



RFD Training Newsletter

May 2016



May Highlights

Orientation Academy Final Week

USAR Confined Space Training

USAR Haz-mat Drill

Technical Rescue Horse Rescue Incident

(After Action Review, Multi-Agency)

Officer Development MCD – Chief Bryant

Drivers MCD – Hydrogen Vehicles

RT-130 Make-Up

Memorial Day

The Pumpers Local



Apparatus Placement for Transitional Attack

When arriving on scene of a structure fire that will require an Offensive Attack, spot the first engine in the best location for crews to perform an Interior Attack.

Do not spot for Transitional Attack

The second hoseline to be used as an exterior hoseline for Transitional Attack can be pulled by additional personnel or the second engine arriving on scene. This is most common when using a Transitional Attack on apartment buildings, or commercial structures.

The engineer's priority is to spot for the crew who will be making an interior attack.



The Pumpers Local



Radio Terminology for the Engine Captain

“First On Scene”

RESCUE

Report on Conditions

Confirmed Victims Trapped
Potential or Reports of Victims Trapped
Unknown

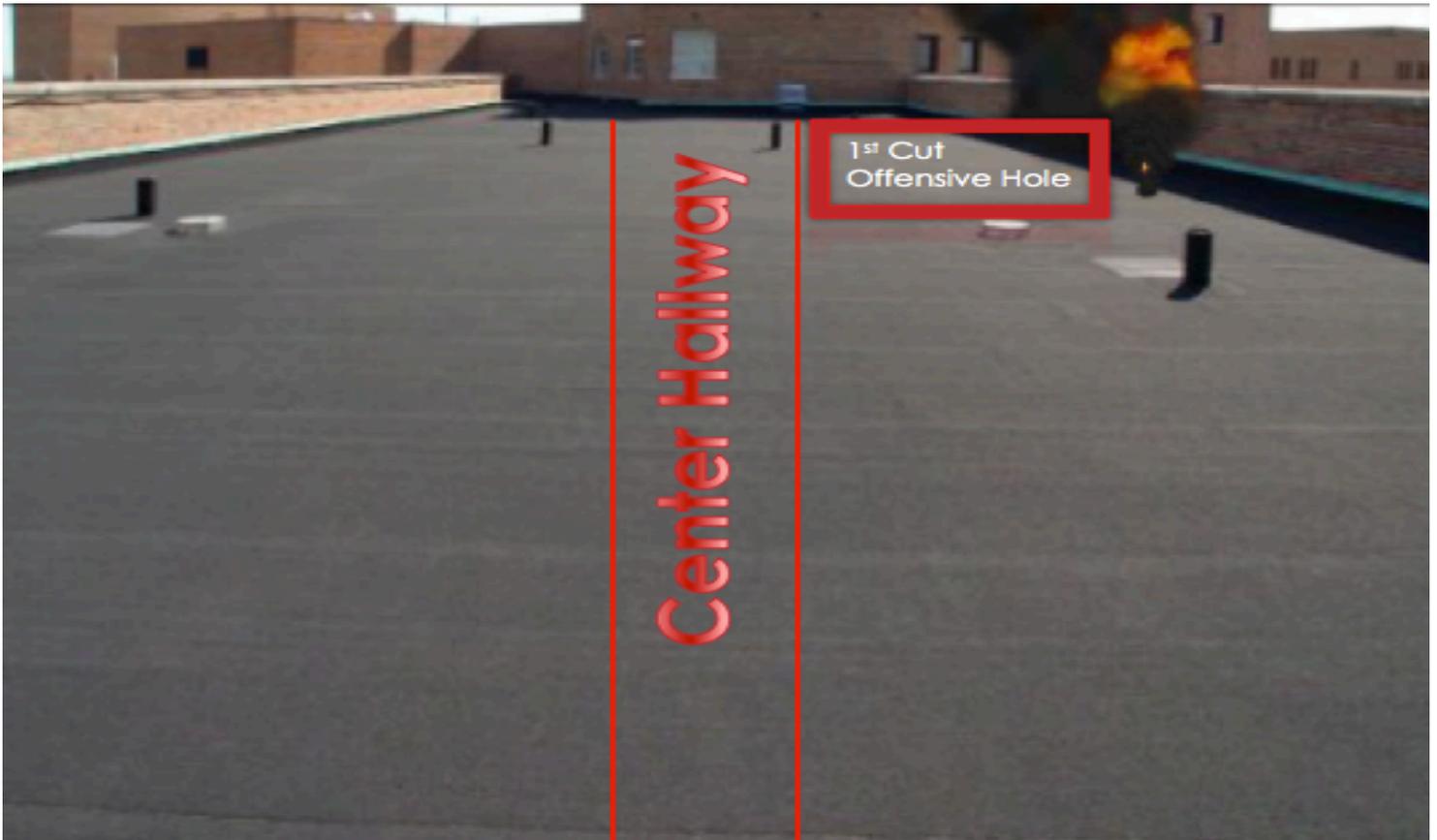
Tactical Options

Rescue
Evacuations
Sheltering in Place



Center Hallway Vertical Ventilation

Working
on the
Truck



Are there victims inside? Is interior performing Rescues, Evacuations, or Sheltering in Place?

Priority Cuts for Vertical Ventilation on Center Hallway Construction fires.

First Priority

Offensive – Heat Hole/Holes directly over fire. Used to confine fire, and remove heat and smoke from the structure.

Second Priority

Defensive – Holes over hallways and/or adjacent units as needed to remove smoke for rescues or during evacuations.



Center Hallway Vertical Ventilation

Working on the Truck

Risk Factor – Risk a lot to save a lot, risk a little to save a little, risk nothing to save nothing.

If it's safe for interior to be inside, then it's safe for ventilation crews to be on the top.

Rescues & Evacuations – If interior is reporting that victims are trapped, offensive heat holes used to confine the fire, and remove super heated gases, need to be completed by the truck company assigned to ventilation as a priority. Second priority is to complete defensive holes or strips over the hallway and adjacent units as needed to assist with removing smoke.

Sheltering in Place - Many convalescent type facilities have center hallway construction and may shelter in place as a policy. Truck companies need to provide ventilation, assist with confining the fire, and remove smoke and heated gases as soon as possible.

Limit cutting defensive holes over adjacent units that may be sheltering in place.

Once the fire has been contained, immediately coordinate Positive Pressure Operations below.





Chief Jeff Case – Phoenix Fire Dept

A Strategic approach to Residential Structure Garage & Attic Fires

Riverside June 9 & 10, 2016

JEFF S. CASE has been a member of the Phoenix (AZ) Fire Department for 28 years, where he is assigned as a deputy chief/shift commander. He is a faculty member/instructor in the Community College system, including management and instruction at Mesa Community College's Virtual Incident Command Center, Firehouse World, and an adjunct faculty member with Texas A&M. He has a BA degree in fire service management and a master's degree in education.

This presentation will review the necessary components required for a successful strategic, tactical and task-level approach to fighting house fires involving isolated attic fires and isolated garage fires. The class will provide tactical templates incorporating the skills of size-up, effective fireground communications, focused incident action planning development and implementation, with a priority focus on customer service and "saving people's stuff."

□

**We save People, Pets, &
Property.**

Chief Brunacini

Coming to RFD in September 2016



Mentoring & Promotional Section



What should the IC do when he/she is given a 15-minute marker during a working structure fire?

During a 3-Month Trial Period with Fire Dispatch, Incident Commanders will give the following information to dispatch after each 15-min marker:

Status of the Fire and **Commitment Time of Units** (On initial 15-min marker)

Other items each Incident Commander should evaluate:

Safety Items – Are all personnel accounted for? Are power lines & all utilities shut off?

Building Construction – What type of construction are we dealing with? Lightweight construction, Masonry, Pre-1933, etc. What type of roof?

Searches – Has the primary search been completed?

Fire Behavior – Have interior crews located or begun extinguishing the fire yet? Are we making progress? Has fire activity increased or decreased?

Establish goals & trigger points for your next 15 min marker - Are we staying offensive?

Mentoring & Promotional Section



Dispatchers play a vital role in the successful outcome of every emergency incident. In order to promote this vital resource, a 3 month trial period focusing on improving our policies and procedures and providing command center training to our dispatchers will run from May 1 – Aug 1 2016.

Administration, Fire Training, Dispatch Liaison Capt. Stanford, and all Battalion Chiefs will focus on improving and implementing dispatcher initiated move-ups, standardized Mayday Activation procedures, reducing radio traffic, utilizing tactical channels, and proper ICS terminology.

There will be growing pains during these minor changes, but focusing on teamwork to allow a positive outcome and overall betterment of our department is essential during this trial period.



Mentoring & Promotional Section



Incident Command & Radio Discipline “New Directives 3-Month Trial”

Reducing Radio Traffic - Primary 1 – This channel is not to be used for excessive routine traffic.

Assigning a TAC Channel - Tactical Channel 6 will now be assigned to all traffic collisions and single engine box alarms. All tactical traffic between units and crewmembers should take place on the tactical channel. This will keep the command channel free of tactical radio traffic. In the event a box alarm is found to be a working fire, dispatch will assign a full structure dispatch using the normal tactical channel assignments with Tac 4, Tac 5, Tac 6 in order.

Eliminating Radio Traffic

Traffic Collisions – A report on conditions will no longer be given on single engine traffic collisions. The company officer will give an updated location if needed, order additional resources, or cancel units as needed, but all traffic between units and crew members should take place on Tac 6.

Single Engine Box Alarms - A report on conditions will no longer be given when arriving on scene as a single engine to a box alarm. All traffic between crewmembers should take place on Tac 6.

Repeat of Report on Conditions by the Dispatcher - A repeat of the report on conditions will no longer take place by the fire dispatcher. When the first unit arriving on scene of a reported fire gives a report on conditions, the dispatcher will no longer repeat the report on conditions. The dispatcher will only repeat the name of the incident, and the radio channels to be used. Example: E1 Riverside Copies, you will be the University IC, utilizing Command 2, Tac 4, and Emergency Channel 16 for this incident.

Reasons for not repeating the report on conditions – Reduce radio traffic by the dispatcher to allow traffic by units arriving on scene. Many large departments have the dispatcher repeat the entire report on conditions to allow all incoming units who may not have copied the initial report due to the distance. Using UHF radios, we do not have this problem in the City of Riverside. Eliminating the repeat of the report on conditions will reduce radio traffic.

Specialty Stations

Incident Command on a Large Animal Rescue



Commanding a Large Animal Rescue may be more complex than you think. When airlifting a horse multiple agencies and incident command groups are required and must be managed. During the recent HART Team activation, the following ICS groups were filled:

Incident Commander: Riverside County Sheriffs Department (Aviation Unit)

Operations: Riverside City Fire (BC Gooch) – Under Operations was the Rescue Group, Landing Zone Group. Medical Group, and Specialized Group.

Rescue Group = Technical Rescue Personnel, Veterinarian, and Horse Handlers who were flown in for rigging, veterinarian medicine, and handling of the horses.

Landing Zone Group = Veterinarians, Tech Rescue Personnel, and Animal Control to assist with rigging, veterinarian medicine, and horse handling.

Medical Group: AMR and CALFIRE (For injured rescuers or civilians)

Specialized Group: Animal Control for transport of the animals (Private or Public)

A review of air operations, multiple groups or branches, radio communications (UHF & VHF), technical rescue resources, and Unified Command is essential for these low frequency but high-risk incidents. A multi-agency After Action Review for this incident will take place May 17, 2016 at the EOC.

Specialty Stations

“ATV – 3” Coming Soon
Located at Station 3

