Jackson Hole Fire/EMS Operations Manual

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PURPOSE

To provide for the efficient and timely deployment of multiple apparatus and personnel at a structure fire.

SECTION I – STANDARD COMPANY OPERATIONS

The Incident Command System (ICS) shall be utilized to effectively manage resources. The Incident Commander will insert arriving resources into the established ICS structure. If feasible, the use of standard companies, organized by apparatus type, is an effective tool for assignment of job tasks and personnel accountability.

Officers shall ensure that the companies to which they are assigned maintain personnel accountability and are able to perform the various functions designated.

Companies must maintain a level of flexibility which will ensure their ability to perform the functions of other types of companies (limited to available equipment and apparatus) as the situation demands.

Ambulance Company Operations

Ambulance Response - Respond with a minimum of two personnel, recommendation of one being ALS. Automatic response per protocol in any response area for the following call types:

1. Structure Fires – if victims are known, two ambulances will be dispatched
2. Fire Alarms, Investigate Fire or Small Fire at High Risk Occupancy types: Multi-family dwellings, Assembly and Educational.

For other fire call types, a medic unit in close proximity or in station should respond and contact the DO for direction.

Medic 10: Response Zones 1-A & 7-D
Medic 60: Response Zones 6-A, B & the closer portions of 2-A, B

1. Fire Alarm
2. Investigate Fire/Small Fire
3. Vehicle Fire
4. Wildland Fire

**In some cases, the on-duty medic crew may supplement the volunteer response, particularly if a second medic unit is on-duty and available. Medic crews should proactively prepare to provide staffing. If this action would require taking the medic unit out of service, the decision shall be made by the Duty Officer and dispatch shall be advised.*

Fire Scene Operations

- Medical response for civilians and responders.
    - The medic crew should remain intact and in a position to rapidly respond to a medical event on the incident.
- Help to establish a secure and reliable water supply.
- Assist support company with rehab operations for responders.
- Assist the IC as a scribe or other duties as assigned.

Engine Company Operations

- Protection of lives, exposures and property from threat of fire or products of combustion.
- Confine the fire to the smallest area as safety, resources, conditions, and time will allow.
- Fire extinguishment.
- Serve as a rapid intervention team to provide for immediate firefighter rescue.
- Provide adequate and efficient water supply to hose lines.
- Relay pumping operations.
- Flexibility to provide for all fire operation functions when other companies are not available.

Truck Company Operations

- Search and rescue of victims.
- Provide forcible entry.
- Raise aerial and ground ladders.
- Provide coordinated ventilation with fire attack.
- Provide for control of utilities.
- Establish standpipe systems with aerial platform as needed.
- Perform salvage and overhaul operations.

Rescue Company Operations

- Provide scene lighting.
- Provide emergency medical service to personnel and victims of emergency incidents prior to an Ambulance's arrival.
- Provide air refill for breathing apparatus during emergency operations (if available).
- Maintain an inventory area, at the emergency incident, of full compressed air tanks, empty tanks and damaged tanks.

Tender Company Operations

- Establish a water supply on an emergency incident scene without hydrants.
- Secure and establish tender refill site.
- Ensure temporary water supply sites (porta-tanks and pumpkins) maintain an adequate flow of water to the emergency scene.

Brush Company Operations

- Establish protection for homes in the Wildland Urban Interface.

Support Company Operations

- Establish rehab area and provide rehab to personnel.
- Function as incident logistics in the absence of an assigned logistics section.

SECTION II – APPARATUS PLACEMENT AND STAGING

Current dispatch protocols call for a first alarm dispatch of the Duty Officer, three engine companies, 1-2 trucks, an ambulance, support vehicle and rescue apparatus to all confirmed or suspected structure fires.

General Apparatus Placement Guidelines

- Appropriate position will be based on the initial size-up, current conditions and anticipated conditions.
- Consider adequate access to the structure and egress from the structure.
- Anticipate the arrival of the next due apparatus.
- Position apparatus outside of the collapse zone (1½ times the height of the building).

Ambulance

The medic unit should be placed within close proximity to the incident while maintaining unobstructed egress. Support 19 will park with the ambulance.

First Due Engine

If possible, pull past the structure so the officer can view 3 sides. Consider distance to structure and length of preconnected hose lines for quick water application. Anticipate water supply needs (i.e. access to engine water intakes, adequate room for port-a-tanks/tender ops). Supply lines should be positioned to optimize access for other apparatus.

First Due Truck

The preferred location of the truck will be directly opposite a potential rescue, on the corner of the building (allowing access to two sides), or opposite the fire in order to allow for safe roof operations. In the case of a hillside approach, the deployment of the truck is more effective if the cab is on the uphill side. A defensive attack may call for the deployment of elevated master streams.

All other apparatus will use staging.

Level one staging will be implemented automatically unless level two staging is called for by command or directed on scene by the incident commander. See the JHF/EMS Staging Guidelines (Div. 14-4).

SECTION III – COMMAND POST

The Command Post should be set up with a view of the front of the building and one side. Ideally this would be in a driveway, parking lot or other location that allows for a good view of fire ground operations but does not interfere with efficient placement of apparatus to fight the fire.

The Officer or Crew Leader of each apparatus will respond to the Command Post for check-in, briefing and assignment of duties.

SECTION IV – USE OF RESPONDING COMPANIES

First Due Apparatus (actions required by any first arriving apparatus)

The First arriving apparatus, be it an ambulance, BC, or engine will give a size-up of the conditions upon their arrival and assume command until relieved. The communication of a scene size-up using the

department size-up card, will convey the appropriate sense of urgency for the incident. Initiate a Risk Assessment, per the Risk Assessment and Decision Making process policy (Div. 16-1), including a 360 prior to implementation of any tactical action plan.

Establish a command and tactical frequency per the On-Scene Radio Communication policy (Div 14-1). Evaluate need for additional resources.

First Due Ambulance
Coordinate with the first due Engine for rescue efforts in a high rescue profile, occurring behind the first interior hose line or by utilizing the Vent, Enter, Search procedure.

Help to identify appropriate water supply.

In the event the medic unit is not the first due, primary responsibility is medical response for responders and victims until a dedicated medical unit is established.

First Due Engine
Establish a means for a sufficient water supply to provide for initial operations and firefighter protection. The water supply could be tank water, hydrant, port-a-tank, connecting to a tender, or laying line from the fire scene with the intent that the second due engine will continue this hose lay to a hydrant, port-a-tank or relay operation that will supply the first due engine.

Actions will be in accordance with the Risk Assessment and Decision Making Protocol (Div. 16-1) and the Firefighter Survival and Mayday Protocol (14-5).

Second Due Engine
Ensure that the attack engine has a reliable and workable water supply. Pull a backup line for the attack line manned by the first due engine company. The backup line may be pulled from the attack engine or if appropriate from the second engine which may choose to establish its own water supply from an additional hydrant or from the main supply water thief appliance. Additional lines will be pulled as needed.

Third Due Engine
Automatically assume the position of Rapid Intervention Team (RIT). As per the Firefighter Survival and Mayday Protocol (Div. 14-5), RIT will conduct a 360 size up, assemble a tool cache, ladder the building if necessary and monitor fire operations in order to stay informed on interior operations.

First Due Truck
Establish placement and prepare to engage outriggers as needed. If immediate ladder placement is not needed, the Truck crew leader will tie in with the IC or Operations to determine actions.

First Due Command
Tie in with incident commander and determine if command will be transferred. If command is to be transferred, receive and repeat a complete and thorough briefing and then announce transfer of command over both command and tactical frequencies. If command is not to be transferred, serve in assigned role (deputy IC, operations chief, safety officer, etc.), providing mentoring as necessary.