

MARIPOSA COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT

STANDARDS OF COVER
2002

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Chapter I Administration

- 1.1 Scope. This standard contains minimum requirements relating to the organization and deployment of fire suppression operations, emergency medical operations, and special operations to the public by The Fire Department.
 - 1.1.1 The requirements address functions and outcomes of fire department emergency service delivery, response capabilities, and resources.
 - 1.1.2 This standard also contains minimum requirements for managing resources and systems, such as health and safety, incident management, training, communications, and pre-incident planning.
 - 1.1.3 This standard addresses the strategic and system issues involving the organization, operation, and deployment of a fire department and does not address tactical operations at a specific emergency incident.
 - 1.1.4 This standard does not address fire prevention, community education, fire investigations, support services, personnel management, and budgeting.

1.2 Purpose.

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this standard is to specify the minimum criteria addressing the effectiveness and efficiency of the Fire Department fire suppression operations, emergency medical service, and special operations delivery in protecting the citizens of the Mariposa County.
- 1.2.2 Nothing herein is intended to restrict any jurisdiction from exceeding these minimum requirements.
- 1.2.3 The authority having jurisdiction shall determine if this standard is applicable to their fire department.
- 1.3 Equivalency.

Nothing in this standard is intended to prohibit the use of systems, methods, or approaches; of equivalent or superior performance to those prescribed in this standard. Technical documentation is on file by The Fire Department to support equivalency.

Chapter 2 Referenced Publications

- 2.1 General.

The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.

- 2.1.1 Publications.

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National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 91 01, Quincy, MA 02269-1901.

NFPA 472, Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents, 1997 edition.

NFPA 1221, Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems, 1999 edition.

NFPA 1500, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program, 1997 edition.

NFPA 1561, Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System, 2000 edition. 2.1.2

Other Publications.

California Fire Code, 1997 Edition, International Fire Code Institute

California Building Code, 1997 Edition, International Fire Code Institute

Fire Suppression Rating Schedule, Insurance Services Office, Inc. 1980 Edition

Chapter 3 Definitions

3.1 General. The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in -this standard. Where terms are not included, common usage of the terms shall apply.

3.2 Official Definitions.

3.2.1 Approved. Acceptable to The Fire Department.

3.2.2 Authority Having Jurisdiction. The Fire Department.

3.2.3 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

3.2.4 Should, Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

3.3 General Definitions.

3.3.1 Aid.

3.3.1.1 Automatic Aid. The pre-determined response of personnel and equipment for an alarm to or from a neighboring jurisdiction.

3.3.1.2 Mutual Aid. A written policy or contract to allow for the deployment of personnel and equipment to respond to an alarm in another jurisdiction or received from another jurisdiction.. (See also Automatic Aid.)

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3.3.1.3 Assistance By Hire. Provision of Mariposa County resources to the wildland agencies.

3.3.2 Alarm. A signal or message from a person or device indicating the existence of a fire, medical emergency, or other situation that requires emergency services response.

3.3.3 Company. A group of members with the following characteristics (1) Under the direct supervision of an officer; (2) Trained and equipped to perform assigned tasks; (3) Organized and identified as engine companies, ladder companies, rescue companies, squad companies, or multi-functional companies; (4) Usually operating with one piece of fire apparatus (engine, ladder truck, rescue, squad, ambulance); (5) Arriving at the incident scene on fire apparatus; (6) Company configurations shall be permitted to allow for multiple apparatus that are dispatched and arrive together, continuously operate together, and are managed by a single company officer.

3.3.4 Emergency Incident. A specific emergency operation. [NFPA 1500:1.5]

3.3.5 Emergency Medical Care. The provision of treatment to patients, including first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, First Responder, Basic Life Support, Advanced Life Support, and other medical procedures that occur prior to arrival at a hospital or other health care facility. [NFFIA 1521:1.4]

3.3.6 Emergency Operations. Activities of the Fire Department relating to rescue, fire suppression, emergency medical care, and special operations, including response to the scene of the incident and all functions performed at the scene. [NFPA 1500:1.5]

3.3.7 Fire Apparatus. A fire department emergency vehicle used for rescue, fire suppression, or other specialized functions. [NFPA 1404:1.4]

3.3.8 Fire Department Member. An individual, approved by the department, meets minimum criteria and achieves a level of training to support and operate safely and effectively at an incident.

3.3.9 Fire Department Vehicle. Any vehicle, including fire apparatus, operated by The Fire Department.

3.3.10 FireFlow. The amount of water, stated in gallons per minute, required to contain a fire. Fireflow are based upon the size of a structure, construction and requirements of the California Fire and Building Code Appendix IIIA and the ISO.

3.3.11 FireFlowDelivery. A team of two firefighters operating in a hand one half nozzle can effectively deliver 100 gallons per minute at a nozzle pressure of 100 psi.

3.3.12 Fire Protection. Methods of providing fire detection, control, and extinguishment.

3.3.13 Fire Suppression. The activities involved in controlling and extinguishing fires. [NFPA 1500:1.5.1]

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3.3.14 First Responder (EMS). Functional provision of initial assessment (airway, breathing, and circulatory systems) and basic first aid intervention, including CPR and automatic external defibrillator (AED) capability.

3.3.15 Hazard. The potential for harm or damage to people, property, or the environment. [NFPA 1500:1.5]

3.3.16 Hazardous Material. A substance that presents an unusual danger to persons due to properties of toxicity, chemical reactivity or decomposition, corrosivity, explosion or detonation, etiological hazards, or similar properties. [NFPA 1500:1.51]

3.3.17 Incident Commander. The Fire Department member in overall command of an emergency incident. [NFPA 1500:1.5]

3.3.18 Incident Management System (IMS). An organized system of roles, responsibilities, and standard operating procedures used to manage emergency operations. ICS per CA-FIRESCOPE

3.3.19 Incident Safety Officer. An individual appointed to respond or assigned to an incident scene by the incident commander to perform the duties and responsibilities of that position as part of the command staff.

3.3.20 Initial Attack. Fire-fighting efforts and activities that occur in the time increment between the arrival of The Fire Department on the scene of a fire and the tactical decision by the Incident Commander that the resources dispatched on the original response will be insufficient to control and extinguish the fire, or that the fire is extinguished.

3.3.21 Emergency Medical Life Support.

3.3.21.1 Basic Life Support (BLS). Functional provision of patient assessment, basic airway management, oxygen therapy; stabilization of spinal, musculoskeletal, soft tissue, and shock injuries; stabilization of bleeding; and stabilization and intervention for sudden illness, poisoning and heat/cold injuries, childbirth, CPR, and automatic external defibrillator (AED) capability.

3.3.22 Officer.

3.3.22.1 Company Officer. A supervisor of a crew/company of personnel. Rank of Captain.

3.3.22.2 Supervisory Chief Officer. A member whose responsibility is above that of a company officer, who responds automatically and/or is dispatched to an alarm beyond the initial alarm capabilities, or other special calls. Rank of Fire Chief, Deputy Fire Chief, and Battalion Chief.

3.3.22.2 Command Staff. Primary responding command officer is the Battalion Chief and the Duty Chief is responsible as the Chief of the Department on operational incidents.

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3.3.23 Rapid intervention Crew(RIC).A dedicated crew of firefighters who are assigned to account for and rescue trapped or lost members.

3.3.24 Rescue. Those activities directed at locating endangered persons at an emergency incident, removing those persons from danger, treating the injured, and providing for transport to an appropriate health care facility. [NFPA 1410:1.31]

3.3.25 Special Operations. Those emergency incidents to which the Fire Department responds that require specific and advanced training and specialized tools and equipment. [NFPA 1561:1.3]

3.3.26 Standard Operating Procedure. An organizational directive that establishes a standard course of action. [NFPA 1201:1.71]

3.3.27 Structural Fire Fighting. The activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation involving buildings, enclosed structures, vehicles, vessels, aircraft, or like properties that are involved in a fire or emergency situation. [NFPA 1500:1.51]

3.3.28 Team. Two or more fire fighters operating together in the buddy system.

3.3.29 Wildland Fire Fighting. The activities of rescue, fire suppression, structure protection, perimeter control involving structures, vehicles, aircraft, and like properties involved in an uncontrolled wildland fire.

3.3.30 Zone Designations

3.3.30.1 Eight Zone. Area within 5 road miles of a fire station operating an engine and water tender. Indicates an ISO Rural Dwelling 8.

3.3.30.2 Nine Zone. Area over 5 miles but less than ten miles from a fire station operating an engine and water tender. Indicates an ISO Rural Dwelling 9.

3.3.30.3 Ten Zone. Area over ten miles from a fire station. No recognized service. Chapter 4 Organization, Operation, Deployment, and Services. 4.1 Fire Suppression Organization.

Fire suppression operations shall be organized to ensure the Fire Department's fire suppression capability includes sufficient personnel, equipment, and other resources to efficiently, effectively, and safely deploy fire suppression resources.

4.1.1 The authority having jurisdiction, Mariposa County Fire Department, shall promulgate the Fire Departments organizational, operational, and deployment procedures by issuing written administrative regulations, standard operating procedures, and departmental orders.

4.1.2 The Fire Department shall participate in a process that develops a community risk management plan with respect to the risks associated with the storage, use, and transportation of hazardous

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materials. The specific role of The Fire Department and other responding agencies shall be defined by the community risk management plan for hazardous materials and other special operations.

4.1.2.1 These objectives shall include specific response time objectives for each major service component (i.e., fire suppression, EMS, special operations, aircraft rescue and fire fighting , rescue and , fire fighting, and/or wildland fire fighting) and objectives for the percentage of responses that meet the response time objectives.

4.1.2.1.1 The Fire Department shall establish the following response time objectives:

- (1) Three minutes (180 seconds) for turnout time
- (2) Ten additional minutes (600 seconds) or less for the arrival of the first arriving engine company at a fire suppression incident and/or 12 minutes (720 seconds) or less for the deployment of a full first alarm assignment at a fire suppression incident. Note: this response zone will be no more than 5.9 road miles from the fire station and is referred to the "Eight Zone".
- (3) A total thirteen minutes (780 seconds) or less for the arrival of a unit with first responder or higher level capability at an emergency medical incident within the "eight Zone".
- (4) Safely initiate attack on fire within a total of fifteen minutes 90% of the time for all areas within the "eight zone".

4.1.3 Fire department procedures shall clearly state the succession of command responsibility.

4.1.4 Personnel responding to fires and other emergencies shall be organized into company units or response teams and shall have appropriate apparatus and equipment.

4.1.5 The Fire Department shall identify minimum staffing requirements to ensure that a sufficient number of members are available to operate safely and effectively.

4.1.6 The Fire Department shall maintain a standard report containing specified information for each response. Reports shall meet the requirements of CFIRS and NFIRS. These reports shall include the location and nature of the fire or emergency and describe the operations performed. This report shall identify the members responding to the incident.

4.1.7 Standard response assignments and procedures, including mutual aid response and mutual aid agreements predetermined by the location, and nature of the reported incident, shall regulate the dispatch of companies, response groups, and command officers to fires and other emergency incidents.

4.1.8 The number and type of units assigned to respond to a reported incident shall be determined by either risk analysis and/or pre-fire planning.

4.2 Fire Suppression Operations.

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4.2.1 Incident Commander. One individual shall be assigned as the incident commander.

4.2.1.1 The assumption and identification of command shall be communicated to all units responding to or involved at the incident scene.

4.2.1.2 The incident commander shall be responsible for the overall coordination and direction of all activities for the duration of the incident.

4.2.1.3 The incident commander shall ensure that a personnel accountability system is immediately utilized to rapidly account for all personnel at the incident scene.

4.2.1.4 The company officer/crew leader shall at all times be aware of the identity, location, and activity of each member assigned to the company.

4.2.1.5 Each member of the company shall be aware of the identity of the company officer/crew leader.

4.2.1.6 Orders addressed to individual members, particularly verbal orders and orders at incident scenes, shall be transmitted through the company officer.

4.2.1.7 Staffing.

4.2.1.7.1 Supervisory chief officers shall be dispatched or notified to respond to all full alarm assignments.

4.2.1.7.2 The supervisory chief officer shall ensure that the incident management system is established as required in Section 6.2.

4.2.1.7.3 Supervisory chief officers shall have staff aides deployed to them for purposes of incident management and accountability at emergency incidents.

4.2.2 Initial Attack.

4.2.2.1 Upon assembling the necessary resources at the emergency scene, The Fire Department shall have the capability to safely initiate an initial attack within two minutes 90 percent of the time.

4.2.2.2 The initial full alarm assignment shall provide for the following:

(1) Establishment of incident command outside of the hazard area for the overall coordination and direction of the initial full alarm assignment. A minimum of one individual shall be dedicated to this task.

(2) Establishment of an uninterrupted water supply of a minimum 740 L/min (200 gpm) for 30 minutes. Supply line(s) shall be maintained by an operator who shall ensure uninterrupted water flow application.

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(3) Establishment of an effective water flow application rate of 1110 L/min (300 gpm) from two handlines, each of which shall have a minimum of 370 L/min (100 gpm). Attack and backup lines shall be operated by a minimum of two personnel each to effectively and safely maintain the line.

(4) Provision of one support person for each attack and backup line deployed to provide hydrant hookup and to assist in line lays, utility control, and forcible entry.

(5) A minimum of one victim search and rescue team shall be part of the initial full alarm assignment. Each search and rescue team shall consist of a minimum of two personnel.

(6) A minimum of one ventilation team shall be part of the initial full alarm assignment. Each ventilation team shall consist of a minimum of two personnel.

(7) Establishment of an IRIC that shall consist of a minimum of two properly equipped and trained personnel.

4.2.2.3 Initial attack operations shall be organized to ensure that at least four members shall be assembled before initiating interior fire suppression operations at a working structural fire.

4.2.2.3.1 In the hazardous area, two individuals shall work as a team.

4.2.2.3.2 Outside the hazardous area, two individuals shall be present for assistance or rescue of the team operating in the hazardous area. One of the two individuals assigned outside the hazardous area

shall be permitted to be engaged in other activities.

4.2.2.3.3 The assignment of any individuals shall not be permitted if abandoning their critical task(s) to perform rescue clearly jeopardizes the safety and health of any fire fighter operating at the incident.

4.2.2.3.4 Initial attack operations shall be organized to ensure that if, upon arrival at the emergency scene, initial attack personnel find an imminent life-threatening situation where immediate action could prevent the loss of life or serious injury, such action shall be permitted with less than four personnel

when conducted in accordance with NFPA 1500, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program.

4.2.2.4 The Fire Department shall have the capability for sustained operations, including fire

suppression; engagement in search and rescue, forcible entry, ventilation, and preservation of property; accountability for personnel; a dedicated rapid intervention crew (RIC); and provision of support activities for those situations that are beyond the capability of the initial attack.

4.2-2.5 Fire Suppression Services. Fire suppression operations shall be organized to ensure that the Fire Departments fire suppression capability includes personnel, equipment, and resources to deploy the initial arriving company, the full initial alarm assignment and additional alarm assignments. The Fire Department shall be permitted to use established automatic mutual aid and mutual aid agreements to comply with the requirements of Section 4.2.

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4.3 Mutual Aid/Automatic Aid.

4.3.1 Mutual aid, automatic aid, and fire protection agreements shall be in writing and shall address such issues as liability for injuries and deaths, disability retirements, cost of service, authorization to respond, staffing, and equipment, including the resources to be made available and the designation of the incident commander.

4.3.2 Procedures and training of personnel for the Fire Department in mutual aid, automatic aid, and fire protection agreement plans shall be comprehensive to produce an effective fire force and to ensure uniform operations.

4.3.3 Companies responding to mutual aid incidents shall be equipped with communications equipment that allow personnel to communicate with the incident commander and division officers, group officers, or branch officers.

4.4 Emergency Medical Services.

4.4.1 Purpose. Emergency medical services (EMS) operations shall be organized to ensure the Fire Departments emergency medical capability includes personnel, equipment, and resources to deploy the initial arriving company and additional alarm assignments. The Fire Department shall be permitted to use established automatic mutual aid or mutual aid agreements to comply with the requirements of Section 4.4.

4.4.1.1 The Fire Department shall clearly document its role, responsibilities, functions, and objectives for the delivery of EMS.

4.4.2 System Components. The basic treatment levels within an EMS system, for the purposes of this standard, shall be categorized as first responder, basic life support (BLS), and advanced life support (ALS). The specific patient treatment capabilities associated with each level shall be determined by the authority having jurisdiction for the approval and licensing of EMS providers within each state and province.

4.4.3 EMS System Functions.

4.4.3.1 The following shall be considered the five basic functions within an EMS system:

- (1) First responder
- (2) BLS response
- (3) ALS response
- (4) Patient transport in an ambulance or alternative vehicle designed to provide for uninterrupted patient care at the ALS or BLS level while en route to a medical facility
- (5) Assurance of response and medical care through a quality management program

4.4.3.2 The Fire Department shall be involved in providing any or all of the functions as identified in 4.4.3.1 (1) through 4.4.3.1(5).

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4.5 Quality Management.

4.5.1 The Fire Department shall institute a quality management program.

4.5.2 All first responder and BLS medical care provided by The Fire Department shall be reviewed by The Fire Department medical personnel. This review process shall be documented.

4.6 Special Operations Response.

4.6.1 Special operations shall be organized to ensure that the Fire Department's special operations capability includes sufficient personnel, equipment, and resources to efficiently, effectively, and safely deploy the initial arriving company and additional alarm assignments providing such services. The Fire Department shall be permitted to use established automatic mutual aid or mutual aid agreements to comply with the requirements of Section 4.6.

4.6.1.1 The provisions of this chapter shall apply to fire departments that are involved in the delivery of special operations response.

4.6.2 The Fire Department shall adopt a special operations response plan and standard operating procedures that specify the role and responsibilities of The Fire Department and the authorized functions of members responding to hazardous materials emergency incidents.

4.6.3 All fire department members who are expected to respond to emergency incidents beyond the first responder operations level for hazardous materials response shall be trained to the applicable requirements of NFPA 472, Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents.

4.6.4 The Fire Department shall have the capacity to implement a RIC during all special operations incidents that would subject fire fighters to immediate danger of injury, or in the event of equipment failure or other sudden events, as required by NFPA 1500, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program.

4.6.5 If a higher level of emergency response is needed beyond the capability of the Fire Department for special operations, The Fire Department shall determine the availability of outside resources that deploy these capabilities and the procedures for initialing their response. The Fire Department shall be limited to performing only those specific special operations functions for which its personnel have been trained and are properly equipped.

4.7 Wildland Fire Suppression Services. The Fire Department organizational statement shall set forth the criteria for the various types of wildland fire suppression incidents to which The Fire Department is required and/or expected to respond.

4.7.1 Wildland fire suppression operations shall be organized to ensure that The Fire Departments wildland fire suppression capability includes personnel, equipment, and resources to deploy wildland

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direct operations that can address marginal situations before they get out of control and wildland indirect fire-fighting operations that can be assembled and placed into operation against major wildland fires.

4.7.2 Fire departments performing wildland operations shall adopt a wildland fire-fighting operations response plan and SOPs that specify the roles and responsibilities of The Fire Department and the authorized functions of members responding to wildland fire emergencies.

4.7.2.1 All wildland fire suppression operations shall be organized to ensure compliance with NFPA 295, Standard for Wildfire Control.

4.7.3 Fire departments performing wildland operations shall have access to special tools, equipment, supplies, PPE, and other wildland resources that are required to perform operations safely and effectively in their assigned roles and responsibilities.

4.7.4 Staffing.

4.7.4.1 Responding wildland fire-firefighting personnel shall be comprised of the numbers necessary for safe and effective fire-fighting performance relative to the expected wildland fire-fighting conditions.

4.7.4. 1.1 These numbers shall be determined through task analyses that take the following factors into consideration

- (1) Life hazard to the populace protected
- (2) Provisions of safe and effective fire-fighting performance conditions for the fire fighters
- (3) The number of trained response personnel available to the department including mutual aid

resources

- (4) Potential property loss
- (5) Nature, configuration, hazards, and internal protection of the properties involved
- (6) Types of wildland tactics and evolutions employed as standard procedure, type of apparatus used, and results expected to be obtained at the fire scene
- (7) Topography, vegetation, and terrain in the response area(s)

4.7.4.2 Personnel assigned to wildland operations shall be organized into company units and shall have appropriate apparatus and equipment assigned to such companies.

4.7.4.2.1 The Fire Department shall identify minimum company staffing levels as necessary to meet the deployment criteria to ensure that a sufficient number of members are assigned, on duty, and available to safely and effectively respond with each company.

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4.7.4.2.2 Each company shall be led by an officer who shall be considered a part of the company.

4.7.4.2.3 Supervisory chief officers shall be dispatched or notified to respond to all full alarm assignments. The supervisory chief officer shall ensure that the incident management system is established as required in Section 4.2.

4.7.5 Operating Units.

4.7.5.1 Fire companies whose primary function is to deliver and pump water and extinguishing agents at the scene of a wildland fire shall be known as wildland companies.

4.7.5.1.1 These companies shall be staffed with a minimum of three personnel.

4.7.5.2 Engine and ladder (truck) companies that respond to wildland fire-fighting and/or urban interface wildland fire-fighting incidents shall be staffed as required by 4.7.5.1.1.

4.7.5.3 Other types of companies equipped with specialized apparatus and equipment for wildland fire fighting, including aircraft, heavy equipment, mini pumpers, and fast attack vehicles, shall be provided to assist wildland engine and ladder companies where deemed necessary as part of established practice.

4.7.5.3.1 These companies shall be staffed with a minimum number of on-duty personnel as required by the tactical, topographical, environmental, fuel (vegetation), and occupancy hazards.

4.7.6 Deployment.

4.7.6.1 Required Number of Vehicles. The Fire Departments wildland resources shall deploy the required number of vehicles as required for a direct and/or an indirect attack.

4.7.6.1.1 Prior to the initiation of any wildland fire attack, The Fire Department shall have the capacity to establish a lookout(s), communications with all crew members, escape route(s), and safety zone(s) for vehicles and personnel.

4.7.6.2 Direct Attack.

4.7.6.2.1 The Fire Department shall have the capability to safely initiate a direct wildland attack within 10 minutes after arrival of the initial company or crew at the fire scene.

4.7.6.2.2 One individual in the first arriving company or crew shall be assigned as the incident commander for the overall coordination and direction of the direct attack activities.

4.7.6.2.3 The direct wildland attack shall include the following:

(1) Establishment of an effective water flow application rate of 111 L/min (30 gpm) from at least two 150 m (500 ft) 1 1/2 in. diameter attack handlines from two engines. Each attack handline shall be operated by a minimum of two personnel to effectively and safely deploy and maintain the line.

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(2) Provision of one operator who shall remain with each fire apparatus supplying water flow to ensure uninterrupted water flow application.

(3) Provision of a wildland crew leader or company officer with each crew who shall be responsible for overall supervision of each of the crew and for maintaining personnel accountability and crew safety.

4.7.6.3 Indirect Attack.

4.7.6.3.1 The Fire Department providing wildland fire suppression operations shall have the capability to deploy an indirect attack, including application of water to the fire, engagement in search and rescue and preservation of property, accountability for personnel, and provision of support activities for- those situations that are beyond the capability of the direct attack.

4.7.6.3.2 An incident safety officer shall be deployed to all incidents that escalate beyond a direct attack alarm assignment or when there is a significant risk to fire fighters.

4.8 Additional Alarm Assignments.

4.8.1 The procedures involved in these services, including operations and deployment, shall be established through written administrative regulations, standard operating procedures, and departmental orders.

4.8.1.1 The Fire Department shall have the capability for additional alarm assignments that can provide for additional personnel and additional services, including the application of water to the fire engagement in search and rescue, forcible entry, ventilation, and preservation of property; accountability for personnel; and provision of support activities for those situations that are beyond the capability of the initial full alarm assignment.

4.8.1.2 When an incident escalates beyond an initial full alarm assignment or when significant risk is present to fire fighters due to the magnitude of the incident, the incident commander shall upgrade the IRIC to a full rapid intervention crew(s) (RIC) that consists of four fully equipped and trained fire fighters.

4.8.1.3 An incident safety officer shall be deployed to all incidents that escalate beyond an initial full alarm assignment or when significant risk is present to fire fighters. The incident safety officer shall ensure that the safety and health system is established as required in Section 6. 1.

4.9 Airport Rescue and Fire-Fighting Services,

4.9.1 The department and the Airport fire company shall adopt operations response plan and standard operating procedures (SOPS) that specify the roles and responsibilities for non-aircraft incidents as required by 4.1.

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4.9.2 Airport rescue and fire-fighting operations shall be organized to ensure that The Fire Departments capability includes personnel, equipment, and resources to deploy the initial arriving company, the full initial alarm assignment, and additional alarm assignments as required.

4.9.3 Airport fire companies shall have access to special tools, equipment, supplies, personal protective equipment (PPE), and other airport resources that are required to perform operations safely and effectively in their assigned roles and responsibilities.

4.9.4 Aircraft Fire Deployment.

4.9.4.1 The airport fire companies' ARFF resources shall deploy the required number of vehicles as required for the airport assigned category as established by NFPA 403, Standard for Aircraft Rescue

and Fire-Fighting Services at Airports.

4.9.4.2 Airport fire companies equipped with specialized apparatus and equipment shall be provided to assist ARFF companies where deemed necessary as identified 4.9.3.

4.9.4.3 Airport fire companies that deploy to structural incidents on airport property shall meet the response time requirements of 4.1.2. 1. 1.

4.9.4.3 Airport fire department companies that deploy to emergency medical incidents on airport property shall meet the response time requirements of 4.1.2.1.1.

4.9.4.4 Pre-Incident Planning

The Fire Department shall set forth operational requirements to conduct pre-incident planning. Particular attention to be paid to target hazards.

Chapter 5 Standards of Cover and Development Criteria

Maps of each service area or zone define communities served by The Fire Department. The department provides multiple levels of service to many of the response areas. All communities served by a rated hydrant system are classed as ISO Rural 5 or 6. The requirement for inclusion in this rating is proximity from the dwelling to a fire hydrant at a distance no greater than 1 000 feet. Coulterville carries a rating of '6' and Ponderosa Basin and El portal are rated a "5". Yosemite West has a ratable hydrant system but no fire station.

The depiction on the following maps include those areas serviced by a fire company with a water tender. The communities and areas provided the '8 Zone' coverage are bounded by a blue line and this is considered primary coverage. The heavy line, red and blue combined, defines the boundary of rated service. All properties located outside the '9 Zone" are considered unprotected.

5.1 Development Requirements for the fire protection of properties will be established on a case by case basis. Factors in the consideration are:

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- (1) Use, residential or commercial.
- (2) Construction required per the California Building Code and California Fire Code, latest edition.
- (3) Protection zone classification.
- (4) Mitigating factors.
- (5) Wildland severity.

5.2 Hydrant areas ISO 5 & 6

Residential and commercial construction permitted in accordance with the Fireflow capacity of the hydrant system and the delivery capacity of the fire companies. All requirements of the State Public Resources Code Fire Safe Regulations (PRC 4290) and applicable local ordinances shall tie provided by the applicant/contractor.

5.3 "8 Zone" Areas

Development of residential and commercial properties should be within the "8 Zone". This response area affords the greatest non-hydrant protection as well as maintaining resources within the largest concentration of customers. Construction of residential and commercial structures shall meet Fireflow requirements, delivery capabilities will be limited based on distance from the fire station. Subdivisions shall provide community water systems with adequate storage and hydrants.

5.3.1 Wildland fire and threats to structures the "8 Zone" may necessitate special construction features and vegetation management due to distance involved. In areas that are "High or Very High" hazards, the minimum clearance requirement shall be 100 feet, and consideration of non-combustible siding and decks.

5.4 "9 Zone" Areas

Development shall be limited to residential properties. Subdivisions shall provide community water systems with adequate storage and hydrants. Density of structures to acreage shall be one per 5 acres. Density averaging for concentrated development will be considered.

5.4.1 Wildland fire and threats to structures the "9 Zone" shall necessitate special construction features and vegetation management due to distance involved. In areas that are "High or Very High" hazards, the minimum clearance requirement shall be 100 feet, with non-combustible siding and decks.

5.5 "10 Zone" Areas

Subdivision development shall require features of Section 5.4 and 5.4.1 as well as development of a fire station capable of meeting the requirements of the ISO "8" including staffing to meet Fireflow requirements.

Note: It is also recommended that the accompanying map document also be viewed from this web page under Standards of Cover Document Part 2.