

Texas Fire Chiefs Association
DOCUMENT SUBMISSION FORM

Candidate Department: Coppel Fire Department

Best Practice Standard: 9.12 Communication Accountability Plan

Proofs of Compliance Submitted:

1. Copy of communication accountability plan, please see Coppel Fire Department SOG #02-05 Communications (Pages 2-8).

2. Copy of all policies that utilize "PAR" checks. This includes:
 - SOG #01-01 General Safety (Pages 9-10).
 - SOG #02-06 Fireground Communications (Pages 11-12).
 - SOG #02-07 Technical Rescue Responses (Pages 13-17).

3. Please see attached copy of Annual Live Fire Firehouse Records from April 2013 detailing PAR training (Pages 18-19).


Submitted By: Gregg Loyd	Date: 10/1/2013
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Evaluator's Review

Evaluator:

Date Accepted:

**Coppell Fire Department
Standard Operating Guidelines**

SOG# 02-05 – Communications	Effective Date: 10/31/2005
Fire Chief: 	Revised Date: 10/1/2013



Purpose: To develop uniform communications for fire department operations

Scope: This policy applies to all members of the Operations Division

Directions:

1. All radio communications will be clear, concise and professionally transmitted.
2. Coppell Fire Department Primary 1 (CFP 1) is the primary dispatch channel for the Coppell Fire Department. This channel is for dispatch and talk around purposes.
3. Medical Emergencies, Major Accidents, Miscellaneous Fires, Commercial Fire Alarms, and general Calls for service will be assigned CFP 2 if available.
4. All structure fire calls, and rescue assignments and Large Incident calls will automatically be rolled over from the primary dispatch channel to CFP 3.
5. Verifying response is done as soon as the unit begins its response either by push button on the MDC, or verbally if the MDC is not available. There are no roll calls.
6. All communications with the Coppell Communications Center will be directed to "Coppell." Emergency (anticipated) responses only require acknowledging and verifying responses: **"R122 responding."**
7. All communications will be in the order of: Receiver from Sender. A pause should follow any request to "Coppell."
"Coppell from B121..." Go Ahead B121...or "Command from Interior Division..."
8. If a unit is responding from any location other than its station, that unit will verify its response from that location: **"E121 responding from 500 Southwestern."**
9. The following are the acceptable terms to be used over the air for incident or assignment verification:

"Responding"	Used to verify a response/Address should be given to ensure location
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“On Scene”	Used to verify arrival at an incident location/Address should be given to ensure location
“Clear”	Used to acknowledge a unit’s availability from an incident
“En route”	Used by MICUs to indicate hospital transport or Used by any unit directed to a special assignment
“Out at”	Used by MICUs to indicate arrival at a hospital or Used by any unit arriving at a special assignment
“On the air”	Used by a unit to indicate it is no longer in its station
“Back...”	Used by a unit when arriving back at its station, quarters, house, or previous assignment
“Out of Service”	Used by a unit that is out of service
“Back in Service”	Used by a unit that is back in service
“Staging”	Used by a unit that has arrived on scene but yet to receive an assignment
“Code & Priority”	Used by an MICU to indicate transport code and patient priority (Code #1 or #3/Pt priority #1, #2 or #3)
“Back in the City”	Used by a unit to notify Coppel that they are back in the city and either “available” or “out of service”
“Code 4”	Used by a unit to verify the unit’s safety and security
“Investigating”	Used by a unit to clarify their initial actions on scene
“Received”	Used by a unit to acknowledge the receipt of the information
“Received Direct”	Used by an interested third party to acknowledge receipt of pertinent information
“Delayed Response”	Used by a unit to indicate that their response may be delayed due to service status, geographical position or obstacle.
“Hold”	Used to signify the units on scene needed to resolve an issue, usually followed by the clearing of the other units.
“Close the Channel”	Used after a “Mayday” or “Emergency Traffic” call. Requires everyone to hold their traffic except the IC and the caller.
10.	The following terms are acceptable terms for fireground operations:
“All Clear”	Used to indicate that all savable fire victims are out of the hazard area
“Under Control”	Used to indicate that the forward spread of the fire/hazard has been stopped and the incident can be concluded with the immediate resources available
“Loss Stopped”	Used to indicate that no fire/hazard or fire control/hazard mitigation damage will take place
“Fill-In”	Used to request that resources assigned through the Alarm Assignment System stage at a vacant fire station and not report to the scene (only requested prior to the 2 nd alarm)
“1st Alarm”	Used to identify the Full Alarm Assignment sent to the scene of an emergency-3 Engines, 1 Truck, 3 MICUs and 1 Chief Officer
“2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th & 5 th Alarms”	Used to call the next assignment of resources from mutual aid cities-3 Engines, 1 Truck and 1 Chief Officer (per Alarm)

11. Units responding to and arriving on the scene of an emergency incident should transmit the address of the incident: **“M122 responding to 110 West Sandy Lake,” & “M122 on the scene at 110 West Sandy Lake.”**
12. First arriving companies on any emergency incident will provide a size-up of the event or situation: **“ M123 on scene 157 South Moore with a one story residential structure, fire on the AB corner, staging at the hydrant on Raven & Moore Rd”** or **“E121 on scene at Denton Tap and Sandy Lake Road with a two car MVA, moderate damage both vehicles, will be investigating.”**
13. The first arriving officer will assume Command (if Quick Attack has not been selected) and issue a size-up followed by an incident strategy, calls for resources and tactical assignments: **“E121 on scene 157 South Moore, same size-up, this will be an Offensive operation/Requesting a second alarm/E121 is Moore Command.”**
14. Any incident requiring Command to be established will name the incident based on the incident location.
15. Units not receiving immediate assignments will transmit “Staging” and their location.
16. If an emergency incident requires sub-fleeting of the channels, Command will continue to communicate with Coppell on the primary dispatch channel, while communicating with incident resources on the appropriate sub-fleet channel.
17. The term **“Emergency Traffic”** will be utilized to declare any unforeseen hazards on the scene that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of the firefighters responding or on-scene, or to the victims of the incident. **“Coppell from T123, Emergency Traffic, ...Go Ahead T123...There is a downed power-line in the backyard of the fire structure.”**
18. In the event that a unit encounters an undispached emergency incident needing additional resources, that unit will immediately call Coppell and declare “Emergency Traffic,” followed by the situation, location, resource needs and unit situation **“Coppell from B121, Emergency Traffic... Go Ahead....B121 is at 1700 East Beltline with a 3 car MVA with injuries/Need an Engine and a Truck, 2 MICUs/B121 is Code 4.”**
19. If the unit is involved in the above mentioned incident and requires assistance, the unit will need to transmit that it is “Not Code 4”: **“Coppell from B121, Emergency Traffic...Go Ahead B121....B121 is at 1700 East Belt Line involved in a 3 car MVA with injuries/Need 2 Engines, 2 MICUs/B121 needs assistance.”**
20. Any potential catastrophic emergency or on-scene event where resources are deployed will warrant a Personnel Accountability Report (PAR). Each company will respond to the PAR with the number of resources and their location: **“E123 has PAR x 4, Division C.”**

21. If an emergency button is activated, the activation will be investigated by Coppell via radio traffic. The member not in distress with accidental activation will respond with Code 4 or Code 4 with PAR X 3.
22. If a firefighter finds themselves in trouble or encounters a firefighter in distress, they will issue a "MAYDAY" in accordance with Coppell Fire Department SOG#02-03, *Trapped or Missing Firefighter*.
23. If an emergency evacuation is needed of the structure or immediate scene area is needed, evacuations orders will be given over the radio followed by a single long blast of the apparatus air horn(s), and a PAR will be conducted following the evacuation in accordance with SOG # 02-03.
24. After a Company declares a "HOLD" over the radio, the companies released from service will clear only once back on the primary dispatch channel. It is not necessary for the declaring unit to clear each unit, the term "HOLD" verifies that.
25. The following list is the unit designations for the Coppell Fire Department's resources:

Chief 121	Fire Chief
Chief 122	Deputy Chief of Operations
Chief 123	Deputy Chief of Prevention
Chief 124	Deputy Chief of Support Services
Investigator 121	Assistant Fire Marshal
EMC 121	Captain of Emergency Management
EVT 120	Emergency Vehicle Technicians
Battalion 121	On-duty Battalion Chief
Battalion 122	Oncoming Battalion Chief
Battalion 123	Off-going Battalion Chief
Fire Admin	
Station 1	
Station 2	
Station 3	
Engine 121	
Engine 122	
Engine 123	
Quint 120	(Q121, Q122, Q123)
Truck 123	
Medic 121	
Medic 122	
Medic 123	
Medic 124	
Medic 125	(Special Events Golf Cart)
Rescue 122	
Brush 121	
Ops 120	Special Operations 120
Utility 120	Conveyance for Support 120 (F250)
Utility 121	Admin Vehicle (Tahoe)
Utility 122	Admin Vehicle (Tahoe)

26. When encountering a situation in which a deceased person is found, the radio designation will be "Signal 27:" " **E121 is on the scene at 300 Bethel Road....Coppell from E121, show Signal 27.**"
27. On EMS incidents, when the patient(s) have been contacted, the unit will announce Patient Contact: "**M121 has Patient Contact.**"
28. When a patient refuses transport, the unit will transmit Patient Refusal. If there is no patient on the scene requiring medical evaluation, then the unit will transmit No patient. "**Coppell from M123...Patient Refusal,**" or "**Coppell from M123...No Patient.**"
29. Patient transports should indicate the patient priority and the patient transport code. The following list is the Priority System-
 - Priority 1-Patient Condition Life Threatening
 - Priority 2-Patient Condition Unstable
 - Priority 3-Patient Condition Stable

"M124 is transporting to Baylor Grapevine Code 3 Priority 2."
30. Orders given on the Emergency Incident should be verified by repeating the order or instructions.
31. If a company responds mutual aid to another city, the company will verify response with the Coppell Communication's Center, and then switch over to the designated mutual aid channel.

31. Below are the Alarm Assignments and the Station Fill-Ins:

1st Alarm Fill-Ins
 Station #1-Grapevine
 Station #2-Carrollton
 Station #3-Lewisville

2nd Alarm to the Scene
 Grapevine
 Carrollton
 Lewisville
 Rehab: Farmers Branch
 Truck Assignment-Lewisville

2nd Alarm Fill-Ins
 Station #1-DFW Grapevine
 Station #2-Farmers Branch
 Station #3-Flower Mound

3rd Alarm to the Scene
 DFW Grapevine
 Farmers Branch
 Flower Mound
 Truck Assignment-Grapevine FMFD

3rd Alarm Fill-Ins
 Station #1-Flower Mound
 Station #2-Carrollton
 Station #3-Lewisville

4th Alarm to the Scene
 Flower Mound
 Carrollton
 Lewisville
 Truck Assignment-Carrollton

4th Alarm Fill-Ins
 Station #1-DFW
 Station #2-Irving
 Station #3-Grapevine

5th Alarm to the Scene
 DFW
 Irving
 Grapevine
 Truck Assignment-FMFD Grapevine

32. For EMS Incident Alarms for Mass Casualty Incidents (MCI), call for MICUs from the same cities as above, but also request MCI Vehicles in the following order:

1st Call-DFW Airport 2nd Call- Farmers Branch 3rd Call-Frisco

33. For Hazardous Materials Incidents requiring specialized hazardous materials handling call the Hazardous Materials Teams in the following order:

1st Call-DFW Airport
 2nd Call-Irving
 3rd Call-Dallas
 4th Call-Plano

34. For Technical Firefighting and Rescue Services, call the following teams:

Dive Rescue

1st Call-Lewisville
 2nd Call-Grapevine

Swift Water Rescue

1st Call-Carrollton
 2nd Call-Dallas

Grass/Wildland Fires

- 1st Call- Flower Mound
- 2nd Call- Grapevine
- 3rd Call- Carrollton
- 4th Call- Lewisville

Air & Light Vehicles

- 1st Call-Flower Mound
- 2nd Call-Carrollton

Trench/Heavy Rescue

- 1st Call-Lake Cities
- 2nd Call-Grapevine
- 3rd Call-Allen
- 4th Call-Plano

Foam Vehicles

- 1st Call-DFW Airport


Rehab

- 1st Call-Farmers Branch
- 2nd Call-Lewisville
- 3rd Call –Red Cross

Aeromedical Helicopter

- 1st Call – Careflite
- 2nd Call – PHI

Coppell Fire Department Standard Operating Guidelines

SOG# 01-01 –General Safety	Effective Date: 10/31/2005
Fire Chief: 	Revised Date: 10/1/2013



Purpose: To provide for a safer environment for firefighters to work and respond in.

Scope: This policy applies to all members of the fire department.

Directions:

1. Firefighter safety is of the utmost concern and steps will be taken to provide the highest level of safety possible at all times.
2. All aspects of station life, normal duties and emergency response will be conducted with regards to safety first.
3. Anytime an unsafe condition exists, it will be corrected immediately, or personnel will be removed from the unsafe situation until it can be corrected.
4. All members are empowered and have a responsibility to stop unsafe acts, correct unsafe conditions and report conditions that may pose current and future.
5. Reference the City of Coppell Employee Safety Manual for specific policy on non-emergency safety issues.

Station Safety


6. Company Officers are responsible for managing and promoting a safe working environment for their crews at their respective Stations, and maintaining a constant awareness of safety. Safety Hazards should be corrected immediately or the proper warning signage must be in place until corrections can be made.
7. Smoke and carbon monoxide detectors will be maintained and tested in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
8. Each Station shall comply with the City of Coppell Fire Codes including annual inspection of fire protection systems.
9. The use of extension cords is discouraged. If a cord must be used, it cannot stretch across an area of passage, and a surge protection device should be utilized.

10. Proper housekeeping must be maintained throughout the stations at all times.
11. Floors will be maintained to allow for the safe and free movement of personnel and equipment at all times. Floor clutter is unacceptable and should be removed immediately. If a floor is unsafe for any reason, the proper signage should immediately be deployed and the appropriate actions taken to correct the problem.
12. Storage locations will be well kept and storage items will be stacked no higher than 18” below all sprinkler heads.
13. Storage items should be safely secured within their locations.
14. Items will be stored within their designated locations.
15. Flammable liquids must be kept in approved safety container and stored in a flammable liquid locker.
16. Placards will be displayed in all areas that store reportable amounts of products.
17. MSDS sheets should be up to date and kept in the appropriately designated area. (EX. Mop room door)
18. Electrical closets are to be clear of all storage.

Tool Safety

19. Tools and equipment will be inspected prior to use and any corrective actions that are needed will be performed immediately. Eye protection and hearing protection must be worn when testing power tools.
20. Tools should be used for its intended purpose.
21. All tools will be cleaned and maintained in accordance with manufacturer’s recommendations.
22. All tools will be inspected daily.
23. Tools that are no longer safe or need repair will be removed immediately from service and forwarded with a work order for repair or replacement.

Coppell Fire Department Standard Operating Guidelines

SOG# 02-06 – Fireground Operations	Effective Date: 11/10/2005
Fire Chief: 	Revised Date: 10/1/2013



Purpose: To outline the procedures for safe and efficient fireground operations


Scope: This policy applies to all members of the Operations Division

Directions:

1. The Incident Management System will be used during any multi-company fireground response.
2. The 3 incident priorities of the IMS:
 - a. Life Safety-Rescue
 - b. Incident Stabilization
 - c. Property Conservation
3. The 3 modes of command:
 - a. Quick Attack
 - b. Nothing Showing-Investigating (Command)
 - c. Assuming Command
4. When a company announces “Quick Attack,” the next arriving officer is required to assume Command and an offensive mode has been declared.
5. When a company announces “Nothing Showing-Investigating,” the officer will assume Command.
6. If the company arrives and does not announce “Quick Attack” the officer will assume Command.
7. A command post will be set-up anytime Command is established.
8. The first arriving company on the scene will provide a full size-up of the situation.
9. There are 2 Declared Strategies-Offensive or Defensive. A strategy will be announced as part of the size-up by the first arriving officer.

10. The 2-In/2-Out rule will be strictly enforced throughout any fire incident. By definition, the 2-In/2-Out rule states that any offensive operation must establish an IRIC of at least 2 personnel that are outside the immediate hazard area. After sufficient companies arrive on the scene, a dedicated RIC will be established with at least one member being an officer.
11. A Safety Officer will be assigned on all fireground operations as soon as reasonable.
12. The fireground may be divided into Divisions A, B, C, D Sides and at least an officer assigned to Division C. Additional assignments may be necessary as the operation progresses.
13. All efforts will be made to maintain crew integrity throughout a fireground operation.
14. All personnel working on the fireground will work within the Accountability System.
15. The Incident Command Post within the Accountability System as outlined in SOG # 02-12, Personnel Accountability.
16. Personnel Accountability Reports (PAR) will be considered after every major fireground event, benchmark and every 15 minutes. PARs will be compared against the passports at the command post.
17. A PAR will be answered with the company designation and the number of personnel.
18. A permanent water supply will be established on any fireground operation that has smoke or fire showing.
19. Anytime an interior operation is conducted, a minimum of two hand lines will be deployed. At least one back-up line will be deployed if the number of hand lines increases.
20. A page will be sent to all chiefs upon the receipt of a working fire.
21. Apparatus will be placed in positions to contain the incident, support the operation and best utilize the apparatus capabilities.

Coppell Fire Department Standard Operating Guidelines

SOG# 02-07 – Technical Rescue Responses	Effective Date: 11/20/2005
Fire Chief: 	Revised Date: 10/1/2013



Purpose: To outline the procedures for safe and efficient technical rescue operations

Scope: This policy applies to all members of the Operations Division

Directions:

1. A technical rescue incident will generally include incidents that involve trench, confined space, swift water, dive teams, high angle, structural collapse and mass casualty incidents.
2. The Incident Management System will be used during any technical rescue response.
3. Command will be established on any technical rescue response. The command post will be established outside of the area of IDLH.
4. All technical rescue responses will be determined to be a rescue or recovery prior to deployment of personnel into the area of IDLH.
5. The technical rescue incident will be divided into protective action zones (cold, warm, and hot).
6. Any offensive operation must establish an IRIC of at least 2 personnel that are outside the immediate hazard area. This crew can have other functions but cannot function in the area of IDLH.
7. After sufficient companies arrive on the scene, a dedicated RIC will be established with at least one member being an officer.
8. The 2-In/2-Out rule will be strictly enforced throughout the incident.
9. The first arriving company on the scene will provide a full size-up of the situation.
10. A Safety Officer will be assigned on all technical rescue operations.
11. All personnel working on the scene will work within the Accountability System.

12. Company passports will be collected at the Command Post, prior to the companies being allowed into the area of IDLH.
13. Personnel Accountability Reports (PAR) will be called after every major scene event. PARs will be compared against the passports at the command post.
14. A PAR will be answered with the company designation and the number of personnel.
15. The appropriate technical rescue team(s) will be requested early into the technical rescue incident.
16. If the incident occurs out of town, fill-in companies will be considered for the duration of the event.

Water Rescues

1. Personnel working within the warm or hot zone must wear an approved floatation device and water rescue helmet.
2. Personnel responding to water rescues will operate at the operations level which eliminates entry into the actual body of water to affect the rescue.
3. A minimum of two (2) safety lines will be stretched from bank to bank downstream of the operation in the event of a swift water rescue.
4. Life rings and throw bags will be positioned on both sides of the bank whenever possible.
5. Carrollton Fire Department should be requested as our first call for Swift Water emergencies.
6. If the rescue involves underwater hazards or scenarios, Lewisville Fire Department should be requested. As our first call for underwater emergencies.

Trench Rescue

1. An anti-vibration zone will be established at least 150 feet around the incident.
2. All non-essential personnel will be removed from the area and into the cold zone.
3. The trench will be approached appropriately and evaluated for victim information and trench details.
4. Entry into the trench will be restricted if the atmospheric conditions area outside of the following guidelines:

Oxygen (O ₂)-	19.5% to 23.5 %
Ammonia (NH ₃)-	Any Reading
Chlorine (Cl ₂)-	Any Reading

Carbon Monoxide (CO)-	35 ppm or less
Hydrogen Sulfide (H ₂ S)-	10 ppm or less
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)-	<10%

5. Trench ventilation may be used to improve atmospheric conditions. Constant atmospheric monitoring will be required.
6. Trenches with static or dynamic water will require dewatering.
7. Personnel entering any trench operation must wear the appropriate PPE for the incident. At a minimum, personnel will wear Nomex trousers, Special Ops boots, rescue harness and helmet. Special Ops coats, gloves, hoods and respiratory protection may be required based upon the atmospheric readings.
8. All machinery will be locked out prior to personnel entering the trench.
9. All trenches will require a minimum of two (2) safe egress points. At no time will a rescuer have to travel more than 25ft to find a safe egress point.
10. Spoil piles are required to be moved four (4) feet from the edge of the trench and to be no higher than two (2) feet high, prior to entry.
11. Entry into the trench will only be allowed into an established "Safe Area."
12. Only personnel trained to the Trench Operations level or higher will be allowed into the trench.

Vehicle Entrapment or Extrication

1. Personnel responding to MVA entrapment or extrication calls will be required to wear full bunker gear to include helmets, gloves and traffic vests.
2. A charged and manned hoseline will be required prior to the initiation of operations immediately near the vehicle.
3. Rescue tools will be deployed prior to the entry of personnel into the vehicle.
4. The vehicle must be stabilized prior to the entry of personnel into the vehicle.
5. Personnel making entry into the vehicle must be in full PPE.

Structural Collapse

1. Scene safety will be secured by ensuring natural gas, water and electricity are controlled and accounted for.
2. A charged and manned hoseline will be deployed if natural gas is not controlled.
3. Constant atmospheric monitoring will be required.

4. Personnel making initial entry into the structure must be in full PPE. Special Ops PPE wear is approved once safe to do so.
5. Stabilization of the structure should be made from the exterior moving toward the interior.
6. Areas not capable of being stabilized will be cleared visually, thermally and by sound without entering the area.
7. Void spaces should be cleared visually, thermally and by sound.
8. Approved USAR markings will be placed outside of the structure once it has been cleared.

Confined Space Rescue

1. Entry into a confined space must be restricted until atmospheric conditions have been confirmed, all utilities have been locked out and the appropriate PPE has been selected.
2. Personnel entering any confined space operation must wear the appropriate PPE for the incident. At a minimum, personnel will wear Nomex trousers, Special Ops boots, Class III rescue harness and helmet. Special Ops coats, gloves, hoods and respiratory protection may be required based upon the atmospheric readings.
3. All members entering a confined space should carry a flashlight.
4. All members entering a confined space should wear retrieval line attached to their harness, unless the line poses a greater threat.
5. Confined space ventilation may be used to improve atmospheric conditions. Constant atmospheric monitoring will be required.
6. Confined spaces with static or dynamic water will require dewatering.
7. If atmospheric conditions pose any respiratory dangers, all members entering the confined space shall wear an SCBA or be delivered air from the air cart or air supply via hardline air hose with the Escape Pac in place.
8. All members working in a confined space must remain within speaking distance of each other or utilize the ConSpace communications system.
9. All members working in a confined space will work in pairs of two, with two rescuers outside the confined space for rescue.

Rope Rescues

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1. Primary response for high angle rescue incidents will be assigned to Coppell Fire Department personnel. Additional technical expertise and personnel may be requested utilizing the Dallas County mutual aid system.
2. All rescues using ropes will be made with Life Safety ropes only.
3. All rigging will be double checked by the designated riggers before the Life Safety is used to support weight.
4. All rigging will utilize a second belay line for safety purposes.
5. All rigging will utilize knots and hitches acceptable for rescue.
6. All anchors must be “bomb-proof” in design. All anchors have to be agreed upon by the personnel rigging the ropes and the Safety Officer.
7. Rope protectors will be used on all edges that the rope contacts.

Training Class - Live Fire					
Start Date	Category	Start Time	End Date	End Time	
04/17/2013	LIVEFIRE	Live Fire	10:00	04/17/2013	13:00
<p>Basic Rating Bureau Notes Other... Staff Summary</p> <p>This training will be conducted at TCC and include one and two story residential fires.</p> <p>The objectives of this Live Fire will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) ISO multi company 2) 1st Alarm predetermined assignments 3) Water Supply 4) Quick Attack 5) IRIC / RIC teams 6) Mayday Communications and activations 7) Test and administer the Accountability board / PAR all drills will receive a PAR prior to termination of the drill <p>All training will be administered under the direction of the NFPA 1403 standard and follow TCC Fire Service Training Center policy.</p> <p>Eric Greaser Deputy Chief of Operations.</p>					
<p>Navigation: [Back] [Previous] [Next] [Forward]</p> <p>Buttons: New Browse Save Delete Print... Close</p>					

Training Class - Live Fire					
Start Date	Category	Start Time	End Date	End Time	
04/18/2013	LIVEFIRE	Live Fire	10:00	04/18/2013	13:00
<p>Basic Rating Bureau Notes Other... Staff Summary</p> <p>This training will be conducted at TCC and include one and two story residential fires.</p> <p>The objectives of this Live Fire will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) ISO multi company 2) 1st Alarm predetermined assignments 3) Water Supply 4) Quick Attack 5) IRIC / RIC teams 6) Mayday Communications and activations 7) Test and administer the Accountability board / PAR all drills will receive a PAR prior to termination of the drill <p>All training will be administered under the direction of the NFPA 1403 standard and follow TCC Fire Service Training Center policy.</p> <p>Eric Greaser Deputy Chief of Operations.</p>					
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Training Class - Live Fire

Start Date: 04/19/2013 Category: LIVEFIRE Live Fire Start Time: 07:00 End Date: 04/19/2013 End Time: 10:00

Basic Rating Bureau **Notes** Other... Staff Summary

This training will be conducted at TCC and include one and two story residential fires.

The objectives of this Live Fire will include:

- 1) ISO multi company
- 2) 1st Alarm predetermined assignments
- 3) Water Supply
- 4) Quick Attack
- 5) IRIC / RIC teams
- 6) Mayday Communications and activations
- 7) Test and administer the Accountability board / PAR all drills will receive a PAR prior to termination of the drill

All training will be administered under the direction of the NFFPA 1403 standard and follow TCC Fire Service Training Center policy.

Eric Greaser
Deputy Chief of Operations.

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