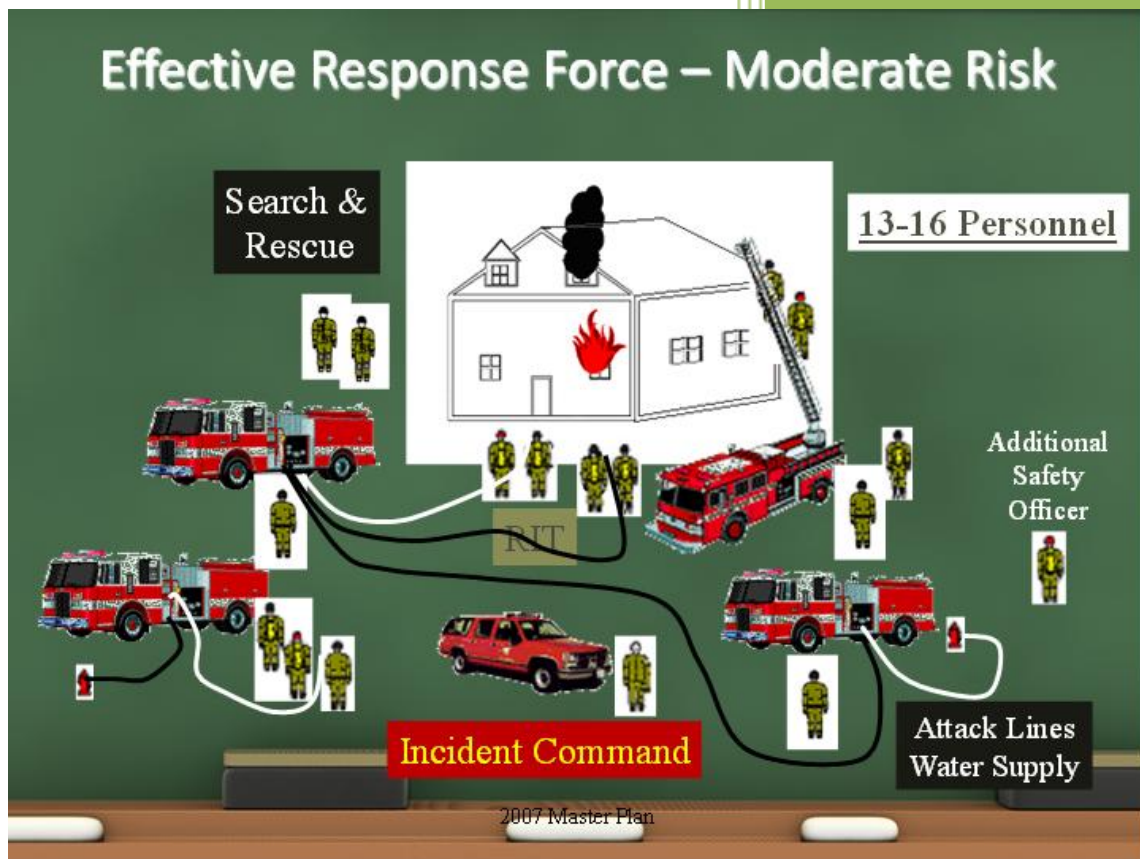


2013

# Klickitat Co. Fire District #3



**Critical  
Tasking**

# DEPLOYMENT PROCESS

## Critical Tasking and Response Force Requirements

In order to assist in analyzing the Standards of Coverage for your department, your fire district should complete a **CRITICAL TASKING ANALYSIS** for all of the types of emergency incidents to which it responds. Critical tasks are those activities that must be conducted by fire/rescue/ems responders during the initial stages of an emergency incident in order to control the situation, stop loss, perform necessary tasks required for a medical emergency, and establish safe working environments. The **CRITICAL TASKING ANALYSIS** will assist in determining the number of firefighters or personnel needed in the response to a particular emergency type and in analyzing the ability of the response system to supply the necessary level of staffing.

*Critical tasks are those activities that must be conducted by fire/rescue/ems responders during the initial stages of an emergency incident in order to control the situation, stop loss, perform necessary tasks required for a medical emergency, and establish safe working environments.*

**Fires** - *Critical tasking for fire operations is the minimum number of your personnel (or auto/mutual aid personnel) to perform the tasks required in the initial stages of the fire incident to effectively control a fire in the listed risk category. Major fires (beyond first alarm) will require additional personnel and apparatus.*

**Emergency Medical** – *Critical tasking for emergency medical incidents is the minimum number of personnel to perform the tasks required to support the identified strategy based on the department’s adopted medical protocol.*

**Haz Mat** - *Critical tasking for haz mat operations is the minimum number of your personnel (or auto/mutual aid personnel) to perform the tasks required in the initial stages of the incident to effectively control a haz mat incident in the listed risk category. Major haz mat (beyond first alarm) will require additional personnel, expertise and apparatus as well as outside agencies.*

**Rescue** - *Critical tasking for rescue operations is the minimum number of your personnel (or auto/mutual aid personnel) to perform the tasks required in the initial stages of the rescuer incident to effectively complete a rescue in the listed risk category. Major rescue incidents (beyond first alarm) will require additional personnel, expertise and apparatus as well as outside agencies.*



**NOTE:** You may need to develop additional **CRITICAL TASKING** tables for other types of Emergency incidents your Fire District may respond to (i.e. Technical Rescue; Water Rescue)

# DEPLOYMENT PROCESS

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## Critical Tasking and Response Force Requirements

### CRITICAL TASKS

- *Critical tasks* are those tasks that must be conducted in a timely manner to effectively control a working fire, initiate pre-hospital care for critical patient survival, or mitigate any number of rescue situations.
- KCFD#3 is responsible for assuring that responding personnel are trained and capable of performing all of the described *critical tasks*.
- Emergency incidents are unpredictable in many ways. While it is possible to state what *critical tasks* must be accomplished, it is not always possible to predict how many personnel it will take to accomplish those tasks.
- The number of personnel and the amount of equipment needed to accomplish the *critical tasks* listed will vary due to the following factors:
  - Delayed dispatch
  - Delayed Turn-Out Time
  - Delayed responses
  - Language barriers
  - Building Construction
  - Geographical challenges
  - Weather
  - Season
  - Exposures
  - Number of Occupants
  - Extent of fire
  - Built-in Fire Protection or natural firebreaks
  - Area of Fire Involvement
  - Number of Rescues
  - Civilian Injuries
  - Firefighter Injuries
  - Availability and response by volunteer personnel
  - Physical and Emotional condition of occupants

### Effective Response Force

- A *Effective Response Force* is defined as the amount of initial equipment and personnel that must reach an incident within the maximum identified response time.
- An *Effective Response Force* must be able to complete the critical tasks shortly after arrival in order to control the emergency.
- The full assignment of response units must be located close enough to effectively deliver personnel and equipment capable of completing the critical tasks.
- Prevention efforts and protection systems alone cannot eliminate the risk of fire or medical emergencies, thus, emergency events cannot be held to zero.
- The objectives of this standard of coverage study are to identify a balance among distribution, concentration and reliability of response force resources. This balance is necessary to keep the risk of a devastating fire at a reasonable level, while yielding the maximum savings of life and property.

# DEPLOYMENT PROCESS

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**Standard of Coverage Statement (DRAFT)**

**Goal:** *KCFD#3 shall strive to maintain sufficient personnel and equipment, strategically located to provide a minimum acceptable response force capable of arriving at emergency incidents within 14 minutes to the 80th percentile.*

The following tables outline the tasks that must be accomplished by the initial response for the department to meet its mission, goals and objectives.

## Low Risk Single Residential Structure Fire

Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Safety	1
Division Supervisors	0
Water Supply	2
Pump Operations	2
Attack Lines	6
Search and Rescue	2
Ventilation	3
RIT	4
Other (Rehab)	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>

# DEPLOYMENT PROCESS

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## High Risk Multi-Family Residential Structure Fire

Task	Number of Personnel
Command	1
Safety	1
Operations	1
Division Supervisors	2
Water Supply	3
Pump Operations	3
Attack Lines	9
Search and Rescue	6
Ventilation	6
RIT	6
Other	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>

## Moderate Risk Commercial Fire

Task	Number of Personnel
Command	1
Safety	2
Operations	1
Division Supervisors	3
Water Supply	4
Pump Operations	4
Attack Lines	8
Search and Rescue	6
Ventilation	6
RIT	6
Other	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>

# DEPLOYMENT PROCESS

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## High Risk Commercial Structure Fire

Task	Number of Personnel
Command	1
Safety	3
Operations	1
Division Supervisors	4
Water Supply	6
Pump Operations	6
Attack Lines	12
Search and Rescue	6
Ventilation	6
RIT	8
Other	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>

## Wildland Fire

Task	Number of Personnel
Command	1
Safety	2
Operations	1
Division Supervisors	4
Water Supply	4
Pump Operations	6
Attack Lines	6
Interface protection	3
Other	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>

# DEPLOYMENT PROCESS

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## Vehicle Fire

Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Safety	1
Pump Operations	1
Attack Line	3
Traffic Control/Safety	2
Other	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>

## Emergency Medical Incident

Task	Number of Personnel
Patient Management	1
Patient Care	2
Documentation	1
Transport	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

# DEPLOYMENT PROCESS

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## Motor Vehicle Accident

Task	Number of Personnel	
	Surface street	Freeway
Command/Safety	1	1
Triage	1	2
Extrication	5	10
Patient Care	4	6
Fire Protection	2	4
Traffic Control	2	2
Landing Zone	1	1
Transport	1	2
Documentation	1	1
Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>

## Water Rescue

Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Safety	1
Water Team	8
Search & Rescue	8
Treatment	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>



# DEPLOYMENT PROCESS

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## Hazardous Materials

Task	Number of Personnel
Command	1
Safety	1
Operations	1
Evacuation	6
Entry Team	4
Backup Team	4
Decontamination	6
Research	1
Support	1
Other (Rehab/Medic)	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>