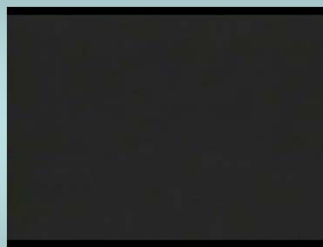# Level 1

Personal Safety

Incident Command System
and
Personnel Accountability System

1

Is it worth the risk?

2

Recent Nation Wide Close Calls

- http://www.firefighterclosecalls.com
- Fire Captain Injured While Taking Fire Photos Off Duty In Canada - 4/24/12
- Ohio Firefighter Falls Through Roof During Fire – 4/24/12
- Firefighters Seriously Injured In California Crash – 4/24/12
- Woman Killed In Fatal Texas Responding Crash – 4/24/12

3

FxCo FRD Calls

- Rapid Fire Progression Event, 1/2011
- Near Electrocution, Truck 441, 8/2010
- Firefighters Injured, 2/2010
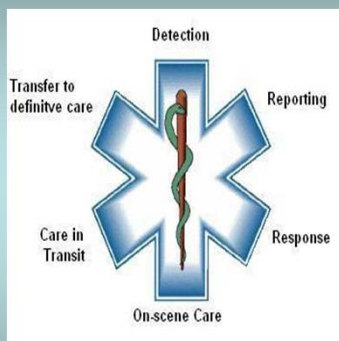- Firefighter Struck by FRD Vehicle, 1/2009

4

Personal Safety

5

Which is More Dangerous?

EMS   or   **FIRE**

6

EMS

- Runs the most calls (~77%)
- Most injured patients
- Most time responding
- Heavy lifting
- Exposure to disease
- Mental stress
- Wide array of calls
  - Shootings, Cardiac Arrest, Stabbings, Suicides, Car Accidents, General Sickness, Pediatric Emergencies, OB/GYN

7

Body Substance Isolation (BSI)

- Body substance Isolation is a practice of isolating YOURSELF from all body substances (blood, urine, saliva, tears, etc.) and taking Standard Precautions that promotes a practice of protective equipment use based on the premise that all patients are infectious. Standard Precautions is essentially management of two categories: work practice controls and personal protective equipment

8

- We have an exposure reporting process and it's time sensitive! We have a really good record of keeping our people safe.
- Scene safety should always consider the potential for increasing ones measure of personal protection from what is considered the baseline level of protection…."Are we wearing the appropriate level of protection for this EMS incident"…should we be wearing that N95 or eye protection?
- "Know thy self"…hopefully means know your vaccination/childhood disease history before you jump into the patient care arena

EMS Safety 1979

- No Gloves
- No Eye Protection
- No Masks
- No Hepatitis Shots
- No Gear

10

Personal Protective Equipment

- EMS Jacket
- EMS Pants
- Latex Gloves
- N95 Mask
- Safety Glasses
- Helmet
- Steel Toe Shoes

11

Fire Safety 1979

- Nomex bunker coat
  - Heavy, bulky, steam burns
- No hoods – feel the heat
- ¾ Boots in day and summer nights, bunker pants for winter nights
- Scott 2A – demand/positive pressure
- No eye or hearing protection
- SCBA optional

12

Personal Protective Equipment

- Turnout Jacket
- Turnout Pants
- Fire Gloves
- Helmet
- Fire Boots
- Nomex Hood
- Scott SCBA (self-contained breathing apparatus)

Safety Responsibilities

- As an EMT, what are your responsibilities in regards to safety?
  - Personal Safety
  - Crew Safety
  - Patient Safety
  - Bystander Safety

    Everyone watches out for everyone

14

Impacts to Safety

- Bodily Fluids (Blood, Saliva, etc.)*
- Bloodborne Pathogens (Hep B, Hep C, HIV/AIDS)*
- Airborne Diseases (Tuberculosis, Bird Flu, Flu, Meningitis)*
- Scene Safety (Traffic, Violence, Hazardous Materials, Fires)
- Weather
- Your Health and Remaining Within Your Limits

* Bodily fluids, Blood borne Pathogens as well as airborne diseases are covered extensively in the Infectious Control EMT-B class

15

Personal Health

- Join a gym to get and stay good shape
- "Know thy Self"
  - Pre-existing conditions
  - Conditioning/Strength/Endurance
- WELL-FIT center (14725-E Flint Lee Road, Chantilly, VA 20151) open to operational and admin personnel
- With identification, Fairfax County operational volunteers (FF and EMS Only) get free basic use of the Fairfax County Park Authority recreation facilities (gym, pool, etc.) 5 visits per month. (www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/recenter.htm)
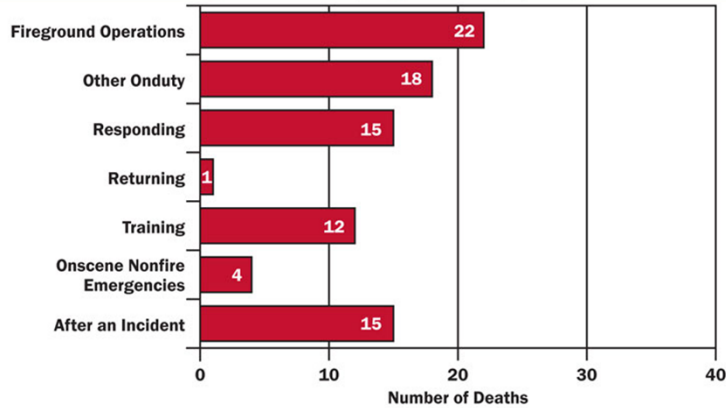
16

U.S. Fire Administration
Firefighter Fatalities
in the United States

Onduty Firefighter Fatalities (1977–2010).
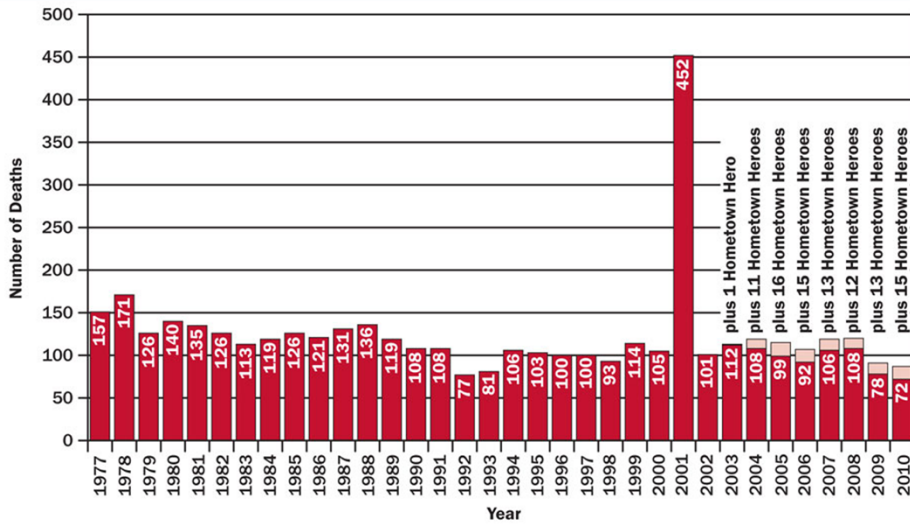
Firefighter Deaths by Type of Duty (2010).

You are encouraged to read the U.S. Fire Administration, Firefighter Fatalities in the United States in 2010 report which is on your reference CD

18

Accidents Happen

What Can I Do?

- Human factors often cited as cause of injuries, job related illness and death.
- Training, fitness/health, and attitude impact safety.
- Proper training and drills help to prevent injuries.
- A Firefighter/EMT's body must be able to handle stress.
- Mental health is equally important

20

Training

- Regular training is important!!
- Good training leads to good performance
- If you ride only the bare minimum a month, chances are you are rusty on most of your skills
- Work with EMT classes help out during fire school.

21

Scene Safety

- Always ask yourself, is this scene safe for my crew and I?

  – Traffic Accidents
  – Water Rescue
  – Dangerous EMS Calls

22

Traffic Accidents

- Exit apparatus on shoulder side
- Position properly
- Wear reflective vest/coat
- No amount of visibility will prevent you from getting hit. Face traffic.
- Look in driver's eyes - are they looking at you?
- Remain vigilant

23

Dangerous EMS Calls

- Domestic disputes
- Violence - shootings, stabbings, beatings, overdoses
- Alcohol
- Dogs
- Be alert and observant at all times to patient as well as bystanders
- Let the police secure the scene

Retreat---Radio---Re-Evaluate

24

Stress

- Psychological
- Physical
- Environmental
- Peer pressure

25

Psychological Stress

- Death and injury of patients esp. children
- High noise and confusion during fires
- Lack of visibility during fires
- Emotional compassion
- Pressure to perform

26

Physical Stress

- Hard work
- Lifting and carrying heavy patients
- Wearing full gear during heavy exertion
- Zero to full speed

Environmental Stress

- Weather
- Noise
- Heat from PPE
- Bunkroom (Alerting System)

Weather

- Icy & Cold Conditions
  - Slips and Falls
  - Hypothermia
- Hot Conditions
  - Hyperthermia
- Wet Conditions
  - Hypothermia

29

Hazardous Materials*

- Positioning
  - Upwind and Uphill
- Prevent crew and self contamination
- Isolate and Deny Entry

* Hazardous Materials will be covered extensively in the Haz-Mat Level 1 class

30

Mayday

- Signal 1
- Mayday
- Emergency Radio SOPs

31

Reporting Injuries

- Notify OIC
- Station logbook
- Proper forms
- Yellow insurance card for treatment

32

What Can I Do to Protect Myself?

- Wear your seatbelt
- Frequently wash hands
- Always utilize PPE
- Keep the unit sanitized
- Hydrate
- Physically Fit
- Take advantage of mandatory annual physicals
- Be Smart

33

Responding From Home

- Too many Line of Duty Deaths occur because of responses by firefighters (usually volunteer) that are killed in vehicle crashes in private vehicles during responses to incident scenes and fire stations as part of a emergency incident response.
  - In 2008 six firefighters were killed in crashes that involved personal vehicles, all while responding to an emergency. In at least four of the six fatalities, the firefighter was not wearing a seatbelt (two unknown). Three of the four firefighters without seatbelts were ejected from their vehicle.

34

Responding from Home cont'd

- FxCo does not permit personnel to use additional lighting on POVs (which is permitted in other counties of the Commonwealth) to disregard speed limits to respond to an emergency call / fill.
- Personnel when responding to requests for emergency fills ARE to proceed in accordance with all State Traffic Laws and having due regard for the weather conditions.

35

Safest Thing We Wear

36

18

Multimedia

- http://www.safeprogram.com
- http://www.everyonegoeshome.com
- http://www.firefighterclosecalls.com
- http://www.firefighternearmiss.com
- http://www.nvfc.org
- http://respondersafety.com

You are strongly encouraged to visit these web-sites

38

Wrap Up

- Questions
- Comments

Take a Break
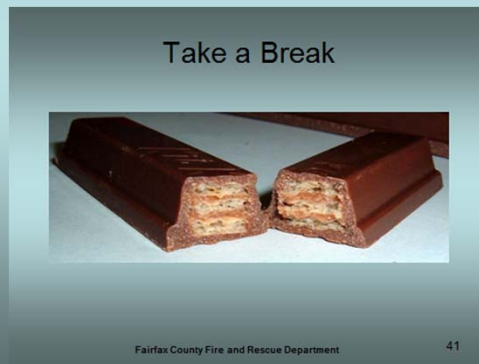
Incident Command System
and
Personnel Accountability System

Objectives

- Understand the Basic Concepts of ICS
- Your Role in the ICS System
- Purpose of Personnel Accountability System
- Understand the Components and Procedures
- Your Responsibilities

41

Introduction

•Management of an emergency incident, regardless of its size and its location, is essential to minimize confusion and increase the safety of the emergency responders and civilians involved

•All personnel involved in the incident or event must understand common concepts of command and control used to manage incidents

42

What is ICS?

- The Incident Command System:
  - Is a standardized, on-scene, all-hazard incident management concept.
  - Allows its users to adopt an integrated organizational structure to match the complexities and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.

43

Incident Command

- Provides for an organized methodology for managing emergency incidents
- Applies to any type of emergency
  - Fire
  - Emergency Medical- MCI
  - Natural Hazard Events (floods, etc)
  - Large Scale Public Events

44

Incident Command

- Allows for logical build up as the incident grows
- Establishes positions with clear roles and responsibilities
- Positions are filled based on qualifications-not rank
- Accommodates multiple jurisdictions and agencies

45

How We Got Here

- Weaknesses in incident management were due to:
  - Lack of accountability.
  - Poor communication.
  - Lack of a planning process.
  - Overloaded Incident Commanders.
  - No method to integrate interagency requirements.

- The identification of these areas of management weakness resulted in the development of ICS.

46

History

- FIRESCOPE (California)
- Fireground Command (Phoenix)
- National Interagency Incident Management System (USDA Forest Service)

47

Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs)

HSPD-5
- National Preparedness

HSPD-8
- Management of Domestic Incidents

Mandates

- **National Preparedness Goal**
- **National Incident Management System (NIMS)**
- **National Response Plan (NRP)**

48

National Preparedness Goal

- To engage Federal, State, local, and tribal entities, their private and nongovernmental partners, and the general public to achieve and sustain risk-based target levels of capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from major events to minimize the impact on lives, property, and the economy.
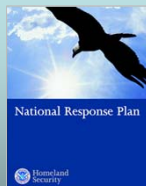
49

NIMS & NRP
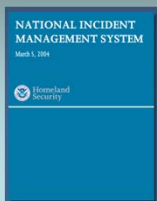
- NIMS: Standardizes incident management processes, protocols, and procedures for use by all responders. Mandates use of ICS.

- NRP: Establishes . . .
  - **Federal coordination structures/mechanisms.**
  - **Direction for incorporation of existing plans.**
  - **Consistent approach to managing incidents.**

50

NIMS Components & ICS

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
March 5, 2004

Homeland Security
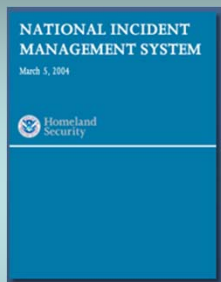
- Preparedness
- **Command and Management**
- Resource Management
- Communications and Information Management
- Supporting Technologies
- Ongoing Management and Maintenance

- **Incident Command System**

- Multi-agency Coordination Systems

- Public Information Systems

Additional Information: www.fema.gov/NIMS

51

Other ICS Mandates

– Hazardous Materials Incidents

- **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) – 1986**
- **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Rule 1910.120**

– State and Local Regulations

52

ICS Benefits

- Meets the needs of incidents of any kind or size.
- Allows personnel from a variety of agencies to meld rapidly into a common management structure.
- Provides logistical and administrative support to operational staff.
- Is cost effective by avoiding duplication of efforts.

53

Purpose for
Incident Command System

- Control and Stabilize Incident
- Save Lives and Property
- Maximize Use of Personnel & Agency Resources
- Provide for Safety, Accountability and Welfare of Emergency Response Personnel

Resource Management

- Resource management includes processes for:
  - Categorizing resources.
  - Ordering resources.
  - Dispatching resources.
  - Tracking resources.
  - Recovering resources.
  - It also includes processes for reimbursement for resources, as appropriate.

55

Resources: Tactical & Support

- ICS resources include:
  - Tactical Resources: Personnel and major items of equipment used in the operation
  - Support Resources: All other resources required to support the incident (e.g., food, communications equipment, or supplies)

56

Tactical Resources Classifications

Assigned

Available

Out-of Service

- Currently working on an assignment under the direction of a supervisor
- Ready for immediate assignment and
  has been issued all required equipment
- Not available or ready to be assigned (e.g., maintenance issues, rest periods)

57

Information & Intelligence Management

- Information and intelligence are critical to incident response.

58

Integrated Communications

- Incident communications are facilitated through:
  - The development and use of a common communications plan.
  - The interoperability of communication equipment, procedures, and systems.

59

Interoperability Saves Lives

- Jan. 13, 1982:   Air Florida Flight 90 crashed into the 14th St. Bridge in Washington, DC, during a snowstorm. More than 70 people lost their lives. Police, fire, and EMS crews responded quickly to the scene but discovered that they couldn't coordinate their efforts because they couldn't talk to each other by radio.
- Sept. 11, 2001:   When American Airlines Flight 77 crashed into the Pentagon, 900 users from 50 different agencies were able to communicate with one another. Response agencies had learned an invaluable lesson from the Air Florida tragedy.

- **Interoperability makes sense.**
  - **It's a cost-saver, a resource saver, and a lifesaver.**

60

Integrated Communications Elements

- **Modes**: The procedures and processes for transferring information internally and externally.
- **Planning**: Planning for the use of all available communications resources.
- **Networks**: The "hardware" systems that transfer information.

61

Transfer of Command (1 of 2)

- Moves the responsibility for incident command from one Incident Commander to another.
- Must include a transfer of command briefing (which may be oral, written, or both).

62

Transfer of Command (2 of 2)

- Transfer of command occurs when:
  - A more qualified person assumes command.
  - The incident situation changes over time, resulting in a legal requirement to change command.
  - There is normal turnover of personnel on extended incidents.
  - The incident response is concluded and responsibility is transferred to the home agency.

63

Accountability (1 of 2)

- The following principles must be adhered to:
  - Check-In. All responders must report in to receive an assignment in accordance with the procedures established by the Incident Commander.
  - Incident Action Plan. Response operations must be coordinated as outlined in the IAP.
  - Unity of Command. Each individual will be assigned to only one supervisor.

64

Accountability (2 of 2)

- – Span of Control. Supervisors must be able to adequately supervise and control their subordinates, as well as communicate with and manage all resources under their supervision.
- – Resource Tracking. Supervisors must record and report resource status changes as they occur.

Mobilization

- • At any incident:
  - – The situation must be assessed and the response planned.
  - – Managing resources safely and effectively is the most important consideration.
  - – Personnel and equipment should respond only when requested or when dispatched by an appropriate authority.

Components of the ICS

- Command
- Operations
- Planning
- Logistics
- Administration

67

Incident Commander (1 of 2)

- Upon arriving at an incident, the higher ranking person will either assume command, maintain command as is, or transfer command to a third party.

In some situations or agencies, a lower ranking but more qualified person may be designated as the Incident Commander.

68

Incident Commander (2 of 2)

- The Incident Commander performs all major ICS command and staff responsibilities unless the ICS functions are delegated and assigned.

Incident Commander		
	Public Information Officer	
	Liaison Officer	**Command Staff**
	Safety Officer	

| Operations Section Chief | Planning Section Chief | Logistics Section Chief | Finance/Admin Section Chief |
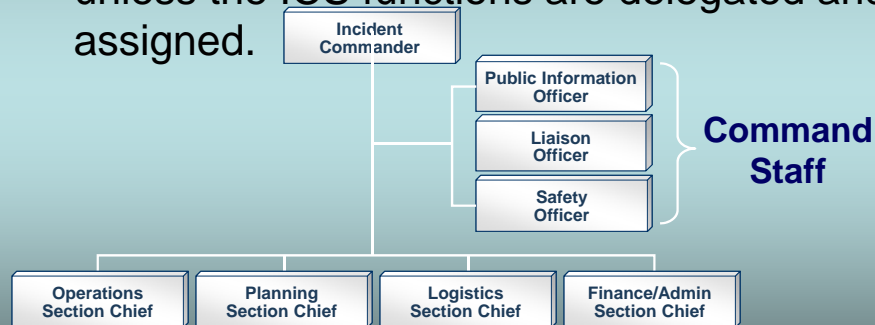
69

Incident Commander Role

- The Incident Commander:
  - Provides overall leadership for incident response.
  - Delegates authority to others.
  - Takes general direction from agency administrator/official.

70

35

Incident Commander Responsibilities

- The Incident Commander is specifically responsible for:
  - Ensuring incident safety.
  - Providing information services to internal and external stakeholders.
  - Establishing and maintaining liaison with other agencies participating in the incident.

Incident Commander Responsibilities

- The Incident Commander:
  - Is responsible for all activities and functions until delegated and assigned to staff.
  - Assesses need for staff.
  - Establishes incident objectives.
  - Directs staff to develop the Incident Action Plan.
- Fire SUV

72

Deputy Incident Commander

- A Deputy Incident Commander (Usually the first arriving EMS Captain) may be designated to:
  - Perform specific tasks as requested by the Incident Commander.
  - Perform the incident command function in a relief capacity.
  - Represent an assisting agency that shares jurisdiction.

73

Changing Incident Commanders

- Command may change to meet the needs of the incident when incidents:
  - Expand or contract.
  - Change in jurisdiction or discipline.
  - Become more or less complex.
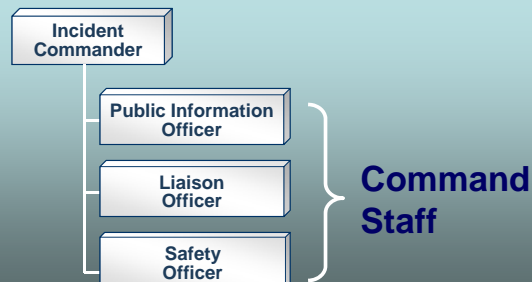

74

Transferring Incident Commanders

- Transfer of command requires:
  - A transfer of command briefing for the incoming Incident Commander.
  - Notification to all personnel that a change in command is taking place.

Command Staff

- It may be necessary for the Incident Commander to designate a Command Staff who:
  - Provide information, liaison, and safety services for the entire organization.
  - Report directly to the Incident Commander.

```
                Incident
                Commander

           Public Information
                Officer
                                  Command
              Liaison             Staff
              Officer

               Safety
               Officer
```
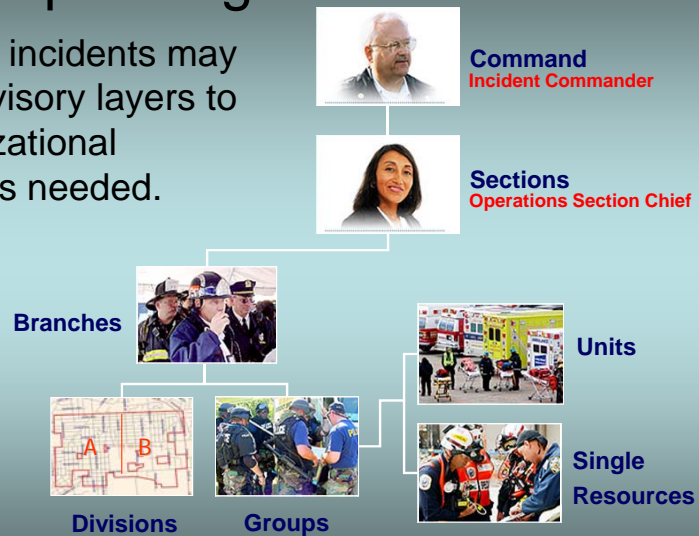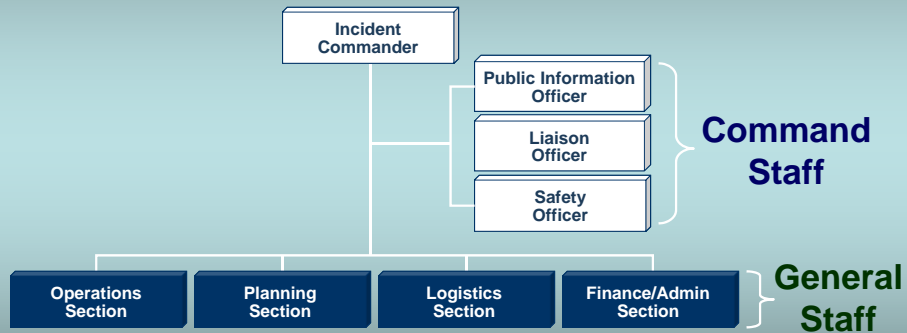
General Staff

- Operations
- Planning
- Logistics
- Finance and Administration

77

Expanding Incidents

- Expanding incidents may add supervisory layers to the organizational structure as needed.

Command
Incident Commander

Sections
Operations Section Chief

Branches

Units

Divisions

A B

Groups

Single Resources

78

39

General Staff


```
                    ┌──────────────┐
                    │  Incident    │
                    │  Commander   │
                    └──────────────┘
                         │    ┌─────────────────────┐
                         │    │ Public Information  │ ┐
                         │    │      Officer        │ │
                         │    └─────────────────────┘ │   Command
                         │    ┌─────────────────────┐ ├    Staff
                         │    │      Liaison        │ │
                         │    │      Officer        │ │
                         │    └─────────────────────┘ │
                         │    ┌─────────────────────┐ │
                         │    │      Safety         │ ┘
                         │    │      Officer        │
                         │    └─────────────────────┘
```

Command Staff

General Staff

| Operations Section | Planning Section | Logistics Section | Finance/Admin Section |

79

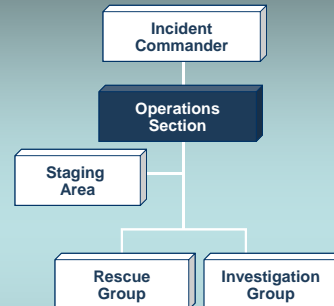# Operations Section Chief

The Operations Section Chief:

– Develops and implements strategy and tactics to carry out the incident objectives.

– Organizes, assigns, and supervises the tactical field resources.

– Supervises air operations and those resources in a Staging Area.

80

40

Operations Section

- Directs and coordinates all incident tactical operations.
- Is typically one of the first organizations to be assigned to the incident.
- Expands from the bottom up.
- Has the most incident resources.
- May have Staging Areas and special organizations.

Incident Commander

Operations Section

Staging Area

Rescue Group

Investigation Group

81

Operations Section Challenges

- It is critical to organize field resources and maintain span of control by using Branches and Groups.
- In complex incidents, there may be a Deputy Operations Section Chief.
- The Operations Section Chief depends on the rest of the General Staff for support.

82

Maintaining Span of Control

- The following supervisory levels can be added to help manage span of control:

Divisions

Divide an incident geographically.

Groups

Describe functional areas of operation.
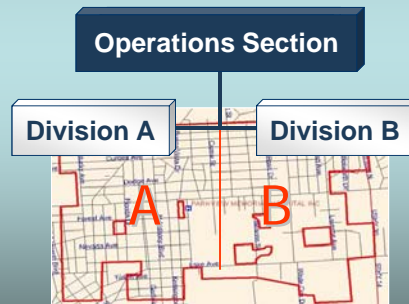
Branches

Used when the number of Divisions or Groups exceeds the span of control. Can be either geographical or functional.

83

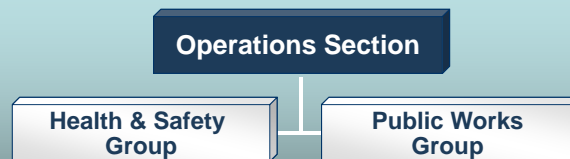# Operations Section: Divisions

- Divided geographically based on the needs of the incident.
- Labeled using alphabet characters (A, B, C, etc.).
- Managed by a Supervisor.

Operations Section

Division A   **Division B**

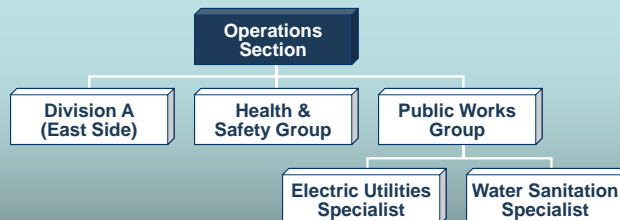A   B

84

Operations Section: Groups

- Established based on the needs of an incident.
- Labeled according to the job that they are assigned.
- Managed by a Supervisor.
- Work wherever their assigned task is needed and are not limited geographically.

```
                    Operations Section
                            |
        ┌───────────────────┴───────────────────┐
  Health & Safety                          Public Works
     Group                                    Group
```

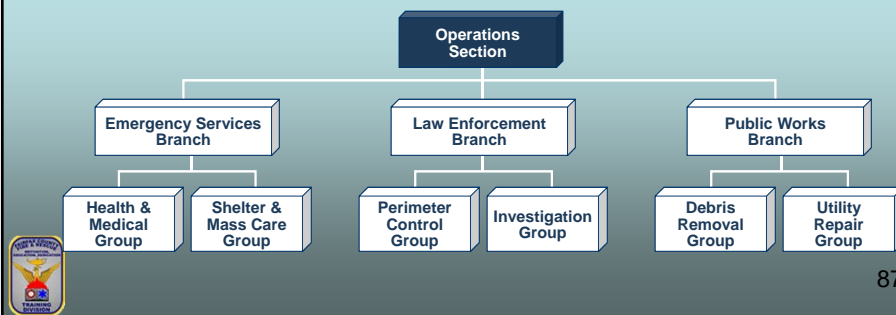# Operations Section: Divisions & Groups

- Divisions and Groups:
  - Can be used together on an incident.
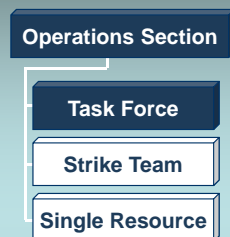 - Are at an equal level in the organization. One does not supervise the other.

```
                         Operations
                          Section
        ┌───────────────┬─────────────────┐
   Division A        Health &         Public Works
   (East Side)     Safety Group          Group
                                           │
                                ┌──────────┴──────────┐
                          Electric Utilities    Water Sanitation
                             Specialist            Specialist
```

Operations Section: Branches

- Established if the number of Divisions or Groups exceeds the span of control.
- Have functional or geographical responsibility for major parts of incident operations.
- Identified by Roman numerals or functional name.
- Managed by a Branch Director.

```
                          Operations
                           Section
        ┌──────────────────────┼──────────────────────┐
 Emergency Services      Law Enforcement         Public Works
      Branch                 Branch                 Branch
   ┌──────┴──────┐       ┌──────┴──────┐       ┌──────┴──────┐
 Health &   Shelter &   Perimeter              Debris     Utility
 Medical    Mass Care    Control    Investigation  Removal    Repair
  Group       Group       Group       Group       Group      Group
```

87

Operations Section: Task Forces

Operations Section

Task Force

Strike Team

Single Resource

Task Forces are a combination of mixed resources with common communications operating under the direct supervision of a Task Force Leader.

88

Operations Section: Strike Teams

Operations Section

Task Force

Strike Team

Single Resource

Strike Teams are a set number of resources of the same kind and type with common communications operating under the direct supervision of a Strike Team Leader.

89

Operations Section: Single Resources

Operations Section

Task Force

Strike Team

Single Resource

- Single Resources may be:
  - Individuals.
  - A piece of equipment and its personnel complement.
  - A crew or team of individuals with an identified supervisor.

90

45

Use of Position Titles

- Using specific ICS position titles:
  - Provides a common standard for performance expectations.
  - Helps to ensure that qualified individuals fill positions.
  - Standardizes communication.
  - Describes the responsibilities of the position.

91

Planning Section Chief

- The Planning Section Chief:
  - Gathers, analyzes, and disseminates information and intelligence.
  - Manages the planning process.
  - Compiles the Incident Action Plan.
  - Manages Technical Specialists.

92

Planning Section

- Maintains resource status.
- Maintains and displays situation status.
- Prepares the Incident Action Plan.
- Develops alternative strategies.
- Provides documentation services.
- Prepares the Demobilization Plan.
- Provides a primary location for Technical Specialists assigned to an incident.
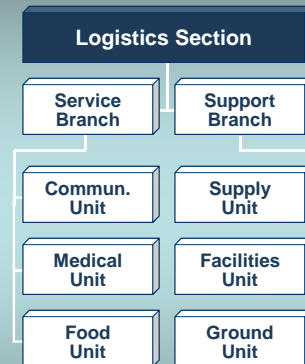
93

Planning Section: Technical Specialists

- Provide special expertise useful in incident management and response.

- May be assigned to work in the Planning Section or in other Sections.

94

Logistics Section

- Responsible for:
  - Communications.
  - Medical support to incident personnel.
  - Food for incident personnel.
  - Supplies.
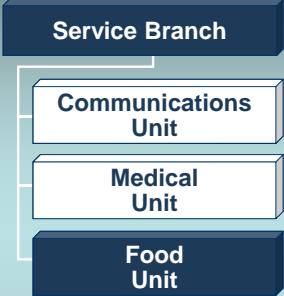 - Facilities.
  - Ground support.

Logistics Section

Service Branch	Support Branch
Commun. Unit	Supply Unit
Medical Unit	Facilities Unit
Food Unit	Ground Unit

95

Service Branch: Communications Unit

Service Branch

- Communications Unit
- Medical Unit
- Food Unit
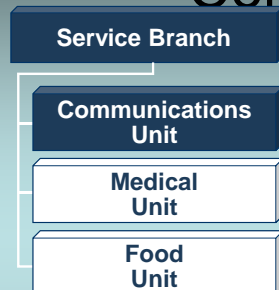
- Prepares and supports the Incident Communication Plan (ICS Form 205).
- Distributes and maintains communications equipment.
- Supervises the Incident Communications Center.
- Ensures adequate communications over the incident.

96

48

Service Branch: Food Unit

Service Branch

Communications Unit

Medical Unit

Food Unit

- Supplies the food and potable water.
- Obtains equipment and supplies to operate food service facilities.

97

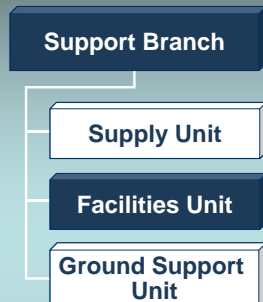---

Logistics Section: Support Branch

Support Branch

Supply Unit

Facilities Unit

Ground Support Unit

98

Support Branch: Supply Unit

Support Branch

Supply Unit

Facilities Unit

Ground Support Unit

- Assists in determining the type and amount of supplies needed to support the incident.
- Orders, receives, stores, and distributes supplies.
- Services nonexpendable equipment.
- Places all resource orders.
- Maintains inventory of supplies and equipment.

99

Support Branch: Facilities Unit

Support Branch

Supply Unit

Facilities Unit

Ground Support Unit

- Sets up and maintains facilities.
- Provides managers for Base and Camps.
- Provides facility security and maintenance services (sanitation, lighting, cleanup).

100

Support Branch: Ground Support Unit

Support Branch

Supply Unit

Facilities Unit

Ground Support Unit

- Prepares the Transportation Plan.
- Arranges for, activates, and documents the fueling and maintenance of ground resources.
- Arranges for transportation of personnel, supplies, food, and equipment.
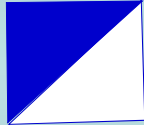
101

Finance/Administration Section Chief

- Is responsible for financial and cost analysis.
- Oversees contract negotiations.
- Tracks personnel and equipment time.
- Processes claims for accidents and injuries.
- Works with Logistics to ensure resources are procured.

102

Incident Facilities: Incident Command Post

Symbol

- Incident Command Post (ICP):
  - Is the location from which the Incident Commander oversees all incident operations.
  - May change locations during the event.
  - May be located in a vehicle, trailer, tent, or within a building.
  - Should be positioned outside of the present and potential hazard zone but close enough to the incident to maintain command.
- Every incident must have some form of an Incident Command Post.

103

Incident Facilities: Staging Area

Symbol

- Staging Areas:
  - Are temporary locations at an incident where personnel and equipment are kept while waiting for tactical assignments. The resources in the Staging Area are always in available status. There may be more than one Staging Area at an incident.
  - Should be located close enough to the incident for a timely response, but far enough away to be out of the immediate impact zone.
  - May be collocated with the ICP, Bases, Camps, Helibases, or Helispots.

104

Incident Facilities: Base

B

Symbol

- Base:
    - Is the location from which primary logistics and administrative functions are coordinated and administered. There is only one Base per incident, and it is designated by the incident name.
    - May be collocated with the Incident Command Post.
    - Is established and managed by the Logistics Section. The resources in the Base are always out of service.

105

Incident Facilities: Camps

C

Symbol

- Camps:
    - Are where resources may be kept to support incident operations if a Base is not accessible to all resources. Multiple Camps may be used, but not all incidents will have Camps.
    - Are temporary locations within the general incident area that are equipped and staffed to provide food, water, sleeping areas, and sanitary services.
    - Are designated by geographic location or number.

106

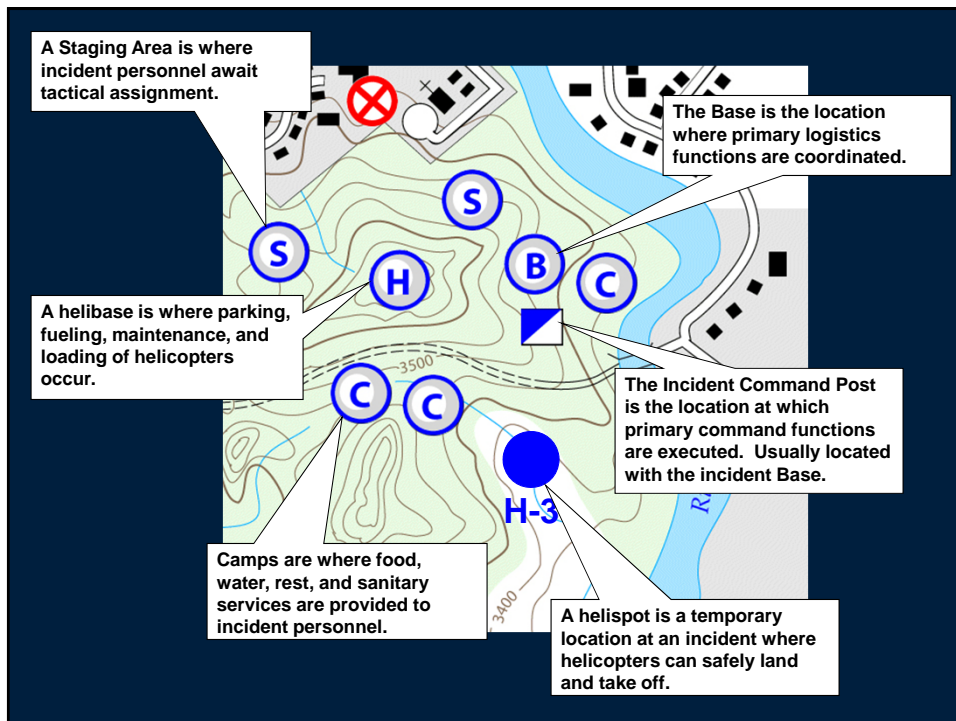# Incident Facilities: Helibase/Helispots

H

H-3

Symbols

- A Helibase is the location from which helicopter-centered air operations are conducted. Helibases are generally used on a more long-term basis and include such services as fueling and maintenance.

- Helispots are more temporary locations at the incident, where helicopters can safely land and take off. Multiple Helispots may be used.

107

A Staging Area is where incident personnel await tactical assignment.

The Base is the location where primary logistics functions are coordinated.

A helibase is where parking, fueling, maintenance, and loading of helicopters occur.

The Incident Command Post is the location at which primary command functions are executed. Usually located with the incident Base.

Camps are where food, water, rest, and sanitary services are provided to incident personnel.

A helispot is a temporary location at an incident where helicopters can safely land and take off.

H-3

Responsibilities of First-Arriving Officer

- Size-up
  - Incident conditions upon arrival
  - Building type/size
- Establish command
- Radio report to DPSC
  - Determine course of action & voice to DPSC
  - Radio Transmission must be Clear Concise and in **common terminology**

109

Radio Report

- Unit designator
- Brief incident description
- Command actions (keep or pass)
- Brief description of actions
- Safety concerns
- Assign assisting units as needed
- Activate additional positions/resources

110

Size-Up Considerations

- What is the problem?
- Where is the problem?
- Who/what is in danger?
- If fire, where is it going?
- Safety concerns?

111

Size-Up Objectives

- **SUPPRESSION**
  - Rescue
  - Exposures
  - Confinement
  - Extinguishment
  - Overhaul
  - Ventilation
  - Salvage

- **EMS**
  - Severity of Injuries
  - Access to Victims
  - Number of Victims
  - Location
  - Weather
  - Access to the Scene

112

Operational Modes

- Investigation Mode
  - Nothing Showing – checking further
- Offensive
  - Situation requires immediate action
- Defensive
  - Holding action
- Transition
  - Offensive to defensive
  - Defensive to Offensive

113

Check-In

- Check-in is done anytime you report to any command facility. Check–in is designed to:
  - Ensure accountability
  - Track Resources
  - Locate personnel in case of an emergency
  - Organize demobilization operations

114

Status Conditions

- Assigned
  - Performing mission
- Available
  - Ready for assignment
- Out of Service
  - Currently not ready for assignment
- In Transition
  - From one location to another

115
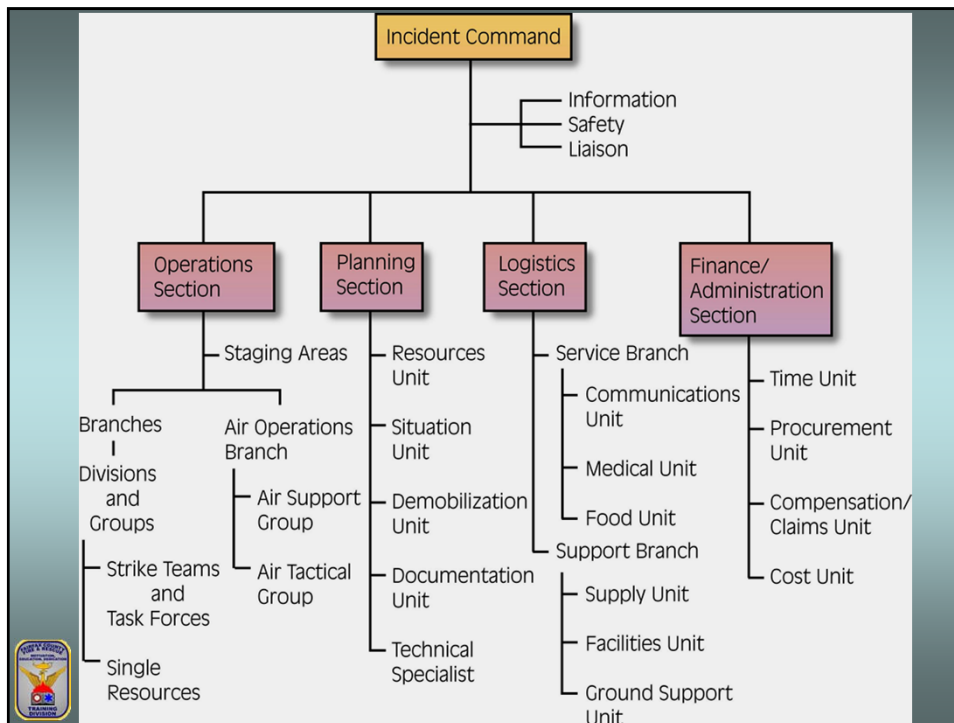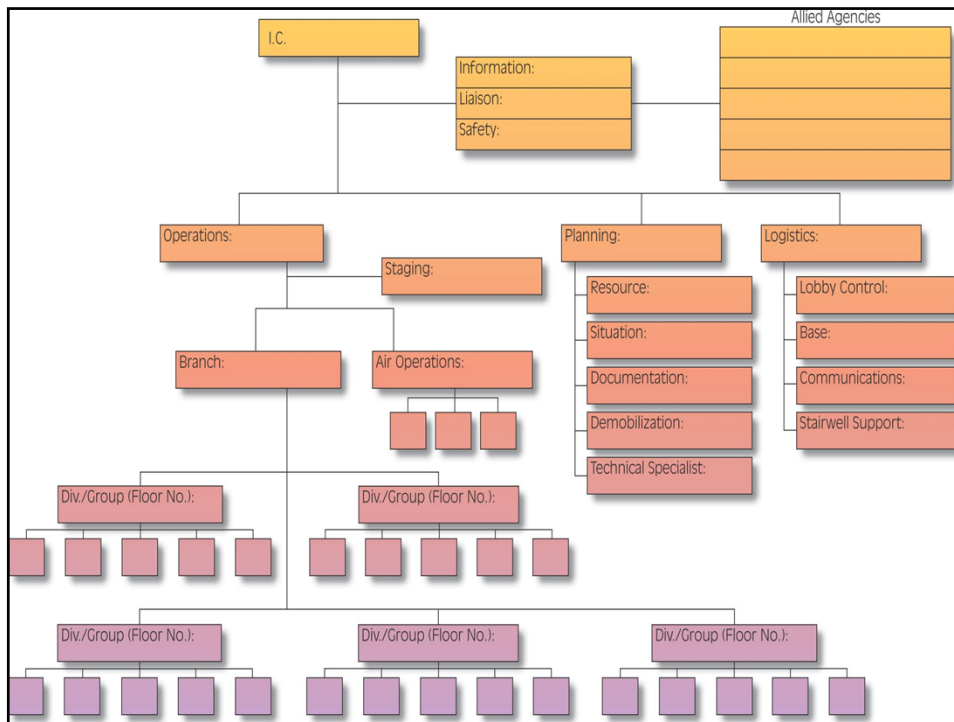
Personnel Accountability

- Provide Safety For FD Personnel Operating on Incidents
- System for Tracking Personnel In Operational Areas
- Allows Rapid Accountability for Evacuation and Search

Implementation

- Implemented upon the arrival of the first unit
- Continues until the IC determines that it is no longer necessary
- Governed by Fairfax County SOP and Operations Manual

Passport Name Tags

Layout: First Line - first initial and last name
Second Line - Jurisdiction identification and rank

Symbol: to the right for all ALS providers

Colors:
- White/Black Letters
  - Any officer who is certified to enter an IDLH environment.
- Yellow/Black Letters –
  - Any member (F/F, D/O, Tech, etc.) who is certified to enter an IDLH environment.
- **Blue**/White Letters –
  - EMS-certified personnel, includes EMS officers who are not certified to enter an IDLH environment.
- Red/White Letters
  - Members who are not certified EMS, fire, or are not certified to enter an IDLH environment (recruits, red hats, etc.).

Jurisdiction Identifications:

- AFD - Alexandria City Fire Department
- ACFD - Arlington County Fire Department
- FCTY - Fairfax City Fire Department
- FXCO - Fairfax County Fire Department
- FBFD - Fort Belvoir Fire Department
- FMFD - Fort Myer Fire Department
- LCFR - Loudoun County Fire Rescue
- MWAA - Metropolitan Washington Airport Authority Fire Department
- *FBEMS - Fort Belvoir EMS*
- *PWC - Prince William County Fire Rescue*
- *MVFC - City of Manassas Fire Department*
- *MVRS - Manassas Rescue Squad*
- *MPFD - Manassas Park Fire Department*
  - *Italics indicate non-signatory NOVA jurisdictions.*   121
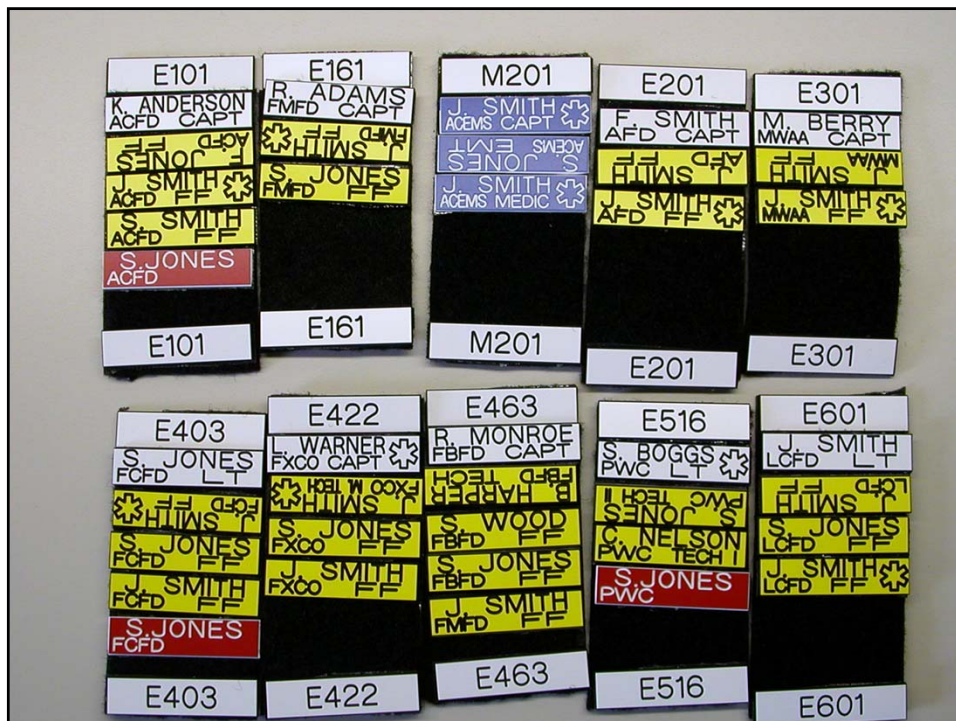
How It Works

- 1 Passport, 1 Roster, and 1 Riding Card Per Unit
- Member places name tag on passport, roster, & riding card
- Place unit designator on helmet
- Personnel not in hazard area are placed upside down (driver)
- Upon arrival on scene, officer leaves passport at drop-off or command post
- Riding Card is kept by the officer

X-Ray Passports

- The X-Ray passports will allow the incident commander to have more teams should staffing and the task required dictate such a need. Command alone will make the determination on the use of an X-Ray team.
- For example, the second team from Engine 434 shall be called Engine 434X-Ray.
- If command decides to split a team, extra caution should be taken into account and factors such as experience and the task at hand should be considered.

Apparatus Unit Identifiers

- When a single station has two or more units of the same type assigned to it, a suffix is added to the unit identifier to uniquely designate each unit from a station. The suffix of the first unit, the alpha unit (i.e., E403-A) is silent and shall not be transmitted. All subsequent units shall transmit their designator with the suffix.
  - The first ambulance assigned to Station 421 (Ambulance 421) is identified as A421 – spoken as "Ambulance Four-Twenty-One."
  - The second ambulance from Station 421 is identified as A421B – spoken as "Ambulance Four-Twenty-One-Bravo."

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Apparatus Unit Identifiers

- For EMS-Only Transport Units:
- When an EMS-only ambulance or medic unit is staffed, it shall use the "E" suffix.
  - A422 is staffed with an EMS-only crew. A422 now is identified as A422E – spoken as "Ambulance Four-Twenty-Two-Echo."
  - If one of the crew is an EMT, and the other is a FF/EMT, the unit is classified as EMS Only
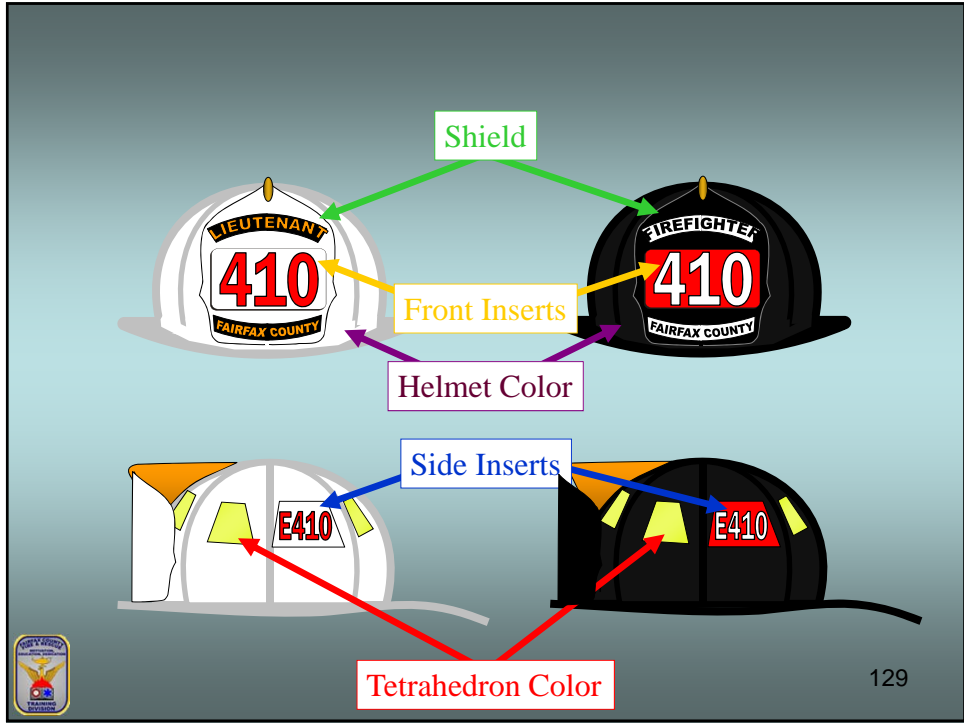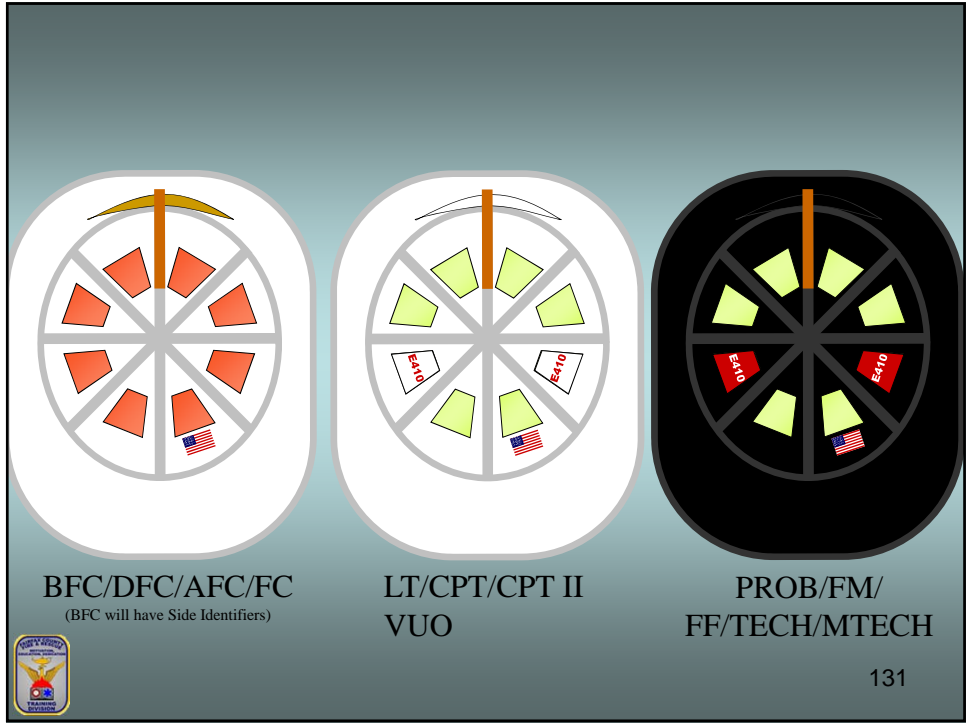
126

Helmet ID Unit Designators

- **Engine Companies**
  - **Officers=** **White inserts with red numerals**
  - **Other positions=** **Red inserts with white numerals**
- **Truck Companies**
  - **Officers=** **White inserts with green numerals**
  - **Other positions=** **Green inserts with white numerals**
- **Rescue Companies**
  - **Officers=** **White inserts with black numerals**
  - **Other positions=** **Black inserts with white numerals**
- **EMS Units**
  - **Officers=** **White inserts with blue numerals**
  - **Other positions=** **Blue inserts with white numerals**
    - **Ambulances will have only blue inserts (no officer insert)**
- **Foam Units**
  - **Officers=** **White inserts with orange numerals**
  - **Other positions=** **Orange inserts with white numerals**
- **Battalion Chiefs**
  - **Officers=** **White inserts with gold numerals**
- **Auxiliary units or Staff Positions**
  - **Officers=** **White inserts with yellow numerals**
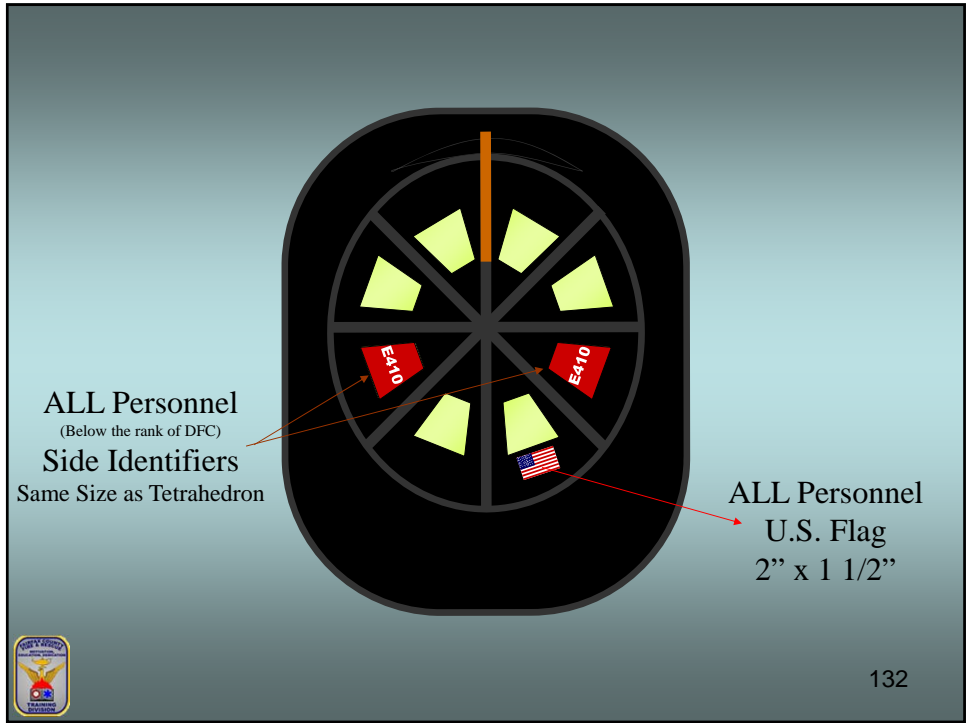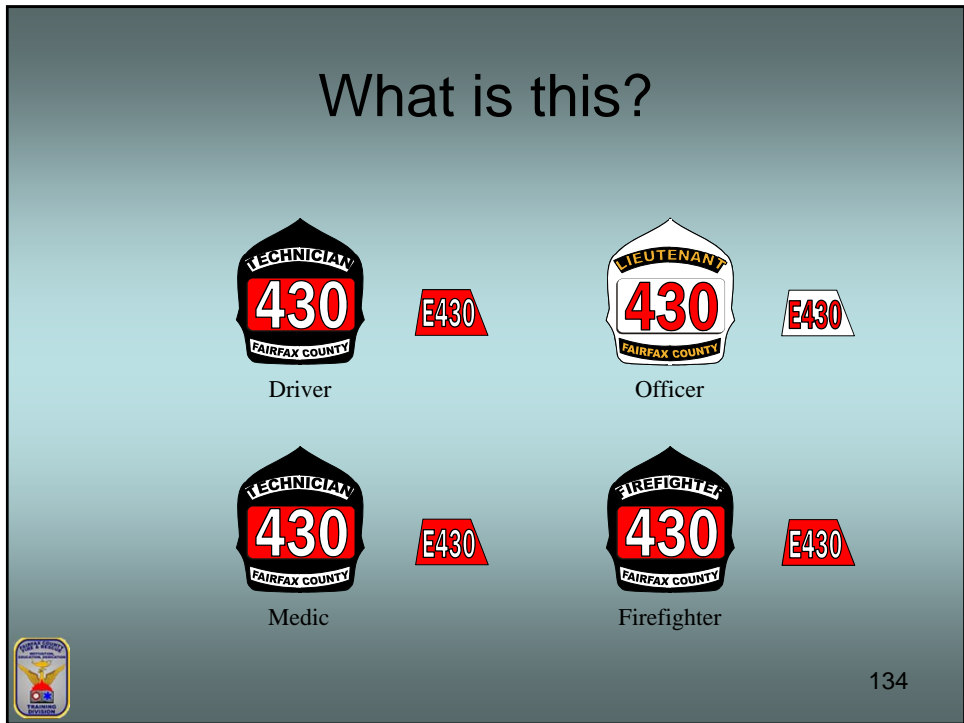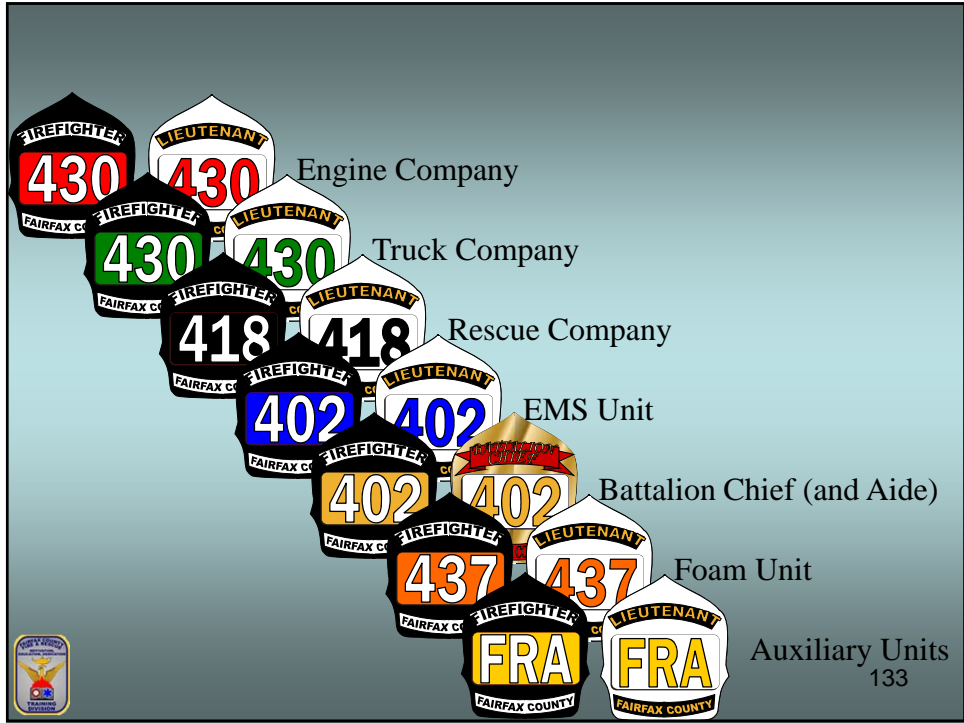 - **Other positions=** **Yellow inserts with white numerals**

128

BFC/DFC/AFC/FC
(BFC will have Side Identifiers)

LT/CPT/CPT II
VUO

PROB/FM/
FF/TECH/MTECH

131

ALL Personnel
(Below the rank of DFC)
Side Identifiers
Same Size as Tetrahedron

ALL Personnel
U.S. Flag
2" x 1 1/2"

132

Engine Company
Truck Company
Rescue Company
EMS Unit
Battalion Chief (and Aide)
Foam Unit
Auxiliary Units

133

What is this?

Driver

Officer

Medic

Firefighter

134

What is this?

Driver

Officer

Medic

Firefighter

(with Probationary member as the firefighter)

135

What is this?

Driver

Officer

Firefighter

136

What is this

Driver   Officer

137

Incident Operations

- First arriving unit takes or passes command
- Designates Passport Drop
- Command Officer places rosters on command board

- Remote Entry-At first unit at remote location (mall, distant side, etc.)
- Alert Tone
  - Entry Control
  - Evacuation
  - Red Hats To Report to IC

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Incident Operations

- DPSC - 10 minute marks until situation stable
- Roll Call at 20 minute mark
  - Initiated by IC
  - All sectors to account for personnel
  - Report "PAR" when called by IC
  - All sectors will be checked
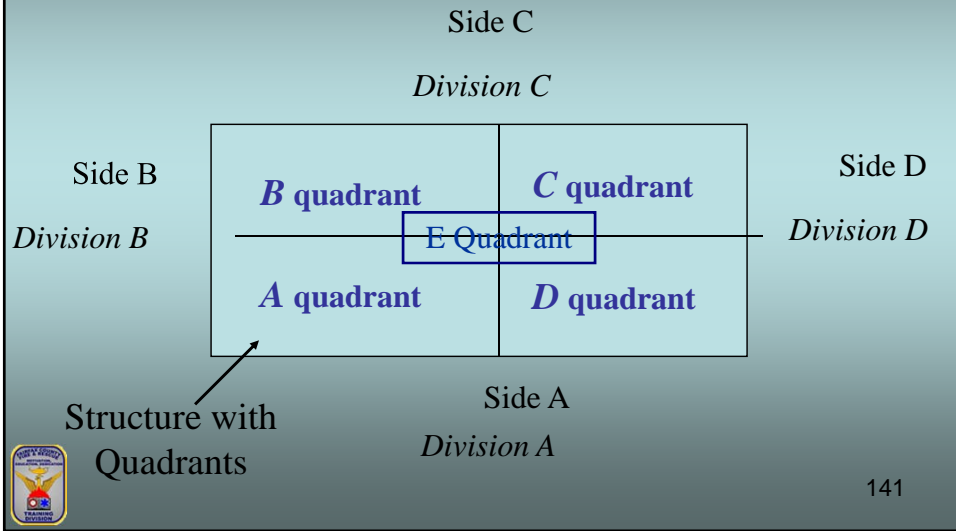- Confirmation to DPSC

139

Incident Operations

- All personnel must have name tags
- Minimum operating crews or teams of two
- Operating crews must have a portable radio
- Enter and exit areas together
- Maintain voice or other contact
- Each team member must be able to:
  - Provide direct help to team members
  - Call for assistance
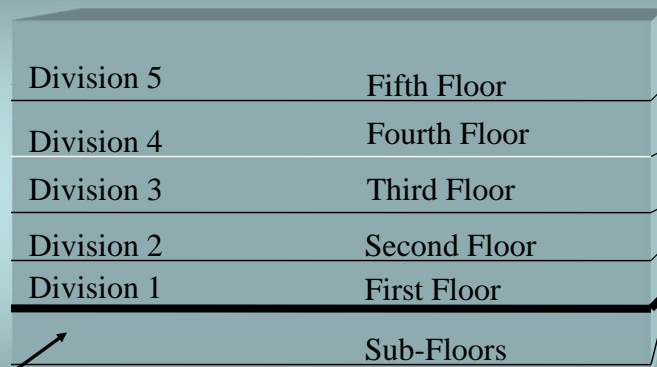 - Go and get help for a team member that is injured

140

Where are you? - Sides/Quadrants

Side C

Division C

Side B

Division B

B quadrant

C quadrant

E Quadrant

A quadrant

D quadrant

Side D

Division D

Side A

Division A

Structure with Quadrants

141

Where are you? - Multi Story

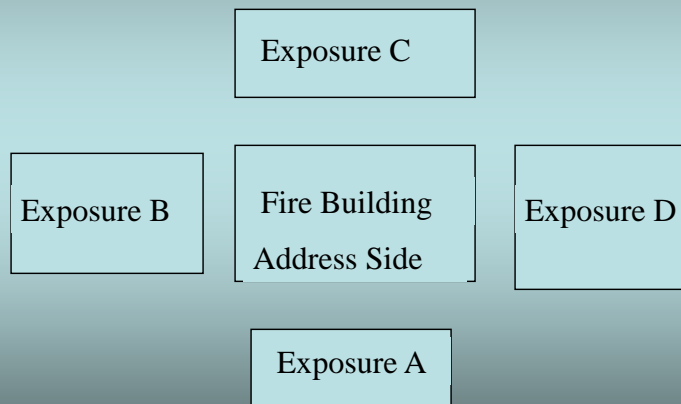| Division 5 | Fifth Floor |
Division 4	Fourth Floor
Division 3	Third Floor
Division 2	Second Floor
Division 1	First Floor
	Sub-Floors

Examples: Basement, Mezzanine, P1, P2, L1, L2

** Sub-floors will be designated as the actual name of the sub-floor

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Where are you? - Exposures
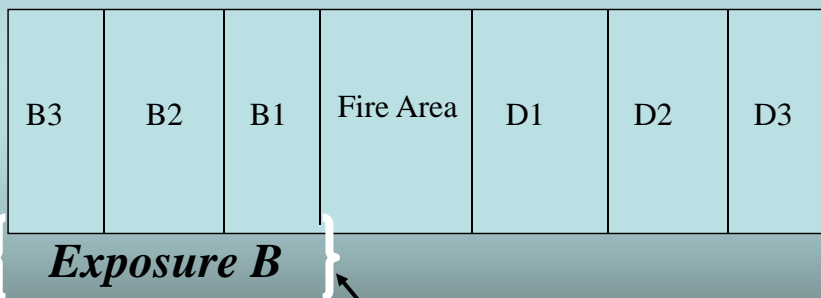
Exposure C

Exposure B

Fire Building
Address Side

Exposure D

Exposure A

143

Where are you? - Exposures

| B3 | B2 | B1 | Fire Area | D1 | D2 | D3 |

{ *Exposure B* }

You May Refer to Entire Area

144

Mayday!

- The term "MAYDAY" will be used by personnel that are in immediate danger and in need of assistance
- Rapid Intervention Teams (RIT) shall be established in accordance with the Standard Operating Procedures of the authority having jurisdiction

145

Summary: Accountability System

- Required for SCBA incidents or discretion of IC
- Name Tags
- Helmet ID designators
- Placement on passport, rosters, & riding cards

- Operate in teams of at least two
- Have method of communications
- Regular Status Reports to IC
- Immediately report injured or missing member

146

At each level of the ICS organization, individuals with primary responsibilities have distinct titles.

To survive on the fire scene,

firefighters / EMTs

must know the roles and responsibilities

of the personnel,

how the command structure works,

and be part of that command structure

147

ICS Training Requirements

- The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors officially adopted NIMS on November 21, 2005. This action demonstrates the County's commitment to the national model and allows the Department to be eligible for future federal funding.

- In order for the Department to become NIMS compliant, all uniformed personnel and **operational volunteers** must be certified in IS-700, IS-100 & ICS-200.

- *All the above are pre-requisites for EMT course or before you can ride as an EMT in the county if you joined with EMT certification.*
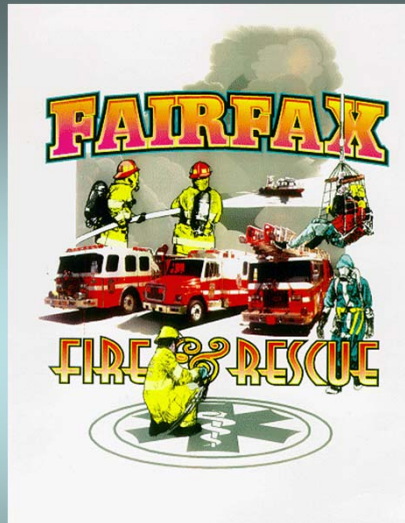
148

On-Line Certification

- IS-700.a, Introduction to the National Incident Management System (NIMS)
  - http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/is700a.asp

- IS-100.b Introduction to Incident Command System, ICS-100
  - http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/IS100b.asp

- ICS-200, Basic NIMS ICS for Operational First Responders (Q463)
  - http://www.nfaonline.dhs.gov/browse/index.shtm

- Send copy of certificate or link to certificate to Volunteer Training Coordinator when completed

- *DO THEM ALL THIS WEEK WHILE STILL FRESH IN YOUR MEMORY*

149

Finished

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