

# FIELD OPERATIONS GUIDE



# 2022

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## Fire Incident Tactical Worksheet

	S	A	S	A	S	A
<b>Initial Size-Up:</b>						
<input type="checkbox"/> Working Fire Notifications:						
<input type="checkbox"/> 1st Alarm <input type="checkbox"/> 2nd Alarm <input type="checkbox"/> Additional Alarms / Staging						
<input type="checkbox"/> On Scene Report:						
<input type="checkbox"/> Location / Building Type / Smoke and Fire Conditions / Threats to Exposures						
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Declare Strategy:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Offensive <input type="checkbox"/> Defensive						
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Declare Mode:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Investigative <input type="checkbox"/> Fast Action <input type="checkbox"/> Command						
<input type="checkbox"/> Establish Command:						
<input type="checkbox"/> Name / Incident Commander / Designate "A" Side / Command Post Location						
<input type="checkbox"/> Designate Accountability Location:						
<input type="checkbox"/> Initial Operations / Urgent Needs / Instructions to Incoming Units:						

**Additional Considerations:**

- Fire Attack
- Traffic Control
- Initial Attack Line(s)
- Police
- Support / Backup Lines
- PIO
- FDC Connection
- Investigators
- Standpipe Connection
- Fire Marshal
- Exposure Protection
- State Fire Marshal
- Search / Rescue
- Health Department
- Evacuation
- Occupant Services
- Ventilation
- Red Cross
- Water Supply
- Board Up
- Secondary Water Supply

- IIRIT
- ORIT
- Assign Safety Officer
- Assign Accountability Officer to CP
- Utilities
- Gas
- Electrical
- Water
- Rehab
- Salvage
- Overhaul
- Medical

	S	A	S	A	S	A
<b>Actions:</b>						
<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Attack						
<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Control						
<input type="checkbox"/> Initial Attack Line(s)						
<input type="checkbox"/> Support / Backup Lines						
<input type="checkbox"/> FDC Connection						
<input type="checkbox"/> Standpipe Connection						
<input type="checkbox"/> Exposure Protection						
<input type="checkbox"/> Search / Rescue						
<input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation						
<input type="checkbox"/> Ventilation						
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Supply						
<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary Water Supply						
<input type="checkbox"/> IIRIT						
<input type="checkbox"/> ORIT						
<input type="checkbox"/> Assign Safety Officer						
<input type="checkbox"/> Assign Accountability Officer to CP						
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities						
<input type="checkbox"/> Gas						
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical						
<input type="checkbox"/> Water						
<input type="checkbox"/> Rehab						
<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage						
<input type="checkbox"/> Overhaul						
<input type="checkbox"/> Medical						

**Benchmarks:**    "All Clear" Complete    Fire Under Control    Loss Stopped

Elapsed Time Notifications: 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60

	S	A	S	A	S	A
<b>Additional Considerations:</b>						
<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Attack						
<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Control						
<input type="checkbox"/> Initial Attack Line(s)						
<input type="checkbox"/> Support / Backup Lines						
<input type="checkbox"/> FDC Connection						
<input type="checkbox"/> Standpipe Connection						
<input type="checkbox"/> Exposure Protection						
<input type="checkbox"/> Search / Rescue						
<input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation						
<input type="checkbox"/> Ventilation						
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Supply						
<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary Water Supply						
<input type="checkbox"/> IIRIT						
<input type="checkbox"/> ORIT						
<input type="checkbox"/> Assign Safety Officer						
<input type="checkbox"/> Assign Accountability Officer to CP						
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities						
<input type="checkbox"/> Gas						
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical						
<input type="checkbox"/> Water						
<input type="checkbox"/> Rehab						
<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage						
<input type="checkbox"/> Overhaul						
<input type="checkbox"/> Medical						



**"MAY DAY" Lost or Trapped Firefighter**  
**Command Tactical Checklist**

---

## "ERUPT-T-T"

**E**mergency Traffic Declared

**R**IT deployed

**U**ppgrade the assignment to at least the next alarm level

**P**AR on all crews in the hazard zone

**T**actical channel assignment for the fire specific

**T**ools needed –specialized

**T**ime the Mayday was called

- Declare Emergency Traffic
- Identify MAYDAY company/person (name, company, problem, and location)
- Deploy RIT
- Determine radio channel for use-- **IF ORANGE BUTTON IS PUSHED, MAYDAY FIREFIGHTER WILL BE ON CHANNEL 16 (ALL ZONES)**
- Request additional alarm(s)
- Designate response channel for staging for additional alarm assignments
- Incident Commander will maintain fire ground operations
- Assign officer to Rescue Group
- Assign new RIT team and additional companies to Rescue Group
- Obtain PAR on all crews
- Reinforce firefighting positions. Consider large hand lines
- Maintain radio and crew discipline
- Consider opening all doors and windows
- Ventilate and maintain tenability, provide lighting
- Consider expanding command structure (Support Officer(s)/Senior Adviser)
- Establish Treatment and Transportation Groups (request ambulances and paramedics)
- Assign officer to Medical Group
- Coordinate and control search and rescue efforts
- Assess need for Technical Rescue Teams
- Maintain structural stability of building
- Dispatch to monitor fire ground and RIT radio frequencies

## **Abandon, Withdraw, Evacuate** **Incident Command Checklist**

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- Determine need for personnel to be removed from a building or hazard area
- Determine level of urgency
  - Abandon, Abandon, Abandon followed by SOS Air Horn Blasts (three short, three long, three short)
  - Withdraw, Withdraw, Withdraw
  - Evacuate
- Declare emergency radio traffic and issue the order
- Conduct an accountability PAR check

### **Abandon**

Abandon means all crews are to immediately exit the structure or hot zone leaving hoses, tools, etc. when the equipment inhibits the immediate exit of the crews from the structure or hazard area. Crews should not leave hose line or tools if it is probable that the equipment may be needed to make a rapid safe exit of the building or hazardous area. An abandon alert is done in emergency situations when crews must leave a structure or hazardous area immediately without delay for their safety.

### **Withdraw**

Withdraw means all crews are to exit the structure or hazardous area bringing their hoses and equipment with them. This is typically performed when tactics change from offensive to defensive and the incident commander does not see an immediate danger to personnel operating in the structure or hazardous area.

### **Evacuate**

The term evacuate pertains to the removing of civilians and or non-essential personnel from the scene or area. Emergency responders will still perform their functions during an evacuation.

## **Accountability** **Tactical Checklist**

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***Accountability will work only with a strong personal commitment from all who are involved in the incident***

- ❑ First Apparatus to each geographic area will serve as accountability location (or as assigned by IC)
- ❑ PAR tags do not enter the "Hot Zone"
- ❑ Command may designate a radio frequency for accountability
- ❑ An Accountability Group may be established as needed
- ❑ Responsibilities of the Accountability Group officer are:
  - ❑ Develop and implement a plan to track and account for all personnel working in the hot zone
  - ❑ Ensure that accountability officers are assigned in divisions as necessary
  - ❑ Assist Division Officer with accountability reports
  - ❑ Initiate PAR upon benchmarks or as needed

### **Rules of thumb**

- ❑ Establish PAR location(s) at any incident requiring ICS
- ❑ Passports should never enter the hot zone
- ❑ Passports must be maintained at the designated PAR location
- ❑ Passports must reflect only those personnel presently on scene
- ❑ Crew leaders will be responsible to notify Accountability Officer of a change of assignment and or location
- ❑ Accountability Officers may be engineers, Division Supervisor or personnel specifically assigned to Divisions to serve as Accountability Officers for the Division Supervisor





## Davis County All Hazards Evacuation Levels

### LEVEL 1: A Level 1 Evacuation means "BE READY" for potential evacuation.

Residents should be aware of the danger that exists in their area, monitor emergency services websites and local media outlets for information. This is the time for preparation and precautionary movement of persons with special needs, mobile property and (under certain circumstances) pets and livestock. If conditions worsen, emergency services personnel may contact you via an emergency notification system.

### LEVEL 2: A Level 2 Evacuation means "BE SET" for evacuate.

YOU MUST PREPARE TO LEAVE AT A MOMENTS NOTICE

This level indicates there is significant danger to your area, and residents should voluntarily relocate either to a shelter or with family/friends outside of the affected area, or if choosing to remain, to be ready to evacuate at a moment's notice.

Residents MAY have time to gather necessary items, but doing so is at their own risk.

THIS MAY BE THE ONLY NOTICE THAT YOU RECEIVE

Emergency services cannot guarantee that they will be able to notify you if conditions rapidly deteriorate. Area media services will be asked to broadcast periodic updates.

### LEVEL 3: A Level 3 Evacuation means "GO" Evacuate NOW!

LEAVE IMMEDIATELY!

Danger to your area is current or imminent, and you should evacuate immediately. If you choose to ignore this advisement, you must understand that emergency services may not be available to assist you further. DO NOT delay leaving to gather any belongings or make efforts to protect your home.

THIS WILL BE THE LAST NOTICE THAT YOU RECEIVE

Entry to evacuated areas may be denied until conditions are safe.

Area radio and TV stations have been asked to broadcast periodic updates.

Sign up for emergency notification at <https://smart911.com>. During an emergency, local government will notify the public using as many means of communication as possible, including Wireless Emergency Alerts received on your cell phone. During the emergency, seek out trusted sources of information including government, official agencies, and local media sources.

<https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/wireless-emergency-alerts-wea>

This document has been reviewed and accepted by Davis County Fire Officer's Association, and Davis County Emergency Management of Utah. This document should be considered an official document for use to the public on All Hazards Evacuations.

## Incident Safety Officer Checklist Command Tactical Checklist

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### **RISK ASSESSMENT/SITUATIONAL AWARENESS**

- Confirm incident strategy- Offensive or Defensive
- Conduct a 360 and gain situational awareness- Relay any immediate safety concerns to IC or declare Emergency Traffic and transmit
- Review critical fireground factors
- Avoid involvement in scene tactics**; focus on *safety issues* related to operations

### **POTENTIAL HAZARDS**

- ALL utilities secured
- On-going structural condition assessment
- On-going fire/smoke conditions assessment
- Accountability in place
- Proper PPE for incident phase
- Ladder positioning and use
- Adequate scene lighting
- Rehab in place
- Environmental factors – Hot/Cold
- Apparatus position – outside of the collapse zone on defensive strategy
- EXERCISE EMERGENCY AUTHORITY TO STOP, SUSPEND OR TERMINATE IMMINENT UNSAFE ACTS- NOTIFY IC AND ENSURE ALL PERSONNEL ARE AWARE OF DANGER**

## **Incident Safety Officer** **Fire Incidents**

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### **Arrival**

- Incident safety officer is wearing appropriate protective clothing/equipment
- Accountability Location Identified
- Accountability tags given to accountability officer
- Face-to-face briefing with incident commander/support
- Perform 360-degree walk-a-round
- Understand the incident commander's incident action plan
- Conduct rapid emergency incident risk management analysis
  - Risk a lot to save a lot
  - Risk a little to save a little
  - Risk nothing to save what is already lost
- COMMAND ANNOUNCES ACCOUNTABILITY LOCATION TO COMPANIES
- Ensure suitable, safe command post is set up and visible
- Develop and implement an incident safety plan
- Ensure appropriate use of protective clothing / equipment by all members
- Consider the need for additional incident safety officer

### **Accountability**

- Ensure personnel accountability system is being utilized appropriately
- Accountability name tags are on apparatus
- Multiple accountability locations
- Ensure that all personnel know the level of operation
- Offensive vs. Defensive
- Monitor fire conditions
- Increasing vs. Decreasing

### **IRIT and RIT Activities**

- IRIT in place
- RIT in place
- Accountability Location
- Rescue plan
- RECON/RIT Size-up
- Egress/Access
- Tool/RIT Bag
- Ladder/2<sup>nd</sup> story>

### **Operational Safety Concerns**

- Operating in Traffic
- Apparatus becoming an exposure
- Identify building construction indicators
- Briefing from the rapid intervention crew (rescue sector/group)
- Ensure that all personnel are in crews (NO FREELANCING)
- Ensure interior and roof crews have multiple means of egress
- Limit non-essential personnel access (bystanders)
- Hose lines not kinked
- Have air quality monitored prior to SCBA removal (CO level: \_\_\_\_\_)

**Truck Company Activity**

- Proper Aerial/Platform Access
- Safe Ground Ladder Access
- Roof Operations
  - Face Piece on
  - Roof Probed Ahead of Crew
  - Crew Following Probed Area
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Egress Provided
- Breaking Glass in a Safe Manner

**Safety Group/Section Progress Report**

- ID structure conditions to Command
  - Openings/Basement
  - Fire (content vs. structure)
  - Smoke (volume, velocity, density, color, location)
- Electrical (overhead, down lines, etc.)
- Confirm utilities are Secured

**Progress Reports for Firefighter Accountability**

- Monitor structural conditions
- Ensure crews are being rehabbed
- PAR checks completed

**After-Fire Monitoring & Technical Assistance**

- ID structural Hazards Prior to Overhaul
- Walls
- Roof
- Floors Opening/Basement
- Heavy Equipment/Overhead Hazards

## **Public Information Officer** **Command Checklist**

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*\*\* The Incident Commander is in charge of the overall incident – take your directions from the IC and establish what information can be released. \*\**

- Obtain briefing from Incident Commander
  - Incident response information, including the number of units and personnel on-scene
  - Appropriate human interest or safety information
  - Nature of the incident and expertise of the fire personnel deployed (technical rescue, hazmat, etc)
  - A description of any particular hazards present at the incident
  - Identification of life-saving or heroic acts that may have occurred, including any rescue scenarios
  - Projected duration of the incident
  - Evacuation notices and restricted areas
- Determine staging location for media
- Determine method of communication/barriers to communication
  - Joint Information Center (JIC)
  - Written Press Release
  - Media Interview
  - News Conference
  - Social Media
  - Reverse 911
- Establish schedule for communication
- Prepare and practice statement
- Obtain IC approval of statement
- Release statement
- Document as part of the incident report the date, time, and method of delivery for all news releases, bulletins, and summaries

### **Media Interview Tips**

- Give 10-20 second answers
- Say most important thing 1<sup>st</sup>
- When you're done, be quiet
- If you botch the answer, ask to start again (if taped)
- Remove sunglasses and hats
- Look at the reporter, not the camera
- NEVER talk "off the record"
- Don't speculate, give you opinion, or say "no comment"
- Don't speak for other agencies
- Avoid yes/no answers
- Don't disagree with the reporter, instead clarify and correct the information

### **Answers to Difficult Questions** *Asked about a problem? Talk about a solution.*

- This is an evolving situation, and I will update you as soon as we have additional information
- Everyone is working hard to reach their objectives safely and efficiently
- All our efforts are directed at bringing the situation under control
- I'm not the authority on that subject. You should talk to...
- I am unfamiliar with that statement and am not prepared to respond to it
- I will look into it and get back to you (be sure to follow up)
- That's a hypothetical question and it's not appropriate for me to speculate
- This incident is under investigation and no cause has been determined yet

**Rapid Intervention Team (RIT) Checklist**  
**Command Tactical Checklist**

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- Confirm geographic deployment location**
- Assemble RIT equipment**
  - Air supply
  - Irons
  - Ropes
  - TIC
- Gather scene intel/situational awareness:**
  - Active life safety threat?
  - Perform a 360
  - Crew locations and number of personnel?
  - Number of stories?
- Actions to take:**
  - Soften structure
    - Remove Window bars
    - Open Barricaded doors
  - Emergency lights/strobes at egress points
  - Ladder the building if necessary
  - Charged hose line?
  - Additional potential rescue tools needed?
  - Additional personnel needed?
  - Continue to monitor radio traffic and read smoke & fire conditions and maintain SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

## **Rehabilitation Group** **Checklist**

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### **Responsibilities of Rehab Division Officer**

- Establish Rehab near the command post if possible
- Evaluate work conditions (extreme heat, extreme cold, etc.)
- Monitors all persons in the rehab area
- Ensures a qualified individual is assigned to monitor vitals
  - Blood pressure, heart rate, O2 saturation, body temperature, and respiratory rate
  - Carbon monoxide levels for persons exposed to fire smoke
- Ensures all persons in rehab are properly rehydrating and are being actively warmed/cooled as needed.
- Maintains accountability of persons in the rehab area
- Notify IC when crews are ready for re-assignment
- Complete necessary documentation

### **Guidelines for Rehabilitation**

- Crews must enter rehab area, drink appropriate fluids, be medically evaluated, and rest for a minimum of 20 minutes following the use of an SCBA cylinder, after 40 minutes of intense work without SCBA, or at any time the company officer, the safety officer, or the incident commander request rehab for a crew.
- Firefighters may only be re-assigned once the following criteria are met:
  - Twenty (20) minutes in rehab
  - Heart rate less than 110
  - Systolic blood pressure less than 160
  - Diastolic blood pressure less than 100
- Firefighters should be further evaluated by the medical group; transport should be considered, and a PCR completed if any of the following occur:
  - Vital signs do not return within the established perimeters following 30 minutes in rehab
  - Chest pain
  - Shortness of breath
  - Dizziness
  - Nausea
  - Poor skin color
  - Altered LOC
  - Abnormal EKG
  - Signs or symptoms of CO exposure
  - Any other sign or symptom that indicates the firefighter is in distress or injured

### **Post-Incident Recovery**

- Post-incident recovery shall include, as needed, the following:
  - Personal hygiene
  - Rest
  - Hydration
  - Nourishment
  - Securing clean personal protective clothing
  - Changing into clean clothing
  - Addressing behavioral health needs, as appropriate
  - Returning the apparatus to service
  - PPE Decontamination

## **Staging** **Tactical Checklist**

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- ❑ Establish radio channel for staging operations
  
- ❑ Locate an area of adequate size for all apparatus
  - Include apparatus that may respond with additional alarms
  - Should be within five minutes of the scene if possible
  - Easy ingress and separate egress
  
- ❑ Assume a position that is visible and accessible to incoming and staged companies and assume Staging Area Manager designation
  
- ❑ Transmit Staging Area location to Command and Dispatch
  - Identify access and routing as needed
  
- ❑ Coordinate with Police (Block streets, intersections, other access to Staging area)
  
- ❑ Organize and ensure all apparatus is parked for quick egress
  
- ❑ Maintain log of companies and equipment in the staging area
  
- ❑ Maintain crews in a ready state with apparatus
  
- ❑ Make occasional progress reports to command – Number and types of units available
  
- ❑ Assign staged companies (verbally) to incident – Per command's direction
  - Tell them where and who to report to
  - Advise command of the specific unit(s) assigned



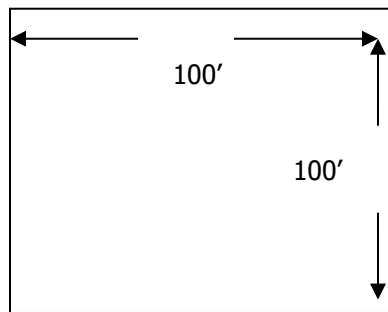
## Helicopter Landing Zone Command Tactical Guidelines/Checklist

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- Radio Frequency Zone 1 Channel 14 (LZ 1) or 15 (LZ 2)
- Check for wires, poles, towers
- Approach and departure paths should not pass over a treatment area, Command Post, or other activity areas where noise and rotor wash will cause problems.
- Landing zone should be located at least 300' from other activity areas.
- Avoid dusty location if possible

↑ Departure

↑ Upwind marker



↑ Approach

- Don't approach helicopter until pilot signals after landing
- Always approach from front or 45° angle to front.
- Keep all personnel away from tail rotor
- Landing zone personnel must use eye protection or helmet face shields
- Stage patients waiting to be loaded at least 150' away

**High Rise Operations - Lobby**  
**Command Tactical Guidelines/Checklist**

- 
- Building Address \_\_\_\_\_
- Security/Building \_\_\_\_\_  Fire Control Room
- R/P \_\_\_\_\_  Building Engineer \_\_\_\_\_  Elevator
- ASSUME LOBBY DIVISION**  Lock box Key  Elevator Kit  PAR
- ASSESS LOBBY CONDITIONS** \_\_\_\_\_
- Attack lines off Engines  Protect Elevator/Stair Lobby Exits
- Lay to standpipes  Cross vent after control
- Ladders to upper floors
- SAFE INGRESS/EGRESS \_\_\_\_\_
- ACCESS CONTROL ROOM/LOCKBOXES/PANELS
- Distribute:  Keys  Plans  Stair Phones
- Locate:  Bldg. Engineer  Security
- VERIFY FIRE AND OR ALARM LOCATION(S)
- Panel location(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- Panel indications \_\_\_\_\_
- Witness reports \_\_\_\_\_
- VERIFY AUTOMATIC FUNCTIONS
- Building in alarm  Message Types  Auto Door Unlocking  Fire Doors
- Air handlers off/beneficial  Auto Stair Pressurization
- Auto air exhaust  Atrium Fans  Smoke/Fire Dampers
- Fire pumps on?  Location: \_\_\_\_\_
- Emergency Generator on?  Location: \_\_\_\_\_
- Elevators recalled?  Stalled cars? \_\_\_\_\_
- RECALL ELEVATORS
- Shaft check  Keys  Irons  Radio  Extinguisher  Step Ladder
- Door restrictors?  Elevator Group Operator \_\_\_\_\_
- ASSESS STAIRS
- Firefighting \_\_\_\_\_  Standpipe  Roof Door  Fan  Exits to: \_\_\_\_\_
- Evacuation \_\_\_\_\_  Pressurized  Roof Door  Fan  Exits to: \_\_\_\_\_
- SILENCE ALARM/Direct occupants to safe egress/refuge **If Conditions Are Known**
- INITIATE PERSONNEL/OCCUPANT LOGS – PASSPORT FUNCTIONS
- ESTABLISH EQUIPMENT STAGING
- ESTABLISH STAIRWELL SUPPORT
- ESTABLISH TREATMENT AREA  ESTABLISH TRANSPORT AREA

## **Large Scale Freeway Response** **Command Tactical Checklist**

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### **Primary Assessment**

- First unit entering freeway and within a mile from incident report identity, location, and direction of travel (all other units stage off freeway)
- Determine if UHP has established a Command Post
- Meet with UHP IC for briefing/liaison until unified post established
- Establish single Unified Command Post (good view of scene): Fire Department, UHP, UDOT, PD?
- Advise dispatchers of Command Post location (overpass for good view)

### **Considerations**

- Traffic conditions – traffic control (early call for IMT, UHP)
- Fire or no fire
- Injuries: Number, location, and condition of victims
- Extrication needed
- Evacuation
- Hazardous Materials involved
- Early call for additional companies (hazmat)
- Relay pumping probabilities
- Special equipment needs (tankers, foam, sand, diking materials, wreckers)
- Heavy Equipment (crane, etc.)
- Sewer and drains (when dealing with spilled products)
- Alternate access to freeway (ladders, on/off ramps, embankments)
- Minimize the number of apparatuses to those absolutely needed
- Safety Officer
- Occupant Services

### **Divisions/Groups**

- Fire Control
- Rescue
- Treatments/Transportation
- Staging
- Hazard
- Water Supply
- Resource
- PIO
- Incident Critique

### **Termination**

- Clean-up completed
- Highways are safe
- UHP will coordinate reopening of traffic lanes
- Consider informal/formal debriefing
- Command terminated

## **Brush/Wildland Fires** **Command Tactical Checklist**

Any fire exceeding 50 acres will be declared a "Wildland Fire"  
(Remember the 10 Standard Fire Orders and 18 Watch out Situations)

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### **Phase 1**

#### **Primary Assessment**

- Assume Command-perform Size-up
- Advise Dispatch that mode of operations has reached the "Wildland Fire"
- Consider key factors: Weather, Fuel, and Topography
- Identify any exposures (this is your primary goal)
- Determine strategy – Direct-Indirect
- Identify and utilize any natural fire barriers
- Assess need for additional equipment and personnel
- Identify any immediate hazards to personnel or civilians
- Set-up Command Post
- Obtain and utilize brush maps
- Notification of County Fire Warden through Davis County Dispatch
- Consider notification of NUIFC by radio or phone 801-495-7611

### **Phase II**

#### **Develop a Firefighting Plan**

- Establish Divisions (Alpha-Zulu)
- Location of fire head(s) / Recon
- Identify Structure threat and protect exposures (Consider appropriate foam applications)
- Insure water supply to all geographical divisions (tenders, hydrants, etc.)
- Think way ahead of the fire (wind, fuel topography)
- Line of retreat - escape plan (**LCES**)
- Utilize aerial operations (heli, fixed-wing, slurry bombers) Coordinate with all divisions - safety to firefighters (crews 200' off-line, uphill, and perpendicular to fireline)
- Consider a full structure assignment in staging

#### **Divisions**

- Geographical (Alpha-Zulu)
- Resource
- Safety
- Staging
- Landing zone - helicopter tank fill
- Rehab (possibly multiple sites)
- PIO
- Occupant Services

### **Phase III**

#### **Mop-up**

- Determine distance inside control line to be overhauled
- Make sure fire is out
- Dispose of fuel (let it burn if it will do so promptly and safely)
- During Rehab of mop-up crews - keep two firefighters in area to monitor for re-ignition
- Schedule follow-up checks by crews once incident terminated
- Consider Class A foam if possible

### **Phase IV**

#### **Termination**

- Obtain "containment" from divisions
- Equipment retrieval
- Incident Critique

## Structure Fire Incident Guidelines Command Tactical Guidelines/Checklist

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### Initial Size-Up

- On Scene Report
  - Location / Building Type / Smoke and Fire Conditions / Threats to Exposures
- Working Fire Notifications
  - Additional Alarms
- Declare Strategy
  - Offensive
  - Defensive
- Declare Mode
  - Investigative
  - Fast Action
  - Command
- Establish Command
  - Name / Incident Commander / Designate "A" Side / Command Post Location / Accountability Location
- Initial Operations / Urgent Needs / Instructions to Incoming Units

### Incident Benchmarks

"All Clear" Complete

Fire Under Control

Loss Stopped

### Time Notifications

- Elapsed Time Notifications
  - 5 Minute Intervals
- PAR Checks
  - 20 Minute Intervals
  - Change in Strategy
  - Benchmark Completion
  - Incident Emergencies

### Actions

- Fire Attack
  - Support / Backup Lines
  - FDC Connection
  - Standpipe Connection
- Exposure Protection
- Search / Rescue
- Evacuation
- Ventilation
- Water Supply
- Rapid Intervention Team (RIT)
- Assign Safety Officer
- Assign Support Officer
- Assign Accountability Officer
- Utilities
  - Gas
  - Electrical
  - Water
- Rehab
- Salvage
- Overhaul
- Medical

### Additional Considerations

- Traffic Control
- PIO
- Investigation
  - Fire Marshal
  - Davis County Investigator Task Force
  - State Fire Marshal
- Health Department
- Occupant Services
  - Red Cross
  - Board Up
- Fire Watch

### Incident Termination

- Personnel accountability
- Secure the scene
- Conduct after action review

**Medical Incident Guidelines**  
**Command Tactical Guidelines/Checklist**  
**(MCI Response Level on following page)**

---

**Upon arrival**

- Make initial size-up
- Give on-scene report – take command
- Consider upgrading assignment – Staging
- Report command post location

**Initial action**

- Determine nature & extent of emergency
- Determine extrication & treatment resource needs
- Consider Divisions/Groups early – triage, extrication/rescue, treatment, and transport
- Give follow-up reports including Davis County MCI Level declaration

**Extrication**

- Site safety
- Decide location of triage – on-site or other
- Use triage tags
- Walking Wounded assembly area
- Fatality assembly area
- Evaluate resource needs
- Progress reports

**Transportation**

- Select adequate/safe site - close to treatment, good access
- Evaluate resource needs
- Consider Division organization - delegate responsibilities
- Set up ambulance staging/landing zone(s)
- Hospital notification – number of patients, priority level, ETA
- Progress reports (CAN)

**Treatment**

- Select safe site – good access
- Site entrance markers, Immediate transport, Delayed transport
- Evaluate resource needs
- Progress

## **Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) Response Plan** **Command Tactical Guideline**

---

### **Level 1:** Medical Priority Dispatch

Normal day-to-day operational response. Is not a declaration of extraordinary circumstances.

### **Level 2:** 6-15 Patients (usually declared by on-scene Incident Commander)

Total deployment: 2 Engines/Truck, 4 Ambulances, 2 Medic Units, 3 Chief Officers,  
1 EMS Helicopter  
Notify Hospitals

### **Level 3:** 16-35 Patients (usually declared by on-scene Incident Commander)

Deploy additional 2 Engines/Trucks, 2 Ambulances, 1 Medic Units, 1 Chief Officer, 1 Helicopter  
Total deployment: 4 Engines/Trucks, 6 Ambulances, 3 Medic Units,  
4 Chief Officers, 2 EMS Helicopters, 1 UTA/School Bus, 1 MCI Trailer  
Mobile Command Center (MCC)  
Notify out of County Hospitals, Obtain bed count if possible  
Consider additional EMS Helicopter(s) Bus(es) and MCI Trailer

### **Level 4:** 36 + patients (usually declared by on-scene Incident Commander)

Deploy additional 3 Truck/Engines, 3 Ambulances, 3 Medic Units, 2 Chief Officers  
2 EMS Helicopters, 1 MCI Trailer, 1 UTA/School Bus  
Total deployment: 7 Engines/Trucks, 9 Ambulances, 6 Medic Units, 6 Chief Officers,  
4 EMS Helicopters, 2 UTA/School Buses, 2 MCI trailers, 1 Mobile Command Center (MCC)  
Notify out of County Hospitals, Obtain bed count if possible  
Consider additional EMS Helicopter(s) Bus(es) and MCI Trailers

### **Level 5:** Casualty Collection Point (CCP) Activation, Non-specific number of patients (Only declared by an EOC)

CCP's are created for extreme situations where the EMS system is overwhelmed and unable respond to all incidents. Victims through private or organized means should be brought to the EMS system, triaged, and transported appropriately via CCP.

Designated CCP locations in Davis County are at all Elementary and public owned parks.

## **Bulk Petroleum Storage Facilities** **Command Tactical Guidelines/Checklist**

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- Upgrade the assignment – Hazmat
- Request PD for traffic control to seal of the area
- Establish Incident Command Post
  - Consider Unified Command with Facility Representative
- Consider Petroleum Mutual Aid Resources
  - Salt Lake Valley Petroleum Mutual Aid (SLVPMA)
- Establish Facility Communications Plan
- Determine the tank number and shipper
- Obtain the diameter of the involved tank
- Request an adequate foam supply. (Consider HAFB Fire, SLVPMA)
- Determine the wind direction. Foam must be applied from the upwind side.
- Use instruments to establish a safe working area – (Hazmat). Eliminate ignition sources.
- Group the foam monitors close together on the ground, so their streams will flow parallel to each other and fall into a tight pattern on the surface of the liquid. **Objective: Combine multiple streams to overcome the heat and updraft caused by the burning liquid. As the foam pools, it will spread over the surface of the product.**
- Obtain product levels in exposed tanks.
  1. The shells on tanks with low product levels will heat more rapidly and build greater pressures than full tanks.
  2. An increase in flame intensity or noise level at a vent is an indicator of increasing danger. Monitor any build-up in pressure or noise level.
- Cool exposed tanks as necessary. Avoid flowing water into areas being foamed. **Steam forming when water is applied to the wall of the tank indicates that the surface needs to be cooled some more. Excess use of water can cause problems later.**



## **Carbon Monoxide Emergencies** **Command Tactical Checklist**

“All CO calls should be treated as an IDLH hazard unless determined otherwise via the use of appropriate detection equipment. Treatment and rapid transport of exposed patients is first priority beyond responder safety”

---

### **Incidents at which patients ARE SYMPTOMATIC**

#### **Primary Assessment**

- Establish command – size up
- Determine location, number, and condition of victims when possible (establish triage)
- Determine immediate priority (Rescue, Medical, etc.)
- Request additional applicable resources (Additional Ambulances, Engines, etc.)
- Consider notifying gas company.
- Consider sheltering ambulatory victims in ambulances or other locations, not suspected buildings.

#### **Secondary Assessment**

- Continue with evacuation of all ambulatory victims from within structure
- Enter structure only with full protective equipment w/SCBA for victim removal
- Obtain CO concentration readings – determine the degree of hazard PPM
- Determine onset or problems, detector, normal senses, etc.
- Rule out any recent history of appliance installs, repairs, or recent chemical applications on yard or within structure, etc.
- Consider upgrading to a HazMat response and contact the Health Department in the event of potential chemical presence.**
- Attempt to locate the source of CO if possible
- Secure all applicable utilities

#### **Divisions/Groups**

- Fire ground Divisions (Interior, Roof, Directional, Loss Control, etc.)
- Medical (triage, treatment, transportation)
- Safety
- Hazard
- Staging
- Police Liaison
- PIO

### **Incidents involving a reported CO emergency – NO SYMPTOMATIC VICTIMS**

- Establish command – size up
- Confirm no life hazards / need for EMS
- Enter structure with full protective equipment w/SCBA on standby
- Obtain CO concentration readings – determine the degree of hazard PPM
- Determine onset or problems, detector, normal senses, etc.
- Rule out any recent history of appliance installs, repairs, or recent chemical applications on yard or within structure, etc.
- Consider upgrading to a HazMat response and contact the Health Department in the event of potential chemical presence.**
- Attempt to locate the source of CO if possible
- Notify gas company if utility problem is suspected

### **No CO Readings Found/Detected**

- Explain disposition with occupant/homeowner
- Leave occupant / homeowner with advice before leaving

**CBRNE Incidents**  
**Command Tactical Checklist/Guideline**

---

**Operations Phase**

- Consider establishment of a unified command system (Crime Scene Management)
  - PD
  - Fire department
  - FBI
  - Davis County Health Department
  - Davis County Haz Mat Team
  - HAFB
  - State Div. of Emergency Management
  - Civil Support Team
  
- Establish Hazard Division
  - Responsibilities:
    - Develop the site safety plan – deliver it to command.
    - Be aware of possible “secondary devices”
    - Corral casualties/victims
      - Walking
      - Non-ambulatory
      - Rescue
  - \*Inform victims (customers) of what you are doing, why you are doing it, and what they have been exposed to.**
  - Set up Decon sites (Corridor & set-up tents)
    - Large area
    - Water supply for decon solution
    - Run-off considered – addressed
    - Segregated lanes (male/female)
    - Modesty
      - Initial decon
      - Secondary decon
  - Perform decontamination
  - Dike water run-off from decontamination
  - Clothing bagged, sealed, and tagged w/I.D.
  
- Establish Treatment Division
  - Triage
  - Treatment
    - Hot Zone treatment – (appropriate PPE)
    - Warm Zone treatment
    - Cold Zone – corral potential exposures
  - Transportation
  - Notify receiving hospital of the type of hazardous exposure.

**Recovery Phase**

***Begins when the scene is stabilized, and the last victim is transported. Ends with completion of the contamination survey.***

***Challenges:***

- Re-establish essential services
- Link up with state and federal authorities

- Decontamination of essential equipment
- Evidence collection
- Decon and remove bodies

### **Restoration Phase**

***Begins with completion of the contamination survey and ends with complete hazard remediation.***

#### ***Challenges:***

- Documentation of everything
- Return to normal
- Post incident medical assessment  
(Internal & external customers)
  
- Debriefing
  - Public
  - Fire department members
    - Exposure report
    - Medical follow-up for first responders

**CBRNE Incidents (WMD)**  
**Command Tactical Checklist/Guideline**

*Recognition and Identification – survivability is directly related to early recognition and identification*

- Symptoms of victims  
See Agent Recognition Chart
- Mass Casualties  
Many casualties with similar symptoms  
Casualties without trauma or apparent cause
- Casualty Pattern  
Victim distribution indicating downwind hazard
- Presence of a dissemination device  
Low order explosion, plume, or unusual equipment  
Explosions that only destroy their packaging  
Explosions that disperse liquid, mist, or gas
- Dead animals or birds
- Statements of victims  
Descriptions of the event or the context, or of symptoms
- Things out of place  
Unusual smells, unexplained liquid spills
- Emergency responder victims  
Symptoms mimicking victims with rapid onset

**Agent Recognition Chart**

Agent	Signs & Symptoms	Odor
<b>Nerve</b> (Sarin, Soman, Tabun, VX)	Pinpointed pupils, salivation, dyspnea, localized muscle twitching, nausea, vomiting, seizures, death	Fruity, Camphor, or Sulphur
<b>Blister</b> (Mustard, Lewisite, Phosgene Oxime)	Irritated eyes, runny nose, sneezing, hacking cough, skin redness, moderate to severe pain, blisters	Garlic, Geraniums or irritating smell
<b>Choking</b> (Phosgene, Chlorine)	Coughing, choking, tightness in the chest, feeling of suffocation, edema, death	Mowed hay or bleach
<b>Blood</b> Hydrogen Cyanide, Cyanogen Chloride	Gasping for air, reddish skin color, unconsciousness, seizures, death	Bitter almonds

**Immediately**

- Notify dispatch and deployment of a possible WMD event
  - Staging
  - Report wind direction and speed
  - Call for additional resources (1<sup>st</sup> alarm HazMat, Medical, PD, Regional Taskforce, etc.)
- All emergency responders in appropriate PPE
  - SCBA, turnouts (with tape if available) and butyl rubber gloves
- Isolate, deny entry and exit, establish lobby control

## **Hazardous Materials Response**

### **Command Tactical Checklist**

*"Command is responsible for the Safety of all personnel involved in any incident"*

---

### **Dispatch Responsibilities**

#### **Collect and Convey Information on:**

- Material name or type/Placard (#, color, symbol)- Use Binoculars as necessary
- Amount and size of containers and type
- Problem (For example: Leak, explosion, spill, etc.)
- Known dangerous properties of product
- Number of persons injured or exposed
- Safest approach to scene- Upwind and Upgrade
- Instruct caller to go out and meet responding Fire companies
- Prevailing wind speed and weather conditions
- Notify Davis County Health Department (Need for Lab?)

### **Primary Assessment**

#### **First Arriving Unit**

- Establish Command – begin, cautious deliberate size-up
- Determine the materials involved (labels, markers, DOT id, NFPA diamond, shipping paper)
- Determine number, location, and condition of any victims and isolation of contaminated
- Consciously avoid committing truck/crew to dangerous situation
- Evaluate effects of wind, topography, and location of situation
- Route other responding companies away from hazards
- Establish Staging
- Use reference material: ERG, HazMat IQ, MSDS, shipping papers, etc.)
- Contact RP or witness
- Identify the "Hazard Area" – material, time of day, wind & weather, location of incident, risk to people
- Determine need for immediate action (rescue, fire control, evacuation, etc.)

### **Secondary Assessment**

#### **Control of Hazardous Area**

- Establish Limited Access Zone (control with lobby division/group)
- Utilize Fire or hazard tape to identify Limited Access Zone
- Establish Evacuation Zone (Enforced by Police Department)
- Determine need for additional resources (personnel, equipment)

#### **Establish and Implement Incident Action Plan**

- Safety to all personnel (Identify SAFETY OFFICER)
- Evacuation of endangered area
- Treat any victims
- Control flow or release
- Get Hazmat back into safe container, neutralize or allow to dissipate, or coordinate disposal

#### **Divisions/Groups**

- |                                 |   |                                  |                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hazard | <input type="checkbox"/> Lobby Control  | <input type="checkbox"/> Staging | <input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation   |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Decon  | <input type="checkbox"/> Police Liaison | <input type="checkbox"/> Safety  | <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Control | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical |

## **Hazardous Materials Evacuation**

### **Command Tactical Checklist**

*An incident involving hazardous materials has a higher probability of causing an evacuation of an affected area than any other incident. By the very nature of the hazard, this type of evacuation often provides very little preparation time. Decisions will need to be made quickly and citizens moved rapidly.*

---

### **Primary Assessment**

- Establish Command – Command may assign an Evacuation Branch within operations
- Rapidly size-up situation
- Communicate with Hazard Division (product toxicity – evacuation distance required, etc.)
- Determine evacuation perimeters
- Determine Level of Evacuation (Site, Intermediate level, Large Scale)
- Determine time factors (speed of hazard determines speed of evacuation)
- Determine need for additional resources/manpower
- Consider in-place sheltering (staying indoors)
- Consider effects of weather and wind direction/speed
- Establish an evacuation plan – communicate plan to divisions and agencies
- Establish Division/Groups
- Assign specific areas to evacuate to avoid duplication or missed areas – use Map book page numbers

### **Divisions**

- Geographical Sectors (North, South, etc.)
- PIO
- Police Liaison
- Staging
- Transportation
- Shelter (coordinate with Red Cross)
- Other Agency Liaisons Sections
  1. Operations Section
  2. Administrative Section
  3. Planning Section
  4. Logistics Section

### **Information Needed to Make Evacuation Decision**

- Product toxicity
- Concentrations (before it becomes a health hazard)
- Weather conditions (temperature, wind speed & direction, etc.)
- Distances from site requiring evacuation
- Special needs of evacuees (For example: handicapped, language barriers, etc.)
- Shelter locations (CAD info shelters or Red Cross Disaster manual)
- Transportation needs and availability
- Concentrations of population in area
- Determine area of greatest danger – evacuate them first
- Determine available number of PD officers/cars

## **Natural Gas Emergencies** **Command Tactical Checklist**

"Burning natural gas should not normally be extinguished, since this would change the situation from a visible to invisible hazard with explosive potential. Fires should be controlled by stopping the flow."

---

### **Incidents involving a reported gas leak – no fire or explosion**

- Establish command – size up situation
- Appoint a safety officer
- Establish a limited Access Zone – Use 330' distance and shielding to protect command post and responders.
- Provide life and property safety (full protective equipment w/SCBA – hose lines, etc.)
- Communicate with gas company personnel
- Evacuate any civilians in the area (Follow ERG Guide 115 for evacuation guidelines)
  - Obtain information from evacuees so they can be contacted once hazard is controlled
- Obtain gas concentration readings – determine the degree of hazard
  - Consider HazMat response upgrade for additional monitoring on larger leaks
- Attempt to locate the source of the gas and any shutoff devices available
- Gas leak within a building – shut off at meter until repairs are completed
- Provide continued standby protection with a charged 1 ¾ line for gas company.

### **Incidents at which an Explosion has occurred**

- Primary Assessment**
  - Establish command – size up
  - Determine location, number, and condition of victims (triage)
  - Determine immediate priority (Fire control, Treatment, etc.)
  - Identify immediate hazards (collapse, leaking gas, fire)
  - Assign Fire Control, Evacuation/Extrication, and Treatment groups immediately
  - Get an "All Clear" on involved structure
  - Get an "All Clear" on surrounding structures
  - Get "Fire Control" and PAR from Fire Control Groups
  - Ensure gas company is notified
- Secondary Assessment**
  - Continue with Evacuation of all civilians and keep number of FD personnel to a minimum
  - Do not rely on gas odor – use combustible gas indicators
  - Check areas systematically
  - Secure all possible sources of ignition/secure utilities
  - Ventilate buildings – explosion proof equipment only
  - Coordinate activities with gas company – gas company is responsible for locating and eliminating leaks
  - Assess stability of structure – consider trench rescue/heavy rescue team to provide cribbing, shoring, etc.
- Divisions/Groups**
  - Fire ground Divisions/Groups (Interior, Roof, Directional, Loss Control, etc.)
  - Evacuation
  - Medical (extrication, treatment, transportation)
  - Safety
  - Hazard
  - Staging
  - Police Liaison
  - PIO

## Pipeline Emergencies Tactical Checklist

### 2013 PIPELINE EMERGENCY QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE - UTAH

#### **RISK CONSIDERATIONS**

- Type/volume/pressure/location/geography of product
- Environmental factors – wind, fog, temperature, humidity
- Sight, sound, smell – indicators vary depending on product
- Black, dark brown or clear liquids/dirt blowing into air/peculiar odors/dead insects around gas line/dead vegetation
- Rainbow sheen on the water/mud or water bubbling up/frozen area on ground/frozen area around gas meter
- Other utility emergencies

#### **INCIDENT RESPONSE**

- Always approach from upwind/park vehicle a safe distance away/if vehicle stalls – DO NOT attempt to restart
- Gather information/establish incident command/identify command structure
- Initiate communications with pipeline/gas company representative ASAP
- Control/deny entry: vehicle, boat, train, aircraft, foot traffic, media – refer all media questions to pipeline/gas representatives

#### **PIPELINE MARKERS**

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) requires the use of signs to indicate the location of underground pipelines. Markers like these are located on road, railroad, and navigable waterway crossings. Markers are also posted along the pipeline right-of-way. Markers may not be located directly over the pipeline it marks.

#### **The markers display:**

- The material transported
- The name of the pipeline operator
- The operator's emergency number



#### **PRODUCT HAZARDS AND CHARACTERISTICS**

##### **Petroleum (flow rate can be hundreds of thousands of gallons per hour)**

- Flammable range may be found anywhere within the hot zone
- H2S can be a by-product of crude oil

Type 1 Products	Flash Point	Ignition Temperature
Gasoline	- 45 °F	600 °F
Jet Fuel	100 °F	410 °F
Kerosene	120 °F	425 °F
Diesel Fuel	155 °F	varies
Crude Oil	25 °F	varies

##### **Natural Gas (flow rate can be hundreds of thousands of cubic feet per hour)**

- Flammable range may be found anywhere within the hot zone between 4% and 15%
- Rises and dissipates relatively quickly
- H2S can be a by-product of natural gas – PPM = PARTS PER MILLION

• 0.02 PPM	Odor threshold
• 10.0 PPM	Eye irritation
• 100 PPM	Headache, dizziness, coughing, vomiting
• 200-300 PPM	Respiratory inflammation within 1 hour of exposure
• 500-700 PPM	Loss of consciousness/possible death in 30-60 min.
• 700-900 PPM	Rapid loss of consciousness; death possible
• Over 1000 PPM	Unconsciousness in seconds; death in minutes

- Incomplete combustion of natural gas may release carbon monoxide
- Storage facilities may be present around populated areas/ can be depleted production facilities or underground caverns
- Gas travel may be outside the containment vessel along the natural space between the pipe and soil

##### **Propane, Butane and Other Similar Products**

(\*e.g. Carbon Dioxide, Anhydrous Ammonia)

- Flammable range may be found anywhere within the hot zone
- Products cool rapidly to sub-zero temperatures once outside the containment vessel
- Vapor clouds may be white or clear

Type 3 Products	Flash Point	Ignition Temperature
Propane	- 150 °F	920-1120 °F
Butane	- 60 °F	725-850 °F
Anhydrous Ammonia	- 51 °F	1204-1560 °F

- \* Caustic - Can freeze/burn skin
- \* Expands Rapidly
- \* Liquid to a fog gas state!

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## **Radiological Hazards** **Command Tactical Checklist**

*If there is no life hazard, rescue situation or fire, there is no reason to risk exposure of Fire Department Personnel.*

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### **Dispatch**

- Hazardous Materials Team with the first alarm
- Notify responding crews of wind direction
- Once radiological incident confirmed – notify appropriate agencies

### **Primary Assessment**

- Establish command – size-up situation
- Consider both direct radiation exposure and contamination
- Determine location, number, and condition of victims
- Secure witnesses and RP
- Secure a perimeter
- If no rescue, fire, or life hazard – wait for arrival of HazMat

### **Secondary Assessment**

- Assess hazards (For example: continued release, fire, etc.)
- Assess need for additional personnel (HAFB Fire Department)
- Notify appropriate agencies
- Traffic control – PD

### **Divisions/Groups**

- Safety
- Hazard
- Lobby control
- HazMat
- Occupant Services
- Fire
- Rescue
- Triage/Treatment / Transportation

### **Incidents with Fire**

- Initiate normal tactics
- Always approach upwind
- Do not ventilate
- Minimize use of water
- Control water run-off
- Nuclear weapon – evacuate 2000' in all directions, minimize exposure to personnel

### **Pre-Rescue Operations**

- Establish Limited Access Zone – determined by HazMat team
- Establish Hazard Zone (Readings of 2MR/hr detectable)
- Establish Decontamination area – within hot zone
- Establish Treatment area – one within hot zone; one outside hot zone

### **Rescue Operations**

- Use full protective equipment
- Remove patients quickly
- Decontaminate
- Alert hospitals to prepare for contaminated patients
- Decontaminate vehicles used to transport

## **Confined Space Rescue** **Command Tactical Checklist**

---

### **Phase I – Size-up**

#### **Primary Assessment**

- Consider Davis County Search and Rescue and/or Davis County USAR (30 min. + ETA)
- Secure witness or competent person/RP
- Identify immediate hazards
- Location, number, and condition of victims
- Establish communications with victims
- Identify any language barriers
- Accountability
- Rescue or Recovery

#### **Secondary Assessment**

- What type of space
- Products in space
- Hazards: Atmospheric, mechanical, electrical (assign to Hazard Section)
- Diagram of space
- Structural stability of space
- Proper personnel and equipment on scene (Consider Unified Command)
- Additional resources necessary; Atmospheric monitoring: Ventilation, respiratory, retrieval system, Health Department

### **Phase II – Pre-Entry Operations**

#### **Division/Groups**

- Safety
- Hazardous Materials
- Extrication/Rescue
- Fire
- Medical (treatment, transportation)
- Staging
- PIO
- Police Liaison
- Lobby
- Occupant Services
- Rehab
- Entry permit

#### **Make General Area Safe**

- Establish perimeter
- Evacuate if necessary
- Traffic/crowd control
- Secure utilities (post a guard to assure utilities are not turned back on)

#### **Make Rescue Area Safe**

- Determine structural stability
- Establish lobby control accountability
- Test atmosphere: Oxygen, flammable, toxic
- Ventilate if necessary
- Secure hazards: Lock-out, tag-out

### **Phase III – Rescue Operations**

- Action plan with backup plan
- Entry team ready
  - Backup team in place
- Proper Equipment
  - Personal Protective equipment
  - Explosion proof lighting/communications
  - Respiratory system (SCBA, SABA)
  - Personal atmospheric monitor
  - Class 3 harness; retrieval system with backup system
- Victim location/Assessment
  - Patient packaging/extrication

### **Phase IV – Termination**

- Personnel accountability
- Remove tools and equipment
- Decontamination
- Secure scene
- Consider debriefing
- Call OSHA

## **Ice Rescue**

### **Command Tactical Checklist**

---

#### **Phase I - Size-up**

##### **Primary Assessment**

- Take command – size up situation
- Secure witness or responsible party
- Determine exactly what happened
- Location, number, and condition of victims
- Rescue Mode vs. Recovery Mode
- Assess need for additional resources
- Maintain victim contact

##### **Secondary Assessment**

- Assess hazards (For example: ice conditions, under ice structures, debris, weather conditions, and time of day) – assign to safety.
- Assess the need for additional personnel
- Assess the need for additional equipment
- Incident stabilization before committing rescuers to any variable and /or unstable situations

#### **Phase II – Pre-Rescue Operations**

- Make general area safe
- Make rescue area safe
- Assign Divisions (Hot, Warm, Cold Divisions)

##### **Divisions**

- Safety
- Rescue operation
- Medical
- Staging
- PIO
- Police liaison
- Lighting

#### **Phase III – Rescue Operations**

- Talk victim(s) into self-rescue
- Reach
- Throw
- Go
  - Primary rescuer and tender
  - Backup rescuer and tender
  - PPE (Ice rescue suit or PFD, and thermal protection)
  - Victim removal equipment
  - Treatment and transport

#### **Phase IV - Termination**

- Personnel accountability
- Remove tools and equipment (Fatality – Leave in place for investigative purposes)
- Remove protective systems/ Extrication last in – first out
- Secure the scene/Debrief

## **Rope Rescue**

### **Command Tactical Guideline/Checklist**

---

#### **Primary assessment**

- Consider Davis County Search and Rescue and/or Davis County USAR (30 min. + ETA)
- Take command – size up situation
- Secure witnesses and RP
- Determine location, number, and condition of victims
- Rescue Mode vs. Recovery Mode

#### **Secondary Assessment**

- Type of terrain
  - Non-technical (<40 degrees)
  - Technical (>40 degrees)
- Hazards to rescuers (assign this responsibility to Safety Division)
- Assess the need for additional personnel (DCSO Search and Rescue)
- Assess need for additional equipment (For example: helicopter)
- Decide on Action Plan (communicate plan)
- Establish ICS 205 Communications Plan
  - Identify areas with communication limitations, determine primary and secondary communication methods.

#### **Division/Groups**

- Recon (proper equipment: ALS/BLS packs)
- Safety
- Extrication (have an alternate plan)
- Medical (treatment, transport)
- Helo Ops (LZ) – Mountain vs. Landing Area
- Staging
- PIO
- Police Liaison
- Occupant Services

#### **Rescue Operations**

- Make general area safe (For example: traffic control)
- Make rescue area safe (crowd control)
- Extrication Group puts forth Action Plan
- Least risk option selected when possible
- Insertion technique (climb, long-line)
- Evacuation technique (long-line, raise, lower)
- Personal protective equipment
- Victim removal equipment
- Transfer to Medical

#### **Termination**

- PAR – Personnel Accountability Report
- Removal of equipment/equipment accountability
- Debriefing/critique

## **Structural Collapse Operation** **Command Tactical Checklist**

---

### **Phase I – Size Up**

#### **Primary Assessment**

- Take command – size up situation
- Davis County USAR activation (30 min. + ETA)
- Secure witnesses or RP
- Determine location, number, and condition of victims
- Determine location, and number of buildings involved
- Rescue Mode vs. Recovery Mode?
- Establish Staging immediately

#### **Secondary Assessment**

- Type of occupancy (For example: business, mercantile, assembly, etc.)
- Building construction type
- Assess hazards (For example: secondary collapse, gas, electric) – assign to Safety Officer
- Secure all hazards – advise crews of unsecured hazards
- Assess the need for additional personnel (Red Cross, structural engineers, building officials, Public Works)
- Assess need for additional equipment (crane, heavy equipment)
- Assess need for PD for traffic control

### **Phase II - Pre-Rescue Operations**

#### **Divisions/Groups**

- Safety
- Building triage
- Search
- Lobby
- Extrication (technical rescue)
- Medical (triage, treatment, transport)
- Air Ops
- HazMat
- Staging
- PIO
- Police Liaison

#### **Make Rescue Area Safe**

- Remove surface victims
- Traffic control
- Secure utilities
- Establish perimeter (lobby control)
- Establish transportation corridor
- Establish victim staging area (accountability)
- Remove all non-essential personnel from rescue area
- Establish building triage team(s)

### **Phase III - Rescue Operations**

- Establish action plan for search team
- Establish action plan for rescue team
- Vertical access preferred
- Treat as a confined space rescue
- RIT to rescue ratio 1:1
- Personal protective equipment
- Transfer victims to treatment
- Selective debris removal (for victim removal)
- Obtain PAR's from divisions in hazard zone as needed

### **Phase IV - Termination**

- Obtain PAR's
- General debris removal (should be coordinated with investigators)
- Remove equipment
- Occupant Services

## Trench Rescue Command Tactical Checklist

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### Phase I – Size Up

#### Primary Assessment

- Take command – size up situation
- Park at least 50' away - staging 150' from scene
- Secure witness, RP, or job foreman
- Determine exactly what happened
- Davis County USAR activation (30 min. + ETA)
- Identify language barriers
- Identify immediate hazards to rescuers (secondary failure, electrical, water)
- Location, number, and condition of victims
- Rescue Mode vs. Recovery Mode

#### Secondary Assessment

- Trench Collapse     Yes     No
- Proper equipment and personnel on-scene? (Truck/Heavy Rescue)
- Additional resources necessary (ventilation, shoring, retrieval system, public works, utilities)

### Phase II - Pre-Entry Operations

#### Make the General Area Safe

- Traffic control (re-route traffic 300' away – shut down vehicles 150' from scene)
- Crowd control (non-essential rescue personnel 50' away)
- Heavy equipment shut down (within 300')
- Establish zones: Hot (0-50'), Warm (50-150'), Cold (150-300')

#### Make the Rescue Area Safe

- Establish lobby control accountability
- Secure hazards: gas, electric, utilities
- De-water trench
- Monitor atmosphere
- Ventilate
- Identify soil type and condition

#### Divisions/Groups

- Safety
- Hazardous Materials
- Extrication
- Lobby Control
- Medical Treatment/Transport
- Staging
- PIO
- Police Liaison
- Occupant Services

### Phase III – Rescue Operations

#### Make trench lip safe

- Assess spoil pile
- Approach from ends
- Place ground pads around lip of trench
- Remove tripping hazards

#### Make the Trench Safe

- Access/egress ladders less than 50' apart
- Protective system: sloping, hydraulic, timber, pneumatic, other
- Create safe zones
- Remove dirt: extend safe zones

#### Victim Assessment

- Treatment in trench
- Patient packaging
- Retrieval system / extrication
- Transfer to treatment division

### Phase IV - Termination

- Personnel accountability
- Remove tools and equipment (Fatality – leave in place for investigative purposes)
- Remove protective systems/extrication last in – first out
- Secure the scene
- Consider debriefing

## Water Rescue Command Tactical Checklist

---

### Phase I – Size Up

#### Primary Assessment

- Take command – size up situation
- Secure witness or responsible party
- Determine exactly what happened
- Location, number, and condition of victims
- Rescue Mode vs. Recovery Mode

#### Secondary Assessment

- Type of water rescue (For example: dive, swift water)
- Assess hazards (For example: hydraulics, surface loads, debris, drop-offs, depth, volume, velocity, & temperature) – assign to safety.
- Assess the need for additional personnel (DCSO Search and Rescue Divers)
- Assess the need for additional equipment

#### Action Plan Decided Upon and Communicated

### Phase II - Pre-Rescue Operations

- Make general area safe
- Make rescue area safe
- Assign Divisions/Groups
  - Victim removal equipment
  - Treatment and transfer to ALS

#### Divisions/Groups

- Safety
- Lobby
- Extrication (technical rescue)
- Upstream (hazards afloat)
- Medical (Treatment/Transport)
- Air Ops (LZ)
- Staging
- PIO
- Police liaison
- Lighting
- Occupant Services

### Phase IV - Termination

- Personnel accountability
- Remove tools and equipment (Fatality – leave in place for investigative purposes)
- Remove protective systems/extrication last in - first out
- Secure the scene
- Consider debriefing

### Phase III – Rescue Operations

- Talk victim(s) into self-rescue
- Reach
- Throw
- Row (boat base operation)
- Go
  - Rescue Team
  - Backup rescue team
  - Helicopter
  - Create safe zone
  - PPE (For example: PFD, helmet, wet suit)

## Active Shooter Command Tactical Checklist (Fire/EMS)

Nature of the call and location are important. When responding get all the dispatch information available.  
Utilize: Davis County Specific Incident Response Plan & Medical Incident Response Plan (MCI)

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### ARRIVAL ON SCENE

- Slow down when approaching the area (from a safe distance) and conduct a 360-degree scan for a scene size-up report. Priority should be placed on making contact with PD at a safe location.
- Look for people, activities and objects that seem out of place for the location or time of the call - if it looks suspicious it probably is.
- First arriving FD unit - Assess status of Incident Command. Establish unified command post when possible. REMEMBER – IC POST MUST BE IN A SAFE LOCATION – Staging, Command, Triage, and Treatment Areas SHOULD be ½ to 1 mile away from the scene due to projectile hazards when possible.
- Escape route identified (to leave the scene quickly if needed).
- Control and deny entry from a safe distance.
- Assess any additional threat to human life. Advise and request other resources accordingly.
- Identify Hazard Control Zones around the event (Hot, Warm, and Cold).
- All other incoming FD / EMS units placed into staging, preferably from 3 directions.
- Provide staging instructions #1 \_\_\_\_\_ #2 \_\_\_\_\_ #3 \_\_\_\_\_
- Communicate units to announce arrival at least 2 blocks away (in the event staging is closer).
- Establish outer security perimeter.
- Identify Triage & Treatment Locations.
- Identify Fire & EMS assignments – Utilize Incident Tactical Worksheet & EMS Command Worksheet
- Complete Multi-Casualty – Medical Branch Work Sheet forms 1-5 / Davis County Medical Incident Response Plan (If indicated).
- All phones and radios in the "Off" position within 300 ft. of suspected IED involvement.

### OPERATIONS

- Unified Command encompass Fire/EMS, Police, Bomb Squad, PIO, etc. (Notify Dispatch of details).
- Appropriate protective measures taken – Secure ICP / UCP & Staging Areas with PD presence.
- "Spotter" with binoculars or other visual device in-place during operations – Maintain Awareness!
- Consider Bomb Team / Task Force – Davis County / HAFB / Weber.
- Consider secondary attack or threat potential.  
(Armed perpetrator(s) may have fled the scene, may be injured or remain active on the scene)
- Fire suppression activities to be coordinated through Command.  
(Armed perpetrator(s) may have fled the scene, may be injured or remain active on the scene)
- Evacuation (if necessary) coordinated with the director of institution and PD / UCP.
- Law Enforcement, Fire and EMS / RTF personnel wearing clearly marked vests, and identification.
- Regardless of apparatus positioning distances, apparatus and personnel need to continuously utilize barriers, such as walls with no openings or other physical barriers during operations.
- IED Render-safe activities proceeded only with Fire and EMS support present / staged.

### RTF

- Communicate to all Fire/EMS personnel:**  
**#1 Priority = Fire Suppression, RTF and Medical treatment of FD, PD & Bomb Squads.**  
**#2 Priority = RTF and Medical treatment of civilian victims.**
- Full BPE donned by RTF responding into "Warm" zones.**
- RTF activities to be coordinated through Command (2 FD & 2 PD per RTF Team – may be doubled)
- Each RTF team receives unique ID, regardless of geographical location– RTF1, RTF2, RTF3, etc.
- Consider "Scoop and Run" tactics during an active threat.
- Identify location(s) of additional equipment / cache for RTF
- Additional law enforcement officers ensure safe passage / protection as needed.
- Secondary search conducted by PD / Bomb Squad



## **Aircraft Emergency** **Command Tactical Guidelines/Checklist**

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### **Phase I Size-up**

#### **Initial Report**

- Assume command/Unified Command
- Give location(s)
- Aircraft type
- Condition of aircraft
- Consider potential exposures
- Direct Foam Units (wind to back)
- P.D. Response/Traffic Control/Security
- Shutdown traffic into airport/area**
- Request additional resources (HAFB)

#### **Secondary report**

- Additional alarms
- Staging locations
- Give approaching direction/routing
- Consider Emergency Operations Center
- CAN reports
- Medical equipment/MCI trailer
- Notify hospitals

### **Phase II Operations**

#### **Divisions/BRANCHES**

- Fire Branch
- Medical Branch
- Rescue Branch
- Triage, treatment, transportation)
- Extrication
- Safety
- Staging
- Aviation Communication liaison
- Police liaison
- FAA & NTSB liaison
- HAFB liaison
- Lobby(s)
- Hazmat
- Rehab
- Interior
- N/S/E/W

- P.I.O.(s)
- Occupant Services

#### **Primary Assessment**

- One or multiple scenes
- Wind directions
- Power down aircraft engines & batteries
- Fuel control/runoff
- Rescue team(s)
- Ventilation

#### **Secondary Assessment**

- Set up perimeter
- Hazards (cargo)
- Need for buses
- Need for stairs
- Area for Walking Wounded patients
- Mobile morgue
- Additional resources

#### **Tasks To Be Completed**

- Primary all-clear
  - Fire Control
  - Munitions safe?
  - Composites
- Secondary all-clear
- Power down batteries
- Fuel system shutdown
- Oxy, system shut-off
- Body markers
- Temporary morgue
- Activation of:
  - Red Cross
  - CISD
- Site lighting
- Perimeter security

**Bomb Threats**  
**Command Tactical Checklist**

- ❑ First arriving unit will assess threat to human life and advise other units to respond urgent/non-urgent.  
**Command Post should be located in a safe location**
- ❑ Arrival of all units will be announced at least 2 blocks away
- ❑ All units will "Hold Short", preferably from 2 directions
- ❑ All phones and radios will be in the off position within 300 ft. of the device or incident
- ❑ A Unified Command will be established with Fire, Police, and Bomb Squad etc.
- ❑ Consider notification of Davis County SO Bomb Squad/State Division of Emergency Management
- ❑ If evacuation is necessary, it should be coordinated with the appropriate director of the institution
- ❑ First arriving unit will control and deny entry for 300 ft. until Bomb Squad arrives and can evaluate the situation
- ❑ Type and hazard of device shall be obtained by the safest means possible
- ❑ Appropriate protective measures shall be taken immediately
- ❑ A secondary device search shall be conducted by the safest means possible
- ❑ Fire department main responsibilities will be fire suppression, rescue, and medical treatment of Bomb Squad members. Render-safe activities will not proceed without Fire and EMS support present.
- ❑ In all cases, responding units will position a minimum of 500 ft. away from the suspected device or area or building. Distances may be adjusted upon receipt of further information. If that is not possible, units should be positioned behind a wall with no openings or another physical barrier.

DEVICE	BOMB THREAT STAND-OFF DISTANCES		
	CAPACITY IN LBS.	BUILDING/PROTECTED	OUTDOORS/UNPROT.
PIPE BOMB	5	70'	1200'
SUICIDE VEST	20	110'	1700'
SUITCASE/BRIEFCASE	50	150'	1850'
CAR	500	320'	1500'
SUV/VAN	1000	400'	2400'
SMALL TRUCK/DELIVERY VAN	4000	640'	3800'
MOVING TRUCK/WATER TRUCK	10,000	860'	5100'
SEMI-TRAILER	60,000	1570'	9300'

## **Earthquakes**

### **Command Tactical Checklist**

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#### **After the shock of an earthquake is felt:**

- ❑ Personnel and Apparatus will be immediately removed from quarters.
- ❑ Assessment for damage to apparatus and building(s)
- ❑ A roll call for all on duty personnel will be done by the Battalion Chief/Senior Fire Officer
- ❑ Assure that the EOC is being put into place
- ❑ Assume dispatch will be overwhelmed or out of service. Decentralized dispatch shall put direct responsibility for the commitment of resources with the Battalion Chief(s)/Senior Fire Officer(s).
- ❑ After "roll call" each Company will drive major routes within their area to make a damage assessment
- ❑ Structures that pose the most threat to life will be checked first, i.e., hospitals, schools in session, nursing homes, theaters if open, malls, mobile home parks, apartments, etc.
- ❑ The next priority will be locations that pose a threat to public safety, i.e., Hazmat locations such train tracks, buildings with chemical storage, i.e., Smiths, pipelines, freeway over passes, etc.
- ❑ Last on the list will be individual subdivisions and single-family dwellings. Captains should try to coordinate the assessment of neighborhoods with CERT District Managers.
- ❑ As companies find damage, people trapped, fires, etc. The information will be given to the Battalion Chief/Senior Fire Officer. Companies will try not to become committed during the assessment period. It is vital that a thorough assessment is complete before resources are committed.
- ❑ Families of on-duty personnel are requested to report their condition to the nearest fire station to their home. That information will be relayed to the firefighters as soon as possible.
- ❑ When EOC is operational, assignments will be given from the EOC command staff.
- ❑ All fire department personnel will be required to report to their call back stations after they have taken care of their families' immediate needs.

## **Elevator Entrapment** **Tactical Checklist**

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### **Phase I Size-up**

#### **Primary Assessment**

- Take command – size up situation
- Identify location and condition of elevator car
- Determine number of occupants and triage their condition
- Rescue Mode vs. Recovery Mode

#### **Secondary Assessment**

- Determine type of elevator (hydraulic, cable, etc.)
- Assess hazards
- Assess the need for additional personnel
- Assess the need for additional equipment

### **Phase II - Pre-Rescue Operations**

- Make general area safe
- Make rescue area safe
- Assign individual to maintain contact with occupants
- Verify power shut off switch location
- Verify hydraulic motor location
- Request building maintenance/elevator technician
- Communicate action plan (to personnel and car occupants)

### **Phase III – Rescue Operations (in order)**

- Call the elevator using the elevator call button
- Use firefighter's service recall from the lobby
- Shut off elevator motor power, wait 30 seconds, then restore power
  - Call the elevator using the elevator call button
  - Use firefighter's service recall from the lobby
- Shut off elevator motor power utilizing lock-out/tag-out procedures
  - Use elevator key or tool, open hoist-way/shaft-way door to determine location of car
  - If car is level with the landing or 12"-16" from landing, ask occupants to step away from the door, overcome the gate restrictor and open the car door to access occupants
  - If car is greater than 16" and less than 36" from landing, ask occupants to step away from the door, overcome the gate restrictor and open the car door to perform a firefighter assisted rescue with a ladder
  - Use hydraulic bleeder valve to lower car to a landing
  - Use emergency access panel to access occupants (technical rescue team should be notified)

### **Phase IV - Termination**

- Personnel accountability
- Mark elevator "out of order" (do not restore power, this must be done by an elevator technician)
- Secure the scene
- Conduct after action review

## **Freight Train Emergencies Tactical Checklist**


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- ❑ Request Dispatch to shut down all rail use in the area. Have spotters each direction from the incident watch for additional rail use. An ignited flair inside each track (min 1 mile away from incident) and a spotter (wearing a high-visibility vest) with a red flag will signal the locomotive engineer to shut down immediately.
- ❑ Remain a safe distance upwind and uphill from the site. Use binoculars to survey the site and surrounding area.
- ❑ Restrict access to area and identify possible escape routes.
- ❑ Create Hot/Warm/Cold Zones.
- ❑ Identify location and number of injured RR personnel and their proximity to surrounding hazards.
- ❑ Identify location of potentially threatened and/or injured bystanders.
- ❑ Request additional resources based upon incident type: HazMat, Fire, and Medical.
- ❑ Request HazMat for air monitoring.
- ❑ Look for Markings, labels, or placards on containers or vehicles that may aid in identifying commodities present.
- ❑ Obtain HazMat Shipping Papers in the lead locomotive.
- ❑ Utilize Ask-A-Rail app for product identification.
- ❑ Identify the number and types of containers or vehicles involved.
- ❑ Look for visible damage to and/or leakage from containers or vehicles (gas, vapor, liquid, or solid).
- ❑ Look for vehicle or container reporting marks (letters) and number.
- ❑ Utilize the ERG (Emergency Response Guidebook).
- ❑ Notify Rail Company of incident and resources needed.
- ❑ Watch for damage to electrical junctions (Impedance Bonds: flat metal housings in the ground along the rail line that can be damaged during RR incidents and produce 700Volts).
- ❑ Get current and future weather conditions.
- ❑ Look at topographical features of the site and surrounding areas, especially bodies of water.
- ❑ Address leaks in a defensive position until a HazMat Team is on scene.
- ❑ Contact Davis County Health Department for emergency response.
- ❑ Protect bodies of water from contamination.
- ❑ Protect exposures from fire and cool rail cars that have active fire. DO NOT extinguish active fire(s) on pressure vessels.
- ❑ Establish Divisions and Groups as needed.
- ❑ Establish a PIO and media area.
- ❑ Utilize the Davis County HazMat Task Force Tactical Guide Board and Tactical Fire Board.
- ❑ Establish Event Radio Channels (based upon incident type and number of divisions and groups).
- ❑ Establish Staging Area for additional resources.
- ❑ Remember: DO NOT park or operate vehicles on RR Tracks.

# FrontRunner Emergencies Tactical Reference

**UTA FRONTRUNNER**  
Used with permission of TTX Company, the registered owner of the FRONT RUNNER® mark.

## Emergency Preparedness Instructions – CFR Part 239



### Station Locations

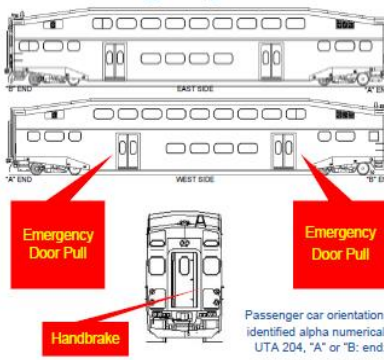
- Pleasant View 2700 N Hwy 89
- Ogden 2350 S. Wall Ave.
- Roy 4155 S. Sandridge Dr.
- Clearfield 1250 S State St.
- Layton 150 S. Main St.
- Farmington 450 N. 850 W.
- Woods Cross 750 S. 800 W.
- Salt Lake Central 350 S. 600 W.
- Murray 127 W. Vine st.
- South Jordan 10351 S. Jordan gateway
- Draper 12800 South FrontRunner Drive
- Lehi 3101 N. Ashton Blvd.
- American Fork 782 W. 200 S.
- Vineyard (Future Station)
- Orem 900 S. 1350 W.
- Provo 690 S. University Ave..

### Emergency Contact Information Phone Numbers

- FrontRunner Operations (801)287-5455
- UTA Police (801)287-3937
- UPRR Police/Risk 1-(888)-877-7267
- UPRR Salt Lake Sub 1-(402)-636-7423

Design Michael R. Jones 06-01-2012

## Emergency Access



Emergency Door Pull

Handbrake

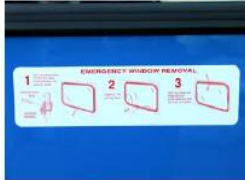
Emergency Door Pull

Passenger car orientation is identified alpha numerically UTA 204, "A" or "B" end.

### Window Removal – CAUTION: Windows are Heavy


**\* From the Outside**

1. Locate windows with an Emergency Window Decal.
2. Follow instructions on decal to remove window.




**\* From the Inside**

1. Locate a designated emergency window.
2. Pull ring or handle to remove filler strip.
3. Pull handles on window inward to remove window.




### Roof Access

1. Locate one of two Emergency Access Decals on roof of car.
2. Cut roof along dashed lines following instructions on decal.



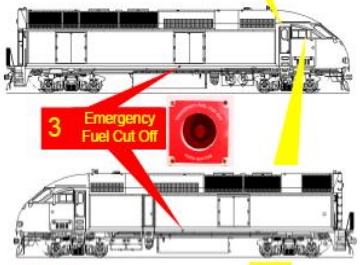
## Engine Shutdown Features



**Locomotive \* From the Inside**

1. Push "Engine Shut Down" to shut down locomotive only.
2. Push "Emergency Shut Down" to shut down locomotive and auxiliary power plant (HEP).

**Note: # 1 and 2 located on back wall of locomotive cab.**




**\* From the Outside**

3. Push the "Emergency Fuel Cut-Off" button, located on either side of the locomotive.

**\* From the Inside**


4. Pull "M. U. Emergency Shut Down" to shut down multiple locomotives. (Located on left side of control Stand.)



### Cab Car

1. Push "Engine Stop" button on dash.

**Note: Operators key must be in the "on" position.**



## Milepost Reference UTA FrontRunner and Union Pacific Railroad

### North (UTA MP 0.0 to 44.0)

<u>Street Name</u>	<u>DOT/AAR</u>	<u>UTA MP</u>	<u>UP MP</u>	<u>City</u>
2700 North	805946F	N 43.55	6.42	Pleasant View
1700 South	859667K	N 38.46	1.33	Ogden
3300 South	805612X	N 34.42	816.20	Roy
4000 South	805613E	N 33.07	815.00	Roy
4800 South	805615T	N 31.98	813.89	Roy
6000 South	805617G	N 30.43	812.30	Roy
2300 North	805618N	N 29.92	811.80	Sunset
1800 North	805619V	N 29.41	811.30	Clinton
1300 North	805620P	N 28.91	810.80	Clinton
700 South/SR 193	805625Y	N 26.72	808.64	Clearfield
1000 East/2200 West	805627M	N 25.28	807.19	Layton
Gordon Avenue	805630V	N 24.20	806.10	Layton
West Hil Field Road	805631C	N 23.81	805.78	Layton
King Street	805633R	N 23.24	805.20	Layton
Gentile Street	805634X	N 22.66	804.62	Layton
Old Mill Lane/Sunset Drive	805638A	N 20.62	802.58	Kaysville
1600 North (Pages Lane)	805647Y	N 10.66	79.2.50	West Bountiful
400 North (Pvt.)		N 9.74		West Bountiful
500 South	805655R	N 9.03	790.92	Woods Cross
1500 South	805660M	N 8.34	790.20	Woods Cross
1100 North/2600 South	805662B	N7.40	789.36	North Salt Lake
Main Street/1100 West	805644P	N7.21	788.94	North Salt Lake
Center Street (Cudahy Lane)	805669Y	N 6.05	787.80	North Salt Lake
1800 North	805673 N	N 3.48	785.40	Salt Lake
1050 North (Pvt.)	80560Y	N 2.35		Salt Lake
525 North (Pvt.)		N 1.45		
400 North	805688D	N 1.30	783.18	Salt Lake
300 North	805689K	N1.15	783.00	Salt Lake
600 West	805829K	N 0.59	745.48	Salt Lake
200 South	254922T	N .22	745.35	Salt Lake

**Missing Persons & Children**  
**Initial Command Tactical Checklist**

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First arriving unit will assess status of Incident Command and determine PD or FD as IC or establish unified command post.

- ❑ Face to Face with PD officer taking report / retrieve all applicable information as follows:

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nickname \_\_\_\_\_  
 Age \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sex \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hair Color \_\_\_\_\_  
 Eyes Color \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ethnicity \_\_\_\_\_  
 Medical Hx \_\_\_\_\_ (Keep ambulance available)

Physical Status: Height \_\_\_\_\_ Weight \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_  
 Color Clothes: Pants \_\_\_\_\_ Shirt \_\_\_\_\_ Coat \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shoes \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Last Seen \_\_\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_\_\_  
 Seen With \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

Local friends or family contact information – Places often attended / visited

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**\*\*Obtain recent color photograph of missing person if available\*\***

- ❑ Consider time of day, weather conditions, temperatures
- ❑ Consider local hazards – train tracks, canals, etc. Perform searches accordingly
- ❑ Brief all available units on information received / ensure all units have information in writing
- ❑ Establish area of primary search based on above information
- ❑ Provide clear instructions of assigned search areas / each unit receives assignments only from IC
- ❑ Verify / assign resources to eliminating missing person at above 10 locations
- ❑ Determine additional resources / extent of resources needed:
  - ❑ Additional FD / Including Mutual-Aid
  - ❑ Davis County Search & Rescue
  - ❑ P.I.O
  - ❑ Local CERT Teams / Red Cross
  - ❑ Consider Reverse 911 Notifications
  - ❑ Church Groups
  - ❑ Special Command Post Unit
  - ❑ News Media – Radio/TV
  - ❑ Amber Alert Candidate



**Severe Weather**  
**Command Tactical Checklist**

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- ❑ During severe weather, or if dispatch is out of service or overwhelmed, i.e., blizzards, high winds, tornadoes, etc. A system of decentralized command can be initiated by the on-duty Battalion Chief(s)/Senior Fire Officer(s).
- ❑ Assume dispatch will be overwhelmed or out of service. Decentralized dispatch shall put direct responsibility for the commitment of resources with the Battalion Chief(s)/Senior Fire Officer(s).
- ❑ The Battalion Chief/Senior Fire Officer may alter the assignment procedure, which will limit the number of units responding to assignments, i.e., a single engine to fire calls, a single unit to EMS calls, etc.
- ❑ The Battalion Chief/Senior Fire Officer will keep dispatch informed of the altered assignments.
- ❑ During severe weather or other major emergencies, the Battalion Chief/Senior Fire Officer may find it necessary to call back additional personnel. This can be done through our current paging system or by phone if the paging system is out of service.
- ❑ Consider implementing the EOC

**Inter-County Aid Agreement Matrix**  
**DAVIS to WEBER**

<b>Davis County</b>	<b>Strike Team (Same Kind of Resources)</b>	<b>Task Force (Group of Single Resources)</b>
EMS	(7) 3 Ambulances (2 personnel each) • A-1 • A-21 • A-42 Chief Officer (1) • BC-42	(11) 1 Medic Engine (3 personnel) • ME52 2 Ambulances (2 personnel each) • A-1 • A-21 1 Engine (3 personnel) • E42 Chief Officer (1) • BC-41
Structure Fire or Structural Interface	(11) 3 Engine (3 personnel each) • E-31 • E-42 • ME-52 Chief Officer (2) • BC-41 • BC-51	(13) 3 Engine (3 personnel) • E-31 • E-42 • ME-52 1 Ambulance (2 personnel) • A-21 Chief Officer (2) • BC-41 • BC-51
Wildland	(8) 3 Brush Trucks (2 personnel each) (Type 6) • B-53 • B-61 • B-71 Chief Officer (2) • BC-41 • BC-51	(11) 2 Brush Trucks (2 personnel each) (Type 6) • B-61 Type 6 • B-71 Type 6 1 Engine Type 3 (3 personnel) • B-52 1 Water Tender (2 personnel) • T-31 - Tactical Tender Chief Officer (2) • BC-41 • BC-51
Definitions	<b>Strike Team</b> – Specified combination of the <u>same</u> kind and <u>type</u> of resources, with common communications, and a leader.	<b>Task Force</b> – Any <u>combination</u> of <u>single</u> resources assembled for a particular tactical need, with common communications and a leader. Either pre-established and sent to an incident or formed at an incident.

- 1) We would use our existing Auto Aid Agreement for the basis of an Intra-County Agreement.
- 2) Dispatched ST/TFs will assemble in Air Museum lot for western Weber County and Box Elder County requests or at the South Weber Park and Ride for eastern Weber County requests. All Strike Teams or Task Forces will have leader assigned. Only the units identified will be dispatched if they are in an available status. ***Appropriate agency's Senior Fire Officer (SFO) can make modifications.***

**Inter-County Aid Agreement Matrix**  
**WEBER to DAVIS**

<b>Weber County</b>	<b>Strike Team (Same Kind of Resources)</b>		<b>Task Force (Group of Single Resources)</b>	
EMS	(6)	3 Ambulances (2 personnel each) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A-1</li> <li>• A-66</li> <li>• A-31</li> </ul>	(9)	1 Paramedic Rescue (2 personnel) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R-1</li> </ul> 2 Ambulances (2 personnel each) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A-1</li> <li>• A-66</li> </ul> 1 Engine (3 personnel) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E32</li> </ul>
Structure Fire or Structural Interface	(9)	3 Engine (3 personnel each) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L-81</li> <li>• E-2</li> <li>• L-31</li> </ul>	(10)	2 Engine (3 personnel) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L-1</li> <li>• L-81</li> </ul> 1 Ambulance (2 personnel) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A-66</li> </ul> 1 Paramedic Rescue (2 personnel) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R-1</li> </ul>
Wildland	(8)	3 Brush Trucks (2 personnel each) (Type 6) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B-4</li> <li>• B-603</li> <li>• B-131</li> </ul> 3-Alpha Unit/Overhead	(11)	2 Brush Trucks (2 personnel each) (Type 6) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B-4</li> <li>• B-603</li> </ul> 1 Engine Type 3 (3 personnel) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L-4</li> </ul> 1 Water Tender (2 personnel) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WT-63</li> </ul> 3-Alpha Unit/Overhead
Definitions		<b>Strike Team</b> – Specified combination of the <u>same</u> kind and <u>type</u> of resources, with common communications, and a leader.		<b>Task Force</b> – Any <u>combination</u> of <u>single</u> resources assembled for a particular tactical need, with common communications and a leader. Either pre-established and sent to an incident or formed at an incident.

- 1) Once Strike Teams or Task Forces are dispatched, they will stage at 5600 S I-15 (south response) 2700 N I-15 (north response) I-84 Highway 89 (east response) prior to responding to scene collectively. All Teams/Forces will have leader assigned.
- 2) Only the units identified will be dispatched if they are in an available status. No replacement units will be dispatched.