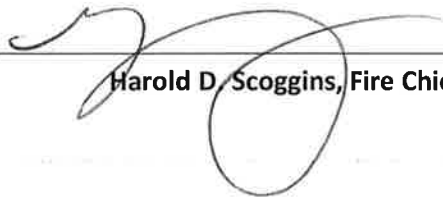


EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #4 - FIREFIGHTING

RESPONSE PLANNING FUNCTION



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2-6-2017

Date



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2/7/17

Date

Note: This ESF is part of the Response Planning Function from the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and this version includes the 2016 updates. Seattle Fire Department acts as the ESF Coordinator and collaborated with many partners for respective updates.

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1. STAKEHOLDERS

Table 1

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT	ESF COORDINATOR
Seattle Fire Department	Seattle Fire Department

Table 2

SUPPORT DEPARTMENT AND AGENCIES	
Seattle Police Department	Seattle-King County Public Health Department
Seattle Public Utilities	King County Office of Emergency Management
Washington State Emergency Management Division	Federal Emergency Management Agency

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function #4 (ESF #4) describes the policies and procedures administered by the Seattle Fire Department during disasters. It also defines the roles and responsibilities of the Seattle Fire Department Management Team during an EOC activation.

2.2 Scope

This annex applies to Fire Department personnel, uniformed and non-uniformed, on and off duty. The focus is on the policies and procedures, resources, and objectives to address issues before, during and after major citywide emergencies or disasters.

3. SITUATION

3.1 Emergency Conditions and Hazards

A disaster can create conditions that will impact the community, civic infrastructure, and the environment. The Fire Department will assume the role of lead agency, as defined in the CEMP, in managing and mitigating the event, particularly for the following types of response:

- Emergency Medical Incident
- Rescues
- Structural Collapses
- Mass Casualty Incidents
- Natural Disasters (earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, etc)
- Nuclear, Biological or Chemical incidents (refer to the appendices for detailed plans)

3.2 Planning Assumptions

- The Fire Department plans and trains regularly for a myriad of emergencies including fires, emergency medical and other incidents. Training is locally, state and/or federally mandated.
- The Fire Department will play a major role in the mitigation of a large-scale emergency. Thus, a citywide disaster will severely challenge the operations and resources of the Fire Department.
- The Fire Department maintains current disaster readiness plans for both intradepartmental operations and interdepartmental disaster response.
- The Fire Department is nationally recognized for its fire, EMS, and special operations response capability.

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

4.1 Organization

The Fire Department plays a vital role in City government and will be one of the most active departments during an area-wide disaster. As a Department Head, the Fire Chief reports directly to the Mayor. Assistant Chiefs report to the Fire Chief and assume various responsibilities.

During a disaster, the Assistant Chief of Operations will have a major role in the mitigation of any significant event. Designated Fire Department members, including the Fire Chief or his designee, will respond to the EOC.

The Operations Division of the Fire Department will be integral in the mitigation of any significant event. The foundation of any response will be Firefighters assigned to:

- Engines
- Ladders
- Medical Aid Units
- Command Units
- Other Specialty Units

In paramilitary configuration, approximately 200 Firefighters are on-duty per shift and are assigned to 33 fire stations strategically located throughout the City. There are 4 platoons. Off-duty personnel are recalled per calling plans in the event of a major emergency.

4.2 General Response

Day-to-day function of the Operations Division of the Fire Department is defined by the mitigation of fires, medical emergencies and other requests for assistance. In the event of a disaster, The Fire Department will not only experience a dramatic increase in incidents affecting the community requiring prompt intervention, but also the severity of those events.

In a disaster, Fire Department personnel have been directed to monitor predetermined AM radio and TV stations for information regarding recalls. The Resource Manager has the authority to issue updates directly to the news media for dissemination if the EOC is not activated. If the Emergency Alert System has experienced a failure, Fire Department personnel are directed to assume that Level I (a significant event causing the disruption of civic and commercial activity such as an earthquake) conditions are in effect.

4.3 Direction and Control

Direction and control are maintained through the paramilitary chain of command. Fire Department personnel in the Fire Alarm Center (FAC) have the to dispatch the necessary response type base on the incident and available resources. The Fire Department utilizes the Incident Command System to manage and mitigate incidence with the following priorities: Life safety; Incident stabilization; Property conservation; and Environmental protection.

4.4 Procedures

The Seattle Fire Department Disaster Management Plan contains the detailed procedures and operational guidelines for disasters and those rare incidents of high consequence such as earthquake, pandemic, and terrorism. Those plans are maintained in the Seattle Fire Department Orange Book and

the Operating Guidelines Section 5007. The purpose of the Orange Book is to provide members with ready access to critical information in a format that is easily accessed and reviewed.

In order to plan, respond and mitigate the many potential emergencies, the Fire Department operates in five levels, each reflecting the severity of the incident or event.

The Seattle Fire Department, in conjunction with ESF-15, is to ensure that appropriate capabilities and associated procedures exist to accommodate or move those with accessible needs during evacuations.

IMPLEMENTATION LEVELS

LEVEL V

- This is the day to day operations level where incidents can be handled with minimal resources and the number of concurrent incidents is manageable. Command and general staff positions are typically handled by the Incident Commander, written Incident Action Plans (IAPs) are not implemented, and incidents are contained within the first few hours. The Resource Management Center would typically not be activated at this level. Note that the RMC may be activated at Level V during planned events such as Seafair. Event Action Plans (EAPs) will be generated and multiple operational periods are possible.

LEVEL IV

- The Fire Alarm Center shall implement this level when minor impacts to citywide coverage occur due to planned events such as New Year's Eve or Fourth of July, during two or three-alarm situations, or when multiple separate incidents deplete available resources. Multiple-alarm incidents may require activating some Command or General Staff functions, but a written IAP would not generally be required and the control phase of the incident would usually be resolved in a single operational period
- At this level, the RMC may be activated and staffed as indicated in the RMC Activation Procedures and Orange Book, Annex A (Personnel Reporting Procedures). Dispatch Level 4 reduces Automatic Fire Alarms (AFAs) to a single unit, and Aid Units are left off certain fire responses to enhance EMS coverage. Limited call-back of off-duty personnel may occur in accordance with the Calling Plans.
- Most Command and General Staff positions will be activated and mutual aid will be requested, if available. Incidents may extend into multiple operational periods requiring written IAPs. The RMC will be activated and will fill the role of Area Command for the Fire Department when needed. The City EOC may be activated. If so, it will be staffed in accordance with Orange Book, Annex A (Personnel Reporting Procedures). Call-back of off-duty personnel will occur in accordance with the Calling Plans.

LEVEL III

- This level is implemented when citywide coverage and response capacity is severely limited, such as during four or five-alarm fires, simultaneous multiple-alarm incidents, earthquakes, or other situations with citywide impacts, such as wind/snow storms and power outages. Most fire responses will be reduced in size and Code Yellow responses will be at the discretion of the FAC. Requests for additional alarms may provide less than normal resource levels.

LEVEL II

- This level is implemented when Department resources are catastrophically diminished but the FAC is still functional, such as during an earthquake or pandemic response. Most or all responses will be single units at the discretion of the FAC. Mutual aid resources will be requested if available, up to and including State and Federal assets. In a regional situation, such as an

earthquake, mutual aid resources are unlikely and Seattle Fire Department personnel and resources may be on their own for 24-72 hours.

- Most or all Command and General Staff positions will be filled on incidents that are not citywide in nature, i.e. a plane crash into a building or multiple IED attacks, versus an earthquake or pandemic emergency. Multiple operational periods are likely with written IAPs necessary. The RMC will be activated and will fill the role of Area Command for the Fire Department when needed. It will be staffed as indicated in the RMC Activation Procedures. The City EOC will be activated and will be staffed in accordance with Orange Book, Annex A (Personnel Reporting Procedures). Call-back of off-duty personnel will occur in accordance with the Calling Plans.

LEVEL I

- This level is implemented when the conditions of Level II are experienced and the FAC is out-of-service due to damage or loss of communications. This will result in decentralized Battalion Dispatching with the RMC coordinating citywide priorities and coverage.
- At Levels III, II, and I, certain response assets may be unavailable, such as battalion chiefs, medic units, and specialty units. Personnel must maintain situational awareness and continuously reassess priorities. Highest priority should be given to immediate life-safety actions and defensive operations to contain growing incidents.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES

Overview

Per Seattle Municipal Ordinance, the Fire Department is established and tasked with providing fire protection within the City limits and jurisdictions of Seattle.

In order to provide service in an efficient and professional manner, the Fire Department is organized in a paramilitary rank structure. The general chain-of-command, in descending order, is:

- Fire Chief
- Assistant Chief
- Deputy Chief
- Battalion Chief
- Captain
- Lieutenant
- Firefighter (Paramedic, Inspector, Dispatcher, Investigator)

a. Company Level

At the company level of operation, the Company Officer (Lieutenant or Captain) will be responsible for leadership, training, discipline, maintenance and on-scene tactics during a 24-hour work shift.

b. Battalion Level

- At the Battalion level, the Battalion Chief will be responsible for the fire companies and fire stations under his/her command. There are an average of six fire stations and seven fire companies in each battalion command.
- During a citywide disaster and/or failure of the wide area radio system Battalions have the capability of “standing alone” as their own smaller fire department. Battalion Chiefs will analyze information, triage the emergency potential, dispatch and monitor their company activity. This scenario would be implemented in the event of an earthquake where bridges and other infrastructure become unusable.
- Battalion Chiefs may be tactically in charge at emergency incidents as the Incident Commander.

c. Continuity of Leadership

Fire Department Officers may, when necessary, move into a higher position in the absence of a higher-ranking Officer.

d. Fire Department Organizational Structure

e. Leadership Team

- Fire Chief
- Assistant Chiefs / Executive Director
 - Assistant Chief of Operations
 - Assistant Chief of Resource Management
 - Assistant Chief of Fire Prevention
 - Executive Director of Staff

- Directors
 - Finance
 - Human Resources
 - Management Information Systems
 - Public Affairs
- f. Civilian Support Staff

During a disaster, if possible, support staff will report to their normal assignment.
- g. Other Disaster Mode Duties
 - Deputy Chief of Operations
 - Responds to the RMC as Resource Manager
 - Deputy Chief of Medic 1
 - Coordinates EMS issues
 - Deputy Chief of Communications
 - Responds to the FAC to assist with the workload

Table 3

Position	Primary	Back-up
Fire Chief	EOC	EOC
Assistant Chief of Fire Prevention	RMC	EOC
Assistant Chief of Operations	RMC	As assigned
Assistant Chief of Resource Management	EOC	As assigned
Executive Director of Staff	RMC	As assigned
Captain of FIU	RMC	As assigned
Deputy Chief of Operations	RMC	As assigned
Deputy Chief of Training	EOC	As assigned
Deputy Chief of Medic I	RMC	RMC
Captain of Disability	EOC	As assigned
Captain of Services	RMC	As assigned
Lieutenant of Services	RMC	As assigned
Director of MIS	RMS	As assigned
Human Resources Director	RMC	As assigned
Public Information Officer	EOC	As assigned
Deputy Chief of Communications	FAC	FAC
Finance Director	RMC	RMC

h. Fire Alarm Center

- The Fire Alarm Center (FAC) is a Secondary Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) receiving 911 calls from Seattle Police Communications and dispatching the appropriate Fire Department resource. It is located at 105 5 Ave S in the same building as Fire Station 10. It is situated above the City of Seattle EOC. The FAC is staffed by Firefighters/Dispatchers and is administered by the Fire Department. A Deputy Chief and Captain of Communications oversee the operation.
- During a significant event such as a multiple alarm fire, the workload at the FAC increases dramatically. Historically, FAC personnel function at peak capacity in the course of mitigating a citywide emergency.
- Hundreds of requests for assistance are received, processed and dispatched by the FAC daily. The FAC is also the focal point for all the Fire Department's communication – both emergency and non-emergency. Duties of Firefighter/Dispatchers include:
 - 911 call processing
 - Dispatching fire units
 - Monitoring fire resources in the field
 - Maintaining citywide coverage
 - Coordinating mutual aid
 - Interagency coordination such as requests for police, utilities and Red Cross
- During a disaster, additional personnel are notified, and off-duty FAC personnel are recalled. When staffing permits, a Firefighter/Dispatcher is assigned to assist with fire radio communications in the EOC.
- The Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system is “downgraded” into disaster mode to more efficiently allocate resources as needed.
- Intergovernmental communications between the surrounding PSAPs now become more acute due to requests for fire resources, ambulance transport, emergency room coordination and other vital functions.
- If the King County 800 MHz trunked radio system is functioning properly, specific assigned radio channels for Battalion use will be in effect.
- In the event of a countywide radio failure, the FAC will coordinate the Battalion level communications per Level I disaster procedures.
- Predetermined Chief Officers will be advised of the Fire Department's status immediately following a large scale event or disaster. At this point, they will make the determination at what level at which to operate. The FAC is directed to make notification of this decision throughout the Fire Department and make necessary arrangements to implement the plan.

i. Resource Management Center

The Resource Management Center (RMC) will be placed in-service according to the RMC Operations Plan. The Resource Manager will oversee and direct the interaction with Incident Commanders in the field. With the assistance of the Staffing Officer, the following tasks will be considered:

- Managing callback procedures
- Site relocation
- Staffing reserve apparatus
- Movement of off-shift firefighters
- Procuring external resources

- Tracking resources
 - Coordinating with the FAC
 - Coordinating with ESF-4 EOC representatives to:
 - Obtain help with warning, public information, and logistical needs that exceed department capabilities or authority.
 - Communicate department status as called for in the Direction and Control Annex to the Seattle Disaster Readiness and Response Plan, Volume II.
- j. Emergency Operations Center
- During an activation of the City of Seattle EOC, Fire Department Staff will respond and assume their assigned ESF-4 responsibilities as specified in the Seattle Disaster Readiness and Response Plan.
 - If staffing permits, an on-duty Firefighter/Dispatcher will be reassigned from the FAC to the ESF-4 desk in the EOC to monitor the fire radio and facilitate communications.
 - The Public Information Officer will have direct interaction with the media community at the EOC.
 - Due to its close proximity to the FAC, Fire Department Chief Officers may speak directly with Firefighter/Dispatchers and Communications Division managers.
 - The Fire Department will maintain its presence, 24 hours, throughout the event until the EOC is deactivated.
 - If the Fire Department is the lead agency, the senior member of the ESF-4 may be assigned by the EOC Director to serve as the EOC Operations Section Chief.

Table 4

Specific EOC Assignments		
Position	Day Shift (0530-1800 hrs)	Night Shift (1730-0600 hrs)
ESF-4 Leader	Assistant Chief of Risk Management	Deputy Chief of Training
Liaison	Emergency Preparedness Captain	In-Service Training Captain
Situation	Captain of Disability	In-Service Training Lieutenant
EMS Liaison	Lieutenant AMR Liaison	As Designated
Clerical	As Designated	As Designated

- The Fire Department EOC ESF-4 Team will consist of:
 - 1=Assistant or Deputy Chief; 2=Captains; 1=Lieutenant; 1=Clerical Support Member
- The Fire Department is charged as the EOC Lead Agency in the event of:
 - Major Fire; Hazardous Materials Release; Air Crash; Flood; Structural Collapse; Earthquake
- While at the ESF-4 desk, a Fire Department representative will receive, analyze, file and update Fire Department data for the EOC Consolidated Action Plan to include:
 - Priority-List the highest priority actions.
 - Objectives-What the Fire Department hopes to accomplish.

- Implementing Steps-How the objectives will be met.
 - Assigned to-Who is responsible for meeting the objectives.
 - Operational Period-When are the objectives to be met.
- Other functions of the ESF-4 Team include:
 - Face to face interaction with other City departmental managers
 - Analyzing accurate information from the field through interfacing with the RMC and the FAC
 - Develop strategy and plans with other Department managers
 - Direct contact with the Mayor and Mayor's Staff
 - Monitoring Fire Department activity through CAD and the radio system
- The ESF-4 Team is directed to consider mutual aid from Regional, State and Federal agencies through pre-existing agreements for assistance. Among them, include:
 - Surrounding fire agencies (through the King County Fire Resources Plan)
 - Washington State Urban Search and Rescue Task Force (US&R)
 - South Puget Sound Regional Fire Defense Group
 - Washington State Fire Coordinator
 - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

5.1 Prevention and Mitigation Activities

Support Resources:

- Fire Department Chaplain – The Fire Department retains Chaplains that are able to respond quickly to the scene of an emergency. Chaplains are notified when there are significant injuries to civilians or firefighters, fatalities, significant events, high stress incidents and other requests for counseling.
- Fire Buffs – The Seattle Fire Buff Society is a support organization that responds to all significant incidents where fire or emergency medical operations are projected to be lengthy and involved. The Fire Buffs provide food and drink to all personnel and civilians at the scene. Most have full time employment outside the fire service and respond on a voluntary basis. The Buffs have two support vans with which to respond and monitor the Fire Department radio channels.
- IDEC – The International District Emergency Center (IDEC) is a paramilitary volunteer organization based in Seattle's Chinatown-International District neighborhood. IDEC medics provide basic first aid and security as they patrol their neighborhood. IDEC medics have Fire Department radio capability and monitor calls. They respond on foot with Fire Department units in the District and often arrive first to triage the incident.
- Seattle/King County Chapter American Red Cross – The Red Cross responds quickly to emergency scenes with food, blankets, clothing and vouchers for shelter to assist displaced residents.

5.2 Preparedness Activities

- The Fire Department maintains a state of readiness and pre-plans in an effort to address the many potential problems encountered during a citywide disaster.
- The priorities of Fire Department incident operations are (in order): Life safety; Incident stabilization; Property conservation; and Environmental protection.

- Pre-planning for large-scale emergencies has been implemented at the fire company level so that each fire station will have standard procedures and clear directives both internally and externally. The foundation for the Fire Department disaster planning is the “Station Damage Control Plan”.
- Designated fire stations have been equipped as “stand alone” and are logistically self-sufficient. These stations have additional emergency rations, water and equipment to last 72 hours and are strategically located throughout the City.
- The Fire Department delivers its life and property saving services through a complex organization of personnel, apparatus and equipment. This service is available to the citizen of Seattle 24/7. Therefore, logistically speaking, preparedness is a crucial factor in the delivery of rapid and efficient intervention and good customer service.
- Fire apparatus respond to approximately 250 responses per shift throughout the City.
- In the event of a disaster, personnel, apparatus, stations and equipment will be surveyed for fitness and readiness to respond. Additional resources will be allocated accordingly.

5.3 Response Activities

Fire Company Procedures

- Directly following a citywide disaster, such as an earthquake, Company Officers will account for their members, assess the condition of their apparatus and station, and follow the procedures outlined in the Station Damage Control Plan. Units out-of-quarters will return. Upon completion of their assessments, they are instructed to:
 - Load extra equipment, food and supplies on their apparatus
 - Notify their Battalion Headquarters of their status
 - Initiate Post Earthquake – Damage Assessment Surveys
- Surveys are conducted while driving a preplanned route through their respective districts with special emphasis on high life-hazard occupancies. During Level 2 mode results will be transmitted to the FAC along with any requests for assistance or alarm information. At Level I communications will be directed to Battalion Headquarters.
- Note: Companies may stop to render life-saving assistance during Damage Assessment Survey. However, Fire Department personnel have been trained to exercise a considerable amount of self-discipline, as they may have to bypass fires, collapsed buildings and other on-going emergencies to accurately assess their district for the highest priority.
- If the radio system is functioning normally, alarms will be transmitted through the FAC via the trunked radio system. In the event that the radio system is down, alarms will be transmitted through the Fire Department paging system, Battalion Headquarters via pre-determined simplex channels or, in extreme cases, through the cellular system.

Battalion Procedures

- Directly after a citywide event Battalion Chiefs are directed to transmit to the FAC that they are temporarily “out-of-service” in order to conduct a “roll call” of their Battalion. They will check the status of units that are unaccounted for.
- In order to keep radio traffic to a minimum, intra-Battalion communications will be limited to phone-use. Pre-assigned Battalion radio channels are indicated if phones cannot be used.

Technical Teams

- In addition to the fundamental duties of the Fire Department, “Technical Teams” exist within the Operations Division. Technical Team personnel and equipment would play a major role in

the mitigation of a large-scale event. These specially trained and strategically located units address the complexities of: Hazardous Materials release; Marine Firefighting; Confined Space, High Angle, Heavy Rescue; Structural Collapse; Mass Decontamination; Weapons of Mass Destruction (CBRNE); Mass Casualty Response; and Urban Search and Rescue (US&R)

- The Seattle Fire Department maintains apparatus, equipment and supply depots strategically located throughout the city. Team personnel are on-duty as well as on pager.
- An administrative Deputy Chief, who reports to the Assistant Chief of Operations, manages the Technical Teams.

Overhead Teams

An Incident Management Overhead Team will be formed and utilized during any multiple alarm fire and in the event of a citywide disaster where Level 1 or 2 operations are indicated. The Team is comprised of both Administrative and Operations Chiefs. Its purpose is to support the Incident Commander in mitigating the incident or event. The incident scene will use the National Interagency Management System (NIMS) for organizational purposes. Members of the Overhead Team are:

- Incident Commander: Responsible for incident activities including the development and implementation of strategic decisions and for approving the ordering and releasing of resources.
- Operations Section: Responsible for the management of all operations directly applicable to the primary mission.
- Logistics Section: Responsible for providing facilities, services, and materials in support of the incident.
- Planning Section: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information about the development of the incident, status of resources and the demobilization of the incident.
- Finance Section: Responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident.
- Command Staff: The Fire Department Public Information Officer (PIO) and Safety Officer will report directly to the Incident Commander. If needed, the Incident Commander will appoint a Liaison Officer.
- Command and Control Van: The Fire Department Command and Control Van will be dispatched to any multiple alarm fire, significant event or to a strategic location during a citywide disaster. The van will be utilized primarily by the Planning Section, but is available to accommodate other sections as well.

5.4 Recovery Activities

Implementation of the department's Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan will be implemented. COOP planning is designed to develop and maintain a plan that enables the department to preserve, maintain, and/or resume its capability to function effectively in the event of the threat or occurrence of any disaster or emergency that could disrupt departmental operations and services.

6. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Logistical Support

Fire Stations

Thirty-three (33) strategically located Fire Stations house personnel and equipment. They are staffed 24-hours per day with rotating Platoons. As such, personnel must eat and sleep at the station during their shift. Stations are geographically grouped into five Battalions. Stations and station grounds are maintained by Firefighters. Major repairs to the structure, electrical or water systems are conducted by the City's Fleets and Facilities Department.

Fire Apparatus

Engines, Ladder Trucks, Aid Cars, Battalion Chief Autos and various other pieces of apparatus including 40' tractor-trailer combinations are housed in fire stations. These are cleaned, maintained and kept in optimal working conditions and in a continuous state of readiness. Only during breakdowns or routine maintenance are the fire apparatus repaired at the Fleets and Facilities Fire Garage.

- 33 Engine Companies, plus four Fireboats
- 11 Ladder Truck Companies
- 11 Emergency Medical Units
- Various Command, Support and Specialized Units:
 - Hose Wagon; Foam apparatus; Air Support; Technical Rescue; MCI Van; 4 Fireboats; Mobile Ventilation Unit; Command and Control Van; Salvage Units; HazMat Unit; Mobile Generator and CO² Apparatus; US&R Cache; Marine Response Van
- Reserve apparatus are housed throughout the City

The Fire Department operates four (4) fireboats. Two are currently deployed to operate in freshwater and two are deployed for saltwater operations. Either the Chief Seattle or the Leschi can be used for a large or multiple ship fire. Locations for the fireboats are as indicated:

- The Chief Seattle (Engine 4) operates from Station 5 to Elliott Bay
- The Leschi (Engine 4) operates on Elliott Bay
- The Fire One (Engine 1) operates on Lake Union
- The Alki (Engine 3) operates on Lake Union

Equipment

- In the course of their shift, Firefighters come in contact with literally hundreds of pieces of equipment ranging from computers to chainsaws, radios to defibrillators. All equipment must be inventoried and accounted for. As a public entity, the Fire Department recognizes that missing or broken equipment must be processed according to established policy and procedure. The majority of the repairs and replacement of equipment is conducted through the Fire Department's Commissary and Utility Shop.
- Equipment caches are strategically placed in the event of a large-scale emergency. "Stand alone" Fire Stations have been stocked with extra equipment, supplies, food and water to assist the surrounding neighborhood.
- Seattle Fire manages both the Pharmaceutical Cache for Public Safety Officers and the Chempak Nerve Agent Antidote Kits (N.A.A.K).

Personnel

- The Fire Department employs approximately 1,000 Firefighters and 50 civilian support staff.
- There are approximately 200 Firefighters on-duty per shift.

Interagency Coordination

- The Fire Department interfaces with the following government entities on a daily basis:
 - Seattle Police Department; Seattle Public Utilities; Puget Sound Energy (Natural Gas); US Coast Guard; ATT Language Line; KC Detox Center; American Medical Response (AMR); Other PSAPs; Other support (Red Cross, IDEC, Fire Buffs, Chaplains)

6.2 Communications and Data

Communications

- The hub of Fire Department communications is the Fire Alarm Center where internal and external emergency and non-emergency communications are processed.
- The Fire Department uses a myriad of communication tools. Most of the maintenance and repair is coordinated through the City's Department of Information Technology (DoIT). The major communications systems within the Fire Department are:
 - Wide Area trunked radio system four Site simulcast; Telephone System (hardwire and cellular); Station Alerting System; Computer System; Fire Department in-house Paging System

7. ADMINISTRATION

7.1 Cost Accounting and Cost Recovery

The Department finance division will track all costs and submit documentation. Reimbursement of costs will be provided in coordination of declarations, EOC oversight and the City of Seattle Budget Office.

7.2 Annex Maintenance

The previous standard of updating the CEMP every five years has changed to updates being done on an ongoing basis. With information constantly changing, coupled with rapid innovations in technology and science, it only makes sense to favor a dynamic approach to planning.

The Fire Department ESF Coordinator is responsible in maintaining this annex. The annex will be reviewed and updated annually as prescribed in the Seattle CEMP or when deemed necessary by either the ESF Coordinator and/or the Seattle Office of Emergency Management.

Table 5

RECORD OF CHANGES			
DATE	TYPE	CONTACT	SUMMARY
December 2016	Update	Capt. W Barrington L Meyers	Completed annual update
May 2015	Update	K Neafcy	Completed annual update

8. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

- EMS: Emergency Medical Services
- EOC: City of Seattle Emergency Operations Center
- Fire Department: Unless otherwise stated, it is assumed to be the Seattle Fire Department.
- Fire Alarm Center (FAC): A secondary Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) where emergency 911 calls for fire or emergency medical assistance are processed and help is dispatched.
- Incident Commander: The highest ranking officer at an incident that takes command, and who is responsible for the overall management and direction of the incident scene.
- Resource Management Center (RMC): Department Logistical Support Center. Relieves FAC of phone calls for equipment, supplies, etc. Provides logistical and planning support to Fire Operations; Linked with on-site planning and logistical Officers. Prioritizes resources in multi-site operations. Once EOC opens, the RMC will coordinate their activities.
- Resource Manager: A Fire Department Chief Officer that coordinates the activities of the RMC.
- Staff Duty Officer: A Chief Officer who has the authority to make critical administrative decisions during non-business hours.
- Staffing Coordinator: A Firefighter assigned to the Deputy Chief of Operations office who coordinates the movement of personnel and apparatus, the hiring of replacement Firefighters, recalling of off-duty personnel.

9. APPENDIX 1 – FIRE SUPPRESSION

9.1 Situation

- The City of Seattle encompasses approximately 84 square miles with a resident population of 586,200 citizens that increase to over 723,000 during the business day.
- The Fire Department is tasked with the preservation of life and property in the event of fire.
- In order to accomplish its Mission, the Fire Department has instituted 33 strategically located and equipped fire stations throughout the City.
- During a Citywide disaster or event, the Fire Department will be tasked with the mitigation of fire and related hazards to facilitate the process of restoration of services and infrastructure.

9.2 Assumptions

- Emergency medical incidents comprise 80% of the Fire Department’s responses. Fire-related incidents comprise 20% of the Fire Department’s responses.
- As citizens call 911 for assistance, there are expectations that the Fire Department will respond in a timely manner with the appropriate equipment and staffing. Responding firefighters will address fires, emergency medical and any number of other emergencies which may, during a Citywide disaster, include:
 - Natural Gas leaks; Power outages; Building collapse with trapped victims; Hazardous Materials release; Mass Casualty incidents
- The Fire Department is expected to respond to the needs of the public, although it is anticipated that through “triage” (a system of allocating resources by priority during an emergency), some may receive help later than anticipated.
- The Fire Department plans to request Task Forces from outside the City per Mutual Aid Agreements in the event of a large-scale fire incident.

9.3 Anticipated Fire Related Incidents

Overview

- Structural Fire
 - Commercial – Industrial; High-rise office
- Residential Fire
 - Single family dwellings; Apartment complexes
- Institutional Fire
 - Schools; Hospitals; Health Care and group home
- Marine Fire
 - Shipboard; Pier or marine facility
- Hazardous Materials Release with Fire
 - Chemical; Flammable liquid
- Miscellaneous Fire
 - Natural Gas; Electrical; Brush; Transportation / Vehicle; Refuse (trash)

9.4 Operations And Tactics

- The objective of all fire ground tactical activity is the systematic coordinated method of initial attack that will permit the safe and efficient use of personnel and equipment.

- Regardless of the type of fire, the following priorities (in order) will be observed:
 - Life Safety
 - Accomplished through: Rescue; Fire streams in place; Evacuation; “Protect in Place” (not evacuating)
 - Incident Stabilization
 - Accomplished through: Fire streams in place; Water on the fire; Ventilation
 - Property Conservation
 - Accomplished through: Exposure protection, interior and exterior; Salvage; Overhaul
- Those priorities will be realized through the following standardized protocols of engagement developed by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and the International Fire Safety Training Association (IFSTA):
 - Rescue of victims; Exposure protection of nearby structures; Confinement of fire to area of origin; Extinguishment of fire; Overhaul of fire scene

9.5 Response Configurations To Fire Incidents

The Fire Department dispatches standardized fire resources with pre-configured resources sufficient for the task or incident.

Table 6

RESPONSE TYPE	UNIT DISPATCHED
Single	1 Engine or Ladder Truck
Reduced	1 Engine and 1 Ladder Truck and 1 Chief
Full	3, 4, or 5 Engines, 1 or 2 Ladder Trucks, 1 or 2 Chiefs, 1 Aid Car, 1 Medic Unit, Deputy Chief of Operations, Staffing Officer, Safety Chief, Air Unit
Special	Any additional units requested from the scene by the Incident Commander
2-11 (multiple)	Additional Engines, Ladder Trucks and Chiefs
3-11 (multiple)	Same
4-11 (multiple)	Same
5-11 (multiple)	Same
General	A formal recall of all off-duty Firefighters via Television and Radio

10. APPENDIX 2 – MASS CASUALTY INCIDENTS

10.1 Situation

- Throughout the course of daily commerce and recreation in the City of Seattle, incidents occur requiring emergency medical attention and transport. Hundreds of times each day, citizens call 911 for assistance for a wide range of medical situations including:
 - Heart attack; Stroke; Difficulty breathing; Poisonings; Diabetic crisis; Emergency childbirth; Alcohol intoxication; Psychological issues; Overdoses
- Additionally, citizens may experience the following trauma (non-medical) events:
 - Broken bones; Lacerations; Crushing injuries; Assaults and assaults with weapons; Industrial accidents; Automobile accidents
- The Fire Department responds to all emergency medical calls for assistance within City limits. In addition and within available means as set out in established agreements, the department supports neighboring jurisdictions with medical mutual aid.
- All Seattle Firefighters are Washington State Certified Emergency Medical Technicians and trained to intervene in these types of emergencies.
- On occasion, there are emergency medical events that are so large in scope that the fire response is overwhelmed by the sheer number of patients and the magnitude of the event. An example of such an incident may be a Metro bus accident or train derailment. These events are termed Mass Casualty Incidents (MCI) and require a specialized response from the Fire Department.

10.2 Assumptions

- The Fire Department regularly plans and trains for all emergency medical scenarios including Multiple Casualty Incidents.
- In the event of a Mass Casualty Incident, the Fire Department will assume the lead role in the mitigation of the incident.
- A successful outcome to an MCI will be the result of the coordinated activity of the Fire Department, Police Department, Medical Community, EMS transport community and other vital entities.

10.3 Definitions

- Hospital Control: Hospital Control of the MCI is the Deputy Medical Director of Medic 1 (Medic 55), or his designee at Harborview Medical Center. He determines the patient's destination to area hospitals based on the severity of injuries.
- Loading Manager: Manages the loading of patients and ambulance access and egress.
- Medical Ambulance Bus (MAB-1): The Medical Ambulance Bus is a regional resource owned and maintained by the Seattle Fire Department. It is a specialty apparatus housed at Station 39 that is designed to transport multiple patients.
- MCI Van: A mobile unit with medical supplies and equipment to treat 30 or more patients.
- Medical Group Supervisor: Reports to the Incident Commander and supervises the Medical group and ensures that Triage, Treatment, Transportation, Medical Staging and Morgue Team functions are performed.
- MSA: Medical Services Administrator (Medic 33)
- MSO: Medical Services Officer (Medic 44)
- Medic 55: Medical Director

- START: A system that allows for the rapid treatment of a large number of patients. Stands for Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment.
- Treatment area: A designated area for the collection and treatment of patients. A colored flag will identify each area: Red (Immediate assistance); Yellow (Serious but not life threatening); Green (Minor injuries); Black/White (Deceased)

10.4 Operations

Activation of an MCI

- Unless an MCI has been determined to exist through 911 caller interrogation by the Firefighter/Dispatcher, the first arriving Fire Department unit may, upon a quick size-up of the scene, declare an MCI and request the appropriate response. The FAC will modify the response and send the following units:
 - Engine Companies; Ladder Truck Companies; Aid Cars; Medic Units; Battalion Chiefs; Deputy Chief of Operation; Safety Chief; Staffing Officer; Medical Services Officer; Medical Services Administrator; Public Information Officer; MCI Van
 - The MAB is not automatically dispatched by the FAC on any incident type; it must be requested by the Incident Commander. The radio designator is MAB-1.

Tactical Procedures

- The eventual goal of every MCI is to save lives. This goal will largely depend upon the actions of the first arriving units. The key factors in a successful MCI response are organization and communication. Either may be more important than on-scene treatment. Saving lives at an MCI depends on quick stabilization and transport of patients rather than bandaging them at the scene.
- There are four basic tasks that must be accomplished at any MCI. The Incident Command System (ICS) is implemented to accomplish those tasks, which are:
 - Triage; Treatment; Hospital assignment; Transportation
- Regardless of whether an MCI is actually declared, whenever there are multiple patients transported from the scene, Hospital Control (Medic 55) must be notified. Hospital Control determines patient destination. Early contact with Hospital Control is a priority.
 - Fire arriving unit's procedures:
 - Initial radio reports (including size up).
 - Establish Command
 - Identify and secure the transportation corridor.
 - Perform a risk assessment.
 - Give assignments to incoming units.
 - Secondary actions:
 - Begin hazard mitigation for the purpose of reducing the immediate danger to patients, rescuers, and the public.
 - Establish Recon.
 - Identify operational zones.
 - Coordinate with law enforcement to secure the transportation corridor and identify operational zones.
 - Designate a green patient area and have all green patients move to that location.

- Incident Command - The responsibilities of the Incident Commander are to:
 - Develop an incident plan; Direct incoming units; Identify command post, base and staging areas; Identify Medical Group Supervisor; Establish Triage, Treatment and Transportation
- Medical Group Supervisor - The role of the Medical Group Supervisor will initially be filled by the senior member from the first arriving ALS unit. This role will be assumed by an MSO/MSA.
 - The Medical Group Supervisor is responsible for the following: Transportation; Treatment; DMCC notification; and Green Patient Management.
- Extraction/Triage Team Leader - The Extraction/Triage Team Leader will be responsible for ensuring that all patients are initially triaged and removed from the “Hot Zone”. Initial triage duties may be assigned to subordinate personnel. The Extraction/Triage Team Leader will report to the Rescue Group Supervisor, Operations Chief or Incident Commander. The Extraction/Triage Team Leader will coordinate the following:
 - Ensure that an Engine/Ladder Truck company and/or Aid Car are assigned to accomplish Field Triage; Monitor patient extrication, verifying the accuracy of triage and modifying the patient’s status if necessary; Ensure appropriate triage recording is implemented.
- Treatment Team Leader - The Treatment Team Leader will be responsible for the Treatment Area.

Extracted patients will be delivered directly to the Treatment Area unless diverted to the transportation corridor by the Treatment Team Leader. Extraction teams may triage/retriage patients to the appropriate colored Treatment Area. Large incidents may necessitate treatment areas with separate areas and staff for red and yellow patients. The Treatment Team Leader must request adequate staffing to care for the expected patients. The level of treatment performed in the Treatment Area may vary according to the situation, but rapid patient stabilization will be the highest priority within the Treatment Area. The level of care will be determined by the Treatment Team Leader in accordance with standing orders and/or direction from Medical Control.

 - Fire Department units, private ambulances, and buses will be used for transportation. Medic Units will be held at scene for medical treatment/supplies.
- Hospital Assignments - Hospital Control will use the MedCom radio to confer with the Transportation Team Leader regarding the hospital assignments of the victims.
- Morgue Team - Identifies and preserves evidence at the scene; Oversees the deceased until the arrival of the Medical Examiner and Police; Deceased patients will be tagged, covered and not removed from the original location; the scene will be considered a “crime scene”
- The Golden Hour of Trauma - A successful recovery of the sick or injured depends on rapid transport to the hospital. One hour is the standard goal for patient survival: 20 minutes in the field; 20 minutes in transport; 20 minutes in the emergency room.

11. APPENDIX 3 – Terrorist Attack – Weapons of Mass Destruction

11.1 Situation

- The City of Seattle is a large metropolitan area with diverse civic, commercial, residential and recreational infrastructure. It is the largest and most populous US municipality in the Pacific Northwest. As a thriving and growing international community, it serves as a main portal to Alaska, Canada and the Pacific.
- Aircraft development, high technology, biological research and a major airport are located within Seattle and surrounding communities. It is altogether reasonable to plan and train for a terrorist incident.
- Seattle has recently been identified as a possible target for terrorism and a Weapons of Mass Destruction event.
- It is the mission of the Fire Department to address all emergency medical and fire related activity within the City limits and jurisdictions.
- A Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) terrorist incident is inherently a Hazmat incident. However, significant differences between the two exist that will influence a civil jurisdiction's response planning, organization, training, equipment, operational procedures and coordination requirements. An NBC terrorist incident may be characterized by:
 - Designed to inflict mass casualties; Use of highly lethal biological or chemical agents; Initial ambiguity in determining what type of NBC weapon or agent is involved or, in the case of biological agents, if a terrorist incident has occurred; Narrow window of response time to administer lifesaving antidotes; Need for specialized NBC detection equipment; Need for mass decontamination

11.2 Assumptions

- The Fire Department will respond to all requests for assistance and emergency intervention.
- In the event of a CBRNE or WMD event, it is expected that the Fire Department will respond appropriately and assume the lead role in the timely mitigation of the incident and the prompt treatment of the victims.
- The Fire Department will respond with a variety of resources – HazMat & Decon Units.
- Should a WMD event occur, it will most likely overwhelm local public safety departments and the community health care system. At the outset, it will be necessary to mobilize and coordinate a regional, state and national response.
- In order to undertake such a massive interdisciplinary, inter-jurisdictional, and intergovernmental effort requires that it be:
 - Carefully planned and rehearsed ahead of time; Quickly recognized and approached as a terrorist event by first responders; Appropriately secured as a hazard area and crime scene; Managed appropriately to save lives, limit exposures, and protect first responders

11.3 Definitions

- Agent: The chemical irritant, poison or substance creating the harmful effects.
- Decon: To decontaminate. A process of removing as much of the agent as possible through dilution, usually with copious amounts of water.
- CBRNE: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive. Description of the possible types of systems used in a terrorist attack.
- WMD: Weapons of Mass Destruction. Usually CBRNE in origin.

11.4 Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) Incidents

Overview

A CBRNE incident will be an overwhelming event, challenging the resources of the City. Virtually all City agencies will be involved. Fire, Police, Health, Utilities, Educational, Communications and a host of other disciplines will be employed to address the event.

Operations

- First Responder
 - The first responder will most likely be the closest Fire Department engine or ladder truck company.
 - The actions of the fire resources first arriving are trained to treat a WMD – CBRNE event similar to a HazMat incident. In effect, the first responder is the first line of defense and responsible for critical initial actions. Accordingly, personnel have been trained in WMD – CBRNE and MCI recognition and victim treatment. Their tactics include:
 - Establish scene control; Reconnaissance; Isolation of Hot, Warm and Cold zones; Emergency decon
- The Emergency Medical System
 - The EMS is a coordinated effort of multi-agency response. The following agencies comprise the EMS:
 - Health Care; Emergency Medical Services (Fire Department); Mental Health; Non-Survivor Disposition; Seattle EOC
 - To ensure an effective response to a WMD event, the Seattle EMS must successfully address the following areas:
 - WMD training; Antidote administration; Safe, fast transport; Patient tracking
- Equipment Cache
 - The WMD equipment trailer is equipped with essential equipment and tools necessary for the mitigation of a WMD event:
 - Decon gear; Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA); Respiration gear; Chemical suits, level A and B; Tyvek suits; NBC detection capability for: Nerve agents, Blister agents, Biological agents, Radiation, Chemical, Biological; Hand tools; Communication systems (phones, radios); Shelters; Lighting

12. APPENDIX 4 – Emergency Medical Services

12.1 Situation

- The City of Seattle retains a population of 686,800 that increases to over 723,000 people during the workday. In the course of daily commerce and recreation, emergency medical incidents occur hundreds of times throughout the City.
- Emergency Medical incidents make up 80% of all dispatches for assistance to which the Fire Department responds (20% is fire related). Examples of EMS responses include:
 - Heart attack; Stroke; Diabetic crisis; Emergency childbirth; Traffic collisions; Lacerations; Poisonings; Alcohol related; Overdoses; Assaults
- Additionally, citizens may experience the following trauma events:
 - Broken bones; Lacerations; Crushing injuries; Assaults and assaults with weapons; Industrial accidents; Automobile accidents
- Prompt intervention by trained professionals that includes rapid triage, stabilization, and transportation of the patient to a health care facility, are all required to ensure the best chances of recovery.
- Due to dense traffic patterns and congestion, and the advent of centralized health care, many citizens no longer transport themselves to the emergency room. Rapid transport must now be accomplished through ambulances with emergency lights and siren capability.
- The Seattle Fire Department is widely recognized as being one of the best Emergency Medical Service providers in the world. This distinction is due to:
 - World class Paramedic program; Response time of four minutes to the location; Seattle Firefighters are Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT)

12.2 Assumptions

- In addition to other emergency tasks, the Fire Department is the provider of Emergency Medical Services within the City limits and jurisdictions of Seattle. Mutual Aid agreements facilitate EMS assistance from Seattle Fire Department units to assist other municipalities. Conversely, assistance is sometimes required to come in to the City from the outside.
- The Fire Department maintains strategically located “first responders” (fire engines, ladder trucks) and EMS apparatus for quick response. The Fire Department can respond anywhere in the City within four minutes.
- In the event of a disaster, it is anticipated that the EMS capability of the Fire Department will be significantly challenged. Therefore, the Fire Department plans and trains for such inevitability. Training is Local, State and Federal mandated and certified.
- Rapid response is critical to the recovery of the patient. The standard goal for transporting the patient to the hospital in cases of trauma is one hours, allowing for the best chance of survival. The “golden hour” of emergency medicine is:
 - 20 minutes/Stabilize the patient; 20 minutes/Transport to the hospital; 20 minutes/In the Emergency Room

12.3 Definitions

- ALS: Advanced Life Support, requiring Paramedic intervention.
- BLS: Basic Life Support, requiring EMTs only.

- EMT: Emergency Medical Technician.
- First Responder: Fire Department units designed to arrive first on the scene – usually an Engine or Ladder Truck.
- Layered Response: The appropriate amount and type of assistance is dispatched. In multiple unit responses, an Engine or Ladder Truck is dispatched first in order to arrive at the location quickly. Medic Units will arrive a few minutes later.
- Paramedic: Firefighters trained beyond the EMT level to perform advanced in-field treatment such as IV therapy and administer medications.
- Triage: A means of prioritizing patients or calls for help based on the severity of the condition and the available units to assist.

12.4 Operations

- Statistically the majority of the Fire Department emergency responses are medical in nature. To maintain an effective EMS program that results in lives being saved, each Seattle Firefighter is a Washington State Certified Emergency Medical Technician (EMT). Some have chosen to become Paramedics, which requires almost two years of advanced training.
 - Each fire apparatus is equipped with aid, trauma equipment and oxygen. Four Firefighters can arrive at any location in Seattle within four minutes.
 - Seven (7) Medic Units (staffed with Paramedics) and 5 Aid Cars (staffed with EMTs) are strategically located throughout the City as crucial components of the layered response system.
- 911 Calls for Assistance
 - The first step in the EMS process is the 911 calls for assistance. Such calls are fielded by the Primary PSAP at Seattle Police Communications. The call is then transferred to Fire Department Communications at the Fire Alarm Center.
 - The caller is interrogated by Firefighter/Dispatchers for the correct location and patient information. By doing so, the appropriate level of help may be dispatched. “Triaging” the call assigns the correct level of response. EMS response protocols are utilized by Firefighter/Dispatchers for uniformity. Protocols are researched and pre-approved by Physicians, Paramedics and Medical Researchers.
 - Deaf and hard of hearing callers may use the TTY-TTD capability of the Fire Alarm Center.
 - Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) automatically sends the closest appropriate unit or units.
 - In some cases, a “layered response” is dispatched. This allows for the closest unit to be sent to the location to initiate medical assistance quickly, usually within four minutes. A rapid response is crucial to acutely sick patients, such as those experiencing difficulty in breathing or in heart attacks.
- Types of EMS Response
 - There are two basic types of Emergency Medical Responses from which all others are derived: Aid (Basic Life Support; Engine, Ladder Truck or Aid Car; Example: Lacerations) and Medic (Advanced Life Support; Engine or Ladder Truck and Medic Unit; Example: Diabetic issue)
- First Responder Tactics
 - The first Fire Department units to arrive at the incident will:
 - Determine the status of the patient through assessing: Airway; Breathing; Circulation

- Continue the patient assessment through an exam and documenting: Blood pressure; Heart rate; Respirations; Mental condition; Medical history
- Request additional assistance and resources
- Initial stabilization of the patient: Oxygen therapy; Backboard – C collar; Defibrillator – CPR
- Radio report to the incoming Firefighter/Paramedics
- Assist Firefighter/Paramedics upon their arrival
- Document on a Form 20b
- Transport the patient: BLS private ambulance; ALS Paramedic transport
- Paramedic Tactics
 - The goal of Advanced Life Support as provided by Paramedics is to further stabilize the patient and ready them for transport to a health care facility for additional treatment. This goal is attained by the application of: Defibrillators; Oxygen therapy via artificial airways; Intravenous drug therapy; Other advanced on-scene treatment
- Auxiliary Considerations
 - Helicopter Support-Guardian One (King County Sheriff helicopter)
 - Airlift Northwest is available for immediate assistance to transport patients by air.
- American Medical Response
 - AMR is locally based and provides private ambulance support to transport BLS patients. AMR is currently under contract with the City of Seattle.

13. APPENDIX 5 – MARINE FIREFIGHTING AND RESCUE

13.1 Situation

- The City of Seattle has an excess of 78 miles of waterfront with industrial, commercial, residential, governmental, and hazardous materials facilities.
- Adding to these challenges is the fact that this waterfront is composed of both fresh and salt water, interconnected by a ship canal with locks.
- These waters are populated by oil tankers, container ships, cruise ships, fishing vessels, houseboats, and over 5,000 marina slips.
- The Fire Department responds to fires in structures adjacent to, and over, the water and vessels on the water.
- All Seattle Firefighters have received Marine Firefighting Awareness level training.
- The Fire department maintains Marine Firefighting Technicians (Unit 99) as well as two (2) Class A fireboats.

13.2 Assumptions

- The Marine Firefighting Unit(s) are trained to the Technician Level in Marine Firefighting.
- The fireboat “Chief Seattle,” built in 1997, is capable of pumping 7,500 GPM and holds 800 gallons of foam concentrate.
- The fireboat “Leschi,” built in 2006, pumps 20,000 GPM.
- “Engine One,” built in 2006, pumps 5,000 GPM.
- The Seattle Fire Department has primary responsibility for fire suppression and rescue in the waters of the City of Seattle.
- The tactics and strategies used to attack a fire aboard a vessel are similar to those used in attacking structural fires. However, because of the unique risks encountered aboard a vessel, there are aspects of marine firefighting that warrant special training and equipment.
- Vessel fires can be difficult to access, ventilate, and confine. Firefighting efforts, if not correctly planned and executed, can affect vessel stability. A methodical, planned attack is essential to decreasing the risks in fighting these fires.

13.3 Operations

- Local response by the Fire Department
 - Initiate scene control and establish a water supply.
 - Provide for adequate access and egress to vessel by ladders, gangways, and cranes. Consider vertical movement off vessel and potential listing of vessel.
 - Request and assemble adequate resources for rescue, exposure protection, fire confinement, extinguishment, and crew rotation.
- Marine Firefighting Technician
 - Locate the vessels fire control and general arrangement plans.
 - Assist the Incident Commander in reading the plans and establishing fire boundaries.

- Assist in identifying hazards particular to the vessel.
- Assist in coordinating attack strategies.
- Provide liaison between the IC, US Coast Guard, and other agencies on-scene.

Dive Rescue Team

- Initiate scene control.
- Provide access to surface or submerged victims in saltwater, fresh water or ice via a number of vessels and specialized equipment.
- Rescue, care and transport of victims.
- Liaison with supporting agencies (SPD, USCG, etc).

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