

DEWEY BEACH PATROL 2021



Policy Handbook/ Work Agreement

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Dewey Beach Patrol (D.B.P.)

The Dewey Beach Patrol, in conjunction with the United States Lifesaving Association (U.S.L.A.), is committed to achieving excellence in lifeguard training and providing a safe environment for the residents and visitors to the Town of Dewey Beach. Members of the Dewey Beach Patrol will be dedicated in their goal(s). These goals shall include maintaining public safety, educating the public, maintaining high standards for open water (beach) lifeguard training and promoting actions intended to result in the saving of human life in and around the marine environment. Patrol members will be required to maintain a high degree of overall physical fitness. Patrol members are critical to Township safety. Therefore, commitment to the staffing needs for the entire season is essential. All qualified staff must be prepared to work "Night Patrol" assignments and "Youth Recreation" assignments when scheduled. Patrol members are also highly encouraged to train for and compete in local, regional, and national U.S.L.A. competitions.

Members of the patrol will play a vital role in establishing tradition. The Captain and administration hope that each member of the Dewey Beach Patrol have a very enjoyable and challenging experience providing many lifelong friendships and memories.

The Beach

Approximately 1.2 ± miles of beach are guarded and one Bay Beach. Our 2 sections include Dewey North, Dewey South, and Vandyke Ave. Bay Beach. 19 stands may be used cover the three sections. Approximately 200 feet north of the Silver Lake Storm Water Outfall Pipe/structure, found in our north section, begins our jurisdiction and ends at Collins Ave. in the South.

No swimmer should be permitted within 100 ft. of the outfall structure. Dewey Beach does not possess any other structural jetties, groins, or rock piles. Dewey tends to be a steep beach with plunging surf. This type of wave action is conducive to surf related injuries such as dislocations, breaks, and neck/spine injuries. Diving in a water column less than chest deep is not recommended! "Dolphin Dive." Just 5 or 6 steps and a swimmer may be over his/her head in water. Rip currents and longshore currents are frequent and dangerous. A "Bay Beach" located at the end of Vandyke Ave. and the Vandyke Bay Beach lifeguard stand may be staffed with a lifeguard during times and days determined on a day-to-day basis according to conditions and usage. The Bay water column is shallow, and no diving should occur. Town ordinances and state laws are to be enforced.

Hiring

The Town of Dewey Beach is your employer. Applications are available at Town Hall, the Beach Patrol Headquarters or on the Town website (www.townofdeweybeach.com [Dewey Beach Patrol "Employment" section](#)). All lifeguard positions are seasonal only. The Captain of the Beach Patrol is responsible for hiring all DBP staffing. The number of seasonal applicants may be large. Currently there are 52 positions available.

Requirements For All Beach Patrol Lifeguards

1. Must be at least 16 years of age.
2. Must submit a physical examination report certified by a physician or a nurse practitioner that indicates that there are no physical defects or health conditions that may disqualify the applicant from performing strenuous and stressful activity. Applicant must be in excellent physical condition. Rookie workouts and veteran workouts are mandatory and strenuous. Beach conditions are dangerous at times.
3. Submit a completed application and personnel documents to the Human Resource Director prior to commencement of duty.
4. Must demonstrate completion documentation of an Adult and Infant CPR, AED, and First Aid training certification course, of no less than 21 hours, approved by the State of Delaware.
5. Complete a pre-employment physical test. Required before Captain's interview.

The test consists of the following:

- a. 1-mile run (on the beach)
 - b. 500 meters swim in ten (10) minutes or less
 - c. 1-220-yard dash sprint
 - d. Rescue Simulations and aptitude testing
 - e. Pull-ups (Standard grip)
 - f. Push-ups (Until failure)
 - g. 2-25-yard sprint swims (rescue simulations for live victim cross chest rescue and buoy rescue).
6. Maintain all required certifications and training requirements.
 7. Maintain the American Heart Association (AHA) approved curriculum for Basic Life Support (BLS) for Healthcare Providers certification or equal.
 8. All lifeguards are required to meet and maintain the Delaware State Fire School-Emergency Medical Responder certification, a course equivalent to the DOT Emergency Medical Response course, EMT, or higher certification. An accredited first responder's course certification is required for every beach patrol member. This certification may be acquired in-house on an annual basis.
 9. Complete interview with Captain.
 10. Provide a copy of your driver's license and social security card and other essential documents to the Human Resource Director.
 11. Complete a drug screening (tradition).

12. Complete a criminal history check.
13. All new open water lifeguards shall successfully complete a minimum of 48-hours of open water rescue training (USLA). All recurring or returning lifeguards must complete at least 16-hours of refresher training annually. All new and returning lifeguards must complete a written beach patrol/U.S.L.A. exam – 80% minimum required for a passing grade.
14. Complete swim test policy. Each lifeguard must successfully and effectively complete an annual 500meter (in 10 minutes or less), 200-meter, 1 mile and 50-meter timed swim test, prior to the start of each season. Each first-year lifeguard will be required to complete the “Rookie Test” after completing 23 approved training hours.
15. Complete a town sponsored “Sensitivity in the Workplace” training session.
16. Become familiar with the Open Water Rescue and Incident Command Compunctions Protocols in Appendix F pg. 6.

Duties and Responsibilities of a Patrol Member

1. Provide for and follow a defined work schedule. Work schedules include weekend and holiday Night Patrol for qualified staff and evening Youth Recreation Program.
2. Safeguard the lives of residents and visitors to Dewey Beach. Recognize, React, and Respond to situations they may provide harm to humans, dwelling units, wildlife and or environmental conditions. Report A –TYPICAL situations to the chain of command. Recognize, React, and Respond to situations that warrant response.
3. Control beach activities:
 - a. Respond to swimmers and beach goers in distress.
 - b. Control and position swimmers.
 - c. Report to Lt. and care for all lost children.
 - d. Enforce city ordinances.
 - e. Maintain positive public relations and provide information to members of the public when requested.
 - f. Clear area in front of stand for easy access to water.
 - g. Report any A-typical behaviors that may indicate a hazardous or potentially hazardous situation to the safety of the general population and or community (MCRR).
 - h. Log in all rescue, first aid, and emergency response with headquarters at the end of each workday. All data points are to be included and filled out. Handwriting is to be print and legible.
4. Be proficient in rescue and lifesaving techniques and communications.
 - Always bring your rescue buoy when responding to an emergency.
 - When in Doubt; Go Out!
5. Be proficient in backboard stabilization technique.
6. Be proficient in artificial respiration and CPR techniques.
7. Maintain and care for all equipment utilized on the job and report deficiencies to the Captain immediately.
8. Complete ATV training with the Captain and or designee prior to use.
9. Complete “Civil Law Enforcement” training and in-house certification prior to issuing a Civil Summons. Only staff authorized by the Captain may issue citations.
10. Be knowledgeable of and responsive to boating law violations occurring at the Bay and/or Ocean Beaches. Recognize, React and Respond to all situations requiring responses.

11. Be professional at all time, as you are representing the Dewey Beach Patrol and the Town of Dewey Beach. Conduct yourselves with proper decorum.
12. Be the best!

Duties and Responsibilities of the Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)

1. Must hold a National or Delaware EMT license or certificate.
2. Must complete all applicable in-house training.
3. Must carry out the policies, duties, and responsibilities of Patrol staff member. However, EMT's are not to carry out Water Rescue unless certified as an Open Water Rescue Lifeguard. Communicate and Signal for save is required for any observed water rescueneeds.
4. Must be prepared to respond as quickly and efficiently as possible to all emergency situations and implement all safety precautions.
5. Must be proficient in the use and the application of all response equipment.
6. Must carry out maintenance of all emergency response equipment and notify the Captain of needed supplies.
7. Must provide emergency response training to lifeguards from time to time when instructed by the Captain.
8. Must provide routine maintenance to all equipment utilized on duty including but not limited to AED's, Handheld Radios, ATV's, O2 Tanks and Basic Life-support Apparatus. Consumed medical supplies and or equipment is to be reported to the Captain for replacement authorization asap.
9. Must keep detailed and accurate data and records pertaining to Emergency response.
10. Must provide a detailed work schedule in writing and assist is scheduling daily EMT's and Night Patrol Staffing.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Lieutenant (Lt.)

1. Carry out all duties and responsibilities of a “Lifeguard “and “First Responder”.
2. Instruct and train assigned rookies as well as section guards in ocean rescue technique and process, beach patrol policy and procedure daily.
3. Assign section guards daily work assignments.
4. Control all beach activities in his/her section. Take command of all beach emergencies in section and report to headquarters. Provide initial resources to the primary first responder at the incident scene.
5. He /She is the Captain’s direct representative on the beach. The Lt. is to monitor each section guard’s conduct and performance and make corrections. as situations may require.
6. Report to Captain any negative behavior demonstrated by staff members or actions contradictory to Beach Patrol policy.
7. Report to the Captain any recognized deficiencies within the workplace immediately.
8. Authority to stop and issue citation. It will be the responsibility of lieutenants and ranking staff, as designated by the Captain, to make an administrative stop for purposes of enforcing any provision of Municipal Code of the town of Dewey Beach that has been designated as a civil offense provision, upon reasonable and articulable suspicion that a violation of such provision of the Municipal Code of the Town of Dewey Beach. Completion of “Civil Summons Issuance” training course is required from the Captain and or designee prior to issuing a citation.
9. Be a leader by example.
10. Be a role model. Lt’s are our best and most experienced guards. Set an example of “Dewey’s Finest.”

Beach Patrol Policy

1. Staff members are always to utilize observation skills on duty. Employees will make every effort to “ACTIVELY “enforce Town ordinances by advising violators of their offenses and conduct appropriate corrective actions.
2. Employee will signal promptly upon reporting to assigned area, during lunch breaks, rescues, and first aid cases via radio and/or hand signals.
3. Employee will keep a constant check on potentially dangerous conditions both on the beach and in the water.
4. Employee will keep area in front of guard chair open for easy access to the water. and for cover down.
5. Employee will understand the proper use of beach equipment and the care that is needed to upkeep that equipment.
6. Employee will demonstrate the ability to function under stressful conditions.
7. Employees will observe the following rules while on duty:
 - a. No sleeping or reading,
 - b. No use of alcohol, tobacco, or drugs (not prescribed by a medical doctor)
 - c. Will never leave assigned area without permission from Captain or Lieutenant,
 - d. Guards only on stands,
 - e. Avoid distractions.
 - f. Do not touch or change assignment board (Captain or Lieutenant only),
 - g. Proper hygiene, no jewelry to be worn on duty, hairstyle to be appropriate length, no vision impairment,
 - h. Guards must report back to stands on half days if weather clears, and
 - i. Absolutely no playing of music and non-essential talk over the radio network or allow music beyond an acceptable level.

8. Employee will perform morning and/or afternoon workout prescribed by the Captain or Lieutenant, to the best of his/her ability, in a professional manner, always.
9. Employee will demonstrate the ability to perform basic Lifeguarding methods and cover downs.
10. Employee will be required to attend all in-service classes during the term of this agreement (first aid, CPR, etc.)
11. Employee will accept supervision, corrective counseling, and verbal warnings from Captain, Lieutenant, or any other senior guard.
12. Employee will have a good rapport with co-workers and not initiate conflicts or controversy among these co-workers.
13. The employee will have a cumulative personnel file that contains records pertinent to the employee's work.
14. Theft of any kind will result in automatic dismissal and charges may be filed.
15. Abuse of Town property and standard issued equipment may result in disciplinary action and/or dismissal.
16. Uniforms may not be worn in any environment deemed inappropriate by the beach patrol captain.
17. Complete all requirement(s) and test(s) mandated by the USLA Certification Program. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - a. Accredited First Responder Course
 - b. 21 Hours Approved First Aid Course
 - c. 500 Meter swim in ten (10) minutes or less.
 - d. Complete a written USLA exam with a score of 80% or better.
18. Any/All injuries sustained during work hours should be reported immediately to the beach patrol captain. An incident report must be completed immediately for insurance purposes. Failure to report any/all injuries and complete an incident report may result in no coverage for medical expenses.
19. Foul and inappropriate language will not be accepted and may be subject to disciplinary action.
20. The only person who is to speak to the media is the Captain unless there is prior approval.
21. All staff members are required to use all equipment for professional use only. All equipment issued (excluding clothing) must be returned on the last day of the work assignment.
22. All staff members must commit to working full time from Memorial Day weekend to Labor Day Weekend or a previously agreed upon work ending date. The work ending date must be certified by the captain.

23. Technology: Use of electronics tablets, and/cell phones are prohibited unless otherwise authorized by the Captain or the Captain's designee in extreme emergencies.
24. All staff "Recognizing" and "Reacting" to Emergency Medical Response and/or Open Water Rescue must complete a "Response" by conducting a physical and verbal assessment on all patients and/or victims. The Three "Rs" must be completed with a physical stimulus termed a "Touch Off".
25. Lifeguard Observation Policy: All Beach Patrol Related Observation Duties and Responsibilities – All lifeguards shall conduct production and services with position facing the ocean to the maximum extent possible.

Discipline Policy

Violations of stated beach patrol policy are imposed on 3 levels. Each violation after the first is handled on the next level. Level 3 may be dismissal based on violation. Violation of discipline policy, including but not limited to #21 and #22, may result in the loss of incremental Pay Rate increases, loss of rank and or Promotional opportunities.

LEVEL 1 – VERBAL WARNING AND FORFEIT OF RAIN DAY.
LEVEL 2 – GAUNTLET RUN* AND FORFEIT OF 2 RAIN DAYS.
LEVEL 3 – MAY RESULT IN DISMISSAL.

* Gauntlet run – hard sand run of entire beach in 21 minutes or less. Swim 220yards for each 30 seconds over 21 minutes. Run during first lunch the day of the violation unless circumstances prevent it.

Phone Calls

Messages taken for staff members will be forwarded to the appropriate staff member via email or written messages. No information will be provided to the caller regarding any staff member. All information is strictly confidential. The phone(s) will be used for professional purposes only and no long-distance calls are permitted without prior approval from the captain.

Parking

Guards must park in designated lifeguard parking spaces and must display a valid Town issued Parking Permit. Permits are to be used by the employee only and must be displayed on your vehicle in the appropriate location. Employees with convertible tops should trade in issued permit for a sticker permit to be placed on the rear bumper of the driver's side.

Headquarters

Located at Dagsworthy Street and the beach. Each guard reports to Headquarters before work. Roll call at 9:00AM every day.

Guards are required to be on duty at assigned beach at 10:00 AM SHARP each day for sign on until end of the day for sign off. The water will be cleared of swimmers 4-5 minutes before signing off.

Lunch Hours

Weekdays		Weekends & Holidays
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM	1 st Lunch	11:30 AM – 12:15 PM
12:30 PM – 1:30 PM	2 nd Lunch	12:15 PM – 1:00 PM
1:30 PM – 2:30 PM	3 rd Lunch	1:00 PM – 1:45 PM

(Lunch hours are subject to change according to beach conditions and/or emergencies)

Work Schedule

Guards permanent work schedule will be kept by the Captain and will be displayed clearly after established the first or second day of active duty. Guards will be placed on a rotating day off schedule. Changes in work schedule and days off must have approval of the Captain. Each guard will work no more than 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week. Overtime is not permitted unless written permission is granted by the Captain of the Beach Patrol.

Unexcused absences and late to work are not permitted. There are no sick days. If you become sick or have an emergency, you must notify headquarters prior to 9:00 am. Too many sick days may result in dismissal. Schedule is a rotating basis.

Pay period is every other Friday. Checks issued by Town Hall or by the Captain only. Direct Deposit may be required from the Town.

Equipment

Each guard issued: D.B.P bag, sweatpants, sweatshirts, and T-shirt(s), all numbered and logoed. A swimsuit, whistle and lanyard, rescue buoy and CPR mask are also provided.

Rescue buoy, and CPR mask must be returned at the end of the season; if not, the employee will be billed the cost of the said items. Other issued items are the guards to keep. Remember: D.B.P. uniforms worn on duty!

Town Equipment

Lifeguard chairs on assigned beaches must be carried down to surf line and back to dune line and placed in the dune overpass with signage facing the street each morning and afternoon. Report repair needs promptly.

Hand-held radios are assigned to most beaches. They are expensive yet an invaluable aid, only essential talk-no radio music over the airway, etc. Plastic covers (aquasocks) are always to be used.

Flags and any appropriate signs – assigned to beaches will be placed on display by the Lifeguard. Guards will be held responsible for damage to Town property when negligent.

The Dewey Beach Patrol ATVs are donated to the DBP and are for the specific purposes of beach management observations, Emergency Medical Service, and/or beach facility maintenance. The (2) ATVs are for professional use only and are to operate under the following stipulations:

1. The manufactures' usage video has been observed.
2. A pre-usage training course has been completed with a commanding officer of the DBP.

All emergency responses will be performed with emergency lights and sirens engaged. Speeds shall not exceed 25 MPH and the vehicle shall not come within 20 feet of any person. People shall not be allowed near the vehicle and/or the hot exhaust system.

All not-emergency usages for the patrol, monitoring, and/or maintenance purposes shall not exceed a speed of 10 MPH, the vehicle shall not come within 20 feet of a person, and all persons shall be kept away from standing vehicle.

Special Events

1. **ROOKIE TEST** – All first-year guards must pass the traditional rookie test held in mid-July. The rookie test is a ten-event competition in which the declared winner is the Beach Patrol's Rookie-of-the-Year. A paid day off goes to the winner. The two-day competition consists of these events:
 - a. Wednesday – 1-mile swim, 400-meter run-swim-sun
 - b. Thursday – ½ mile run, sprint swim, push-up contest, soft sand sprint, buoy charges, line charges, and Ocean rescues with/without rescue buoy.
2. **REGIONAL U.S.L.A. COMPETITION** – This regional event is held at a different mid-Atlantic city or town on an annual basis and will be announced.
3. **REHOBOTH BEACH LIFEGUARD OLYMPICS**- held in early August. Neighboring beach patrols compete in a 9-event Olympiad. The competition events typically include: ½ mile swim, 1-mile run, run-swim-run relay, paddleboard relay, iron-man medley, iron man, soft sand relay, beach flags, and Tug-o-War. A separate volleyball tournament follows the games.
4. **USLA/SCLA 2019 COMPETITION SCHEDULE (TBA)**



First Aid Manual



During each summer season, there are an unlimited number of situations that you must handle. These situations range from simple first aid (cuts, bee stings, jellyfish stings) to very severe emergency conditions (heart attack, shock, choking). It is especially important for you to become AWARE of the necessary first-aid steps to follow until help arrives.

This “General Guideline” manual outlines the signs and symptoms of common beach injuries and the emergency steps you should know.

HEAT EXHAUSTION

Signs/Symptoms -

1. faintness
2. dizziness
3. headache
4. loss of appetite
5. nausea
6. ashen gray color with cold, clammy skin
7. profuse perspiration



TREATMENT – Activate EMS and Emergency Response Protocol. Place the person in a cool area (use an umbrella). Keep the person lying down.

HEAT STROKE

Signs/Symptoms

1. warm, dry skin
2. body temperature extremely high (maybe 105)
3. pulse is rapid and full.
4. as the changes to the stroke set in, blood pressure will fall, and the pulse will be rapid and weak.



NOTE: HEAT STROKE is a life-death situation. Untreated victims will die.

TREATMENT – Activate EMS and Emergency Response Protocol. Place person in a cool area (under an umbrella). Apply wet towels and cool water under arm pits and behind the neck to reduce the body temperature. GET HELP...CALL AN AMBULANCE, the victim must be transported.

GENERAL RULE OF THUMB:

Patient is red, lift the head.

Patient is pale, lift the tail.

ASK FOR RELATIVES AND SPECIAL NEEDS (I.E. MEDS, ETC.)

EPILEPTIC SEIZURES

Signs/Symptoms – violent, uncontrolled movements while the victim is in the unconscious state. (a minor seizure may not be detectable since there is little to no movement at all).

TREATMENT – Activate EMS and Emergency Response Protocol. Be sure the victim’s airway is open and not obstructed. Keep the victim warm, use beach towels and blankets.

Try to keep the victim as still as possible. Basically, keep the victim from hurting themselves. Objects such as towels, or clothing can be effective. **DO NOT INSERT YOUR FINGERS INTO A VICTIM'S MOUTH OR FORCE AN OBJECT INTO THEIR MOUTH.**

DIABETIC SEIZURES

Signs/Symptoms

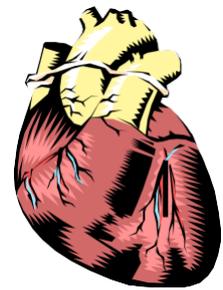
1. air hunger manifested by rapid and deep sighing respirations.
2. dehydration (dry, warm skin and sunken eyes)
3. sweet or fruity odor on the breath rapid, weak pulse
4. normal or slightly low blood pressure
5. varying degrees of responsiveness

TREATMENT – Activate EMS and Emergency Response Protocol. Same procedures as an epileptic seizure.

HEART ATTACK

Signs/Symptoms

1. uncomfortable pressure, squeezing, fullness, or pain in the center of the chest.
2. sometimes pain is in the upper abdomen and seems to be indigestion. Pain may travel out of the chest to the shoulders and arms, neck, and jaw.
3. sweating, nausea, shortness of breath and a feeling of weakness.



TREATMENT – Activate EMS and Emergency Response Protocol. Call for help immediately. Position victim onto his/her back. To do this, roll as a unit. Open the airway with head-tilt/chin lift method. Look, listen, and feel for breathing. If not, give two full breaths. Check for a pulse at the side of the neck. If you feel a pulse and the victim is not breathing, begin rescue breathing. If you do not feel a pulse and the victim is not breathing, the heart has stopped. Begin CPR.



SHOCK

Signs/Symptoms

1. Eyes are dull and lack luster.
2. Pupils are dilated.
3. Face is pale in color.
4. Breathing is shallow, irregular, or labored.
5. Pulse is rapid and weak.
6. skin is cold and clammy.
7. Nausea, collapse, vomiting, anxiety, thirst



TREATMENT – Activate EMS and Emergency Response Protocol. Assure adequate breathing. Administer artificial respiration if necessary. Elevate the feet. Keep the patient lying down and **GIVE NOTHING BY MOUTH.** Prevent loss of body heat. Control bleeding if necessary.

NECK AND BACK INJURIES – Treat all victims of surf related injuries as if there is an injury.

Signs/Symptoms

1. Pain or tenderness
2. Painful movement
3. deformity
4. Paralysis
5. Contusion or lacerations



TREATMENT – Activate EMS and Emergency Response Protocol. If the victim is UNCONSCIOUS, treat as a spinal and neck injury. Keep the victim AS STILL AS POSSIBLE. Use available objects for rigid support if the victim needs to be removed from the surf. Towels and sand can be used to keep the head still. Pack sand around and under the victim's neck. IF IN DOUBT, DO NOT MOVE THE VICTIM. Call an ambulance.

LEG AND ARM INJURIES

Signs/Symptoms

1. Pain
2. Deformity
3. Blood Loss
4. Painful movements

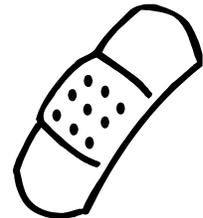


TREATMENT – Activate EMS and Emergency Response Protocol. Keep the Victim as STILL AND COMFORTABLE AS POSSIBLE. Do not attempt to straighten or relocate a dislocation or fracture. Call for assistance.

CUTS

Signs/Symptoms - Obvious signs of external bleeding. A victim may also be bleeding internally.

TREATMENT – Activate EMS and Emergency Response Protocol. Apply DIRECT PRESSURE to the wound to stop the bleeding. Wrap available cloth (towels, shirts) around wound. DO NOT TRY TO REPLACE BOLLD-SOAKED CLOTH. WRAP OVER THE CLOTH WITH NEW CLOTH. Treat for shock.



VERBAL MEDICAL- TRAUMA ASSESSMENT

PPE- Gloves and Mask

Scene Safe (What they would be looking for)

Determine if it is Medical or Trauma (maybe both) NOI or MOI

Calling for EMS (sign) (additional resources)

C-Spine Trauma/ Consider C-Spine for Medical

Looking for “Life-Threats or Chief Complaint”

AVPU (explain)

Airway- jaw thrust Trauma/ head tilt-chin lift Medical and consider an oral airway.

Breathing 10-24 normal range/ BVM outside or normal range

Oxygen NRB for Trauma 10lpm and Consider O2 with medical (shock)

Circulation- Radial pulse (if no radial- Priority 1 low BP)

Skin Color and Temp

Control any bleeding.

Trauma Patient: “supine position”/ medical patient “position of comfort”

Determines Priority of Patient- “1-2-3”

Start to het “SAMPLE”- Baseline Vital Signs (explain)

Trauma “Head to Toe (Dots)” (explain)

Medical “OPQRRRSST” (explain)

Treat for Shock “Cover” patient

Dress and Bandage or Splint any Injuries.

Reassessment as Necessary- 5 minutes unstable/ 15 stable

Night Patrol Requirements and Protocols

The Town of Dewey Beach and the Dewey Beach Police Department (DBPD) may request Dewey Beach Patrol (DBP) members to monitor the beach facility during designated evening hours. The operating period may be subject to change from time to time. Typical hours of operation are from 7:00 pm to 12:00 am running Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day weekend. The purpose of this evening monitoring program is to maintain safety on the beach facility, enforce town ordinances, monitor beach fire permits and cleanup, and provide eyewitness testimony regarding ordinance violations to the DBPD. Night Patrol (NP) staff members are required to conduct all normal DBP duties and strictly adhere to professional code of conduct as demonstrated in the Dewey Beach Patrol Handbook/Work Agreement.

NP Staff Members must meet the following criterion to qualify:

1. United States Lifesaving Association (USLA) certified. Staff members must
 - a. Complete at least 23 hours of physical training in a USLA certified training agency with an approved curriculum-(DBP)
 - b. Complete written examination (with a score of 85% or better)
2. At least two (2) years of open water rescue experience-(DBP)
3. CPR certified.
4. First Responder Certified
5. At least two (2) hours pre-response training with the DBPD
6. Establish witness testimony protocol (training by DBPD)
7. Demonstrate comprehension of the use and care of the ATV and rescue response equipment including, but not limited to:
 - a. CPR mask
 - b. Buoys
 - c. Uniform
 - d. First Aid Supply
 - e. Emergency Medical Equipment
 - f. Lights
 - g. Handheld Communication Devices – 800 MHz and/or Motorola handheld.
 - h. Any other devices deemed necessary by the DBPD.
8. Demonstrate a complete understanding of DBPD protocols. Including the use of the handheld radio sets.
9. Provide debriefing documentation to all agencies involved. This information must clearly document any/all trouble shooting and/or situations requiring intervention.
10. NP Staff Members are responsible for documenting all training hours, work hours, and applied rescue experience time. They are always required to understand and uphold all town ordinances and have them readily available.

Appendix A

Town of Dewey Beach Map

Town of Dewey Beach



Location of Lifeguard Stands (Subject to Change based on conditions)

Stand 1: Chesapeake St. 

Stand 2: Carolina St.

Stand 4: Jersey St.

 Stand 5: Chicago ST. 

Stand 6: St. Louis 

Stand 7: Houston St. 

Stand 8: Clayton St. 

Stand 9: Swedes St.  

Stand 10: Salisbury St.

 Stand 11: New Orleans St.

 Stand 12: Dagsworthy St. 

Stand 13: McKinley St.

Stand 14: Read St. 

Stand 15: Rodney Ave.

Stand 16: Dickinson Ave

Stand 17: VanDyke Ave.

Stand 18: Collins Ave. and

19: Vandyke Ave. Bay Beach.



* Volleyball nets and standards will be privately owned but are for public use. They will be set perpendicular to and approximately 15 feet from

Volleyball Nets	
Tetherball Stations	

Appendix B

10 Codes

CODE:

10-1	Situation under control
10-2	Arriving at scene
10-3	Go ahead with message.
10-4	Ok received message.
10-5	Relay message
10-6	Busy
10-7	Not available by radio
10-8	Available by radio
10-9	Repeat message.
10-13	Weather report
10-14	Bathroom
10-17	Send coffee and food to scene.
10-18	Complete assignment ASAP
10-19	Return to....
10-20	Location
10-21	Telephone message for you
10-22	Disregard
10-24	Send assistance to scene.
10-25	Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA)
10-27	Notify POLICE.
10-30	Does not conform to rules.
10-32	Complaint
10-34	Missing Person report (LOSTCHILD)
10-35	Confidential
10-36	TIME CHECK
10-39	Use caution.
10-40	Guard in trouble – help!
10-43	Car parked in lifeguard spot.
10-44	AMBULANCE needed!
10-45	Rescue equipment needed.
10-52	Permission to leave stand.
10-63	Advice where scene can be found.
10-69	In route to....
10-70	Report to...
Possible 10-80	Spinal Injury
Possible 10-81	Mental Patient
Possible 10-82	Head, face, neck injury
Possible 10-84	Seizure or convulsions
Possible 10-86	DROWNING
Possible 10-87	Police action/violence
Possible 10-88	Overdose
Possible 10-89	Burn
Possible 10-90	CPR in progress
Possible 10-92	Internal Injury
Possible 10-93	Fractured Limb
Possible 10-95	Maternity emergency
Possible 10-96	Respiratory Problem
Possible 10-97	Severe Bleeding
Possible 10-98	Stroke
Possible 10-99	HEART ATTACK!
10-100	Clear the air.....

Appendix C

Town of Dewey Beach Ordinances

Emergency Ordinance: No. 756

Chapter 85

Chapter 65



TOWN OF DEWEY
BEACH
www.townofdeweybeach.com

105 Rodney Avenue
Dewey Beach, DE 19971
302-227-6363 (Voice or TDD)
302-227-8319 (Fax)

EMERGENCY ORDINANCE No. 756

REQUIRING INDIVIDUALS TO WEAR FACE COVERINGS IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, AND MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

WHEREAS, it is well recognized that SARS-CoV-2 the virus that causes the disease COVID19 presents a public health concern that requires extraordinary protective measures and vigilance; and

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared a world-wide pandemic; and

WHEREAS, on March 13, 2020, the President of the United States has declared a National Emergency for the United States and its territories in an effort to reduce the spread of the virus; and

WHEREAS, on March 12, 2020, the Governor of the State of Delaware declared a State of Emergency for the State of Delaware; and

WHEREAS, the Governor subsequently modified the Emergency Declaration on April 25, 2020, to require all individuals, with limited exceptions, to wear face coverings in public settings where social distancing measures are difficult to maintain; and

WHEREAS, the Charter of the Town of Dewey Beach empowers the Commissioners to enact emergency ordinances affecting life, health, safety, or property; and

WHEREAS, it is vitally important that we all work together to decrease the widespread proliferation of COVID-19 among us all now rather than suffer the unfortunate and devastating consequences later; and

WHEREAS, taking measures to control outbreaks minimizes the risk to the public, maintains the health and safety of the Town's residents and visitors, and limits the spread of infection in our communities; and

WHEREAS, in order to protect, preserve, and promote the general health, safety and welfare and the peace and order of the community, the Town of Dewey Beach is taking steps to try to protect the citizens and employees of the Town from increased risk of exposure; and

WHEREAS, in light of the foregoing, the Commissioners of the Town of Dewey Beach deem it proper and necessary to adopt this Emergency Ordinance to require persons to wear face coverings while on public property within the town of Dewey Beach and to observe minimum social distancing requirements.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF DEWEY BEACH, DELAWARE:

1. For purposes of this Emergency Ordinance:

(a) "Minimal social distancing" shall mean maintaining at least six (6) foot social distancing from any individual who is not a member of the same household or a caregiver to someone in that household.

(b) "Face covering" shall mean a soft cloth, paper fiber or fabric covering that fully covers a person's nose and mouth. The term includes, without limitation, masks, scarves and bandanas.

2. All persons, with limited exceptions noted herein, shall observe and maintain minimal social distancing while on all public property, including the ocean and bay beach areas of Dewey Beach OR, alternatively, shall wear a face covering while on public property.

3. This Act does not relieve any person from the obligation to comply with requirements to wear face coverings or observe minimal social distancing requirements in this or other public settings, as may be set forth in Orders of the Governor of Delaware.

4. The requirements of this Emergency Ordinance shall not apply to persons twelve (12) years of age or younger, or to any person who is unable to safely wear a face covering due to age, an underlying health condition or who is unable to remove a face covering without the assistance of others.

5. A person who fails to comply with Section 2 of this Emergency Ordinance shall be guilty of a civil infraction, punishable by a fine of \$50.00.

6. Should any provision, section, paragraph, sentence or word of this Ordinance be rendered or declared invalid by any final court action in a court of competent jurisdiction or by reason of any preemptive legislation, the remaining provisions, sections, paragraphs, sentences, or words of this Ordinance as hereby adopted shall remain in full force and effect.

7. This Emergency Ordinance shall take effect at noon on July 11, 2020 and shall be terminated by the issuance of another ordinance or shall automatically expire on the 61st day after enactment, whichever date is earlier.

ENACTED THIS 10th DAY OF JULY, 2020.



MAYOR, DALE H. COOKE



TOWN MANAGER, SCOTT KOENIG

Chapter 85

CRI IES AND CONDUCT

- | | |
|---|---|
| § 85-1. Alcoholic beverage in public. | § 85-20. Shoplifting. |
| § 85-2. Commercial activity on streets and beach. | § 85-21. Theft. |
| § 85-3. Littering. | § 85-22. Issuing bad checks. |
| § 85-4. Sleeping in vehicles. | § 85-23. Resisting arrest. |
| § 85-5. Disorderly use of dwellings. | § 85-24. Criminal contempt. |
| § 85-6. Offenses concerning minors. | § 85-25. Criminal contempt; summary punishment. |
| § 85-7. Curfew for minors. | § 85-26. Forgery. |
| § 85-8. Restrictions on use of laser beams. | § 85-27. Criminal impersonation. |
| § 85-9. Offensive touching. | § 85-28. Criminal impersonation, accident: related. |
| § 85-10. Menacing. | § 85-29. Criminal impersonation of a police officer. |
| § 85-11. Reckless endangering in the second degree. | § 85-30. Disorderly conduct. |
| § 85-12. Assault in the third degree. | § 85-31. Harassment. |
| § 85-13. Terroristic threatening. | § 85-32. Aggravated harassment. |
| § 85-14. Indecent exposure. | § 85-33. Public intoxication. |
| § 85-15. Urination or defecation in public. | § 85-34. Loitering. |
| § 85-16. Criminal mischief. | § 85-35. Lewdness. |
| § 85-17. Criminal trespass in the third degree. | § 85-36. Failure to acquire a dog license. |
| § 85-18. Criminal trespass in the second degree. | § 85-37. Authorized disposition of convicted offenders. |
| § 85-19. Criminal trespass in the first degree. | § 85-38. Sentences and fines. |

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Commissioners of the Town of Dewey Beach 10-5-1985 by Ord. No. 74 (Ch. 3 of the 1984 Code). Amendments noted where applicable.]

§ 85-1. Alcoholic beverage in public. [Amended 8-14-1987 by Ord. No. 98]

- A. No person, during the summer season, shall carry an alcoholic beverage in an open container or consume any alcoholic beverage on the streets or other public areas of the Town.
- B. No person shall possess an alcoholic beverage on the beach during the summer season.

§ 85-2. Commercial activity on streets and beach.

No person shall conduct any commercial activity on any street or public right-of-way. No person shall conduct any commercial activity on the beach during the summer season, unless pursuant to a contract with the Town.

§ 85-3. Littering. [Amended 12-14-1985 by Ord. No. 75]

- A. No person shall litter in any manner within the corporate limits of the Town.
- B. No person, owner, landlord, tenant, occupant, or other person in charge of or having responsibility over real property or improvements thereon shall cause, allow, or permit to occur any accumulation of trash, debris or other condition which is a nuisance or danger to public health or safety. Any person who fails to correct such a condition within 24 hours after receiving written notice thereof from the Town or any official thereof shall be guilty of aggravated littering and shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 per day of continuing violation. **[Amended 12-16-1989 by Ord. No. 168]**
- C. It shall be an affirmative defense if the defendant can show that he did not cause the condition and, after receiving notice thereof, made a continuing good faith effort to correct the condition.
- D. No owner and/or custodian shall permit any dog or other domesticated animal to defecate on any public area, property of another, or upon the beach, dune areas or beach walkways unless the feces is immediately removed and deposited in a trash container or sanitary sewer system. Violation of this provision shall be deemed a violation, the sentence for which offense shall be. \$95 for the first offense and \$200 for each offense thereafter. **[Added 9-13-1986 by Ord. No. 82; amended 3-11-2000 by Ord. No. 425; 8-13-2004 by Ord. No. 516]¹.**

§ 85-4. Sleeping in vehicles.

No person shall sleep in, lie in, or otherwise use for sleeping quarters any vehicle parked on any street or other public place.

§ 85-5. Disorderly use of dwellings. [Amended 4-13-1985 by Ord. No. 63; 6-10-1988 by Ord. No. 117; 9-9-1989 by Ord. No. 157; 1-12-1991 by Ord. No. 201; 5-11-1991 by Ord. No. 209; 7-10-1992 by Ord. No. 235; 6-20-1997 by Ord. No. 377; 3-14-1998 by Ord. No. 387]

- A. Definitions. For the purposes of this section the following definitions shall apply and supersede any other conflicting definitions found in this Code.

ANSI - The American National Standards Institute or its successor bodies.

1. Editor's Note: Former § 3-304, Public gatherings, as amended, which immediately followed this section, was deleted 11-9-1991 by Ord. No. 218.

DBA - The abbreviation for the sound level in decibels determined by the A-weighting network of a sound-level meter or by calculation from octave band or 1/3 octave band.

DECIBEL (dB) - A unit of measure, on a logarithmic scale, or the ratio of a sound pressure squared to a standard reference pressure squared. To this chapter, 20 micro pascals shall be the standard reference pressure.

DWELLING UNIT - Any residential premises, attached or detached, or any apartment building residential unit located within the Town of Dewey Beach. As used in this section, "dwelling unit" shall include all residential structures intended for human habitation together with all lands and easements under control of the person or persons in lawful possession of said premises.

NOISE- The intensity, frequency, duration, and character of sound, including sound and vibration of subaudible frequencies.

NOISE DISTURBANCE - Any sound which:

- (1) Annoys or disturbs a reasonable person of normal sensibilities; or
- (2) Is created by the human voice, including but not limited to yelling, shouting, hooting, whistling, or singing at any time to annoy or disturb a reasonable person of normal sensibilities; or
- (3) Are more than the allowable noise levels established in Subsection B (2), herein below.

PERSON or PERSONS - Any human being or human beings, including a resident or nonresident, visitor or tourist of Dewey Beach. Included within the definition of "person or persons" is a Dewey Beach police officer. The commission of a violation of this section by a corporation, limited liability company, limited partnership, or other business entity shall be construed to be a commission of such offense by the individual officers, members, and/or partners of said business organization.

SOUND AMPLIFIER - Any radio receiving set, microphone, musical instrument, phonograph, speaker(s) or other machine or device for the producing or reproducing of sound.

SOUND LEVEL - In decibels, the weighted sound-pressure level measured using a sound-level meter satisfying the requirements of ANSI SI.4, 1971, Specifications for Sound- Level Meters. "Sound-level" and "noise level" are synonymous.

SOUND-LEVEL METER- An instrument, meeting ANSI SI.4, 1971, Specifications for Sound-Level Meters, comprising a microphone, an amplifier, an output meter and a frequency-weighting network or networks that is used for the measurement of sound-pressure levels in a specified manner.

B. Prohibited acts.

- (1) It shall be unlawful for any person or persons occupying or present within a dwelling unit to make or generate or continue to make or generate any noise disturbance, as identified hereinabove, or any loud and raucous sound, to

cause unreasonable annoyances and disturbance to other persons of normal sensitivities living or located on adjacent parcels or adjacent dwelling units.

- (2) It shall be unlawful for any person or persons occupying or present within a dwelling unit to make or generate or continue to make or generate any noise disturbance, as identified hereinabove, or any loud and raucous sound, to cause unreasonable annoyances and disturbance to other persons of normal sensitivities located 50 feet or more from the property boundary of the dwelling unit. Included within the definition of person or persons is a Dewey Beach police officer.
 - (3) It shall be unlawful for any person or persons occupying or present within a dwelling unit to make any noise disturbance or operate a sound amplifier, or any electronic equipment which emanates sound to be audible from any location upon an adjacent parcel or an adjacent dwelling unit or from any location beyond the property boundary at a sound level higher than 65 dBA during the day (7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.) or 55 dBA from 9:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. The sound level described hereinabove shall be determined by a Dewey Beach police officer utilizing a properly calibrated sound-level meter, calibrated pursuant to standards established by the American National Standards Institute, and operated by an officer who has been certified by ANSI to operate the sound-level meter.
 - (4) It shall be unlawful for any person or persons occupying or present within a dwelling unit to create a substantial risk of physical injury to themselves and/or other persons either directly or indirectly while occupying a dwelling unit or upon the balconies, decks, stairs, porches, and roof(s) thereof.
- C. Copies of this section to be provided to tenants. Owners and agents of rented or leased dwelling units shall provide a copy of this section to the tenant or tenants of each dwelling unit located within the Town of Dewey Beach at the time of executing a lease for said unit.
- D. Penalty - Class B misdemeanor. Any person found guilty of violating the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than \$300 and not more than \$500 for the first offense and not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for each subsequent offense plus costs.
- E. Dewey Beach licensing violation. Any owner or owners, or any agent or agents of an owner of a dwelling unit located within Dewey Beach shall be subject to termination of the rental license and/or the real estate agent's business license pursuant to Chapter 117 of this Code, after two or more consecutive violations of this section within 365 days by occupants, tenants, owners, or any person present within a dwelling unit owned by the licensee or rented or leased by the real estate agent. A "violation," as stated hereinabove, shall be defined as any conviction of, plea of guilty to or entrance of a probation before judgment to an offense of § 85-5. The owner of the dwelling unit and/or the real estate agent shall be notified of each conviction of, plea of guilt by or entrance of a probation before judgment by any tenant, or tenants, occupants, owners, or persons present within the dwelling unit by the Dewey Beach Police Department or the Town Manager by certified mail within 45 days of each conviction. The notification, procedural, and appellate rules for suspension and/or revocation of a

business license shall be as set forth in Chapter 117, Article I, of this Code. **[Amended 5-12-2001 by Ord. No. 451]**

- F. Civil penalty. The Town may elect, at its option, to take action to evict any person convicted of a second offense within a one-year period commencing from the date of the first conviction of a violation of this section. **[Added 6-12-1998 by Ord. No.392]**

§ 85-6. Offenses concerning minors. [Amended 7-13-1985 by Ord. No. 71]

- A. Whoever, being the holder of a license, sells or delivers any alcoholic liquor, the sale of which is authorized by his license, to any person who has not reached the age of 21 years, or sells or delivers to any person of more than such age any alcoholic liquor, the sale or delivery of which is authorized by his license, knowing that such alcoholic liquor is bought for a person who is less than 21 years of age and is to be drunk by the latter, shall, in addition to the payment of costs, be fined not more than \$100 and, on failure to pay such fine and costs, shall be imprisoned for 30 days. In any trial for the offense defined in this subsection, the burden shall be upon the defendant to prove that he had just cause to believe that the person to whom for whom the alcoholic liquor was sold had reached the age of 21 years.
- B. Any person under the age of 21 years who knowingly makes false statement to any person engaged in the sale of alcoholic liquor for the purpose of obtaining the same and to the effect that he is 21 years of age or older, shall, in addition to the payment of costs, be fined for the first offense, not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and on failure to pay such fine and costs, shall be imprisoned for 30 days, and for each subsequent like offense, shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 and on failure to pay such fine and costs shall be imprisoned for 60 days.
- C. Whoever purchases, buys, or gives alcoholic liquor for or to a person under the age of 21 years shall, in addition to the payment of costs, be fined for the first offense not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and on failure to pay such fine and costs, shall be imprisoned for 30 days, and for each subsequent like offense, shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 and on failure to pay such fine and costs, shall be imprisoned for 60 days.
- D. Whoever, being the holder of a license to operate a tavern or taproom, admits or permits to remain in such tavern or taproom, any individual under the age of 21 years, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for each offense plus 18% for the victim's compensation fund. **[Amended 12-16-1989 by Ord. No. 168²⁾**
- E. Whoever, being under the age of 21 years, enters or remains in a tavern, taproom, or package store, or while therein has on his person at any time alcoholic liquor, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for each offense plus 18% for the victim's compensation fund. **[Amended 12-16-1989 by Ord. No.1683]**

2. Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I).

3. Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I).

- F. Whoever, being under the age of 21 years, has alcoholic liquor in his possession at any time, or consumes or is found to have consumed alcoholic liquor, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for each offense plus 18% for the victim's compensation fund. This section shall not apply to the possession or consumption of alcoholic liquor in connection with any religious service or by members of the same family within the private home of any of said members. ⁴
- G. Nothing in this section shall prevent the employment of a person, 18 years of age or older, in a restaurant serving alcoholic liquors, provided that such person shall not be engaged in the sale or service of alcoholic liquor.
- H. Nothing in this section shall prevent the employment of any person, 19 years of age or older, without a permit, to serve alcoholic liquors to patrons of a restaurant licensed under the provisions of this title.

§ 85-7. Curfew for minors. [Added 12-10-1994 by Ord. No. 317]

- A. Definitions. For the purposes of this section, the following words and phrases shall be defined as follows:

MINOR - Any person under the age of 18 years.

OFFICIAL TOWN TIME - Eastern Standard Time except for the first Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October when it means Eastern Daylight Time.

PARENT- Any natural or adoptive parent of a minor, a guardian of a minor, or any adult person who is responsible for the care and custody of a minor.

PUBLIC PLACE- Any public street, highway, road, alley, park, playground, wharf, dock, public building, vacant lot, or beach.

REMAIN - To loiter, idle, wander, stroll or play in, upon.

- B. Curfew hours; exceptions.

- (1) No minor shall remain in or upon any public place between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. of the following day, official Town time, except that on Fridays and Saturdays, the hours shall be from 12:00 midnight to 5:00 a.m.
- (2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any minor who is accompanied by a parent, or to a minor who is upon legitimate business directed by such minor's parent or to any minor who is engaged in gainful, lawful employment, or in-route directly to or from employment, during the curfew hours.
- (3) This section shall not apply when a minor is returning home by way of a direct route from any work or recreational activity that is sponsored by an educational, religious, governmental, or nonprofit organization when such returning is within 60 minutes following the termination of the activity.

4. Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I).

C. Unlawful conduct of parents.

- (1) No parent shall knowingly permit any minor to remain in or upon any public place between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. of the following day, official Town time, except that on Fridays and Saturdays, the hours shall be from 12:00 midnight and 5:00 a.m. Any parent who has received the notice of a minor's having been issued a summons pursuant to this section may be charged with a violation of this section.
- (2) Notice to parent.
 - (a) Whenever a summons has been issued to a minor for a curfew violation, notice shall be given to the parent of the minor.
 - (b) Such notice shall be given either by personal delivery thereof to the parent or by deposit of such notice in the United States mail in an envelope with postage prepaid, addressed to such parent at his or her address as shown by records of the Police Department, including information of the State Motor Vehicle Division. The giving of notice by mail is complete upon the expiration of four days after such deposit of such notice. Proof of the giving of notice by personal delivery or by mail may be made by the certificate of any officer or employee of the department or affidavit of any person over 18 years of age, naming the person to whom such notice was given and specifying the time, place, and manner of giving thereof.
- (3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any parent who accompanies a minor or to a parent who directs a minor upon an errand or other legitimate business, or to any parent of a minor who is engaged in gainful, lawful employment during the curfew hours.

D. Violations, referrals, opportunity to explain conduct and penalties.

- (1) Procedures. Any police officer who finds a minor violating any provisions of this section shall obtain such information from such minor as to his name and address, age and the name of his parent or parents. The officer shall make every reasonable effort to contact the minor's parent(s) if the minor is to be detained or arrested. The minor shall thereupon be instructed to proceed to his home forthwith. A police officer may thereafter, in accordance with the provisions of this section, charge the minor with a curfew violation, and may charge the minor's parent(s), as the case may be, with violation(s) of the provisions of this section. The Family Court of the state shall have concurrent criminal jurisdiction in all proceedings concerning alleged violations of this section.
- (2.) Penalties.
 - (a) Minor child. Any minor child who violates any provisions of this section shall be fined in an amount not to exceed \$100.
 - (b) Parents. Any parent who violates any provisions of this section after having received notice of a prior violation shall be fined in an amount not to exceed \$100 and costs for each violation.

- (3) Separate offense. Any violation of any provisions of this section shall constitute a separate offense.
- (4) Explanation; defenses. No arrest of any minor, or parent, or operator shall be made for a violation of this section unless the arresting officer first affords the person the opportunity to explain his or her conduct and no person shall be convicted of a violation of this section if it is determined at trial that the explanation so given was true and disclosed a lawful purpose. More specifically, it is a defense to prosecution under Subsection D (1) that the minor was:
- (a) Accompanied by the minor's parent or guardian.
 - (b) On an errand at the direction of the minor's parent or guardian, without any detour or stop.
 - (c) If a motor vehicle involved in interstate travel.
 - (d) Engaged in an employment activity, or going to or returning home from an employment activity, without any detour or stop;
 - (e) If involved in an emergency.
 - (f) On the sidewalk abutting the minor's residence or abutting the residence of a next-door neighbor if the neighbor did not complain to the Police Department about the minor's presence.
 - (g) Attending an official school, religious, governmental, or other activity supervised by adults and sponsored by the Town, a civic association, or another similar entity that takes responsibility for the minor, or going to or returning home from, without any detour or stop, an official school, religious, governmental, or other recreational activity supervised by adults and sponsored by the Town, a civic organization, or another similar entity that takes responsibility for the minor.
 - (h) Exercising First Amendment rights protected by the United States Constitution, such the free exercise of religion, freedom of speech, and the right of assembly; or
 - (i) Married or had status of minority removed in accordance with state law.

§ 85-8. Restrictions on use of laser beams. [Added 10-10-1998 by Ord. No. 397]

- A. No person shall focus, point, or shine a laser beam, directly or indirectly, on another person in such a manner to harass, annoy, or place another person in fear of imminent physical injury,
- B. Certain uses of laser beams prohibited is a violation punishable pursuant to Chapter 85, § 85-38.

Chapter 65

BEACHES

ARTICLE I Use and Activities.

- § 65-1. Violations and penalties.
- § 65-2. Beach curfew.
- § 65-3. Animals on beach.
- § 65-4. Surf fishing.
- § 65-5. Items prohibited on beach.
- § 65-6. Beach fires.
- § 65-7. Use of boats on or around the beach.
- § 65-8. Vehicles on the beach.
- § 65-9. Regulation of beach activities.
- § 65-10. Authority of captain of beach patrol to declare beach closed.

ARTICLE II Concessions

- § 65-11. Definitions.
- § 65-12. Vendors on beach; license required.

- § 65-13. Supervision of beach concessionaires.
- § 65-14. Public notice to submit applications.
- § 65-15. Sealed bids; bond.
- § 65-16. Return of deposit.
- § 65-17. Decision of Commissioners; grounds for refusal.
- § 65-18. Award of concession.
- § 65-19. Service covered by bids.
- § 65-20. Time for opening bids.
- § 65-21. Default on contracts; forfeiture of bond.
- § 65-22. Payment by successful bidders; failure to pay.
- § 65-23. Return of deposit of unsuccessful bidders.
- § 65-24. Duties of concessionaires; transfer of ownership.
- § 65-25. Storage of beach equipment.
- § 65-26. Liability insurance required.

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Commissioners of the Town of Dewey Beach as indicated in article histories. Amendments noted where applicable.]

ARTICLE I Use and Activities.

[Adopted 9-7-1984 as Ch. 4 of the 1984 Code]

§ 65-1. Violations and penalties. [Added 7-8-1994 by Ord. No. 304; amended 5-10-1997 by Ord. No. 374]

Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 for each offense plus 18% for the victim's compensation fund.

§ 65-2. Beach curfew.

It shall be unlawful for any person to be on the beach between the hours of 1:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m. during the summer season.

§ 65-3. Animals on beach.

No person shall permit a dog or other animal to be on the beach between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. during the summer season.

§ 65-4. Surf fishing.

No person shall engage in surf fishing when bathers are within 100 feet between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. during the summer season.

§ 65-5. Items prohibited on beach. [Amended 6-8-1985 by Ord. No. 65]

The following are prohibited on the beach:

- A. Drinking funnels.
- B. More than three beverage containers unless in bulk metal or hard plastic containers.
- C. More than three empty beverage or food containers. Persons closest to such containers are presumed to be their owner and responsible for such containers.
- D. Glass containers.

§ 65-6. Beach fires. [Amended 4-16-1988 by Ord. No. 107]

- A. No person shall have a beach fire without receiving a permit and paying the fee required by the Town of Dewey Beach Fee Schedule.
- B. All fires must be extinguished, and the beach cleaned up by 11:00 p.m.
- C. Any cleanup fee deposit not used shall be refundable after 1:00 p.m. the day following the permitted fire.
- D. Seasonal permits may be revoked for failure to comply with the regulations. Upon revocation, fees paid shall not be refundable.

§ 65-7. Use of boats on or around the beach.

- A. No person shall keep, anchor, maintain, or permit any boat owned or operated by him to be kept, anchored, or maintained on any property of the Town of Dewey Beach between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. during the summer season without the previous written consent of the Commissioners of Dewey Beach.

- B.** Motorized boats, including but not limited to watercraft described as boats with propeller-driven motors, jet-skies, personal watercraft propelled by mechanized water propulsion or systems, and/or sailboats with auxiliary motors, whether such motors or propulsion devices are engaged, are prohibited from being launched or landed from any ocean beach areas during the summer season. Nonmotorized boats are prohibited from being launched or landed from any ocean beach areas between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. during the summer season **[Amended 7-9-1999 by Ord. No. 409]**
- C.** No person shall be permitted to swim out to or in from a boat off the beach at any time. **[Added 7-9-1993 by Ord. No. 268]**

§ 65-8. Vehicles on the beach. [Amended 12-8-1984 by Ord. No. 61]

- A.** No vehicles shall be driven on the beach during the summer season, except those operated by police, fire, emergency, Town, beach concessionaires under contract, or other authorized municipal or state vehicle on official business.
- B.** During the off season, all vehicles must conform to the licensing and equipment as required by the state and must enter and exit at Chicago Street.

§ 65-9. Regulation of beach activities. [Added 3-9-1986 by Ord. No. 343]

- A.** All volleyball activities and games shall be restricted to designated volleyball areas as established by the Town of Dewey Beach. The designated volleyball areas shall be identified by the location of the volleyball posts and/or by the official signs governing beach rules and identifying recreational areas.
- B.** No private volleyball posts may be erected on public beach areas.
- C.** Between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. on weekends and holidays all sports activities involving airborne objects other than volleyball and sports activities involving adults or teenagers over the age of 13 shall be prohibited. The term "sports activities" shall include any physical activity which, because of the activity, could cause physical harm to another individual.
- D.** For definition purposes, whenever a holiday falls on a Thursday, the following Friday is considered the "holiday" identified in this article. Whenever a holiday falls on a Tuesday, the preceding Monday is considered the "holiday" identified in this article.
- E.** Exempt from the provisions of this article are all sports activities involving a mother and/or a father, or guardian, who is playing with a child under the age of 13.
- F.** Regulations for the designation and location of all sports activity zones shall be prepared by the Town Manager.
- G.** No person shall use a surfboard or skim board, or any other type of water sport device that is constructed with nonflexible material when within 100 feet of bathers. Between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. on weekends and holidays the use of these devices shall also be prohibited. **[Added 7-17-1998 by Ord. No. 394]**

§ 65-10. Authority of captain of beach patrol to declare beach closed. [Added 5-10-1997 by Ord. No. 374]

- A. The captain of the Dewey Beach patrol is hereby authorized to exercise his reasonable discretion to determine and declare the beach and surf area within the Town of Dewey Beach closed for reasons of unsafe weather, tide, surf, or any other hazard or unsafe condition determined by the captain. The term "captain" as used herein shall also include a deputy or acting captain as determined by the captain of the Dewey Beach Patrol.
- B. No person or persons shall be permitted on the beach or within the waters of the Atlantic Ocean contiguous to the beach within the Town limits of Dewey Beach during the time when the captain of the Dewey Beach patrol has declared the beach and the waters of the Atlantic Ocean contiguous to the beach unsafe for use.

**ARTICLE II
Concessions**

[Adopted 9-7-1984 as Ch. 9 of the 1984 Code]

§ 65-11. Definitions.

See Chapter 1, Article II.

§ 65-12. Vendors on beach; license required.

- A. No person shall sell, hire, or rent or offer to sell, hire, or rent any article or thing or to perform or offer to perform for a price or reward any work or service on any beach or strand within the territorial limits of the Town without obtaining a license therefor from the Commissioners.
- B. Engaging in or soliciting business shall be deemed to mean selling, hiring, or renting or offering to sell, hire or rent any article or thing or to perform or offer to perform for a price or reward any work or service.

§ 65-13. Supervision of beach concessionaires. ¹

The Town Manager shall oversee and supervise the beach concessionaires and their operations under licenses granted by the Commissioners pursuant to this article.

§ 65-14. Public notice to submit applications. [Amended 10-10-1992 by Ord. No. 244]

The Town Manager shall, for at least two weeks prior to the date set by the Commissioners to open bids in any year in which bids are to be sought, advertise in a local newspaper and/or other newspapers the fact that the Town is seeking applications from persons qualified to operate the beach concessions to be awarded for any beach section available.

¹ Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code; see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I.

Appendix D

Articles

Covid-19: Criteria

Communicable Disease Avoidance for Lifeguards

Lifeguard Skin Cancer Protection

AHA Guidance for Resuscitation When Caring for Patients With Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19

This information is intended to help find the right balance between providing timely, high-quality resuscitation to patients and protecting rescuers.



Reduce Provider Exposure

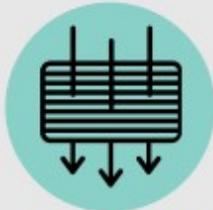


Properly don personal protective equipment before entering the scene.



Limit the number of personnel inside the resuscitation room.

Prioritize Oxygenation and Ventilation Strategies That Minimize Aerosolization



Use a HEPA filter for all ventilation.



Intubate early with a cuffed tube and connect to a mechanical ventilator, if available.



If intubation is delayed, consider using a supraglottic airway.



Consider resuscitation appropriateness. Address the goals of care in anticipation of the potential need for increased levels of care.

Communicable Disease Avoidance for Lifeguards

James G. Dobbins, Ph.D.
National Center for Infectious Diseases
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Atlanta, Georgia, USA

International Life Saving Federation Medical/Rescue Conference Proceedings
September 1997

Summary

Lifeguards may be exposed to infectious agents while in the water, on the beach, or in contact with the victim's skin, saliva, or blood. Water-borne infections from polluted water is possible even when fecal coliform counts are low. In general, the risk of infection for lifeguards is high for water-borne infections, moderate to low for infections caused by microbes found in sand, and extremely low for potentially severe, bloodborne infections. Simple preventive steps include avoiding swallowing water while swimming, wearing sandals or shoes while walking on the beach, using pocket masks for resuscitation, avoiding contact with victims' blood, and vaccination for hepatitis B for those guards who do meet blood.

Introduction

In the normal function of their duties, lifeguards are frequently at increased risk of contact with infectious agents. While in the water, they are repeatedly exposed to water-borne infectious agents. Walking on the beach, they are exposed to other infectious agents as well as to the threat of contact with medical wastes. Finally, and most importantly, while in contact with a victim, they are often exposed to infectious agents. These agents may be present on the victim's skin or in their saliva, or they may be present in the blood of the victim.

Perhaps the most common type of exposure occurs in the water, while exposure to blood is certainly the most serious infectious disease threat to the guard's health. Fortunately, much can be done to reduce the risk from each type of exposure.

Contact with Water.

A wide range of infectious organisms can be found in swimming pools, rivers, lakes, and near oceans beaches, especially those beaches adjacent to rivers or sewers. Some examples of these agents are hepatitis A virus, enteroviruses, salmonella, *Cryptosporidium*, *Vibrio vulnificus*, and *Leptospira*. Most of these pathogens enter the water in inadequately treated human sewage, while others come from domestic and wild animals living near rivers and lakes.

Several studies of human illness associated with recreational exposure to contaminated water has been done in various countries (for example, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Israel, Poland, and the U.S.A.), but research on this problem is extremely difficult to conduct. In the next presentation at this meeting, you will hear a description of one of these studies and understand better the problems of connecting exposure to swimming water with illnesses that may develop days or weeks after that exposure. Furthermore, even though most of these pathogens are usually associated with diarrheal diseases, exposure in the water can commonly result in lung, eye, and ear infections (Corbett, *et al.*, 1993).

Standards for safe water are traditionally based on the presence or absence of fecal coliform bacteria, but recent published and unpublished studies have repeatedly shown that these standards are inadequate (see, for example, Myint, *et al.*, 1994). While it is true that high fecal coliform levels indicate a high risk to swimmers, low or undetectable levels do not mean that there is no risk of infection from other agents.

Risk to lifeguards. Based on the results of a British study of persons with long-term exposure to ocean water, we can estimate that the virtually all ocean lifeguards will experience some illness from these water-borne pathogens (Myint, *et al.*, 1994). Furthermore, both the British study and an Australian study found that the risk of illness among persons with prolonged exposure to ocean water is approximately 4 times greater than that of persons who do not swim in the ocean.

Prevention. Individual lifeguards can take several steps to avoid contact with water-borne pathogens. The most obvious of these is to avoid swallowing water while swimming. A new Hepatitis A vaccine is available for previously unexposed guards working in areas where hepatitis A is.

prevalent. In addition, because some pathogens enter the human body through the skin, guards with cuts and abrasions should avoid water contact. Lastly, shellfish that have collected at the water line should also be avoided, since a puncture wound can lead to infection with *Vibrio vulnificus*.

Long-term prevention, of course, involves stopping the discharge of inadequately treated sewage into bathing areas. One way of encouraging this change is to maintain records on water quality and to initiate or collaborate in studies on illnesses among lifeguards and visitors to beaches.

Contact with Sand.

Some infections, especially those caused by various types of worms, can be contracted by walking on sand beaches. Recent studies of this type of infection have been conducted in England, France, the Netherlands, and Poland. In tropical areas, the most common type of infection, and perhaps the least studied, is helminth infections from worms deposited in dog and cat feces (*larva migrans*). In developed areas, a second hazard on the beach is contaminated medical waste. Studies in Great Britain indicate that this problem is continuing to increase despite new control measures that may have been taken since the advent of the AIDS epidemic (Phillip, *et al.*, 1993;1994).

Risk to lifeguards. Evidence of human contact with medical waste on beaches suggest that infection is certainly possible. For example, Phillip and colleagues (1994) report that between 1988 and 1991, 40 needlestick injuries on British beaches were reported to public health authorities. In Palm Beach, Florida, 3 needlestick injuries to lifeguards have been reported in a 10-year period (J. Fletemeyer, personal communication).

Prevention. Contact with both hazards can be prevented by wearing sandals or shoes while walking on the beach. Surveying the beach for medical waste each morning, along with the use of containers to collect and dispose of sharp objects, will also help to reduce the chance of infection from needlesticks. Exclusion of pets from popular bathing areas is also helpful, but regulatory and logistic support for such efforts is usually lacking.

Contact with Victims.

Direct contact with injured or drowning victims is unavoidable, yet these people can present a rich mixture of pathogens to a lifeguard. I will comment separately on the risk from contact that occurs in administering cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and the more serious risk from general contact with blood and other blood-contaminated bodily fluids.

Contact with skin or saliva.

Several viruses can be transmitted through direct contact when a guard is attempting to resuscitate a victim. Some viruses, such as herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1), the cause of oral herpes, are present on the mucosal surface, while others, such as cytomegalovirus (CMV) and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) are present in saliva.

Risk to lifeguards. The risk of infection caused by these agents is probably relatively low. An unpublished study conducted at the US Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention (J. Stewart, personal communication) found that some of these viruses can persist on the surface of mannequins used for training in CPR. However, these viruses are fairly common, with 50-95% of lifeguards having already been exposed to them, and therefore it is only the previously unexposed guards who are at risk for new infection.

Prevention. The use of pocket masks while administering CPR to victims should significantly reduce the risk of this type of infection and wiping the mouth areas of mannequins with alcohol will prevent transmission of viruses during CPR training.

Contact with blood.

The two major bloodborne viruses are hepatitis B virus and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Risk to lifeguards. The risk of occupationally acquired infection from these viruses in lifeguards is extremely small. In 1990, CDC conducted a collaborative study of the risk for hepatitis B virus infection among lifeguards at an ocean beach in the state of New York. The beach is heavily used in.

the summer, with many visitors coming from New York City. Serum specimens collected from over 100 guards were tested for antibody to hepatitis B virus and all were negative, indicating that none of the guards had been exposed to hepatitis B virus at any time in the past. (Guards who reported high-risk sexual behavior, injection drug use, and tattoos were excluded from the study so that the results would apply only to occupationally acquired infection).

Prevention. All blood and all bodily fluids should be assumed to be contaminated with these viruses, and steps should be taken to avoid contact with these fluids. Protective devices, such as gloves and pocket masks or disposable mouthpieces, should be routinely available for all first aid. Specialized first aid kits should also contain barrier masks and gowns. Special containers should be provided for the disposal of blood-contaminated sharp objects, and special water-proof bags should be available for the disposal of other blood-contaminated waste. A mixture of 10% bleach and water should also be available for cleaning blood-contaminated surfaces.

All lifeguard services should provide hepatitis B vaccination in advance to those guards who are regularly exposed to blood as part of their duties. In addition, detailed plans should be developed to be followed once a guard has been exposed to blood. This plan should include vaccination against hepatitis B for guards who have not been previously vaccinated, an evaluation of the risk of HIV infection in the victim and the probability of transmission to the guard, and counseling of the guard concerning procedures that may be followed for treatment for HIV.

Conclusions

Lifeguards are, by the nature of their work, routinely exposed to communicable diseases. The major steps to avoid these infections include:

contact in the water.

- ! avoid swallowing water while swimming, even when coliform counts are low
- ! guards with cuts and abrasions should avoid swimming in polluted water
- ! avoid puncture wounds from shellfish

contact on the sand.

- ! clean all types of waste, especially medical waste, from the beach
- ! wear sandals or shoes while walking on the beach

contact during CPR.

- ! use pocket mask or another barrier over victim's mouth
- ! wipe practice mannequins' mouth area clean with alcohol

contact with blood.

- ! avoid all contact with blood
- ! assume that all blood is contaminated
- ! have gloves, masks, gowns, "sharps" containers, water-proof bags, and disinfectant available for all first aid
- ! obtain hepatitis B vaccination if exposed to blood
- ! develop a plan for evaluation, counseling, and treatment following exposure to blood

Selected References

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Lifeguard Skin Cancer Protection

An Approach to Protecting Health and Promoting Image

B. Chris Brewster, Lifeguard Chief
San Diego Lifeguard Service

International Life Saving Federation Medical/Rescue Conference Proceedings
September 1997

Introduction

The problem of skin cancer is insidious. As a result of high levels of sun exposure, many lifeguards have sustained this disease, even at a young age. Throughout the world however, lifeguards can be seen working under the sun with little protection, wearing a minimum of clothing, even during the most severe hours of the mid-day sun.

Lifesaving is a hazardous profession. Orthopedic injuries abound, trauma injuries can occur due to wave action and other factors, and, occasionally, death can result. For this reason, in Southern California, many professional lifeguards are classified as having *high risk* jobs and are given enhanced injury and retirement benefits in recognition of that risk. The high-risk designation was not conferred with skin cancer in mind, but beginning several years ago, skin cancer emerged as a significant injury source.

In the early 1980's, the San Diego Lifeguard Service realized that it had a problem. Lifeguards were contracting skin cancer at a seemingly accelerating rate, some forced to retire early. Experienced lifeguards seemed most susceptible. They had been guarding the beaches long before sunblock became commonly available and fully recognized as a valuable protectant; but even younger lifeguards were developing this disease. In fact, from 1984 to 1989, 25 San Diego lifeguards sought treatment or medical evaluation for suspected skin cancer.

In some cases, the cancer was treated and resolved, with doctors determining that the lifeguards could continue to work, using proper precautions. In other cases, the cancer was treated, but doctors determined that the lifeguards could no longer return to their customary and usual assignments. They were disabled and forced to retire – some while only in their 30's.

In either case, the results were costly, both to the physical well-being of the lifeguards and the financial well-being of their employer. California maintains employment laws that require both treatment of injured workers and certain payments to workers when they are permanently injured on the job. When they are forced to retire early, there is an additional cost borne by the employee retirement system. In the case of retirements, the

employer must hire new, less experienced personnel to take the place of those departing and incur the costs of training. Such was the case for City of San Diego.

Lifeguards and Sun Exposure

Part of problem of lifeguard skin cancer rates is founded in the very culture of lifeguarding. Persons drawn to lifeguarding are typically highly physically fit and desirous of displaying their physical fitness. Those with light skin coloring typically consider a deep, dark tan to be an essential part of their self-image and personal appearance. Meanwhile they are sustaining accelerated damage to their skin and apparently greatly enhancing the likelihood of becoming skin cancer victims.

The fact that lifesaving disproportionately attracts the youthful only compounds the problem. Youths rarely worry about problems they might experience later in life. They are known to be higher risk takers than the general populace and they are particularly concerned with personal physical attractiveness.

To address these issues, prudent lifeguard employers need to take strong steps to ensure that their employees are adequately protected. Lifeguard employers commonly distribute sunblock to their personnel and some require its application. Lifeguard station designs should take sun protection into account, not only to reduce skin cancer problems, but also to counter the accelerated fatigue which results from over-exposure to the elements, sapping attentiveness and physical readiness. Unfortunately, the San Diego Lifeguard Service found that these steps were not enough. In consulting experts, we learned that the only true protection came from covering up the body, particularly areas of the body that are frequent skin cancer sites.

The Professional Image

Skin cancer aside, lifesaving has an image problem. Too often, lifesavers are inadequately recognized for the essential role they play. Although lifeguards probably have a greater impact on the saving of human life than any other public safety providers, they are sometimes seen as having a less important role than, for example, police or firefighters. This, in turn, has a deleterious impact on lifeguard budgets, equipment, and public recognition, all of which are inextricably intertwined.

There are many reasons for this, including the fact that lifesaving is often, literally, a day at the beach, which most people identify with recreation and relaxation. Some are jealous of the person who can work daily where most can only vacation occasionally. Thus, lifesavers are sometimes seen as having a role that is more of a vacation itself than a serious public safety job. This is far from the truth, but it is a part of the image lifesavers must continually work to shed if they are to attract the funding and support necessary to ensure that they can adequately do their job.

There are many ways to improve image. One of the most obvious is through uniforms. Police and firefighters are almost always attired in official and readily identifiable uniforms which are clean and authoritative. They imply professionalism, whether the individual employees deserve that image or not. To the public, these are people who, if necessary, have committed to risk their lives for the lives of others and their uniform tells this story.

Contrast this image with that of a lifeguard, perhaps slouching in an elevated chair for all to see, with only a pair of trunks on, relaxed and seemingly “catching rays.” Perhaps then one can understand a primary reason that fire and police agencies are typically better funded, equipped, and paid than lifesaving agencies. For all three, professional image is essential to ensuring public support, but in many places, lifesavers are losing the public relations battle over professional image.

Lifeguards too, wear uniforms, but often the uniform is just a pair of trunks with a small patch, and perhaps a T-shirt occasionally worn. To a degree, dressing light is necessary. Lifeguards must be ready at a moment's notice to enter the water and make a rescue. They also need to keep cool. Improvements are possible however, which do not impede a lifeguard's response.

Perhaps more important than image is the need for the beachgoer and other lifeguards to readily identify the lifeguard in a crowd or at an emergency scene. It is essential that the lost child, the distraught parent, the arriving ambulance crew, the patrolling police officer can quickly and easily find the lifeguard, but this is often a difficult task. Perhaps the lifeguards' swimsuits are of consistent color, but rarely are they of a color or design unavailable to the public. A small patch on the suit may be the only distinction. How often is the lifeguard at an emergency scene brushed aside by other emergency workers, partly perhaps by negative stereotyping, but partly due to lack of a professional image as compared to other emergency services workers?

Uniforms are also important for proper attribution and visibility when the news media visits a rescue scene or other event. Many years ago, firefighters took to placing their names and that of their agencies on the upper back of their uniforms, probably to help identify each other while assaulting a house fire or similar calamity. Today however, one of the most photographed images in local and national news stories is the backs of fire-fighters prosecuting a fire or rescue, with their agency's name widely credited. On their chests too, and their helmets, their agency's name is available for all to see. And those who are inspired by the heroism of emergency workers are moved to support them more as a result.

In San Diego, we found that too often, news accounts of beach emergencies identified all the emergency workers except the lifeguards. Less experienced reporters would identify a lifeguard rescue boat as belonging to the police or fire department. They might assume that a cliff rescue could not have been performed by lifeguards, so they reported that firefighters had accomplished the rescue, even if none were there. This led.

to great frustration on the part of lifeguards whose deeds were not recognized or seemingly, even appreciated.

Protecting Health and Image

In the early 1980's, the San Diego Lifeguard Service decided to address both issues to protect its personnel and burnish its professional image. In 1984, it adopted a standardized uniform policy including every- thing from wetsuits to T-shirts and the dress uniforms worn by its personnel on formal occasions. A standard logo for the shirts was chosen, which is also an educational depiction of a person in distress in the water, waving for assistance. The backs of all uniforms state *LIFEGUARD* in bold letters, and *SAN DIEGO*. The front of beach uniforms of full-time employees includes a silk-screened badge, as well.

as the employee's name. For seasonal employees, the front of the shirt includes a smaller version of the logo on the back. The colors of the shirts too, are consistent. This logo arrangement is also used on uniform sweatshirts, jackets, wetsuits, and personal floatation devices.



For trunks, tank-suits, and dress uniforms, the San Diego Lifeguard Service retained the traditional patch. It is worn on the lower left thigh of trunks or lower left abdomen of tank-suits. It is also worn on both shoulders of Class A (dress) uniforms, which include a metal badge and nametag. The patch, which is red, white, and blue, appears at left.

The policy regarding the wearing of uniforms and sunblock, both for personal protection and professional image, is perhaps the strictest of any lifeguard service. It includes:

- Uniform shirts of a consistent color *must always be worn* unless actively involved in a water rescue.
- All upper body uniform items, including wetsuits, personal floatation devices, etc. must be emblazoned back and front with standard, identifying logos.
- Hats must be worn whenever the lifeguard will be exposed to the sun for more than 15 minutes.
- Sunscreen must be applied regularly to all exposed areas.

These requirements ensure that the upper bodies of lifeguards, excluding the necks and lower arms, are always protected from the sun, greatly reducing sun exposure of areas of the body heavily susceptible to skin cancer. They also ensure that San Diego.

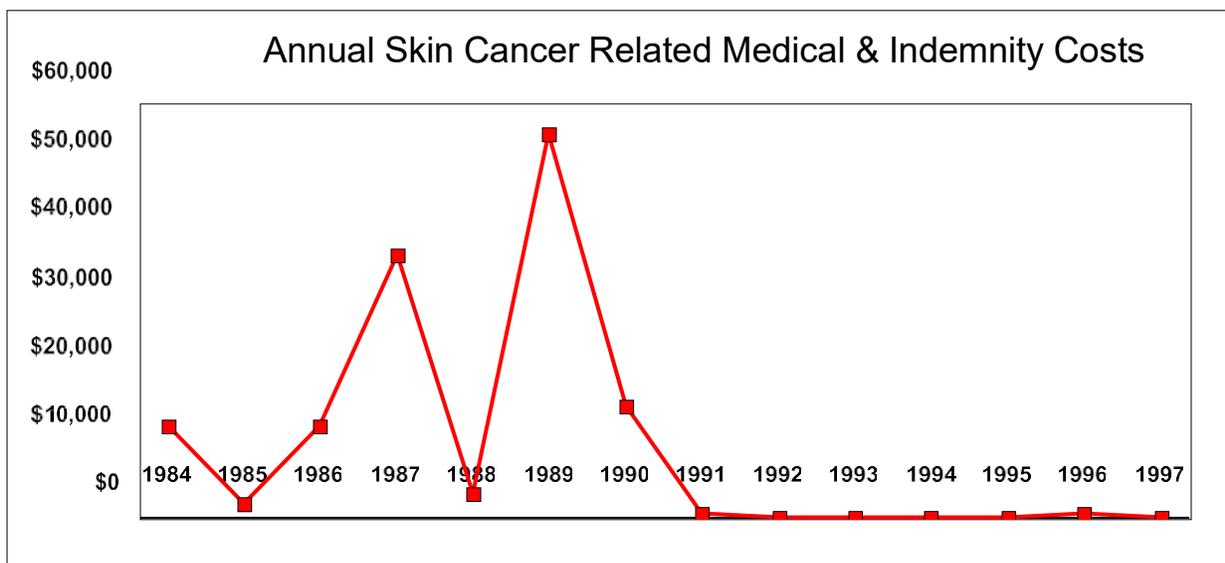
lifeguards are immediately identifiable to the public they serve, fellow safety providers, and to persons watching news media accounts.

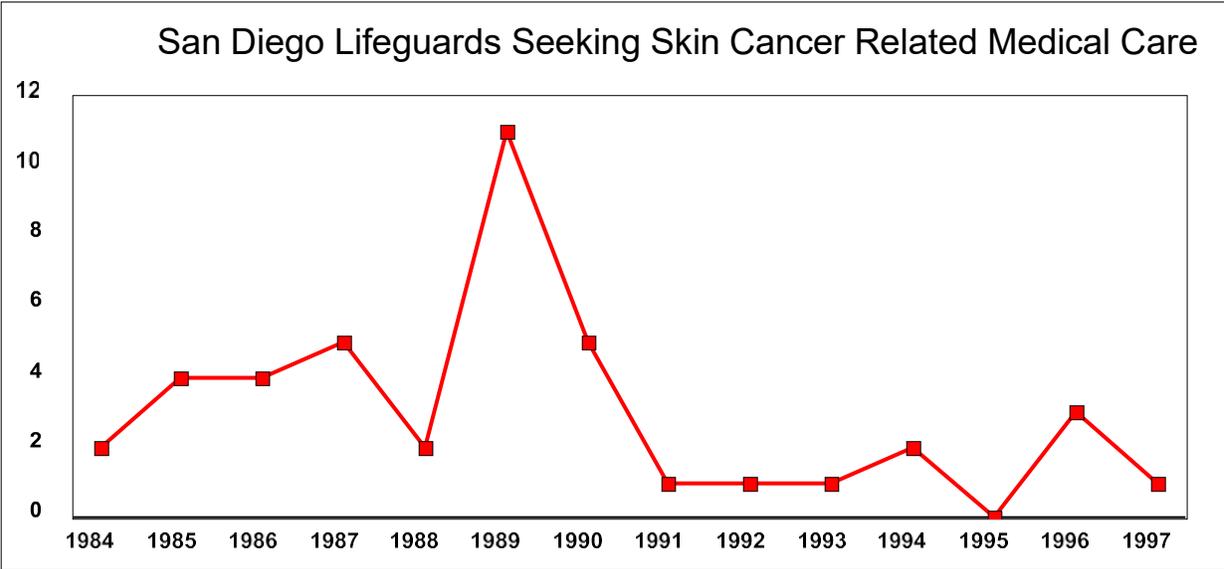
Initially there was great resistance to the policy. Lifeguards rejected the shirts and strong supervision was required to keep the policy in force. Today, discipline is still occasionally meted out to lifeguards who decide that tanning is more important than personal protection, public identification, and professional image; but this is the exception.

Outcome

Has San Diego's initiative accomplished its twin goals? Regarding skin cancer, it appears that there has been a significant reduction, both in severity and frequency.

Obviously, this has also come during a time of heightened awareness of skin cancer and the need for sunblock, and skin cancer can take many years to develop, so the full effect of this policy may take decades to fully evaluate. No-one, however, would dispute the fact that covering up is the most effective way to protect against the ravages of the sun. The following charts give some specific data on our history of skin cancer problems:





As for the benefits of professional image, San Diego lifeguards have progressed tremendously over the past several years. Since implementation of the uniform policy, San Diego lifeguards have developed a much stronger strong public image within and out- side their community. One reason is that San Diegans watching the local news regularly see the word "lifeguard" in local news accounts of beach area emergencies, be they cliff rescues, water rescues, boat fires, river rescues, etc. Even if the reporter gets the story wrong, the video identifies the rescuers. National news accounts of major disasters in

our area, such as flooding, as well as reenactment shows, have also shown San Diego lifeguards involved in rescue work. Each time, we believe that it gives the public a sense that their tax dollars are well spent on lifeguards.

Once a district within a division of the Park and Recreation Department, the San Diego Lifeguard Service was made a full division in 1988, then combined with the Fire Department to form a new organization called Fire and Life Safety Services in 1995. On July 30, 1997, a City Council committee discussed a proposal to make the San Diego Lifeguard Service an independent department.

Since 1985, the annual budget of the San Diego Lifeguard Service has grown significantly, from \$2.7 million to \$6.5 million. The number of budgeted full-time equivalent positions in the Lifeguard Service has increased from 72 to 107 during that same period. Recently, the City Council voted to increase the annual budget of the Lifeguard Service by \$300,000, which translates to five additional full-time lifeguard positions.

Certainly, all these improvements cannot be singularly attributed to uniforms and the professional image they bring. Professionalism, after all, goes well beyond image, but ensuring that the public we serve knows who made the rescue is especially important. There is little doubt that the palpable change in public support for the San Diego Lifeguard Service and the various enhancements in pay, budget, and positions are owed to a large part to the improved image presented by the uniforms worn by its employees. Certainly, each of them is better protected and better respected since this policy was implemented.



Ocean dangers real and underappreciated

Josh Basile was an 18-year-old college kid enjoying a day at the beach, playing in waist-high surf, when it happened: He turned his back on the ocean, and "all of a sudden, a wave came up behind me, picked me up and slammed me headfirst into the sand," Basile says.

Basile broke his neck and injured his spinal cord. His arms and legs were paralyzed. Two years later, thanks to intense therapy, he has regained some movement in his arms, fingers, and toes. He also has taken on a mission: warning others about the hazards of swimming and playing in the ocean.

"I know 10 people with spinal cord injuries just in my area because of the beach," Basile says. He lives in Potomac, Md., and was injured at Bethany Beach, Del.

The hazards are real and underappreciated, says B. Chris Brewster, a longtime lifeguard who is president of the U. S. Lifesaving Association. In 2005, at least 71 beachgoers died by drowning, 217,752 needed medical assistance and 50,009 were rescued by lifeguards, according to reports collected by the association. Actual numbers of deaths and injuries probably were higher, Brewster says.

When people drown or are injured in pools, it is often because they cannot swim well, Brewster says; when people get into trouble in the ocean, it is often because they do not understand the power of water.

As Basile learned, even an unexpected strong wave in shallow water can lead to disaster.

"When sand is wet, it's as hard as concrete," he says. Remember that, he tells other college and high school students, when you plunge into those waves. Never dive headfirst into waves, he warns, or turn your back on them. And pay attention if your favorite beach, after years of erosion, has been replenished with sand: That can create steeper beaches with harder-hitting waves.

Always choose beaches with lifeguards and ask whether conditions are safe, he says. Brewster says just 10 of last year's 71 documented drowning deaths were at guarded beaches.

And he says that although waves can be hazards, an even more common danger is a rip current: a narrow, fast-moving channel of water flowing away from shore.

A rip current can form in any water with waves, including the Great Lakes, and can carry even strong swimmers out to sea.

More than 80% of lifeguard rescues at beaches with surf are the result of rip currents, Brewster says. People caught in a rip current often panic and try to swim against the current, back toward shore. "That can be a losing battle..... If you are not making progress quickly, it's not going to get any better."

It is a misconception, he says, that a rip current will pull a swimmer under.

But struggle and fatigue can. The best strategy: Swim to the side, parallel to the shoreline, to escape the current.

If you cannot break free, tread water until the current weakens, then swim back.

Rip currents are most likely to form when waves are high. High surf always demands respect, says Stephen Leatherman, director of the International Hurricane Center & Laboratory for Coastal Research at Florida International University in Miami.

Most people should just stay out of the water when waves are more than 4 or 5 feet high, he says. "You are risking life and limb. The worst thing in the world is to go on vacation and have a tragedy."

Waters that are tranquil one day can be stirred up and stormy the next, even if the storm causing the trouble is hundreds of miles away, he says. That increasingly may be a problem for East Coast and Gulf Coast beachgoers if Atlantic tropical storms are as intense as they have been in recent years.

In any case, he says, "beaches most of the time are really safe. But any beach can have a bad day."

Appendix E

Tide Chart for Indian River Inlet 2020

Indian River Inlet (outer coast), DE - May 2021

Date		High				Low						
		AM	ft	PM	ft	AM	ft	PM	ft	Rise	Set	Moon
1	Sat	12:33	3.3	12:56	2.4	6:39	0.0	6:26	0.0	6:00	7:53	
2	Sun	1:36	3.2	2:00	2.3	7:43	0.2	7:29	0.2	5:59	7:54	
3	Mon	2:42	3.0	3:09	2.2	8:49	0.3	8:40	0.3	5:58	7:55	
4	Tue	3:49	2.8	4:17	2.3	9:54	0.3	9:53	0.3	5:57	7:56	
5	Wed	4:53	2.7	5:21	2.3	10:53	0.3	11:01	0.3	5:56	7:57	
6	Thu	5:50	2.7	6:17	2.5	11:45	0.2			5:55	7:58	
7	Fri	6:40	2.6	7:05	2.6	12:00	0.3	12:29	0.2	5:54	7:59	
8	Sat	7:24	2.5	7:47	2.7	12:52	0.2	1:09	0.1	5:53	8:00	
9	Sun	8:03	2.5	8:25	2.8	1:39	0.2	1:44	0.1	5:52	8:01	
10	Mon	8:38	2.5	9:00	2.9	2:22	0.2	2:17	0.2	5:51	8:02	
11	Tue	9:13	2.4	9:33	3.0	3:02	0.2	2:48	0.2	5:50	8:03	
12	Wed	9:47	2.4	10:07	3.1	3:40	0.2	3:18	0.3	5:49	8:04	
13	Thu	10:22	2.4	10:42	3.0	4:18	0.3	3:50	0.3	5:48	8:05	
14	Fri	10:59	2.3	11:20	3.0	4:55	0.4	4:25	0.4	5:47	8:05	
15	Sat	11:39	2.3			5:33	0.5	5:03	0.4	5:46	8:06	
16	Sun	12:00	3.0	12:21	2.2	6:14	0.6	5:46	0.5	5:45	8:07	
17	Mon	12:44	2.9	1:09	2.2	6:59	0.6	6:35	0.5	5:44	8:08	
18	Tue	1:33	2.8	2:02	2.2	7:49	0.6	7:32	0.5	5:44	8:09	
19	Wed	2:27	2.7	3:00	2.2	8:42	0.5	8:36	0.5	5:43	8:10	
20	Thu	3:25	2.7	4:01	2.3	9:37	0.4	9:44	0.4	5:42	8:11	
21	Fri	4:23	2.7	5:02	2.5	10:29	0.2	10:51	0.2	5:41	8:12	
22	Sat	5:21	2.7	6:00	2.8	11:20	0.0	11:54	0.1	5:41	8:12	
23	Sun	6:18	2.7	6:55	3.1			12:09	-0.2	5:40	8:13	
24	Mon	7:13	2.7	7:49	3.3	12:53	-0.1	12:58	-0.3	5:39	8:14	
25	Tue	8:07	2.6	8:42	3.5	1:50	-0.2	1:47	-0.4	5:39	8:15	
26	Wed	9:00	2.6	9:35	3.6	2:44	-0.3	2:36	-0.4	5:38	8:16	
27	Thu	9:53	2.6	10:28	3.6	3:38	-0.3	3:26	-0.4	5:38	8:16	
28	Fri	10:48	2.5	11:23	3.5	4:32	-0.2	4:18	-0.3	5:37	8:17	
29	Sat	11:44	2.4			5:27	-0.1	5:12	-0.2	5:37	8:18	
30	Sun	12:19	3.4	12:42	2.4	6:24	0.0	6:10	0.0	5:36	8:19	
31	Mon	1:17	3.2	1:43	2.3	7:23	0.1	7:12	0.2	5:36	8:19	

Indian River Inlet (outer coast), DE - Jun 2021

Date		High				Low						
		AM	ft	PM	ft	AM	ft	PM	ft	Rise	Set	Moon
1	Tue	2:15	2.9	2:46	2.3	8:23	0.2	8:20	0.3	5:35	8:20	
2	Wed	3:14	2.7	3:49	2.3	9:21	0.2	9:30	0.4	5:35	8:21	
3	Thu	4:11	2.6	4:49	2.4	10:16	0.2	10:36	0.4	5:35	8:21	
4	Fri	5:05	2.4	5:43	2.5	11:05	0.2	11:36	0.4	5:34	8:22	
5	Sat	5:56	2.4	6:32	2.7	11:49	0.2			5:34	8:23	
6	Sun	6:41	2.3	7:15	2.8	12:29	0.4	12:28	0.3	5:34	8:23	
7	Mon	7:23	2.3	7:55	2.9	1:17	0.3	1:05	0.3	5:34	8:24	
8	Tue	8:03	2.3	8:33	3.0	2:01	0.3	1:39	0.3	5:34	8:24	
9	Wed	8:41	2.3	9:09	3.1	2:41	0.4	2:12	0.3	5:33	8:25	
10	Thu	9:19	2.3	9:46	3.1	3:19	0.4	2:46	0.3	5:33	8:25	
11	Fri	9:58	2.3	10:23	3.1	3:56	0.4	3:22	0.3	5:33	8:26	
12	Sat	10:37	2.3	11:01	3.1	4:32	0.4	4:00	0.3	5:33	8:26	
13	Sun	11:17	2.3	11:41	3.0	5:09	0.5	4:40	0.3	5:33	8:27	
14	Mon			12:00	2.2	5:48	0.5	5:25	0.3	5:33	8:27	
15	Tue	12:22	3.0	12:47	2.2	6:31	0.4	6:15	0.3	5:33	8:28	
16	Wed	1:07	2.9	1:38	2.3	7:16	0.4	7:11	0.3	5:33	8:28	
17	Thu	1:55	2.8	2:34	2.4	8:05	0.3	8:14	0.4	5:33	8:28	
18	Fri	2:48	2.7	3:34	2.5	8:57	0.2	9:22	0.3	5:34	8:29	
19	Sat	3:45	2.6	4:35	2.7	9:50	0.1	10:31	0.3	5:34	8:29	
20	Sun	4:46	2.5	5:36	3.0	10:44	-0.1	11:37	0.2	5:34	8:29	
21	Mon	5:47	2.5	6:36	3.2	11:38	-0.2			5:34	8:29	
22	Tue	6:48	2.4	7:34	3.4	12:39	0.0	12:31	-0.3	5:34	8:29	
23	Wed	7:47	2.5	8:30	3.6	1:37	-0.1	1:24	-0.3	5:35	8:30	
24	Thu	8:44	2.5	9:24	3.6	2:32	-0.1	2:17	-0.4	5:35	8:30	
25	Fri	9:39	2.5	10:17	3.6	3:26	-0.1	3:10	-0.4	5:35	8:30	
26	Sat	10:34	2.5	11:09	3.5	4:18	-0.1	4:03	-0.3	5:36	8:30	
27	Sun	11:27	2.5			5:10	-0.1	4:57	-0.2	5:36	8:30	
28	Mon	12:00	3.3	12:22	2.4	6:02	0.0	5:52	0.0	5:36	8:30	
29	Tue	12:50	3.1	1:17	2.4	6:55	0.1	6:50	0.2	5:37	8:30	
30	Wed	1:40	2.9	2:13	2.4	7:47	0.1	7:53	0.3	5:37	8:30	

Indian River Inlet (outer coast), DE - Jul 2021

Date		High				Low						
		AM	ft	PM	ft	AM	ft	PM	ft	Rise	Set	Moon
1	Thu	2:30	2.6	3:10	2.4	8:38	0.2	8:58	0.5	5:38	8:30	
2	Fri	3:21	2.4	4:07	2.5	9:29	0.3	10:04	0.5	5:38	8:30	
3	Sat	4:13	2.3	5:02	2.6	10:17	0.3	11:06	0.6	5:39	8:29	
4	Sun	5:05	2.2	5:53	2.7	11:02	0.4			5:39	8:29	
5	Mon	5:55	2.2	6:40	2.8	12:02	0.6	11:45A	0.4	5:40	8:29	
6	Tue	6:43	2.2	7:25	3.0	12:52	0.6	12:25	0.4	5:40	8:29	
7	Wed	7:29	2.2	8:07	3.1	1:37	0.5	1:04	0.4	5:41	8:29	
8	Thu	8:12	2.3	8:47	3.2	2:18	0.5	1:42	0.4	5:42	8:28	
9	Fri	8:53	2.3	9:26	3.2	2:55	0.5	2:20	0.3	5:42	8:28	
10	Sat	9:34	2.4	10:04	3.2	3:31	0.5	2:59	0.3	5:43	8:28	
11	Sun	10:14	2.4	10:41	3.2	4:06	0.4	3:39	0.2	5:44	8:27	
12	Mon	10:56	2.4	11:19	3.1	4:42	0.4	4:22	0.2	5:44	8:27	
13	Tue	11:39	2.4	11:59	3.1	5:20	0.3	5:08	0.2	5:45	8:26	
14	Wed			12:24	2.4	6:00	0.2	5:59	0.2	5:46	8:26	
15	Thu	12:41	2.9	1:14	2.5	6:44	0.1	6:55	0.3	5:46	8:25	
16	Fri	1:27	2.8	2:09	2.6	7:31	0.1	7:57	0.3	5:47	8:25	
17	Sat	2:19	2.6	3:09	2.7	8:22	0.1	9:05	0.4	5:48	8:24	
18	Sun	3:17	2.5	4:14	2.9	9:17	0.0	10:16	0.4	5:49	8:23	
19	Mon	4:21	2.4	5:20	3.1	10:15	0.0	11:25	0.3	5:50	8:23	
20	Tue	5:28	2.3	6:25	3.3	11:14	-0.1			5:50	8:22	
21	Wed	6:34	2.4	7:26	3.4	12:28	0.2	12:12	-0.1	5:51	8:21	
22	Thu	7:37	2.4	8:22	3.5	1:26	0.1	1:09	-0.2	5:52	8:21	
23	Fri	8:34	2.5	9:15	3.6	2:20	0.1	2:04	-0.2	5:53	8:20	
24	Sat	9:27	2.5	10:04	3.5	3:11	0.0	2:57	-0.2	5:54	8:19	
25	Sun	10:18	2.6	10:50	3.4	4:00	0.0	3:49	-0.2	5:54	8:18	
26	Mon	11:07	2.6	11:34	3.2	4:47	0.0	4:40	-0.1	5:55	8:17	
27	Tue	11:55	2.6			5:33	0.0	5:31	0.1	5:56	8:17	
28	Wed	12:17	3.0	12:43	2.6	6:18	0.1	6:25	0.2	5:57	8:16	
29	Thu	1:00	2.8	1:32	2.5	7:02	0.2	7:21	0.4	5:58	8:15	
30	Fri	1:43	2.6	2:23	2.6	7:47	0.3	8:22	0.6	5:59	8:14	
31	Sat	2:29	2.4	3:17	2.6	8:33	0.5	9:26	0.7	6:00	8:13	

Indian River Inlet (outer coast), DE - Aug 2021

Date	High				Low							
	AM	ft	PM	ft	AM	ft	PM	ft	Rise	Set	Moon	
1	Sun	3:19	2.3	4:13	2.7	9:20	0.6	10:31	0.8	6:00	8:12	
2	Mon	4:14	2.2	5:10	2.8	10:10	0.7	11:30	0.8	6:01	8:11	
3	Tue	5:10	2.2	6:04	2.9	10:59	0.7			6:02	8:10	
4	Wed	6:05	2.2	6:54	3.0	12:22	0.8	11:47A	0.6	6:03	8:09	
5	Thu	6:56	2.3	7:39	3.1	1:08	0.8	12:32	0.6	6:04	8:08	
6	Fri	7:42	2.4	8:21	3.2	1:49	0.7	1:14	0.4	6:05	8:06	
7	Sat	8:26	2.5	9:00	3.3	2:25	0.6	1:56	0.3	6:06	8:05	
8	Sun	9:08	2.5	9:38	3.3	3:00	0.5	2:38	0.2	6:07	8:04	
9	Mon	9:50	2.6	10:16	3.3	3:35	0.3	3:21	0.1	6:08	8:03	
10	Tue	10:32	2.7	10:54	3.2	4:10	0.2	4:06	0.1	6:08	8:02	
11	Wed	11:15	2.8	11:34	3.1	4:48	0.1	4:54	0.1	6:09	8:00	
12	Thu			12:01	2.8	5:28	0.1	5:45	0.1	6:10	7:59	
13	Fri	12:16	3.0	12:51	2.9	6:12	0.1	6:41	0.3	6:11	7:58	
14	Sat	1:04	2.8	1:46	3.0	6:59	0.1	7:43	0.4	6:12	7:57	
15	Sun	1:57	2.6	2:50	3.0	7:52	0.1	8:53	0.5	6:13	7:55	
16	Mon	2:59	2.4	4:00	3.1	8:50	0.2	10:05	0.6	6:14	7:54	
17	Tue	4:09	2.3	5:12	3.2	9:54	0.2	11:16	0.5	6:15	7:53	
18	Wed	5:22	2.3	6:19	3.3	10:59	0.2			6:16	7:51	
19	Thu	6:30	2.4	7:19	3.4	12:19	0.4	12:02	0.1	6:17	7:50	
20	Fri	7:30	2.5	8:13	3.5	1:15	0.3	1:01	0.0	6:17	7:49	
21	Sat	8:24	2.6	9:01	3.5	2:06	0.2	1:55	-0.1	6:18	7:47	
22	Sun	9:13	2.7	9:45	3.4	2:52	0.1	2:46	-0.1	6:19	7:46	
23	Mon	9:59	2.8	10:25	3.3	3:36	0.1	3:35	-0.1	6:20	7:44	
24	Tue	10:42	2.8	11:04	3.1	4:17	0.1	4:22	0.0	6:21	7:43	
25	Wed	11:24	2.8	11:41	2.9	4:57	0.1	5:09	0.2	6:22	7:42	
26	Thu			12:05	2.8	5:35	0.2	5:57	0.4	6:23	7:40	
27	Fri	12:18	2.7	12:47	2.8	6:13	0.4	6:47	0.6	6:24	7:39	
28	Sat	12:58	2.6	1:33	2.8	6:51	0.6	7:43	0.8	6:25	7:37	
29	Sun	1:42	2.4	2:24	2.8	7:33	0.7	8:45	0.9	6:25	7:36	
30	Mon	2:32	2.3	3:21	2.8	8:20	0.8	9:50	1.0	6:26	7:34	
31	Tue	3:29	2.3	4:24	2.8	9:14	0.9	10:53	1.1	6:27	7:33	

Indian River Inlet (outer coast), DE - Sep 2021

Date		High				Low						
		AM	ft	PM	ft	AM	ft	PM	ft	Rise	Set	Moon
1	Wed	4:29	2.3	5:24	2.9	10:12	0.9	11:47	1.0	6:28	7:31	
2	Thu	5:29	2.3	6:18	3.1	11:08	0.8			6:29	7:30	
3	Fri	6:23	2.4	7:06	3.2	12:33	0.9	12:00	0.7	6:30	7:28	
4	Sat	7:12	2.5	7:49	3.3	1:12	0.8	12:48	0.5	6:31	7:27	
5	Sun	7:58	2.7	8:29	3.3	1:48	0.6	1:33	0.3	6:32	7:25	
6	Mon	8:41	2.8	9:08	3.4	2:23	0.4	2:18	0.1	6:33	7:23	
7	Tue	9:23	3.0	9:47	3.3	2:59	0.2	3:04	0.0	6:33	7:22	
8	Wed	10:06	3.1	10:27	3.3	3:36	0.1	3:51	0.0	6:34	7:20	
9	Thu	10:50	3.2	11:09	3.1	4:15	0.0	4:40	0.0	6:35	7:19	
10	Fri	11:38	3.3	11:55	2.9	4:57	0.0	5:32	0.1	6:36	7:17	
11	Sat			12:30	3.3	5:42	0.0	6:29	0.3	6:37	7:16	
12	Sun	12:45	2.7	1:29	3.3	6:32	0.1	7:33	0.5	6:38	7:14	
13	Mon	1:43	2.6	2:36	3.2	7:27	0.3	8:43	0.6	6:39	7:12	
14	Tue	2:51	2.4	3:51	3.2	8:31	0.4	9:57	0.7	6:40	7:11	
15	Wed	4:07	2.4	5:04	3.3	9:41	0.4	11:06	0.6	6:40	7:09	
16	Thu	5:20	2.4	6:10	3.3	10:51	0.4			6:41	7:08	
17	Fri	6:26	2.5	7:07	3.3	12:07	0.5	11:56A	0.3	6:42	7:06	
18	Sat	7:22	2.7	7:56	3.4	12:59	0.4	12:54	0.2	6:43	7:04	
19	Sun	8:11	2.8	8:40	3.3	1:46	0.2	1:46	0.1	6:44	7:03	
20	Mon	8:56	2.9	9:20	3.2	2:28	0.2	2:34	0.1	6:45	7:01	
21	Tue	9:36	3.0	9:56	3.1	3:06	0.1	3:19	0.1	6:46	7:00	
22	Wed	10:14	3.0	10:30	3.0	3:43	0.2	4:03	0.2	6:47	6:58	
23	Thu	10:51	3.0	11:04	2.8	4:17	0.3	4:46	0.3	6:47	6:56	
24	Fri	11:27	3.0	11:39	2.7	4:51	0.4	5:30	0.5	6:48	6:55	
25	Sat			12:05	3.0	5:24	0.5	6:16	0.7	6:49	6:53	
26	Sun	12:18	2.5	12:47	3.0	5:59	0.7	7:05	0.9	6:50	6:52	
27	Mon	1:02	2.4	1:36	2.9	6:39	0.8	8:02	1.0	6:51	6:50	
28	Tue	1:52	2.3	2:34	2.9	7:26	0.9	9:05	1.1	6:52	6:49	
29	Wed	2:49	2.3	3:37	2.9	8:22	1.0	10:08	1.1	6:53	6:47	
30	Thu	3:52	2.3	4:39	2.9	9:26	1.0	11:03	1.0	6:54	6:45	

Appendix F

Incident Command Communications Manual

Participants

Town of Dewey Beach
Delaware State Police
Dewey Beach Patrol
Bethany Beach Patrol
US Coast Guard
Dewey Beach Police Department
United States Lifesaving Association (USLA)
Rehoboth Beach Volunteer Fire Department
DNREC Div. of Fish and Wildlife
Center for the Inland Bays
Sussex County EMS Paramedics
Delaware State Parks
U.S. Public Health Service

Co-Directors

Dr. Peter Hartsock
Captain U.S. Public Health Service, United States Lifesaving Assn
Cpl. Brian Maher
Delaware State Police Aviation Section
Todd A. Fritchman
Captain Dewey Beach Patrol, Center for the Inland Bays Water Use Plan
Committee Chairman

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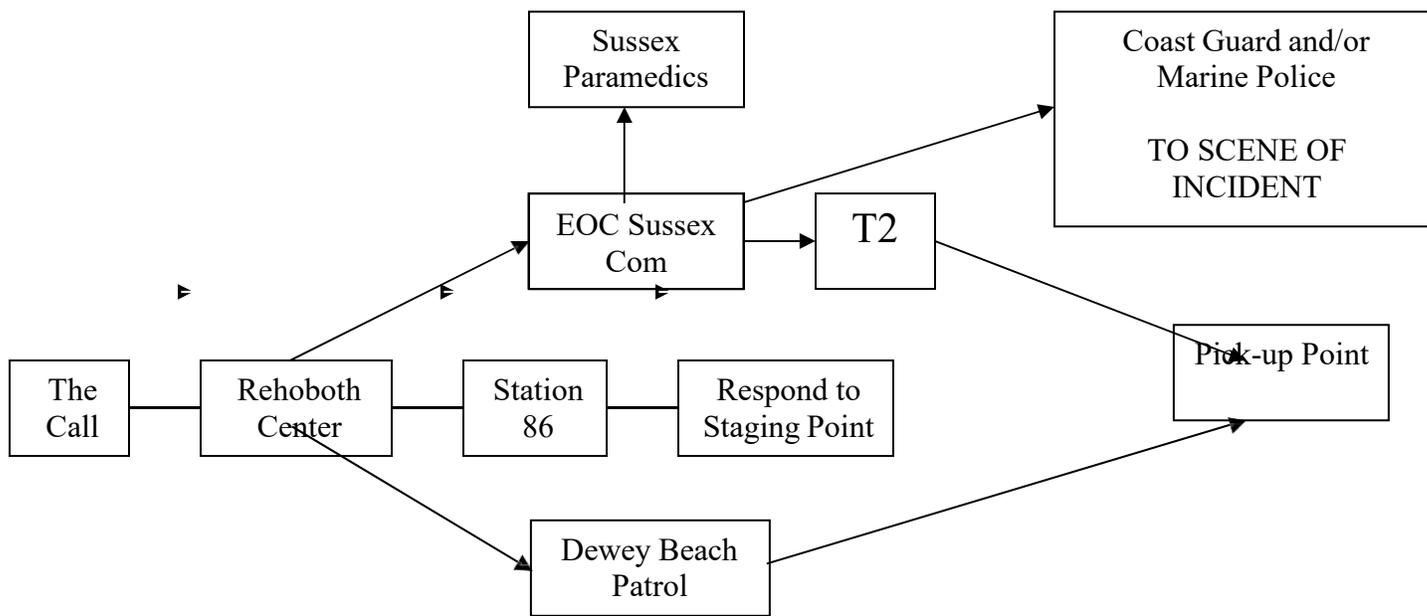
MISSION STATEMENT

The Open Water Rescue Cross Training Initiative will provide a comprehensive and unified emergency rescue “Team.” This “Team” will provide first responder rescue and initial standard first aid to victims of accidents occurring in offshore waters and/or Inland Bays. This “Team” will include certified open water rescue lifeguards and the Delaware State Police Aviation Unit. The rescue response will also include assistance from the local fire rescue, Coast Guard, and Paramedics. The trained rescue jumper is to serve as an aquatic emergency response resource for the Trooper II Aviation Section.

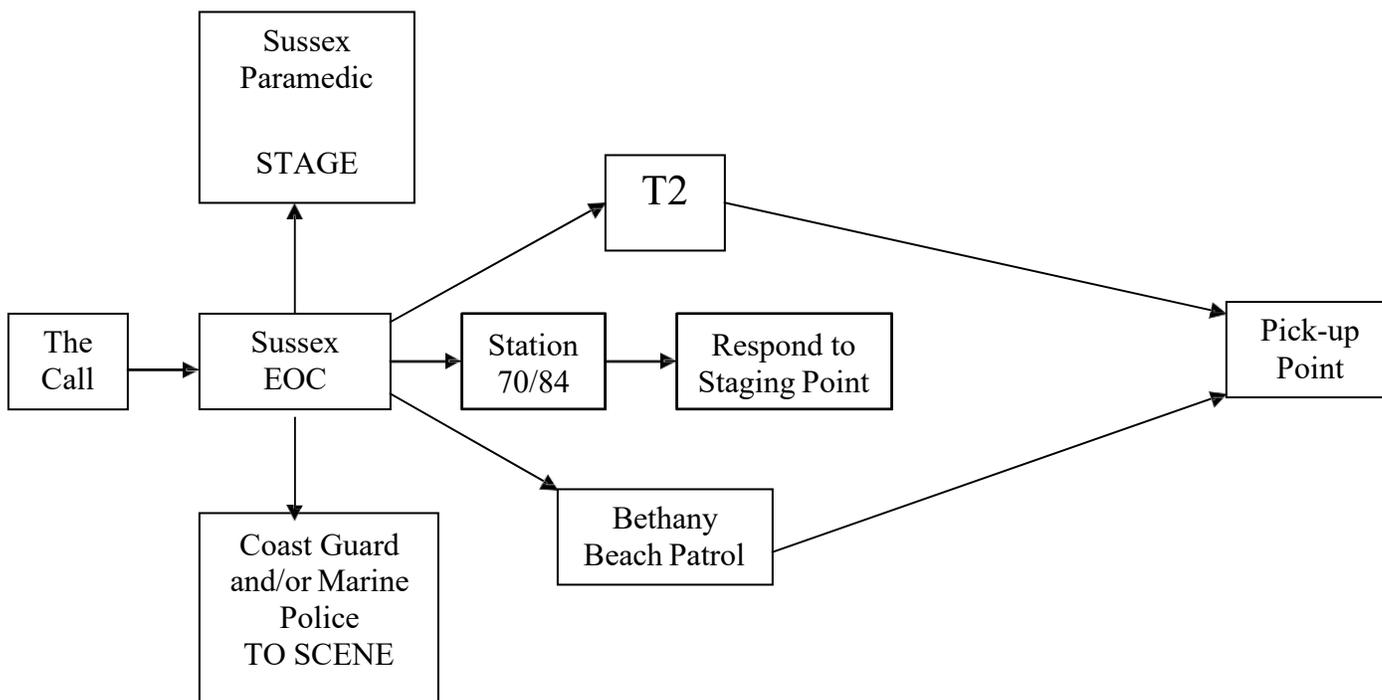
Communications Protocol

1. Make 911 response call. Call received by Sussex Communication Center/local fire and rescued is patch.
2. Local Fire and Rescue dispatched (Beach Patrol Monitors, Pagers, and or 800 Radio).
3. Paramedics & State Police – Trooper 2 (T2) dispatched by Emergency Operation Center (EOC).
4. Local fire and rescue dispatch and/or rescue jumpers contact local Police department to Set up Landing Zone (LZ) & coordinate with Dewey Beach Patrol – Headquarters (Command Center).
5. Trooper 2 (T2) identifies if lifeguards are needed (Direct by Radio).

If North of the Indian River Inlet: ***Initial 911 call will be taken by Rehoboth Center.***



If South of the Indian River Inlet: ***Initial 911 call will be taken by Sussex EOC.***



Open Water Rescue
Action Plan

A. Landing Site

1. Secured by Police Dept.
2. Transport (DE State Police Helicopter) receives first responder team.
3. Transports to rescue site (briefing takes place end-route)

B. Transport & Drop Off

4. First Responder team dropped at site.
5. First Responder team stabilizes any or all victims and communications further actions required (transports, injuries, etc.)

C. Support & Pick-up

6. Coast Guard Rescue, Department of Fish & Wildlife Enforcement, or local Volunteer Fire Dept. Water Rescue arrives at scene as soon as possible (communications further actions required) (Sussex County Center Channel 1,800 MHz Radio)

D. Specialty Support
ContactVictim Transport

7. Each agency will contact “special groups” such as DNREC emergency spill cleanup, etc.
8. Victims will be transported by helicopter or Coast Guard boat to appropriate facility (paramedics at facility). Facility must be secured to receive Trooper II and patient.

E. Rescue Swimmer Transport
Debriefing and Information
Exchange

9. Open water rescue first responder transported from site via Coast Guard, Dept. of Fish & Wildlife, etc.
10. Information exchange and debriefing between agencies. Open water rescue jumpers log all rescue activities carried out.

Open Water Rescue Swimmer

Position Description

The Dewey Beach Patrol (DBP) Open Water Rescue swimmer(s) will serve as the first responders in a comprehensive unified rescue team including the Delaware State Police Aviation Unit and local emergency rescue. The open water rescue swimmer(s) will volunteer to be part of the response team. Response team members will complete all advanced training above and beyond that of typical beach patrol lifeguard(s). However, all open water rescue swimmers are responsible for carrying out their normal lifeguard duties, as well. DBP Open Water Rescue swimmer(s) will be “on call” during normal work hours and/or up to one (1) hour before sunset. The rescue swimmer(s) will not be utilized or deployed after sunset or during any and/or all situations deemed unsafe by 1) Delaware State Police Aviation Unit and 2) the rescue swimmer(s) themselves. All DBP Open Water Rescue swimmers will be responsible for meeting all the Open Water Rescue swimmer/First Responder requirements demonstrated on pages 9 through 11 of the Open Water Rescue Cross Training Initiative.

Open Water Rescue First Responder Requirements

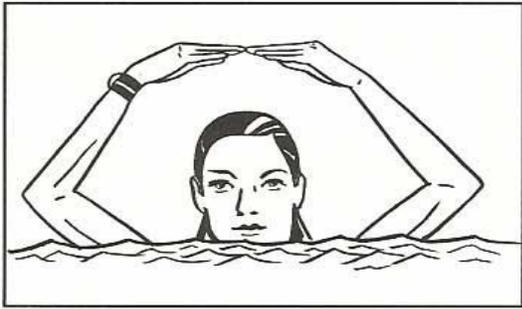
First Responders must meet the following criterion to qualify:

1. USLA certified, Open Water Rescue
2. At least four (4) years of open water rescue experience
3. CPR certified.
4. First Responder Certified
5. Completed at least 23 hours of physical training in an USLA certified training agency with an approved curriculum.
6. At least eight (8) hours pre-response training with Delaware State Police
7. Establish jump off protocol (training by DE State Police)
8. Demonstrate comprehension of local fire company Open Water Rescue Plan and Protocol (Chuck Snyder)
9. Demonstrate comprehension of the use and care of the rescue swimmer equipment:
 - a. Flotation vest and water activated strobe light.
 - b. Fins
 - c. CPR Mask
 - d. Buoys
 - e. Wet Suit
 - f. Marine 150 MHz FM Portable Radio
 - g. Aqua Sock
 - h. Float

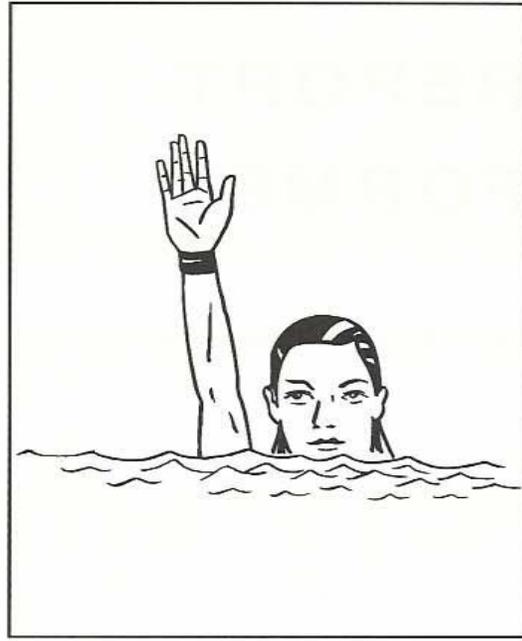
10. Demonstrate a complete understanding of OWRCTI Communications Protocol. Including use and care of 800 MHz radio and alpha pager.
11. Demonstrate the ability to utilize USLA (United States Lifesaving Association) approved open water rescue arm signals.
12. Provide debriefing documentation to all agencies involved (including troubleshooting),
13. Log all training hours. Including time and place, type of training, agencies involved, and personnel involved.

APPENDIX A

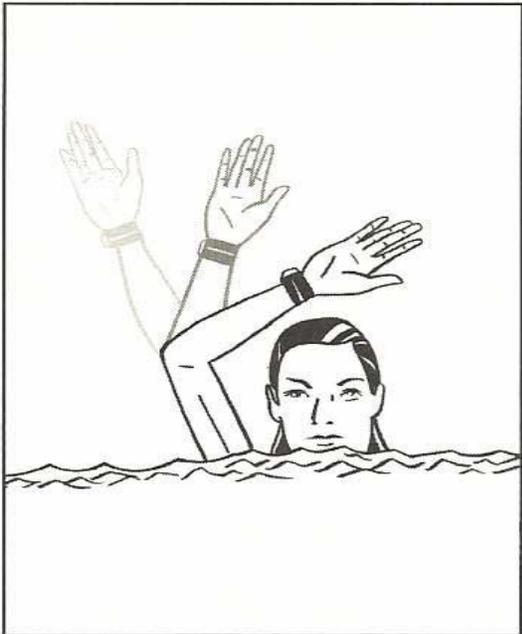
**USLA APPROVED ARM
SIGNALS**



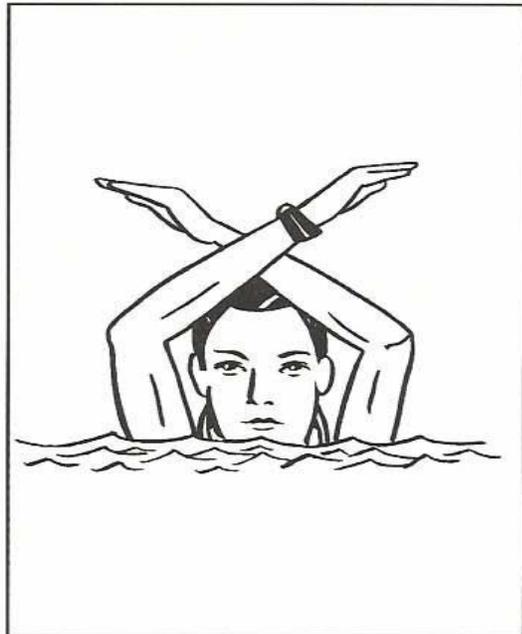
All Clear (OK)



Assistance Needed



Resuscitation Case or Oxygen
Needed



Submerged Swimmer

Narrative Report

Appendix G

Personnel

Dewey Beach Patrol
Handbook/Work Agreement for 2021

All patrol members will be provided with a complete uniform and equipment needed to carry out all Lifeguarding responsibilities. These items are provided by the Town of Dewey Beach free of charge. However, to encourage Beach Patrol staff members to fulfill their commitment to the patrol and to the visitors and residents of Dewey Beach, those individuals who do not return equipment may be subject to termination from their position.

As an employee of the Town of Dewey Beach, I agree that I will abide by these duties, responsibilities, and policies set forth in the Dewey Beach Patrol Handbook/Work Agreement and or as verbally stated by the Captain.

I have read the Dewey Beach Patrol Handbook/Work Agreement and completely understand the contents and meaning. I understand that failure to perform any assigned responsibilities will result in a verbal warning or could result in dismissal and/or termination of this employment work agreement with the Town of Dewey Beach and the Dewey Beach Patrol.

Employee's Name (Please print)

Employee Signature

Date

Captain's Signature

Date

Appendix H

Town of Dewey Beach Parking Guide



Town of Dewey Beach Parking Guide

YOU'RE AT THE BEACH AND READY TO GET SETTLED IN TO ENJOY THE BEACH AND LOCAL ATTRACTIONS! VIEW THE BELOW INFORMATION TO HELP YOU LEGALLY PARK.

Park Mobile is available on all streets throughout town.

Permit Parking is available at the following locations:

Anchor Way, Bayard Avenue, Bellevue Street, Buena Road, Carolina Street, Chesapeake Street, Chicago Street, Clayton Street, Collins Avenue (bayside), Cullen Street, Dagsworthy Avenue, Dickinson Avenue, Dover Road, Hayden Road, Houston Street, Jersey Street, McKinley Avenue, New Orleans Street, Read Avenue, Rodney Avenue, Saulsbury Street, St. Louis Street, Swedes Street, Van Dyke Avenue, West Street.

Kiosk Meter Parking is available at the following locations:

Bellevue Street, Collins Avenue (ocean block-north side only), Dagsworthy Avenue, Dickinson Avenue, McKinley Avenue, New Orleans Street, Read Avenue, Saulsbury Street, Van Dyke Avenue.

Coin Meters are available at the following locations:

Bellevue Street (oceanside), Dagsworthy Avenue (bayside), Dickinson Avenue (oceanside), McKinley Avenue (oceanside), New Orleans Street (oceanside), Read Avenue (bayside), Van Dyke Avenue (oceanside).

To avoid receiving a parking ticket, being booted, or towed, please ensure you are not in violation of the following:

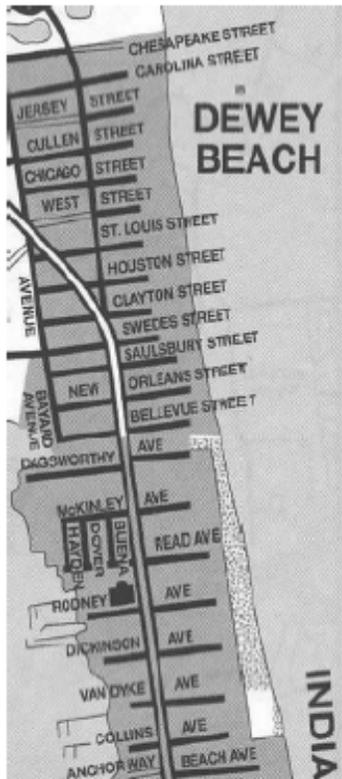
- Failing to properly display a valid Parking Permit
- Parking or stopped in the wrong direction
- Parking perpendicular in a designated parallel area
- Parking parallel in a designated perpendicular area
- Double Parking
- Parked blocking a mailbox
- Parked on a roadway
- Parking at an expired meter space
- Parked within 15 feet of a fire hydrant
- Violating a No Stopping, Standing or Parking area
- Parking within 30' of a stop sign or intersection
- Parking in a designated lifeguard area, on or over a sidewalk or in a prohibited zone
- Making illegal access to private property to park
- Parking in a fire lane or fire zone
- Parking in a designated safety zone
- Unlawfully parked in handicapped identified space

Please call Dewey Beach Town Hall or Parking Department if you have additional questions:

Town Hall: (302) 227-6363

Parking Department: (302) 227-6170

We hope you enjoy your time in Dewey Beach!



Appendix I

Dewey Beach Patrol Captain: Job Responsibilities and Qualifications

Todd A. Fritchman, Dewey Beach Patrol Captain Bibliography

Job Summary:

The Beach Patrol Captain will provide an association of professional beach lifeguards, open water rescuers, and first responders. The Captain will establish and implement policies, curriculum, and procedures required to reduce the incidence of death and injury in the aquatic environment and beach facility through public education, national standards, training programs, lifeguard/first responder readiness, and other means.

Essential Functions:

Department Leader:

- Interview and hire personnel based on experience, pre-employment and surf physical tests, and interview evaluations.
- Develop a budget that will allow the beach patrol to accomplish its mission of surf rescue and response (payroll and equipment supply and repair).
- Submit payroll determinations to the Town Payroll Department.
- Submit required reports for emergency care providers to Delaware Health & Social Services/Division of Public Health

Beach Management

- Determine and declare the beach, surf, and emergency medical scenes or any other hazard within the Town of Dewey Beach closed for reasons of unsafe weather, tide, surf, or any other hazard or unsafe condition.
- Responsible for all preparations and day-to-day procedures required to maintain a functional beach patrol.
- Inspect the condition of the Town, beach, and dunes and report to the Town Manager.

Training

- Develop training procedures to reinforce CPR, basic first aid, and lifesaving skills.

Performs other duties as requested by Town Management.

Qualifications:

To perform this job successfully, an individual must be able to perform each essential duty satisfactorily. The requirements listed below are representative of the knowledge, skill, and/or ability required. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential functions.

Skills and Abilities:

Excellent oral and written communication. Maintain a high degree or overall physical fitness and maintain a doctor approved physical. Required to successfully complete the 167 hours of didactic and skill training and open water rescue. Ability to demonstrate and model open water rescue training, technique, and emergency medical service processes.

Education and Experience:

A minimum continued education of an associate degree.

Required Certificates/Registrations:

A minimum cumulative total of 2,000 hours of open water rescue training and instruction. Open water rescue lead instructor certification (USLA or equal). National First Responder Certification. American Heart Association Basic Life Support for Healthcare Providers (CPR and AED) Program Certification or equal.

Language Skills:

Ability to read, analyze, and interpret technical procedures or governmental regulations. Ability to write information and respond to questions from residents and visitors. Ability to communicate with members of the public verbally and physically, emergency medical service personal, law enforcement, research agencies (i.e., NOAA, etc.) and municipal government.

Mathematical Skills:

Ability to calculate figures and amounts.

Reasoning Ability:

Ability to solve practical problems and deal with a variety of concrete variables in situations where only limited standardization exists. Ability to interpret a variety of instructions furnished in written, oral diagram, or schedule form.

Physical Demands

- Stand
- Walk
- Sit
- Use hands to finger, handle, or feel.
- Reach with hands and arms.
- Climb or balance.
- Stoop, kneel, crouch, or crawl.
- Speak and listen.
- Lift to more than 100 lbs.



Todd A. Fritchman
todd@townofdeweybeach.com

Career Titles

Captain Dewey Beach Patrol (1997-current)
Captain, Dewey Beach Patrol / Dewey Beach Emergency Medical Services and Open Water Rescue
Aquatic Biologist/EECI
Founder and CEO, Envirotech Environmental Consulting, Inc. (EECI) 1996
Teacher of Biology State of Delaware, Secondary Education, licensed (1988-Current)
Environmental Professional (EP) EPA Standard (ASTM Standard E1527-05)

Educational Background

B. S. Biology, Salisbury State University, 1988
M. S. Biological Science Education, Delaware State University, 1995
29 Years of Applied Biological – Environmental Sciences Teaching Experience
Applied Aquatic Biologist, Environmental Professional/EECI (1996-Present)
Adjunct Professor, Environmental Sciences, Wesley College 2016-2016

Educational Accomplishments

Indian River High School Teacher, State of Delaware Environmental & Marine Science Educator of the Year, 1997
Indian River High School Teacher of the Year Award
Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control – Natural Resources Adoption Achievement Award
Recipient of MBNA Delaware Excellence in Education Grants Program Educational Grants

Committees Served and Career Related Experiences – Current and/or Present

Town of Dewey Beach Emergency Management Committee
Town of Dewey Beach Department Head (Beach Patrol/Emergency Medical Services)
Captain Dewey Beach Patrol (1997-current)
Co-Director, Open Water Rescue Cross Training Initiative Rescue Team
Youth Recreation Coordinator (Town of Dewey Beach)
Adjunct Professor, Wesley College, Dover, DE, Environmental Project Management Planning, (ES525), 2015 - 2016
Environmental Education Instructor (Center for Inland Bays)
Department of Education, State of Delaware Biology Teacher Association
Delaware Envirothon Instructor
Sediment and Storm Water Management Operations (DNREC)
Incident Command System
Delaware Certified Construction Review (DNREC)

Adopt-a-Wetland Coordinator

Division of Fish and Wildlife Boaters Safety

Delaware Sea Grant Advisory Council, Stormwater Maintenance Advisory Committee (SMAC)

Environmental Training Center Advisory Board, Delaware Technical Community College

Chairperson, Center for the Inland Bays Water Use Planning Committee

"No Child Left Inside"

Science and Education Coordinator for the Sussex County Land Trust

School Facilities Transition Team (Indian River School District)

Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Director

Alternate Delaware Lagoon Management Commissioner

Minority Access Research Instructor and Biochemical Research Assistant, Delaware State University,

Dr. Fatma Helmy

Certifications Acquired

Emergency Medical Responder, Delaware State Fire School

Open Water Rescue, United States Lifesaving Association, Lead Instructor

Incident Command System

National Incident Command Service for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents

Department of Education, State of Delaware Teacher of Biology

Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Management Certification (CCR)

Aquatic Pesticide Applicator (DE, MD)

SePRO Aquatic Pesticide Applicator

Certified Private Nutrient Handler

Filtrexx Land Improvement Systems Certified Installer

Division of Fish and Wildlife Boaters Safety

POW! The Planning of Wetland(s)

Sediment and Storm Water Management Operation

Adopt-a-Wetland Coordinator

Wetland Planner

Rutgers Stormwater Management Planning

Community Service

Dewey Beach Youth Recreation Coordinator

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) First Responder

Open Water Rescue Certification Officer

United States Lifesaving Association (USLA)

Aquatic Ecosystems Restoration Foundation (AERF)

Coast Day Presenter, University of Delaware College of Marine Studies

University of Delaware Sea Grant Program, Wave Dynamics Studies

Environmental Educational Outreach Seminars

Department of Natural Resources environmental Control (DNREC)

–Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS)

–University of Delaware Sea Grant Program

Environmental Management Services Seminars

Delaware Make a Splash Water Festival and Estuary

Environmental Interpretation Instructor – Center for the Inland Bays

Speaker, Eastern Shore Pest Management Conference, University of Maryland Wicomico County

Municipal, Homeowners Association, and Private Environmental Management Service Providers

Rehoboth Farmers Market (Green Tent)

Director, Sunset Park Environmental Interpretation Day