STANDARD OF COVER

Newport Fire Department

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Contents

Standards of Cover - Overview

A critical element in the assessment of any fire/EMS delivery system is the ability to provide adequate resources for anticipated fire combat situations and medical emergencies. Each fire/EMS emergency requires a variable amount of staffing and resources to be effective. Properly trained and equipped fire companies must arrive, deploy, and attack the fire within specific time frames if successful fire ground strategies and tactical objectives are to be met. The same holds true for rescue operations, major medical emergencies, and other situations that require varying levels of resources.

Controlling a fire before it has reached its maximum intensity requires a rapid deployment of personnel and equipment in a given time frame. The higher the risk increases the amount of resources needed. For example, more resources are required for the rescue of persons trapped within a high-risk building with a high-occupancy load than for a low-risk building with a low-occupancy load.

More resources are required to control fires in large, heavily loaded structures than in small buildings with limited contents. Therefore, creating a level of service requires making decisions regarding the distribution and concentration of resources in relation to the potential demand placed upon them by the level of risk in the community.

Fire Suppression Capabilities

Firefighters encounter a wide variety of conditions at each fire. Some fires will be at an early stage and others may have already spread throughout the building. This variation in conditions complicates attempts to compare fire department capability. A common reference point must be used so that the comparisons are made under equal conditions.

In the area of fire suppression, the service level objectives are intended to prevent the fire from reaching FLASHOVER, a particular point of a fire's growth that marks a significant shift in its threat to life and property. Firefighting tasks that are required at a typical fire scene can vary greatly. To save lives and limit property damage, fire companies must arrive within a short period of time with adequate resources to do the job. Providing the proper resources within a specific time period is a great challenge.

This is also true from an emergency medical perspective where the service level objective is typically to intervene within four to six minutes when people are pulse less and/or not breathing. If this is not accomplished within this time period, brain damage is very likely to occur due to lack of oxygen. In a cardiac arrest situation, survivability dramatically decreases beyond four minutes without appropriate intervention.

The Stages of Fire Growth

Virtually all structure fires progress through a series of identifiable stages:

Stage 1 - The Ignition Stage - The ignition of a fuel source takes place. Ignition may be caused by any number of factors from natural occurrences such as lightning to premeditated arson.

Stage 2 - The Flame Stage - The fuel initially ignited is consumed. If the fire is not terminated in this stage the fire will progress to the smoldering stage or go directly to flashover.

Stage 3 - The Smoldering Stage - The fuel continues to heat until enough heat is generated for actual flames to become visible. It is during this stage that large volumes of smoke are produced and most fire deaths occur. Temperatures rise throughout this stage to over 1,000°F in confined spaces creating the hazard of a “backdraft” or smoke explosion. This stage can vary in time from a few minutes to several hours.

Stage 4 - Free Burning or "Flashover" Stage - The fire becomes free burning and continues to burn until the fire has consumed all contents of the room of fire origin, including furnishings, wall and floor coverings, and other combustible contents. Research into the flashover phenomenon has yielded criteria that precisely measures when flashover occurs. However, any exact scientific measurement in the field is extremely difficult. Observable events that would indicate a flashover are "total room involvement” and “free burning.”

Effective Response Force

An effective response force is the minimum amount of staffing and equipment that must reach a specific emergency within a targeted time to mitigate the situation. This effective response force should be able to handle the typical emergency medical incident or fire

that is reported shortly after it starts and that response must be within the maximum prescribed response time for the type of medical emergency or risk level of the structure. Considering that a fire department cannot hold fire risk to zero or successfully resuscitate every patient, the response objective should find a balance between effectiveness, efficiency, and reliability that will keep fire risk at a reasonable level and maximize the potential for saving lives and property (acceptable risk) at an acceptable cost

Response Time

In general, NFPA 1720 provides the following benchmarks:

Urban Zones with >1000 people/sq. mi. call for 15 staff to assemble an attack in 9 minutes, 90% of the time.

Suburban Zones with 500-1000 people/sq. mi. call for 10 staff to assemble an attack in 10 minutes, 80% of the time.

Rural Zones with <500 people/sq. mi. call for 6 staff to assemble an attack in 14 minutes, 80% of the time.

Remote Zones with a travel distance =8 mi. call for 4 staff, once on scene, to assemble an attack in 2 minutes, 90% of the time.

The Newport Fire Department provides protection for The City of Newport and the Newport Rural Fire Protection District. The City would fall into the Suburban Zone category with about 964 people/sq. mi. and the District would fall into the Rural Zone category with about 81 people/sq. mi. (Source: ESCI Feasibility Study, June 2012)

In addition to the aforementioned benchmarks, it will be the goal of the Newport Fire Department to have emergency responders on the scene of an emergency within the City of Newport (Suburban Zone) within 6 minutes of emergency notification 80 % of the time, and within the Newport Rural Fire Protection District (Rural Zone) within10 minutes of emergency notification 80 % of the time.

Elements of Response Time

Developing Standards of Cover must take into account not only the significance of flashover but also other factors such as the time/temperature relationship in a structure

fire. This is also true with cardiac arrest events. The relationship between the time of medical intervention and cardiac patient survival is dependent on the time when external defibrillation is applied.

Various scientific models have been developed to correlate the relationship between time and the ability to successfully mitigate emergency events. The window of opportunity for both fire and critical medical emergencies to effectively intervene is narrowly defined.

Recognition must be given, however, to the point of awareness within these various models. In the instance of residential dwelling fires as shown through fire modeling studies conducted by the Southwestern Research Institute on smoke alarm activation, flame ignition does not normally occur for approximately 18-20 minutes after initiation of the event. From this point of awareness, conditions deteriorate rapidly with maximum temperatures and flashover occurring within an 8-10 minute time frame. Flashover can occur in as little as four minutes from this point of awareness depending upon the type of combustible material involved.

In a cardiac arrest, the point of awareness is the recognition of the patient's condition. The arrival of defibrillator-equipped personnel within the first four minutes before heart damage occurs greatly increases the chances of survival. In the absence of other mitigating strategies, response time has a direct relationship to the critical time interval for fire and medical emergencies with respect to outcome, patient survival, or property saved.

NEWPORT FIRE DEPARTMENT - CURRENT STATUS

Current Risk

NFD provides emergency service to approximately 12,100 residents within Lincoln County. Other services that may be provided by the District include: beach and cliff rescue, citizen welfare checks, traffic control, roadside assistance, body recovery and removal, water removal in structures, property loss mitigation, law enforcement

assistance, and providing community meeting facilities. NFD encompasses a long and narrow service area of about thirty-six square miles, stretching along the beautiful but rugged Oregon coastline. The majestic coastline of the Pacific Ocean forms the west side of the NFD response area. The coastal mountains form most of the eastern boundary of the NFD response area. The city of Newport is surrounded on the north, west and south by the Newport Rural Fire Protection District, which contracts with the City of Newport for fire protection. The City of Newport residents (approximately 10,030 of the 12,100 within the protection area) make up the most concentrated population. Many residents are retired and/or over sixty years of age. This is a major barrier to recruiting fire suppression volunteers. The City is the county seat and a regional hub for Lincoln County, with many areas with urban density levels. It is comprised of residential and multi-family housing; commercial and light industrial areas; a regional hospital; an active working bay front area; a municipal airport; a Coast Guard Station, NOAA, Hatfield, the Oregon Coast Aquarium and other marine research facilities, many hotels, restaurants and retail businesses revolving around tourism.

The communities within the protection area are Beverly Beach, Agate Beach, Nye Beach, South Beach, Lost Creek, the Historic Bayfront, Newport Heights, and the Deco District.

There are also several state parks, campgrounds and vacation homes in the protection area. As a result, the traffic on the main transportation corridors, seasonal population and calls for emergency services increase substantially during summer months.

Highway 101 is the single continuous access north/south through the District and Highway 20 is the only main route heading east. During peak tourism, traffic on these highways becomes a major barrier to service delivery. Bridges divide access to the District along Highway 101. In most cases, the fire station placement and/or mutual aid is such that both sides of these barriers are covered unless there is a loss of multiple bridges. Other barriers to providing fire protection in the community are narrow or long driveways, steep inclines, lack of phone service and cell phone coverage, and poor addressing.

The services of NFD are augmented by the Lincoln County Fire Defense Board Mutual Aid Agreement that establishes a mechanism to receive emergency response from surrounding area fire departments. Under that same agreement NFD also provides services in the areas surrounding the District as requested. Currently mutual aid partners include: Central Coast Fire District, Depoe Bay Fire District, North Lincoln Fire and Rescue District #1, Seal Rock Fire District, Siletz Fire Department, Toledo Fire District, and Yachats Fire District. On major emergencies at target hazards within NFD these agreements for outside aid assist the District in providing the necessary firefighting capabilities. There is also an automatic aid agreement in effect with Depoe Bay for areas north of NE100th Street, and similar agreements are being developed with Seal Rock and Toledo.

Newport Fire Department

Target Hazards

TARGET HAZARDS

Target hazards within the NFD fire response area are hazardous occupancies that require more expertise or response capability than a standard residential structure fire. These hazards are assigned a risk level to indicate the severity of the hazard. This risk level is based on the factors presented by the building, life safety considerations, overall risks, water supply, and value to the community. Building factors that would be considered are: other adjacent exposed buildings, the type of construction of the facility, the building height, the ability to access the building, and the total floor area. Life safety considerations include: the occupant load, the mobility of the occupants, the alarm alerting capability to warn occupants, and existing fire suppression capability available to the occupants. Overall risks include: the past experience at that location, the types of activities that transpire at that location, types of hazards on-site, the capacity to control a fire at that location, and the overall fire load. Water supply includes: available and needed fire flow and existing sprinkler systems. The value to the community includes: the personnel on site, the economic value, the value of the infrastructure, and the historical value.

Target hazards noted within the NFD coverage area are as follows (the ordering of the following list DOES NOT indicate priority of importance as a target hazard):

1. **Churches and Other Public Assembly Facilities**
    a. Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Hall (Moderate)
    b. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints (Moderate)
    c. Atonement Lutheran Church (Moderate)
    d. Newport Foursquare Church (Moderate)
    e. Church of the Nazarene (High)
    f. Newport First Presbyterian Church (Moderate)
    g. Newport First Baptist Church (Moderate)
    h. 7th Day Adventist Church (Moderate)
    i. Central Coast Assembly of God Church(Moderate)
    j. Newport First Christian Church (Moderate)
    k. Trinity Baptist Church (High)
    l. St. Stephens Episcopal Church (Moderate)
2. **Commercial Facilities**
    a. Newport Cinemas (Moderate)
    b. Agate Beach Supply (Moderate)
    c. Wal-Mart (High)
    d. Newport Plaza (High)
    e. Fred Meyer (High)
    f. Sea Towne Shopping Center (Moderate)
    g. Staples (Moderate)
    h. Cash & Carry Grocery (Moderate)
    i. Pro-Build (High)
    j. McEntee Building (Nye Beach) (Low)
    k. Archway Place (Moderate)
    l. NW Beach St. Businesses (Moderate)
    m. Pacific Pride Fuel Facility (Moderate)
    n. JC Market (Moderate)
    o. Copeland Lumber (High)

p. Newport Rental (Moderate)
q. Road & Driveway (Moderate)
r. Lincoln County Fuel Facility (Moderate)
s. CFN Fuel Facility (Moderate)
t. Newport Diesel (Moderate)
u. Amerigas (Moderate)
v. Antique Mall/Dollar Tree Building (Moderate)
w. NAPA Building (Moderate)
x. Gateway Building (Mazatlan Restaurant) (Moderate)
y. Mariner's Square (Moderate)
z. Old Bay Front Bizarre Building (Moderate)
aa. Mo's Restaurant Building (Moderate)
bb. Rogue Public House (Moderate)
cc. Apollo's Nightclub (Moderate)
dd. ME Fitness (Moderate)
ee. Les Schwab Tire Center (Moderate)
ff. Aquarium Village (Moderate)
gg. Barrel Head Building Supply (High)
hh. Grey's Bargain Yard (Moderate)
ii. Newport Business Plaza (Moderate)

3. Government Facilities

a. Oregon State Police Field Office (Low)
b. Agate Beach Fire Station (Low)
c. City Water Treatment and Sewer Treatment Plants (Moderate)
d. Yaquina Head Light House and Interpretative Center (Moderate)
e. Central Lincoln PUD Administrative Offices (Moderate)
f. Sam Case Primary School (Moderate)
g. Newport Swimming Pool (Moderate)
h. Downtown Fire Station (Moderate)
i. Newport Intermediate School (Moderate)
j. Lincoln County Road Department & Shops (Moderate)
k. Newport High School (High)

l. Lincoln County Fair Grounds (Moderate)
m. City of Newport Public Works (Moderate)
n. Newport Fire Training Facility/ PW North Side Pump Station (Moderate)
o. Newport Public Library (Moderate)
p. Performing Arts Center (Moderate)
q. Lincoln County Jail(Moderate)
r. Lincoln County Courthouse (Moderate)
s. City Hall (Moderate)
t. Newport Recreation Center (Low)
u. Newport Senior Center (Moderate)
v. National Guard Armory (Moderate)
w. Oregon Coast History Center (Moderate)
x. Yaquina View School (Moderate)
y. Pacific Communities Hospital (High)
z. USCG Station Yaquina Bay (Moderate)
aa. Yaquina Bay Lighthouse (Low)
bb. Newport Maritime Heritage Museum (Moderate)

cc.

dd. Central Lincoln PUD Warehouse (Moderate)

ee. Oregon Coast Community College (Moderate)

ff. South Beach Fire Station (Low)

gg. Newport Municipal Airport (Moderate)

hh. USCG Air Station (Moderate)

4. High Density Residential Properties

a. Oceanview Assisted Living (Moderate)

b. Long View Hills (Moderate)

c. Graceland Care Homes II (Moderate)

d. Star Fish Point (Moderate)

e. Little Creek Cove Condominiums (Moderate)

f. Little Creek Apartments (Moderate)

g. Pacific Homes Beach Club (Low)

h. Agate Beach Best Western (High)

i. Shangra-La Residential Facilities (Low)

j. Big Creek Point Senior Apartments (Moderate)

k. Nye Beach Condominiums (Moderate)

l. The Waves Motel (Moderate)

m. Summer Wind Budget Motel (Moderate)

n. Pinewood Manor Apartments (Moderate)

o. Graceland Care Home I (Moderate)

p. Silvia Beach Hotel (High)

q. The Whaler Motel (Moderate)

r. Elizabeth Street Inn (Moderate)

s. Shilo Inn (High)

t. Halmark Resort (High)

u. City Center Motel (Moderate)

v. Days Inn (Moderate)

w. Willer's Motel (Moderate)

x. Econo Lodge (Moderate)

y. Comfort Inn (Moderate)
z. Newport Rehabilitation Nursing Home (Moderate)
aa. Embarcadaro (Moderate)
bb. The Landing Condominiums (Moderate)
cc. Inn at Yaquina Bay (Moderate)
dd. LaQuinta Inn (Moderate)
ee. Holiday Inn Express (Moderate)
ff. Bayside at South Beach Assisted Living (Moderate)

5. Industrial:

a. Northwest Natural LNG Facility (High)
b. Rogue Brewery (Moderate)
c. Rogue Distillery (High)
d. Borenstein's Seafood Processing (High)
e. Pacific Shrimp Seafood Processing (High)
f. Trident Seafoods Seafood Processing (High)
g. Trident Seafoods Fish Meal Processing (Moderate)
h. Kevin Hill Marine (Moderate)
i. River Bend Marine (Moderate)

6. Marinas:

a. Port of Newport International Terminals (Moderate)
b. Port of Newport Port Dock 7 (Moderate)
c. Port of Newport Port Dock 5 (Moderate)
d. Port of Newport Port Dock 3 (Moderate)
e. Port of Newport Port Dock 1 (Low)
f. Port of Newport South Beach Marina (Low)
g. OSU HMSC Ship Operations (Low)
h. NOAA MOC-P Ship Operations (Moderate)

7. Research Facilities:

a. Hatfield Marine Science Center (Moderate)
b. NOAA MOC-P (Moderate)
c. EPA (Low)
d. ODF&W (Low)
e. National Marine Fisheries (Low)
f. Oregon Coast Aquarium (Moderate)

8. Special Events:

a. Newport Seafood & Wine Festival (February)
b. Great Oregon Beach Cleanup (March/September)
c. Loyalty Days (April/May)
d. Newport Marathon (June)
e. Newport Celtic Festival (June)
f. Fourth of July Fire Works (July)
g. Lincoln County Fair (July)
h. Newport Jazz Festival (October)
i. Newport Wild Seafood Weekend (September)
j. Newport Half Marathon (September)

STAFFING AND DEPLOYMENT

Career Staffing

The leadership of the City consists of a seven-member City Council that has hired City manager, who, in turn, has hired a Fire Chief to run the fire department. The Fire Chief, with City Manager approval, hires the NFD career staff that currently consists of one Assistant Chief/Fire Marshal, three Captains, three Engineers, three firefighters, and one full time Administrative Assistant. Both chief officers and the administrative assistant work weekdays and work a variety of weekday schedules. The remaining career staff works on a 24-hour shift schedule. It is also important to note that one of the chief officers is normally available for after-hours response.

Volunteer Staffing

Across the nation the number of volunteer firefighters continues to decline, the Newport Fire Department is no different. In our continuing efforts to recruit volunteer firefighters, and provide high levels of reliable response, we have augmented the traditional career staffing and volunteer response from home or the workplace, with two other programs - employing seasonal temporary employees to add staffing during the peak summer season, and providing a small stipend to encourage volunteer firefighting personnel to sign up to serve shifts at the fire station.

The career firefighters and shift stipend volunteer firefighters are stationed at the Downtown Newport Station (3200), where sleeping quarters have been constructed. The traditional volunteer responders either respond to one of the three fire stations, or directly to the scene. Seasonal employees allow for minimal summertime staffing at the Agate Beach Fire Station (3400) and/or the South Beach Fire Station (3300).

ON-SCENE OPERATIONS, CRITICAL TASKING, AND EFFECTIVE RESPONSE FORCE

On-scene operations, critical tasking, and effective response force are the elements of a Standards of Coverage study that determines staffing levels, number of units needed, and duties to be performed on the fire ground. A fire department must be able to determine what tasks need to be completed in order to have a positive influence on the outcome of the situation, and the number of personnel and apparatus required to complete those tasks. Our capabilities of meeting these standards are different for certain hours of the day. During the daytime hours (8:00AM-5:00PM M-F) there are fewer volunteers to respond. Weekends and evenings generally have a better response due to being traditional non-working hours.

On-Scene Operations

Fires - The variables of fire growth dynamics and property and life risk combine to determine the fire ground tasks that must be accomplished to mitigate loss. These tasks

are interrelated, but can be separated into two basic types: Life Safety and Fire Flow. Life safety tasks are those related to finding and rescuing trapped victims and safely removing them from the building. Fire flow tasks are those related to getting extinguishing agent on the fire.

Life safety tasks are based upon the number of occupants, their location, are they unconscious,

sleeping or awake, and their ability to take self-preserving action. Life safety tasks generally commit larger numbers of firefighters than do fire flow tasks. Consideration must also give to the life safety risks of firefighters during rescue operations.

Fire flow tasks can be accomplished with hand held hoses or master streams. Master streams take relatively fewer firefighters to operate because they are most often fixed to apparatus, but require an adequate water supply.

The decision to use hand lines or master streams depends upon the stage of the fire and the threat to life safety. More importantly, these tactical decisions will be dictated by the amount of trained personnel who are assembled at the scene. If the fire is in a pre-flashover stage, firefighters can make an offensive fire attack into the building by using hand lines to attack the fire and shield trapped victims until they can be removed from the building. If the fire is in its post-flashover stage and has extended beyond the capacity or mobility of hand lines, or if structural damage is a threat to firefighter safety, the structure is declared lost and master streams are used to extinguish the fire and prevent it from spreading to surrounding property.

The key to a fire department’s success at a fire is adequate staffing and coordinated teamwork, regardless of whether the fire ground tasks are all life safety related or a combination of fire flow and life safety.

Newport Fire Department utilizes aggressive offensive attacks when possible and if appropriate. The first objective is to place a water stream between any victims and the fire, and then to rescue those victims by removing them from the proximity of the hazard. The second objective is to contain the fire to the room of origin. Again, these tactical decisions will be dictated by the amount of trained personnel who are assembled at the scene.

Newport Fire Department has established the following guidelines for on-scene personnel tasked with determining the strategy(s) to be used during an incident:

Before an on-scene plan can be developed, the Incident Commander must select an appropriate initial strategy - offensive, defensive or transitional.

An offensive strategy is an aggressive interior fire attack. The top priority is the rescue of trapped victims and maintaining firefighter safety. The second priority is to contain the fire to the room or area of origin. Because the District desires to limit the number of fires that spread beyond the room of origin and to limit fire related deaths and injuries, the aggressive offensive attacks are utilized whenever possible.

A transitional strategy is utilized in the face of changing resource levels or changing fire conditions this allows the strategy to change as resources change. A defensive > offensive transitional attack may be utilized while awaiting the arrival of sufficient resources to safely mount an offensive attack, or to temporarily reduce hazardous conditions within the structure.

These conditions are described as immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) conditions, which mean unprotected people will not survive the environment. Conversely, an offensive > defensive transitional strategy may be employed when fire progress renders a building unsafe for continued interior operations.

A defensive strategy is one that allows for no interior fire attack. No attempts are made to rescue civilian victims because in circumstances where defensive tactics are warranted, victims are presumed to be beyond rescue. All fire fighting is performed from the exterior of the structure and the goal is to contain the fire to that structure or geographical area of origin.

RISK/BENEFIT ANALYSIS MODEL

We will risk a lot - to save a life

We will risk a little - to save property

We will risk nothing - to save lives or property already lost

Emergency Medical Responses - Strategies for emergency medical responses are based on medical protocols. Life threatening medical and trauma issues dictate short scene times and rapid transport to the closest appropriate medical facility. Individually, these responses may require few resources, but collectively can commit the District's entire on-duty staff for a short time or for several hours.

Approximately 66% of Newport Fire Department requests for emergency responses are for emergency medical incidents. These calls vary greatly in severity and complexity. They typically range from a single patient with a minor medical problem (cut finger, sprained ankle, fever) to an auto accident with 1-3 critically injured patients. The fire department provides first response emergency medical services and ambulance transportation is provided by a commercial ambulance which is franchised through Lincoln County. Ambulances are staffed with at least one paramedic and one EMT basic.

Newport Fire Department provides the equipment required to initially treat a cardiac arrest patient with defibrillation and airway management on all of the rescue vehicles. All EMS responders are trained in the use of this equipment. Newport Fire Department has established responses to match the level of severity and complexity of each medical emergency. The responses range from a single rescue unit for a minor medical emergency, to multiple units for a mass casualty incident (MCI), such as a school bus accident with multiple patients.

The first fire officer on scene amends the response once conditions have been assessed.

Conditions considered include, but are not limited to, number of patients, severity of injuries, trapped victims requiring extrication, hazardous materials involvement, traffic control and difficult access situations, such as a car over an embankment.

Establishment of an Effective Response Force

Critical Tasking

Critical Tasks are tasks that must be conducted in a timely manner by firefighters at emergency incidents in order to save lives, control the situation, stop loss, or perform the necessary tasks required in medical emergency situations. The fire department is responsible for assuring that responding companies are capable of performing all of the described tasks in a prompt, efficient and safe manner.

Critical Tasking for Fire Operations - is to provide the necessary number of personnel and equipment, so that the appropriate strategy goals for the situation can be met. On all incidents, the Incident Commander will act as the Safety Officer until sufficient personnel are on scene to delegate the task to another trained individual.

The Initial Attack - is determined by the Incident Commander's chosen strategy. Incident command is determined or established by the first arriving fire company. Initial support is those tasks/functions required to support the initial attack strategy to a successful conclusion.

If the objective of the initial attack is not met, then the operation moves into the extended attack phase. This phase generally requires the addition of more resources to support the change in tactics needed to preserve lives, control the incident, or stop the loss and/or additional personnel for replacement of the initial attack personnel. Hostile fire situations are dynamic events and often require Incident Commanders to deal with changes as they occur.

CRITICAL TASKING FOR STRUCTURE FIRES: OFFENSIVE FIRE ATTACKS

<u>Structure Fire - Imminent Life Saving Rescue ONLY!</u>

(This situation assumes it is possible to save a life – after considering the risk. This is the one situation when safety of firefighters may be worth the risk)

TASKS	NUMBER OF FIREFIGHTERS
Incident Command (1 out)	1
Pump Operator (1 out)	1
Interior Operations (2 interior)	2
OR – OSHA* Minimum for life-saving rescue	4 (2 in - 2 out, minimum to attempt rescue)

*In the case of a known rescue (compelling evidence of a viable victim, who can be successfully rescued), an exemption from the “2 in-2 out” may be allowed. Each time that this exemption is used, a written report and investigation must be documented.

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE FIRE - Offensive Attack

TASKS	NUMBER OF FIREFIGHTERS
Incident Command	1
Safety Officer	1
Pump Operator	1
Water Supply	1 (2 or more if water shuttle)
Interior Operations (2 interior)	2
Backup Operations (2nd line - assist interior crew)	2
Rapid Intervention Team (RIT - 2 out)	2
Search and rescue	(2 dedicated to this function is desirable)
Ventilation	(2 dedicated to this function is desirable)
Minimum for Offensive Fire Attack	TOTAL 10 (12+ if water shuttle needed)

COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE FIRE - Offensive Attack

(Assumes the size of structure is significantly larger than a residence)

TASKS	NUMBER OF FIREFIGHTERS
Incident Command	1
Safety Officer	1
Pump Operators	1
Water Supply	(2 or more if water shuttle)
Interior Operations (2 interior)	2
Backup Operations (2nd line - assist Interior)	2
Exposure Protection	2
Rapid Intervention Team (RIT - 2 out)	2
Search and rescue	(4 or more if multi-family or hotel)
Ventilation	2
Minimum for Offensive Fire Attack	TOTAL 13 (17+ if multi-family or 15+ if water shuttle is needed)

All of the above Critical Tasks for OFFENSIVE FIRE ATTACKS assume the least number of firefighters needed to attempt an Offensive Fire Attack Strategy. Many factors such as risk to firefighters, probability of success in controlling the fire, firefighting water supply water, and is the benefit greater than the risk are being evaluated by the incident commander. Large structures with the potential to become uncontrollable may require more resources than the fire department can effectively muster - these potential situations will become red flags to incident commanders.

CRITICAL TASKING FOR STRUCTURE FIRES: DEFENSIVE FIRE ATTACKS

Defensive fire attacks of structure fires assume that either resource are inadequate to attempt an interior fire attack strategy, or that the potential risks to firefighter safety is too great. A decision to attach a fire defensively will also be dictated by the stage of fire growth upon arrival. Another potential reason for choosing the defensive tactic would be based off the number of trained responders who have assembled on scene. In all situations where the risks out-weigh the benefits, the incident commander will decide to adopt a Defensive Fire Attack Strategy. This strategy is a more conservative approach and attempts to minimize the loss to the structure of origin. Unfortunately, it also assumes that no life-saving rescues will be attempted.

STRUCTURE FIRE - Initial Defensive Attack - 1 Fire Engine minimum staffing

(This situation assumes 1 engine with the minimum staff on exterior of structure)

TASKS	NUMBER OF FIREFIGHTERS
Incident Command	1
Pump Operator	1
Firefighter	1
Minimum Initial Defensive Attack	(allows for 1 exterior hose-line or master stream)
TOTAL 3	

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE FIRE - Effective Defensive Fire Attack

TASKS	NUMBER OF FIREFIGHTERS
Incident Command	1
Pump Operator	1
Water Supply	1 (2 or more if water shuttle)
Fire Attack & Exposure Protection	4
Effective Initial Defensive Fire Attack	7 (9 + if water shuttle needed)

COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE FIRE - Defensive Fire Attack

(Assumes the size of structure is significantly larger than a residence)

TASKS	NUMBER OF FIREFIGHTERS
Incident Command	1
Safety Officer	1
Pump Operators	1
Water Supply	1
(4 or more if water shuttle)	Fire Attack & Exposure Protection
(3 small hose lines or 2 large hose lines)	6
For an Effective Defensive Fire Attack	10
(12+ if water shuttle is needed)	

CRITICAL TASKING FOR WILDLAND FIRE RESPONSES

There is a wide variety of incidents involving brush and Wildland fires and like structure fires there is also a variety of fire districts responses to these incidents. Simple slow-moving brush fires may only require one Brush Unit, while Wildland fires in forested or interface areas may require resources beyond the fire district's capability.

SINGLE BRUSH UNIT/SQUAD RESPONSE - Minimum Staffing

TASKS	NUMBER OF FIREFIGHTERS
Fire Officer	1
Driver/Firefighter	1
TOTAL	2

WILDLAND FIRE RESPONSE - Initial Fire Attack

(Assumes a Wildland fire that has significant potential)

TASKS	NUMBER OF FIREFIGHTERS
Incident Command	1
Safety Officer/Lookout	1
Pump Operator	1
Water Supply	1 (2 or more if water shuttle is needed)
Firefighters	4
Minimum for Initial Wildland Fire Attack	8
(9+ if water shuttle is needed)	

CRITICAL TASKING FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL INCIDENTS

Critical Tasking for Emergency Medical Operations - is to provide the necessary number of personnel and tasks needed to support the incident. This consists of performing the following tasks in the following order: defibrillation, airway management and ventilation of the patient, chest compressions.

Non-Life Threatening Category:

Non-life threatening situations are those such as simple fractures, sprains, or medical checks.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL INCIDENTS - Non-Life Threatening Incidents

TASKS	NUMBER OF FIREFIGHTERS
Rescue	2
Minimum for 1 BLS Patient	2*

* Minimum level of training requires at least one First Responder

EMERGENCY MEDICAL INCIDENTS - Life Threatening Incidents

TASKS	NUMBER OF FIREFIGHTERS
Incident Command	1
Rescue	3
Minimum for 1 ALS Patient	4

• This number DOES NOT INCLUDE Ambulance transport units at minimum of 2 people per ambulance.

With life threatening incidents the fire district's goal is to provide an advanced level trained EMT on each incident. Newport Fire Department strives to provide at least one EMT or Paramedic for these situations. This level of EMS training provides a higher level of skills for managing a patient's airway, breathing and circulation. Not all

members of the Fire District are trained to the Level of EMT. There may be times when a response may be delivered without an EMT.

CRITICAL TASKING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT - Minimum Staffing for Injury Accidents
(Presumes limited injuries, patients and uncomplicated extrication)

CRITICAL TASKING FOR RESCUES AND TECHNICAL RESCUES

Rescues and Technical Rescues (water and rope) - Single Victim Rescue
(Presumes Rescue Only - NO SEARCH)

TASKS	NUMBER OF FIREFIGHTERS
Incident Command	1
Extrication/Technical Rescue	2
Firefighters for Rescue Support	4*
Patient Treatment	2
Single victim needing Rescue	9*

* This number may vary depending on type of rescue. Some types of rescues, such as, high angle rope rescue, water rescue, and others may require significantly more personnel and/or personnel with specialized training and qualifications before the operation can be implemented. These numbers do not include ambulance transport. At this time the Fire District is in the process of training our members to deliver this type of response within the District and cannot guarantee an adequate response to these types of incidents. We rely heavily on mutual aid from neighboring District's to performs both water and rope rescue. The Newport Fire Department is also an active participant in the newly established Lincoln County rope rescue team. This team will respond to any incident in the County with personnel and gear.

CRITICAL TASKING FOR LIGHT RESPONSES

Critical Tasking for Other Calls for Service - The fire district receives a significant number of calls for service which do not fit into the above described critical tasks. These include investigation of hazardous situations, public assists, illegal burns, automatic alarms, chimney fires, vehicle fires and other minor requests for assistance. Most of these situations have a predetermined 9-1-1 dispatch response. However, based on the circumstances the Duty Officer, Incident Commander, initial responding unit officer or Dispatcher has the discretion to determine the appropriate response for assistance. Therefore, the response may be 1 Duty Officer, 1 Rescue, or 1 Fire Engine for these response situations based on dispatch or size-up information.

These responses include public assists, investigation of hazard, burning complaints, trash fires and other calls for assistance. The duty officer may handle these calls without assistance or one fire engine, rescue or other unit may respond.

CRITICAL TASKING FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENTS

Hazardous material incidents can vary greatly, from a small spill to large tanker trucks over turned. The fire district is trained to the Awareness and Operations Level. This Awareness and Operations Level is the basic Haz Mat training required of firefighters in Oregon. The training prepares firefighters to be aware and recognize Haz Mat situations, isolate the area and call for technically qualified Haz Mat Teams for incident mitigation. The actual clean-up will require private contractors and a considerable period of time to restore the occupancy or environment.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT - Initial Response	(Assumes a wild-land fire that has significant potential)
TASKS	NUMBER OF FIREFIGHTERS
Incident Command	1
Fire Engine Companies	3
Minimum for Initial Haz Mat Response	4