the fire. The building housed multiple tenants with a variety of products.

STLFD D/C Walsh was the incident commander and serves on the Division 32 Executive Board. Chief Walsh requested the MVU to enhance the city's ventilation capability within the large 2 story structure.

Upon arrival of MVU 32 at the incident, crews were directed to the west side of the structure to set up operations.

Within minutes of having the MVU ready for operation, but not deployed, the conditions of the fire changed drastically. All companies were evacuated from the interior and roof operations. Shortly after, there was a large smoke explosion followed by a wall collapse on the south side. MVU 32 was re-positioned to the southeast area of the incident site to redirect heavy street level smoke conditions for safer firefighter operations.

MABAS-Illinois Exercise Initiative Cont.

By: Dave Haywood

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a. Appoint a single exercise coordinator who has the authority to speak and represent the awarded division. This individual will provide the single point of contact and full turn-key representation and responsibility to MABAS – Illinois regarding the exercise.

b. Prepare and submit an exercise overview as a proposal for consideration of sub grant award by MABAS – Illinois. The exercise overview shall be provided via email to the applicant divisions MABAS Operations Branch Chief by the submission due date. The overview will include:

1). A minimum of three exercise goals including supporting measurable objectives.

2). A draft timeline of the exercise that includes the three major phases of the exercise.

a). Pre- exercise planning phase including the planning committee, controllers, evaluators, participating agencies and rules of engagement.

b). Exercise execution which includes a draft timeline of injects and initiating prompts with expected actions.

c). Post exercise information gathering plan of observations, findings, objective assessment, after action report and improvement plan, and plan for reimbursement documentation collection and submission.

c. Once your exercise is approved by MABAS, it will be submitted to IEMA for funding approval. If required, you may be contacted to provide additional information.

Cost Estimates and Budget:

All exercise proposals must include a proposed budget within the categories of personnel, commodities and contractual expenses as described above. All estimates will require an explanation of calculation methodologies used, or vendor cost estimates. Accepted and awarded exercise proposals will be provided with a "Not to Exceed" dollar amount in the MOA. MABAS staff will work closely with exercise representatives to calculate and determine an agreeable" Not to Exceed" amount in the MOA.

Timeline:

All awarded exercise sub grants will be proposed, planned, executed and post exercise fillings will be completed and electronically submitted to MABAS on or before February 2019. General timeline guides are listed below with more specific and detailed suspense dates provided to successfully awarded divisions.

a. July 2018, official announcement of MABAS sub-grant initiative.

b. August 1, 2018, Proposals developed and submitted by divisions with MABAS staff assistance as needed.

c. August 15, 2018, MABAS divisional grants awarded and announced. Divisional exercise teams formed, pre-exercise planning activities, development of Exercise Evaluation Guides, and other preparations begin.

d. September 1, 2018 thru February 1, 2019 Exercise execution occurs.

e. 15 days Prior to Exercise submit Exercise Plan or Situation Manual, Controller Evaluator Handbook, and Exercise Evaluation Guides.

f. 15 days Post Exercise submit all documentation, to include, but not limited to:

1). Reimbursement documents.

2). Sign in rosters for all participants.

3). After-Action Report and Improvement Plan.

MABAS Assistance:

MABAS Staff will help, as required.

The first point of contact is your Regional Branch Chief.

Allowable expenses contact Bernie Lyons at lyons@mabas-il.org.

Exercise planning, conduct, or evaluation contact Michael Graves at graves@mabas-il.org.

Reimbursement processes and documents contact Michael Graves at graves@mabas-il.org.

Retirement Announcement

Chuck Wehrli

Best wishes to Chuck Wehrli as he steps down as a Task Force Leader with IL-TF 1. Chuck has been with IL-TF 1 since its inception. He pushed for the development of an urban search and rescue (US&R) team in Illinois before 9/11. As a member of the Missouri FEMA US&R Task Force 1, Chuck deployed to Ground Zero on 9/11 as a Safety Officer. In the aftermath of 9/11, Chuck was part of the MABAS committee tasked with the initial development and member selection for IL-TF 1. He was part of the early formation of the State Urban Search and Rescue Alliance (SUSAR) and served as a board member for several terms. He is recognized by US&R peers across the country. Chuck's work with SUSAR, other state and federal US&R teams has helped IL-TF 1 grow into what it is today.

Thanks,

US&R CBRNE Capabilities

By: Kevin Lyne

Under the FEMA NIMS resource typing criteria, a Type I Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Task Force, deploys with a CBRNE functional Haz-mat capability that includes PPE to perform operations in a structural collapse environment. Its personnel must maintain the training and skills on equipment necessary to perform operations in a CBRNE or contaminated environment.

The MABAS-Illinois US&R Task Force, IL-TF 1, is a Type I US&R resource. Over the past few years, IL-TF 1 has been working to acquire the cache of equipment necessary to meet this core capability and has been training to meet performance criteria.

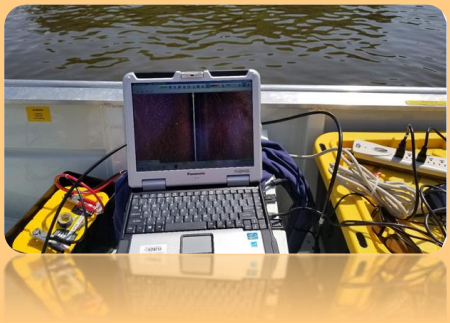
It has also been working to acquire and update other equipment to meet the cache requirements of a Type I US&R task force.

As IL-TF 1 has been building this capability, it has started to work more frequently with law enforcement agencies that would also be involved with incidents of this type. IL-TF 1 worked with the Cook County Sheriff's Department and other police agencies in the Chicago area with Tactical Operations for CBRNE Incidents training and with other land and water-based mass search and rescue operations. It is the hope that this multi-agency training will better prepare these agencies to respond to a CBRNE incident.

MABAS Division 2

MABAS ROV (Remotely Operated Vehicle) Critical to Recovery of Victim

On July 4, 2018 at 2230 hrs., Elgin Fire Department had a report of a male victim in the Fox River just north of the Grand Victoria Casino River boat located on the Fox River. Several witnesses reported a male victim entered the water and never surfaced. Elgin Fire Department had staffed their rescue boat for the fireworks activities and initiated a rapid water rescue response. Water rescue operations commenced but rescuers were challenged with dangerous river conditions due to the recent flooding and high-water river conditions. Elgin Fire Department activated Division 2 MABAS Dive Box Alarm.



Side scan sonar

MABAS resources arrived that included sector and side sonar scan units. Rescue and recovery operations continued into the night until 02:30

ROV Technician "flying" the unit using the sonar display

hours when operations were suspended. Command resumed the search at 09:00 hours and included numerous MABAS water rescue resources: two sector scan sonar units, a side scan sonar unit and the MABAS Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) unit from Division 1. The victim was located just south of the riverboat within one of hour of resuming the recovery efforts.

Incident location - Grand Victoria Casino Riverboat, Elgin, IL

Water operations procedures began at the "last scene point" that included sector and side sonar units identifying possible "targets" and continued to move downstream that involved searching directly beneath the riverboat. Divers were not utilized to clear targets directly underneath the riverboat due to the risk-vs-benefit analysis and dangerous river current. Instead, the ROV was launched to search this area. The ROV proved to be an invaluable search tool as it cleared identifiable targets (strainers) located by sonar in this area that was too dangerous for divers to search. Although the ROV HD camera did not actually detect the victim, it is presumed the ROV thrusters likely dislodged the victim that was apparently caught in a strainer under the riverboat.

Proper utilization of MABAS resources including two types of sonar and ROV technology were incorporated into this Incident Action Plan increasing rescuer safety and achieving operational effectiveness.