What's Happening

Navy Fire & Emergency Services Newsletter

Protecting Those Who Defend America

CNIC ★ FLEET ★ FIGHTER ★ FAMILY

February 2026 | OMNI CEDO DOMUS | Vol. 24 No. 2

In This Issue:

From the Navy Fire Chief

Welcome to our Feb 2026 edition. Unfortunately, ***Ground Hog Day*** did not go as planned, so we are still dealing with cold weather and snow for a bit longer. ☹ We are always excited to share all of the positive news, pictures, and recognition across Navy F&ES. This month we have articles on Cancer Risk, Situational Awareness, TSP Accounts, and events around the Regions. Next month we will have much more on our ***Navy F&ES Annual Award Winners***, and the awards presentation ceremony scheduled for 6 May on NSA Annapolis.

The Military Firefighter Heritage Foundation has two very important events next week. The annual DoD / DoW Fallen Firefighter Memorial Service will be conducted on 6 Mar, at Goodfellow AFB. This year four Navy and one Air Force Fallen Firefighters will be honored. We have been working with the Foundation to ensure the records are updated, to include previous fallen DoW members. Names being added to the DoD / DoW Fallen Firefighter Memorial are: Anthony McVey, NS Norfolk VA 7 May 2024; Robert Staepel, Navy Mid-Atlantic (Philadelphia Naval Shipyard), 25 Nov 2005; Gurney Edwards NAS Norfolk, 17 Sept 1943; Perry Wallace, NAS Adak, AK 9 Aug 1982; and Robert Davis Dobbins ARB, GA 10 Feb 2023.

Another important event is the Heritage Foundation's 25Th Anniversary Gala on 7 Mar in San Angelo, TX. This event will recognize the Heritage Foundation Lifetime Achievement Award Winner and the Hall of Fame Class; ***Congratulations*** to the three Navy Chiefs being honored this year as well as two Air Force Chiefs. Russ Tarver is the Lifetime Achievement recipient; the Hall of Fame Class include: Russ Tarver, Frank Montone, Chris Connelly from the Navy; and two Air Force Chiefs Todd Canale and Phillip Winkleman round out this year's winners. ***Congratulations to all the Winners***; we will have photos in next month's Newsletter.

As we stated, this year marks the 25th year anniversary for the Heritage Foundation. Mike Robertson, President/Executive Director of Military Firefighter Heritage Foundation (MFHF) will be stepping down this year to enjoy some well-deserved retirement. Mike has served for 25 years and has provided remarkable leadership over the years. Major accomplishments under Mikes's leadership include: Obtaining and displaying vintage DoW fire apparatus, establishing the DoW Fallen Firefighter Memorial, creating the Foundation Scholarship fund, and serving as the DoW liaison to the National Fallen Firefighter Foundation … as well as many more. ***Congratulations Mike*** for all of your contributions and achievements to MFHF !

Based on Mike's dedication and leadership, we are confident the Foundation will continue to flourish for many years. ***Welcome*** to the new Foundation President, Rob Laning.

It is with a heavy heart that we pass along news on the passing of Chief Andrew Clayton (retired) from NAS Meridian. Andrew retired 6 years ago and was a long-serving member of NAS Meridian F&ES. Rest in Peace, We Have The Watch.

We are pleased to ***Welcome*** our newest Staff Member to our HQ Team, Ms. Soledad Noel. While Soledad comes to us from the Department of Homeland Security, she is no stranger to the shore as she previously worked for NDW. Soledad will be serving as a Management Analyst supporting the Mission Profile Validation – Fire Staffing program. In her spare time, Soledad enjoys gardening, hiking and traveling. ***Welcome Soledad***.

As previously reported, we had some light-hearted fun with the ***Best Navy F&ES Mustache*** contest; ***Congratulations*** to our Winner: ***NAS/JRB Fort Worth Firefighter Federico Jimenez***. As you can see on page 25, it was difficult to select only one winner. ***Congratulations to all who entered the contest***.

VADM Gray announced the ***Winners of the CY25 Navy Annual Awards, Lifetime Achievement recipients and our newest Hall of Fame class members***. Please see attached announcement. We will have more info in next month's Newsletter. ***Congratulations to our Winners and all who were nominated***, as each nominee represent winners at the Region-level. Best Wishes with the DoW F&ES competition.

The Navy is in the process of taking delivery of three new HME structural pumpers. These pumpers are part of a "*Stock Truck Program*" that allows us to take quicker delivery. Expectations are high, as we evaluate simplified specifications for future trucks, to help with delivery delays. ***Special thanks*** to our acceptance inspection team: John Smithgall, Eric Wentworth, Ray Macias, and Richard Puente.

Thanks to all our Navy F&ES Teams and members who serve, ***Protecting Those Who Defend America***.

Carl

Navy HME Structural Pumpers for NAS Fallon, NAS JRB New Orleans & NavMag Indian Island

Last Alarms

The USFA reported 4 line of duty deaths in 2026. The following line of duty deaths were reported since our last issue:

Brittany Hathaway
Cliff, NM

Keith Long
Washington, DC

Howard Bennett
Camden, NJ

Dale Malone
Louisburg, NC

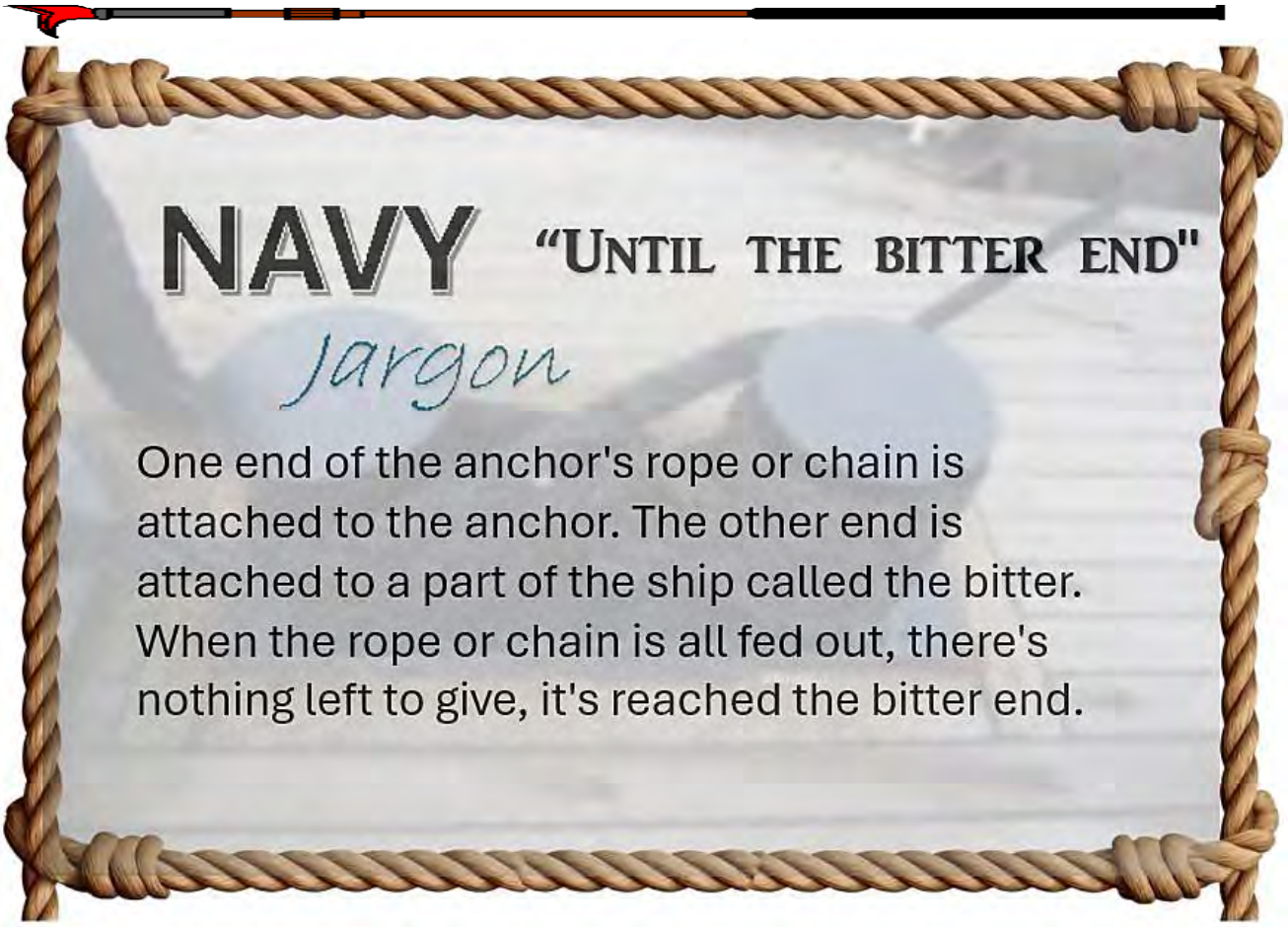
U.S. Fire Administration

Taking Care of Our Own Program

There are four firefighters in the Taking Care of Our Own Program.

Name	Location	Point of Contact
Daniel Hopcus	MCB Camp Pendleton, CA	christopher.hubmer@usmc.mil
Arthur Gerpoltz	Fort McCoy, WI	brady.j.brever.civ@army.mil
Charles Latham	NAS Patuxent River, MD	joyce.a.aud.civ@us.navy.mil
Andrew Duran	NAVBASE Ventura County, CA	david.g.santillo@us.navy.mil

The "Taking Care of Our Own" Program, a sub-set of the Voluntary Leave Transfer Program, was developed to support military component Fire & Emergency Services (F&ES) personnel with a medical emergency defined as *a medical condition of an employee or a family member of an F&ES employee that is likely to require an employee's absence from duty for a prolonged period of time and to result in a substantial loss of income resulting from the unavailability of paid leave*. The Program invites all military component F&ES personnel to donate ONE HOUR of annual leave to any member to enable them to focus on recovery rather than financial distress.



Military Firefighter Heritage Foundation 2026 Awards

We are excited to congratulate the winners of this year's Military Firefighters Heritage Foundation Awards ! ***Congratulations*** to these well-deserving fire officers:

Lifetime Achievement Award:

- Russell (Russ) Tarver (Navy)

Hall of Fame:

- Russell (Russ) Tarver (Navy)
- Frank Montone (Navy)
- Christopher (Chris) Connelly (Navy)
- Todd Canale (Air Force)
- Phillip (Phil) Winkleman (Air Force)

The DoD **Fallen Firefighter Memorial** will be held on 6 March 26 at 1500 at the DoD Fallen Firefighter Memorial on Vance St, Goodfellow AFB Texas.

The MFHF **25th Anniversary Gala** will be held on 7 March 26 at 1730 at the McNease Convention Center in San Angelo.

Military Firefighter Heritage Foundation 25th Anniversary Gala and Awards Banquet

- Saturday March 7th, 2026.
- Doors open at 5:30 p.m.
- Guest Speaker: CMSgt (Ret) Shanton Russell
- Dress: Men, Business Attire (Suit and Tie), Ladies' Evening wear

Purchase Banquet Tickets On-Line:

https://www.stubwire.com/e/37131/mfhf25thanniversarygala/mcneaseconventioncenter/

There is a block of rooms at the Clarion Hotel next to the Convention Center for $96.00 per night. Call 325-262-4122 to make your reservations. Use the following codes for your reservations: **Military Firefighter** or **PX32N8**. There is a bar and restaurant at the hotel.

www.mffhf.com

Japan New Year Fire Department Reviews

One of the unique and important aspects of being professional firefighters in Japan is the opportunity to participate in traditions found nowhere else. Fire departments are held in very high esteem in Japan; for recognition of heroic achievements in past emergency situations, and as a visible representation of the safety culture of the Japanese people.

Each January, city fire departments all across Japan hold "Dezome-shiki (New Years Firefighting Ceremony)" events so firefighters can demonstrate expertise and skill to local citizens. While confidence in modern capabilities is important, celebration of 367-year-old tradition and culture are vital. One highlight is the Ladder Riding. Each year, 20-foot-tall bamboo ladders are constructed with 14 rungs and firefighters clad in traditional firefighter clothing steady the ladder with 12 pike poles and climb to the top. Hundreds of years ago, the ladder served as a lookout platform to guide firefighting forces but has taken on a more acrobatic role during these New Year celebrations where several of 48 death defying stunts are performed.

Navy Reserve Training

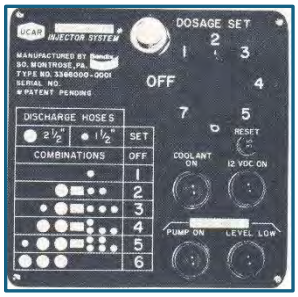
Firefighters from Navy Reserve Detachment C train at NAS Jacksonville

The only person you should try to be better than is the person you were yesterday.
- Anonymous

Back in the Day – Apparatus Innovations

Story and photos by Tom Shand

The decade of the 1960's produced numerous equipment and apparatus innovations that resulted in changes in firefighting practices including lightweight self-contained breathing apparatus, portable radios along with the introduction of tower ladders. During August 1965, New York City placed the Super Pumper System into service using the engineering resources of naval architect William Francis Gibbs and built by Mack Trucks. The world's most powerful land-based fire engine was unique due to its capability to produce up to 8800 gpm at 350 psi and today is being restored for display at a fire museum.



During 1968 the RAND Corporation, a nonprofit institution that worked with municipalities to improve their policies through research and analysis, began the process with the New York City Fire Department with deployment strategies to address the historic number of company responses with many engine companies handling over 7000 annual incidents. Technology that had been developed by the Union Carbide Corporation was utilized by several research personnel using a chemical polymer that could reduce friction loss in fire hose by changing the amount of fluid turbulence in the water stream. This chemical known as Polyox could be injected into a stream, similar to today's Class A foam agents with a dramatic reduction in friction loss, with increased flows and stream reach.

The system was tested extensively by the FDNY during 1969-1970 and consisted of a gear driven pump to inject the slurry into the fire pump, flow sensors for each pump discharge along with a twenty-gallon water cooled reservoir for the slurry and a pump controller panel. The engine operator after charging the hose line adjusted the controller depending upon the anticipated flow to provide the appropriate injection rate. This system became known as Rapid Water and ultimately, 108 Mack CF model pumpers were outfitted with the Union Carbide system which displayed a distinctive Rapid Water logo on the cab doors. The installed system cost approximately five thousand dollars per pumper with the slurry costing twenty-two dollars per gallon at that time.

While the system provided many advantages, particularly when paired with 1¼-inch hose lines, there were downsides as well. With the implementation of the system with each company, the fire department reduced the staffing on the engine from six to five personnel. This was met with resistance from the union which opposed the reduced staffing as well as an increase in line-of-duty injuries as the water streams with the injected slurry made walking surfaces very treacherous. Engine companies continued to use the Rapid Water system until around 1980 when the cost of system maintenance and the slurry became too expensive.

Beginning in 1970, Syracuse, New York Chief of Department Thomas F. Hanlon III learned of the FDNY testing with Rapid Water and reached out to FDNY Chief John T. O'Hagan to gain information on the use of Rapid Water. As a result, Syracuse adopted the Rapid Water concept

and outfitted twenty-one engines built by Pierce and Emergency One which were equipped with a 2000 gpm pump, 500-gallon water tank along with a 50-foot Tele Squrt boom. Interestingly the U.S. Navy over the years became the largest user of 50- and 65-foot Tele Squrt devices with thirty-seven water towers acquired between 1988 and 1994.

While other departments equipped their engines with Rapid Water the concept did not gain wide acceptance despite its obvious advantages. Fire departments in Akron, OH, Wilmington, DE, and Scranton, PA operated pumpers equipped with Rapid Water. Several other departments had Rapid Water systems installed including Jericho, Olean, Orangeburg and Wilson, NY along with Newark and Wayne, NJ. Many of these Rapid Water installations were provided on the new apparatus built by Hahn Motors, Ward LaFrance and Young Fire Equipment.

The Rapid Water injection system was manufactured by the Bendix Navigation and Control Division with the slurry produced by Union Carbide. The cost of the Rapid Water components had increased to almost $8500 dollars per system with the Rapid Water slurry costing $47 per gallon. By the mid-1980's Union Carbide stopped producing the chemical polymer and the Rapid Water program had to be abandoned by the departments that were using this equipment.

The background on the development of development of the Rapid Water system may have been lost to history, despite the extensive use of the hardware by New York City, Syracuse and other municipal fire departments. A report authored by Dr. Edward Blum of the Rand Corporation in June 1969 detailed much of the technical background on the Rapid Water System. Back in the day, there were a number of equipment and apparatus innovations that impacted fire department deployment and operations.

CNRJ's New Deputy Fire Chief

Commander Navy Region Japan F&ES hails Tom Middleton as our new Region Deputy Fire Chief.

He and his wife Rachel arrived just after Christmas 2025. Tom brings high energy, interest in people, and a fresh perspective honed by his experience working his way up through the ranks and leading the Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay as their fire chief. He is a welcome addition to our great team and has already made an impact on our American and Japanese staff.

Admiral Calls for Overhaul of Shore Infrastructure

By Alex Wilson, Stars and Stripes

The U.S. Navy preserved its combat fleet for decades while shore-based facilities deteriorated and sailors' quality of life suffered, the admiral in charge of naval installations said this week.

Ports, dry docks and sailor housing were long treated as lower priorities as the service focused resources on shipbuilding, weapons systems and training, Vice Adm. Scott Gray, head of Navy Installations Command, told Stars and Stripes during his visit to Yokosuka on Tuesday.

The Navy's combat power and readiness originate ashore, Gray said, and inadequate facilities now threaten the service's ability to compete with major adversaries.

"That's exactly where you would not want to be if you're going to face down a major peer competitor" such as China, Gray said. "If we keep doing business the way we've been doing business, we're going to fail."

Gray, who oversees about 70 Navy installations worldwide, said he intends to refocus the service on its shore infrastructure, which he described as the "cornerstone" of Navy readiness.

He acknowledged the effort will require a "long and sustained" commitment and said his first step is prioritizing what he called a "minimum viable product" approach.

"No gold plating, no 'I'd really like to have this,' " he said. "It would be nice to have, but I can't afford to buy that anymore. I can afford to buy you what you need to get your mission done, and then the rest of the money is going to somebody else who's hurting as much or worse than you are."

Staffing Levels Impact Situational Awareness

By Rich Gasaway, PhD

Research has demonstrated that, without question, stress can have significant impacts on situational awareness (SA). Stress can narrow your attention, cause task fixation, contribute to heightened awareness of non-critical information (at the detriment of more critical information) and so much more. As stress erodes situational awareness, it can also impact decision making. The research I have conducted on first responder situational awareness focuses on the barriers that impact SA. I have identified more than 100 barriers, many of them are discussed extensively in my books, videos, live programs and on the Situational Awareness Matters website.

One category of barriers I identified are those relating to staffing issues. **And the most pervasive of all the staffing barriers is under staffing.**

Staffing barriers

Before I get too far into the issue of under staffing, I want to share with you the list of staffing-related barriers that were uncovered during my research. Each of these barriers were implicated by the expert-level commanders I interviewed as a factor causing them to, at one time or another, lose their situational awareness during an emergency incident:

- Understaffing
- Overstaffing
- Unpredictable levels of staffing
- Quality of staffing
- Response time delays
- Lack of experienced staffing
- Inadequate training level of staffing

Under staffing as a situational awareness barrier

When companies and commanders arrive at the scene of an incident where the workload demand is high (much needs to be done) and the staffing is limited, stress will go up. This can have several effects on the situational awareness of the commander, company officers and line personnel. For the commander, attention can narrow down to the high-risk activities being performed by the under-staffed crews. When companies engage in high-risk, high consequence activities without the proper staffing to do so, everyone knows they are rolling the dice. The commander knows it. The company officers know it. The line personnel know it.

Further, if the commander is grounded in reality, he or she will have to harbor doubts in the back of their mind about how well a RIT will perform their duties under stress and the extremely hazardous conditions that have trapped their comrades in the first place. Unless the mayday is called early and is called only for a minor issue, the odds of performing a successful rescue are stacked against the responders Add to the stress the potential that if something goes wrong while

the crews are operating inside the high-risk environment there may not be adequate back up resources available to perform a rescue. Sure, the personnel may be operating within guidelines of the OSHA Two-in, Two-Out requirement but most responders who have studied first responder casualty reports know two personnel serving as a rescue team (sometimes mislabeled as a RAPID intervention team) are grossly inadequate to perform a rescue.. This adds stress to the commander, to the companies operating short staffed and to the crew serving as the RIT.

As the commander, company officer and crew stress rises, attention can narrow.

When this happens, personnel can begin to miss seeing and hearing some very important clues and cues. The incident scene can deteriorate seemingly right before their very eyes and they may appear to be blind and/or deaf to what is happening. The stress from understaffing can also trigger other situational awareness barriers and when multiple situational awareness barriers start to accumulate, the issues compound and the incident starts on the fast-track toward disaster.

It's like the boat on the ocean that runs aground. The damaged boat starts to take on water. The water shorts out the electrical system. The electrical short causes the boat to catch on fire. The occupants abandon ship on a life raft. The raft has a pin hole in it and is slowly losing air. And sharks are starting to assemble for their evening feast.

Like the calamity of the sinking boat, multiple situational awareness barriers compound each other.

Chief Gasaway's Advice

As with so many matters that relate to improving situational awareness, one of the first things is to be alert to the potential for narrowing attention as stress goes up. A commander can have a checklist available that provides reminders of the most important information that needs to be captured and processed.

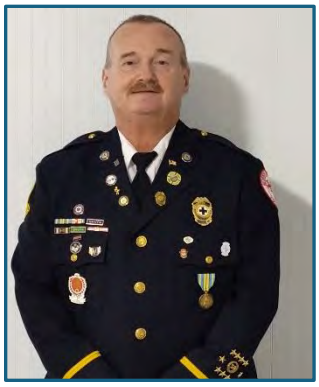
The commander could consider alternate tactics until enough help arrives to safely get the job done. Given the Type-A, aggressive, competitive nature of first responders, this can be a challenging task for decision makers. Nonetheless, sometimes it is the most important decision an officer can make – the decision to be defensive when appropriate.

When the decision is made to hold personnel outside the IDLH environment, the stress related to placing responders in a high-risk, high consequence environment reduces. However, the stress of giving the appearance of "doing nothing" to put the fire out can quickly increase stress. In fact, there is a stress trade off. The stress of engaging without proper staffing versus the stress of not engaging and the ridicule that may result.

I can't say I was always good at managing this decision process and more times than not earlier in my career I selected the all-out aggressive attack on the fire without a lot of regard for the quality or quantity of my crew. **Looking back, I was lucky. And that luck, repeatedly lucky!** And of course, I fell victim to mistaking luck for skill (because I wasn't experiencing bad outcomes). This gave me the confidence to be aggressive on every fire. I am fortunate to be here today to say what a fool I was. I simply didn't know any better. And I sure didn't know about situational awareness!

Retired Navy F&ES: What Are They Doing Now?

George Kennett



I retired from Naval District Washington/Naval Air Station Patuxent River as District Fire Chief in 2008 after 29 years of service. Then, thirteen years later, I was shocked & honored to get the call to become the 41st inductee into the Navy F&ES Hall of Fame!

Since my retirement, I continue to stay very active as a substitute teacher for my county school system (including six years as a full-time employee), remain active in my local volunteer Rescue Squad with 53 plus years of service including Squad Chaplain since 2012, Regional Chaplain for Maryland Fire Chief's Association, and Chief Chaplain for Southern Maryland Volunteer Firemen's Association since 2024.

In 2022, with my dad's passing, I inherited my 229-acre family farm which has been in my family since 1883 and where I have resided nearly my entire life. Included on this farm is a locally historic structure built in 1922 as a portable schoolhouse which I am currently restoring.

This structure was the first public high school in St. Mary's County, MD from 1923-1931 then known as River Springs High School. The first graduation class in 1927 had a total of 10 students! The first teacher was a Ms. Lettie Gough Dent who would go on to become the first female superintendent of public schools. After its use as a school, the structure was used as a farm tenant house until 2011.

I am restoring the structure to its school time era before electricity & running water. The school will eventually be open to the public on a limited basis!

Patuxent River Mutual Aid Response

Firefighters from NAS Patuxent River along with surrounding mutual aid companies, responded to an apartment fire. Firefighters quickly began suppression efforts despite encountering a frozen hydrant, which temporarily delayed the establishment of a sustained water supply. Their decisive actions ensured the fire was quickly contained and no injuries were reported.

Commander Navy Region Japan News

Sasebo High-Rise Mutual Aid Structural Drill

Commander Fleet Activities Sasebo (CFAS) Fire & Emergency Services (F&ES) Japan conducted a joint training mutual-aid structural drill with the Sasebo City Fire Department at Hario Housing's Kiku Tower, a prominent high-rise 9-story residential building.

Sasebo Confined Space Rescue Drills

CFAS F&ES conducted confined space rescue training evolutions in the cofferdam space located inside a 15-million-gallon JP-5 fuel tank. The exercise simulated two downed workers within a permit-required confined space, incapacitated 50 feet down due to a hazardous hydrogen sulfide atmosphere.

Sasebo Shipboard Drills

Kicking off 2026 with a successful start! CFAS Fire & Emergency Services jumped right back into action with the first ship drill of the year aboard the USS WARRIOR (MCM-10). The incredible teamwork and seamless integration between the ship's crew and our shore-side team set a high bar for all the drills to come this year. Great job, everyone!

Atsugi Joint Auto Extrication Training

Naval Air Facility Atsugi, Japan – The CNRJ Fire & Emergency Services team recently conducted joint auto extrication training with local city fire departments, fostering collaboration and mutual understanding and bonds between the U.S. Navy fire department and its host nation mutual aid partners.

This training evolution provided a unique opportunity for both teams to share and compare their auto extrication tactics and techniques. By working together, the departments were able to exchange knowledge, learn from each other’s approaches, and refine their methods to ensure the highest level of efficiency and safety during real-world emergencies.

CNRJ Fire & Emergency Services remains committed to maintaining strong relationships with local fire departments and continuing to engage in joint training initiatives. These efforts underscore the shared dedication to protecting communities and advancing The Alliance.

CNRJ F&ES Wants You!

By Pete Sorensen, CNRJ Region Fire Chief

Are you a fire service professional working for the US military? Is your career a bit stagnated and could use something different? Do you want to work with an excellent group of fire department staff? Are you ready to explore unique culture and traditions in Japan? Is your family interested in seeing Asia? Would your children benefit from the level of education provided by DoDEA available overseas? Are you getting excited about the opportunities awaiting you with a transfer to Navy Region Japan F&ES? Then please read on.

Japan has a unique history that dates back hundreds and hundreds of years. In fact, its modern age is older than America. Experiences abound to learn and appreciate how Japan approaches life and the history that informs modern living. From Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines to FAST bullet trains, from having all four seasons, to clean streets, from water sports in Okinawa to winter sports in Hokkaido, from Mount Fuji to the overall safety.

Public transportation is world-class with an intricate combination of buses and trains. You can go to just about any place using public transport. The system is clean, fast, safe, and down-to-the-minute on time. Few countries can rival the public transportation in Japan, and many people miss it when they move back to America. Then there's the food. Oh man, the food!

While everybody probably knows about our Sushi and square watermelons (Google it), we also have French bakeries, all manner of international restaurants, the freshest fruits and vegetables you can imagine. All grown here. There are foods here you never imagined would exist but are quite good and a neat part of the Japanese experience.

Navy Region Japan F&ES has been providing consistent and professional fire protection services to Japan installations and communities since 1948. In Japan, fire departments are held in very high esteem, which translates into lots of involvement off base. A great fun part of our job. We train very frequently with all the cities around our installations. Our workforce is excellent, with a professional work ethic and energetic behavior.

Most of our US Civil Service positions are GS-11 through GS-13, with titles such as Assistant Chief of Training, Assistant Chief of Fire Prevention, Deputy Fire Chief, Fire Chief, along with several regional oversight positions providing value to our programs. We work at four main installation/areas of responsibility: Atsugi, Yokosuka, Sasebo, and White Beach. Most of us are on the main island, with White Beach on Okinawa.

In Japan, we say "jinsei wa ichido kiri" which means that "life only happens once". I hope that you will want to make a CNRJ F&ES experience part of your good life. Please watch USAStaffing for our job opportunities, discuss with your family, and email (peter.a.sorensen4.civ@us.navy.mil) or (thomas.p.middleton3.civ@us.navy.mil) with questions. We look forward to working with you.

Why Firefighters Have Greater Cancer Risk

(and What Departments Are Doing About It)

By Jule Pattison-Gordon, www.governing.com

When we think about the dangers firefighters face in the course of their jobs, we often think about hot flames and collapsing buildings. But there's growing awareness of another serious job risk: cancer.

Over the years, more data has emerged to back up what some fire chiefs were already suspecting.

In 2013, a Tucson firefighter was diagnosed with blood cancer — but he could not get his treatment covered by the state workers' compensation plan, says then-Captain John Gulotta. The policy only recognized a handful of cancers as likely job-related. That denial meant the firefighter was left fighting with his health insurance to get medications and treatments covered, and cobbling together sick time and vacation days for his absences.

"The reason why they said they denied that presumptive cancer claim is because there was no research proving firefighters even had [carcinogenic] exposures at fires," recalls Gulotta, who retired last December after 37 years with the Tucson Fire Department.

Gulotta was shocked to learn about this lack of research and turned to University of Arizona Professor Dr. Jeff Burgess — whom the department had previously worked with on other health research — for answers. But to get enough data on cancer risks, researchers would need to find 250 firefighters willing to participate in a study for three years, Burgess told Gulotta. This proved a far easier task than expected: within three weeks, Gulotta had more than twice that many firefighters signed up to participate.

The results of the three-year study showed that firefighters' work exposed them to certain toxins that can linger in the body for years and eventually cause cancer. With that research in hand, the department lobbied for change.

Since a new law passed in 2021, firefighters in Arizona qualify more easily for workers' compensation for cancer. They no longer have to identify the specific date and instance where they were exposed to a carcinogen and no longer have to have first undergone five years of hazardous duty to qualify. The law expanded the state's Workers' Compensation for firefighters to automatically cover 20 kinds of cancers.

The victory was too late for the firefighter who'd fallen sick. He died before the study ended, and his family received posthumous compensation.

More and more studies have delved into firefighters' cancer risks — and ways to better protect them. A 2010-2015 U.S. study found firefighters were 9% more likely than the general public to be diagnosed with cancer and 14% more likely to die from it. By 2022, the International Agency for Research on Cancer determined that occupational exposure as a firefighter wasn't just "possibly" carcinogenic but definitely carcinogenic. Cancer reportedly caused 66% of career firefighters' job-related deaths from 2002-2019.

Toxic Fires

Buildings and products today incorporate more plastics than in earlier decades. These materials release toxic chemicals when they burn. Firefighters not only breathe in the chemicals whenever they must take off their respirators but also absorb chemicals through their skin.

Firefighters have greater risks of a variety of cancers. Some research suggests female firefighters have an elevated risk of bladder cancer. While more investigation is needed, one factor could be loose-fitting suits, says Burgess, who now leads the University of Arizona's Center for Firefighter Health Collaborative Research. Women tend to be given gear designed for male bodies, so it fits worse. In a small pilot study, Burgess' team found that the more, and larger, the gaps were between skin and suit, the more harmful chemicals women absorbed into their bodies.

Firefighters also need to worry about per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), or forever chemicals, in both inflammable materials and their own protective equipment and fire-extinguishing foam. These hard-to-break down substances are often used in waterproofing and nonstick surfaces and remain in the body without breaking down.

With the new research, some of this is starting to change. Manufacturers of turnout gear, are starting to remove PFAS. Switching to new, forever chemical-free suits does come with some small trade-offs. The new gear absorbs water faster and oils can get in more easily, says Russell Osgood, chief education and outreach research officer for the Firefighter Cancer Support Network's Health and Wellness Advisory Council.

For their safety, firefighters are being told to wear their breathing apparatus not just when actively putting out fires, but also when checking over the areas for any hot spots that could reignite. Experts now realize there are still contaminants in the air at that point, including asbestos, Burgess says. And it's not just personnel going into fires who ought to wear respirators, but anyone exposed to the smoke, like fire truck operators.

Keeping Gear Clean

Sooty helmets and gear used to be a badge of honor, Gulotta says. Now, however, he wants his firefighters to see it as a health hazard. Fire departments are starting to treat used gear as contaminated. After a fire ends, firefighters need to give their protective equipment a quick wash with soap and water on the scene, before taking it off. Then they should bag it up to transport it, and keep dirty gear away from the parts of the station where firefighters eat and sleep, Osgood says. And firefighters need to shower as soon as possible to get the soot off, limiting the amount of toxins they absorb through their skin.

But keeping firefighters in clean gear isn't easy, especially if they get called out again soon after responding to an emergency.

Osgood's Ogunquit, ME, department has its own extractors — specialized commercial washing machines designed for firefighter suits — and dryers. When his team returns from a fire, it takes about 6-7 hours to get all the gear clean and dry, and the machines together cost about $35,000. Other departments send their gear to off-site laundry services, but this can mean a 72-hour wait to get the items back.

Smaller communities may supply four to five communal sets of "universally sized" gear that firefighters can use while their own set is being washed, and some departments provide each firefighter with their own second set, Osgood says.

Other departments have also been raising awareness of the importance of clean gear. In 2023, New York state officials announced plans to host in-person sessions around the state demonstrating how firefighters can decontaminate their gear after responding to a fire. Officials also gave attendees kits including detergent, brushes, post-fire wipes and other gear-cleaning supplies.

If firefighters run out of clean gear, chiefs can ask a neighboring department to step in to cover the emergency call rather than expose their personnel to carcinogens, Osgood says.

"We have plenty of mutual aid and other departments that help us out. And we can move engine companies around that aren't at the fire, to cover while the guys are back at the station changing out their gear, taking a shower, getting new uniforms and things like that, so they're ready to go again," he says.

Firefighters also should get cancer screenings younger and pay extra attention to the health factors they can control — such as eating well, exercising, wearing sunscreen and regularly getting doctor visits.

Fighting Wildfires

Firefighters confronting wildfires face many of the same risks, with even less protection. Personnel fighting building fires have facial respirators connected to air tanks and more comprehensive protective suits. But that gear is heavy, and air tanks have to be changed out every 15-20 minutes, Burgess says. The gear also traps heat inside, so firefighters can only wear it for short periods before taking breaks to lower their body temperatures. All that is impractical for firefighters who must carry all their gear on hikes into the wilderness, where they'll spend hours fighting fires.

But wildfire fighters need something. Their gear tends to consist of normal trousers and a lightweight jacket, offering some protection against skin contamination but leaving many gaps, Burgess says. Traditionally, they haven't had any breathing protection beyond a bandana to tie around their noses and mouths.

The U.S. Forest Service for decades banned wearing masks, asserting they could cause firefighters to overheat. But the agency eased this stance in September 2025. The service will now issue N95 masks to people responding to large fires and will only ban mask-wearing while firefighters are doing hard physical labor, like digging trenches to contain the flames. Other countries take a different approach: Australia, Canada and Greece provide people battling wildfires with half-face respirators with replaceable filters, which block more particles than N95s do.

Research is still ongoing, but Burgess says fire departments appear to be eagerly making use of the findings that emerge.

"The fire departments have done a great job in responding to this increased information," he says, noting that a growing number of departments that fight structural fires are now washing dirty gear at the scene of the fire and storing gear away from living quarters. "They're really paying attention to this."

BEST PRACTICES TO REDUCE CANCER IN THE FIRE SERVICE: ON THE FIREGROUND

This factsheet was developed by the International Association of Fire Fighters and the Firefighter Cancer Support Network.

Fire fighters are occupationally exposed to combustion byproducts while operating in various fire settings. These may include modern residential, commercial, vehicle, wildland, and other fires that contain many hazardous substances and increase the risk of fire fighters being exposed to these toxic chemicals.

There are a few best practices to reduce cancer on the fireground, but the best way to reduce your exposures on the fireground is to wear your self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) from the start of suppression through overhaul. Fire investigators, if possible, should also wear their SCBA. It is the gold standard for respiratory protection.

Designate Zones on the Fireground

To reduce these exposures, similar to exposure zones in fire stations, it is recommended to establish **hot**, **warm**, and **cold** zones on the fireground. Creating and managing these three zones can help reduce exposure to carcinogens during fire responses.

Hot Zone: Immediate Perimeter of Any Fire

There are a few best practices to reduce cancer on the fireground, but the best way to reduce your exposures on the fireground is to wear your self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) from the start of suppression through overhaul. Fire investigators, if possible, should also wear their SCBA. It is the gold standard for respiratory protection.

Warm Zone: Transition Zone

The warm zone is the area between the hot zone and the cold zone. This area is not in the immediate perimeter of any fire or products of combustion. Preliminary exposure reduction (PER) occurs in the warm zone, where personnel should be using SCBA and be on-air. The warm zone also serves as the drop zone for doffing/dropping of equipment prior to entering rehab or bagging contaminated PPE and equipment. Nourishment should not occur in the warm zone in order to decrease ingestion of carcinogens.

Cold Zone: Non-Hazardous Area

The cold zone is any area outside of the hot and warm zones. It is also the control zone of an incident that contains the command post and other support functions as deemed necessary. The cold zone will ideally be located uphill and upwind from the fire scene. Rehabilitation or rehab should be located in the cold zone. Nourishment should occur in the rehabilitation area or the cold zone.

Preliminary Exposure Reduction and Bagging Gear

Preliminary exposure reduction (PER), also known as gross decontamination, should be utilized with soap and water, head to toe with the fire fighter still breathing air from their SCBA.

- Performing PER reduces polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) by 85% on personal protective equipment (PPE) and equipment.[1] PER also drastically decreases a fire fighter's exposure to contaminants on their gear and equipment that may continue to off-gas or may become airborne as you travel back to the station.
- Anyone, including fire investigators, who are exposed to products of combustion need to go through PER.
- Prior to removing firefighting ensembles, PER shall be performed to remove potentially harmful contaminants, which is outlined in NFPA 1500 and 1851.
- Wet wipes should be used to wipe all areas of exposed skin. If needed, multiple wipes should be used.
- Tools and equipment should be cleaned at the fire scene.

NAVSTA Mayport Career Day

Photos by AC1 Daniel De Jesus

Career Day at Anchor Academy was a blast! Naval Station Mayport staff and employees had an amazing time connecting with students, sharing our careers, and having fun along the way. Experiences like this highlight how important schools like Anchor Academy are in supporting our military families and building strong, resilient communities.

Introducing children to different career paths early helps spark curiosity, build confidence, and empower them to dream big about their futures. We're proud to invest in the next generation—because today's students are tomorrow's leaders!

First Integrated Live-Fire Training with USS Alexandria

By Joseph Rivera, Fire Chief Naval Base Point Loma, CA

Naval Base Point Loma Fire & Emergency Services recently achieved a major milestone in waterfront readiness by conducting the first integrated live-fire training event alongside U.S. Navy Sailors from the USS Alexandria (SSN 757). This evolution marked the first time NBPL F&ES and a submarine crew trained together in a realistic, scenario-driven environment designed to mirror the challenges of a real shipboard emergency.

The training was spearheaded through a collaborative effort between the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Detachment San Diego, Shipboard Fire Safety Program Lead Charisa Carkhuff, and NBPL Fire Chief Joe Rivera, and was hosted at the NBPL Submarine Training Facility.

Rehab and medical integration

The exercise highlighted exceptional coordination between ship's force and firefighters. Accountability processes were flawless, sailors provided fully capable escorts for entry teams, and ship's medical personnel worked side-by-side with F&ES paramedics to process multiple crews through rehab. For the first iteration, the level of professionalism and teamwork exceeded expectations.

"This training proved what we've always believed—when ship and shore train together, we fight as one team," said Rivera. "The Alexandria crew came prepared, and our firefighters were able to plug in immediately. That level of integration is exactly what we need to protect our Sailors and our submarines."

We plan to expand the program with additional boats and waterfront commands, building a repeatable model for integrated shipboard firefighting across Navy Region Southwest.

Night Drills at Souda Bay

Naval Support Activity Souda Bay conducted nighttime live fire training, and we couldn't be prouder of the effort and professionalism shown by everyone involved. Training in low-light, high-stress conditions is critical to staying sharp, and our members stepped up in a big way.

From fire attack to teamwork and communication, everyone did an incredible job and demonstrated the dedication it takes to serve our community safely and effectively. Opportunities like this help ensure we're always ready when the call comes, day or night.

Great work to all who participated and thank you to everyone who helped make this training a success.

Flammable and Combustible Liquids

By Mak Weil, Assistant Chief of Fire Prevention (retired), Navy F&ES Hall of Fame #51

Flammable and combustible liquids are very much part of our everyday lives. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) reports flammable and combustible liquids cause over 160,000 fires, many hundreds of injuries and deaths and over $1.5 billion in damages annually.

Flammable liquids have a flash point below a normal ambient temperature compared to combustible liquids that have higher flash point and need more heat to ignite. Proper storage, handling, and transportation of flammable and combustible liquids are outlined in *The Navy Fire Code*, *66.4.2 Classification of Liquids*.

Improper handling of flammable and combustible liquids can result in staggering losses of lives and property, so it is important to ensure the following five elements for overall general fire safety are followed:

1. All flammable or combustible liquid containers must be approved for the purpose and marked or labeled with an appropriate warning.
2. All equipment including electrical equipment, piping, and fittings must be listed for use and application, this includes any dispensing equipment, pumps, valves and any other devices approved.
3. Unapproved containers for dispensing are prohibited.
4. Dispensing flammable and combustible liquids in an approved manner is required by the code. Flammable liquids must be drawn from tanks by a pump. Combustible liquids should be dispensed by gravity through approved means.
5. Flammable and combustible liquids may not be discharged on the ground or into any waterway. All waste must be disposed of in an approved manner.

Storage of flammable and combustible liquids are governed by the type of vessel and the classification of the liquid as referenced in *The Navy Fire Code, 66.9 Storage of Liquids in Containers, 66.14 Hazardous Materials Storage Lockers, and 66.15 Outdoor Storage.*

The same physical characteristics that make flammable and combustible liquids very useful in everyday life can also be treacherous. This is why *The Navy Fire Code* has these specific elements below for the fire safety of these liquids to include:

- All equipment, containers, tanks, lockers and piping are required to be listed for its intended use. This can minimize fires and accidents from equipment and container failures.
- Quantities of liquids are limited according to the occupancy use and fire protection features.
- Ignition of flammable and combustibles is minimized by prohibiting open flames, spark producing, and electrical equipment that is not approved.

Fire safety is important to prevent injury, death and property damage. And good enforcement as a fire inspector can ensure flammable and combustible liquids are properly stored and used.

Roth TSP and Roth IRA: What's the Difference?

Let's clear up a common point of confusion: the difference between Roth TSP and a Roth IRA. Both let you save after-tax money for retirement, and while they share some features, they have very important differences.

Roth TSP is completely separate from a Roth IRA

The first important difference (and most common confusion) is in the name:

- *Roth TSP* is the Roth balance you can have inside your TSP account.
- A *Roth IRA* is an individual retirement account that you can open outside the TSP.

It's more than just jargon—there's no such thing as a Roth IRA in the TSP. Roth TSP and a Roth IRA are two separate types of accounts. They're defined in different parts of the tax code and follow different rules for money going in and money coming out. If you're looking for information about your Roth TSP balance and accidentally call it a Roth IRA, you might end up with the wrong guidance.

The good news? Because Roth TSP and a Roth IRA are separate, you can contribute to either or both. Just make sure that whatever option you choose fits your financial situation and goals and consider speaking to a tax advisor if you need help deciding.

What's the same about Roth TSP and a Roth IRA?

The reason it's easy to mix up Roth TSP and Roth IRAs is that they do share a lot of features:

- Both contain Roth (after-tax) money, which means you pay income tax before your money goes in.
- Both offer tax-free withdrawals of contributions, and the earnings from investment growth can also be withdrawn tax-free if they meet IRS requirements for being "qualified," as described in the next bullet.
- The same IRS requirements for "qualified" earnings apply to both. For Roth earnings to be withdrawn tax-free, they must meet BOTH these conditions:
    - It's been at least 5 years since January 1 of the year you made your first Roth contribution.
    - You're age 59½ or older, permanently disabled, or deceased.*
- Neither requires you to take mandatory minimum distributions during your lifetime. (Distribution rules for beneficiaries are different.)

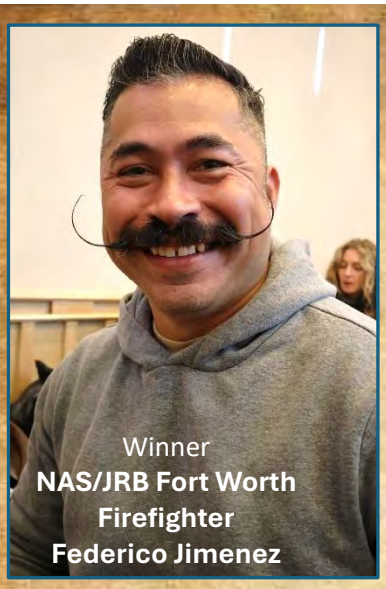
What's different about Roth TSP and a Roth IRA?

It's important to know the differences between Roth TSP and a Roth IRA before you make financial decisions:

Roth TSP	Roth IRA
Your Roth TSP contributions can only come from your paycheck while you're employed in a TSP-eligible position.	You can make contributions from any earned income.
The contribution limits are higher for your TSP account. For example, the 2026 elective deferral limit is $24,500, which applies to the combined total of your Roth and traditional employee contributions. If you're age 50 or older, you can contribute more through catch-up contributions.	The IRA contribution limits are lower. For example, the 2026 IRA limit is $7,500 ($8,600 if you're age 50 or older).
There are no income limits for Roth TSP.	Your Roth IRA contribution might be limited based on your filing status and income.
Roth TSP contributions can be matched up to 5% of pay for FERS and BRS members. (Matching contributions go into your traditional (pre-tax) balance, even if you designate your own contributions as Roth.)	There are no matching contributions for a Roth IRA.
You invest your Roth TSP balance according to the TSP investment options you choose for your TSP account. (You cannot choose separate investments for your traditional and Roth TSP balances.)	Your Roth IRA investment options depend on what your Roth IRA provider offers.
Roth TSP can be rolled over to a Roth IRA	A Roth IRA cannot be rolled over to the TSP. (But Roth money from other eligible employer plans can be rolled over to the TSP.)
The 5-year period for "qualified earnings" begins on January 1 of the year you make your first Roth contribution to your Roth TSP balance. Contributions to Roth IRAs or other Roth accounts outside the TSP do not affect this timing. However, if you roll over Roth money from another eligible employer plan to the TSP, the start date for your entire Roth TSP balance will be the earlier start date, either from the incoming Roth balance or your existing Roth TSP balance.	The 5-year period for "qualified earnings" begins on January 1 of the year you make your first contribution to any Roth IRA you own, and it applies to all your Roth IRAs. The start date of your Roth TSP balance does not affect this timing, even if you roll over money from your Roth TSP to a Roth IRA.
When you take money from your Roth TSP balance, the distribution will include both contributions and investment earnings on those contributions in amounts that are proportional to the amounts in your Roth balance. You won't owe taxes on the contributions portion, but if your account doesn't meet both requirements mentioned earlier for "qualified" earnings, you'll owe taxes on the earnings portion.	When you take money from a Roth IRA, the distribution amount pulls first from your total contributions. The ordering rules for distributions from a Roth IRA can be complex.

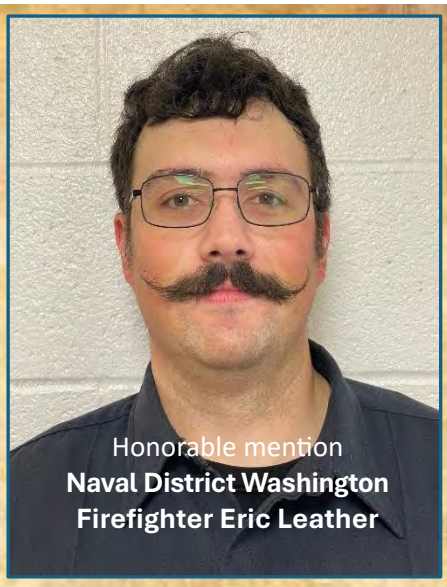
What you can do with this information

Spread the word! Many TSP participants tell us they often turn to coworkers, supervisors, friends, or family for help with TSP info. You can help others by pointing them to official TSP resources. We can't give financial advice, but we do want to make sure participants base their decisions on rules that apply to the TSP and not on info meant for other retirement accounts.



Winner
NAS/JRB Fort Worth
Firefighter
Federico Jimenez

Second place
NAS/JRB Fort Worth
Fire Chief Samson Dessa



Honorable mention
Naval District Washington
Firefighter Eric Leather

The other contenders

Congratulations to our winners and a heartfelt thank you to all of our participants, good sports each and every one! Let's do this again!!

Lifesaving Awards

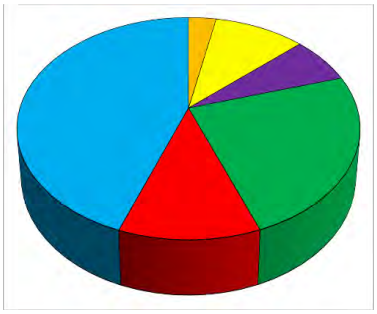
To date in calendar year 2025,
191 individual Life Saving Award
certificates have been awarded, and
33 lives have been saved.
2026 awards are being processed.

Provider	Region	Award #	Incident Type
Firefighter/Paramedic Zachary Albiston	NDW	2	Cardiac Arrest
Firefighter/EMT Montez Butler	NDW	2	Cardiac Arrest-PAD
Firefighter/Paramedic Kema Peirson	CNRH	1	Cardiac Arrest-PAD
Firefighter/Paramedic Canhuang Zhang	CNRH	1	Cardiac Arrest-PAD
Firefighter/EMT Bree Chang	CNRH	1	Cardiac Arrest-PAD
Firefighter/EMT Shayden Yip	CNRH	2	Cardiac Arrest-PAD
Firefighter/EMT Kalakekoa Carnate-Albert	CNRH	1	Cardiac Arrest-PAD
Firefighter/EMT Jaewon Huh	CNRH	1	Cardiac Arrest-PAD
Firefighter/EMT Kevin Nguyen	CNRH	1	Cardiac Arrest-PAD
Firefighter/EMT Kaleiko Awong	CNRH	2	Cardiac Arrest-PAD
Firefighter/EMT Ron Yuen	CNRH	3	Cardiac Arrest-PAD

ESAMS Corner Update

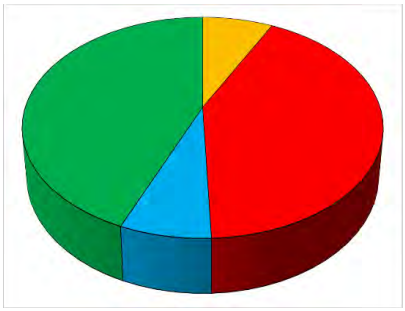
CY 2026 Statistics
(01 January – 31 January)

Operations



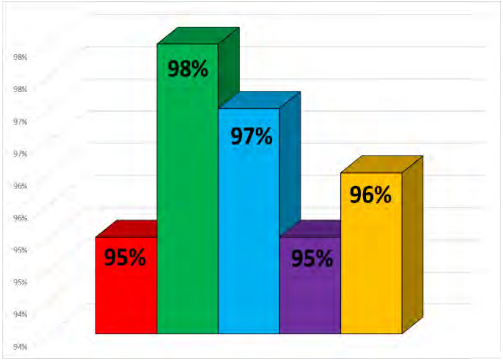
Rescue & EMS	2,029
Hazardous	513
False Alarm	1,098
Service Calls	317
Good Intent	465
Fires	142
Total	4,564

Prevention



Fire Public Ed Classes	304
Hot Work Permits	1,843
Inspections	1,927
Building Evacuation Drills	331
Total	4,405

Training



EMS	97%
Proficiency	95%
Emergency Management	98%
Safety	95%
DoD Certification	96%

ESAMS© POWERED BY HGV & Associates

Navy F&ES Legacy

NAVY FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES FALLEN FIREFIGHTERS

IN THE LINE OF DUTY

Date	Location	Name
27 May 2024	Portsmouth Naval Hospital, VA	Anthony "Tony" McVey
21 August 2023	NAS JRB New Orleans, LA	Thomas "TJ" Maury
27 June 2023	NAS Patuxent River, MD	Brice Trossbach
21 August 2021	NAWS China Lake, CA	Mikel Lowe
09 August 2021	NAVSTA Great Lakes, IL	Jeffery Peters
1 January 2021	NSF Indian Head, MD	Bryan "Hammy" Hamilton
6 November 2019	NAS Pensacola, FL	Dwain Bradshaw
5 February 2018	NS Norfolk, VA	Stephen Bement
30 May 2014	JB Anacostia-Bolling, DC	John "Mac" McDonald
13 January 2012	NSA Naples, Italy	Lugi Rullo
13 August 2011	NSA Naples, Italy	Roberto Nocera
25 November 2005	NSY Philadelphia, PA	Robert Staepel
31 December 2003	NSB New London, CT	Kenneth Jeffrey
27 September 1988	NAB Little Creek, VA	Robert "Bobby" Hoeflein
9 August 1982	NS Adak, AK	Perry Wallace
12 July 1981	NAS Whidbey Island, WA	John Schmidt
4 March 1981	NAS Norfolk, VA	William Travis
19 October 1973	NAS San Diego, CA	Brian Lindsey
19 October 1973	NAS San Diego, CA	Stanley Hertel
1 October 1973	NALF San Clemente Island, CA	Stephen Stiftner
24 January 1964	NSY Puget Sound, WA	Vernon Fletcher
20 March 1962	NS Annapolis, MD	Herbert Wells
22 January 1961	NAS Midway Island, Atoll	AM3 Ronald Blakeman
22 January 1961	NAS Midway Island, Atoll	AB3 Gordon Blatchley
22 January 1961	NAS Midway Island, Atoll	AN Robert Razey
15 April 1954	NSF Dahlgren, VA	Warrend Marsh Sr.
17 September 1943	NAS/NOB Norfolk, VA	Gurney Edwards
07 December 1941	NAVSTA Pearl Harbor/Hickem Field, HI	Names Unknown

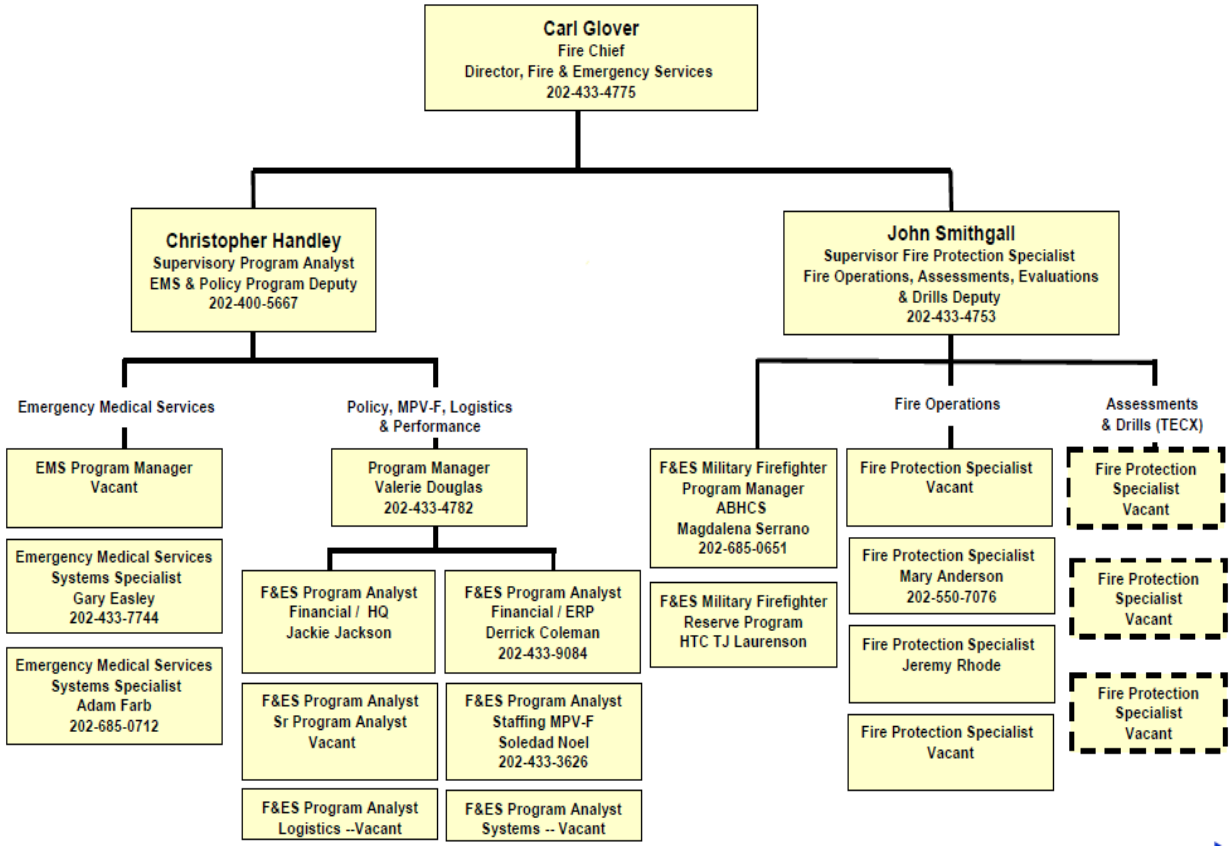
In Memoriam

UNITED STATES NAVY FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES HALL OF FAME

001 William Killen, 2004
002 James Manser, 2005
003 Clarence Rout, 2006
004 David Butler, 2006
005 Alvah Cuthriell, 2007
006 George McGuigan, 2007
007 Waverly Sykes, 2007
008 Hank Vescovi, 2007
009 William Albrittain, 2007
010 Daniel Marshall, 2007
011 Nicanor Benavidez, 2008
012 Haraldur Stefansson, 2008
013 William Beniker, 2008
014 William Thomann, 2009
015 Harry Tagen, 2009
016 Francis Brannigan, 2010
017 Lewis Meyer, 2010
018 Roy Grubbs, 2010
019 Orville Emory, 2011
020 Charles Peters, 2011
021 Douglas Thomas, 2011
022 Charles Gindele, 2012
023 John Wentzel, 2012
024 Leroy Ellis, 2013
025 Dr. Richard Tuve, 2013
026 John Arruda, 2014
027 Augustus Bowling, 2014
028 Robert Darwin, 2015
029 James Meagher, 2016
030 Frederick Seibel III, 2017
031 Gerald Makowski, 2017
032 Gelacio Rodriguez, 2017
033 John McDonald, 2017
034 Dudley King, 2018
035 Eugene Carmody, 2018
036 Robert Williams, 2018
037 Jerry Sack, 2019
038 William Hennessey, 2019
039 Robert Tofson, 2020
040 Michael Jones, 2020
041 George Kennett, 2021
042 Glenn DeLaura, 2021
043 Joseph Thompson, 2022
044 Stuart Cook, 2022
045 Kenneth Jeffery, 2022
046 Andrew Arndt, 2023
047 Mark Hendley, 2023
048 Joseph Duke Sr., 2023
049 Charles Miedzinski, 2024
050 Bennie Williams Jr., 2024
051 Mark Weil, 2024
052 Ira Simmons, 2024
053 Ricky Brockman, 2024
054 John Morris, 2025
055 Jaimie Wood, 2025
056 Janice Lozoya, 2025
057 Frank Montone, 2025
058 Mark Chaney, 2025
059 Russell Tarver, 2025

Navy Fire & Emergency Services

Commander Navy Installations Command
716 Sicard Street, SE, Ste 100
Suite 305
Washington, DC 20374-5140



To read past issues of ***What's Happening***, the Navy Fire & Emergency Services newsletter, visit https://www.cnic.navy.mil/FES-Newsletter

To submit stories and photos to ***What's Happening***, send an e-mail to Director, Navy F&ES,

WE ARE HIRING !

Please check ***usajobs*** (search for 0081) or Contact the Navy Fire Chief at the Installation where you would like to work