Civil Service Board Regular Meeting

Agenda

June 6, 2023 @ 4:00 pm

City Hall | Commission Chambers
401 S. Park Avenue | Winter Park, Florida

welcome

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assistance & appeals

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"If a person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at this hearing, a record of the proceedings is needed to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based." (F.S. 286.0105).

please note

Times are projected and subject to change.

agenda	time

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Consent Agenda**
   a. Minutes for May 2, 2023 — 1 minute
3. **Public Comments (for items not on the agenda): Three minutes allowed for each speaker**
4. **Action Items**
   a. Approval of SOG'S — 10 minutes
      - SOG 209 Firefighting Practices - Structural-Vehicle-Wildland
      - SOG 211 Tactical Planning for Fire in High Rise Buildings
      - SOG 218 Truck Company Operations
      - SOG 219 Operational Considerations for Technical Rescue Situations
      - SOG 229 Fire Hose and Testing
      - SOG 235 Water Supply

   b. Police Applicant Interviews — 10 minutes
      - Travis Gooderham
      - George Gonzalez III
5. **Non-Action Items**
   a. Fire Department EMS Award — 1 minute
      - FF Bender
      - FF Hoag
      - FF Kelly
      - FF Napier
      - Engineer Tacner
6. **Staff Updates**
   a. Police Department — 1 minute
   b. Fire Department — 1 minute
7. **Board Comments**
8. **Upcoming Agenda Items**
9. **Adjournment**

Civil Service Board **agenda item**

item type Consent Agenda	meeting date June 6, 2023
prepared by Kathleen Reed	approved by
board approval	
strategic objective	

subject
Minutes for May 2, 2023

motion / recommendation

background

alternatives / other considerations

fiscal impact

ATTACHMENTS:
May 2, 2023.pdf

Civil Service Board
Regular Meeting Minutes

May 2, 2023 at 4:00 p.m.

City Hall | Commission Chambers
401 S. Park Avenue | Winter Park, Florida

Present

Present in Person: Chairman Steve Stutzer, Vice Chairman Stockton Reeves, Chief Examiner Mary Daniels, Board Members: Bill Segal, Tod Meadors- Fire Representative and Javier Rodriguez-Police Representative. Also Present: Police Chief Tim Volkerson, Fire Chief Dan Hagedorn and Recording Secretary Kathy Reed. Absent: Terry Hotard

(1) Call to Order

Chairman Stutzer called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m.

(2) Consent Agenda

Minutes for April 4, 2023

Motion made by Mr. Meadors and seconded by Ms. Daniels to approve the minutes from the April 4, 2023, Regular Meeting. Motion carried unanimously with a 6-0 vote.

(3) Public Comments (for items not on Agenda)

None

(Agenda taken out of order)

(5) Non Action Items

Chief Volkerson presented the following awards:
Life Saving Award-Senior Police Officers Randall Kidd and Greg Gerardi
Unit Citation-Detectives Amy DiCarlo, Justina Lopez and Pam Woehr
Life Saving Award-Sergeant Shuvon Ligon, Senior Police Officer Rick Thomas and Officer Alicia Spain
Unit Citation-Sergeant Shuvon Ligon, Senior Police Officer Dan Pushor, Senior Police Officer Rick Thomas, Officer Yanely Alvarado, Officer Rodney Jones, Officer Vukanson Marc and Officer Gordon Shyy

(4) Action Items

a. Certification of Engineer's Promotional Eligibility List.

Chief Hagedorn requested board members to certify the Engineer's Promotional Eligibility List. Motion made by Mr. Meadors and seconded by Mr. Segal to certify the Engineer's Promotional Eligibility List. Motion carried unanimously with a 6-0 vote.

b. SOP 146 Promotions
C. SOP 370 Records

Captain McComie presented both policies to board members and answered any questions. Motion was made by Mr. Rodriguez and seconded by Mr. Segal to approve SOP 146 Promotions and SOP 370 Records. Motion carried unanimously with a 6-0 vote.

(6) Staff Updates

a. Police Department

- Captain Montgomery retired on May 30, 2023.

Due to Captain Montgomery's retirement, Chief Volkerson requested permission to hold a Lieutenant's Exam and Sergeant's Exam. Motion was made by Mr. Segal and seconded by Mr. Reeves to hold a Lieutenant's Exam and Sergeant's Exam. Motion carried unanimously with a 6-0 vote.

b. Fire Department

- Concluded a request for proposal (RFP) for our new fire station learning system. New system will decrease response times and increase information provided by the Communication Center. Current system is over twenty years old.

(7) Board Comments

A brief discussion was held regarding speed enforcement and early morning pedestrian traffic.

(8) Upcoming Agenda Items

None

(9) Adjournment

Minutes approved by the board on the day of June, 2023.
/s/ Recording Secretary Kathleen Reed

Civil Service Board **agenda item**

item type Action Items	meeting date June 6, 2023
prepared by Kathleen Reed	approved by
board approval	
strategic objective	

subject

Approval of SOG'S

- SOG 209 Firefighting Practices - Structural-Vehicle-Wildland
- SOG 211 Tactical Planning for Fire in High Rise Buildings
- SOG 218 Truck Company Operations
- SOG 219 Operational Considerations for Technical Rescue Situations
- SOG 229 Fire Hose and Testing
- SOG 235 Water Supply

motion / recommendation

background

alternatives / other considerations

fiscal impact

ATTACHMENTS:
WPFD SOG 209 Firefighting Practices - Structural_Vehicle_Wildland.pdf

ATTACHMENTS:
WPFD SOG 211 Tactical Planning for Fires in High-Rise Buildings.pdf

ATTACHMENTS:
WPFD SOG 218 Truck Company Operations.pdf

ATTACHMENTS:
WPFD SOG 219 Operational Considerations for Technical Rescue Situations.pdf

ATTACHMENTS:
WPFD SOG 229 Fire Hose and Testing.pdf

ATTACHMENTS:
WPFD SOG 235 Water Supply.pdf

Winter Park Fire-Rescue department

WPFD.SOG 209

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE

Firefighting Practices – Structural / Vehicle / Wildland

Date Issued	December 6th, 2005	Revision No.	IV
Last Revision	June 6th, 2023	Total Pages	29

Purpose: To establish the basic tactical guidelines for the operation of all Winter Park Fire Department (WPFD) personnel involving live fire situations in occupied and unoccupied structures, motor vehicles, and wildland-urban interfaces.

Scope: This guideline will provide the basic benchmarks for field operations in live fire situations. It should be considered the standard for all WPFD personnel to follow in situations that require ~~the active~~ actively fighting ~~of~~ fire. For the purpose of this guideline, structures are considered to be any type of building. In addition, a specific section is dedicated to the specialized tasks of fighting fires involving motor vehicles and wildland interfaces.

209.01 Command Responsibilities

Fireground factors offer a standard list of basic items an Incident Commander (IC) must consider in the evaluation of active fire scene situations.

In critical fire situations, the IC may develop a plan and initiate an attack based on an incomplete evaluation of all the possible fireground factors. In such cases, the IC must continue throughout the operation to improve the information that these decisions are based upon. Information updates may come from several sources including visual, reconnaissance, or preplan.

Most tactical situations represent a complex problem with regard to how Command deals with fireground factor information. Fireground intelligence available to the IC is developed using an overlapping variety of information sources.

There are three primary sources of information:

- **Visual** - these include those obvious to visual observation. This visual information is categorized as the type that can normally be gained by actually looking at a tactical situation from the outside.
- **Reconnaissance** - these include information that is not visually available to Command and must be gained by actually sending someone to check out, go see, look up, research, advise, call, go find, etc. This generally involves Command making a specific assignment and then receiving an information-oriented report.
- **Pre-planning and Familiarity** - these include the intelligence that is gained from formal pre-fire planning, and by general familiarization activities.

This information arms the IC with intelligence that would normally not be immediately available.

209.02 Basic Fire Ground Factors

The Building:

- Size
- Interior arrangement/access (stairs, hall, elevators)
- Construction type
- Age
- Condition - faults/weaknesses
- Value
- Compartmentalized/separation
- Vertical/horizontal openings, shafts, channels
- Outside openings - doors and window/degree of security
- Utility characteristics (hazards/controls)
- Concealed spaces/attack characteristics
- Exterior access
- Effect the fire has had on the structure (at this point)
- Time projection on continuing fire effect on building

The Fire:

- Size
- Extent (percent of structure involved)
- Location
- Stage (incipient to flashover)
- Direction of travel (most dangerous)

- Time of involvement
- Type and amount of material involved - structure/interior finish/contents/ everything
- Type and amount of material left to burn
- Product of combustion liberated

The Occupancy:

- Specific occupancy type
- Group (business, mercantile, public assembly, school, institutional, residential, hazardous, industrial, storage)
- Value characteristics associated with occupancy
- Fire load (size, nature)
- Status (open, closed, occupied, vacant, abandoned, under construction
- Occupancy associated characteristics/hazards
- Type of contents (based on occupancy)
- Time - as it affects occupancy use
- Property conservation profile/susceptibility of contents to damage/need for salvage

Life Hazards:

- Number of occupants
- Location of occupants (in relation to the fire)
- Condition of occupants (by virtue of fire exposure)
- Incapacities of occupants
- Commitment required for search and rescue (~~men~~ personnel, equipment, Command)
- Fire control required for search and rescue
- Need for EMS
- Time estimate of fire products' effect on victims
- Exposure of spectators/control of spectators
- Hazards to fire personnel
- Access rescue forces have to victims
- Characteristics of escape routes/avenues of escape (type, safety, fire conditions, etc.)

Access / Exposures / Risk:

- Access, arrangement, and distance of external exposure
- Combustibility of exposures
- Access, arrangement, and nature of internal exposures
- Severity and urgency of exposures (fire effect)
- Value of exposures

- Most dangerous direction - avenue of spread
- Time estimate of fire effect on exposures (internal and external)
- Obstructions to operations
- Capability/limitations on apparatus movement and use

Firefighting Resources:

- Personnel and equipment on scene
- Personnel and equipment responding
- Personnel and equipment available in reserve
- Estimate of response time for staff and equipment
- Condition of ~~men~~ personnel and equipment
- Capability and willingness of personnel
- Capability of commanders
- Nature of command systems available to Command
- Number and location of hydrants
- Supplemental water sources
- Adequacy of water supply
- Built-in private fire protection (sprinkler, standpipe, alarms)
- Outside agency resources and response time

Other Factors/Conditions:

- Time of day/night, day of week
- Seasonal/special hazards by virtue of holidays and special events
- Weather (wind, rain, heat, cold, humidity, visibility)
- Traffic conditions
- Social conditions (strike, riot, mob, rock festival)

209.03 Tactical Priorities

Tactical priorities identify the three separate tactical functions that must be completed in order to stabilize any fire situation - these priorities also establish the order in which these basic fire ground functions must be performed.

These functions should be regarded as separate, yet interrelated, activities, which must be dealt with in order. Basic tactical priorities are as follows:

- **Rescue –** The activities required to protect occupants, remove those who are threatened, and treat the injured.
    - Recorded as Benchmark "ALL CLEAR"

- **Fire Control –** The activities required to stop the forward progress of the fire and to bring the fire under control.
    - Recorded as Benchmark "UNDER CONTROL"

- **Property Conservation –** The activities that require ~~the~~ stopping or reducing ~~of~~ additional loss of property.
    - Recorded as Benchmark "LOSS STOPPED"

Note: All three tactical priorities require somewhat different tactical approaches from both a command and an operational standpoint.

While the objective of each function must be satisfied in its priority order, in many cases the IC must overlap the activities of each to achieve the current benchmark. Notable examples are; the frequent need to achieve interior tenability with active fire control efforts while conducting a ~~before getting on with~~ primary search, or the need to initiate salvage operations while active fire control efforts are being extended.

Defining the Fire Ground: The fireground is defined by an imaginary line, which encloses the space where the fire situation creates a potential hazard to personnel. Unless otherwise designated by Command, the fireground will be that area within the perimeter of those vehicles actually operating at the fire scene.

Entering the Fireground: All personnel (including Command personnel) crossing the fireground perimeter shall wear full protective gear to include: firefighting boots, bunker coat and pants, Nomex hood, helmet, firefighting gloves, and SCBA.

~~**210.03.01. Establishment of a Rapid Intervention Team (RIT) *2 in 2 Out***~~

~~The purpose of this section is to establish standard guidelines that will serve to provide a safe working environment for all employees and to reduce the risk of injury or death as a result of operations at emergency incidents. This policy will serve to comply with 2 in / 2 out provisions in the **OSHA Respiratory Protection Final Rule, 29 CFR 1910.134 (g)(4).**~~

To operate as safely and effectively as possible on emergency scenes, the Department has established the following guidelines, which shall be adhered to by all personnel.

Rapid Intervention Team (RIT): A specifically tasked team (minimum of two members) organized to provide personnel for the rescue of emergency service members, if the need arises, operating at emergency incidents.

2 in 2 out Operational Guidelines

The first arriving company shall determine if the incident involves an IDLH atmosphere. At no time shall individuals enter an IDLH atmosphere independently. Teams of at least two (2) SCBA equipped personnel shall be required for entry into such an atmosphere at any time.

In fire situations, it will be necessary for the incident Commander (or first arriving Company Officer) to determine if the fire is in the incipient stage. A team of two firefighters may take action according to standard operating guidelines to extinguish an incipient fire without the establishment of an initial Rapid Intervention Team.

If the presence of an IDLH atmosphere has been determined and there are less than 4 firefighters on the scene, these firefighters shall not conduct interior operations within the IDLH atmosphere. Once at least 4 firefighters are on the scene two qualified firefighters may begin operating within the IDLH atmosphere as long as two additional firefighters (properly equipped) are outside the IDLH atmosphere to serve as the initial rapid intervention team (RIT).

One of the RIT members must be responsible for maintaining the location of the interior crews. The second RIT member may be assigned other tasks and/or functions so long as these tasks and/or functions can be abandoned without placing any personnel at additional risk if rescue or assistance is needed.

Until four (4) firefighters are assembled, operations outside of the IDLH atmosphere shall commence immediately in accordance with standard operating guidelines. Such operations include, but are not limited to:

210.03.02. Establishment of a Rapid Intervention Team (RIT) *2 in 2 Out*

The purpose of this section is to establish standard guidelines that will serve to provide a safe working environment for all employees and to reduce the risk of injury or death as a result of operations at emergency incidents. This policy will

~~serve to comply with 2 in / 2 out provisions in the **OSHA Respiratory Protection Final Rule, 29 CFR 1910.134 (g)(4).**~~

~~To operate as safely and effectively as possible on emergency scenes, the Department has established the following guidelines, which shall be adhered to by all personnel.~~

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~~*2 in 2 out Operational Guidelines*~~

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~~One of the RIT members must be responsible for maintaining the location of the interior crews. The second RIT member may be assigned other tasks and/or functions so long as these tasks and/or functions can be abandoned without placing any personnel at additional risk if rescue or assistance is needed.~~

~~Until four (4) firefighters are assembled, operations outside of the IDLH atmosphere shall commence immediately in accordance with standard operating guidelines. Such operations include, but are not limited to:~~

~~This policy also includes and applies to interior firefighting within a downed aircraft.~~

~~*Exceptions*~~

~~If upon arrival at a fire emergency, members find a fire in its **incipient stage**, extinguishment of such a fire shall be permitted with less than 4 persons on the scene.~~

~~Extinguishment of outside fires such as dumpsters, brush, or automobiles, shall be permitted with less than 4 persons, even if SCBA is being worn.~~

~~If upon arrival at the scene members find an **imminent life-threatening situation** or **probable life-threatening situation** where immediate action may prevent the loss of life or serious injury, such action shall be permitted with less than 4 persons on the scene. The rescue can be attempted when the probability of a rescue is made in accordance with normal size-up indicators and fireground evaluation factors. (Examples: a reliable report of persons inside, signs of persons inside, etc.).~~

~~The incident Commander (or Company Officer) shall evaluate the situation, considering the occupancy, time of day, day of week, reports from persons on the scene, signs that persons may be inside the structure, etc. Entry may be considered with less than 4 persons on the scene if signs indicate a probable victim rescue.~~

~~In the absence of clear signs or a report from a responsible person on the scene that people are in the structure, it is to be assumed that no life hazard exists and interior attack shall not be initiated until the minimum of 4 persons arrive on the scene.~~

~~If members are going to initiate actions that would involve entering an IDLH atmosphere because of a probable or imminent life-threatening situation where immediate action may prevent the loss of life or serious injury, and at least 4 firefighters are not on the scene, the members should carefully evaluate the level of risk that they would be exposed to by taking such actions. In all cases a minimum of two (2) firefighters shall form the entry team.~~

~~If it is determined that the situation warrants immediate intervention and 4 firefighters are not on the scene, the incident Commander (or Company Officer) shall notify Winter Park of the intent to enter the IDLH atmosphere prior to the availability of a rapid intervention team. Winter Park shall then notify all responding companies of this action and receive acknowledgement from responding Incident Commanders that the transmission was received.~~

~~Should the incident Commander (or Company Officer) on the scene deviate from this guideline; the actions taken shall be documented on the fire incident report and forwarded through the chain of Command to the fire chief. The narrative of this report shall be by the incident Commander and outline the reasons, rationale, justification, and end result of the deviation from standard operating~~

~~guideline. All information in the report shall be of enough depth so as to provide a comprehensive understanding of the actions taken.~~

209.04 Structural Search & Rescue During Fire Conditions

Search and rescue in live firefighting situations should be performed ~~according to an efficient, well-planned guideline, which has included~~ efficiently to include the safety of search crew personnel in accordance with *WPFD SOG 239 Rapid Intervention Team - Two-In Two-Out*. The object of the search effort is to locate possible victims, not create additional ones by neglecting the safety of the search crew.

~~Prior to entering the search area, all search team members should be familiar with the specific search plan including the overall objective, a designation of the search area, individual assignments, etc. This may require a brief conference among crewmembers before entering the search area to develop and communicate the plan.~~

~~*Note: Search activities will be conducted in teams made of a minimum of two members.*~~

~~During any interior search operation the minimum of a two-person rescue team will be operating on the exterior of the building and will monitor the location of the interior firefighting and search teams. See Section IV of this guideline.~~

~~Company officers must maintain an awareness of the location and function of all members of their crew during search operations. In a multi-story structure, a brief look around the floor below the fire may provide a good reference for the search team, as floors in multi-story occupancies usually have a similar layout.~~

~~Whenever a search is conducted that exposes search crews to fire conditions (particularly above the fire floor) the search team should be protected, as soon as possible, with a charged hose line, in order to insure a safe escape route.~~

~~In limited cases, if search personnel are operating without a hose line, lifelines should be used when encountering conditions of severely limited visibility.~~

Unless otherwise instructed, use search & rescue guidelines taught and adopted by the WPFD Training Division.

~~Interior firefighting search crews should attempt to utilize Thermal Imaging Camera to enhance their search efforts. TICs offer dramatic visibility advantages to crews entering structural fire scenarios. See SOG 230.08 for further retails.~~

- ***Primary Search:*** It will be standard practice to extend a primary search into all involved and exposed occupancies, which can be entered. Command must structure initial operations around the completion of the primary search. Primary search means companies have quickly gone through all ~~effected~~ affected areas and verified the removal and/or safety of all occupants. Time is the critical factor in the primary search process. Successful primary search operations must necessarily be extended quickly and during the initial fire stages.

  The completion of the primary search is reported utilizing the standard radio reporting term "ALL CLEAR". It is the responsibility of Command to coordinate primary search assignments, secure completion reports from interior companies, and to transmit the "ALL CLEAR" report to Winter Park.
  - "WINTER PARK" will record the time of this report from Command.

- ***Secondary Search:*** The rescue functions that follow lengthy fire control activities will be regarded tactically as presenting a secondary search. Secondary search means that companies thoroughly search the interior of the fire area after initial fire control and ventilation activities have been completed. ~~It is preferable that~~ A different ~~companies~~ company other than those involved in primary search activities complete the secondary search. Thoroughness, rather than time, is the critical factor in performing a secondary search.

  The company officer assigned to complete the secondary search shall announce the completion of the "*Secondary search complete*." Do not use the term "ALL CLEAR", as it applies only to the **primary search**.

209.05 ~~Stages of Fire Development~~ Modes of Operation

~~The stage of the fire becomes a critical factor that affects the rescue approach developed by Command.~~ The following items outline the basic command approach to fire ~~stages~~ incidents:

In *"NOTHING SHOWING"* situations, or in very minor fire cases that clearly pose no life hazard, Command must structure a rapid interior search and report "ALL CLEAR" as soon as conditions warrant. In this case, responding units should take a non-committed posture until notified by Command to proceed with an assignment.

In *"SMOKE SHOWING"* and *"WORKING FIRE"* situations, fire control efforts must be extended simultaneously with rescue operations in order to gain entry and control interior access to complete a primary search. In such cases, Command and operating companies must be aware the operation is in rescue mode until the primary search is complete, regardless of the fire control required. In working fire situations, the primary search must be followed by a secondary search.

In cases of fully involved buildings or sections of buildings, immediate entry and primary search activities become impossible and the survival of occupants is improbable. Command must initially report "fully involved" conditions. As quickly as fire control is achieved, Command must structure what is in effect a secondary search for victims.

Command and operating companies cannot depend upon reports from spectators or occupants to determine the potential status of victims. Fire control forces should utilize reports as to the location, number, and condition of victims as supporting primary search efforts and must extend and complete a primary search wherever entry is possible.

Command must consider the following factors in developing a basic rescue size-up:

- Number, location, and condition of victims
- Effect the fire has on the victims
- Capability of the control forces to enter the building, remove/protect victims, and control fire

209.06 Evacuation of Structures

Overview: In firefighting and other emergency operations, it is often necessary to evacuate a building or part of a building. The plan is intended to establish a standard system for evacuation.

Establish an Evacuation Plan: Plan the evacuation and make assignments related to the plan available to the ~~Incident Commander~~ IC or Division/Group Officer.

Evacuate Persons in the Greatest Danger First: The people in the greatest danger in a fire are those in the immediate area and those above the areas of involvement.

Assign Specific Areas for Evacuation: Companies should be assigned according to priorities to specific areas, Groups/Divisions, or floors to evacuate and report "ALL CLEAR." Example: "All Clear 5th floor".

Identify Safe Evacuation Routes: Usually, an evacuation is intended to remove occupants from a hazard. The objective should include moving occupants to safe areas via identified safe paths. Companies may have to be assigned to keep the evacuation routes safe (with protective lines, ventilation, etc.) Use normal means of egress first; i.e., halls, stairs, elevators, etc. Tower trucks, ground ladders, fire escapes, etc., are secondary means of egress.

If the evacuation route is unsafe, consider leaving occupants where they are until conditions improve and "defend in place".

Identify Evacuation Stairs: In multi-story buildings, it may be necessary to designate one stairway to be used for evacuation while another is used for firefighting and/or ventilation.

Evacuate to A Safe Location: Move evacuees to a location out of danger, but not further than is practical. In a high-rise building, two or three floors below the fire is usually adequate. Attempting to move evacuees too far tends to complicate the situation. The location chosen must be safe.

Mark Rooms or Suites After Evacuation: When searches or evacuations are conducted in rooms or suites the doors must be marked to avoid duplication of efforts. Use a method adopted by our training division, ~~if possible, which is to place the "sure search" devise around the doorknob~~. Marking doors with a grease pencil or marker is also acceptable. Units should indicate the unit number, i.e. E62 OK on the door.

Alarms and Communications Systems: These systems are designed to warn people of the need to evacuate. Use these in conjunction with evacuation teams when the need to evacuate is urgent. If the situation is not urgent, face-to-face contact is less distressing than alarm bells.

Assign sufficient Resources to Facilitate the Evacuation Plan: Rapid evacuation of a building may require a major commitment of companies. The commitment of companies must be sufficient to provide for non-ambulatory evacuees and those needing physical assistance. Never leave evacuated occupants unattended.

Use Elevators with Emergency Controls: Elevators may be a valuable tool in evacuating a high-rise building if they have emergency control features and are operated by WPFD personnel in communication with Command. Elevators should only be used when the safety of the hoist-way is known.

Do not evacuate unnecessarily. If conditions do not present a hazard, evacuation may be unnecessary. Send personnel to evaluate conditions and judge the need for evacuation if the need is not obvious.

~~Authority To Evacuate~~

The fire department has the authority to and may order citizens to evacuate if there is a significant danger.

209.07 Fire Control – Command Responsibilities

It is within our Standard Operating Guideline to attempt to stabilize fire conditions by extending, wherever possible, an aggressive well placed, and adequate offensive interior fire attack effort; and to support that aggressive attack with whatever resource and action ~~is~~ required to reduce fire extension and to bring the fire under control.

A critical command decision (both initial and ongoing) relates to the offensive/defensive mode of the situation. Command must define offensive/defensive mode based upon:

- Fire extent
- Structural conditions
- Entry capability
- Ventilation profile
- Rescue ability of occupants
- Resources

Offensive Strategy: Interior attack and related support directed toward quickly bringing the fire under control.

Basic Offensive Plan

~~1. Take Command.~~
~~2. Do primary search~~
~~3. First line - fast, aggressive, interior attack.~~
~~4. Second line - back-up first/cover internal exposure and react.~~
~~5. Pump water.~~
~~6. Provide support activities.~~
~~7. Quickly evaluate success.~~

- Size-up / Arrival Report
- Establish Command
- 360 View of the building
- Secure utilities
- Announce offensive fire attack

- Primary line for fire attack
- Primary search
- Water supply
- Ventilation
- Secondary line
- Secondary search
- Overhaul
- Air monitoring

Defensive Strategy: Exterior attack directed to first reduce fire and then bring the fire under control.

Basic Defensive Plan

~~1. Take Command~~
~~2. Evaluate fire spread/write-off lost property~~
~~3. Identify key tactical positions~~
~~4. Prioritize fire streams~~
~~5. Provide big, well-placed streams~~
~~6. Pump water~~
~~7. Quick determination on additional resource~~
~~8. Surround and drown~~

- Size-up / Arrival Report
- Establish Command
- 360 View of the building
- Announce defensive fire attack
- Fire stream placement
- Water supply
- Big water as needed
- Exposures

Offensive Firefighting Operations: Many times, offensive/defensive conditions are clear-cut and Command can quickly develop a decision that relates to that mode. In other cases, the situation is marginal and Command must initiate an offensive interior attack while setting up defensive positions on the exterior. The effect of the interior attack must be evaluated and the attack abandoned if necessary. Mode changes can develop almost instantly or can take an extended time. Command must be aware and responsive to such mode changes.

Command must consider the most dangerous direction of fire extension particularly as it affects rescue activities, confinement efforts, and exposure protection. Command must then allocate resources based on the fire spread evaluation.

In some cases, the most effective tactical analysis involves an evaluation of what is not burning rather than what is actually on fire. The unburned portion represents where the fire is going and should establish the framework for fire control requirements. Offensive fires should be fought from the interior as the principal offensive strategy.~~or UNBURNED SIDE (interior capability is the principal offensive strategy factor)~~.

Initial attack efforts must be directed toward supporting primary search – the attack line must go Between the victims and the fire to protect avenues of escape.

~~Determine fire location and extent before starting fire operations (as far as possible). Avoid operating fire streams into smoke.~~

Command cannot lose sight of the very simple and basic fire ground reality that at some point the fire forces must engage the fire and fight. Command must structure whatever operations are required to put water on the fire. The rescue/fire control/extension/exposure problem is solved in the majority of cases by a fast, strong, well-placed attack.

Effective fire control requires that water be applied directly on the fire or directly into the fire area. Command must establish an attack plan that overpowers the fire with actual water application.

Where fires involve concealed spaces (attics, ceiling areas, construction voids, etc.) these areas must be opened and fire streams operated into them. Early identification and response to concealed space fires can save the structure. Officers who hesitate to open up because they don't want to ~~beat up~~ damage the building, many times must attempt an hour later to hold the fire to the ~~neighborhood~~ area of origin.

The attack plan must take into consideration the seven sides of a structure: top, bottom, front, back, both sides, and the interior. The plan must concentrate on the most dangerous directions and avenues of fire extension. Also, must provide a means to stop the fire in that direction. The remaining sides are then considered in order of danger.

The basic variables that Command must manage in the attack plan are:

1. Location/Position of Attack - Evaluate options (offensive and defensive) provided by building openings (doors, windows, and arrangement of surrounding buildings).

2. Size of Attack - Evaluate options of fire attack (manpower, hand lines, master streams, etc.) and translate into the size and number of hose lines.

3. Support Functions - Evaluate the activities necessary to facilitate access and operations (forcible entry, ventilation, etc.) and integrate with other attack variables. Command must also ensure that the 2-in / 2-out rule is met and RIT is ~~responded~~ established in accordance with *WPFD SOG 239 Rapid Intervention Team - Two-In Two-Out*.

4. Time of Attack - Evaluate options of timing of fire attack (when to begin, duration, etc.).

Time becomes an extremely important factor with regard to attack operations. The bigger the attack or the more interior the attack is positioned, the longer it takes to get it going. Command must balance and integrate attack size and position with fire conditions and ~~his~~ resources.

~~Companies may have the desire to lay deploy hose and put water on the fire utilizing the fastest, shortest, most direct route. This process is called the *"candle moth"* syndrome and may draw a company to attack a fire from the burned side, which should be avoided.~~

~~An attack initiated from the involved side of a building will generally drive the fire, smoke, and heat back into the building, hindering rescue efforts and decreasing the survivability of victims. Damage to the structure is also dramatically increased in these cases.~~

~~When fire is burning out of a building and not affecting any exposures, let it burn out, and extend an interior attack from the **unburned side**. It is usually venting in the proper direction. It requires discipline on the part of control forces to do so and not submit to *"candle moth"* temptations.~~

Command must develop a fire control plan of attack that first stops the forward progress of the fire and then brings the fire under control. In large complex fires, Command will not immediately have adequate resources to accomplish all of these attack needs. Initially, Command must prioritize attack efforts, act as a resource allocation and determine the response that will eventually be required.

Accurate forecasting of conditions by Command becomes critical during this initial evaluation process.

Command must develop critical tactical benchmarks that relate to cut-off points and must approach fire spread determinations with pessimism. It takes a certain amount of lead time to "get water" and the fire continues to burn while the attack gets set up. If Command misjudges the fire's potential, it may burn past the attack/cut-off position. Command must accurately project set-up time, write off lost property, and get ahead of the fire.

Write off property that is already lost and go on to protect exposed property based on the most dangerous direction of spread. Do not continue to operate in positions that are essentially lost.

Defensive Firefighting Operations: The decision to operate in a defensive mode indicates that the offensive attack strategy has been abandoned for reasons of personnel safety, and the involved structure has been conceded as lost (written off).

If an offensive attack is already in place:

- The announcement of a change to a defensive mode will be made as EMERGENCY TRAFFIC, and all personnel will withdraw from the structure and maintain a safe perimeter. The Communications Center will sound alert tones and repeat the emergency traffic message.

- The ~~Incident Commander~~ IC will, in addition, designate one unit to operate their air horn device ~~for a period of 15 seconds, continuously~~ providing 10 blasts for evacuation. Company ~~commanders~~ Officers will account for their personnel and report PAR to Command in accordance with *WPFD SOG 207 Personnel Accountability ~~700.03~~*.

- Interior lines will be withdrawn (or abandoned if necessary) and repositioned when changing to a defensive mode. Lines should be backed away to a position, which will protect exposures.

The first priority in a defensive operation is to protect exposures. The second priority may be to knock down the main body of fire. This may assist in the protection of exposures but does not replace it as a first priority.

Master streams are generally the most effective tactic to be employed in defensive operations. For tactical purposes, a standard master stream flow of 500 GPM should be the guideline. Adjustments may be made upward or downward from this figure to ~~more efficiently~~ extinguish the fire more efficiently.

When the exposure is severe and water is limited, the most effective tactic is to put the water on the exposure. Once exposure coverage is established, attention may be directed to knocking down the main body of fire and thermal-column cooling. The same principles of large-volume guidelines should be employed.

The completion of bringing the fire under control is reported utilizing a radio report of, "FIRE UNDER CONTROL." It is the responsibility of Command to transmit this report to dispatch. This time will be recorded by dispatch.

'Fire Under Control" means the forward progress of the fire has been stopped and the remaining fire can be extinguished with the on-scene resources; it does not mean the fire is completely out.

Summary of Fire Control Guidelines:

Command must:

- Consider standard factors to determine offensive/defensive mode.
- Extend a strong interior attack to confine and control in offensive cases.
- Protect exposures, stabilize forward fire progress, and surround and drown in defensive cases.
- Control position and function of control forces in marginal (offensive/defensive) cases.
- Consider the most dangerous direction and avenue of fire spread.

209.08 Apparatus Placement

Apparatus function should regulate its placement on the scene. Poor placement of apparatus results in limiting the options or eliminating functions that units can be assigned.

The tendency to drive ~~apparatus~~ as close to the fire as possible may result in the positioning of ~~rigs~~ apparatus that is in a dangerous location. The placement of all apparatus on the fire ground should reflect one of the following:

- Standard operational guideline for first-arriving companies
- Prearranged staging guideline
- Direct order from Command
- Conscious decision on the part of the officer assigned to apparatus based on existing or predictable conditions

Effective apparatus placement must begin with the arrival of the first units. The placement of the initial arriving Engine, Truck, and Rescue should be based on initial size-up and general conditions upon arrival. ~~First-arriving companies should place themselves to maximum advantage and go to work.~~ Later arriving units should place themselves in a manner that builds on the initial plan and allows for expansion of the operation.

When a Truck Company is not needed for upper-level access or rescue, spot apparatus in a position that would provide an effective position for elevated nozzle operation if the fire goes to a defensive mode. Truck Company Officers must consider the extent and location of the fire, the most dangerous direction of spread, confinement, exposure conditions, overhead obstructions, and

structural conditions ~~in~~ when spotting apparatus. The truck/aerial should be spotted where the ~~device~~ ladder can be raised and used effectively without repositioning.

The command vehicle should be located in a manner, which allows for maximum visibility of the fire building and surrounding area and the general ~~affect~~ effect of the companies operating on the fire.

Command vehicle position should be easy and logical to find and should not restrict the movement of other apparatus.

Rescue units should be spotted in a safe position that will provide the most effective treatment of fire victims and firefighting personnel, while not blocking the movement of other apparatus or interfering with firefighting operations.

Rescue units must also provide access out of the immediate scene area in preparation for situations involving patient transportation.

Later arriving companies should hold a staged position a minimum of one block short of the immediate fire area, and remain uncommitted until ordered into action by Command. Company Officers should select standby positions allowing the maximum of tactical options.

Command must maintain awareness that access to the scene increases the tactical options and that the immediate fire area can quickly become congested with apparatus. Apparatus on the fire ground fall into two categories:

1. Apparatus that is working.
2. Apparatus that is parked (out of the way).

Command, groups, and all operating units should attempt to maintain an access lane down the center of streets whenever possible.

Think of fire apparatus as an expensive exposure. Position working apparatus in a manner that considers the extent and location of the fire and a pessimistic evaluation of fire spread and building failure. Anticipate the heat, which may be released with structural collapse. Apparatus should generally be positioned at least 30 feet away from involved buildings, even with nothing showing. Greater distances are indicated in many situations.

Beware of putting fire apparatus in places where it cannot be repositioned easily and quickly - particularly operating positions with only one way in and out; i.e., yards, alleys, driveways, etc. If the apparatus becomes endangered, operate lines between it - and the fire while you reposition it. When you do move it, move it to a position that is safe.

Beware of overhead power lines when positioning apparatus. Do not park where power lines may fall. It is dysfunctional to move a rig several times throughout the progress of a fire.

Initial arriving pumpers should be placed in "key" positions. These positions should offer maximum access to the fire area and be supplied with large-diameter pumped supply lines as quickly as possible. Subsequent arriving companies can operate hose lines from this apparatus.

Key tactical positions should be identified and engines placed in those locations with a strong water supply. The water supply should be one large diameter hose from an engine on a hydrant. The forward engine can distribute this water supply to a variety of hand lines, master streams, or other devices. The number of lines from hydrants to the fire will be substantially reduced.

Hydrants located close to the fire area should be regarded as "key" hydrants.

Position pumpers on "key" hydrants before tying up secondary hydrants that require longer hose lays. Pumpers hooked up to key hydrants can supply water to two or more pumpers in forward positions.

Personnel should take advantage of the equipment located on the apparatus already in the fire area instead of bringing in more units. Connect extra lines to pumpers, which already have a good supply line instead of making "daisy chain" supply line connections.

Do not hook up to hydrants so close to the fire building that structural failure or fire extension will jeopardize the apparatus.

Fire hose (particularly large diameter) ~~soon~~ limits the general access as the fireground operation matures. Lines should be laid with attention to the access problems they present. Try to lay lines on the same side of the street as the hydrant and cross over near the fire.

209.09 Staging

~~The Department~~ WPFD utilizes two levels of staging for all response units. They will be designated as Level 1 and Level 2 Staging.

Level One Staging

Level one staging will automatically apply to all multiple unit responses unless otherwise ordered by Command, and will involve the following:

First arriving engine company will respond directly to the scene and operate to best advantage.

First arriving truck company will respond directly to the scene and place themselves to best advantage; generally at the front of the building, and initiate truck company operations.

First arriving rescue company will respond directly to the scene and place their apparatus in a location that will provide maximum access for Medical/Rescue support and not impede the movement of other units. Unless otherwise directed by Command, the rescue crew should report to the first ~~entrance~~ entry point of the structure and initiate RIT responsibilities.

All other units will stage in their direction of travel, uncommitted, approximately one block from the scene until assigned by Command. Selection should be based on maximum tactical options with regard to access, direction of travel, and water supply.

All responding engine companies should refer to their map books and other references to determine the best available water supply options for the emergency.

Staged companies or units will, in normal response situations, report company designation, and location. An acknowledgment is not necessary from Command. Staged companies will stay off the air until orders are received from Command.

These staging guidelines attempt to reduce radio traffic, but in no way should reduce effective communications or the initiative of officers to communicate. If staged companies observe critical tactical needs, they will advise Command of such critical conditions and their actions.

When arriving at staging, companies will indicate their status as "Staged, at location..." If assigned to a task they will indicate, "On the scene and action being taken." Companies should continue responding to the scene until a company reports "On the scene", level one staging will begin within these guidelines.

If a company, which would normally be first due to the incident, is out of the normal response area and the arrival order is uncertain, the officer of that company will communicate his location over the tactical radio channel. In situations where the simultaneous arrival of first-due companies is possible, the affected officers shall utilize radio communications to coordinate activities and eliminate confusion. It will be the ongoing responsibility of Communications to confirm the arrival of the first "on the scene" unit.

Exceptions: Pre-fire planning will identify exceptions to Level One Staging with regard to the special functions that must be performed in that particular occupancy. In the absence of such tasks, regular level one staging guidelines will apply. An exception would be a fire in a high-rise building.

Level Two Staging

Level two staging is used when an "on-scene" reserve of companies is required.

These companies are placed in a staging area at a location designated by Command. When Command announces "Level Two Staging" all 2nd alarm and greater companies will report to and remain in the staging area until assigned.

First alarm companies will continue with level one staging unless instructed otherwise. When going to level two staging, Command will give an approximate location for the Staging Area. Companies that are already staged (Level One) will stay in level one staging unless advised otherwise by Command. All other responding units will proceed to the level two staging Area.

The staging area should be away from the command post and from the emergency scene in order to provide adequate space for assembly and for safe and effective apparatus movement.

When calling for additional resources, Command should consider level two staging at the time of the call. This is more functional than calling for level two staging while units are en route. The additional units will be dispatched to the staging area.

Command or support may designate a staging area and a Staging Officer who will be responsible for the activities outlined in this guideline. In the absence of such an assignment, the first fire department officer to arrive at the staging area will automatically become the Staging Officer and will notify Command or support on the assigned tactical channel.

Due to the limited number of truck companies, a Truck Company Officer will transfer responsibility for staging to the first arriving Engine Company Officer. Staging Officers will assign their company members to the best advantage.

In some cases, Command or support may ask the Staging Officer to scout the best location for the Staging Area and report back the location.

The radio designation for the Staging Officer will be "Staging". All communications involving staging will be between staging and Command or support. All responding companies will stay off the air, respond directly to the designated staging area, and report in person to the Staging Officer. They will stand by the unit with crew intact and warning lights turned off. Staged units will indicate their status to Communications as "Staged".

When directed by Command or support, the Staging Officer will verbally assign companies to report to specific groups/divisions, telling them where and to whom to report. Staging will then advise Command or support of the specific unit(s) assigned. The operating group/division officer may then communicate directly with the company by radio. When assigned, companies will indicate their status as "on-the-scene" by radio.

Staging will give Command or support periodic reports of available companies in staging. Command will utilize this information to request additional resources.

The Staging Officer will also be responsible for the following functions:

- Coordinate with the police department to block streets, intersections, and other access required for the Staging Area.
- Ensure that all apparatus is parked in an appropriate manner.
- Maintain a log of companies available in the Staging Area and inventory all specialized equipment that might be required at the scene (see Tactical Worksheet for staging).
- Progress reports to Command or support indicating number and type of units available.
- Assume a position that is visible and accessible to incoming and staged companies. This will be accomplished by leaving warning lights operating.
- In some cases, the Staging Officer may have to indicate the best direction of response and routing for responding companies to get into the Staging Area.

At some incidents, such as a major medical emergency, it may be necessary to designate a parking area for used (committed) apparatus near the incident scene. This would be necessary when the Staging Area is too far from the incident to facilitate hand-carrying needed equipment to the incident site. In such cases, the Staging Officer shall designate the parking site and instruct each company of its location prior to leaving staging. The parking area should be close enough to the incident site to allow easy transfer of needed equipment to the scene. The parking area should in no way impede necessary access for units or other vehicles to the incident area.

Unless otherwise instructed by Command or support, Staging will advise Command when the level of resources in the Staging Area is depleted to two engines and one truck or less. Command or support will ~~make a decision~~ decide on whether or not to request additional companies.

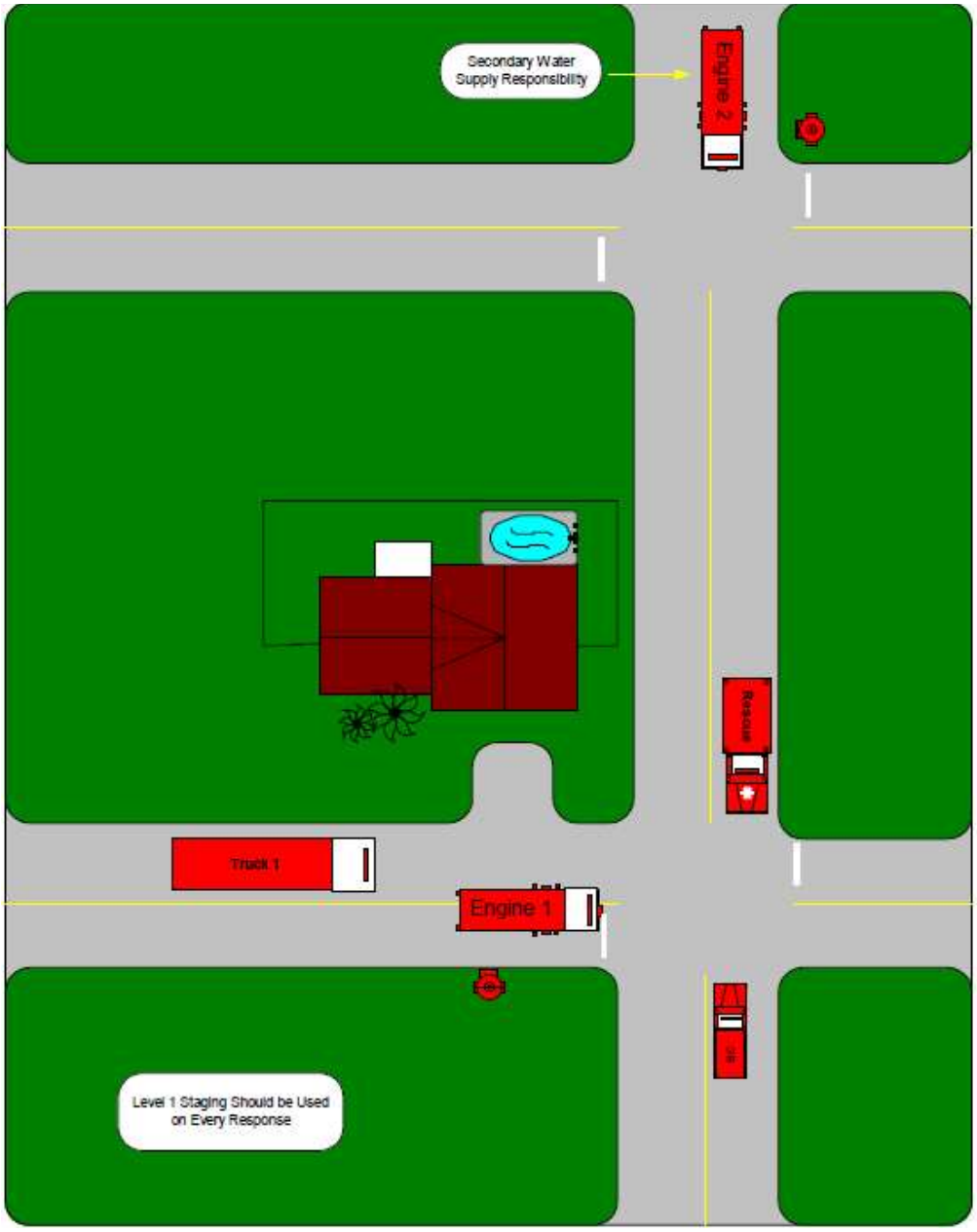
When to summon additional resources:

- An actual or potential fire situation exists and the life hazard exceeds the rescue capabilities of initial alarm companies.
- The number, location, and condition of actual victims exceed the rescue/removal/treatment capabilities of companies.
- An actual or potential fire situation exists and the property protection demand (both internal and external) exceeds the fire control capabilities of initial alarm companies.
- Fire conditions become more severe or the situation deteriorates significantly.
- All companies have been committed and the fire is not controlled.
- Upon confirmation of a structure fire, the IC should request an additional ~~ALS~~ rescue in order to ensure immediate availability of medical personnel to treat injured civilians and firefighters, as well as to establish rehab. ~~as outlined under SOG 210.11.~~

Level 1 Staging is intended to place only those units needed to effectively handle the emergency at the scene in addition to having the balance of the required response assignment stage in strategically specific locations close to the incident. Level 1 staging is to be used at all multiple unit response assignments.

The ~~Incident Commander~~ IC should specify with responding units their staging locations at the scene.

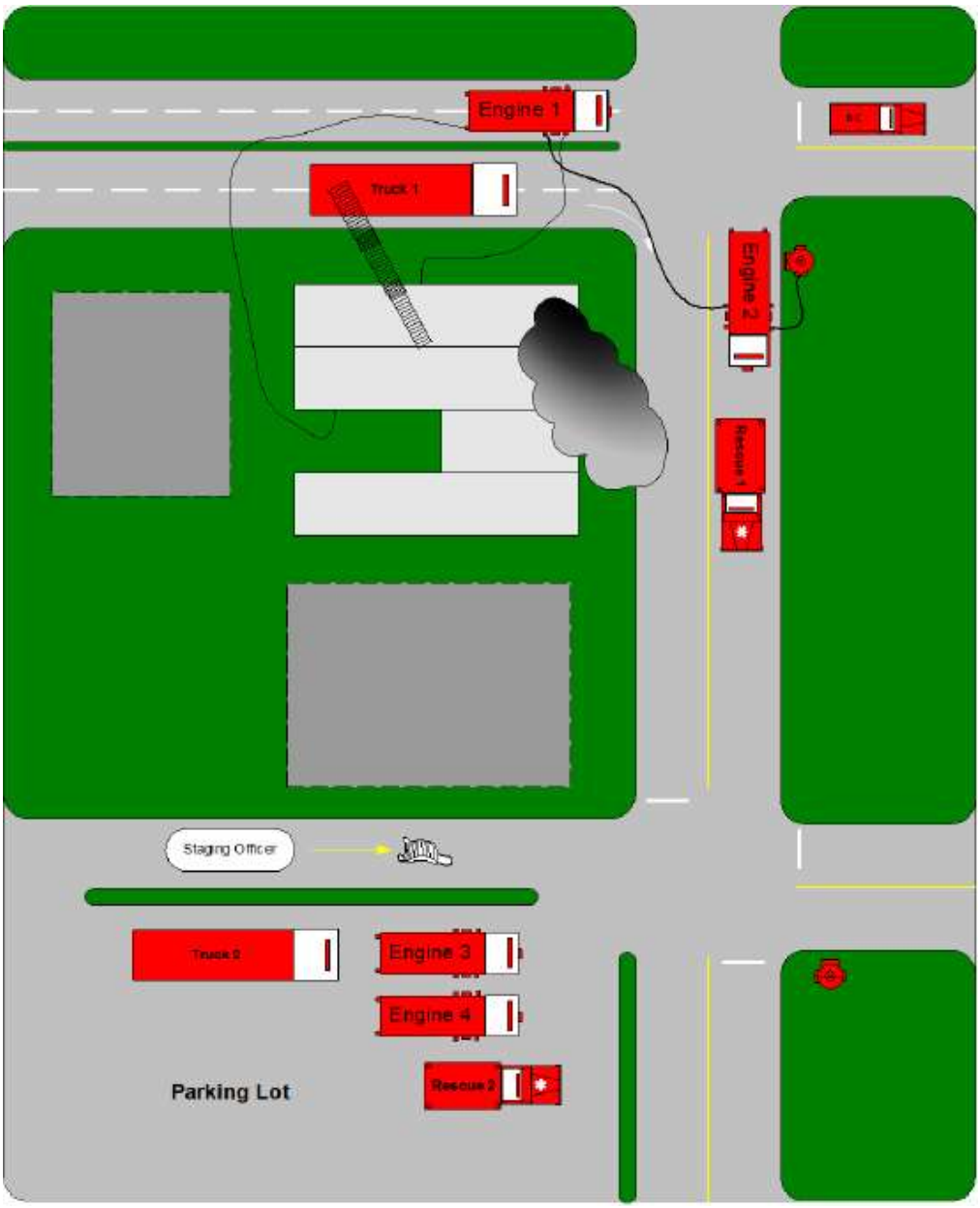
Suggested Apparatus Placement Guideline
Level 1 Staging



Level 2 Staging of Apparatus should be performed any time additional units beyond the initial alarm assignment are summoned to the scene. Provisions should be made to have a Staging Officer located at the designated area. The Staging Officer should be in contact with the IC via radio or in some instances, face-to-face.

Apparatus dispatched on subsequent alarm assignments should report to the designated Staging Area and remain on the Staging Group/Divison Radio assigned radio TAC.

Suggested Apparatus Placement Guideline
Level 2 Staging



209.10 Vehicle Fires

Several important considerations need to be addressed when crews are faced with fighting active fire involving automobiles. These fires can be very unpredictable and are often considered mundane by the experienced firefighter. It is easy to fail to consider the potential dangers and challenges

related to vehicle fires. This guideline serves only to remind all personnel of some of the common hazards and safety practices associated with vehicle fires.

The Company Officer should realize that all fire situations pose specific challenges. Vehicle fires are often fought in high-traffic situations where firefighters are exposed to the dangers of other motor vehicles around the scene. The IC should consider the safety of their personnel paramount to the flow of traffic in the area. The IC should work with the Police to return traffic to normal as quickly as possible but never at the expense of creating an unsafe working environment.

Vehicles are rolling hazardous materials containers. Every vehicle on the road contains an amount of gasoline along with motor oil. In addition, vehicles today are storage lockers for people's unwanted chemicals. Containers of every unknown product could be loaded in the vehicle, which is now on fire.

Company Officers should be aware that when weighing the risk versus cost in fighting a vehicle fire. Most vehicles built in the last twenty years contain sensitive electrical components which if destroyed would render it a total loss. Therefore, attempts should be made to contain vehicle fire to the area of origin while keeping risk to firefighters low. Aggressive attempts should be made to control fire exposures and damage to unburned areas of the car.

A search of the vehicle should be made as soon as possible when conditions warrant.

Special Considerations: All WPFD personnel should be aware of alternative fueled vehicles and the hazards associated with them. Electric vehicles and gas/electric combinations (hybrid) have high-voltage systems. Others use compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied petroleum (LP), and hydrogen.

If the fire involves a lithium-ion battery, it will require large, sustained volumes of water for extinguishment, consider establishing a water supply to support long-term operation.

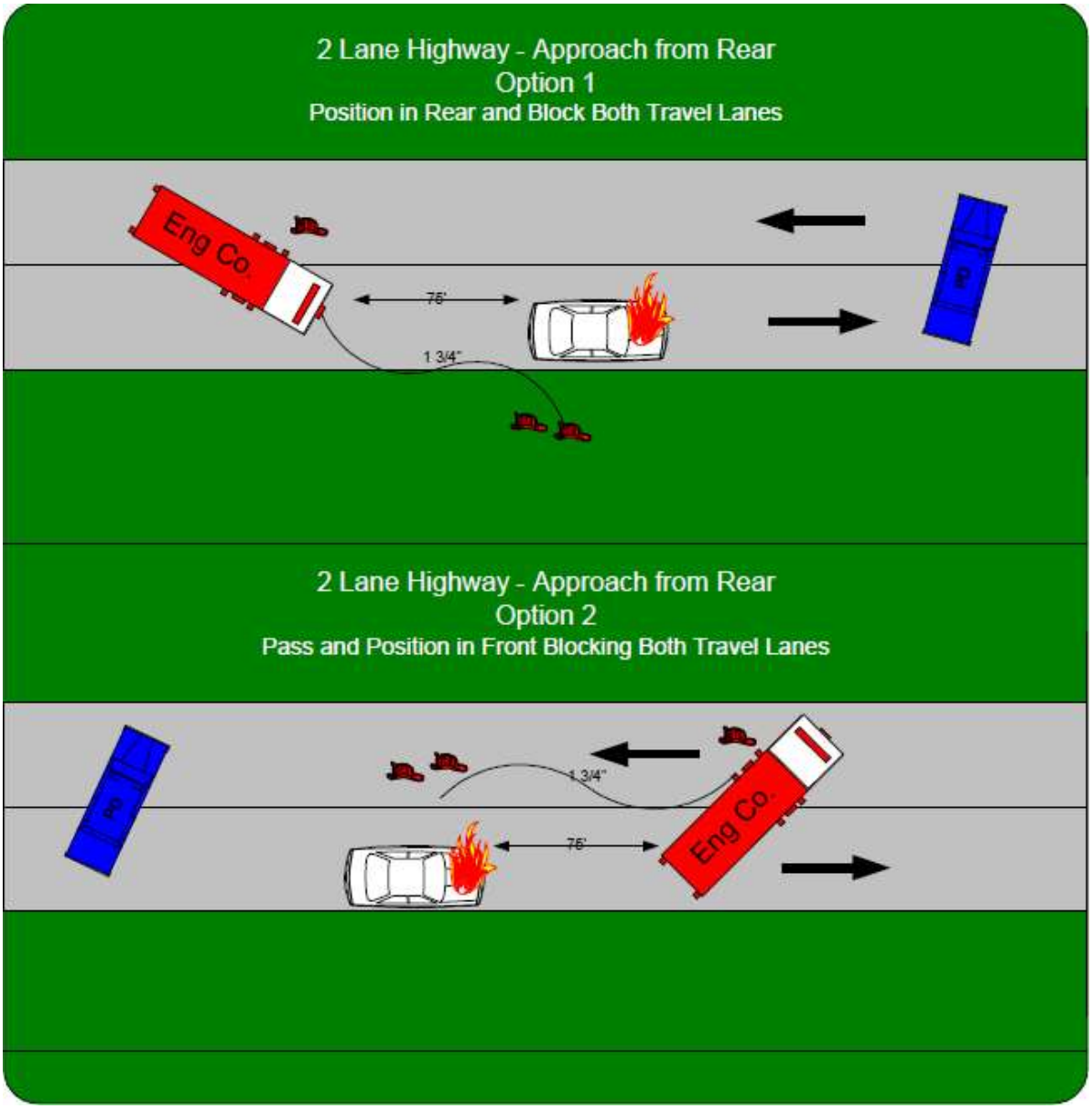
SAFETY NOTE:

While vehicle fires mostly occur outdoors, their products of combustion create a very hazardous environment for firefighters. Therefore, all firefighting including those involving vehicles shall be performed in full protective clothing including SCBA.

Apparatus placement at vehicle fires is also critical. Engine companies should place their rigs in a position, which creates an additional safety zone for firefighters. Again, impeding the flow of traffic is critical to creating a safe work zone for firefighters.

Engines should be angled so that lines can be easily deployed and a view of the fire scene is afforded to the pump operator. The following depicts several possible options for apparatus placement at the scene of vehicle fires in active roadways.

Suggested Apparatus Placement Guideline
Vehicle Fires



209.11 Wildland - Urban Interface Firefighting

While the WPFD does not experience the potential for serious wildland-urban interface fires, our personnel may be assigned wildland duties as part of a state task force response. Therefore, it is

important to note the following information regarding safe practices during these particular types of fires.

Tactical Priorities: The following items represent the priorities on brush fire incidents in our area:

Reconnaissance: A careful and complete survey of the area involved will be the top priority of the first arriving unit. The only exceptions should be small fires where the entire area can be observed from one location, or situations, which require immediate action, such as in a rescue or an exposure severely threatened.

Exposure Protection: Protecting exposures and improvements from the fire becomes a high priority, even at the risk of adding extra acreage to the size of the fire.

Confinement of Perimeter: The head(s) of the fire should be given the highest priority in order to efficiently control the fire spread. A direct application fire stream, with units operating inside the burn area, is the fastest control evolution available to stop the fire spread, (direct attack). Many situations will not support this method, and Command may elect to use natural and manmade barriers to stop the forward progress of the fire, (indirect attack). Where geographical, weather, and exposure condition permit, the initial attempt at controlling the fire should be the indirect method. Special consideration must be given to the availability of resources for patrolling the perimeter.

Wildland Fire Command Considerations: Upon arrival, the initial IC shall provide the following information in the initial radio report:

- Size (an estimate, given in acres or faction of acres).
- General size of vegetation (light, medium, or heavy rough)
- Rate of spread (expressed as slow, moderate, or rapid.
- Command shall request a Division of Forestry unit to respond if the fire requires two or more woods trucks to control

On major incidents, establish a command post as soon as possible. With large, complex fires, geographic groups/divisions, reconnaissance groups/divisions, and resource groups/divisions ~~to~~ coordinated move-ups and callbacks will be essential and should be initiated as soon as possible. Level I and Level II staging should be utilized by Command as on other types of incidents.

Command should plot and update the fire size, location, and progress as often as possible using maps or aerial photographs and information from reconnaissance groups/divisions. Command shall determine the location of tankers and other sources of water supply, and notify all units at the incident of their locations.

Whenever possible, the location for the command post should be chosen with a suitable site for helicopters to land.

Standard Company Operations: Standard company operations assign basic fireground functions and activities to the various companies based on the capability and characteristics of each type of unit. Standard Company Operations on brush fires vary greatly from other types of incidents.

The following items represent the standard Operations that will normally be performed by the Companies on brush fire incidents in our area:

Woods Truck: Available from Orange / Seminole County Fire

- Operate off-road, in natural ground cover to directly apply fire streams
- Reconnaissance
- Lighting and control of backfires Exposure protection
- Fire line and spot-fire patrol Overhaul (mop-up)

Engine Company

- Exposure protection
- Water supply for woods trucks Overhaul of accessible areas

Tankers

- Water supply for woods trucks Exposure protection
- Overhaul in accessible areas
- Water supply and shuttle for mulch fires

Due to the ever-changing nature of a brush fire, the key concept in standard company operations is mobility. Engine companies and tankers should not be committed in such a manner as to become inflexible to rapid reassignment of duties or location.

Wildland Fireground Factors: The following factors have a critical effect on the burning characteristics of a brush fire and on the effectiveness of control efforts:

Weather

- Relative humidity
- Wind, speed, and direction
- Temperature
- Cumulative drying, long range drying as in a drought; referred to as a build-up index

Fuel

- Type
- Size
- Arrangement

Equipment Available

It is essential to effective control that Division of Forestry units be requested as early as possible. During peak fire periods, Forestry Units may be committed or have extended response times due to the large geographical area that they cover.

Access and natural or man-made barriers

- Rivers, lakes, swamps
- Fences, canals, ditch
- Muck, dried lakebeds
- Heavy or dense forest
- Soft sand

Tactics and Strategy: Brush fires often present a large area of rapidly spreading fire with numerous and complex exposure problems. The basic brush fire philosophy will be to control the spread of the fire by use of natural boundaries. Where exposures are, or may soon be threatened, or where a small fire can be quickly extinguished by one woods truck, a direct attack may be warranted.

There are two basic methods of attacking a brush fire, the direct attack and the indirect attack. In many situations, a combination of the two applied to different areas of the fire has proven most successful in providing effective control.

Command must quickly develop a firefighting plan, and this plan must remain flexible throughout the incident.

Wildland Firefighting Apparatus: Vehicles should not be left unattended in dry grass or other flammable vegetation. On large operations, it may be necessary to burn off an area for staging.

If a vehicle is left unattended near the fire area, windows are to be rolled up; keys are to be left in the ignition. **This applies to staff and support vehicles as well as operations units.**

While operating off-road, maintain a constant awareness of soil composition or conditions that would hamper mobility. Be careful of changes in type, size, or color of vegetation as it may indicate a change in soil composition. Use a ~~man~~ firefighter on foot (swamper) to precede the unit when soil is questionable.

When entering off-road areas, vehicles so equipped should switch to four-wheel drive prior to departing the hard surface of the roadway.

Vehicles with a winch should be backed into questionable areas to more readily facilitate removal if they become stuck.

Wildland Overhaul: Overhaul should start as soon as manpower is available. Don't wait until the fire is completely contained unless it is absolutely necessary. Overhaul must be thorough. If there is a very large fire area, overhaul at least 100 yards into the main burn from the perimeter. Use water as often as possible to mop up. Dirt also works well.

Remember that perimeter fire control only contains the fire; it is not out until every ember is cold. Embers can be blown over the perimeter and quickly start spot fires.

Firefighter Safety Measures:

- Always provide an escape route.
- Do not allow firefighting personnel to become exhausted.
- Provide drinking water. Wear protective clothing. Use hand tools correctly.
- Remember, fire can burn against the wind.
- Keep your equipment and yourself in good condition.

Wildland Apparatus Placement Measures:

- Never place apparatus directly in front of a brush fire.
- If you park in a brush area, remember that the exhaust system can start a fire below your truck.
- Provide protection for the engineer in case the wind changes direction. Beware of getting stuck.
- Know the limitations of your apparatus in rough terrain. Be alert to the possibility of puncturing your tires.

209.12 Summary

While this document in no way represents a complete written guideline for fighting fires. It does inform employees how the department expects certain jobs to be performed. WPFD prides itself on the fact that our crews perform aggressive fire attacks with high regard for personal safety and care. It is also a fact that our people take extraordinary care in providing the highest degree of customer service taking care not to cause more damage than is absolutely necessary to stop the damaging spread of fire.

Compliance with the items contained in this guideline will help to ensure our mission of helping to

maintain the high quality of life our citizens currently enjoy.

Dan Hagedorn
Fire Chief

Winter Park Fire-Rescue department

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE

WPFD.SOG 211

Tactical Planning for Fires in High-Rise Buildings

Date Issued	December 6th, 2005	Revision No.	IV
Last Revision	May 2nd, 2023	Total Pages	!!!!

Purpose: To establish a procedure that will determine the tactical considerations and responses for all personnel during all incidents involving High-Rise Structures and other specialty-type structures.

Scope: This procedure is to be followed by all Winter Park Fire Department (WPFD) personnel ~~employees~~. Authority to deviate from this procedure rests with the ~~Chief Officer in Command of the~~ Incident Commander (IC). These procedures are guidelines that are to be followed as much as possible, but the ~~Incident Commander~~ IC should be prepared to utilize actions and resources outside this document.

General: A substantial time lag occurs in fires that involve the upper floors of a structure between the arrival time of the fire department and the time a hand-line is placed into operation. Fire conditions can be expected to worsen during this period.

High-rise buildings are tightly constructed. Any indication of fire or smoke through the exterior skin is a good indication of a serious fire, which could overtax the first responding units. In this case, a second alarm, or additional specialty units, should be called for promptly. Any indication of an interior working fire may also require the need for greater than even a second alarm.

~~Time of day has a great bearing on life hazards. Many buildings have substantial night operations that involve maintenance and security personnel that must be anticipated and accounted for after normal business hours.~~

Fires in high-rise buildings present severe problems for command and control. The complexity of these buildings with multiple stairways, ~~multiple~~ elevators, and larger floor areas can provide problems in the knowledge of unit locations. A ~~and~~ strategy that requires control through ~~an effective~~ command, organization, and continued quality communication is required.

211.01 Initial Alarm Response

The initial response to a fire in a high-rise building shall be the following:

- Three (3) Engines
- One (1) Truck, second truck company if confirmed
- One (1) Rescue, second rescue if confirmed
- One (1) EMS Supervisor
- One (1) Battalion Chief

Special consideration must be made by the responding Battalion Chief to request additional resources on the initial alarm, based on the information provided. Additional considerations should include requesting additional engines, rescues, trucks, and chief officers depending on the type and occupancy of the structure.

211.02 Operation of First Arriving Units

The information gathered by the first arriving unit should be transmitted via radio to all units. This information will help to determine, to a large extent, the success of the overall operation.

First Arriving Fire Department Unit Shall:

- Properly position apparatus ~~(aerial) for rescue or elevated stream~~
- Establish command / Name Command using geographic location
- Provide a situation report and actions via radio to responding units
- ~~Attempt to establish "LOBBY CONTROL"~~
- Transfer Command as required

The FIRST ARRIVING AERIAL UNIT should attempt to remain uncommitted to a particular location until it can be determined if a rescue or elevated stream is required. If the unit is also the FIRST ARRIVING FIRE UNIT, special consideration should still be given to the proper placement of this piece of apparatus.

~~Normal operations such as standpipe and system responsibility should not be compromised due to a unit being equipped with an aerial device.~~

~~**NOTE:** *Lobby Control is responsible for the control of elevator and stairway access, for the operation of alarm panels, communication systems, and H.V.A.C. systems. This Division shall maintain a log of all personnel going up to the fire area. The apparatus driver of the FIRST SECOND-IN ENGINE COMPANY shall become "LOBBY CONTROL".*~~

First Arriving Engine Company

~~1. Establish "lobby control". The driver/operator of the first arriving engine should establish "Lobby Control" responsibilities~~

~~2. Locate the fire floor and determine the best access points.~~

The following items outline the basic approach to the first arriving engine company:

- Ascertain the location and the extent of fire on the fire floor.

  Report the following to Command:

  - Correct location of the fire or FACP indication
  - Heat and smoke conditions on the fire floor
  - Life hazards on the fire floor and initiate evacuation procedures where required
  - Location of fire on the particular floor and what (Quadrant) of the building it seems to be in
  - Intent to continue high rise operation from standpipe or normal mode of fire attack with lines deployed from the engine in accordance with *SOG 209 Firefighting Practices*

- Determine the elevator bank that provides the safest access to the fire area and place the elevator cars to be used on "~~fireman service~~ Firefighter's Operation". A determination of proper function must be confirmed prior to use.

- Obtain keys necessary to gain access to the fire floor.

- Identify a Forward Staging Area. Normally, this would be two floors below the reported fire floor. At the officer's discretion, additional floors, or other designated areas, may be used to separate the crews from the fire floor. This will allow for proper deployment of hand-lines prior to advancement to the fire and will afford all crews a safe retreat area.

~~2. Ensure "lobby control" is established. A fire department representative should be in-charge at this level~~

- Select the best standpipe location for the attack and establish the line.

- The engineer ~~or driver of the second-due engine~~ shall assume a position at the ~~system connection or gated wye~~ standpipe connection to serve as entry control for the fire floor. This is to serve as an initial forward observation point for the ~~Incident Commander~~ IC and to control the water supply to the hose streams at the connection.

- Advance hose-line to attack fire and continue operation until relieved by the second arriving crew on the fire floor. Keep command updated on your progress on containment of the fire.

- A decision should be made to "DEFEND IN PLACE" and require occupants to remain in their rooms until they need to be removed to a safer location.

Equipment carried by the first engine company to the fire floor should include:

- All personnel ~~should be~~ in full protective clothing including SCBA
- ~~1 3/4~~ 2" High Rise Fire Attack Hose w/ ~~Nozzle~~ Bag
- ~~Halligan Tool~~
- Irons
- ~~Rope~~
- ~~Flat Head Axe~~
- TIC
- Portable Radios
- Handlights
- ~~Firefighting crew of two (2) or three (3) with SCBA~~
- Keys (Those located in the buildings Key Box - If equipped)
- Any other equipment deemed necessary by the Officer–In-Charge (OIC) of the crew.

~~Arrival at the Fire Floor~~

~~A FORWARD STAGING AREA should be established *TWO FLOORS BELOW* the reported fire floor. This will allow for proper deployment of hand-lines prior to advancement onto the fire floor and will afford all crews a safe area of retreat that is well below the active fire floor. At the officer's discretion, additional floors may be used to separate the crews from the fire floor. In taller buildings, or long, shorter story buildings a FORWARD STAGING AREA shall be established to bring t IC closer to the incident. This position should be staffed by the Battalion Chief after an additional Chief Officer has arrived and proper procedures for the transfer of command have taken place.~~

~~Upon arrival at the fire floor, report the following to Command:~~

- ~~Correct location of the fire~~
- ~~Heat and smoke conditions on the fire floor~~
- ~~Life hazards on the fire floor and initiate evacuation procedures where required~~
- ~~Location of fire on the particular floor and what (Quadrant) of the building it seems to be in~~

~~1. Select the best standpipe location for the attack and establish the line.~~

~~2. Advance hose-line to attack fire and continue operation until relieved by the second arriving crew on the fire floor. Keep command updated on your progress on containment of the fire.~~

~~3. A decision should be made to "DEFEND IN PLACE" and require occupants to remain in their rooms until they need to be removed to a safer location.~~

Second Arriving Engine Company

The following items outline the basic approach to the second arriving engine company:

- Unless otherwise directed, the second engine company should proceed to the fire floor, or floor ~~above~~ below based on conditions, and assist the first engine company as needed. ~~This includes the movement of any extra equipment to the FORWARD STAGING AREA.~~

- Connect to standpipe one floor below the attack line as needed

- ~~Provide support for the first engine company.~~

- The apparatus driver of the ~~FIRST~~ second-in engine company shall become "Lobby Control". ~~**NOTE:**~~ Lobby Control is responsible for the control of elevator and stairway access, for the operation of alarm panels, communication systems, and H.V.A.C. systems. This Division shall maintain a log of all personnel going up to the fire area.
- ~~The engineer or driver of the second-due engine shall assume a position at the system connection or gated wye to serve as entry control for the fire floor. This is to serve as an initial forward observation point for the Incident Commander and to control the water supply to the hose streams at the connection.~~

Equipment Carried by the Second Due Engine to the fire floor:

- All personnel in full protective clothing including SCBA
- ~~1 3/4~~ 2" High Rise Fire Attack Hose w/ ~~Nozzle~~ Bag
- 50' section of 3" hose to make second connection
- All personnel are to carry ONE additional air cylinder to the forward staging area two floors below the fire
- ~~Halligan tool~~
- ~~Flat head axe~~ Irons
- TIC
- ~~Rope~~
- Portable Radio

- Handlights
- ~~Firefighting crew of three (3) minimum with SCBA~~
- Any other equipment deemed necessary by the OIC of the crew

Third Arriving Engine Company

The following items outline the basic approach to the third arriving engine company:

- Establish water supply to the buildings standpipe/sprinkler system. Only charge the system under direction of the IC. ~~If the fire attack is being made from the ground, a water supply should be established to the engine supporting the attack lines.~~

~~Report to lobby control with crew and assist first-due engine Engineer with duties of lobby control. This shall include gaining access to elevators, stairwells, communication systems and the building's HVAC system. Lobby control is a multi-functional task that should be performed by more than one individual if possible.~~

- Assess the need for more equipment to be carried to the FORWARD STAGING AREA.

- ~~Evaluate the building's stairwells and establish a stairwell support system for later arriving units.~~
- Be prepared to advance to the fire floor to initiate RIT functions.

Equipment Carried by the Third Due Engine Company to the Fire Floor:

- All personnel in full protective clothing including SCBA
- ~~1 3/4~~ 2" High Rise Fire Attack Hose w/ ~~Nozzle~~ Bag (if needed based on the assignment given)
- All personnel are to carry TWO additional air cylinders to the forward staging area two floors below the fire
- ~~Halligan tool~~
- ~~Flat head axe~~ Irons
- ~~Rope~~
- TIC ~~(to be used by outside truck team if needed)~~
- Portable radios
- Handlights
- ~~Firefighting crew of three (3) minimum / with SCBA~~
- Any other equipment deemed necessary by the ~~Officer-In-Charge~~ OIC of the crew based on the assignment given

First Arriving Truck Company

The following items outline the basic approach to the first arriving truck company:

- The first arriving truck company shall position their unit to cover at least two sides of the structure, keeping in mind the use of the aerial device for a rescue and an elevated stream. This may require the engineer of the first-due truck to remain with the unit for ~~positioning~~ operation of the aerial device. This will be determined by the IC. If otherwise directed, the engineer of the truck shall continue with the normally assigned duties of outside truck.

- The inside truck team shall conduct a search of the fire floor and rescue any victims. The inside truck team will consider the possibility of leaving occupants in their rooms (defending in place) if conditions warrant. This information shall be immediately relayed to the IC.

  An all clear of the fire floor by the inside truck shall be relayed to the IC within the four-minute benchmark. It must be noted that meeting this four-minute benchmark will be dependent on the size of the structure being search. Crews should remain cognizant of this benchmark.

- After searching the fire floor and determining an all clear, the inside truck team will move to the top floor and conduct a search. Due to the nature of high-rise fires, the fire floor, floor above, and the uppermost floor usually contain the most hazardous conditions. After completing the search of the top floor, the inside truck team will give an all clear to the IC and continue to search subsequent floors below the uppermost floor.

- The outside truck team shall conduct a search of the floor above the fire floor. ~~Due to visibility issues, the outside truck team should consider acquiring a TIC from another engine on scene to perform a rapid search.~~ The outside truck team will also adhere to the four-minute benchmark while searching the floor above the fire floor. It must be noted that meeting this four-minute benchmark will be dependent on the size of the structure being search. Crews should remain cognizant of this benchmark.

  The outside truck team will report conditions on the floor above the fire floor to the IC and check for extension above the fire area.

- After completing a search of the floor above the fire floor, the outside truck team will move to the upper floors and continue a search of subsequent floors with the inside truck team.

Equipment Carried by the First Due Truck Company:

- All personnel in full protective clothing including SCBA
- TIC
- Irons
- ~~Search rope~~ Roof Rope Rescue Bag
- Water can
- ~~Halligan tool~~
- Axe
- Portable Radios
- Handlights
- One (1) spare SCBA cylinder each
- Other forcible entry tools as deemed necessary

Actions of the First Arriving Rescue Crew

The following items outline the basic approach to the first arriving rescue crew:

- Report to the Forward Staging Area ~~with~~ to drop off equipment.
- Proceed to the fire floor, or floor below based on conditions, and initiate 2 Out unless otherwise directed.
- ~~Assist Inside/Outside Truck teams with search of fire floor and floor above the fire floor as directed.~~
- Be prepared to initiate RIT functions on the fire floor.
- Assist ~~second~~ first-due engine driver with entry control on the fire floor

Equipment Carried by the First-Due Rescue Crew:

- All personnel in full protective clothing including SCBA
- One (1) spare SCBA cylinder each
- ~~Halligan tool~~
- ~~Axe~~ Irons
- Handlights
- Portable Radio
- RIT Bag

First Arriving EMS~~/Safety/Capitan~~ Supervisor

The following items outline the basic approach to the first arriving EMS Supervisor:

- Report to the IC for deployment as Safety Officer or to evaluate the need for a treatment/transport division for any occupants or fire personnel.

- If directed to establish a treatment/transport division, the EMS Supervisor shall determine the need for additional transport-capable rescues and relay that information to the IC. Additionally, a location for rehab shall be determined while working within this division.

211.03 Tasks to Consider for Additional Arriving Units

The IC should at this point recommend that additional ~~aerial~~ apparatus ~~(Truck Companies)~~ be assigned ~~to the incident and assigned~~ the following tasks. These may also be assigned as required to any units available to handle them.

- Address tasks not able to be completed by first arriving companies. This should include Safety Officer if the EMS Supervisor has been deployed to establish a treatment/transport division, as well as RIT if not already in place.

- Establish Treatment Group for victims being removed from fire building. This should be located in a safe area, away from combat activities.

- Establish Ventilation Group to assist in the control and removal of smoke and toxic gases from the building.

- Establish Staging Division for additional units.

- Establish Stairwell Support Group with additional units.

211.04 Command Considerations for Chief Officers

First Arriving Battalion Chief ~~/ Shift Commander~~

The following items outline the basic approach to the first arriving Battalion Chief:

- Position to best view as many sides of structure as possible and for best immediate advantage.

- Objectives:
  - Report "On Scene" status and assume Command. Confirm "Lobby Control"
  - Determine location and extent of fire. Evaluate potential life hazards
  - Need for additional alarms. Assess initial operations
  - Evaluate buildings systems H.V.A.C., Fire Pump, etc

- Actions:
  - Via Radio, assume Command
  - Via Radio, contact all operating units and obtain intelligence, reference to objectives
  - Consider use of Mobile Repeater if indicated
  - Evaluate the need and ensure that the 2-in / 2-out rule is met and RIT is established in accordance with *WPFD SOG 239 Rapid Intervention Team - Two-In Two-Out* where applicable
  - Order the building engineer or maintenance personnel to Lobby ~~sector.~~ Control
  - Obtain copy of building blue prints from engineer
  - Establish Divisions/Groups as needed: Fire Floor, Resource, Treatment, Rehab, Support, Staging, etc. ~~as needed~~

Fire Floor Division

- Position on the fire floor, ~~or~~ floor below, or fire floor stairwell.

- Objectives:
  - Assess fire conditions and evaluation of needs
  - Formulate strategy
  - Supervise units at work
  - Inform ~~command~~ IC of conditions

- Actions:
  - Make presence known to units operating on fire floor
  - Via radio, advise ~~command~~ IC of arrival on the fire floor
  - Visit fire floor, evaluate conditions and progress
  - Via radio, report to ~~command~~ IC conditions, progress, and needs for additional equipment and manpower

NOTE: Communications between units within a Division or Group should take place face-to-face if possible and not over the radio unless a specific radio talk-group is designated for that purpose.

Second Arriving Chief Officer, ~~Deputy~~ Division Chief / Fire Chief

The second arriving chief officer may assume IC from the Battalion Chief~~/shift commander~~ and designate the Battalion Chief~~/shift commander~~ to ~~establish another~~ command ~~sector such as~~ the Fire Floor Division.

Incident Commander:

- Position will be outside the building at the Command Post (at least 200 feet from building if possible).

- Objectives:
  - Assume Command; assign first arriving chief officer ~~or shift commander~~ to Fire Floor Division
  - Identify and control the fire problem
  - Identify and control the evacuation or defend in place problem
  - Determine if progress is satisfactory
  - Request necessary resources
  - If necessary, revise existing strategy and develop contingency plans

- Actions:
  - Via radio, assume Command
  - Via radio, contact and identify each ~~sector's~~ Division/Group location and condition
  - Via radio, contact each company operating alone (not assigned to a ~~sector~~ Division/Group) and establish such unit's conditions and locations
  - Assign arriving units to deal with developing situations
  - Identify the need for additional resources and manpower to Staging Division, i.e., spare air cylinders
  - Establish stairwell support to route equipment to Forward Staging ~~on the floor~~
  - Establish Treatment Group and location, if not already done
  - Establish Rehab Group usually two floors below the fire floor
  - Establish INFORMATION GROUP to deal with public, media, etc
  - Call for Mobile Air Supply Unit (Orange County - Orlando)

211.05 Special Considerations

Building Systems Officer

In buildings where complex systems are a factor in operations, ~~command~~ IC should consider appointing a Building Systems Officer to provide advice and liaison with building maintenance personnel on the operation of these systems. Some buildings provide a control station in the lobby with plans, controls and monitors for all of these functions. The Building Systems Officer would report to the IC and relieve the "Lobby Control" of this responsibility.

These systems may include, but are not limited to elevators, H.V.A.C., fixed fire protection, internal communications, etc.

Evacuation Officer

In some situations, a significant number of occupants may need to be evacuated or otherwise directed. It may be advantageous to separate this area of responsibility from the firefighting and assign companies under an Evacuation Group to accomplish this task and reduce the span of control of the IC.

Evacuation Policy

The evacuation routes available to occupants of high-rise buildings are normally limited to two or more stairways. The stairways are also the prime access route for firefighting forces to make their attack.

Occupants in the immediate fire area should be evacuated as quickly as possible to the third floor below the fire, or to the outside. Further evacuation should be predicated on risk to the occupants.

A recommendation as to evacuation or "defend in place" should be made to ~~command~~ IC by units operating on or above the fire floor. ~~Command~~ IC will have the final decision as to evacuation or defend in place. If sufficient police personnel are available at the scene they may be used to good advantage in assisting with evacuation. Police assistance may be most valuable in controlling evacuees in the lobby and preventing re-entry.

~~Command Officers~~

~~A command officer will be assigned to the firefighting level of a high-rise as quickly as possible.~~

~~As soon as the second command officer arrives at the scene, a command officer should be assigned to the Fire Floor sector Division to direct the attack. As additional command officers arrive they should be directed to command various sectors Divisions/Groups.~~

~~One command officer should be assigned to the communications center to assume the role of LOGISTICS DIVISION, to assist with providing protection in the remainder of the city, and make additional resources available to the fire scene.~~

Stairways

In structural firefighting operations, at least one stairway should be kept clear to provide access to, or escape from, floors above the fire. This will require communicating which stairway is being used for firefighting access and or ventilation and which is being kept clear.

Almost all stairways have vent hatches or roof access at the top to allow venting of trapped smoke. A smoke ejector or positive pressure ventilation (PPV) introducing fresh air at the bottom will usually help to clear smoke that is trapped in the shaft and prevent smoke from entering through the doors on each floor. Avoid intentionally venting the fire into a stairway. Newer buildings with pressurized stairwells usually require fire department mechanical ventilation.

Air Handling Systems

Some air handling systems are designed for smoke removal and fresh air supply. Regardless of the type system, it should be shut down until the fire is stabilized and the method of smoke removal is decided upon.

~~Emergency Evacuation Signal~~

~~All WPFD Fire Department personnel shall follow the emergency evacuation procedure signals as outlined in WPFD SOG 208 of this manual Emergency Evacuation Procedure Signals. The IC shall be responsible for the initiation of the emergency evacuation signal.~~

~~Stairwell Support~~

~~Command IC will need to provide for a continuing supply of air cylinders and other equipment to the resource sector fire floor. Personnel assigned to Stairwell Support should station themselves at every other floor, and if conditions allow, remove their turnout clothing to reduce heat stress. They should only have to travel down two flights to obtain needed equipment and carry it back up two flights, resting on the way down and stopping when they reach the level where their gear is placed.~~

Alarm and Communications

Some fire alarms and one or two-way voice communication systems provide a method of sounding alarms or making announcements on individual floors selectively or to the entire building. These systems may prove beneficial in making announcements when ~~command~~ IC decides to "defend in place".

~~Additional Air Cylinders~~

~~Units operating on the fire floor and floors above will need to have their air cylinders replaced. An immediately available supply of fresh cylinders must be placed near the fire floor. Therefore, ALL second due and greater companies entering the building shall, regardless of assigned equipment, carry with them one spare air cylinder to be left in the lobby. These air cylinders will be moved to the Forward Staging Area via Stairwell Support. Those units operating above the fire floor shall drop leave their extra cylinders at the Forward Staging Area on their way to their assigned tasks.~~

Use of House Fire Hose from Stored Hose Cabinets

In occupancies that contain fire hose cabinets that have firefighting hose in them, it will be the policy of the department that these types of house hoses are NOT TO BE USED BY FIRE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL. If upon arrival at the fire floor, the occupants of the building are utilizing the house hose and the fire is being contained, or extinguished, the ~~officer in charge~~ OIC may make the determination to continue the use of the house hose~~. A~~ however, a second line using fire department hose should be established from another source.

~~Use of RIT in High Rise Firefighting Situations~~

~~In cases where the active fire floor is located above grade, the Incident Commander IC should locate the Rapid Intervention Team RIT on the one floor below or in an area that gives them the best access to the hazard area as outlined in WPFD SOG 239 Rapid Intervention Team Two-In/Two-Out. It is the responsibility of the RIT to be in position, equipped, and ready to perform a firefighter rescue on the fire floor should the need arise.~~

~~As with all fire situations, the RIT will remain in place until the environment in the building has been reduce to a point which is no longer Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH).~~

Dan Hagedorn
Fire Chief

Winter Park Fire-Rescue department

WPFD.SOG 218

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE

Truck Company Operations

Date Issued	December 6th, 2005	Revision No.	IV
Last Revision	June 6th, 2023	Total Pages	!!!!

Purpose: To provide specific tactical guidelines for the operation of a truck company within the command structure of the ~~department.~~ Winter Park Fire Department (WPFD).

Scope: This guideline is designed to act as a procedural and tactical guide for those individuals assigned truck company operations ~~work~~ at the scene of any emergency. ~~In most cases, scenes, which require specialized Truck Company work, will involve structural firefighting.~~ All ~~employees~~ personnel, whether assigned to or arriving at the scene as part of a designated truck company are responsible for being familiar with this guideline.

General: The truck company provides personnel specifically for forcible entry, ventilation, search, extrication, and Technical Rescue Team (TRT) functions. Most functions related to truck ~~work~~ company functions can be accomplished with other crews in the absence of the truck company.

218.01 Training Requirements

To be assigned to the truck company, personnel must meet the following minimum requirements:

- Truck Company Operations (40 hours); offered through a local academy or through the WPFD Training Division
- Rope Operations (40 hours); offered through a local academy or through the WPFD Training Division; (Technician level preferred)
- Confined Space Operations (24 hours); offered through a local academy or through the WPFD Training Division; (Technician level preferred)
- VMR Operations (40 hours); offered through a local academy or through the WPFD Training Division; (Technician level preferred)
- Aerial Operations (40 hours); offered through a local academy or WPFD Training Division

Driver Requirements:

- Training as listed above
- Certified Tiller Operator; training program offered through the WPFD Training Division
- Regardless of minimum requirements there must always be two certified tiller operators assigned to the truck company at all times

In situations when there are not enough personnel to meet the minimum "truck requirements" as outlined above the right jump firefighter position may be temporarily filled by someone with less than the minimum listed requirements. This may only occur when the right jump firefighter is riding behind a Lieutenant who has met the minimum requirements. At any given time a minimum of three personnel ~~on the truck~~ must meet the minimum truck company requirements outlined above.

218.02 Qualifications

After all requirements are met, ~~each individual~~ personnel will participate in a series of qualifying check-offs conducted by the Division Chief of Training to ensure efficiency to include: ~~The check-offs will assess equipment knowledge and ability to function in assigned seat:~~

- Saws – operation and general knowledge
- Hydraulics – set up, operations and general knowledge
- Cribbing – stabilizing techniques
- Ropes – Anchors, lowering systems, mechanical advantages, pick-offs, etc.
- Confined Space – Air system, tripod, air monitoring, venting, etc.
- Ladders – operations, carries, climbing and victim removals
- Aerial Ladder – set up, stoke basket operation and general knowledge
- ~~CAFS~~ Suppression system
- Man in Machine kit – general knowledge
- Forcible entry
- Search techniques

218.03 Truck Company ~~Overview~~ Teams

The truck company will be staffed with a crew of four. These four will be split into groups of two making an inside and outside team.

- The "Inside Team" will consist of the officer in charge (OIC) and right jump seat position (Irons). Their objectives will be gaining entry for the fire attack team, locating the fire, conducting a primary search, ventilating and checking for extension.
- The "Outside Team" will consist of the driver/engineer and tiller operator. Their objectives will be venting the main body of the fire from the outside, performing VES (Vent-Enter-Search), secure utilities, establishing egress points, and setting up aerial operations as needed.

~~**218.04 Truck Company Operations**~~

~~These guidelines are just that, a guide for firefighters to follow when assigned to, or operating at the scene of, an emergency and tasked with completing truck company type work. It is not an end-all to truck company assignments. Individuals assigned these tasks need to be self-thinkers, tactically sound, and motivated firefighters. Often difficult tasks are required to be completed with limited staffing. Skill, training, and experience will help ensure the safety of everyone on the fireground.~~

~~Various tactics must be employed to ensure life safety, to control the fire, and conserve property. The truck company must coordinate operations by performing tasks simultaneously with the fire attack to ensure a favorable outcome on the fireground.~~

218.~~05~~04 Truck Company Functions

Truck company functions should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Ventilation ~~(natural or forced) is achieved horizontally or vertically. Horizontal ventilation is normally achieved through the use of natural openings, such as windows and doors. Vertical ventilation involves opening the structure above the fire by means of natural openings skylights or attic vents) or the creation of an opening (cutting a hole and pushing ceiling).~~
- Entry ~~(forcible or otherwise) can be made through doors or windows. When forcible entry is required, all efforts should be used to minimize damage and to use the proper tools for gaining entry quickly.~~
- Search and rescue ~~fall into two categories: the primary and the secondary. The primary search is a time sensitive process that must be completed in an efficient manner. The~~

secondary search is a thorough process which should be completed after the fire is under control and performed by a crew other than those that were involved in the primary.

- Laddering (ground and aerial) is an important function when working on upper floors for establishing means of entry and egress.
- Set up of Auxiliary scene lighting is task for every driver, but the truck does offer elevated and ground lighting
- Utility control (electric, gas, water) is normally completed by the outside crew, which provides an element of safety for interior crews.
- Elevated master streams provide a tactical advantage for applying water from above. When an elevated master stream is requested, it will be the responsibility of the Truck Company to set up and operate.
- Overhaul, Property conservation is used to check for extension and remove any hazards. Salvage operations can be used to save structure effects.
- Victim Extrication from buildings, machinery and vehicles is the responsibility of all crews, since priority one is "Life Safety".

Each fire situation presents unique problems, which seldom allow the use of a completely "canned" approach to truck company operations. This S.O.G. sets forth a standardized approach to assigning responsibility for the completion of specific types of truck company functions for the most frequently encountered fire situations. The truck company's goal is to search for fire, and life, and to control the fire building in a way that assists entry and fire attack. This approach will ensure that these vital operations functions are performed either before or simultaneously with fire attack operations, even if a truck company is not on the scene.

218.0605 – First Arriving Response Modes

Engine companies which normally that arrive at fires several minutes ahead of first-due truck companies or rescues, must detail a firefighter to perform ventilation, utilities control, and exterior search (from windows, doors, or other openings) while the remainder of the first arriving crews initiate the fire attack.

If the first arriving engine company is staffed with a 3 person crew, outside duties such as stretching lines, forcible entry, and in some cases outside vent and fire attack can be accomplished under the direction of the company officer. In most cases, interior fire operations can only be

performed after the arrival of a second unit.

In areas in which a rescue unit reaches the scene before the truck company, the rescue crew should begin truck company functions, reporting progress to the Incident Commander IC, and thereby informing the responding truck of the tasks not yet performed.

The arriving truck crew will then augment the crews already in action, and assume overall control of truck company functions. If the rescue arrives with a 3 person engine company, their duties should include:

- Outside vent
- Utilities control
- Exterior search
- Insuring 2 in 2 out rule is maintained

Once additional units arrive on the scene the rescue additional duties may be assigned by Command as needed.

In situations in which a rescue arrives after or with the truck company the rescue company will be detailed as two-out while assisting with outside truck functions. specific truck assignments to augment the truck company, with primary emphasis on outside vent, entry, search, and rescue.

It shall be the responsibility of all crews to report their progress to the Incident Commander IC using brief language such as:

"Rescue 61 to Command, outside vent complete, utilities secured;"

"Truck 61 to Command, second floor search complete, all clear,"

Unless otherwise directed by the IC, all additional truck companies shall report to a designated staging area. This will ensure that the placement of any additional truck companies will be at the direction of the IC and be to the best advantage of the incident.

218.1106 – General Areas of Responsibility

Due to the relatively small height and area of the private dwellings, the first to arrive arriving truck

and rescue companies are responsible for, forcible entry, ventilation, and search of both the fire floor and floors above.

First Truck and Rescue Companies to Arrive:

- Rapid comprehensive exterior size-up of fire situation
- Determine life hazard and rescue as required
- Vent, entry, and search of all occupied areas of the dwelling either via the interior, or by a combination of an interior/exterior approach
- Nothing must delay primary search, but an "all clear" of the entire building must be made ASAP, and reported to Command
- The first truck company on the scene will institute an "inside/outside team" concept that will attack on different levels of a private dwelling simultaneously
- When the first rescue unit arrives before the first truck company, the rescue crew should initiate "outside functions" Truck Company functions and serve as the outside "RIT" rapid intervention team (RIT) for interior fire attack operations
- When a rescue unit arrives at the same time or after the arrival of the truck company, the rescue company will normally become the initial 2 out and assist the "outside team."

Truck Company Responsibilities for Residential and Commercial Fires:

Officer OIC (Inside Truck); radio designation of Truck 61

- Primary Functions: Forcible entry, primary search, and locating the fire
- Secondary Functions: Overhaul
- Tools Carried: Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), hook, Halligan, or any other tools deemed necessary
  - In large area buildings; consider large area search rope kit

Firefighter (Inside Truck); when working away from Truck 61's officer, radio designation becomes Truck 61 Irons

- Primary Functions: Forcible entry, primary search, locating and confining the fire (water can and/or closing fire room door)
- Secondary Functions: Overhaul

- Tools Carried: Irons, Water Can, Hook, or any other tools needed to accomplish task
  - Thru-the-Lock tool tools can be carried for commercial structures, i.e. "A" or "K" Tool for glass store fronts. Also consider the Hydro-RAM for apartments, college dorms, doctor offices, and hospitals

Driver (Outside Truck); when working on individual assignments, radio designation becomes Truck 61 Driver

- Primary Functions: Utilities, VES (Vent Enter Search), force rear door (Secondary Egress), Ground Ladder OPS (Secondary Egress), Roof OPS, Aerial OPS, roof rescue
- Secondary Functions: Secondary search, salvage, overhaul
- Tools Carried for Primary Functions: TIC (Thermal Image Camera), 6 foot hook, Halligan, ground ladder, and saw (Roof OPS)
- Consider a striking tool (i.e. PIG, flat head axe, or sledge) and rotary saw on commercial structures
- Tools Carried for Secondary Functions: TIC (Thermal Image Camera), 6 foot hook, Halligan, salvage tarps, interior lighting

Tiller Operator (Outside Truck); When working on individual assignments, radio designation becomes Truck 61 Tiller

- Primary Functions: Utilities, VES, OVM (Outside Vent Man), Ground Ladder OPS (Secondary Egress), report fire conditions in the rear, Roof OPS, roof rescue
- Secondary Functions: Secondary search, salvage, overhaul
- Tools Carried for Primary Functions: TIC (Thermal Image Camera), 6 foot hook, Halligan, ground ladder, and saw (Roof OPS)
- Consider 55" Halligan Bar and a rotary saw on commercial structures
- Consider Roof Rescue Bag for high rises
- Tools Carried for Secondary Functions: TIC (Thermal Image Camera), 6 foot hook, Halligan, salvage tarps, PPV fans, gas monitor

Rescue Crew

- Assumes Truck Company outside functions in the absence of a truck company

- In the presence of a truck company, the rescue crew assists the "outside team" as needed or may be assigned another task by Command.
- Primary task will be to secure utilities whether on scene with or without the truck.

Additional Considerations of the "Outside Team"

- Under light smoke and heat conditions a completely interior operation may be feasible. Under any other condition however, utilization of ladders to upper sleeping areas is usually preferable and provides for:
  - A two-sided approach to any potential area of life occupancy on upper floors.
  - Members on ladders are often working in relatively "clean" air until actual entry into rooms.
- Proper positioning of ladders, based on knowledgeable outside size-up, assures putting members into the bedrooms on the upper level. (Inside attempts to locate rooms, doors, etc. is often more difficult due to heat, smoke, and limited visibility).
- Members entering rooms via ladder normally will not be more than ten feet (average room) from the ladder. Chances of getting disoriented or lost are decreased.

Since possible attic occupancy must be considered by the "outside team" visible indications that attic spaces or upper levels are being utilized for living purposes are:

- Adequate height (approximately seven feet)
- Dormer attic areas
- Windows of fair size and normal appearance
- Screens and or storm windows
- Curtains, drapes, Venetian Blinds, etc
- Window air conditioners
- Doorbells, multiple mailboxes
- Fire escapes

218.05 Structural Roof Operations and Ventilation Guidelines

218.12 Roof Operations

Once a decision is made to initiate roof operations several other decisions need to be made. Will the operation be performed from ground / roof ladders or will and aerial device be used. The idea should be to always create the best working platform with the most stability for the crew.

It may seem to be overkill to use and aerial ladder on a single story, single family dwelling, however, the aerial may be the safest and most stable platform to perform the operation. The truck company officer should not rule out any option to create the safest work environment possible.

General Guidelines for Roof Operations with Lightweight Truss Construction Structures

Physically opening up the roof is usually not considered an initial operation in single-family dwelling fires. However, later in the operation openings may be created to slow the progress of fire in large dwellings.

These openings should be made at the gable ends or from within the structure.

Roof operations should always take place utilizing minimal personnel and from as stable a working platform as possible. This includes the use of safety lines, roof ladders or aerial devices.

~~218.11 Commercial Structures – Roof Operations~~

General Guidelines for Roof Operations in Commercial Structures

Fires in commercial structures offer unique challenges to fire crews. Performing ventilation operations in today's structural environment is often dangerous and can be compared to operating on a residential roof structure.

Truck company officers and ~~Incident Commanders~~ IC's should weigh the benefit of placing a ventilation crew on a commercial roof structure for the purpose of performing ventilation. As with large residential structures, the ends of the building or those natural openings made by air handling units or skylights are easier for creating an opening.

Several important points to consider when deciding where to ventilate include:

- Age of the structure
- Roof composition
- Structural design of the roof

- Time of exposure to fire conditions
- Amount of personnel available
- Gain verses Loss – are lives at stake

Structural Ventilation

Where it will be adequate and safe, horizontal ventilation utilizing natural openings such as doors, windows, exhaust fans, etc. is the fastest and most efficient means of ventilation. When using window openings for ventilation, all glass, screens, curtains, and blinds should be removed to provide maximum air exchange.

When necessary, vertical ventilation should be accomplished promptly, opening directly above the fire and utilizing natural openings such as ventilators and skylights where possible.

If natural openings are inadequate, or not located directly over the fire, efforts should be placed to open the roof area directly over the main body of fire. This action must include the creation of a direct opening to the lowest portions of the structure by pushing down the ceiling(s) below the roof as well.

The "outside team" should determine the location of the fire and begin outside venting at the main body of the fire, working their way back around towards the point of entry made by the fire attack team. This method of ventilation will allow the fire to vent, reducing extension and drawing fresh air in behind the fire attack team. This also makes the interior conditions more tenable for firefighters and any potential victims.

Venting for Life

Remember that an engine company is on the scene with a charged attack-line seeking out the fire. Although roof ventilation could be indicated, roof venting is seldom required for fire conditions in private dwellings and at least two firefighters may be ~~tied up~~ unavailable getting to, and opening the roof.

Company officers should consider using these two firefighters for a two-sided approach to reaching trapped occupants.

The two-sided approach is based on an "inside team" and "outside team", each with two firefighters. Both teams are committed to ~~a concept called **V.E.S. (vent-entry-search).**~~ VES.

The inside team ~~consists of an officer and a firefighter. They're~~ must be prepared to force entry to any room, locate the fire, and locate victims from the inside. They work in conjunction with the attack crew, but they have a mental commitment to try every approach to interior search and to make every effort to get to that victim.

While working in a coordinated manner with the fire attack crew, the "inside team" may actually enter the structure without a charged hose line specifically assigned to them. This is not to say that the "inside team" can and always will work in areas away from the safety of a hose line, but when lives are at stake, venting the structure for life may require this most dangerous practice.

The "outside team" ~~also consists of two firefighters. They have the~~ has a primary VES opportunity because they can easily identify bedroom windows. Again, decisions made by the "outside team" may require they enter the dwelling for rescue purposes without the protection of a charged hose line. This practice is only recommended when a search is required of a single room, which cannot be quickly reached from any other part of the structure.

It remains the policy of this department for firefighters to enter active structural fire situations only with the safety of a charged hose line. However, during the VES procedure entry without the protection of a charged hose line is approved only in the aforementioned situations.

218.06 Controlling ~~Electrical~~ Utilities

Depending upon the type of occupancy, utility control can be accomplished by one of or a combination of the following methods:

- Individual breakers
- Electrical main-disconnect
- Shunt trips
- Shut-off valves (gas service)

The removal of the electrical meter is not an acceptable method of controlling utilities. The utility company that provides service to the structure should be notified if assistance is needed.

~~218.07 Operations at Private Dwellings~~

The intent of this guideline is to promote coordinated action of the truck company and to fully utilize the on-scene personnel and equipment with the ultimate goal of reducing the loss of life and property in private dwelling fires.

In addition, this guideline will detail the basic operations, assignment of members, and tool complement of truck companies operating in private dwellings.

Upon completion of each search, the crew shall indicate to the IC an **"all clear"**.

218.10 Venting for Life **Moved to 218.07**

Consider that there are really two kinds of venting available in this situation, venting for life and venting for fire, the two practices are distinctly different. In venting for life, we give up a little time and building for the chance to get to the victims within a four-minute goal. If the decision is made to vent for fire, the IC has chosen to move the fire in a controlled manor to facilitate extinguishment with minimal propertyloss.

Remember that an Engine Company is on the scene with a charged attack line seeking out the fire. Although roof ventilation could be indicated, roof venting is seldom required for fire conditions in private dwellings and at least two firefighters may be tied up getting to, and opening the roof.

Company Officers should consider using these two firefighters for a two-sided approach to reaching trapped occupants.

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~~It remains the policy of this department for firefighters to enter active structural fire situations only with the safety of a charged hose line. However, during the V.E.S. procedure entry without the protection of a charged hose line is approved only in the aforementioned situations.~~

~~218.11 General Areas of Responsibility~~ Moved to 218.06

~~Due to the relatively small height and area of the private dwellings, the first to arrive arriving truck and rescue companies are responsible for, forcible entry, ventilation, and search of both the fire floor and floors above.~~

~~*First Truck and Rescue Companies to Arrive:*~~

- ~~Rapid comprehensive exterior size-up of fire situation~~
- ~~Determine life hazard and rescue as required~~
- ~~Vent, entry, and search of all occupied areas of the dwelling either via the interior, or by a combination of an interior/exterior approach~~
- ~~Nothing must delay primary search, but an "all clear" of the entire building must be made ASAP, and reported to command~~
- ~~The first Truck Company on the scene will institute an "inside/outside team" concept that will attack on different levels of a private dwelling simultaneously~~
- ~~When the first Rescue arrives before the first Truck, the rescue crew should initiate "outside" Truck Company functions and serve as the outside "RIT" rapid intervention team for interior fire attack operations~~
- ~~When the Rescue arrives at the same time or after the arrival of the Truck Company, the Rescue Company will normally become the initial 2 out and assist the "outside team."~~

~~Truck Company Responsibilities for Residential and Commercial Fires~~

Officer OIC (Inside Truck); radio designation of Truck 61

- Primary Functions: Forcible Entry, Primary Search & Locating the Fire
- Secondary Functions: Overhaul
- Tools Carried: Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), Hook, Halligan or any other tools deemed necessary
  - In large area buildings; consider large area search rope kit

Firefighter (Inside Truck); when working away from Truck 61's Officer, radio designation becomes Truck 61 Irons

- Primary Functions: Forcible Entry, Primary Search, Locating and confining the fire (water can and/or closing fire room door)
- Secondary Functions: Overhaul
- Tools Carried: Irons, Water Can, Hook or any other tools needed to accomplish task
  - Thru-the-Lock tool tools can be carried for commercial structures, i.e. "A" or "K" tool for glass store fronts. Also consider the Hydro-RAM for apartments, college dorms, doctor offices, and hospitals

Driver (Outside Truck); when working on individual assignments, radio designation becomes Truck 61 Driver

- Primary Functions: Utilities, VES (Vent Enter Search), Force Rear Door (Secondary Egress), Ground Ladder OPS (Secondary Egress), Roof OPS, Aerial OPS, Roof Rescue
- Secondary Functions: Secondary Search, Salvage, Overhaul
- Tools Carried for Primary Functions: TIC (Thermal Image Camera), 6 foot Hook, Halligan, Ground Ladder & Saw (Roof OPS)
- Consider a Striking tool (i.e. PIG, Flat Head Axe, or Sledge) and Rotary Saw on commercial structures
- Tools Carried for Secondary Functions: TIC (Thermal Image Camera), 6 foot Hook, Halligan, Salvage Tarps, Interior Lighting

Tiller Operator (Outside Truck); When working on individual assignments, radio designation becomes Truck 61 Tiller

- Primary Functions: Utilities, VES (Vent Enter Search), OVM (Outside Vent Man), Ground Ladder OPS (Secondary Egress), Report fire conditions in the rear, Roof OPS, Roof Rescue
- Secondary Functions: Secondary Search, Salvage, Overhaul
- Tools Carried for Primary Functions: TIC (Thermal Image Camera), 6 foot Hook, Halligan, Ground Ladder & Saw (Roof OPS)
- Consider 55" Halligan Bar and Rotary Saw on commercial structures
- Consider Roof Rescue Bag for high rises
- Tools Carried for Secondary Functions: TIC (Thermal Image Camera), 6 foot Hook, Halligan, Salvage Tarps, PPV Fans, Gas Monitor

Rescue Crew

- Assumes Truck Company outside functions in the absence of a Truck Company
- In the presence of a Truck Company, the Rescue assists the "outside team" as needed or maybe assigned another task by Command.
- Primary task will be to secure utilities whether on scene with or without the Truck.

Additional Considerations of the "Outside Team"

- Under light smoke and heat conditions a completely interior operation may be feasible. Under any other condition however, utilization of ladders to upper sleeping areas is usually preferable and provides for:
    - A two-sided approach to any potential area of life occupancy on upper floors.
    - Members on ladders are often working in relatively "clean" air until actual entry into rooms.
- Proper positioning of ladders, based on knowledgeable outside size-up, assures putting members into the bedrooms on the upper level. (Inside attempts to locate rooms, doors, etc. is often more difficult due to heat, smoke, and limited visibility).
- Members entering rooms via ladder normally will not be more than ten feet (average room) from the ladder. Chances of getting disoriented or lost are decreased.

Since possible attic occupancy must be considered by the "outside team" visible indications that

attic spaces or upper levels are being utilized for living purposes are:

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- Window air conditioners
- Doorbells, multiple mailboxes
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218.11 Commercial Structures – Roof Operations Moved and combined with 218.07

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Truck Company Officers and Incident Commanders should weigh the benefit of placing a ventilation crew on a commercial roof structure for the purpose of performing ventilation. As with large residential structures, the ends of the building or those natural openings made by air handling units or skylights are easier for creating an opening.

Several important points to consider when deciding where to ventilate include:

- Age of the structure
- Roof composition
- Structural design of the roof
- Time of exposure to fire conditions
- Amount of personnel available
- Gain verses Loss – are lives at stake

218.12 Roof Operations Moved and combined with 218.07

Once a decision is made to initiate roof operations several other decisions need to be made. Will

the operation be performed from ground / roof ladders or will and aerial device be used. The idea should be to always create the best working platform with the most stability for the crew.

It may seem to be overkill to use and aerial ladder on a single story, single family dwelling, however, the aerial may be the safest and most stable platform to perform the operation. The Truck Company Officer should not rule out any option to create the safest work environment possible.

General Guidelines for Roof Operations with Lightweight Truss Construction Structures.

Physically opening up the roof is usually not considered an initial operation in single-family dwelling fires. However, later in the operation openings may be created to slow the progress of fire in large dwellings.

These openings should be made at the gable ends or from within the structure.

Roof operations should always take place utilizing minimal personnel and from as stable a working platform as possible. This includes the use of safety lines, roof ladders or aerial devices.

218.13 Vehicle Placement

The physical placement of apparatus on the fire ground is critical. No more critical placement is made than that of the first arriving Truck Company. All responding units must consider the placement of the Truck at the scene a priority.

The key to making the correct decision on Truck placement is considering all the potential situations the Truck and its' equipment could be used in. Three main considerations are:

- Victim rescue
- Fire control
- Ventilation

All units assigned to an alarm are in one of five modes:

- Responding
- Staged

- ~~Operating~~
- ~~Parked~~
- ~~Returning to Quarters~~

~~It is important for the Truck Company Officer to consider the importance of their vehicles placement when approaching the scene and when moving from a staged to an operational position.~~

~~The Truck Company, when dispatched, should evaluate if they will in fact be the first fire unit to arrive at the scene. This can be determined through listening to the assignment, or by contacting the first due Engine Company.~~

~~It is more important for the Truck Company to have what is referred to as the "front" of the building. Even if the Truck Company initiates a fire attack.~~

~~*Staging*~~

~~The Truck Company should consider their staging options at ALL incidents. Rushing in to the scene and placing the apparatus in the wrong location could cause problems further on in the incident.~~

~~*Engine Company Placement*~~

~~Engine Company Officers should leave the front of the structure open for the placement of the Truck. It is to the Engines best advantage to see as many sides of a building before coming to a stop. Pulling past the structure provides a view of three sides of the building and leaves the front open for the Truck.~~

~~*Gaining the Best Advantage*~~

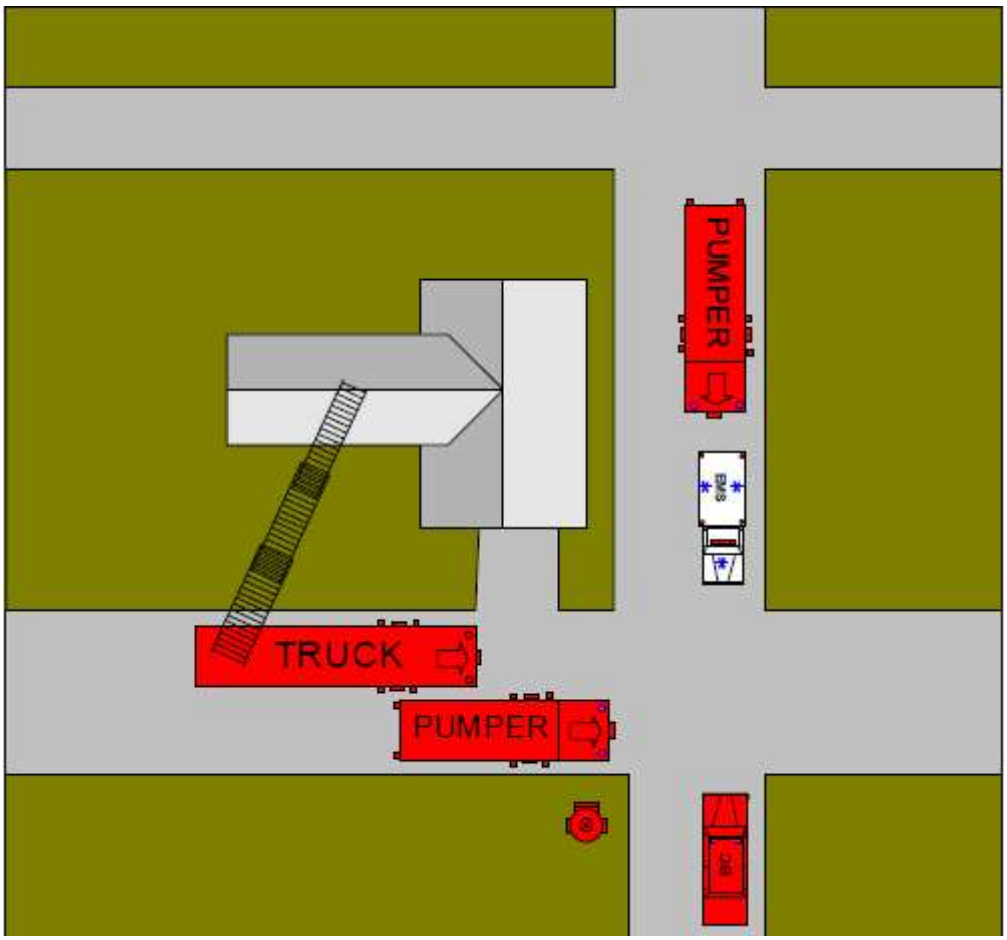
~~Positioning the Truck should take best advantage of the elevated access based on the type of aerial device involved.~~

~~In our case, the Truck is a mid-mount aerial. Getting the Truck placed at the scene to where the base of the aerial ladder is at a front corner, or at the best corner, will allow for the ladder to shoot two sides of the building without re-locating. This is vital when victim rescues are required on two sides of the structure.~~

~~The Truck Company Officer must be ready to make these split second decisions in order to place the Truck to the best advantage for the expected operation.~~

~~218.14 Apparatus Placement Examples~~

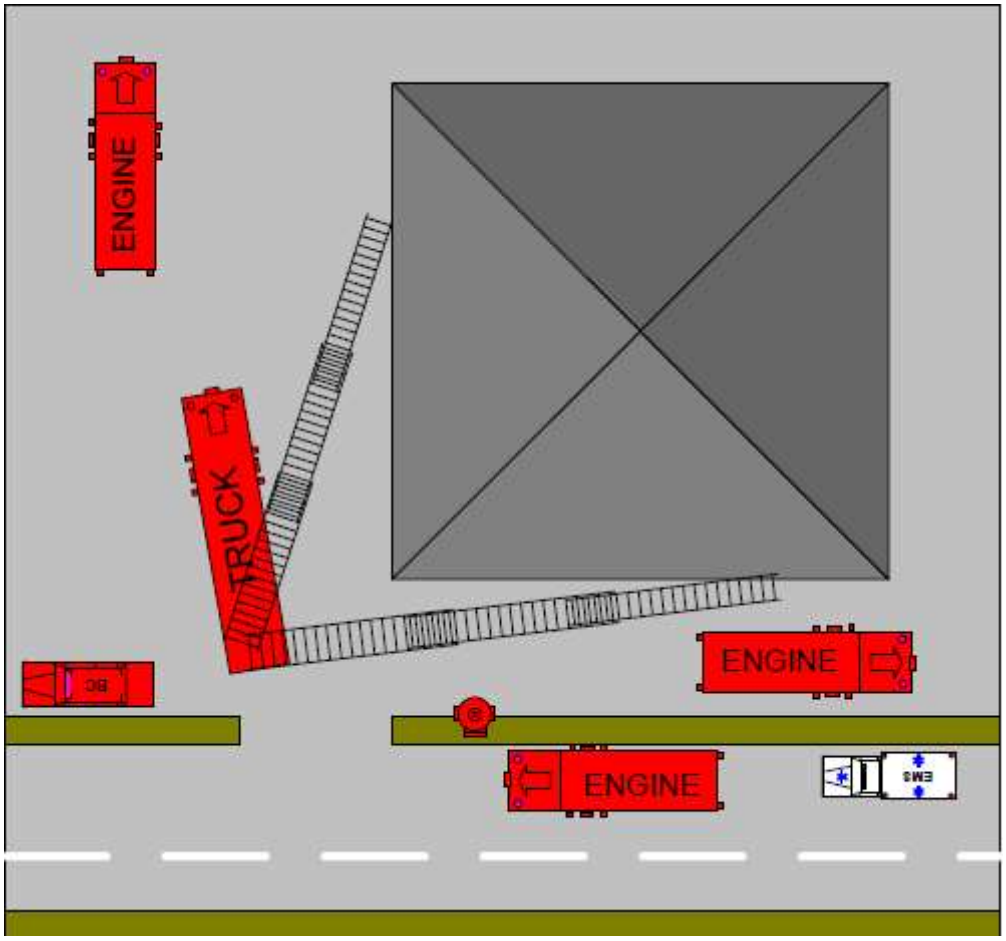
~~Truck Placement for Single Family Dwelling~~



~~Obviously all single-family dwellings are not the same. Truck placement will depend on access to the front of the building. The point of Example 218.13.1 is to stress the need for the Truck Company to have access at the front, even if the building is on a two-lane, residential street.~~

This example demonstrates that if the Truck is placed at the corner of a commercial structure, they will have the best advantage for not only victim rescue but for master stream placement should the attack go defensive.

Truck Placement for Commercial Structures "Scrubing" Two Walls



218.15 Summary

The fire ground operations of a Truck Company are many. This guideline has only served to outline several commonly accepted operations for personnel at structural fires.

Personnel assigned to "Truck" work, whether they physically responded to the scene on a Truck or

~~not are responsible for a number of important, basic functions.~~

- ~~Forcible Entry~~
- ~~Search and Rescue~~
- ~~Ventilation of the Structure~~
- ~~Rapid Intervention Team for firefighter rescue as assigned~~
- ~~Salvage and Overhaul of affected fire areas~~
- ~~Elevated rescue of victims~~

~~While others may actually perform these functions on the scene, it should be considered the responsibility of the Company Officer assigned to the Truck Company and the Incident Commander to see that these objectives are completed.~~

~~The Truck Company will be asked to perform a wide-range of special, and not so special, duties. It is the responsibility of the Truck Company Officer and their crew to use their knowledge, skills and abilities to complete all tasks safely with minimal risk to firefighters.~~

Dan Hagedorn
Fire Chief

Winter Park Fire-Rescue department

WPFD.SOG 219

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE

Operational Considerations for Technical Rescue Situations ~~and TRT Operations~~

Date Issued	December 6th, 2005	Revision No.	IV
Last Revision	Insert CSB Date Approval	Total Pages	!!!!

Purpose: To establish the operational guidelines for the Winter Park Fire Department's (WPFD) activities at all victim rescues involving technically specific scenarios. For the purposes of this guideline technical rescues are considered those in which the patient/victim must be removed from an area where normal means of egress are not available, or when entry into the space is considered dangerous for the rescuer. These areas may ~~be~~ include but are not limited to high-angle rescue, confined space entry as defined by OSHA, ~~and~~ open trench entry and rescue, and vehicle machinery rescue (VMR).

Scope: The nature of technical rescues may require an Incident Commander (IC) and other rescuers to act outside of these guidelines. While this is understood, in all cases, the **safety of rescuers is paramount** to every operation. All personnel should be familiar with the limitations of all specialized equipment and should not deviate from the manufacturer's recommendations. Those designated by the department as ~~being~~ members of the department's Technical Rescue Team (TRT) shall be considered as having technical expertise in these areas and serve as consultants to anyone in an IC position. Authority to deviate from these basic operational considerations rests with the IC. The guidelines found in *NFPA 1670 Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents* should also be considered as the industry standard for these operations.

~~219.01 High Angle, Elevated, or Rope Assisted Rescue~~

~~Purpose:~~

~~To outline basic operating guidelines used at the scene of emergencies when rope and rope accessories are required to perform a victim / patient rescue.~~

~~The department recognizes the dangers to its personnel during any rope-assisted rescue; which takes members to extreme heights or into confined spaces. These operating guidelines are designed to ensure the safety of each rescuer during such operations.~~

~~**Overview:** In the case of a high angle or rope assisted rescue, the purpose of the Technical Rescue Team (TRT) is to relocate patients which cannot be reached by any piece of fire department equipment other than rope and rope accessories. Relocation is made to a place of safety, where first aid can be given or transportation to a medical facility initiated.~~

~~Personnel should think of rope rescue as the ability to extend the rescuer's reach, making it possible for a rescuer to reach a patient at any location, whether it be an above or a below ground location.~~

219.01 Definitions

Technical Rescue Team (TRT) - WPFD ~~Department~~ members identified as having completed specialized training as outlined in NFPA 1670. All classes will be held at an approved training site and will follow NFPA 1670 operations or technician guidelines. Confined Space, Rope Rescue, Trench Rescue, VMR, and Structural Collapse will be the minimum requirements for membership on the team.

TRT Coordinator - A member of ~~the~~ WPFD ~~Winter Park Fire Department~~ appointed to coordinate the activities and organization of the TRT.

Scene Leader - The TRT member on scene who will serve as a liaison between the TRT and the ~~Incident Commander~~ IC. ~~The leader may have the responsibility of Safety Division/Group.~~

219.02 ~~Individual~~ Responsibilities

The Battalion Chief ~~or Acting Battalion Chief~~ will be responsible for the overall incident command and control of the scene.

The IC, with the assistance of the Scene Leader, will decide if the situation can be handled by Winter Park's TRT, or if other teams will be needed. The IC will coordinate with the ~~team~~ Scene Leader on decisions involving the number of rescuers ~~to put on rope~~ needed, equipment to be used, and additional support needs.

The TRT Coordinator is responsible for goal setting, determining budgetary needs, holding team meetings, and obtaining data for the quarterly performance report for the team.

TRT members will be required to participate in a minimum of one (1) day training session per quarter, and 4 hours of in-service training per month.

~~The team coordinator will organize TRT training for TRT members and all other department members with the Captain of Fire Training in the LSS Division. The TRT Leader will also provide a TRT Activity Report to the Assistant Fire Chief on a quarterly basis.~~

It will be the goal of each operation to have members of the TRT come in contact with the patient(s). Their primary responsibility is getting to the patient, packaging, and maintaining contact with the patient until they have reached a safe location for further treatment/transportation. The skills that these members can expect to be performing are:

- Rappelling
- Ascending
- Being lowered by a rope system
- Riding with the patient
- Being lowered into sub-grade areas
- Rigging and mechanical advantages
- Anchoring techniques

Other members of standard response assignment have the responsibility of supporting the TRT members. Their primary responsibility is rigging and operating the secondary belay lines. The skills that these members can be expected to be performing are:

- Lowering and belay
- safety Back-up systems for safety

Other members of standard response assignment will have the responsibility of supervising all parts of the operation, from technique to safety. The Team Leader has the primary responsibility to oversee and visually check each operation as a back-up.

~~**Training Requirements:**~~

~~TRT members will be required to participate in a minimum of one (1) day training session per quarter, and 4 hours of in-service training per month.~~

219.03 Procedures

Initial response to all technical rescues will include the first alarm assignment for an industrial accident: 1 Truck Company, 1 Squad with Trailer (as determined by the IC), 1 Engine Company, 1 Rescue, and 1 Battalion Chief. All TRT members should have available a minimum of a harness and protective gear; i.e., helmet, gloves, and uniform shoes.

The IC has the authority to request or change whatever resources they deem necessary to handle the emergency. Specific considerations shall be given to each emergency for determining resource needs. Additional resources may come from other departments within the CoWP, inter-local agreements, and private contractors.

An Operational Plan is established once the IC and the ~~team~~ Scene Leader have investigated and evaluated the scene. ~~The operational plan is then implemented.~~

The mode of the operation is determined by the IC and the Scene Leader, as to the number of teams needed, how the team members are going to get to the patient, what equipment they will use, and how many rescuers are going to get on the rope. The two modes of operation are Critical Rescue Mode and Non-Critical Rescue Mode.

Critical Rescue Mode:

When the patient is in a situation in which time becomes an important factor in the patient's recovery, i.e., patient hanging from unstable/failing structures or submerged under water in a confined space, the Incident Commander and Scene Leader must come up with a plan of action quickly that will include the most important aspect of the operation, the safety of the team members.

Non-Critical Rescue Mode:

When the patient is not injured and in no immediate danger. The patient is in a position that he/she cannot get down or out of without assistance.

Scene Evaluation:

Upon arrival, determine the number of patients and their locations. Remove all surface trapped patients who are located in dangerous positions; i.e., directly under a failed scaffolding ~~which~~ that is still hanging, positioned under broken out windows above, or a patient that has pulled themselves out of a sub- grade location, but is close to the edge.

Determine, from the location of the patient, ~~to enable members to choose~~ the proper equipment needed to perform the rescue.

Locate the quickest and safest route to take all personnel and equipment to the operation site. Secure the area below the patient. If this is a sub-grade location, secure the area above the patient.

When hauling systems are used, the IC should consider requesting an additional engine company for ~~manpower~~ personnel.

Upon arrival, all TRT members shall report to the IC for a situation report and other pertinent information. Based on the information given, the responding team shall decide the following action:

- Control of the situation

- Most direct access to the patient
- Initial responsibilities as directed in the SOG's

All technical rescues shall be addressed at three levels of decision making:

- Training
- Equipment availability
- Number of team members on the scene

~~**On-Scene Special Guidelines:**~~

~~Whenever a rescue line is tied off to an anchor point, a second anchor should be established. If it is impossible to establish a second anchor for the safety tag lines, the Team Scene Leader will make a determination as to the relative safety of using a single anchor to execute the rescue operation.~~

~~Only ½" or greater static Kernmantle rope designated as Life Support Rope will be used for rescue. This rope must meet or exceed the criteria established in *NFPA 1983 Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Life Support Rope*.~~

~~Safety tag lines, guide lines, and personal safety roof edge lines, must be a minimum of static Kernmantle rope.~~

~~Individual personal escape ropes meet these criteria.~~

~~**Rope Rescue Safety Standards:**~~

~~No member of the team goes on a rope or starts an operation until they are he/she is checked by another team member.~~

~~Every part of the rescue system must be backed up with a safety.~~

~~Each line shall have a safety person. The rescue person that is rappelling shall always get the attention of the safety personnel before they start their rappel.~~

~~Rope shall not be deployed or hung over any height without being anchored off first. Each member that is going to work on a line shall check his/her anchor.~~

~~If a roof does not have a parapet wall, (at least 3 ft. high), any person within 5 ft. of the roof edge must be attached to a safety tag line.~~

~~If a roof has a parapet, personnel shall hook-up to the rescue/descent line prior to mounting the parapet wall.~~

~~If the rescue is a vertical basket lowering, a safety line must be attached to all personnel working with the basket near the roof edge, whether the roof has a parapet wall or not.~~

~~All ropes and equipment shall be inspected before and after each training session and/or rescue operation.~~

~~Any piece of hardware equipment dropped onto a hard surface from a height five feet shall be taken out of service and delivered to the Division Chief of Training for disposal and replacement.~~

~~Each team member is responsible for the safety of all other team members. Any team member observing an unsafe practice shall correct the situation immediately.~~

219.~~02~~04 High Angle, Elevated, or Rope Assisted Rescue

Introduction:

This procedure establishes guidelines for performing rope rescues under fire ground operations and under non-fire operations. A rope rescue is defined as any incident which involves the removal of a patient(s) by WPFD personnel with the use of rope and rope accessories from locations unreachable by standard fire department equipment; structures out of reach of aerial ladders, elevated areas inaccessible by ground ladders or tower ladders, confined areas as in sub-grade locations and shaft ways.

Rope and rope accessories can be thought of as an extension of the rescuer's arm, enabling the rescuer to reach the patient(s) and to assist in their relocation to a place of safety.

Upon Arrival:

The first arriving officer must secure the area under the patient if that patient is in an elevated location. If the patient is in a sub-grade location, the area surrounding the location shall be secured. If the patient is in an elevated location, securing the area means roping or coming off a large area below the patient's locations. One person must maintain visual contact with the patient at all times throughout the operation if that is possible from the ground.

The first arriving officer should consider waiting for the arrival of the TRT before committing personnel to the rescue. The following tasks should be handled by the first arriving officer:

- Establish Command and request an Industrial Accident Assignment
- Summon ~~the~~ TRT members currently on-duty ~~within the Department~~ to the scene
- Secure the area below or around the patient

- Identify the route to be taken by the rescuers and location where the rescue personnel will set up operations
- Have personnel maintain eye contact with the patient at all times from the ground. A member of the first arriving unit, which would have the equipment to perform medical aid, should handle this assignment
- Make contact with the person in charge of the structure to gain access to all areas ~~of the building structure~~

Command Responsibilities:

The ~~first arriving Battalion Chief~~ IC should request a liaison officer with Winter Park Police ~~report to the command post to assign~~ to assist with control of the perimeter, as needed. ~~Command~~ The IC should make sure that a rescue unit, and their proper medical equipment, is set up at the closest and safest area to access the patient.

~~Command~~ The IC should appoint the ~~TRT~~ Scene Leader ~~as safety division/group and~~ to act as liaison to command. ~~Command~~ The IC must decide if an additional TRT should be dispatched or just put on standby. The potential hazards to team members can be electrocution, unstable structure, high winds, bad weather, condition, and fatigue from climbing or an unstable patient.

~~Safety~~ Scene Leader Responsibilities:

The ~~TRT~~ Scene Leader ~~or Safety Officer~~ must get to the point known as the "edge" as quickly as possible. The edge is the point at which the rescuer is going over: on a building this point would be the roof top above the patient; at a sub-level location, the edge would be at the point where the ground opens up to the hole; or on a structure like a radio tower, the edge would be the point at the base of the tower. The edge could be thought of as the point at which the rescuer is going to start descending or ascending to reach the patient.

The ~~TRT~~ Scene Leader must decide how many rescuers will be on the rope.

The ~~TRT~~ Scene Leader and or the ~~Scene~~ Safety Officer is responsible for making sure all rappelers have a secondary line with a secondary anchor, that all climbers have a safety rope (in the form of a climbing system) and all personnel working close to the edge have a safety line attached to them.

Special Notice:

The only situation in which a secondary line is not used when rappelling ~~on the Winter Park Fire Department~~ is under fire-ground operations, whether it be a rope rescue or a firefighter emergency escape.

Treatment Division/Group Responsibilities:

If the situation is an elevated structure, the treatment area should be as close to but not under the area where the patient is being lowered. If the situation is below grade, the treatment area should be as close to but not in an area which would jeopardize the integrity of the sub-grade location.

On-Scene Special Guidelines:

Whenever a rescue line is tied off to an anchor point, a second anchor should be established. If it is impossible to establish a second anchor for the safety tag lines, the ~~Team~~ Scene Leader will make a determination as to the relative safety of using a single anchor to execute the rescue operation.

Only ~~½" or greater static Kernmantle~~ rope designated as Life Support Rope will be used for rescue. This rope must meet or exceed the criteria established in *NFPA 1983 Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment ~~for Life Support Rope~~*.

Safety tag lines, guide lines, and personal safety roof edge lines, must be a minimum of static Kernmantle rope.

Individual personal escape ropes meet these criteria.

Rope Rescue Safety Standards:

No member of the team goes on a rope or starts an operation until they are ~~he/she~~ is checked by another team member.

Every part of the rescue system must be backed up with a safety.

Each line shall have a safety person. The rescue person that is rappelling shall always get the attention of the safety personnel before they start their rappel.

Rope shall not be deployed or hung over any height without being anchored off first. Each member that is going to work on a line shall check his/her anchor.

If a roof does not have a parapet wall, (at least 3 ft. high), any person within 5 ft. of the roof edge must be attached to a safety tag line.

If a roof has a parapet, personnel shall hook up to the rescue/descent line prior to mounting the parapet wall.

If the rescue is a vertical basket lowering, a safety line must be attached to all personnel working with the basket near the roof edge, whether the roof has a parapet wall or not.

All ropes and equipment shall be inspected before and after each training session and/or rescue operation.

Any piece of hardware equipment dropped onto a hard surface from a height five feet shall be taken out of service and delivered to the Division Chief of Training for disposal and replacement.

Each team member is responsible for the safety of all other team members. Any team member observing an unsafe practice shall correct the situation immediately.

219.~~03~~05 Structural Collapse Operations

Introduction:

~~The following guidelines are set for officers who arrive on the scene of building/structural collapse.~~ This procedure establishes guidelines for performing a technical rescue involving the access, treatment, and removal of victims of structural or building collapse by WPFD personnel. The structure will usually require shoring or supplemental support systems that prevent or limit further collapse. Specialized equipment and trained rescue technicians may be required to search void spaces within the collapse area to locate victims and or work to uncover or access to treat and remove the victim.

Upon Arrival:

~~Shoring, timber shoring, etc.~~ The first arriving officer should consider waiting for the arrival of the TRT before committing personnel to the rescue. The following tasks should be handled by the first arriving officer:

- Establish Command and request an Industrial Accident Assignment
- Summon TRT members currently on-duty to the scene
- Secure the area around the collapse
- Identify the route to be taken by the rescuers and location where the rescue personnel will set up operations
- Have personnel conduct a visual reconnaissance of the collapse area for patients and hazards

Command Responsibilities:

The IC responsibilities may include:

- An immediate hazard assessment, quickly Division/Grouping if it is apparent it will be a campaign situation

- Summon ~~those Winter Park Fire-Rescue~~ TRT members currently on-duty to the scene
- Appointment of a Safety Division/Group Officer to check for hazards associated with the structural collapse
- Request a liaison officer with Winter Park Police Department to assist with ~~Law Enforcement liaison report to the Command Post to establish~~ an open roadway in and out of the collapse site, and to establish a perimeter to keep incoming civilian personnel out of the immediate area
- Appointments of a Medical Division/Group Officer to account for, treat, and transport victims
- The appointment of an Extrication Division/Group to devise a plan for search teams

Safety Division/Group Responsibilities:

Safety Division/Group should check for hazards directly associated with the structural collapse:

- Potential for secondary collapse
- Explosion or fire associated with broken gas and electric lines
- Falling debris
- Toxic atmosphere

After advising ~~Command~~ the IC of hazards present, initial arriving companies should be directed to the removal of victims seen on the surface.

After initial surface victim removal has been completed, Safety Division/Group should ensure that all personnel are removed from the collapse site. This will give rescue personnel time to re-group, and a specific action plan implemented for the search and rescue of any remaining trapped victims. This will also allow for the removal of all civilians from the area.

After the Safety Division/Group has removed personnel for re-grouping, Safety Division/Group should attempt to locate structural engineers and/or WPFD ~~Fire Department~~ personnel specifically trained in recognition of structural collapse.

Any further rescue attempts should be delayed until input from the Safety Division/Group is received.

Medical Division/Group Responsibilities:

Medical Division/Group should set up an area away from the immediate hazards of the collapse, and designate a Treatment and Transportation Division/Group to report to him. Based on the number of victims, the collapse could require mass casualty procedures to be implemented and the formation of additional Divisions/Groups under the direction of the Medical Division/Group.

Extrication Division/Group Responsibilities:

Extrication Division/Group should coordinate and work closely with Safety.

The Extrication Officer should designate specific search teams that may incorporate any special equipment that may assist (e.g., fiber optics, dog teams, etc.). After building(s) have been evaluated, search teams will conduct searches of those buildings and use the building marking system (later noted) to reduce duplication of efforts.

If victims are located, rescue teams should attempt to gain access vertically. The horizontal breaching of walls should be done only if there is no other means to reach the void space where victims may be trapped. Horizontal breaching of load bearing walls may precipitate a secondary collapse of the structure. The potential for secondary collapse is less if rescue teams breach structural members from above or below. Prior to breaching a structural load-bearing member, a specially trained structural collapse specialist (structural engineer, architect) should approve and oversee the breaching operation. If the atmospheric conditions are not known in the room of desired entry, a "pilot" hole shall be punched to monitor the atmosphere prior to breaching operations.

Once victims are removed, they will be transferred to the Medical Division/Group for treatment and/or transportation.

If rescue teams have not been able to locate victims through other methods, then they should be located by removing debris. If there is a potential for live victims, rescue teams must be very careful when removing debris so as not to cause a secondary collapse.

If a victim's location is known (either by family members or previously rescued victims) an attempt should be made to remove debris to reach that victim.

In lightweight frame construction buildings, cutting and hand removing structural members could accomplish this.

If the building is of reinforced concrete, it may require breaking large pieces into smaller and more manageable size pieces. This may also require the use of a crane to pick and move the structural components to reach potential victims.

Rescue team members should assist in the break-up and removal of structural components. Safety Division/Group shall oversee all of these operations to ensure site safety for all operating personnel. If structural components are removed from the site, they should be marked in some way so as to I.D. them with the particular building for future investigative purposes.

As debris is removed, all operations should be stopped periodically to search (listening, dog team, and hailing) for victims. After enough debris has been removed to reasonably ascertain that there are not any victims, then search and rescue operations can be suspended in that building.

After it has been determined that no victims could be found alive in the building, general debris removal can begin. If there is a potential for deceased victims to be trapped in the rubble, removal crews should be alert for signs of those deceased victims.

During general debris removal, if heavy equipment operators spot a sign of a deceased victim or victims, a selected debris removal shall be conducted to remove the victim(s) respectfully. The Coroner and/or other investigative personnel should be notified to handle the removal of the victim(s).

~~Command~~ The IC should consider Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) and provide frequent relief for crews to reduce fatigue and exposure to stressful situations.

Before termination of the incident. ~~Command~~ The IC shall account for all personnel that have been operating at the collapse site. Each company officer should ensure crew and equipment accountability before returning to service. If ~~Command~~ the IC has not previously addressed the issue of CISD, he/she may consider doing so during the termination phase.

219.~~04~~06 Confined Space Rescue

Introduction:

This procedure establishes guidelines for conducting confined space rescue. Confined spaces include tunnels, pipes, tanks, caverns or space meeting OSHA's three part definition: ~~any other location where access and ventilation are restricted by the configuration of the space.~~

- The space must be "large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and performed assigned work" AND
- The space must "have limited or restricted means for entry or exit" AND
- The space must not be "designed for continuous employee occupancy"

Upon Arrival:

The first arriving officer must first determine the nature of the situation or hazard and whether victims are unconscious, or possibly overcome by the atmosphere inside the confined space.

The officer must assume that an unsafe atmosphere exists until testing establishes it to be safe and then must decide whether the operation will be conducted in a rescue or recovery mode, based on the victim's survivability. The following tasks should be handled by the first arriving officer:

- Establish Command and request an Industrial Accident Assignment
- Summon TRT members currently on-duty to the scene
- Secure the area around the entry space
- Identify the route to be taken by the rescuers and location where the rescue personnel will set up operations
- ~~By radio, the officer shall request a Haz Mat unit~~
- ~~Control of the perimeter must be quickly established~~

Command Responsibilities:

The ~~first arriving Battalion Chief~~ IC should appoint a Safety Officer to assist in determining what hazards are present, establish perimeter control, and control ventilation to the space, if needed.

~~Summon those Winter Park Fire-Rescue TRT members on-duty to the scene.~~ The IC may also appoint an Extrication Division/Group to actually affect the rescue.

Safety Division/Group Responsibilities:

~~In conjunction with members from the Haz Mat Division/Group,~~ The Safety Officer must determine exactly what hazards and products are within the confined space; this may include the readings of oxygen concentration, explosive gas or vapor concentrations, carbon monoxide, and hydrogen sulfide levels, etc.

The Safety Division/Group should establish ventilation to provide fresh air~~, or exhaust contaminated air~~. If a flammable hazard within the confined space is suspected, any equipment taken in, including lighting should be explosion-proof. It is also important to be aware of other physical hazards including: falls, direct flame impingement, and energized equipment or surroundings.

Extrication Division/Group Responsibilities:

Extrication Division/Group should assign a minimum of a two-person team to make entry, and one back-up team properly outfitted.

The Extrication Division/Group will dictate the proper level of personal protective equipment after consultation with the ~~Haz Mat~~ Safety Division/Group Leader and the ~~Incident Commander~~ IC.

All entry and back-up personnel shall use breathing apparatus, and have their SCBA cylinder pressures recorded at time of entry. Extrication Division/Group will ensure that personnel do not

travel to a space beyond a point that provides air reserve to return and exit safely, with a 5-minute margin for error. Many times, rope rescue systems are utilized to extricate victims. ~~Responding~~ Requesting an additional Engine company with TRT capabilities will be necessary to perform this function properly.

If deemed feasible and appropriate, rescuers will have a tag line affixed **before** entry. Should a victim be located, immediate treatment of life threatening injuries should begin. The method of extrication should already have been determined.

219.~~05~~07 Trench Rescue

Introduction:

This procedure establishes guidelines for ~~first-arriving officers at~~ performing a technical rescue involving a trench ~~rescue operations~~ by WPFD personnel.

A trench is any excavation of earth deeper than it is wide, and less than 15 feet wide.

Personnel should be aware that this type of operation may take an extended period of time, and that an early determination must be made whether a rescue is possible (meeting safety concerns), or whether it is a body recovery situation (not warranting the placing of rescue personnel in a hazardous situation).

When a trench collapse has taken place, there is a 50% chance the same trench will collapse again.

Upon Arrival:

The first arriving officer at the scene of a trench rescue situation shall park the apparatus a minimum of 150 feet from the trench. The following tasks should be handled by the first arriving officer:

- Establish Command and request an Industrial Accident Assignment
- An immediate hazard assessment, quickly Division/Grouping if it is apparent it will be a campaign situation

~~Have Communications dispatch the nearest Technical Rescue Team (TRT).~~

Evacuation of the perimeter and control of ~~same~~ the scene must be quickly established. After workers leave the trench, do not allow anyone back in. Command must determine patient location, number, and the need for treatment and transportation.

Command Responsibilities:

The ~~first arriving Battalion Chief~~ IC should assign a Safety Officer for site control. The IC should also assign an Extrication Division/Group, to actually affect the rescue. Command considerations may include:

- Job foreman, supervisor's name, and company they work for
- Address and telephone numbers
- Dimensions of trench
- Soil condition (packed, loose, sandy, wet, etc.)
- Surface encumbrances such as power poles, walls, structures, and heavy equipment
- Weather conditions (raining, sunny, etc.)
- Other factors (e.g., traffic proximity, vibration, utilities, etc.)

~~After workers leave the trench, do not allow anyone back in. Command must determine patient location and number, and the need for treatment and transportation.~~

Summon ~~those Winter Park Fire-Rescue~~ TRT members currently on-duty to the scene.

Safety Division/Group Responsibilities:

The Safety Division/Group should take immediate control of the perimeter, establishing a hazard zone radius of at least 50 feet, where non-essential rescue personnel will be removed. Safety must assure that all vehicles are parked at least 75 feet from the hazard site.

A police liaison should be established to coordinate rerouting of traffic for at least 300 feet around the excavation to minimize vibrations.

The Safety Division/Group must constantly evaluate conditions within the site with CO meter, etc.; and provide for PPV within the trench when needed.

The Safety Division/Group shall monitor the time workers are within the site and limit that time to a maximum of 15 minutes, before sending them to Rehab on a rotating basis.

If a Safety Division/Group is not established, the responsibility for all the items mentioned in this section becomes that of the IC.

Extrication Division/Group Responsibilities:

Extrication Division/Group should assemble all available equipment in a formal staging area for easy access and evaluate the need for shoring, hydraulic expanders, Visqueen backing (to prevent sloughing of sand between shoring), hand tools, and plywood sheeting (for stability around the opening of the excavation).

The Extrication Division/Group officer should recognize and request, through the IC, any outside resource needed, e.g.; building materials, heavy equipment, etc.

Ladders should be placed on both sides, at no more than 12-foot intervals, for access into and out of the trench, during the entire operation.

219.08 Vehicle Machinery Rescue

Introduction:

This procedure establishes guidelines for ~~first arriving officers at~~ performing a technical rescue involving a Vehicle and Machinery Rescue by WPFD personnel.

Upon Arrival:

The following tasks should be handled by the first arriving officer:

- Establish Command and request an Industrial Accident Assignment
- An immediate hazard assessment, quickly Division/Grouping if it is apparent it will be a campaign situation
- Establish scene safety zones, given scene security barriers, incident location, incident information and personal protective equipment, so that action hot warm and cold safety zones are designated.

Command Responsibilities:

The ~~first arriving Battalion Chief~~ IC should assign a Safety Officer for site control. The IC should also assign an extrication Division/Group, to actually affect the rescue. Command considerations should include:

- Type of vehicles involved
- Number of vehicles
- Immediate hazards
- Number of victims
- Types of machinery involved
- Time of day
- Potential for lengthy extrication

Summon ~~those Winter Park Fire-Rescue~~ TRT members currently on-duty to the scene if vehicle extrication is lengthy or machinery is involved.

Safety Division/Group Responsibilities:

The Safety Division/Group should take immediate control of zones making sure non-essential people are not in the perimeters.

The Safety Division/Group should immediately establish the need for any type of lock out tag out of the vehicles or machinery if needed. The car battery should be disconnected as soon as possible to lessen the chance of an undeployed airbag being inadvertently deployed.

The Safety Division/Group should make sure everybody involved in the extrication has the proper PPV on.

Extrication Division/Group Responsibilities:

- Ensure the vehicle or machinery involved is locked out tagged out
- Ensure the vehicle or machinery involved is stabilized prior to the extrication. This may involve setting up a separate Stabilization Division/Group if needed
- Determine the vehicle or machinery's access and egress points, given the structural and damage characteristics and potential victim location
- Create access and egress openings for rescue, victim care and removal while maintaining stability.

Medical Division/Group Responsibilities:

Make sure victim is removed to a safe area given a victim transfer device using a designated egress route, without compromising patent packaging and causing undo injury while maintaining stabilization.

Dan Hagedorn
Fire Chief

Winter Park Fire-Rescue department

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE

WPFD.SOG 229

Fire Hose ~~/Types and Amounts Carried~~ and Testing

Date Issued	May 18th, 2015	Revision No.	IV
Last Revision	June 6th, 2023	Total Pages	!!!!

Purpose: To establish procedures for the loading, care, maintenance~~, size, amounts carried, and the type of appliance attached to~~, and testing of all firefighting hose ~~and hose loads~~ used by ~~the Department.~~ Winter Park Fire Department (WPFD).

Scope: This procedure is to be followed by all members of the ~~Department~~ WPFD. The department's Water Supply Officer shall ensure that all hose is tested annually with the information being recorded into the department's database. Authority to deviate from this procedure rests with the ~~Deputy Fire Chief and Battalion Chiefs~~ Operations Chief or designee who ~~are is solely~~ will be responsible for the results of any deviation.

General: Although the testing and loading of fire hose on fire apparatus is not an emergency operation, it is a very vital operation that must be done correctly. When fire hose is needed at a fire, the proper hose load permits efficient and effective operations to be carried out. Fire Hose testing should be conducted annually, when new hose is received, and when there is thought to be damage.

~~In order to clarify terminology of hose bed positions, the FRONT of the hose bed is designated as that part of the compartment that is toward the FRONT of the apparatus. The REAR of the hose bed is that portion of the hose bed that is located to the REAR of the apparatus. The left side of the apparatus is considered the DRIVER'S side and the right side is the OFFICER'S side.~~

229.01 Hose Procedures

~~Before connecting any coupling, check for the presence and condition of the gasket and the condition of the swivel.~~

~~When TWO sections of hose are connected, keep the flat sides of the hose in the same plane.~~

~~When TWO sections of hose are connected, the couplings made should be hand-tight. DO NOT USE SPANNER WRENCHES TO TIGHTEN COUPLINGS FOR STORAGE IN A HOSE LOAD.~~

~~When fire hose must be bent to form a loop in the hose bed, all wrinkles should be removed by pressing with the fingers so that the inside of the bend is smoothly folded.~~

~~During the loading process, a coupling will frequently come into position so that it must turn around to be pulled out. To avoid this situation, make a short fold or bend in the hose that will relocate the coupling. This practice is commonly known in the fire service as a "Dutchman". The "Dutchman" serves two purposes. One is to change the direction of the hose and the other is to change the location of the coupling.~~

After an alarm or drill where the hose has been used ~~and charged~~ or exposed to dirt, mud, etc. the hose shall be washed with mild soap and water ~~and then dried~~ before repacking. ~~This will only cover those cotton-jacketed hose that requires drying before reloading~~. LDH will only require cleaning and reloading. If a section of hose is exposed to a hazardous material on the scene of the emergency, it shall be rolled on the scene, if possible, and packaged for proper hazardous ~~disposal~~ decontamination. Any hose damaged, contaminated, or run over by a vehicle should be tagged and removed from service. This information should be passed on to the ~~Assistant Chief / Administration~~ on-duty Battalion Chief and relayed to the department's Water Supply Officer. ~~so that the replacement cost can be added to the total cost of the incident~~.

~~When hose is repacked, attempt to see that it is not folded in the same place every time, as this will cause a permanent crease in the hose that, in turn, will increase friction loss and increase the possibility of failure.~~

~~All personnel should practice safety precautions during all hose evolutions, including training, loading and washing. Helmets and gloves shall be worn as a minimum level of protection whenever fire hose is being used.~~

~~229.02 Vehicle Hose Load Amounts and Locations:~~

~~DO NOT OVERLOAD OR UNDER LOAD THE HOSE BEDS.~~

~~*Engine 61 / 2006 / Quantum 1750 gpm ALS Pumper*~~

~~1250' – 4" LDH STORTZ supply line / Rear Hose Bed~~

~~300′ – 2 ½″ supply line / Rear Hose Bed~~
~~300′ – 2 ½″ supply line w/ water thief / Rear Hose Bed~~
~~200′ – 2 ½″ attack line / top crosslay~~
~~100′ – 1 ¾″ attack line / Front Bumper Tray / CAFS line 200′ – 1 ¾″ attack line / Top Pre-Connect / CAFS line 200′ – 1 ¾″ attack line / Bottom Pre-Connect~~

~~*Engine 62 / 2006 Pierce / Quantum 1750gpm ALS Pumper*~~

~~1250′ – 4″ LDH STORTZ supply line / Rear Hose Bed~~
~~300′ – 2 ½″ supply line w/ RAM nozzle/ Rear Hose Bed~~
~~300′ – 2 ½″ supply line w/ water thief / Rear Hose Bed~~
~~200′ – 2 ½″ attack line / top cross lay~~
~~100′ – 1 ¾″ attack line / Front Bumper Tray 200′ – 1 ¾″ attack line / Bottom Pre-Connect 200′ – 1 ¾″ attack line / Top Pre-Connect~~

~~*Engine 64 / 2001 Pierce / Quantum 1750gpm ALS Pumper*~~

~~1250′ – 4″ LDH STORTZ supply line / Rear Hose Bed~~
~~300′ – supply line w/ RAM nozzle / Rear Hose Bed~~
~~300′ – 2 ½″ supply line w/ water thief/ Rear Hose Bed~~
~~200′ – 2 ½″ attack line / Rear Hose Bed~~
~~100′ – 1 ¾″ attack line / Front Bumper Tray 200′ – 1 ¾″ attack line / Bottom Pre-Connect 200′ – 1 ¾″ attack line / Top Pre-Connect~~

~~*Truck 61 / 2012 Pierce 100′ Tower/Ladder*~~

~~100′ – 1 ¾″ attack line / Bucket Storage Bin~~

~~*Truck 161 / 1993 Sutphen 75′ Ladder Pumper 1500 gpm*~~

~~250 – 4″ LDH STORTZ supply line / Rear Hose Bed~~
~~100′ – 1 ¾″ attack line / Front Bumper Tray~~
~~150′ – 1 ¾″ attack line / Front Cross lay 200′ – 1 ¾″ attack line / Rear Cross lay~~

~~*Engine 161 / 1996 Pierce / Quantum 1500 gpm ALS Pumper*~~

~~1250' – 4" LDH STORTZ supply line / Rear Hose Bed~~
~~300' – 3" supply line / Rear Hose Bed~~
~~300' – 3" supply line w/ gated wye / Rear Hose Bed 200' – 2 ½" attack line / Top Pre-Connect~~
~~200' – 1 ¾" attack line / Bottom Pre-Connect 100' – 1 ¾" attack line / Front Bumper Tray~~

~~229.03 Standard Hand-line Nozzles in Use:~~

~~Elkhart - 1 3/4" attack lines.~~

- ~~Adjustable settings~~
- ~~Should be stored at 95GPM~~

~~Elkhart - 2 ½" attack lines.~~

- ~~Adjustable settings~~
- ~~Pre-Connected Large Diameter Attack line~~

229.02 Fire Hose Testing Procedures

Hose testing will be performed annually and in accordance with NFPA 1962. An updated inventory will be maintained by the department's designated Water Supply Officer.

When new hose is received it shall be given a unique inventory number, inventoried, and tested according to the manufacturer's recommended pressure and in accordance with NFPA 1962.

Dan Hagedorn
Fire Chief

Winter Park Fire-Rescue department

WPFD.SOG 235

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE

Water Supply

Date Issued	December 6th, 2005	Revision No.	IV
Last Revision	June 6th, 2023	Total Pages	!!!!

Purpose: To establish a standardized guideline to cover water supply for the Winter Park Fire Department (WPFD).

Scope: This guideline shall be followed by all ~~members of the Department~~ WPFD personnel. Authority to deviate from this procedure rests with ~~Deputy Fire~~ Operations Chief, or the Water Supply Officer where applicable, who is solely responsible for the results of any deviation.

General: The intent of this guideline is to establish the roles and responsibilities of the ~~Department~~ WPFD's Water Supply Officer, as well as to outline sources and procedures dealing with fixed and alternative water supplies that would be used by ~~the Fire Department~~ WPFD. Since fire extinguishment is one of the top priorities, the availability of an adequate water supply is of the greatest importance.

235.01 Water Supply Officer

~~The Department~~ WPFD shall have an appointed Water Supply Officer who will have overall operational responsibility over the department's side of the fixed water supply. Roles and responsibilities of this position will be:

- Act as Liaison with the city's Water and Wastewater Utilities Department for repairs and upgrades
- ~~Coordinate~~ Review the annual hydrant testing schedule
- Coordinate hydrant painting and marking per department planning
- ~~Oversee the data input into the hydrant testing database~~
- Analyze hydrant test data for existing or potential problems
- ~~Provide required monthly flush reports on hydrants tested to the Utilities Department~~
- ~~Perform needed fire flow analysis as established by departmental plans~~
- Recommend improvements or changes to ~~Department~~ WPFD administration within ~~his/her~~ their jurisdiction

235.02 Fixed Water Supply

The overall authority over the fixed water supply system shall be the Water and Wastewater Utilities Department of the City of Winter Park. The system is provided for ~~the~~ fire department usage. All changes to the water supply system will be conducted by or under the jurisdiction of the Water and Wastewater Utilities Department. ~~The Fire Department~~ WPFD will contact the Water and Wastewater Utilities Department when it is seen that suppression or training activities will have a greater than normal impact on the overall water system. If there is a problem with the water supply system that may impact the operations of ~~the fire department~~ WPFD, the Water and Wastewater Utilities Department will make proper notification through the Communications Center.

Procedures for usage of the fixed water supply system on emergency scenes are outlined in other departmental SOG's dealing with specific emergencies. It is recommended that whenever ~~the Fire Department~~ WPFD uses a hydrant, the hydrant should be flushed out first considering the makeup of the system. This should include emergency scenes when possible. If during a fire suppression operation, the need arises for more pressure or volume from the water system, the Incident Commander should contact the on-call contact for the Water and Wastewater Utilities Department with this request. The Water and Wastewater Utilities Department will do whatever is possible to accommodate this request.

Any problems found with the water supply system should be forwarded to the Water Supply Officer immediately through the on-duty Battalion Chief.

235.03 Hydrant Testing

Hydrants in the city will be tested on an annual basis by the Water and Wastewater Utilities Department following the recommendations of NFPA 291, Recommended Practice for Water Flow Testing. ~~and each shift will be assigned a number of hydrants on which to perform testing. Some locations will need to be flowed at low impact times due to traffic and congestion in a particular location. When flowing the hydrants, you should make sure that the stream is directed in such a way as not to destroy any landscaping or other property in the water's path.~~

~~Prior to attaching any gauges, hydrants must be flushed until the water flows clear. This will ensure that the gauges will continue to work properly and also will minimize dirty water complaints from residents.~~

~~All hydrants should be tested using TWO hydrants in the following manner:~~

1. ~~Attach a cap gauge to one 2 1/2" port on the number 1 Hydrant #1 and open the other 2 1/2" port. Let the hydrant flow until water clears or one minute passes, whichever is longer. Take the FLOW PRESSURE reading (pitot) off the cap gauge and record.~~

2. ~~Close down Hydrant #1 and cap the open 2 1/2" port. Reopen the hydrant. Record the STATIC PRESSURE.~~

3. ~~Open Hydrant #2, it should be the closest hydrant on the same main to the #1 Hydrant #1, record the RESIDUAL PRESSURE reading on Hydrant #1. Record the FLOW PRESSURE reading from Hydrant #2 after this procedure by following the same process as listed in #1 & #2 of this SOG.~~

4. ~~Close both hydrants and make sure they are not leaking. If they are leaking, reopen it, flow the hydrant and re-close it.~~

5. ~~Record all information available on the hydrants: Brand Name, Year, Barrel Size, Number of Ports, Tester, and Date Tested, and length of time the hydrant was flowed.~~

6. ~~If a problem is found with the workings of the hydrant, email the hydrant number, the hydrant location, and the problem to the Water Supply Officer with a "Cc" made to the on-duty battalion chief. Be specific in the description of the problem so that the information can be relayed to the Utilities Department.~~

235.04 Alternative Water Supply

An interruption in the fixed water supply or an area of low volume can hamper a fire suppression operation. Mobile water-tanker trucks are available through the automatic-aid (joint response) agreements with surrounding agencies. If it is seen that there is a need for such apparatus, the Incident Commander should make the request through the Communications Center. This request should be made as soon as possible to minimize any response time delay.

Dan Hagedorn
Fire Chief

Civil Service Board **agenda item**

item type Action Items	meeting date June 6, 2023
prepared by Kathleen Reed	approved by
board approval	
strategic objective	

subject

Police Applicant Interviews

- Travis Gooderham
- George Gonzalez III

motion / recommendation

background

alternatives / other considerations

fiscal impact

Civil Service Board **agenda item**

item type Non-Action Items	meeting date June 6, 2023
prepared by Kathleen Reed	approved by
board approval	
strategic objective	

subject

Fire Department EMS Award

- FF Bender
- FF Hoag
- FF Kelly
- FF Napier
- Engineer Tacner

motion / recommendation

background

alternatives / other considerations

fiscal impact

Civil Service Board **agenda item**

item type Staff Updates	meeting date June 6, 2023
prepared by Kathleen Reed	approved by
board approval	
strategic objective	

subject
Police Department

motion / recommendation

background

alternatives / other considerations

fiscal impact

Civil Service Board **agenda item**

item type Staff Updates	meeting date June 6, 2023
prepared by Kathleen Reed	approved by
board approval	
strategic objective	

subject
Fire Department

motion / recommendation

background

alternatives / other considerations

fiscal impact