



Jackson Hole Fire/EMS Operations Manual

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Company Response**
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PURPOSE

To provide a guideline which will establish efficient and timely deployment of multiple apparatus and personnel at a structure fire.

SECTION I – STANDARD COMPANY OPERATIONS

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

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

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

Ambulance Company Operations

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

1. Structure Fires – if victims are known, two ambulances will be dispatched

Fire Scene Operations

Medical response for civilians and responders.

- The medic crew should remain intact and in a position to rapidly respond to a medical event on the incident.

Help to establish a secure and reliable water supply.

Assist support company with rehab operations for responders.

Assist the IC as a scribe or other duties as assigned.

Engine Company Operations

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

Truck Company Operations

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

Rescue Company Operations

- Provide scene lighting.
- Provide emergency medical service to personnel and victims of emergency incidents prior to an Ambulance's arrival.
- Provide air refill for breathing apparatus during emergency operations (if available).
- Maintain an inventory area, at the emergency incident, of full compressed air tanks, empty tanks and damaged tanks.
- Flexibility to provide for truck company operation functions when the truck is not available.

Tender Company Operations

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

Brush Company Operations

- Initial attack for fires starting in the wildland or spreading to the wildland from a structure or vehicle.
- Establish protection for homes in the Wildland Urban Interface.
- Coordinate with other responding jurisdictions.

Support Company Operations

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

SECTION II – APPARATUS PLACEMENT AND STAGING

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

General Apparatus Placement Guidelines

Appropriate position will be based on the initial size-up, current conditions and anticipated conditions.

Consider adequate access to the structure and egress from the structure.

Anticipate the arrival of the Truck and 2nd Due Engine.

Consider the collapse zone (1½ times the height of the building).

Ambulance

The medic unit should be placed within close proximity to the incident while maintaining unobstructed egress.

First Due Engine

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

First Due Truck

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

All other apparatus will use staging.

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

SECTION III – COMMAND POST

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

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

SECTION IV – USE OF RESPONDING COMPANIES

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

The First arriving apparatus, be it a Battalion Chief, engine or ambulance will give an initial arrival report and assume command until relieved. Initiate a Risk Assessment, per the Risk Assessment and Decision Making process policy (Div. 16-1), including a 360 prior to implementation of any tactical action plan.

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

First due apparatus should request Water Supply Task Force (see Section V) paging if not implemented via initial dispatch for all areas not serviced by hydrants, or in which hydrant flow rates are compromised.

First Due Engine

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

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

Second Due Engine

Ensure that the Attack Engine has a reliable and workable water supply. Check with 1st Due Engine Company to ensure adequate resources to meet life safety and suppression objectives. Pull a 2nd attack line to aid in suppression and an egress line. The egress line may be pulled from the attack engine or if appropriate from the second engine which may choose to establish its own water supply from an additional hydrant or from the main supply water thief appliance.

Third Due Engine

Automatically assume the position of Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC). As per the Firefighter Survival and Mayday Protocol (Div. 14-5), RIC will conduct a 360 size up, assemble a tool cache, soften the structure and monitor fire operations in order to stay informed on interior operations.

First Due Truck

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

First Due Chief Officer

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

First Due Ambulance

Primary responsibility is medical response for responders and victims until a dedicated medical unit is established.

If limited on scene resources, coordinate with the first due Engine for rescue efforts in a high rescue profile, occurring behind the first interior hose line or by utilizing the Vent, Enter, Search procedure.

**Actions of Mutual Aid response given or received will necessitate additional training and pre-arrival coordination.*

SECTION V – RURAL WATER SUPPLY TASK FORCE

In locations without reliable and proximate hydrant access, dispatch protocols or IC resource request will activate paging for a Water Supply Task Force (WSTF).

Activation of the WSTF will add 5 tenders to a standard 3 engine structure fire response, to be coordinated by a Water Supply Task Force Leader.

Nearest available water supply will be the primary driver of tactics.

3-ENGINE relay pumping is the preferred supply method for spans of less than 2,000ft from a reliable water supply (attack engine, relay engine and fill site engine).

Responding Engines	Maximum Relay Pumping Distance
2	1,000
3	2,000
4	3,000

MULTI-ENGINE RESPONSE-RELAY PUMPING

First Due Engine/Attack Engine: Layout LDH supply line from a location suitable for Relay Engine and proceed to hot zone to deploy attack lines to suit fire attack strategy.

***First Due Tender:** (When operating in Offensive Mode) conduct direct Nursing operations to Attack Engine while additional engine companies establish relay pumping ops.

Second Due Engine/Relay Engine: Position in location determined by pre-placement of Attack Engine supply line (reposition as required, or back in and reverse-lay from Attack engine if not pre-placed). Prioritize supply hose positioning to maximize ingress/egress of additional units to scene. Establish LDH supply line to Attack Engine (if not pre-placed).

Third Due Engine/Fill Site Engine: Establish reverse-lay LDH supply line from Relay Engine to Fill Site. Position in location at Fill Site to maximize reliable drafting from source and supply water into the system.

TENDER SHUTTLE—typically be the preferred supply method for spans exceeding 2,000 ft.

First Due Engine/Attack Engine: Standard operations. (When operating in Defensive Mode lay in parallel 5”LDH and 3”supply lines from an optimal water dump site.)

Second Due Engine/Dump Site Engine: Establish Dump Site with First Due Tender to supply water to Attack Engine.

First Due Tender: Drop porta-tank and required equipment for Dump Site. Dump site to be established in drive-through line of travel with porta-tank spacing to allow for simultaneous tender dumps. Fill porta-tank and proceed to fill site.

Third Due Engine/Fill Site Engine: Establish Fill Site via drafting source or nearest hydrant. Communicate Fill Site location to Tenders/Task Force Leader.

Second Due Tender: Report to Dump Site and offload water. Drop off porta-tank and required equipment. Additional crew reports to command post.

Third Due Tender: Report to Dump Site and offload water. Drop off porta-tank and required equipment. Shuttle Water. Additional crew reports to command post.

Fourth Due Tender: Report to Dump Site and offload water. Drop off porta-tank and required equipment. Shuttle Water. Additional crew reports to command post.

Fifth Due Tender: Report to Dump Site and offload water. Drop off porta-tank and required equipment. Shuttle Water. Additional crew reports to command post.

