

FLORIDA

Urban Search and Rescue



TASK FORCE FOUR

Policy & Procedure Manual

A. OVERVIEW

Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) involves determining the location, implementing rescue (extrication), and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces. Structural collapse is most often the cause of victims being trapped, but victims may also be trapped in transportation accidents and collapsed trenches.

Urban Search and Rescue is considered a "multi-hazard" discipline, as it may be needed for a wide variety of emergencies or disasters, including earthquakes, hurricanes, storms and tornadoes, floods, sink holes, trench cave in, confined space rescue, industrial accidents, transportation accidents, terrorist activities, and hazardous materials releases. The events may be slow in developing, as in the case of hurricanes, or sudden, as in the case of tornadoes or aircraft disasters.

B. MISSION STATEMENT

To respond to natural and manmade disasters; to provide search and rescue, medical support, communications, and damage assessment.

The Florida Task Force Four Urban Search and Rescue Team (FL-TF4) is available 24 hours a day for the State of Florida and other agencies.

C. TASK FORCE COMPOSITION and FUNCTIONS

US&R Task forces are structured to safely operate continuously for twelve-to twenty-four hour operations and are self-sufficient for a minimum of 5 days. Primarily, they perform the functions of search, rescue, and medical care for task force members and rescued victims. The individual team components and primary functions are outlined below. For a detail description of all the Task Force positions, see Appendix G.

1. Management

Composition: Task Force Leader
Safety Officer
Planning Manager
Search Manager
Rescue Team Manager
Logistics Manager
Medical Team Manager

Function: Provides overall management and coordination of task force operations.

2. Search

Composition: Canine Specialists and Search Canines,
Technical Search Specialists

Function: Utilizes canines and technical/electronic search to locate trapped victims.

3. Rescue

Composition: A Heavy Rigging Specialist and Rescue Specialists organized into three squads with a leader and rescue specialists

Function: Perform extrication of trapped victims. Skilled in cutting, shoring, lifting, and breaching steel and reinforced concrete

4. Medical

Composition: Physicians and Medical Specialists at the paramedic or equivalent level

Function: Provide pre-hospital and emergency care for task force members and crush syndrome/confined space medicine for rescued victims.

5. Planning

Composition: Technical Information Specialists, Hazardous Materials Specialists

Function: Provide support to the overall search and rescue mission to include planning, hazards evaluation, and technical documentation.

6. Logistics

Composition: Logisticians, Communications Specialists, Structural Engineers, Security

Function: Provide support to the overall search and rescue mission to include logistical, communications, mobilization and demobilization, transportation, structural integrity assessments, and security for the equipment and members.

II. **CAPABILITIES**

A. **FL-TF4 ASSET**

FL-TF4 is a State of Florida Urban Search and Rescue asset. – It is a regionally based and managed multi-jurisdictional asset deployed through the State of Florida, Division of Emergency Management. It is comprised of and staffed by coordinators, emergency services personnel, and technical experts from the Central Florida Region, which encompasses the counties within Florida Region 5 Domestic Security Task Force. TF4 members are trained to FEMA standards and the performance competencies established in NFPA 1670. FL-TF4’s operational capabilities include deployment as a Technical Rescue Team, Light US&R Team, Heavy US&R Team, and Intermediate US&R Task Force. For a description of Florida’s US&R and Technical Rescue Team comparison, see Appendix A-1

FL-TF4 is capable of handling a variety of collapse incidents without the need for additional assistance. This asset is capable of twelve-to twenty-four hour operations and is self-sufficient for a minimum of seventy-two hours. Upon notification and acceptance of a request, TF 4’s requested resource would be responding in 6-hours or less.

B. **FUNCTIONS**

1. The Florida TF4 Urban Search and Rescue Team assets are used to augment State and local resources in disaster areas and are set up to perform the following operations:
 - Conduct physical search and rescue operations in damaged/collapsed structures and transportation accidents.
 - Provide emergency medical care at disaster sites for trapped victims and Task Force members.
 - Provide for their own communications support.
 - Assist in stabilizing damaged structures, including shoring and cribbing operations as required.
2. TF– 4 is structured to operate under the following guidelines:
 - 12-24 hour non-stop operational period
 - Can function for 5 days without the need for outside resources
 - Report to the point of departure (POD) within 3 hours of activation
 - Cross-trained personnel
 - Standard equipment and training
 - Standard operating procedures
 - Operate under the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
(See Annex A for additional US&R capabilities.)

III. TF – 4 US&R SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

A. MOBILIZATION MANUAL (MOB)

TF4 will maintain a written comprehensive mobilization plan. The procedures that allow the task force to meet the 6-hour mobilization requirement are documented in the Mobilization Manual. This manual will be distributed to Consortium Board members, their alternates, their principal coordinators, to the designated 24-hour Emergency Communication Center, and the back up Emergency Communication Center. This group will have the responsibility for taking action on a response notification request and during the task force's mobilization.

The Mobilization Manual will address, at a minimum, the following areas:

- 24-hour Emergency contact point for the task force
- Request for Response
- Procedure for mission notification and Incident Support Team (IST) deployment
- A personnel call-out method for activating the task force members
- Backup notification process for alerts & activations
- Initial Task Force Planning
- Family Liaison
- A complete contact list
- A task force Point Of Departure (POD) for deploying members.
- Checklists for minimum PPE and recommended deployment items
- An equipment cache readiness plan
- TF4 Property Accountability and Resource Tracking System
- Canine waiver and health certificates
- Point Of Arrival (POA)/ Mobilization Site
- Base of Operations (BOO) set-up procedures
- Demobilization

(See Appendix M for MOB manual)

B. US&R RESOURCES REQUEST

1) LOCAL RESOURCES

There are several stages to a formal State of Florida assistance request. When a fire department is affected by an emergency incident locally, the local resources are utilized first.

US&R Resources Request cont:

When the affected fire department can no longer get additional help from the area departments, requests must be directed to the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for additional assistance.

2) STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER and FFCA SERP

If the incident exceeds local capabilities and the fire department or the County EOC is not able to obtain assistance, the Incident Commander or the jurisdiction having authority may request Florida resources through the State of Florida EOC. The request at the State EOC will be forwarded to the appropriate Emergency Support Function (ESF) for a US&R Team response in accordance with the Florida Fire Chief's Association Statewide Emergency Response Plan (SERP).

All requests for assistance will be processed through the State EOC utilizing the "Request for Assistance Form" FFCA Form 1a (Refer to Appendix C for a sample of FFCA Form 1a). The requesting agency will complete the top portion of the form, assuring that a detailed explanation of the mission to which those resources will be assigned is included. The requestor then utilizes the remainder of the form to identify exactly what and how many of each resource type will be needed. The form utilizes the accepted resource typing methodology included within the SERP. Once completed, the request will then be forwarded through the State EOC to the appropriate ESF for processing. The ESF will fill the request utilizing the FFCA SERP. (See Appendix B for Flow Chart)

3) RESPONDING US&R AGENCY

Once a Region has committed to filling a request, each responding agency is to complete the "Response to Request for Assistance Form" FFCA Form 1b (See Appendix D). Care should be taken to assure the proper type of resource and number being committed is completed, for each resource being deployed by the assisting agency. In addition, an hourly estimate of costs for the committed resources and estimated transportation costs to and from home base must be included on this form. The form, along with the Crew Deployment Form FFCA Form 3 (See Appendix E-1) and the Emergency Contact Number form FFCA Form 4 (see Appendix E-2) is to be returned to the State EOC, ESF 4 & 9 desks. If the responding agency will be seeking reimbursement from the State or FEMA, they will need to insure that they comply with the Requesting Reimbursement requirements (see Appendix F-1 and F-2).

4) TASK FORCE 4 NOTIFICATION

- **Point Of Contact**

The point of contact (POC) for Florida Task Force Four will be through one of the Central Florida Urban Search and Rescue Team Consortium's 24-hour Emergency Communications Centers that has a Paging Network System (PNS- dialogic or equivalent). In order to provide consistency, the POC will not rotate but will remain with the chosen Communication Center. The Primary Emergency Communication Center for FL-TF4 will be the Orange County Fire Department Communication Center. The Secondary Emergency Communications Center will be the Seminole County Emergency Communication Center.

Task Force 4 Notification cont:

- **State ESF 4/9**

Within this framework, formal requests for US&R task forces will occur through the State EOC who forwards the request to ESF 4/9. ESF 4/9 is responsible for US&R resources. State ESF 4/9 will contact the State of Florida Region Five Chairperson who will then contact FL-TF4's designated Emergency Communication Center. Upon receiving a request from the Region Five Chairperson, for a US&R asset response in accordance with the Florida Fire Chiefs' Association Statewide Emergency Response Plan (FFCA-SERP), the Emergency Communications Center shall make the notification to the FL-TF4 principal coordinators (TF4C).

- **Contact List**

The TF4C will maintain a contact list on five (5) CD-ROMs containing the pager, work, cell phone, and home numbers for the FL-TF4 Consortium Board members, their alternates, and their principal coordinators, as well as the entire Florida TF- 4 membership.

The five CD-ROMS will be distributed and stored in the MOB Manuals at the following five sites:

- The Orange County Emergency Communication Center
- Seminole County Emergency Communication Center
- The three Task Force 4 principle Coordinators

The TF4C for the Consortium will have the responsibility for keeping the contact list current in the Emergency Communication Center's paging system, on an electronic medium, and a printed copy located in the Mobilization Manuals. (See Appendix J)

- **Notification using a Paging Network System (PNS)**

The Emergency Communication Center will use a Paging Network System (PNS- dialogic or equivalent) when making the FL-TF4 notifications and will follow these priority steps:

a) Upon notification of a State response request through the Region Five Chairperson, the Emergency Communication Center shall take the following actions:

- (1) Record the name, title and telephone number of the requestor
- (2) Record the specifics of the request
 - i. What type of asset is being requested
 - ii. What type of emergency
 - iii. What is the location
- (3) Tell the caller that a Task Force Team Supervisor will return their call within 15 minutes.
- (4) Use the PNS to page the three TF4 Coordinators. The TF4C Coordinators will be listed under a paging group called "TF4SUPV". The message will be "TF4 SUPV CALL DISPATCH ASAP AT xxx-xxx-xxxx".

PNS cont:

- (5) Send a voice alert with the same message to the three TF4 Coordinators office phone, cell phone, and home phone.
 - b) The Emergency Communication Center will send the following Alpha-mate and voice message: “Task Force 4 Response Request Notification – Please call Conference phone # (407) xxx-xxxx within five minutes”. The conference telephone number will be dedicated for the duration of the notification event. The Alpha-mate and voice message will be sent simultaneously to the pagers, work phones, cell phones, and home phones of the TF4C.
 - c) The TF4C should strive to contact the dedicated conference telephone in five minutes or less.
 - d) The TF4C and the State ESF will hold a discussion about the particulars for the deployment asset request. If additional information is needed, the State ESF can provide the on scene Incident Commander with the conference telephone number to call.
- **Notice Of Response**

When the decision has been made by TF4C to accept the mission and to deploy FL-TF4, the following steps will be used to notify the Task Force;

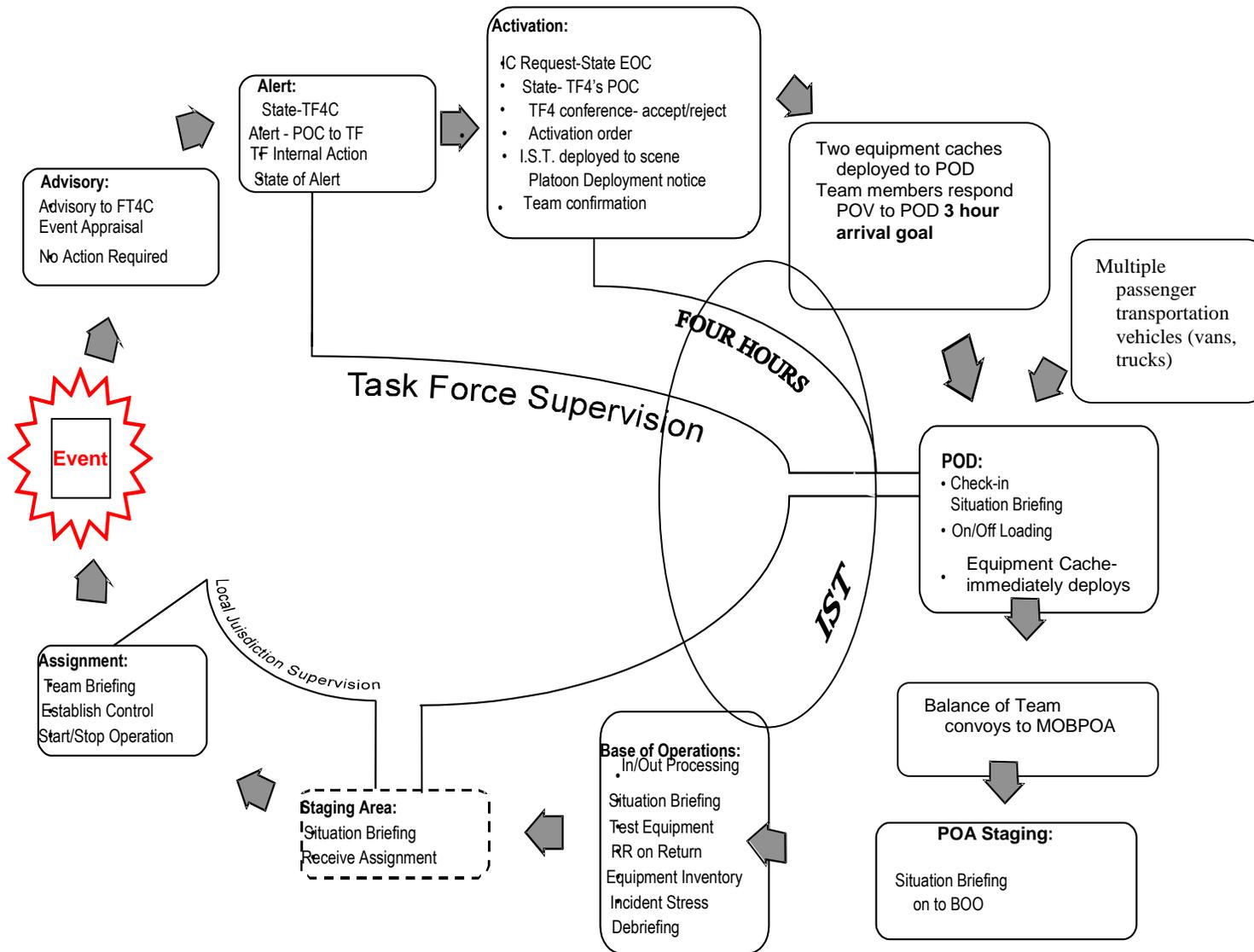
 - a. The TF4C will designate a member as the Point Of Contact person (POC) for this deployment. The POC will be given access to use the Paging Network System (PNS – This could be RediAlert, Roam Secure, dialogic or Code Red system used by Orange County) by means of phone or computer to send a “Notice of Response” phone tree # (407) xxx-xxxx” page to the platoon members on the Response Ready Deployment Rotation List. The page will be sent to the member’s pager, work phone, cell phone, and home phone number.
 - b. Team confirmation - The phone tree system will provide the following functions:
 - Track the Team members as they call into the system
 - Group the Team members into the different specialties
 - Gives a message stating the location and time of the Point Of Departure
 - Page a particular specialty if needed
 - c. The POC will monitor the Team callbacks and fill in the particular asset’s organizational chart on a first call in basis (Appendix L). If after 15 minutes there is a lack of Team Members for a particular specialty then the POC will initiate a page to the TF4 Team members on the Response Standby Deployment list who have the desired specialties. The same procedures as detailed above should be followed. The POC may want to select additional task force members as stand-bys in case someone does not show or cannot clear the check- in at the POD due to medical condition, improper or lack of required personal equipment, etc. These stand-bys can also help in the mobilization process.

The POC shall activate the Incident Support Team (I.S.T.) if the TF4C and Task Force Leaders deem it necessary. The IST will immediately be sent to the incident to begin the pre-arrival planning, establishing the Point of Arrival (POA), and a Base of Operations ((BOO)) site for FL-TF4. The IST is not limited to the listed positions. Additional members may be added at the direction of the Task Force Leader or TF4 Principal Coordinator.

- TF4 coordinator
- Structural Specialist
- Safety Officer
- Rescue Team Manager
- Search Manager

e. **Advisory Page**

When the need for US&R assets has not been firmly established, TF4C may issue an Advisory page to all TF4 members, indicating that an event has or will occur that may require the deployment of US&R assets.



**TF-4 Mobilization and Response Procedures
DEPLOYMENT PLAN**

SEE APPENDIX B “MOBILIZATION GUIDELINES”

TASK FORCE 4 Platoon Deployment Rotation List

FL-TF 4’s membership is sectioned into three response platoons - RED, WHITE, and BLUE. Each platoon is comprised of representatives from the fire departments, organizations, and individuals that make up the core of Task Force 4. Each month, the three platoons will rotate through these assignments and in this order: Response Ready for call out, Response Standby in case additional or replacement members are required, and Training. The platoon who is on the Training Mode schedule will participate in training exercises that will include a test of the paging and call back system, as well as an inventory/maintenance of the equipment cache. The deployment list will rotate each month with one exception. The platoon on the December deployment schedule will also be the same as the January deployment schedule for the New Year. This will allow the platoons to rotate to different months from year to year.

In December, the platoon who has the training mode will only inventory and maintain the one equipment cache. They will not have training that month but they will have training in January with their equipment cache.

THIS IS AN EXAMPLE: SEE WEB SITE FOR CURRENT ROTATION

Platoon Deployment Rotation			
	Response Ready	Response Standby	Training Mode
JAN	RED	WHITE	BLUE Orlando Cache
FEB	WHITE	BLUE	RED Seminole Cache
MAR	BLUE	RED	WHITE Orange Cache
ARP	RED	WHITE	BLUE Orlando Cache
MAY	WHITE	BLUE	RED Seminole Cache
JUN	BLUE	RED	WHITE Orange Cache
JUL	RED	WHITE	BLUE Orlando Cache
AUG	WHITE	BLUE	RED Seminole Cache
SEP	BLUE	RED	WHITE Orange Cache
OCT	RED	WHITE	BLUE Orlando Cache
NOV	WHITE	BLUE	RED Seminole Cache
DEC	BLUE	RED	WHITE No training Orange cache
JAN	BLUE	RED	WHITE

IV. STAFFING and TEAM STRUCTURE

A. FL-TF4 FULL PLATOON RESOURCE

FL-TF4’s contingent consists of a highly trained team responding with the appropriate equipment cache in accordance with Florida Association of Search and Rescue (FASAR). As an established US&R team and recognized by the State of Florida, FL-TF4 will maintain the capability of deploying resources depending on the reported magnitude of the incident and the requested asset. The FEMA Urban Search and Rescue Response System Field Operations Guide (FEMA FOG) can be referenced for position descriptions.

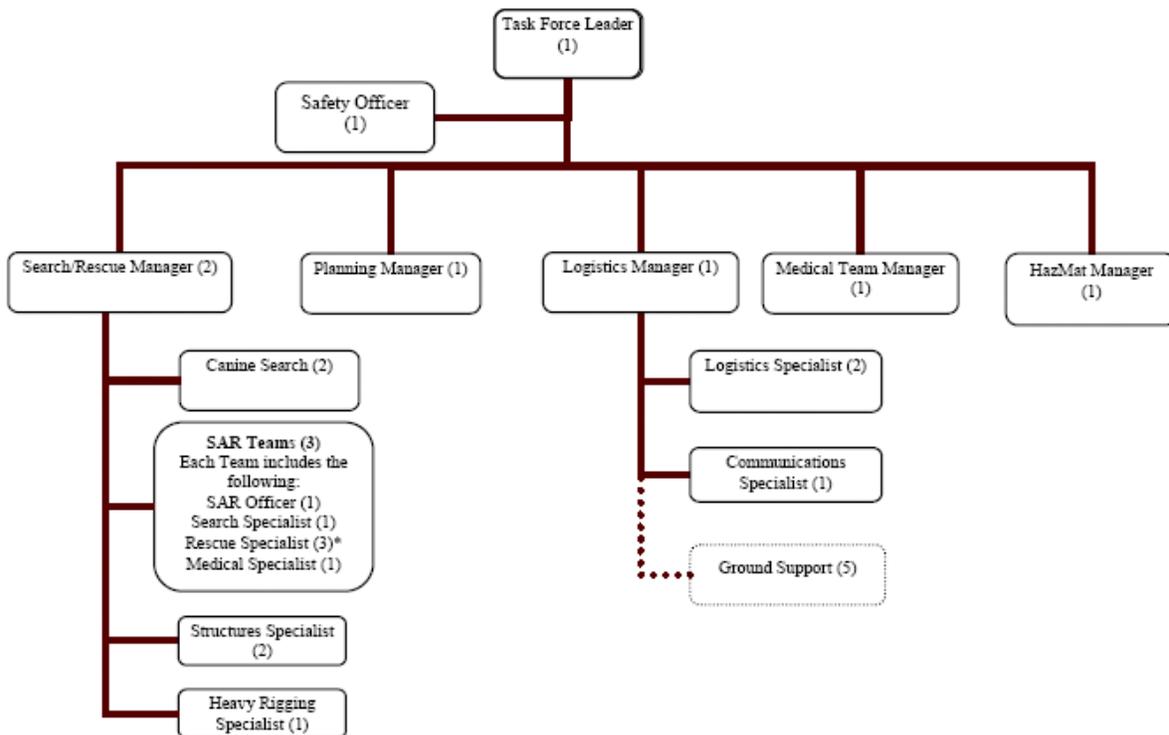
(See Appendix G for a detailed description of TF4’s US&R positions.)

(See Annex A for FASAR’s four levels of US&R operational capabilities)

B. FL-TF4 FULL PLATOON ORG CHART

US&R TEAM

FL-TF4’s full US&R Team consists of 35 personnel and is capable of working for twelve hours. Up to five additional personnel may be included for ground support requirements.



- 1 - Task Force Leader
- 1 - Safety Officer
- 1- Medical Team Manager (Doctor)
- 2 - Search/Rescue Manager
- 1 - Planning Manager
- 1 - HazMat Manager
- 1 - Logistics Manager
- 1 - Tech Info Specialist
- 1 - Communications Specialist
- 1 - Heavy Rigging Specialists
- 2 - Structural Specialists
- 3 - Medical Specialists
- 2 - Logistics Specialists
- 3 - Rescue Officers
- 9 - Rescue Specialists*
- 3 - Technical Search Specialists
- 2 - Canine Search Specialists w/canines (FEMA Basic Minimum Evaluation)

*6 of which are cross trained Rescue/HazMat Specialists

V) **APPLICATION and MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENT**

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

1. Application
 - It is the policy of the FL-TF4 Selection Committees to accept and review all applications for Team Membership from all emergency service entities and other related industries.
 - Interested Applicants may apply for Team Membership by contacting FL-TF4 through its web site at "<http://www.fltf4.org>". The application packet can be downloaded from the FL-TF4 web site. The Application Packet is to be completed in its entirety with all required signatures and mailed to Orlando Fire Department Attention: Florida Task Force 4 at 595 N Primrose Dr Orlando, FL 32803 (See Appendix H for Application Packet)
 - Applicants may file applications any time during the year; however, the Applicant shall be made aware that the Selection Committees shall ordinarily meet and review submitted applications twice each year or when necessary.
 - Application reviews shall be scheduled for January and June of each calendar year, unless the need arises to review Applicants at other times.
 - Applicants shall complete the Application Form Packet and the Critical Tasks and Fitness Standards Form as directed in the package instructions.
 - Applicants may include, as an optional part of their application, a comprehensive letter of one page or more to explain why you want to be a team member and detailing any and all relevant experiences you have had as a member of any other agency, department, or organization to assist the committee to evaluate your suitability as a candidate
2. Application Review Process
 - Selection Committees - The three TF4 coordinators shall select the personnel to serve on the Selection Committees. There will be three different Committees; a Rescue Team (RT) Committee, a Planning/Logistics (PL) Committee, and a Search/Medical (SM) Committee. The Selection Committees shall consist of at least three members: one TF 4 coordinator as the chairperson and two other members.
 - Applications shall be reviewed for completeness and marked as of the date received. A file number will be assigned using the applicant's initials and the last four of their Social Security number. The Selection Committee shall place all forms and documentation in a task force component file based on the applicant's first choice. The Applicant's file folder will be numbered for review.

Membership Application cont:

- The Selection Committees will meet and review each Applicant's file for completeness and minimum qualifications as specified in the qualifications section. The Applicant's resume, if submitted shall also be reviewed for areas of skill and technical ability and experience that may benefit the team or a particular component section.
- Applicants will be rated objectively based on qualifications, skills, and experience and shall be assigned a component status (command, rescue, search, planning, logistics, or medical).
- The Selection Committee will establish a time schedule for new Applicant interviewing and skill testing by the appropriate personnel.
- In the event that the Applicant is approved but there are not any Team openings, their information will be kept on file. It shall be the responsibility of the Applicant to keep their contact information current. When an opening on the Team occurs and the Applicant has the desired qualifications for that position, the responsible Selection Committee shall contact the Applicant to see if he or she still desires to participate with the Team.

MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

1. All Task Force members and, if applicable, their employer ("Participating Organization"), except for the three current FL-TF4 Consortium Members, are required to enter into an Affiliate Membership with FL-TF4.
 - The purpose of the Affiliate Membership is to delineate responsibilities and procedures for Urban Search and Rescue activities under the authority of the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management.
 - The provisions of the Affiliate Membership apply to Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) activities performed at the request of the State of Florida, the Federal government, and other agencies. These activities may be in conjunction with, or in preparation of, a state or federal declaration of disaster or emergency.
 - The scope of the Affiliate Membership includes training activities mandated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), FL-TF4, and/or Sponsoring Organization to maintain Task Force operational readiness.
 - The Affiliate Membership is effective as of the date of the FL-TF4C signatures and shall remain in effect until terminated by the TF- 4 Coordinators or the member.
2. **The Participating Organization or individual shall be responsible for the following:**
 - Maintaining a roster of all personnel participating in FL-TF4 activities
 - Task Force Member shall obtain all required immunizations.

Membership Requirements cont:

- Maintain health insurance coverage and Workers Compensation if applicable for the member

3. FL-TF4 Member shall be responsible for the following:

- Be at least 18 years old
- Be physically capable of performing assigned function required in the position description for the assigned position
- Meet current required Task Force minimum training requirements
- Attend 48 hours of training per calendar year on a quarterly basis. **To be deployable must have attended the previous quarters training.**
- Maintain knowledge, skills, abilities, and required certifications necessary to operate safely, effectively, and legally in their assigned position
- Keep employer advised of Task Force activities that may require time off work, such as required training activities, meetings, Operational Readiness Exercises, activations, etc.
- Advise Sponsoring Organization and Task Force leadership of any change in notification process i.e. address, or phone number changes
- Strive to be available for immediate call-out during the period your assigned platoon is first on the rotation for call-out
- If available, return the phone call (within 15 minutes) after notification of Activation. Returning the phone call will indicate acceptance of mission request and arrival within three (3) hours from the time of call-out to the assigned point of departure (POD)
- Maintain all equipment issued by TF4 in a ready state and advise Task Force leadership of lost, stolen, or damaged TF4 items assigned to you
- If required, have completed and documented the required immunizations listed in TF4's Position Descriptions and General Requirements.
- Be knowledgeable of the FL-TF4's Policies and Procedures
- Manage behavior in a way that does not bring discredit to the Task Force
- Be prepared to operate at a disaster for a minimum of 5 days and a maximum of 10 days.
- Upon resignation or termination from the Task Force, members shall immediately turn in all equipment issued by the Task Force to their platoon logistics manager or as directed by their platoon leader..
- Encourage each other to ask questions and to express concerns regarding compliance of any team member's conduct, which includes the concern for the safety of others.

4. Workers' Compensation, Long Term Disability, and Death

- As employees of the Sponsoring Organization, Team members who are injured in the course of their activities with FL-TF4 may also file a claim with the State workers' compensation board. Depending upon applicable State law, the State workers' compensation board may be responsible for payment of the claim under existing agreements, which may be offset by the Federal workers' compensation award. The Federal government will not reimburse the State or Sponsoring Organization for any payments made by a local or State workers' compensation board. An MOU (Memorandum Of Understanding) may be required of a member who is not employed by the Consortium group.

5. Dismissal

- Any member may be dismissed from FL-TF4 by the Task Force Coordinators or a Team Leader for misconduct, poor performance, unsafe acts, lack of participation, or other violations as established by FL-TF4 rules and regulations. Removal of members shall only occur based on just cause and after a Selection Committee hearing as established by rules and regulations.
- A member may be dismissed for missing two consecutive training quarters without just cause as determined by the FL-TF4's coordinators
- Upon removal of a member, the vacant position may be filled immediately. If no member in good standing meets the minimum qualifications for the vacant position, the Selection Committee shall fill the vacant position from the Application list.

6. Code Of Conduct

It is the intent of FL-TF4 to conduct its business fairly, impartially, and in an ethical and responsible manner. Prohibited conduct includes the specific prohibitions mentioned in this section and any other conduct that may raise questions as to the quality of the team's integrity or good reputation, or any activities that could cause embarrassment or would tend to compromise the performance of the Task Force.

• Relieved from Duty

Any team member who acts in a manner that discredits FL-TF4 may be relieved of duty at the discretion of the TF Leader. Prohibited activities include, but are not limited to the following:

- Use or under the influence of alcohol during deployment
- Use or under the influence of alcohol during training
- Use or under the influence of illegal drugs * see below
- Possession or use of fire arms (except where authorized)
- Theft
- Trading, selling or disposing of issued equipment without authorization.

* Notification of prescription drug use will be made prior to any activation to the Medical Team Manager

7. Duties of Team Members

- All Members are expected to attend the one Annual and the four Quarterly Drills. Members are encouraged to attend any additional drills or training that maybe scheduled to maintain established levels of readiness and maximum efficiency within their components. Members who are absent from their Platoon's Quarterly drill can make up the drill on another Platoon at the discretion of the Task Force Leaders.
- Managers shall establish methods to evaluate component member activities and participation during each drill. If a member is not proficient in the skills required, he or she shall be notified and directed to attend appropriate additional training. If the member fails to attend such training or to improve skills and abilities to minimum established standards, the Task Force coordinators or Leaders can suspend that member from participating in any team activation until his or her skill levels improve. The Task Force coordinators or Leaders may remove a member from FL-TF4 for being deficient in their skills or a lack of skill improvement.
- FL-TF4's members are organized into three Platoons (Red, White, and Blue). Every quarter each platoon will rotate between being on Response Ready, Response Standby, and Training Mode. After initial training, members are expected to attend a minimum of 48 hours of team training each calendar year. This amounts to 12 hours of training and Equipment cache maintenance per calendar quarter. For a new member joining the team, depending on his or her previous training and experience, the training hours may be considerably more.
- **In order to be "deployable" each member must be fully qualified for their deployment position per FEMA and FL-TF4's standards and have participated in the previous quarterly training. A member missing two consecutive quarterly training sessions without prior approval from the Task Force Leaders shall be subject to dismissal from the Task Force.**
- Team members will be held accountable for knowing FL-TF4's Policies and Procedures
- Uniform Requirements - All members shall wear the team uniform as designated by the TFL during any TF4 event including training, deployments, and drills. Uniforms should be clean and neat at the start of each workday or training session.

8. Other Guidance Shall Be Provided

- FL-TF4's managers and supervisors will provide each team member with guidance that will enable the team member to act appropriately while on deployment.

9. Team Meetings

The entire component team shall meet at a site designated by the TF4C at least once each year to discuss relevant topics including Task Force policies and procedures, future training, and other events. This team meeting shall be held in the 1st quarter of each year to establish an annual team agenda. This will be held on the second Thursday of December.

10. The minimum personal equipment for deployment

All items must meet FEMA safety requirements. 24-hour bag is designed to fit inside the 72-hour bag and contains:

24-HOUR DAY BAG: (TF4 standards)

PPE and equipment needed to sustain a Member for a 24-hour work period:

Two pair Leather Work Gloves

Two Safety Glasses with side protection and/or Safety Goggles

Two sets Hearing protection earplugs or muffs

One TF4 Helmet with flashlight (extra bulbs and batteries)

One pair approved protective boots with safety toe and shank

Two quarts of Water

One TF4 jumpsuit (meets flash and biohazard protection, carried on trailers)

One TF4 long sleeve Tee shirt

One BDU outfit (pants and shirt)

One HEPA mask (if issued)

One Scott air-mask (if issued)

One set of Elbow & Knee pads

72-HOUR BAG (TF4 standards)

PPE and other equipment necessary to sustain a Member for a three-day deployment period:

Two TF4 BDU outfits (pants and shirts)

One pair approved protective boots with Safety Toe and Shank

Four TF4 long sleeve tee shirts

Four pair leather work gloves

Sleeping bag with small pillow

11. Procedures following injury to a member

The following procedure shall apply for handling any accident or injury to a TF4 Team member.

- Whenever a member is injured, an assessment of the injured member's primary medical needs will immediately be performed and the Medical Team Manager will be notified

Procedures following injury to a member cont:

- If an injury occurs that requires medical assistance, the TFL will be notified and the appropriate emergency medical services shall be obtained. The Medical Team Manager or Medical Specialist shall request an ambulance and other appropriate assistance.
- If the injury requires hospitalization, the Medical Team Manager shall assign a Task Force Member or officer to accompany the injured Member.
- If the injury is minor, the Member shall be treated and the member will file his/her appropriate Injury report with their agency. The member will notify their agency of the injury at the end of the workday or if they are not able to return to work. In all cases, injury reports shall be completed, no matter how minor the injury. The member shall be cleared for duty by the Medical Team Manager prior to returning to his/her assignment.
- If the injury involved a suspected malfunction or misuse of TF4 equipment, the Logistics Manager shall impound the equipment until it can be examined for problems or defects and the matter is resolved
- The TFL and the appropriate Component Manager shall all be notified of any injuries except for a minor injury, i.e., minor cuts, scrapes, and bruises. (See Appendix I for the Task Force injury form).

Base of Operations (BOO)

A. Introduction

One of the crucial elements of a successful operation by a task force is the location and operation of the on scene Base of Operations ((BOO)). The (BOO) serves as the equipment cache set-up area, command and control area, sleeping/resting/eating areas, refuge from the elements, communications link with the outside world, and many other functions.

One of the functions of the Incident Support Team (IST) is to survey potential task force BOO sites. If the IST was not deployed at the time of the request for TF4's response and if there is no established location for the BOO at the time the task force arrives at the POA mobilization center or staging area then the task force may have to find a location on their own.

The TFL can assign the Logistics Manager to find a potential site that meets appropriate criteria. The Logistics Manager should use the Task Force Site Locations Checklist/Sketch Form (see Attachment A-1 and A-2 at the end of this section) to ensure the criteria are met.

There are a number of general considerations that should be considered when choosing a site. The most strategic factor for the placement of the BOO is its proximity to the anticipated rescue work sites.

BOO: Site Selection Criteria cont:

B. Site Selection Criteria

There are a number of general considerations that should be considered when choosing a site. The most strategic factor for the placement of the BOO is its proximity to the anticipated rescue work sites.

There are two key factors:

- o **Travel distance**
- o **Available transportation_**

- a) If transportation is limited, the need to establish a forward base close to the work area should be considered. Transportation access or avenues should be considered as part of the site select decision.
- b) As important as the proximity of the BOO to the work site is, it is also prudent to consider having the BOO some distance away from the work site. In the event that the task force is going to be operating for 24 hours or more, the BOO site must provide a tranquil place where task force members can get restful sleep. It should be away from major highways, railroad tracks, and airports. It is important for all members to get as much rest as possible. This makes for more productive work sessions and lessens the chance of injuries on site. It is also important that the members get physically away from the work area and are not forced to constantly view the site. This reduces the amount of stress that workers must deal with during the incident and gives them temporary refuge from the disaster environment.
- c) The site should be environmentally safe with no chance of contaminated run-off. It should not be located near landfills, manufacturing plants, tank farms, or other such sites and should be located upwind/upstream if nearby any facilities of potential release. It must be safe from the effects of rain run-off, exposure to high winds, etc. The BOO site should be set up to provide as much natural security as possible.
- d) The BOO is an attractive target for looters who recognize it as a source for food, water, and equipment. These can be desirable after a widespread disaster. As much as possible, task force members must provide guard over the site. Supervisory personnel should request professional security personnel or military guards to exclude unauthorized persons.
- e) Establishing the BOO on higher ground will usually enhance radio communications. Personnel must ensure that adequate space is available for equipment cache set up and maintenance, shelter of personnel and canine, the Task Force Control Center (TFCC), medical treatment area, food preparation and feeding area, toilet and sanitation area, and helicopter landing zone

BOO: SITE SELECTION CRITERIA CONT:

- f)** Existing structures may be available for the BOO site. The IST should consider this during reconnaissance. Existing structures are preferred over the cache tents, but they must be determined safe by the task force. Other events that might occur that may affect the stability of a building must be considered in the final decision.
- g)** The BOO should not be set up next to a high-rise building or other structures with the potential for failure. If the task force elects to use existing buildings, permission must first be obtained from the local jurisdiction because there may have to be waivers on the zoning and occupancy of the buildings used. Other health and safety issues may be involved in using non-residential buildings.
- h)** If the cache tents are used, the space must be level or have proper drainage so that rainwater does not flow into the tents or create a muddy area where there is heavy foot traffic.

C. Set-Up Procedures

The Task Force BOO Location Checklist/Sketch Form can be used for the actual placement of the facilities within the BOO. The IST should carry a kit for use in marking the locations of sections in the BOO. The kit should contain at a minimum:

- Two 100' measuring tapes
- One roll of fire-line tape
- BOO signs
- Digital camera
- Point down spray paint
- Command vests
- Box of marking chalk
- One pair binoculars

- 1.** TF4 has a preliminary template of the BOO site set-up with the type and size of the tents and how they should be set up. This includes the minimum size area required for the BOO and an alternate layout size. The team can lay-out and identify sections of the BOO with signs and fire-line tape. Personnel can then go back over the area with spray paint cans and outline on the ground each section of the BOO and where each tent will be set up. Areas that need to be marked are for sleeping, food distribution, medical care, TFCC, equipment cache, equipment repair, fuel storage, sanitation/hygiene areas, canine shelter areas, and designated decontamination area at point of entry.
- 2.** When the full task force arrives and personnel are designated to begin the full set-up, it will speed the entire process in that it will be evident exactly where each BOO function is to be located.

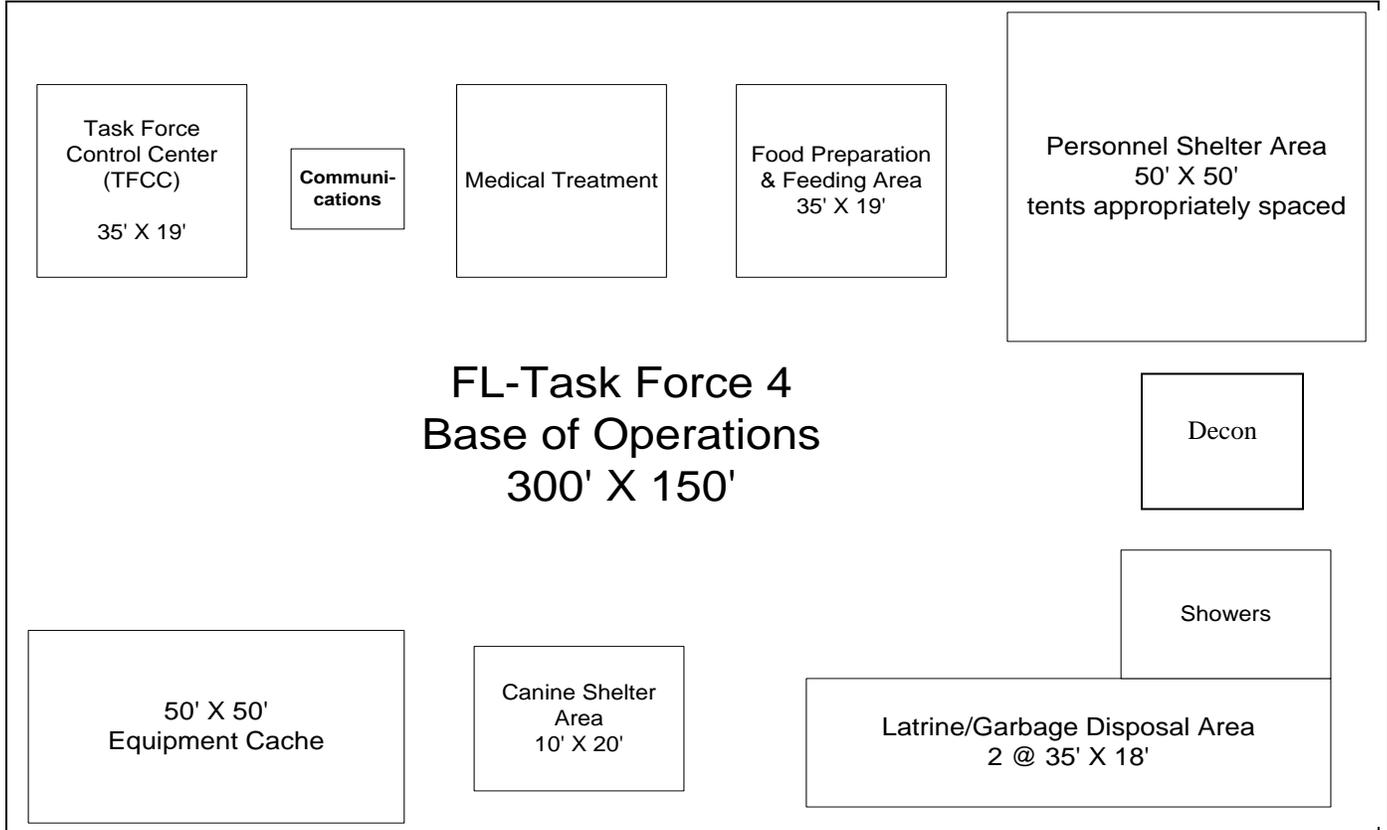
BOO: Site Selection Criteria Cont:

- 3.** The set-up of the BOO should be based upon the needs of the task force as it begins the mission. The task force is not fully effective without the use of the tools, equipment, and supplies in the cache. Therefore, the cache area of the base should be a priority. In most cases, it will be necessary to assign additional personnel to assist in the set-up of the cache due to its size and weight. As the cache area is developed, equipment needed to support a structures triage team, reconnaissance team, and search and rescue operations should be prepared first.
- 4.** An early consideration of the cache set up should be the shelter requirements for various cache elements. If an existing structure can safely be used to store the cache this need is simplified. If not, separate tents should be erected for weather sensitive supplies and equipment, food, and medical supplies.
- 5.** The location of the TFCC is an important consideration during the set up of the BOO. The location should have been determined during the development of the BOO Location Checklist/Sketch form. During the length of the mission, the TFCC will be the focal point for the task force and must be strategically located to function effectively.
- 6.** After the cache is set up and the TFCC is operational, the lodging requirements of the task force should be addressed. Determine if existing structures are available and can be safely used. The type of construction as well as the general condition should be taken into account. If structures are not available, a personnel shelter area should be established using tents denoted on the BOO Location Checklist/Sketch form.
- 7.** A food preparation area, task force feeding area, separate canine area, and toilet/sanitation area must be established.
- 8.** A medical treatment area must be established within the BOO as identified on the Site Location Checklist/Sketch form. Advice from the Medical Manager should be solicited prior to the selection of the medical treatment area.
- 9.** The main entrance should be near the main route of travel. Generators and lighting should be placed on the perimeter of the BOO as close as possible to the section being powered. The quietest generators should be used around the sleeping areas and the TFCC/communication area.
- 10.** Throughout the course of the mission, task force supervisory personnel should assess the BOO functionality. Requests to the Logistics Manager may be necessary for communications equipment, medical equipment, canine needs, or issues related to food, shelter, and sanitation.

Attachment A-1
Task Force BOO Location Checklist/Sketch Form

Site Location/Address	1. Best Access Route(s)
2.Distance To Anticipated Work site	3. Adequate Space Is Available <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Personnel Shelter Considerations <input type="checkbox"/> Usable Structures <input type="checkbox"/> Tents Are Required	Cache Shelter Considerations <input type="checkbox"/> Usable Structures <input type="checkbox"/> Tents Are Required
6. Radio/Communications Considerations	Site Safety & Security Adjacent buildings/utilities create hazard? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Terrain checked in regard to rain/water runoff & Decon? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Base site separate from rescue work sites? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Security assistance requested from military and/or local jurisdictions? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No HAZMAT exposures known to be a concern? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Attachment A-2
Sample Task Force BOO Location Sketch
(Not to scale)



D. BOO Management

1. The TFCC is the main control point for the task force operations. This control point can be as simple as a single tent or an existing, safe structure. The TFCC should become the command and coordination point for the TFL and accommodate the operations of the task force Communications Specialists and Planning Manager. The primary task force supervisory personnel should be situated in this area so that important decisions can be made quickly. To reduce radio traffic as much as possible, telephones or cell phones might be used to communicate with the BOO locations. Radio communication should be used primarily with the off-site work groups. The TFCC should be staffed non stop until demobilization. This is to maintain a contact point with the task force for communications from the TFL, local Incident Commander, or the home jurisdiction.
2. Accountability of all task force members should be done from the TFCC. Only those personnel with an official reason should be authorized to leave the BOO. Any personnel leaving the BOO site should be identified in some manner and recorded in the TFCC.

BOO Management cont:

When personnel return, their status should be changed to indicate their presence in the BOO.

3. At anytime, the TFL should be able to quickly identify the personnel in the BOO and those off-site for any reason. This is important in the event of an evacuation, so that the task force supervisors can account for personnel.

Equipment Accountability And Resource Tracking System

A. Introduction

The task forces comprising the FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) System rely on the availability and readiness of appropriate tools and equipment to support disaster rescue operations. A comprehensive property accountability system is essential for ensuring that equipment readiness is maintained. In addition, a process-oriented resource tracking system is essential for maintaining maximum operational capability during mobilization and mission operation.

A system for accountability must be developed before any mobilization to ensure cache readiness. Ongoing maintenance and exercise (mechanical operation) of the cache tools and equipment must be assured for operational readiness between mobilizations. As such, there must be an organized system of equipment inventory, maintenance, and routine operation to ensure that the cache is ready for immediate response.

The resource tracking system used on the disaster site must be efficient and comprehensive. Specialized or limited-supply items must be shared by different elements within the task force. Their availability and location must be tracked throughout the mission for maximum benefit.

The task force Logistics Specialist position has primary responsibility for property accountability and resource tracking during the mobilization, mission operation, and demobilization phases. This position tracks, distributes, maintains, and accounts for all tools and equipment for the task force.

(See Appendix G, TF4's Logistics Specialist Position Description and Operational Checklist)

This section outlines the general property accountability and cache maintenance procedures required to maintain optimum readiness between missions. This would include periodic inventory checks, equipment test and exercise, and training requirements.

Secondarily, accountability procedures are required for all phases of a mobilization, from the cache storage site to the POD, through the POA mobilization center receiving the task forces and ultimately to the task force BOO and assigned disaster site. This process is duplicated in reverse for either task force reassignment or demobilization.

Introduction cont:

In addition, procedures for on-site cache set-up, security and storage requirements, resource issue and tracking, maintenance and repair, and property liability are addressed.

a. Cache Development and Packaging

All tools, equipment, and supplies that comprise the extensive US&R cache are subdivided into five categories and their associated colors:

RESCUE	red
MEDICAL	blue
TECHNICAL	yellow
COMMUNICATIONS	green
LOGISTICS	white

1. The determination of the three cache storage locations is the responsibility of the three Consortium Members. The Consortium Members have taken into consideration for accessibility to the cache for routine inventory and maintenance, as well as proximity to major highways to support speed of mobilization.
2. All supplies, tools, and equipment must be kept in a secure area. All equipment when possible will be boxed, tagged, labeled, and kept ready for immediate deployment in the equipment trailers. The target mobilization period (from time of notification) is 4-hours to the POD. A requisition system for the immediate purchase of items with limited shelf life (i.e., food, medicines, batteries, etc.) that cannot be stored with the cache should be established and must conform to the established mobilization time frame.
3. Equipment packaging will be a modular concept with containers of appropriate size and weight to facilitate manual movement.

Cache Development and Packaging cont:

4. The ability to rapidly identify and package tools and equipment is necessary to efficiently deploy and track cache items. This process is facilitated by stenciling the following information on the lid and two adjacent sides of each container: The following items will be marked on the outside of each container
 - o The Inventory number of container
 - o Location on trailer
 - o Unit name
 - o Weight of container
 - o Color-coded stencil of the equipment category.
 - o Bar Code that has a complete inventory

Example:



b. Cache Deployment

1. The logistics personnel are responsible for the accountability, inventory, and tracking of all cache items during mission operation. The Logistics Specialist will report any deficiencies to the Logistics Manager. If possible, non-deploying personnel should be utilized in the mobilization process. This will allow the deploying logistics personnel to check-in, attend briefings, and complete the loading process when the team arrives at the POD.
2. The logistics personnel will coordinate the safe movement of equipment from the cache storage location to the POD, and then from the POD to the POA/mobilization center through to the assigned work site and BOO. Any loss or damage in transit will be reported to the Logistics Manager as previously noted. All pertinent inventory information must be noted on the inventory hard copy list and updated on the electronic database as soon as practical.

Cache Deployment cont.

3. Conversely, the coordination and movement of cache equipment for either task force reassignment or demobilization must be tracked by the logistics personnel. A complete inventory and status check must be performed as the cache is readied for transport from the assigned work site to either a new assignment or return through the POA/mobilization center and back to the POD. All pertinent inventory information must be noted on the inventory hard copy list and updated on the electronic database as soon as practical.

c. Resource Tracking

1. The efficient tracking of resources in the cache during a mission is extremely important. Cache security will be the responsibility of the Logistics personnel from the time of deployment throughout the course of the mission. Specific disaster situations will present different security problems that must be worked out with the jurisdiction receiving assistance. Coupled with this requirement is the organization of the cache and sheltering of sensitive or perishable items.
2. The cache is quite comprehensive with significant quantities of items. The limited cache resources must be shared on the disaster site. Special tools or equipment might be required in more than one area of the disaster site. The logistics personnel must track where and to whom equipment is issued and ensures its return when finished.
3. A manual "T-Card" tracking system will be used. Each separate box, kit, tool or equipment will have a separate card that will list all pertinent information about the item (see attachment B). An identical copy of this card will be kept with the logistics personnel for tracking purposes.

The T-Card system will be color coded for each cache subdivision as follows:

RESCUE	red
MEDICAL	blue
TECHNICAL	yellow
COMMUNICATIONS	green
LOGISTICS	white

Equipment and supplies must be marked with a corresponding color stripe. All items in the rescue subgroup should display a conspicuous red stripe.

4. The name of the person receiving equipment, and the location where it will be used are recorded on the T-Card. This T-Card is then placed in the Equipment Issued file for tracking. Should other task force personnel request the use of the same item, its location can be identified and its availability determined. All information included on the T-Card is also entered on the computer printout.

ATTACHMENT A - SAMPLE COMPUTER PRINTOUT ENTRY

Box 23
Total Weight 43 pounds, 30" X 20"
Inventory # *****
K12 Saw
Cache assignment - Orange
Compartment location R-1
K12 Saw, Model # 3B, Serial # XY1234
Weight 23 Pounds,
Blades (2), Carbide Tip
Blades (2), Composite
Wrench, open end, box-type Part # 3026
Fuel Can, One Gallon,

ATTACHMENT B - SAMPLE T-CARD

Box 23
Total Weight 43 pounds, 30" X 20"
Inventory # *****
K12 Saw
Cache assignment - Orange
Compartment location R-1
K12 Saw, Model # 3B, Serial # XY1234
Weight 23 Pounds, 28" X 14"
Blades (2), Carbide Tip
Blades (2), Composite
Wrench, open end, box-type, Part # 3026,
Fuel Can, One Gallon,
EQUIPMENT ISSUE: To Whom: Where: Initials: Returned

- 5. Coinciding with the cache inventory, all necessary tools and equipment checks, maintenance, and exercise should be performed. Items with limited shelf life (i.e., batteries, food, medicines, etc.) that are stored with the cache should be in an accessible area and evaluated. A system for tracking shelf life and rotation of stock will be addressed by the Logistics Manager.
- 6. In accordance with the Inter-Local Agreement and the State Of Florida, the cache may be used for local training sessions and emergency operations. All issues associated with these uses when a State Of Florida Mission Tasking number has not been obtained, including the costs for repair or replacement of cache items is the responsibility of the sponsoring organization.

E. Mission Cache Management

1. The logistics personnel are responsible for the accountability, inventory, and tracking of all cache items during mission operation. The logistics personnel will coordinate the safe movement of equipment from the cache storage locations to the POD, from the POD to the POA/mobilization center, and on to the assigned work site and base of operation.
2. Any loss or damage in transit will be reported to the Logistics Manager. All pertinent inventory information must be noted on the inventory hard copy list and updated on the electronic database as soon as practical.
3. The logistics personnel must track the coordination and movement of cache equipment for either task force reassignment or demobilization. A complete inventory and status check must be performed as the cache is readied for transport from the assigned work site to either a new assignment or return through the POA/mobilization center and back to the POD. All pertinent inventory information must be noted on the inventory hard copy list and updated on the electronic database as soon as practical.
4. Post-mission inventory and status check procedures are extremely important. All items must be inventoried, cleaned, overhauled, and checked for damage prior to return to storage. This information must be transferred to the inventory database. In addition, the Logistics Manager shall provide a shortfall and cost summary report with supporting statements to the TFL, TF4C, and if deployed by the State of Florida, to the State EOC explaining the reason for any non-expendable items lost, damaged, or destroyed, regardless of the circumstances, during the mission.

F. Property Liability

1. The following liability process will cover all US&R activities such as training sessions, simulation exercises, and disaster responses. The term "non-expendable property" normally includes high-cost tools and equipment such as generators, radios, power tools, medical, and technical equipment. The term "expendable property" normally includes items such as gloves, batteries, food, medication, etc. The term "personal property" includes any items that are taken to the disaster by task force members that are not provided by the State or the sponsoring organization.
2. Written statements from the Logistics Manager shall be provided to the TFL, TF4C, and to the appropriate State Agency explaining the reason for any non-expendable items lost, damaged, or destroyed, regardless of the circumstances. This should include a statement of what contributed to the loss or damage and recommend corrective actions, if appropriate.

3. The cost for repair or replacement will be charged to the appropriate entity that initiates the use of the cache for a disaster response (i.e., FEMA, State agency, local jurisdiction, etc.) providing the response request came from the State of Florida and a Mission Tasking number was obtained. For any other use of the caches including training, simulation exercises, and mutual aid responses, the cost for repair or replacement will be the responsibility of the TF4C. During the restocking process, expendable item shortages will be identified, reordered through the proper channels, and charged to the appropriate agency initiating the activity.
4. Items taken by team members that are lost or damaged are the responsibility of the individual team member.

DEMOBILIZATION

1. Once a task force has completed its mission and the Incident Commander has released the task force, the task force will be demobilized. The TFL will communicate this information to the local IC, TF4C point of contact person, and to ESF 4/9 at the State EOC.
2. Upon demobilization, the BOO site should be restored to its original condition. This includes properly policing for trash and other remnants left behind.

The task force supervisory personnel should ensure that the site looks as good as or better than when the task force arrived. Remember that the task force should not be a burden to the locality. This includes not leaving behind a site that requires the locals to clean up or restore it to its former condition.

3. Task Force debriefing .The TFL should ensure that a task force debriefing is conducted prior to leaving the POA mobilization center while the focus is still on the mission. The intent of this debriefing is to highlight issues and accomplishments of the mission. Lessons learned during the mission should be noted and discussed. This information should be captured in written form for subsequent After-Action Reports.

In addition, task force supervisory personnel should assess task force members and discuss issues related to incident stress management. An opportunity should be provided for all personnel to discuss issues that may be causing discomfort or concern. This initial defusing must be followed up with a full incident stress management debriefing once the task force returns home.

4. Post-mission inventory and status check procedures are extremely important. All items must be inventoried, cleaned, overhauled, and checked for damage prior to return to storage. This information must be transferred to the inventory database. In addition, a shortfall and cost summary must be completed and forwarded to the TF4C outlining all items expended, damaged, or lost and the specific caches involved during the mission. This information will be compiled by the TF4 managers and will be sent within 30 days of return from the mission. The State of Florida will incur all costs associated with the re-supply and rehabilitation of the cache for a sanctioned task mission. Logistics Specialist will ensure that the proper State forms are completed and forwarded to the Task Force Coordinators who will resend to the appropriate State official.

Additional BOO information can be found in the Mobilization Manual, Appendix M.

APPENDIX A-1

Resource	USAR TEAMS		
Florida Type	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III
NIMS Typing	<i>Type I US&R Task Force</i>	<i>Type III US&R Task Force</i>	<i>Type I Collapse Search and Rescue Team</i>
Florida Designation	FULL TASK FORCE	INTERMEDIATE TASK FORCE	LIGHT TASK FORCE
Incident Type	Structural collapse, collapse situations including light frame, heavy wall, heavy floor and pre-cast concrete construction	Structural collapse, collapse situations including light frame, heavy wall, heavy floor and pre-cast concrete construction	Structural collapse, collapse situations including light frame, heavy wall, heavy floor and pre-cast concrete construction
Minimum Staffing	70	35	22
Max Time to Initial Response	< 1 hr	< ½ hr	< ½ hr
Max Time to Full Response	< 6 hrs	< 6 hrs	< 3 hrs
Operational Period	24-hour operations; Self-sufficient for first five days	12-24 hour operations; Self-sufficient for first five days	Capable of sustained heavy operations for 18-24 hours; Self-sufficient for 72 hours
Response Type	Regional, State, Federal	Regional, State, Federal	Local, Regional, State
Training	NFPA 1670 Technician: Structural Collapse, Rope Rescue, Confined Space, Vehicle and Machinery, Trench and Excavation; NFPA 1670 *Operations: Water, Wilderness SAR	NFPA 1670 Technician: Structural Collapse, Rope Rescue, Confined Space, Vehicle and Machinery, Trench and Excavation; NFPA 1670 *Operations: Water, Wilderness SAR	NFPA 1670 Technician: Structural Collapse, Rope Rescue, Confined Space, Vehicle and Machinery, Trench and Excavation; NFPA 1670 *Operations: Water, Wilderness SAR
Equipment	Enhanced FEMA US&R Cache	Partial FEMA US&R Cache	Intermediate Cache based on mission

*Recommended

TECHNICAL RESCUE TEAMS

Resource	TECHNICAL RESCUE TEAMS	
Florida Type	TYPE I	TYPE II
<i>NIMS Typing</i>	<i>Type II Collapse Search and Rescue Team</i>	<i>Type III Collapse Search and Rescue Team</i>
Florida Designation	HEAVY TECHNICAL RESCUE TEAM	LIGHT TECHNICAL RESCUE TEAM
Incident Type	Heavy, Industrial, Vehicle Extrication, Life safety rope rescue, confined space, trench/excavation	Structural collapse, collapse situations including light frame, light wall, light floor and unreinforced concrete construction
Minimum Staffing	8	6
Max Time to Initial Response	Immediate	Immediate
Max Time to Full Response	N/A	N/A
Operational Period	Medium operations for 4-8 hours; Typically require assistance from additional team for sustained operations	Light operations for 6-12 hours; Typically require assistance from additional team for sustained 12-hour operations
Response Type	Local or Regional	Local
Training	NFPA 1670 Technician: Structural Collapse, Rope Rescue, Confined Space, Vehicle and Machinery, Trench and Excavation *Awareness: Water, Wilderness SAR	NFPA 1670 Operations: Structural Collapse, Rope Rescue, Confined Space, Vehicle and Machinery, Trench and Excavation; NFPA 1670 *Awareness: Water, Wilderness SAR
Equipment	Cache based on mission and the USAR caches	Basic cache needed for operational level

*Recommended

US&R POSITIONS

1. TASK FORCE LEADER

Functional Description

US&R operations require the close coordination of all task force elements for safe and successful victim extrications. The central point of coordination of the task force lies with the Task Force Leader (TFL). The TFL is charged with the overall responsibility of the personnel, resources, equipment, and operations from the point of activation to demobilization at the home jurisdiction. This position, in conjunction with the task force supervisory personnel, must meld the various elements of the task force into an integrated unit, during mission assignment. The TFL is responsible for the control of the task force at all times. A task force that is well trained, well disciplined, and professional will perform in a safe and effective manner. It will also present a positive image of the task force, the sponsoring agency, and the entire US&R Response System.

It is the responsibility of the TFL to maintain communications with the sponsoring organization at home through whatever means available. Current status reports on present work locations, general performance of the task force, health and morale of task force members, injuries, and the projected length of stay would be of interest to the home contact. Also, matters of interest from the home jurisdiction should be forwarded to the task force personnel, as appropriate.

The TFL may receive direction from the local Incident Commander (IC), and is responsible for implementing strategic and tactical assignments.

The TFL will ensure that an effective task force command structure exists and is maintained throughout the course of the mission. The task force functional organization and associated terminology are predicated on, and will operate within, the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS). It is important that task force supervisors are conspicuously identified through the use of vests, international orange in color and conspicuously labeled with "FL-TF4" and for the following positions:

TFL
Managers (Search, Rescue, Medical, Logistics, and Planning)
Safety

2. Search Manager

Functional Description

The Search Team Manager is responsible for managing and supervising the search function of the task force during incident operations. The Search Team Manager reports directly to the Task Force Leader.

Appendix A-1cont:

3. Rescue Team Manager

Functional Description

The Rescue Team Manager is responsible for managing and supervising the rescue function of the task force during incident operations. The Rescue Team Manager reports directly to the Task Force Leader.

4. Medical Team Manager

Functional Description

The Medical Team Manager has overall responsibility for the management and supervision of the medical function of the task force during incident operations. The Medical Team Manager reports directly to the Task Force Leader.

5. Logistics Manager

Functional Description

The Logistics Manager is responsible for managing the equipment cache for the task force. The Logistics Manager reports directly to the Task Force Leader.

6. Planning Manager

Functional Description

The Task Force Planning Manager is responsible for managing and coordinating the planning aspects of the task force during incident operations. The task force Planning Manager reports directly to the Task Force Leader.

For a complete detailed description for all of the manager positions,
see APPENDIX G.

Appendix A-2

SEARCH AND RECONNAISSANCE TEAM

It may be advantageous for the task force to deploy search and reconnaissance teams when initiating operations at an assigned location. TF4's Task force staffing allows for three ten - person search and reconnaissance teams. It may be necessary to deploy a search and reconnaissance team to a remote location during the course of a mission. A Structures Specialist will be shared among the three teams. The Teams could be deployed initially when the task force begins operations, if necessary.

A task force search and reconnaissance team should be staffed as in Table A-2.

TABLE A-2: Search and Reconnaissance Team Staff

Search/Rescue Team Manager (1) Supervises the three teams	Has overall control over the three search & recon teams. Receives reports and information from the Rescue Squad Officer. Communicates details and recommendations back to the TFL.
Rescue Squad Officer (1)	Functions as search/reconnaissance team supervisor, sketches and records information, and communicates details and recommendations back to the Search/Rescue Team Manager.
Canine Search Specialists (1)	Conducts canine search operations and redundant verifications of alerts.
Technical Search Specialist (1)	Conducts electronic search operations including acoustic/seismic listening devices and/or electronic viewing equipment.
Medical Specialist (1)	Provides medical treatment for located victims and/or search/reconnaissance team members.
Structures Specialist (shared between the three teams)	Provides analysis and advice regarding building stability, shoring, and stabilization.
Hazardous Materials Specialist (1)	Monitors atmospheres in and around voids and confined spaces. Assesses, identifies, and marks hazardous materials dangers.
Rescue Specialists (3)	Provides assistance to the Tech Search Specialist, including drilling/breaching for electronic viewing equipment and/or deployment of listening arrays. Assists with overhead functions.

The TFL may consider adding additional positions, such as a Safety Officer, or a Heavy Rigging Specialist to the search and reconnaissance team as appropriate.

The search and reconnaissance teams should perform the following operations:

General area and building search, reconnaissance, and evaluations. Refer to FEMA's US&R Response System Operations Manual - Appendix D – Structure Triage, Assessment, and Marking System.

Victim location identification. This includes canine, electronic, and physical search operations. The location of viable victims would be denoted by marking the exact location with International Orange spray paint or orange surveyors tape. Refer to FEMA's Response system Appendix D – Structure Triage, Assessment, and Marking System.

Hazard identification/flagging. Any type of personnel hazard should be assessed and identified, such as overhanging building components, structural instability, secondary collapse zones, hazardous materials, live utilities, etc. Hazard zones should be conspicuously cordoned off with surveyors tape or Fire Line tape. Refer to FEMA's US&R Response System Operations Manual Appendix B – Rescue Operations Strategy and Tactics.

Assess general atmospheric conditions in/around confined spaces or voids.

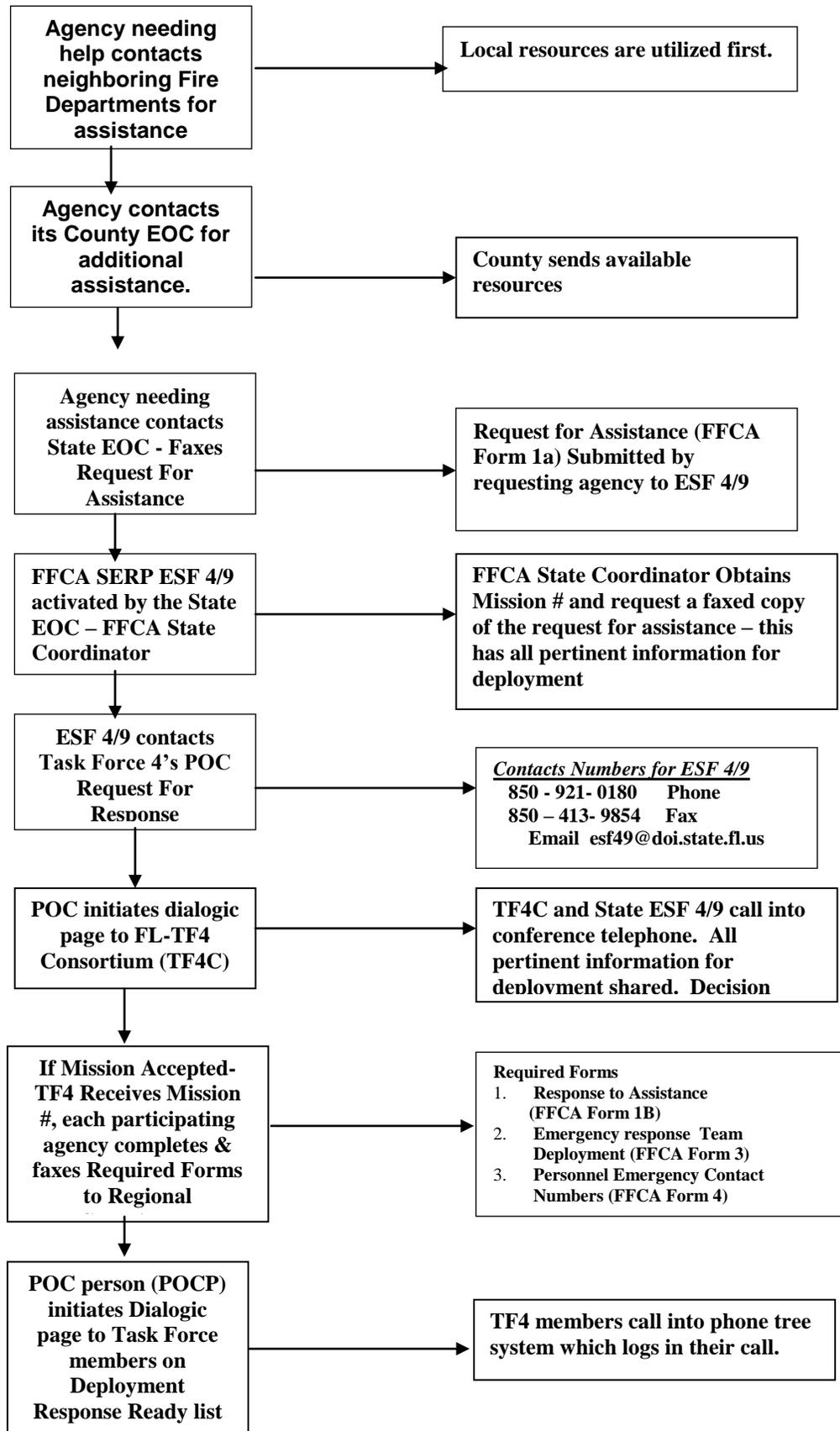
Sketch the general search area and note all significant issues.

Communicate findings and recommend priorities to the TFL.

Specific equipment and materials are necessary to fully support a deployed search and reconnaissance team. This equipment should be segregated and receive priority consideration when a task force cache is being moved to an assigned location. This equipment should be immediately available to deploy one or two search and reconnaissance teams as soon as possible. The following equipment and supplies, as a minimum, are required:

- Electric hammer-drills, preferably battery-operated. If not, a small electric generator, fuel, and cord are required.
- Electronic viewing equipment.
- Electronic listening devices.
- Atmospheric monitoring equipment
- Marking materials (orange spray paint/surveyors tape and fire line tape, etc.).
- Alerting devices (bullhorn for hailing, aerosol horns for emergency signaling).
- Medical gear (physician or paramedic backpack).
- Personal gear (safety equipment, food, water, etc., for each person).

APPENDIX B



APPENDIX C

**FFCA Form 1a REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE
ESF 4 & 9**

Message #:	Date:	Time:	County:	Agency:
Requestor: Name:	Tel #:	Fax #:	Net:	
Brief Description of Mission Requested :				
Resources Report:	Date:	Time:	Estimated Resource Release:	Date: Time:
On Scene Contact:	Tel #:	Fax #:	Net:	
Resources Report Location:	Staging Tel #:			
Equipment Estimated Daily Work Hrs:	Personnel Estimated Daily Work Hrs:	Mission #:		
Comments/Information/Notes:				

RESOURCES REQUESTED

Category - Equipment	Type	CCode	Quantity	Comm ent/Info	Category - Personnel	Type 1	Type 2
Strike Team - Engine					Incident Commander/Manager		
Strike Team - Brush Truck					Chief/Officer - Administration		
Strike Team - WaterTanker					Chief/Officer - Finance		
Strike Team - Other -					Chief/Officer - HazMat		
Aerial - Ladder Truck					Chief/Officer - Liaison		
Aircraft, Fixed Wing					Chief/Officer - Logistics		
Aircraft, Rotary					Chief/Officer - Medical		
Ambulance - ALS					Chief/Officer - Operations		
Ambulance - BLS					Chief/Officer - Planning		
Arson Van - SFM					Chief/Officer - Public Information Officer		
All Terrain Vehicle, Bombardier					Chief/Officer - Safety		
All Terrain Vehicle, Personnel Carrier					Diver - Skin/Scuba - Open Water		
All Terrain Vehicle, Honda type 4 wheel					Diver - Skin/Scuba - Fast Water		
Automobile					Dispatcher - Emergency Medical		
Automobile, Fire/Police					Dispatcher - Fire Service		
Bus					Dispatcher - Public Safety		
Command Trailer					Driver - Engine		
Command Vehicle					Driver Operator		
Fire Engine (structural)					EMT - State Certified		
Foam Truck					EMT/Firefighter		
Kitchen Trailer					EOC Staffing - FFCA,DOF,CAP,FASAR		
Pumper, Fire					EOC Staffing - SFM		
Radio - Cache					Fire Fighter - Structural		
Radio - Mobile					Fire Fighter - Volunteer		
Radio - Portable					Fire Fighter - Forestry		
Radio - Tower					Fire Inspector - State Certified		
Tanker, Water					Fire Inspector - Company Level		
Tender/Trailer, Water					Fire Investigator		
Trailer, Equipment					Fire Officer - Structural		
Trailer, Office					Fire Officer - Volunteer		
Truck, Brush					Fire Officer - Forestry		
Truck, Fire					Mechanic - Mobile - Heavy Equip		
Truck, Pick Up					Mechanic - Mobile - Light Equip		
Truck, Water					Paramedic - State Certified		
Other:					Paramedic/Firefighter		
Other:					SAR Leader		
Other:					SAR Leader - Assistant		
Other:					SAR Member - SFM		
Other:					SAR Member - Urban		
Other:					SAR Member - Urban - w/canine		
Other:					SAR Member - Wilderness		
Other:					SAR Member - Wilderness - w/canine		
Other:					Strike Team / Task Force Leader		
Other:					Strike Team / Task Force - Asst Leader		
Other:					Technician - HazMat		
Other:					Technician - Radio		
Other:					Other:		

APPENDIX D

FFCA Form 1b

RESPONSE TO ASSISTANCE REQUEST – ESF 4 & 9

Message #:		Mission #:		Responding Agency:	
Approver Name:		Tel #:		Fax #:	
Contact Name:		Tel #:		Fax #:	
Resources Available:		FROM	Date:	Time:	UNTIL
Estimated Hourly Cost for Responding Resources:		Estimated Transportation Costs To and From Home Base:			
Equipment Work Pattern or Hours:		Personnel Work Pattern or Hours:			
Logistics Required:					
Comments/Information/Notes:					

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

Category - Equipment	Type	CCode	Quantity	Comment/Info	Category – Personnel	Type 1	Type 2
Strike Team – Engine					Incident Commander/Manager		
Strike Team – Brush Truck					Chief/Officer – Administration		
Strike Team – WaterTanker					Chief/Officer – Finance		
Strike Team – Other -					Chief/Officer – HazMat		
Aerial – Ladder Truck					Chief/Officer – Liaison		
Aircraft, Fixed Wing					Chief/Officer – Logistics		
Aircraft, Rotary					Chief/Officer – Medical		
Ambulance – ALS					Chief/Officer – Operations		
Ambulance – BLS					Chief/Officer – Planning		
Arson Van – SFM					Chief/Officer – Public Information Officer		
All Terrain Vehicle, Bombardier					Chief/Officer – Safety		
All Terrain Vehicle, Personnel Carrier					Diver – Skin/Scuba – Open Water		
All Terrain Vehicle, Honda type 4 wheel					Diver – Skin/Scuba – Fast Water		
Automobile					Dispatcher – Emergency Medical		
Automobile, Fire/Police					Dispatcher – Fire Service		
Bus					Dispatcher – Public Safety		
Command Trailer					Driver – Engine		
Command Vehicle					Driver Operator		
Fire Engine (structural)					EMT – State Certified		
Foam Truck					EMT/Firefighter		
Kitchen Trailer					EOC Staffing – FFCA,DOF,CAP,FASAR		
Pumper, Fire					EOC Staffing – SFM		
Radio – Cache					Fire Fighter – Structural		
Radio – Mobile					Fire Fighter – Volunteer		
Radio – Portable					Fire Fighter – Forestry		
Radio – Tower					Fire Inspector – State Certified		
Tanker, Water					Fire Inspector – Company Level		
Tender/Trailer, Water					Fire Investigator		
Trailer, Equipment					Fire Officer – Structural		
Trailer, Office					Fire Officer – Volunteer		
Truck, Brush					Fire Officer – Forestry		
Truck, Fire					Mechanic – Mobile – Heavy Equip		
Truck, Pick Up					Mechanic – Mobile – Light Equip		
Truck, Water					Paramedic – State Certified		
Other:					Paramedic/Firefighter		
Other:					SAR Leader		
Other:					SAR Leader - Assistant		
Other:					SAR Member – SFM		
Other:					SAR Member – Urban		
Other:					SAR Member – Urban – w/canine		
Other:					SAR Member – Wilderness		
Other:					SAR Member – Wilderness – w/canine		
Other:					Strike Team / Task Force Leader		
Other:					Strike Team / Task Force – Asst Leader		
Other:					Technician – HazMat		
Other:					Technician – Radio		
Other:					Other:		
Other:					Other:		

Appendix F-1

Requesting Reimbursement

Each responding agency must track their own costs.

FEMA Eligibility Requirements

- Result of a major disaster
- Located within a designated disaster area
- Legal responsibility of the applicant

There are **two** major areas to track.

Personnel	
Actual Hours Worked	This includes travel time. Portal to portal not endorsed by FFCA. Location, purpose of work and ICS 214 needed.
Hourly rate	This includes straight time, overtime and fringe benefit calculations.
Backfill Personnel	Include location and purpose of work.
FFCA Mission Number	Provided when you agree to fill a request.

Equipment	
Type/Description of Equipment	These are categorized on the FEMA Equipment List*
Equipment Rate	These are categorized on the FEMA Equipment List – can not exceed*
Location Used	
Dates/Hours Used	
Total Hours	
Category of Work	Emergency work contains two categories– Debris Clearance (A) and/or Protective Measures (B)

To summarize:

- Track all costs. This can be done by agency's own form design or may be provided in some cases by the reimbursing agency.
- Forward all reimbursement requests to the appropriate agency. This is usually the agency that made the request. For clarification on where to submit reimbursement for a particular mission, contact your Regional Coordinator as this varies with the mission.
- Submit reimbursement requests promptly.

Task Force Team Position Descriptions

General Requirements

1. Must be physically fit as governed by the sponsoring organization and pass a FL-TF4 annual physical assessment test (PAT)
2. Must be available on short notice to mobilize within three hours of request and be self-sufficient for at least 5 days for a response assignment of up to 10 days in austere environments.
3. Must be capable of improvising and functioning for long hours under adverse conditions
4. Must maintain current inoculations for Diphtheria/Tetanus (or Tetanus only if there is a contraindication to Diphtheria). Recommended inoculations (if no contraindications) for Hepatitis A & B, Measles/Mumps/Rubella (if born after 1957), Polio, and smallpox
5. Must be able to function safely at heights and on or around rubble
6. Must be aware of the signs, symptoms, and corrective measures of critical incident stress syndrome
7. Must understand and adhere to safe working practices and procedures as required in the urban disaster environment.
8. Must have a working knowledge of the FEMA US&R Response Systems and organizational structures, operating procedures, safety practices, terminology, knowledge of all task force equipment, and communications protocols
9. Must have successfully completed, as a minimum, the First Responder Awareness Level for Hazardous Materials as per OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response or equivalent
10. Must be currently certified in at least Standard First Aid
11. Must be certified in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation – CPR
12. Must have successfully completed a basic Incident Command System class (I-200)
13. Must understand the needs of and provide support to their counterparts within the task force specific operations, techniques and application of tools and equipment.
14. Must have successfully completed Confined Space- Awareness

APPENDIX G

Task Force Team Position Descriptions

General Operational Checklist

UPON ACTIVATION / AT TASK FORCE Point Of Departure (POD)

- Receive notification of assignment and instructions from the TF4 Consortium.
- Establish communications with the appropriate supervisor.
- Monitor mission-related information from local sources such as radio and television.
- Review the personal equipment checklist. Assess your personal gear readiness for the specific disaster area climate. Make necessary changes.
- Ensure that you have personal daypack, earplugs, and appropriate clothes.
- Report as directed to the assigned POD at the prescribed time.
- Forward an accurate Responder Information Sheet to the Medical Team Manager.
- Complete check-in procedures to include medical screening.
- Ensure that you receive any appropriate issue of gear (radio, functional vest, etc.) pertinent to the position.
- Participate in Task Force Team briefings and meetings as requested.
- Carry out assignments as directed.
- Must not be under the influence of illegal substances or alcohol for the duration of the deployment

AT POINT OF DEPARTURE

- Participate in task force team briefings and meetings as requested.
- Carry out assignments as directed.

IN TRANSIT

- Review the FEMA US&R Field Operations Guides for information pertinent to your position description, operational checklist, operational procedures, and safety procedures.
- Monitor mission-related information from local sources such as radio and television.
- Review disaster related information as it becomes available.
- Take advantage of available travel time for rest prior to arrival.
- Carry out assignments as directed.

APPENDIX G

Task Force Team Position Descriptions cont:

GENERAL CHECKLIST

ARRIVAL AT POA MOBILIZATION CENTER/RECEPTION CENTER

- Participate in Task Force Team briefings and meetings as requested.
- Carry out assignments as directed.

ON-SITE OPERATIONS

- Ensure your physical readiness through proper nutrition, water intake, rest, and stress control techniques.
- Participate in the Task Force Team daily briefings and meetings as requested.
- Ensure use of all safety practices and procedures.
- Ensure proper equipment needs are met and equipment is operational prior to each work period.
- Carry out assignments as directed.
- Report any signs/symptoms of incident stress, injury, fatigue, or illness in yourself/coworkers to your immediate supervisor.
- Brief your shift replacement fully on all ongoing operations when relieved at work cycle rotations.
- Prepare appropriate reports.

REASSIGNMENT/DEMOBILIZATION

- Participate in the Task Force Team daily briefings and meetings as requested.
- Prepare personal belongings for demobilization.
- Carry out assignments as directed.
- Ensure the return of all items issued to you during the mobilization phase.
- Upon return, participate in the task force team mission critique and incident stress management activities.
- Submit comments to your supervisor for inclusion in the after-action reports. This should include reviewing pertinent position descriptions, operational checklists, and procedures for recommended changes.

APPENDIX G

Task Force Team Position Descriptions

TASK FORCE LEADER

Functional Description

The Task Force Team Leader is responsible for managing and supervising all aspects of a mission, both operational and managerial, from the time of activation through the return to the home jurisdiction. This includes all personnel and equipment resources as well as overseeing and directly supervising the task force team management. The task force team Leader is responsible for the development and completion of all task force team objectives as well as the proper reporting, record keeping, and after-action requirements. The TASK FORCE TEAM Leader reports directly to:

1. The TF4 Consortium during the mobilization and demobilization phases of the mission
2. The Incident Commander at a mission location.

Description of Duties

The Task Force Team Leader is responsible for:

- Developing and implementing the Task Force Team Action Plan.
- Addressing the coordination, management, and supervision of all Task Force Team activities.
- Supervising the following positions:
 1. Search Team Manager
 2. Rescue Team
 3. Medical Team Manager
 4. Logistics Manager
 5. Planning Officer
 6. Safety Officer
- Ensuring the development of all Task Force Team organizational and logistical needs.
- Receiving briefings and ensuring that all Task Force Team personnel are kept informed of mission objectives and status changes.
- Preparing and maintaining records and reports as required.
- Performing additional tasks and duties as assigned during a mission.
- Adhering to all safety procedures.
- Ensuring the completion of all the required reports and maintenance of records.
- Ensuring incident stress management activities are conducted.
- Ensuring resource acquisitions are properly processed.
- Preparing performance evaluations for assigned personnel.
- Accountability, maintenance, and minor repairs for all issued equipment.

APPENDIX G

TASK FORCE LEADER cont:

Position Requirements and Criteria

Individuals who meet the following requirements and criteria will be eligible to become Task Force Team Leaders in the Domestic and International Search and Rescue Response System. The intent of these requirements is to select functional managers capable of effectively managing and supervising all aspect of the Task Force Team in the urban disaster environment. The requirements and criteria for the position are identified in the following categories:

Knowledge

Skills

Abilities

Knowledge

1. Must have comprehensive knowledge of the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS); the FEMA National US&R Response System, its organizational structure, operating procedures, safety practices, terminology, and communications protocols; Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan; Florida Fire Chief's State Emergency Response Plan; Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force Response Plan Template
2. Must have a comprehensive knowledge of the Task Force Team functions, and urban search and rescue operations, tactics, strategy, and safety considerations
3. Must possess an understanding of other disaster response organizations
4. Must have knowledge of the practical application of available technology used to support US&R missions and objectives
5. Must have completed the FEMA Task Force Management and Coordination Course
6. Must have an awareness of the hazards associated with various disaster environments.
7. Must have knowledge of supervisory and personnel management skills.

Skills

1. Must be competent in the development and use of integrated action planning concepts and processes
2. Must possess five years of field experience in emergency incident management

Abilities

1. Must be capable of effectively coordinating and directing multiple functions of the Task Force Team during mission assignment
2. Must be able to be flexible, to improvise, to share information, resolve conflicts, and solve problems
3. Must be able to effectively communicate orally and in writing
4. Must possess good interagency coordination skills and work well with various technical components and other organizations
5. Must possess strong skills in interpersonal relations

APPENDIX G

SAFETY OFFICER

Position Description

The Task Force Team Safety Officer is responsible for monitoring and assessing the safety aspects of the Task Force Team during incident operations. The Safety Officer reports directly to the Task Force Team Leader.

Description of Duties

The Task Force Team Safety Officer is responsible for:

- Overseeing all health and safety aspects of the Task Force Team response and the fitness and welfare of Task Force Team personnel.
 - This includes the personal safety at the POD; in transit, vehicles used during transit, at layover sites, the POA/Mobilization Center/Reception Center, at the Base of Operations, and the operational work sites and patient safety.
 - All roles will be evaluated to assure that optimal safety and injury prevention is being practiced at all times. This is particularly important for camp set-up and function, respiratory and other protective equipment at the work sites, safe operation of motor vehicles and tools and other considerations.
 - In cooperation with the Medical Team Manager, investigating, completing, and forwarding all reports in regards to personnel injuries and illnesses to the appropriate organization.
- Preventing injuries and illnesses among the Task Force Team members.
- Immediate intervention of activities to prevent the loss of life and prevention of injuries.
- Preparing and maintaining entry permits, records, and reports.
- Developing and implementing the safety component of the Task Force Action Plan.
- Performing additional tasks or duties as assigned during a mission.
- Accountability, maintenance, and minor repairs for all issued equipment.
- Adhering to all safety procedures.

Position Requirements and Criteria

Individuals who meet the following requirements and criteria will be eligible to become Task Force Team Safety Officers in the Urban Search and Rescue Response System. The intent of these requirements is to select functional managers capable of effectively managing and supervising the safety function in the urban disaster environment. The requirements and criteria for the position are identified in the following categories:

Knowledge
Skills
Abilities

APPENDIX G

Safety Officer (cont.)

Knowledge

1. Must possess an awareness of public health and industrial hygiene considerations
2. Must have knowledge of field sanitation procedures
3. Must have completed of First Responder Operations Level for Hazardous Materials as per OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
4. Awareness of the applicable OSHA standards.
5. Must have knowledge of the principles of risk management.
6. Must have completed the FEMA Structural Collapse Technician Course which includes all of the pre-requisites.
7. Must have completed a basic incident safety officer's training course.
8. Must have completed a basic training course in incident management stress.

Skills *(see general requirements)*

Ability

1. Must be able to analyze data.
2. Must be able to effectively communicate orally and in writing.

APPENDIX G

SEARCH MANAGER

Position Description

The Search Manager is responsible for managing and supervising the search function of the task force during incident operations. The Search Manager reports directly to the Task Force Leader.

Description of Duties

The Search Manager is responsible for:

- Developing and implementing the search component of the Task Force Action Plan.
- Coordinating, managing, and supervising all search and reconnaissance activities.
- Supervising the Canine Search Specialists and Technical Search Specialists.
- Adhering to all safety procedures.
- Determining search organizational and logistical needs.
- Receiving briefings and situation reports and ensuring that all search personnel are kept informed of mission objectives and status changes.
- Providing situation updates and maintaining records and reports.
- Accountability, maintenance, and minor repairs for all issued equipment
- Performing additional tasks or duties as assigned during a mission.

Position Requirements and Criteria

Individuals who meet the following requirements and criteria will be eligible to become Search Team Managers in the FEMA US&R Response System. The intent of these requirements is to select functional managers capable of effectively managing and supervising the search component in the urban disaster environment. The requirements and criteria for the position are identified in the following categories:

Knowledge
Skills
Abilities

Knowledge

1. Must possess an awareness of a broad range of disaster response organizations
2. Knowledgeable about the development and use of integrated action planning concepts and processes
3. Must have a general knowledge about search operations including search dogs, area sectoring, search patterns, victim location, marking techniques, search team organization, and operating procedures.
4. Must be familiar with principles of building construction how buildings may react in a collapsed situation and possible human scent movement through these structures.

APPENDIX G

SEARCH MANAGER cont:

5. Must be knowledgeable about basic canine health issues
6. Must have an understanding of technical/electronic search device capabilities, limitations, and procedures
7. Must have completed a trench awareness course
8. Must have an awareness of the hazards associated with the various disaster search environments.
9. Must be familiar with the structural features and conditions that contribute to a high probability of victim survival in a collapsed structure
10. Must have completed basic rope rescue to Operations level in accordance with NFPA 1670
11. Must have an understanding of canine search capabilities, limitations, and procedures
12. Must have a basic knowledge of rescue specialist tools and abilities
13. Must have knowledge of supervisory and personnel management skills.
14. Must have knowledge of US&R operations, strategy, and tactics
15. Practical knowledge of general search strategy and tactics, including:
 - Probability of Detection analysis
 - Victim behavior patterns in various situations.
 - Search pattern selection criteria including terrain, structures, wind, weather, and air circulation characteristics.
 - Search Team organization and operational procedures.
 - Understanding the capabilities and limitations of technical and electronic search equipment
 - Understanding general rescue tactics and strategy

Skills (see general requirements)

Abilities

1. Must possess good interagency coordination skills, work well with technical experts, local officials and other organizations.
2. Must be able to be flexible, to improvise, to share information, resolve conflicts and solve problems.
3. Must be able to manage assigned personnel, specialized equipment, and support resources during a disaster situation
4. Must be able to effectively communicate orally and in writing.

APPENDIX G

CANINE SEARCH SPECIALIST

Position Description

The Canine Search Specialist is responsible for performing the search function of the Task Force Team incident operation. The Canine Search Specialist reports directly to the Search Manager.

Description of Duties

The Canine Search Specialist is responsible for:

- Searching structures in US&R environments or other locations indicated in the mission assignment using appropriate canine search equipment and techniques.
- Documenting locations of alerts and, if possible, triaging the status of victims for rescue.
- Adhering to all safety procedures
- Cooperating with and assisting other search and rescue resources.
- Accountability, maintenance, and minor repairs for all issued equipment
- Performing additional tasks or duties as assigned during a mission.

Position Requirements and Criteria

Individuals who meet the following requirements and criteria will be eligible to become Canine Search Specialists in the Domestic and International Search and Rescue Response System. The intent of these requirements is to select handlers fully capable of providing the search techniques and tactics required in the urban disaster environment. The requirements and criteria for the position are identified in the following categories:

Knowledge
Skills
Abilities

Knowledge

1. Practical knowledge of general search strategy and tactics, including:
 - "Probability of Detection" analysis.
 - Victim behavior patterns in various situations.
 - Search pattern selection criteria including terrain, structures, wind, weather, and air circulation characteristics.
 - Search Team organization and operational procedures.
 - Understanding the capabilities and limitations of technical and electronic search equipment.
 - Understanding general rescue tactics and strategy.
2. Practical knowledge of the technical aspects of search theory, including:
 - Map, compass, and GPS techniques.
 - Ability to accurately sketch a search area.
 - Ability to apply and interpret search area marking techniques for perimeters, alert areas, hazards, etc.
 - Understand search area sectoring.
 - Recognize and identify victim location clues.
 - Practical knowledge of night search techniques including increased hazard awareness and applicable air circulation characteristics.

APPENDIX G

CANINE SEARCH SPECIALIST cont:

3. Practical knowledge of the theory and techniques of searching collapsed structures, including:
 - Recognizing and identifying hazards associated with structural collapse and its environment.
 - Structural features and conditions that contribute to a high probability of victim survival in a collapsed structure.
 - Understanding the need for flexibility and coordination during multiple search operations
4. Knowledgeable with and able to provide first aid for canines.
5. Must have completed the FEMA Canine Search Specialist Course or equivalent
6. Must have completed basic rope rescue to Operations level in accordance with NFPA 1670

Skills

1. Practical ability to apply search tactics, strategy, and procedures at collapse sites, including:
 - Understanding of US&R mission operational procedures.
 - Understanding of the size-up and reconnaissance considerations of an affected area.
 - Understanding of specific size-up and reconnaissance considerations of an assigned work site.
 - Understanding of US&R equipment and tools utilization.
 - Ability to integrate with local resources and other teams.
2. Experience as a task dog handler/trainer (police, ASR, guide, ect.)
3. Understanding of canine search operations including team size, check and recheck procedures, and observer responsibilities.

Abilities

1. Able to conduct search activities in an adverse environment, including:
 - Awareness of the hazards associated with various disaster search environments.
 - Able to function safely at heights and on or around rubble. Have experience and training in personal safety in confined spaces, below-grade, and compromised conditions.
 - Able to perform as a secondary observer.
 - Understand the parameters of the work time limitations for canines and determine rotation periods.
2. Must be competent in canine search handling skills, to include:
 - Must have a close rapport and effective working relationship with the canine.
 - Must be able to read the canine's alerts and indications of areas of interest.
 - Must be able to work canines off lead at a distance and/or out of sight.
 - Able to direct canine into voids, tunnels, heights, or restricted spaces.
 - Must have a good knowledge of the capabilities and limitation of the canine

APPENDIX G

TECHNICAL SEARCH SPECIALIST

Position Description

The Technical Search Specialist is responsible for performing the search function of the task force incident operation. The Technical Search Specialist reports directly to the Search Manager.

Description of Duties

The Technical Search Specialist is responsible for:

- Searching structures in US&R environments or other locations indicated in the mission assignment using appropriate technical search equipment and techniques.
- Documenting locations of alerts and, if possible, triaging the status of victims for rescue.
- Adhering to all safety procedures
- Cooperating with and assisting other search and rescue resources.
- Accountability, maintenance, and minor repairs for all issued equipment
- Performing additional tasks or duties as assigned during a mission.

Position Requirements and Criteria

Individuals who meet the following requirements and criteria will be eligible to become Technical Search Specialists in the FEMA US&R Response System. The intent of these requirements is to select competent personnel fully capable of providing state-of-the-art search techniques and tactics required in the urban disaster environment. The requirements and criteria for the position are identified in the following categories:

Knowledge
Skills
Abilities

Knowledge

1. Understanding of basic electronic principles and theories
2. Knowledge of the capabilities and operations of the canine search component
3. Knowledge of the proper use and field maintenance of technical search equipment
4. Practical knowledge of search strategy and tactics, including:
 - “Probability of Detection” analysis
 - Victim behavior patterns in various situations.
 - Search pattern selection criteria including terrain, structures, wind, weather, and air circulation characteristics.
 - Search team organization and operational procedures.
 - Knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of technical search equipment
 - Understanding general rescue tactics and strategy

APPENDIX G

TECHNICAL SEARCH SPECIALIST cont:

5. Practical knowledge of the technical aspects of search theory, including:
 - Map, compass, and GPS techniques
 - Ability to accurately sketch a search area.
 - Ability to apply and interpret search area marking techniques for perimeters, alert areas, hazards, etc.
 - Understand search area sectoring.
 - Recognize and identify victim location clues.
 - Practical knowledge of night search techniques, increased hazard awareness, and applicable air circulation characteristics
 - Technical search marking system
6. Practical knowledge of the theory and types of building construction, including:
 - Recognizing and identifying hazards associated with structural collapse and its environment.
 - Structural features and conditions that contribute to a high probability of victim survival in a collapsed structure.
 - Understand the need for flexibility and coordination during multiple search operations.
 - Understanding of air circulation characteristics in various environments
 - Understanding of canine search operations including team size, check and recheck procedures, and observer responsibilities.
 - Understanding and identifying the hazards associated with confined space entry.
7. Knowledge of the items included for the search and reconnaissance list.
8. Must have completed the FEMA Structural Collapse Technical Course

Skills

1. Capable of performing basic electronic trouble shooting techniques in the field
2. Practical ability in the operation of selected technical electronic search equipment in the disaster environment. Thorough familiarization with system manufacturers' operation manuals and technical publications as provided.
3. Practical ability to apply search tactics, strategy, and procedures at collapse sites, including:
 - Understanding of US&R mission operational procedures
 - Understanding of the size-up and reconnaissance considerations of an affected area
 - Understanding of specific size-up and reconnaissance considerations of an assigned work site
 - Understanding of US&R equipment and tools utilization
 - Ability to integrate with local resources and other teams

Abilities (see general requirements)

APPENDIX G

MEDICAL TEAM MANAGER

Position Description

The Medical Team Manager has overall responsibility for the management and supervision of the medical function of the task force during incident operations. The Medical Team Manager reports directly to the Task Force Leader.

Description of Duties

The Medical Team Manager is responsible for:

- Developing and implementing the medical component of the Task Force Action Plan.
- Directly supervising the Medical Specialists
- Adhering to all safety procedures
- Coordinating, managing, and supervising of all medical activities.
- Determining the medical organizational and logistics needs.
- Receiving briefings and situation reports and ensuring that all medical personnel are kept informed of status changes.
- Providing situation reports and maintaining records and reports
- Directing medical care delivery to task force personnel, search dogs, and victims
- Ensuring a continuum of medical care and coordinating interaction with all appropriate outside medical entities.
- Accountability, maintenance, and minor repairs for all issued equipment
- Performing additional tasks or duties as assigned during a mission.

Position Requirements and Criteria

Individuals who meet the following requirements and criteria will be eligible to become Medical Team Managers in the FEMA US&R Response System. The intent of these requirements is to select functional managers capable of effectively managing, coordinating, and supervising the medical component in the urban disaster environment. The requirements and criteria for the position are identified in the following categories:

Knowledge
Skills
Abilities

Knowledge

1. A licensed physician who is emergency medicine residency-trained and/or Board-certified and actively practicing clinical emergency medicine and having significant experience with pre-hospital medical care.
- OR
2. A licensed physician with current ACLS, ATLS, and PALS certification (or equivalent) whose day-to-day medical activities include regular and substantial clinical emergency medicine and pre-hospital medical care.
 3. Must have a general knowledge and understanding of medical conditions common to US&R incidents such as lacerations, fractures, shock, crush injury and crush syndrome, burns, penetrating and blunt trauma, head injuries, respiratory embarrassment, hyper/hypothermia, and infections. They must also have experience treating common medical emergencies, eye injuries, minor orthopedic injuries, etc.

APPENDIX G
MEDICAL TEAM MANAGER cont:

4. Must possess an awareness of other disaster organizations.
5. Must have knowledge of US&R operations, strategy, and tactics.
6. Must have an awareness of the hazards associated with the various disaster environments.
7. Must be familiar with the structural features and conditions that contribute to a high probability of victim survival in a collapsed structure.
8. Knowledgeable about the development and use of integrated action planning concepts and processes
9. Must have a knowledge of supervisory and personnel management skills.

Skills (see *general requirements*)

Abilities

1. Must be able to be flexible, improvise, share information, resolve conflicts and solve problems.
2. Must possess good interagency coordination skills, work well with technical experts, local officials, and other organizations.
3. Must have the ability to effectively communicate orally and in writing.
4. Must be able to manage assigned personnel, specialized equipment, and support resources during a disaster situation.

APPENDIX G

MEDICAL SPECIALIST

Position Description

The Medical Specialist is responsible for performing the medical function of the task force incident operation. The Medical Specialist reports directly to the Medical Team Manager.

Description of Duties

The Medical Specialist is responsible for:

- The general health considerations of and delivery of medical care to all task force personnel, victims, and search dogs, while under the supervision of the Medical Team Manager, during disaster events.
- Implementing the medical action plans specified by the Medical Team Manager.
- Adhering to all safety procedures.
- Accountability, maintenance, and minor repairs for all issued equipment.
- Performing additional tasks or duties as assigned during a mission.

Position Requirements and Criteria

Individuals who meet the following requirements and criteria will be eligible to become Medical Specialists in the FEMA US&R Response System. The intent of these requirements is to select personnel fully capable of providing medical care required by the task force in the urban disaster environment. The requirements and criteria for the position are identified in the following categories:

Knowledge
Skills
Abilities

Knowledge

1. Paramedic or equivalent -Should be certified in BTLIS, ACLS, and PALS regimens (or equivalent). Must be actively practicing pre-hospital care on a regular basis. This is specifically intended to exclude individuals with certifications but no regular experience to ensure acceptable mechanical skill levels during mission operations.

OR

Nurse - registered nurse certified within an accredited organization or municipality and meeting the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technician - Paramedic Standards or State certification requirements and actively practicing advanced pre-hospital life support. Should be certified in BTLIS, ACLS, and PALS regimens (or equivalent). These individuals must possess the immobilization, extrication, vascular access, and airway management skills of a National Registry Emergency Medical Technician - Paramedic. This is specifically intended to exclude nurses with certifications but no regular experience to ensure acceptable mechanical skill levels during mission operations.
2. Individuals must have a knowledge and understanding of medical conditions common to US&R incidents such as lacerations, fractures, shock, crush injury and crush syndrome, burns, penetrating and blunt trauma, head injuries, respiratory embarrassment, hyper/hypothermia, and infections. They must also have experience treating common medical emergencies, eye injuries, minor orthopedic injuries, etc.
3. Have an understanding of the broad range of disaster organizations.
4. Have a working knowledge of general rescue operations at structural collapse sites, hurricanes, and other such disasters.

APPENDIX G
MEDICAL SPECIALIST cont:

Skills

1. Must understand the need to adhere to pre-established local, municipal, or State protocols and guidelines for which the Medical Specialist has been trained and certified by the Task Force Medical Director. This should be consistent with the sponsoring jurisdictions standard of care and scope of practice.

Abilities

1. Must have the ability to effectively communicate orally and in writing.

APPENDIX G

RESCUE TEAM MANAGER

Position Description

The Rescue Team Manager is responsible for managing and supervising the rescue function of the task force during incident operations. The Rescue Team Manager reports directly to the Task Force Leader.

Description of Duties

The Rescue Team Manager is responsible for:

- Developing and implementing of the rescue component of the Task Force Action Plan.
- Coordinating, managing, and supervising of all rescue activities.
- Supervising the Rescue Squad Officers
- Adhering to all safety procedures
- Determining rescue organizational and logistical needs.
- Receiving briefings and situation reports and ensuring that all rescue personnel are kept informed of mission objectives and status changes.
- Providing situation updates and maintaining records and reports.
- Performing additional tasks or duties as assigned during a mission.
- Accountability, maintenance, and minor repairs for all issued equipment

Position Requirements and Criteria

Individuals who meet the following requirements and criteria will be eligible to become Rescue Team Managers in the FEMA US&R Response System. The intent of these requirements is to select functional managers capable of effectively managing and supervising the rescue component in the urban disaster environment. The requirements and criteria for the position are identified in the following categories:

Knowledge
Skills
Abilities

Knowledge

1. Must possess an awareness of other disaster response organizations
2. Knowledgeable about the development and use of integrated action planning concepts and processes
3. Must have knowledge of US&R operations, strategy, and tactics
4. Possess knowledge of the practical application of available technology use to support US&R missions and objectives
5. Must have an awareness of the hazards associated with various disaster environments
6. Must be able to recognize the structural features and conditions that contribute to a high probability of victim survival in a collapsed structure
7. Must have knowledge of supervisory and personnel management skills.
8. Must possess all the qualifications for the Rescue Specialist and Rescue Squad Officer positions
9. Must have a working knowledge of basic building materials including:
 - Basic understanding of design and construction techniques of wood, masonry, concrete, and steel
 - Basic understanding of the construction techniques utilizing architectural materials, primary un-reinforced masonry, and concrete

Skills

1. Must possess demonstrated experience in structural collapse and heavy rescue operations

APPENDIX G
RESCUE TEAM MANAGER cont:

Abilities

1. Must possess good interagency coordination abilities; work well with technical experts, local officials, and other organizations.
2. Must be able to be flexible, improvise, share information, resolve conflicts, and solve problems.
3. Must possess the ability to effectively communicate orally and in writing.
4. Ability to manage assigned personnel, specialized equipment and support resources during a disaster situation
5. Capable of coordinating and directing multiple rescue squad operations

APPENDIX G

RESCUE SQUAD OFFICER

Position Description

The Rescue Squad Officer is responsible for managing and supervising one or more of the rescue squads of the task force during incident operations. The Rescue Squad Officer reports directly to the Rescue Team Manager.

Description of Duties

The Rescue Squad Officer is responsible for:

- Directly supervising a squad of Rescue Specialists
- Adhering to all safety procedures
- Implementing the rescue component of the Task Force Action Plan
- Coordinating and supervising all rescue squad activities at a specific rescue site.
- Determining rescue organizational and logistics needs of the rescue squad or working site.
- Providing situation reports and maintaining records and reports
- Accountability, maintenance, and minor repairs for all issued equipment
- Performing additional tasks or duties as assigned during a mission.
- Evaluating and modifying rescue tactics and methods at the assigned work site.

Position Requirements and Criteria

Individuals who meet the following requirements and criteria will be eligible to become Rescue Squad Officers in the FEMA US&R Response System. The intent of these requirements is to select functional officers capable of effectively managing and supervising the rescue squad personnel in the urban disaster environment. The requirements and criteria for the position are identified in the following categories:

Knowledge
Skills
Abilities

Knowledge

1. Must possess all the certifications and requirements of a Rescue Specialist
2. Comprehensive knowledge of urban search and rescue operations and tactics
3. Knowledge of available technology used to support US&R missions and objectives.
4. Must possess a basic knowledge of the construction industry

Skills

1. Must fulfill all the requirements and be competent in the application of practical skills identified for the Rescue Specialist position.
2. Have experience and training in personal safety in confined spaces, below-grade, and compromised conditions.

APPENDIX G
RESCUE SQUAD OFFICER cont:

3. Must be able to identify incident stress
4. Ability to use all the rescue equipment possessed by the task force

Abilities

1. Capable of supervising and directing rescue specialists in specific rescue operations
2. Possess strong interpersonal communications skills.
3. Ability to manage rescue squad personnel, specialized equipment, and local support resources
4. Ability to effectively communicate orally and in writing.

APPENDIX G

RESCUE SPECIALIST

Position Description

The Rescue Specialist is responsible for performing the rescue function of the task force incident operation. The Rescue Specialist reports directly to a Rescue Squad Officer.

Description of Duties

The Rescue Specialist is responsible for:

- Implementing technical skills and operating equipment necessary for completing the rescue portion of the action plan.
- Performing rescue operations under the direct supervision of a Rescue Squad Officer and providing periodic progress reports as needed.
- Applying appropriate US&R tactics and techniques such as rope rescue operations, confined space rescue, shoring and stabilization, breaching, trench rescue, heavy rigging, heavy lifting operations, victim packaging, and extrication
- The safe and effective operation and routine field maintenance of rescue tools and equipment
- Adhering to all safety procedures
- Accountability, maintenance, and minor repairs for all issued equipment
- Performing additional tasks or duties as assigned during a mission

Position Requirements and Criteria

Individuals who meet the following requirements and criteria will be eligible to become Rescue Specialists in the FEMA US&R Response System. The intent of these requirements is to select personnel fully capable of providing the rescue tactics and techniques required in the urban disaster environment. The requirements and criteria for the position are identified in the following categories:

Knowledge
Skills
Abilities

Knowledge

1. Must have successfully completed the First Responder Operations Level for Hazardous Materials as per OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
2. Current in a State-sanctioned Emergency Medical Technician - Basic certification or equivalent
3. Knowledge of safety considerations during US&R operations, including the possibility and consequences of earthquake aftershocks and factors contributing to soil and structural instability
4. Basic understanding of heavy equipment and rigging operations and capabilities per Structural Collapse Technician course:
 - Understanding of standard terminology
 - Basic understanding of the capabilities and limitations of various cranes
 - Knowledge of hazards and safety precautions during crane operations
 - Basic knowledge of rigging techniques and equipment (chains, blocks, harnesses, cable, etc.).

APPENDIX G

RESCUE SPECIALIST cont:

- Basic knowledge and application of related construction equipment in support of US&R operations (loaders, conveyors, dump trucks, and backhoes)
5. Basic understanding in search unit strategy, tactics, techniques, and equipment (Structural Collapse Technician course):
 - Understanding of search terminology
 - Basic understanding of the use, capabilities, and limitations of a canine/handler team
 - Basic understanding of canine search procedures
 - Basic understanding of the use, capabilities, and limitations of technical and electronic search devices (acoustic, sonic, seismic, fiber optic/video, etc)
 6. Basic understanding of various building construction types and the associated collapse patterns of each type.
 7. Must have completed the FEMA Structural Collapse Technician course with all of the pre-requisites

Skills

- 1 Proficient in basic fire extinguishment techniques per NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications or the standards of the sponsoring agency
2. Proficient in rope rescue techniques (per NFPA 1607 Technician level):
 - Familiar with rope use and maintenance per NFPA 1983 Standard on Fire Service Life Safety Rope and System Components
 - Understanding of rope rescue terminology
 - Proficient in set-up and use of rappelling system(s)
 - Proficient in set-up and use of belay and lowering system(s)
 - Proficient in set-up and use of mechanical advantage raising and tensioning system(s)
 - Proficient in set-up and use of ascending system(s)
 - Proficient in self-rescue technique(s)
 - Proficient in patient packaging, litter rigging, and removal (including stokes and sked).
 - Proficient in the set-up and use of traversing system(s)
3. Proficient in confined space rescue techniques as per the OSHA Standard 29 CFR 19 10.146 Permit Required Confined Spaces
 - Understanding of the definition of a confined space
 - Understanding of confined space rescue terminology
 - Working knowledge of confined space hazards (physical, contaminated, and deficient atmospheres, etc.).
 - Proficient in hazard control techniques (monitoring and ventilation)
 - Proficient in the use of breathing apparatus systems (S.C.B.A., supplied air systems, etc.).
 - Proficient in the application of entry and egress rope systems and special patient removal techniques
 - Proficient in support operations (lighting, personnel rotation, air supplies, etc)
 - Proficient in the use of communications equipment for confined-space rescue
4. Proficient in shoring and stabilization techniques (per FEMA Structural Collapse Technician course):
 - Understanding of shoring and stabilization terminology
 - Proficient in the set-up and use of shoring equipment:
 - A. Wood
 - B. Air bags (high and low pressure)
 - C. Mechanical (screw jacks, hydraulic, pneumatic shores)
 - D. Ellis clamps
 - Working knowledge of weight estimation “rules of thumb” for construction materials
 - Working knowledge of utilizing of on-scene materials

APPENDIX G

RESCUE SPECIALIST cont:

5. Use of specialized extrication equipment (per manufacturers' specifications):
 - Understanding of specialized extrication terminology
 - Proficient in the set-up and use of:
 - A. Hydraulic tools (spreaders, cutters, rams, breaking and breaching, core drilling, etc.)
 - B.. Electric equipment (generators, lighting equipment, etc.).
 - C. Cutting tools (rotary, chain, ring and reciprocating saws, etc.).
 - D. Pneumatic tools (air chisels and hammers, etc.).
 - E. Gas operated tools.
 - F. Burning equipment (oxyacetylene, exothermic, etc.)
 - C. Hand tools.
 - H. Winching equipment
 1. Rigging equipment
 - J. Bolting equipment
 - Working knowledge of safety and routine field maintenance procedures for specialized extrication equipment
6. Proficient in rescue strategy, tactics, and operations at collapse sites (per Rescue Systems I or equivalent):
 - Understanding of collapse rescue terminology
 - Working knowledge in the use and application of collapse site search and hazard markings
 - Ability to recognize and mitigate hazards at collapse sites
 - Ability to utilize or integrate with local resources, and other US&R task forces and rescue components
 - Understanding of the construction features and conditions that contribute to a high probability of victim survival in collapsed structures (stairwells, elevator shafts, hallways, basements, underground garages, voids, etc.).
 - Working knowledge of the escape considerations and evacuation procedures for US&R personnel (signaling personnel control, etc)
 - Ability to properly utilize equipment and tools, and apply techniques to achieve victim extrication and removal
 - Understanding and working knowledge of general US&R mission operational procedures.

Abilities (see general requirements)

APPENDIX G

HEAVY EQUIPMENT AND RIGGING SPECIALIST

Position Description

The Heavy Equipment and Rigging Specialist is responsible for performing various assessments and construction-related liaison for the task force during incident operations. The Heavy Equipment and Rigging Specialist will report directly to the Rescue Team Manager.

Description of Duties

The Heavy Equipment and Rigging Specialist is responsible for:

- Assessing the need for and capabilities of various construction-related equipment to assist task force personnel in US&R activities.
- Identifying various rigging techniques to assist in the rescue of victims or stabilization of collapsed buildings
- Interacting with and coordinating efforts between the task force personnel and heavy equipment and crane operators.
- Adhering to all safety procedures
- Accountability, maintenance, and minor repairs for all issued equipment
- Performing additional tasks or duties as assigned during a mission

Position Requirements and Criteria

Individuals who meet the following requirements and criteria will be eligible to become Heavy Equipment and Rigging Specialists in the FEMA US&R Response System. The intent of these requirements is to select personnel fully capable of providing competent assessments and advice to task force personnel in the urban disaster environment. The requirements and criteria for the position are identified in the following categories:

Knowledge
Skills
Abilities

Knowledge

1. Knowledge of the operational characteristics and capabilities of heavy construction equipment to include, but not limited to, cranes, backhoes, front-end loaders, dump trucks, etc.
2. Knowledge of heavy construction techniques and a basic understanding of the methods and procedures used in the demolition (destruction) of structures.
4. Knowledge of heavy rigging operations, to include:
 - Knowledge of the use and application of rigging tools to include, but not limited to:
 - A. Wire rope and wire rope slings
 - B. Chain and fabric slings
 - C. Woven wire slings
 - D. Load binders, come-alongs, and chain falls
 - E. Snatch blocks and block and tackle
 - F. Swivels, hooks, and shackles

APPENDIX G

HEAVY EQUIPMENT AND RIGGING SPECIALIST cont:

- Knowledge of lift capacity assessment, to include:
 - A. Assessment of rigging attachments at a rescue site
 - B. Determination of the lift capacities of various types of rigging equipment through the interpretation of specification charts.
 - C. Determination of the rated capacities of various slings and bridles from specification charts.
- Knowledge of lift engineering applications, to include:
 - A. Various hitch systems.
 - B. Calculation of load application on sling systems
 - C. Raising systems
- Knowledge of equipment maintenance and inspection procedures
- Knowledge in the use of anchor systems, to include:
 - A. The use and application of fastening and anchoring devices
 - B. The knowledge of placement and loading principles
 - C. The understanding of anchor failure principles
- 4. Knowledge of the methods of construction using any of the common building materials
- 5. Understanding of the construction techniques of architectural materials such as un-reinforced masonry and concrete
- 6. Knowledge of the capabilities of light construction equipment including, but not limited to, rotary impact drills, concrete saws, and core drills
- 7. Knowledge of shoring methods and materials, to include:
 - Knowledge of the abilities of various shoring materials such as air bags, jack shores, pneumatic, shores, and timber
 - Ability to improvise and provide shoring with available materials
 - Knowledge of techniques and ability to recognize and prevent potential problems
- 8. Knowledge of universal hand signals for heavy equipment use (i.e. cranes, forklifts, Bobcats, loaders)

Abilities (see general requirements)

Skills

1. Demonstrated experience in heavy construction field, such as heavy equipment operator, crane operator, ironworker, rigger, or other applicable field.
2. Ability to use cutting torches and related welding equipment

APPENDIX G

PLANNING MANAGER

Position Description

The Task Force Planning Manager is responsible for managing and coordinating the planning aspects of the task force during incident operations. The task force Planning Manager reports directly to the Task Force Leader.

Description of Duties

The Planning Officer is responsible for:

- Managing the planning process
- Collecting, assimilating, analyzing, and processing information needed for making effective decisions.
- Development and distributing the Task Force Action Plan
- Developing and issuing task force reports to include but not limited to: event logs, situation reports, briefing reports, chronological event logs, and weather reports.
- Facilitating task force planning meetings and briefings
- Developing resources requirements based on mission requirements and duration.
- Advising and assisting the Task Force Leader in evaluating the situation, setting goals and objectives.
- Developing an archive system for all task force documentation
- Coordinating the development of the after-action reporting process
- Developing demobilization plans.
- Maintaining and collecting all daily records for forwarding to appropriate locations to include: The Task Force Action Plan, chronological log, equipment damage and loss report, and unit activity log.
- Adhering to all safety procedures
- Accountability, maintenance, and minor repairs for all issued equipment
- Performing additional tasks or duties as assigned during a mission.

Position Requirements and Criteria

Individuals who meet the following requirements and criteria will be eligible to become Task Force Planning Officers in the FEMA US&R Response System. The intent of these requirements is to select functional managers capable of effectively managing and supervising the planning function in the urban disaster environment. The requirements and criteria for the position are identified in the following categories:

Knowledge
Skills
Abilities

Knowledge

1. Must have Incident Command System training in one or more of the following areas: Situation Status Unit Leader, Resource Status Unit Leader, Documentation, Demobilization, or Plans Chief
2. Must possess an awareness of other disaster response organizations
3. Knowledgeable about the development and use of integrated action planning concepts and processes

Skills

1. Must be proficient with information systems to include but not limited to: computers, application software, and computer peripherals.
2. Must be proficient in task force records management

APPENDIX G

PLANNING MANAGER cont:

Abilities

1. Must have strong interpersonal skills that allow for close working relationships during stressful situations
2. Must be able to effectively communicate orally and in writing.
3. Must be able to gather and share information, plan effectively for future operations and make contingency plans for emergencies.

APPENDIX G

TECHNICAL INFORMATION SPECIALIST

Position Description

The Technical Information Specialist is responsible for documenting, tracking, and retrieving all pertinent information for the task force during incident operations. The Technical Information Specialist reports directly to the Planning Manager.

Description of Duties

The Technical Information Specialist is responsible for:

- Gathering requested information from all available sources and forward to the Planning Manager for incorporation in the planning function.
 - Documenting (written, audio, and visual mediums) the activities of the US&R task force during an assigned mission for onsite and post-incident analysis, historic documentation and post-event critiques, lessons learned, and training
 - Tracking all pertinent task force personnel information, work schedules, and equipment inventory status.
 - Adhering to all safety procedures
 - Accountability, maintenance, and minor repairs for all issued equipment
 - Performing additional tasks or duties as assigned during a mission
 - Preparing all audio and visual references materials necessary during the mission

Position Requirements and Criteria

Individuals who meet the following requirements and criteria will be eligible to become Technical Information Specialists in the FEMA US&R Response System. The intent of these requirements is to select personnel fully capable of providing competent information management for the task force in the urban disaster environment. The requirements and criteria for the position are identified in the following categories:

Knowledge
Skills
Abilities

Knowledge

1. Knowledge of and practical ability in technical writing, US&R terminology, data collection, documentation procedures, and information analysis of emergency/disaster operations
2. Knowledge of and practical ability in the operation and use of various visual media including, but not limited to, video recorders, audio recorders, and still photography.

Skills

1. Ability to use a portable laptop computer and a working knowledge of word processing and other related software to include but not limited to: word processors, spreadsheet, presentation, and database software.

Abilities (see general requirements)

APPENDIX G

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPECIALIST

Position Description

The Hazardous Materials Specialist is responsible for performing the various hazardous materials assessments for the task force during incident operations. The Hazardous Materials Specialist reports directly to the Planning Manager.

Description of Duties

The Hazardous Materials Specialist is responsible for:

- Providing ongoing monitoring of local environmental conditions during task force operations
- Providing an initial and ongoing survey for and identification of the presence of hazardous materials at search and rescue sites
- Implementing defensive mitigation practices when indicated.
- Directing emergency decontamination procedures for any task force member or victim
- Providing assistance to medical personnel for information regarding chemical exposure and injuries
- Documenting all related information
- Adhering to all safety procedures
- Accountability, maintenance, and minor repairs for all issued equipment
- Performing additional tasks or duties as assigned during a mission.
- Ensuring MSDS are provided for all hazardous materials carried or used by the task force.
- Ensuring all specialized equipment is maintained and calibrated according to the manufacturers specifications.

Position Requirements and Criteria

Individuals who meet the following requirements and criteria will be eligible to become Hazardous Materials Specialists in the FEMA US&R Response System. The intent of these requirements is to select personnel fully capable of providing competent assessments and advice to task force personnel in the urban disaster environment. The requirements and criteria for the position are identified in the following categories:

Knowledge
Skills
Abilities

Knowledge

1. Currently certified as a Hazardous Materials Technician as per OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response.
 2. Knowledge of data collection techniques and documentation procedures in accordance with OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
1. Current in a State-sanctioned Emergency Medical Technician - Basic certification or equivalent

Skills

1. Ability to recognize and identify risks and hazards during aerial reconnaissance and document accordingly
2. Ability to recognize and identify basic risks and hazards at the rescue site and document accordingly

Abilities (see *general requirements*)

APPENDIX G

LOGISTICS MANAGER

Position Description

The Logistics Manager is responsible for managing the equipment cache for the task force. The Logistics Manager reports directly to the Task Force Leader.

Description of Duties

The Logistics Manager is responsible for:

- Coordinating, managing, and supervising all logistic, communication, and Structural Specialist activities.
 - Supervising the following positions:
 1. Structures Specialist
 2. Communications Specialist
 3. Logistics Specialist
 4. Security Specialist
 - Adhering to all safety procedures
 - Determining the technical component organizational and logistics needs.
 - Receiving briefings and situation reports and ensures that all supervised personnel are kept informed of status changes.
 - Maintain and provide records and reports
 - Accountability, maintenance, and minor repairs for all issued equipment
 - Performing additional tasks or duties as assigned during a mission

Position Requirements and Criteria

Individuals who meet the following requirements and criteria will be eligible to become Logistics Managers in the FEMA US&R Response System. The intent of these requirements is to select functional managers capable of effectively managing and supervising the logistical component in the urban disaster environment. The requirements and criteria for the position are identified in the following categories:

Knowledge
Skills
Abilities

Knowledge

1. Must possess an awareness of other disaster organizations
2. Knowledgeable about the development and use of integrated action planning concepts and processes
3. Must have a good working knowledge of collection, recording, and equipment management procedures
4. Must have a general knowledge of general knowledge of building construction, and communications systems
4. Must have knowledge of US&R operations

APPENDIX G
LOGISTICS MANAGER cont:

6. Knowledge of the application of available technology to support US&R operations
7. General knowledge of basic building materials, including:
 - Basic understanding of design and construction techniques of wood, masonry, concrete, and steel
 - Basic understanding of the construction techniques utilizing architectural materials, shoring and bracing techniques, primarily un-reinforced masonry, and concrete
8. General awareness of behavior of structures under adverse loading conditions
9. Must have an awareness of the hazards associated with the various disaster environments.
10. Must be familiar with the structural features and conditions that contribute to a high probability of victim survival in a collapsed structure
11. Must have a knowledge of supervisory and personnel management skills.
12. Must have practical knowledge of the terminology and capabilities of all items in the equipment cache
13. Must have a comprehensive knowledge of the equipment inventory and tracking procedures as defined in the FEMA US&R Property Accountability System

Skills (see general requirements)

Abilities

1. Must possess good interagency coordination skills, work well with technical experts, local officials, and other organizations.
2. Must be able to be flexible, to improvise, resolve conflicts, and solve problems.
3. Ability to manage assigned personnel, specialized equipment, and local support resources during disaster situations
4. Ability to effectively communicate orally and in writing

APPENDIX G

LOGISTICS SPECIALIST

Position Description

The Logistics Specialist is responsible for managing the equipment cache for the task force during incident operations. The Logistics Specialist reports directly to the Logistics Manager.

Description of Duties

The Logistics Specialist is responsible for:

- Maintaining the equipment cache in an appropriate state *of* readiness for immediate deployment
- Packaging, transporting, distributing, and the maintenance of the task force equipment cache during mission assignments.
- Coordinating with military and civilian transport officials for all cache logistics
- Procuring equipment during the mobilization phase as appropriate
- Procuring items on site through coordination with Logistics Manager
- Accountability and security of all components of the task force equipment cache.
- Maintaining appropriate records and reports
- Adhering to all safety procedures
- Performing additional tasks or duties as assigned during a mission.
- Accountability, maintenance, and minor repairs for all issued equipment
- Processing pre-positioned purchase orders on file for execution upon assigned activation.

Position Requirements and Criteria

Individuals who meet the following requirements and criteria will be eligible to become Logistics Specialists in the FEMA US&R Response System. The intent of these requirements is to select personnel capable *of* managing the logistics needs of the task force in the urban disaster environment. The requirements and criteria for the position are identified in the following categories:

Knowledge
Skills
Abilities

Knowledge

1. Must have practical knowledge of the terminology and capabilities of all items in the equipment cache
2. Must have a comprehensive knowledge of the equipment inventory and tracking procedures as defined in the TF4 Accountability System included in the Mobilization Manual.
3. Must be familiar with the weights and volumes of the cache components, equipment fuel requirements, and the environmental limitations of sensitive equipment and supplies

APPENDIX G

LOGISTICS SPECIALIST cont:

Skills (see general requirements)

Abilities

1. Must have mechanical aptitude and the ability to maintain and perform minor equipment repairs in the field.
2. Ability to keep good records and documentation
3. Ability to effectively organize and plan during crisis situations.
4. Ability to anticipate and improvise so as to fulfill unexpected users needs.
5. Have experience and training in personal safety in confined spaces, and in below-grade, compromised conditions.
6. Must be able to communicate effectively orally and in writing

APPENDIX G

COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST

Position Description

The task force Communications Specialist is responsible for managing the communications system for the task force during incident operations. The Communications Specialist reports directly to the Logistics Manager.

Description of Duties

The Communications Specialist is responsible for:

- Participating in the development of the Communications Plan
- Assessing overall needs and developing the Task Force Incident Communications Plan.
- Obtaining frequencies, installation, operation, and maintenance of the task force communications system during incident operations
- Coordinating communications with other appropriate entities
- Adhering to all safety procedures
- Accountability, maintenance, and minor repairs for all issued equipment
- Maintaining appropriate records and reports
- Performing additional tasks or duties as assigned during a mission.
- Maintaining the communications cache in an operational state at all times
- Monitoring all task force communications
- Developing requests for ordering replacements for consumable items and items lost damaged or destroyed

Position Requirements and Criteria

Individuals who meet the following requirements and criteria will be eligible to become Communications Specialists in the FEMA US&R Response System. The intent of these requirements is to select personnel capable of managing the communications needs of the task force in the urban disaster environment. The requirements and criteria for the position are identified in the following categories:

Knowledge

Skills

Abilities

Knowledge

1. Must have practical knowledge of current telecommunications theory
2. Must have a working knowledge of the parameters of task force communications equipment including:
 - Installation
 - Operation
 - Power requirements
 - Frequency programming
 - Field troubleshooting
3. Knowledge of incident communications planning and frequency management

APPENDIX G

COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST cont:

4. Knowledge of radio protocols and operational discipline
5. Knowledge of amateur radio skills and operations, land mobile radio, telephone, and satellite systems

Skills

1. Ability to work with and effectively communicate within the task force and with other entities regarding communications issues
2. Ability to effectively organize and plan during crisis situations
3. Have a working knowledge of computers and applications
4. Ability to program communications equipment

Abilities

1. Ability to anticipate and plan for task force communications needs
2. Ability to instruct task force members in the correct use of communications equipment while deployed in a disaster environment.
3. Able to work at heights to place antennas, repeaters, etc
4. Must be able to communicate effectively orally and in writing

APPENDIX G

STRUCTURES SPECIALIST

Position Description

The Structures Specialist is responsible for performing the various structural assessments for the task force during incident operations. The Structures Specialist reports directly to the Logistics Manager.

Description of Duties

The Structures Specialist is responsible for:

- Assessing the immediate structural condition of the affected area of task force operations, which includes identifying structure types and specific damage and structural hazards
- Recommending the appropriate type and amount of structural hazard mitigation in order to minimize risks on site to task force personnel
- Adhering to all safety procedures
- Cooperating with and assisting other search and rescue resources.
- Accountability, maintenance, and minor repairs for all issued equipment
- Performing additional tasks or duties as assigned during a mission.
- Monitoring assigned structure for condition changes while rescue and recovery operations are proceeding
- Assuming an active role in implementing approved structural hazard mitigation as a designer, inspector, and possibly a supervisor
- Coordinating and communicating the structural related hazard mitigation with the Rescue Team Manager

Position Requirements and Criteria

Individuals who meet the following requirements and criteria will be eligible to become Structures Specialists in the FEMA US&R Response System. The intent of these requirements is to select personnel fully capable of providing competent assessments and advice to task force personnel in the urban disaster environment. The requirements and criteria for the position are identified in the following categories:

Knowledge
Skills
Abilities

Knowledge

1. Completed the Structural Collapse Technician course
2. Comprehensive knowledge of building materials, to include:
 - Knowledge of the design and construction techniques for wood, masonry, concrete, and steel
 - Knowledge of the design and construction techniques utilizing architectural materials such as un-reinforced masonry and concrete.
3. Knowledge of the behavior of structures under adverse loading conditions

APPENDIX G

STRUCTURES SPECIALIST cont:

4. Ability to identify features that allow for the determination of the condition of structures subjected to adverse loading from:
 - Hurricanes and tornadoes - ability to evaluate the lateral force system and areas of local stress.
 - Flood
 - Fire or explosion
 - Transportation accidents
5. Knowledge of the appropriate types of structural hazard reduction methods for various types of collapsed structures, including:
 - Shoring, bracing and availability of appropriate materials
 - Removal of collapsed structural components and hazards, or debris removal
 - Methods for creating safe havens
 - Identification of unsafe areas that must be restricted
6. Knowledge of victim access methods, including:
 - How and where to penetrate various building types to minimize risks
 - Effects of lifting large structural components and the ability to calculate weights for rigging and lifting operations
 - Knowledge of safe rescue practices and procedures

Skills

1. Currently licensed as a structural engineer or equivalent as sanctioned by the FEMA US&R Advisory Committee
2. A minimum of five years experience in structure design and analysis to include evaluation of existing structures, field investigation or construction observation experience
3. Ability to identify vertical load and lateral force resisting framing systems and be able to identify the critical elements within those systems
4. Ability to identify failure indications of building materials, including:
 - Knowledge of how basic building materials and framing systems perform
 - Knowledge of how building materials typically fail under various loading conditions
 - Knowledge of typical falling and collapse hazards from previous failures
5. Ability to identify building features that could provide entry or access to victims such as ducts, shafts, etc.
6. Able to recommend practical solutions for US&R operations in compromised structures

Abilities (see general requirements)

APPENDIX H FLORIDA TASK FORCE 4

Application Package (minus position descriptions)

Dear Applicant:

Thank you for your interest in becoming a member of the Florida Task Force 4 (FL-TF4). FL-TF4 is an Intermediate "Type 2" Urban Search & Rescue Task Force— It is a regionally based and managed multi-jurisdictional asset deployed through the State of Florida, Division of Emergency Management. It is comprised of and staffed by 105 emergency services personnel and technical experts (divided into three platoons) from the Central Florida Region, which encompasses the counties within Florida Region 5 Domestic Security Task Force. FL-TF4 members are trained to FEMA standards and with a platoon deployment of 35 personnel and the equipment is equivalent to one-half of a FEMA Task Force.

Urban search-and-rescue (US&R) involves determining the location, implementing rescue (extrication), and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces. Structural collapse is most often the cause of victims being trapped, but victims may also be trapped in transportation accidents and collapsed trenches.

Urban search-and-rescue is considered a "multi-hazard" discipline, as it may be needed for a variety of emergencies or disasters, including earthquakes, hurricanes, storms and tornadoes, floods, sink holes, trench cave in, confined space rescue, industrial accidents, transportation accidents, and terrorist activities.

FL-TF4 conforms to US&R Operational Procedures that were developed by FEMA FL-TF4 is a 35-person Task Force comprised of five major functional elements: Search, Rescue, Medical, Logistics, and Planning, including associated supervisory positions. Each of the platoons 35 positions is staffed three-deep, thereby increasing overall membership to 105 persons.

Members of the FL-TF4 Selection Committee will review your application and all of the attached documents. Your application package will be reviewed for training and certification suitable to your prospective assignment to the Team.

FL-TF4's members are organized into three Platoons (Red, White, and Blue). Every quarter each platoon will rotate between being on Response Ready, Response Standby, and Training Mode. After initial training, members are expected to attend a minimum of 48 hours of team training each calendar year. This amounts to 12 hours of training and Equipment cache maintenance per calendar quarter. For a new member joining the team, depending on his or her previous training and experience, the training hours may be considerably more. In order to be "deployable" each member must be fully qualified for their deployment position per FEMA and FL-TF4's standards and have participated in the previous quarterly training. Team members will also be held accountable for knowing FL-TF4's Policy and Procedures.

It is preferable that the application be filled out on a computer and then printed for signatures. If the application is completed by handwriting then it must be neat and very legible.

APPENDIX H

The Selection Process will take into consideration the following requirements:

- Applicant submits a completed FL-TF4 Application Package
- Applicants must have Applicant Form signed and attached
- Applicants must have Employer's Form signed and attached
- Applicant successfully passes an oral interview and skills assessment
- Applicant successfully passes the Physical Ability Test
- Applicant successfully passes the application review by the Selection Committee
- Non-fire or non-LEA Applicants selected for the team must submit to a National Criminal History and fingerprint background check through FDLE.

Attach copies or originals of the following as appropriate: *(check as appropriate)*

- Valid Florida motor vehicle operator license
- CPR
- First Responder Awareness Level for Hazardous Materials Certificate
- Standard First Aid/ EMT/ Paramedic/ MD license or certificates of training
- Engineering Certificate (if Structural Engineer)
- Law enforcement related education and training certificates
- Resume describing any suitable experiences
- A short letter detailing your goals, interests, and experiences would be helpful, but is not required

Send to:

**Orlando Fire Department
Attention: Florida Task Force 4
595 N Primrose Dr
ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32803**

APPENDIX H

FL-TF4

Applicant Information

Personal Information Please type or print. Use black ink. Answer all questions.

<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	M	<i>Applicant # (Initials & last four Social Security)</i> -
<i>Address (street, city or town, state, ZIP code)</i>			
Home Telephone - - e-mail:	Business Telephone - -	FAX Number - -	
Cellular Telephone - -	<i>Pager Number</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>(check box if alpha-numeric)</i> - - <i>Pager Company</i> -		
Emergency Contact Name	<i>Relationship</i>		
<i>Address (street, city or town, state, ZIP code)</i>			
<i>Emergency Contact Home Telephone</i> - -	<i>Pager/Cell Number</i> - -		
	<i>Work Phone</i> - -		

Sponsoring Organization/Department/Employer

Date of Application:

Organization/Department/Employer:			
Organization/ Department/Employer Address:	City:	State:	Zip:
Email Address:			
Business Phone: _____	Current position Held in Department or Organization		
Business Fax #: _____	_____		
How Long with current Department or Organization: _____	How long in current field		
From: _____ To: _____	years _____ months _____		

Special Qualifications

<i>Medical Qualifications (MD, RN, Paramedic, EMT, etc.) Registration No.: _____</i>
<i>Special Equipment Licenses (describe- license. no., expiration dates, etc.)</i>
<i>Medical First Responder Training (date of last training, certification, who provided it)</i>
<i>Amateur/Commercial Radio Licensing (provide call sign and license class)</i>
<i>Law Enforcement Related Education and Training</i>
<i>Other Professional Training</i>

Prioritize your top 3 positions you are applying for by numerical order

	Task Force Leader		Rescue Specialist
	Safety Officer		Medical Specialist
	Planning Manager		Heavy Rigging Specialist
	Search Manager		Structure Specialist
	Logistics Manager		Haz-Mat Specialist
	Medical Team Manager		Technical Information Specialist
	Rescue Team Manager		Communications Specialist
	Rescue Squad Officer		Logistics Specialist
	Canine Search Specialist		Security Specialist
	Technical Search Specialist		

APPENDIX H

Other Qualifications (check applicable box)

HAZMAT (See NFPA 1670) <input type="checkbox"/> Aware <input type="checkbox"/> Ops <input type="checkbox"/> Tech <input type="checkbox"/> Spclst	Search & Rescue Operations <input type="checkbox"/>	CISD Training <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Basic Firefighter (NFPA 1001)	Canine Operations <input type="checkbox"/> S & R <input type="checkbox"/> Cadaver	Construction Equipment Operator <input type="checkbox"/>
Rope Rescue (See NFPA 1670) <input type="checkbox"/> Ops <input type="checkbox"/> Tech	Building Construction Techniques <input type="checkbox"/>	Heavy Rigging <input type="checkbox"/> Welding <input type="checkbox"/> Torch Cutting <input type="checkbox"/>
Confined Space <input type="checkbox"/> Aware <input type="checkbox"/> Ops <input type="checkbox"/> Tech	Trench Rescue <input type="checkbox"/> Aware <input type="checkbox"/> Ops <input type="checkbox"/> Tech	<input type="checkbox"/> Speaks <input type="checkbox"/> Reads Language other than English Language(s)
Shoring/Stabilizing <input type="checkbox"/>	Military Aircraft Experience <input type="checkbox"/>	Supervisory Experience <input type="checkbox"/>
Use of Rescue Tools <input type="checkbox"/> Hydraulic <input type="checkbox"/> Pneumatic	Incident Management Training <input type="checkbox"/>	Water Rescue (See NFPA 1670) <input type="checkbox"/> Aware <input type="checkbox"/> Ops <input type="checkbox"/> Tech

(Describe any training and experience checked above)

APPENDIX H

The following three pages are to signed by the Applicants physician.

Characteristics Of Urban Search And Rescue Operations

Structural collapse and rescue operations are performed in very dangerous and physically demanding environments. Personnel involved in Search and Rescue operations must possess the stamina necessary to safely and effectively carry out sustained operations over many hours, often without sleep or sufficient relief.

For FL-TF4 personnel to safely and effectively perform the duties and missions assigned to the Task Force, each Member must be relied on to be able to perform sustained physical tasks under difficult and dangerous conditions.

TF 4 personnel must possess sufficient upper body strength to transport, handle and operate heavy tools and equipment. Each Member of the Task Force who enters a collapsed building or the designated hazard zone must be capable of:

1. Negotiating rubble piles and uneven surfaces
2. Working in confined spaces
3. Carrying required equipment
4. Climbing ladders and working at various heights
5. Quickly exiting void spaces to escape dangers associated with the secondary collapse of a structure

All Members of FL-TF4 are required to be physically and medically capable of performing various Search & Rescue tasks. Task performance abilities and individual conformance to mandatory physical standards will be tested annually. Determinations regarding any TF 4 Member's fitness for duty must consider the Member's ability to perform any and all of the critical tasks in a safe and efficient manner without risking harm to the Team Member, other Team Members and to the public.

Please ask your physician to review the following critical tasks listed on the following pages and to check the applicable box for each critical task and to certify the results.

A check in the "Yes, Without Limitations" column indicates that the physician believes that the Applicant is medically capable of performing the task or requirement described;

A check in the "Yes, With Limitations" column indicates the physician believes that the Applicant is medically capable of performing the task or requirement described, but with some limitations. This box should also be checked whenever the Applicant has a condition that is controlled by medication.

A check in the "No" column indicates the physician believes that the Applicant is medically or physically incapable of performing the task or requirement described in a safe or efficient manner due to a medical or physical condition.

APPENDIX H

FL-TF4 Critical Tasks & Fitness Standards To be completed by the Applicant's physician only

Condition or Task Described <i>(check the appropriate box to the right)</i>	Yes, Without Limitations	Yes, With Limitations	No
Must be able to function in stressful environments without presenting a significant likelihood of harm to self or others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Must be able to crawl through a 20' long, 24" in diameter tube, then reverse direction and crawl backward 20' to the starting point	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Must be able to pick up a box or similar object with a gross weight of 50 pounds and carry it 200' and then back another 200' over a smooth and level concrete or asphalt surface without putting the box down or dropping it	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Must be able to remove a 45-55 lb. hydraulic rescue tool from the lift gate of a truck, set the tool on the ground, then return the tool to its position, alternatively from the ground to the vehicle bed and back to the ground, 10 times within a two-minute test period	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Must be able to walk the length of an elevated, 12' long, 4" wide beam without stepping off or falling from the beam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Must be able to push, pull, lift and possess the necessary ability, leverage and balance to attempt rescue of Team Members or collapsed structure victims	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Must be able to lift, hold, carry, leverage, balance and possess the endurance to move a Team Member or collapsed structure victim who cannot move or assist with their removal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Must possess stamina, strength, balance, endurance, leverage, and upper and lower body strength to effect a rescue	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Must possess the ability to be trained in the use of heavy hydraulic tools, i.e., possess sufficient grip strength, upper body strength, and good wrist, hand or elbow dexterity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Must be able to walk, for long periods of time over long distances	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Must be able to climb over or jump over obstacles during emergency situations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Must be able to crawl under or over obstructions and into confined areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Must be able to balance on uneven or narrow surfaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Must have good visual acuity, good peripheral vision, and good depth perception both during daylight hours or in darkness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Must be able to perform each task listed above during all weather conditions and in adverse and physically hazardous conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Must be able to climb a 35' ladder, touch the top rung and then descend without stopping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Physician's printed Name	Physician's signature
---------------------------------	------------------------------

APPENDIX H Physician's Certification

On the date listed below, I have:	Box #1	Box #2
Reviewed the medical records of this Applicant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Personally examined this Applicant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Please check one of the following boxes:

1. I certify that, in my professional judgment, I am not aware of any medical reason or condition that would cause this Applicant to not be able to perform the critical tasks and physical standards listed on this form. Further, this Applicant should be able to physically perform these tests without limitations and without posing an unreasonable risk of harm to the Applicant or to other persons.

2. I certify that, in my professional judgment, this Applicant cannot perform one or more of the listed critical tasks or does not conform to all of the physical standards listed on this form.

Other Instructions To Physician:

If you checked Box # 2 above, please explain in the space provided below.

If you checked any box of the FL-TF4 Critical Tasks and Fitness Standards on the previous page in either the "Yes, With Limitations" column or in the "No" column on this form, please explain your reason for doing so in the space provided below. Describe any reasonable accommodations that you believe can be made to permit this Applicant to be able to perform the tasks required or to be able to substantially conform to the standards required. Attach further documentation to this form as required.

Physician's Notes and Comments

--	--

<i>Name of Physician (please print)</i>	<i>Date</i>
Signature of Certifying Physician	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Business Address (street, city or town, ZIP Code)	

APPENDIX H

FL-TF4 Critical Tasks and Fitness Standards Form

The following physical ability events are a minimum and apply to all Task Force members who enter the hazard zones of an incident such as a collapsed building.

This Critical Tasks and Fitness Standards Form must be reviewed and signed by your personal physician. By doing so, your doctor is certifying that he or she knows of no medical reasons why you would be unable to participate in the physical ability test. This Physical Ability Test will be conducted at a designated time and place and will basically incorporate the following events:

Event 1: Confined Space Entry

Crawl through a tube 20 feet long and 24 inches in diameter by crawling from one end to the other, then reversing direction crawling backward to the point of origin.

Event 2: Ladder Climb

Ascend a 35-foot fire department ladder; touching the top rung with one hand and then descending back to the ground without stopping while going up or down the ladder.

Event 3: Equipment Carry

Lift a 50-pound box from an elevated waist high surface and carry it for 200 feet without putting the box down and then returning the box to the starting point. You must be able to complete this task without dropping the box.

Event 4: Tool Carry

Lift a 48-55 pound hydraulic tool from the lift gate of a truck and place it on the ground, then return the tool back to the lift gate. This procedure will be repeated ten times within a two minute time period. Hands may be switched provided the Applicant verbally indicates that switching of hands is desired before actually doing so.

Event 5: Balance Beam Walk

Walk the length of a 12-foot beam that is four inches wide unsupported and unassisted without falling off or stepping from the beam.

<i>Name of Physician (please print)</i>	<i>Date</i>
Signature of Certifying Physician	

APPENDIX H
APPLICANT FORM

Dear Applicant:

Thank you for your interest in joining the Central Florida Urban Search & Rescue Task Force 4 (FL-TF4).

As a member of FL-TF4 you will remain employed by your sponsoring government agency or private employer for salary and benefits. The sponsoring agency, employer, or private individual, will be required to provide proof of Medical Health insurance coverage. When FL-TF4 is activated as a State of Florida asset, your sponsoring government agency will be compensated by the State of Florida for your time spent on a US&R deployment. If you are employed by a private employer it will be the responsibility of each participating task force member to clarify with their employer how, or if, they will be compensated for their time or reimbursed for expenses during training or deployment. Each agency or private employer will determine their responsibility for your US&R training expenses.

In the event of a statewide or national emergency, you may be activated for a task force deployment.

If appointed to the Team, you would be required to attend approximately 48 hours per calendar year (approximately 12 hours per quarter) in training, drills, maintaining and inventorying equipment. As a new member to the team, depending on your previous training and experience, the training hours may be considerably more.

Upon separation from team applicant must turn all issued equipment back in.

Certification:

As a member of Central Florida Task Force Four, I understand and accept the described compensation and requirement of Medical Health Insurance disclosure described above:

Certification:

As a member of the Florida Urban Search and Rescue Task Force Four, I understand and accept the described disclosures described above:

Print Name of the Task Force Member/Applicant: _____.

Signature: _____ Date: _____.

APPENDIX H

Employer Form

Dear Employer or Sponsoring Agency:

An employee or volunteer in your organization has expressed an interest in joining the Central Florida Urban Search & Rescue Task Force Four (FL-TF4).

As a member of FL-TF4, they will remain employed by their sponsoring jurisdiction or private employer for salary and benefits. The sponsoring agency, employer, or private individual, will be required to provide proof of Medical Health insurance coverage. It will be the responsibility of each participating employer (and sponsoring agency if different) to clarify with their member how or if, they will be compensated for their time or reimbursed for expenses during training or deployment. In the event of a statewide or national emergency the applicant may be activated for a task force deployment for what could be for a period of days. If the applicant is accepted for membership into FL-TF4 an execution of Affiliate Membership Agreement will be required from their employer.

Print Name of the Task Force Member/Applicant:_____.

Name of Sponsoring Agency:_____.

Chief Administrator's Name:_____.

Chief Administrator's Signature:_____.

Date:_____

Full-Time Employer's Name (if different): _____.

Name of Employer's Corporate Officer or Owner:_____.

Signature of Corporate Officer or Owner:_____.

Date:_____

APPENDIX J

Sample of Seminole County Emergency Communication Center Dialogic paging network system (PNS) Individual Roster Maintenance Screen

The screenshot displays the 'Roster Maintenance' window for 'Robert Hodges'. The interface includes a sidebar on the left with navigation controls and a main form area. The form contains the following fields and values:

Field	Value
Contact	Robert Hodges
ID Code	1021
Company	DPS
Address	
City	
State or Prov.	
Country	
Zipcode	
Position	911 Training
USER 1	Emergency Management
USER 2	Communications Supervisor
USER 3	TEST
Member Of	IMAT
Work Phone	665 5167
Home Phone	
Cellular Phone	415 3911
Digital Pager	
Alpha Pager	918 0408
Fax	
E-mail System	NONE
E-mail Address	
Time Zone	(GMT-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)

Additional features include checkboxes for 'Call in only' and 'Exclude', a 'Speech' button, and a 'Picture' icon. The sidebar contains a 'LastName' lookup field with 'HODGES' entered. The bottom of the window features buttons for 'New', 'Delete', 'Save', 'Refresh', and 'Exit'.

The area that is defined as “Alpha Pager” is the individual’s paging company modem number. Their individual pager number is used only as the pager’s PIN.

For a “secured message” which means only that person can access the system and retrieve the message. The last four digits of a person’s home telephone number will be their ID Code when calling into the PNS after a page has been sent to them.

Attached is a form for each person to fill out with the information needed.

User 1-4 is for the ability to further define a person’s specialties.

APPENDIX J cont:

Each team member shall fill out this PNS form. The information will be entered into the Seminole County and Orange County Emergency Communication Center's PNS.

Name		
ID Code (last four home #)		
Company (Agency Name)		
Position (specialty)		
User 1 (additional specialty)		
User 2(additional specialty)		
User 3(additional specialty)		
User 4(additional specialty)		
Work Telephone Number		
Home Telephone Number		
Cellular Telephone Number		
Pager (Digital)		
Pager (Alpha)		
Pager Com Name	Pager PIN	Paging Company's Modem number

APPENDIX K

FL-TF4

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION STANDARD

INTRODUCTION:

The Federal Occupational Safety & Health Administration has recently updated their Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134). In order to provide the highest level of safety to our team members, and to comply with 29 CFR 1910.134, FL-TF4 has adopted this standard. This standard is quite comprehensive and covers all aspects of:

TECHNICAL RESCUE

BIOHAZARD EXPOSURE

CYLINDER FILLING

MEDICAL EVALUATIONS

MAINTENANCE & TESTING

TRAINING

It is extremely important that all members become familiar with the respiratory protection standard and that it is enforced at every level. Violations of this standard could lead to injury, long-term health problems, or death. Violators of this standard may receive suspension or dismissal from the task force.

Background: Through the years, emergency responder's deaths and injuries have been greatly reduced due to our better understanding of the respiratory dangers we encounter and their effect on our bodies. One area in which we have definitely seen improvement is that of protecting ourselves from the numerous toxic atmospheres encountered during firefighting, technical rescue, and hazardous materials operations. The use of positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus, mechanical ventilation, air-purifying respirators for non-IDLH atmospheres, and basic air quality monitoring should be commonplace at incidents where respiratory hazards may exist.

OSHA Standards define IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health) atmospheres as one that poses a threat of exposure to airborne contaminants when that exposure is likely to cause death or immediate or delayed permanent adverse health effects or prevent escape from such an environment. This includes unacceptable levels of toxic vapors, flammable atmospheres, and oxygen deficient or enriched atmospheres. The new OSHA standard requires atmospheres to be considered IDLH unless shown otherwise through monitoring.

Three situations require careful consideration:

- Entry into confined spaces
- Entry into oxygen-deficient atmospheres
- Emergencies, especially collapse structures

INTRODUCTION cont:

The purpose of establishing an IDLH exposure level is to ensure that the worker can escape from a given contaminated environment in the event of failure of the respiratory protection equipment. The IDLH is considered a maximum level above which only a highly reliable breathing apparatus providing maximum worker protection is permitted. Any appropriate approved respirator may be used to its maximum use concentration up to the IDLH concentration.

- In establishing the IDLH concentration, the following conditions must be assured:
 1. The ability to escape without loss of life or immediate or delayed irreversible health effects. (Thirty minutes is considered the maximum time for escape to provide some margin of safety in calculating the IDLH.)
 2. The prevention of severe eye or respiratory irritation or other reactions that would hinder escape.

Additionally, this document shall address corrosive and radioactive atmospheres as potentially IDLH. This standard further states that in order to discontinue the use of respiratory protection, the atmosphere must be declared safe with air monitoring equipment. For the purposes of this respiratory protection standard, acceptable atmospheres and biohazards at technical rescue incidents shall be addressed.

Basic air quality monitoring will be required at incidents where respiratory hazards have the potential to exist. The airway of a team member could be protected in a non-IDLH atmosphere by simply using a dust mask or by wearing a HEPA air-purifying respirators mask anytime there is a threat of airborne infectious diseases. On the other hand, the incident may require the use of positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

Concrete dust when inhaled is an irritant to the alveoli of the lungs. When this membrane becomes irritated, fluid is secreted to protect the lining of the lungs. Unprotected rescuers and patients can contract pneumonia as a result of inhaling these particles. Doctors have calculated the danger of inhaling small amounts of toxic materials (i.e., asbestos) over years, however they cannot predict the danger associated with inhaling large quantities over a short period. Do not take the chance protect your airway. Qualitative fit testing shall be performed for all task force members whose assigned duties require the potential use of any type of respirator. Such testing shall be repeated at least annually. Team members who are required to use respiratory mask and who are not employed by an employer who is required by OSHA to have a Respiratory Protection Standard shall be certified for respiratory mask use by an OSHA prescribed annual fit test.

The following describes the functions and limitations of the respiratory protection devices available to the task force:

Dust Mask: Cannot be used in an oxygen deficient atmosphere where the level is less than 19.5%. Simple paper or cloth mask, which fits over the mouth and nose to filter out non-toxic particles. These masks will **NOT** filter out toxic or biologic materials and cannot be used if there is a potential of a toxic environments.

Air Purifying Respirator: Cannot be used in an oxygen deficient atmosphere where the level is less than 19.5%. It can only be used in a KNOWN atmosphere – Chemical and concentration. The atmosphere has been qualified for hazard. Any appropriate approved respirator may be used to its maximum use concentration up to the IDLH concentration.

Air Purifying Respirator cont:

This Mask is normally made of plastic, which depending on design fits over the mouth and nose or has a face piece design, which covers the entire face. With the appropriate high efficiency particulate air filters (HEPA) filters, the respirator can filter out some, but not all toxic particulates. The Center for Disease Control (CDC) issued warnings that indicated medical providers caring for suspected TB patients should protect themselves from possible exposure. CDC indicates that working on these patients in tight quarters with limited air movement requires the use of filter masks capable of filtering particles 1 micron or larger. Some HEPA Masks, as this type of mask is commonly called have up to .3-micron efficiency. This mask is to be used anytime there is a threat of airborne infectious diseases. If the mask is used to protect from an exposure, it should be properly disinfected and the filters should be replaced.

Cleaning and Maintenance

- The mask should be cleaned with a sterilization solution without the filters in place.
- The mask should be soaked in this solution for approximately 15 minutes.
- After this period is up, rinse thoroughly and allow to air dry.
- Once dry, insert new filters and store for next use.

Inspection & Maintenance:

- The HEPA mask should be inspected periodically for fatigue.
- The fit around the nose and mouth should be checked for proper seal.
- Occluding the filters and attempt to inhale does the seal-check. The mask should be pulled into your face by inhaling. If it fails to do so, check for proper occlusion of the filters and repeat the test. If mask still does not seal, make arrangements through logistics to acquire a replacement.
- The head straps should be checked for fatigue. Inspect the straps for cracks or tears.
- The filters should be checked for damage, deterioration, and moisture.
- If any damage is discovered, arrange through Logistics for replacement.

Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA): SCBA supplies air to the wearer for a limited amount of time, from 10 to 45 minutes. It can be used in toxic and oxygen deficient environments. The SCBA face piece covers the entire face as well as the mouth and nose. SCBA is bulky and can be difficult to use in confined spaces. When low on air, the bottle must be recharged or replaced. SCBA is portable to the rescue site and is not tied to an external air source. Only authorized personnel who have been fit tested in accordance with OSHA standards and properly trained in SCBA use will use SCBA. Shared SCBA masks shall be disinfected after each use using approved manufacture's methods.

Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus (SABA): Due to the restrictive nature and limited openings at confined spaces, different breathing apparatus are required to allow for entry by Rescue Specialist. Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus (SABA) insures that proper entry can be made in all confined spaces. SABA supplies air to the wearer for virtually unlimited amounts of time via an air source (large bottles or compressor) outside the area of use. It can be used in toxic environments as well as oxygen deficient atmospheres. The air is supplied from the source through a supply line, through the regulator where the pressure is reduced, and to the rescuer who wears an SCBA style face piece. The rescuer also carries a small emergency air supply tank in case of emergency. This emergency supply is rated at 10 minutes, but may only deliver from 2 to 3-1/2 minutes of air depending upon the exertion rate of the wearer. SABA is not as bulky as SCBA and is easier to use in confined space, but the rescuer is limited in distance by the 300' maximum length of airline and most importantly time to escape in the event the emergency air supply is needed.

Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) cont:

For confined space entries, SCBA or SABA will be used if atmospheres are toxic or the oxygen levels are below 19.5%. Also the rescuer should never place themselves in a position where they remove any portion of the breathing apparatus to get closer to the victim. Removing any portion of the breathing apparatus may cause the seal of the face piece to be broken, even just for seconds, causing severe consequences.

1. SABA will only be utilized by trained and authorized personnel.
2. Personnel certified for SABA use will be fit tested annually.
3. Shared SABA masks will be disinfected after each use.
4. All escape cylinders will be completely full prior to entry.
5. One line tender will be provided for each entrant.
6. All air lines will be locked or taped to insure accidental separation does not occur.
7. One personnel will be stationed at the air source to insure an uninterrupted flow of breathing air. A redundant system must be used.
8. Entrants will only progress as far as they can safely escape utilizing air from the escape cylinder. No more than 300' of air hose may be used.
9. Properly equipped backup personnel will be standing by.

The disciplines of technical rescue where hazardous IDLH atmospheres are most likely to be encountered are at confined space incidents, trench rescue, and structural collapse emergencies. Hazardous atmospheres or environments encountered at confined space incidents, trench rescue, and structural collapse emergencies could include toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide or carbon monoxide, toxic particulates (asbestos), flammable vapors from gases or volatile petroleum liquids, oxygen deficient atmospheres, irritants (concrete dust), or bio-hazards. Any or all of these conditions may co-exist at an incident.

Confined Space/Trench

Background: Confined space emergencies pose an extraordinary risk to emergency response personnel. For the purpose of this standard, a trench shall be considered as a confined space. For confined space emergencies, statistically, the majority of people who perish in these types of incidents are would-be-rescuers.

These spaces can be very deceiving to rescue personnel in that there may be no visible threat at all, but the hidden danger is an IDLH atmosphere that overcomes the rescuer before he is able to escape the space. Often, these incidents result in multiple deaths. Only authorized trained personnel utilizing appropriate personnel protective equipment may make entry into a confined space. Operating procedures for confined space and trench rescues may be found in NFPA 1670 Training and Operations for Technical Rescue.

Confined Space/Trench cont:

Rescue entry: This type of entry may be made at an emergency incident after the Rescue Team Manager has determined that a Rescue Entry is feasible and the victims are viable. This entry shall be made in a rescue mode with appropriate resources on scene. Only previously, trained confined space/trench Rescue Specialist personnel **shall** be utilized on the entry and rapid intervention teams. Atmospheric monitoring for this type of entry shall include the following areas and permissible limits. The entry **shall not** occur until the atmosphere is within the limits and **shall** be immediately terminated if the limits are exceeded during the entry.

Oxygen	Greater than 23%
Flammable Level	Less than 10% LEL
General Sensing	N/A
CO	N/A
H ₂ S	N/A

Recovery entry: This type of entry may be made at an emergency incident after the Rescue Team Manager has determined that a Rescue Entry is not feasible or would not be productive. This entry shall be for the purpose of retrieving any deceased victims with an emphasis on safe operations and preservation of evidence. Only previously, trained confined space/trench Rescue Specialist personnel shall be utilized on the entry and rapid intervention teams. Atmospheric monitoring for this type of entry shall include the following areas and permissible limits. The entry **shall not** occur until the atmosphere is within the limits and **shall** be immediately terminated if the limits are exceeded during the entry.

Oxygen	<19.5 or >23%
Flammable Level	00.0 %
General Sensing	N/A
CO	200 PPM REL ceiling
H ₂ S	15 ppm ceiling

Routine and Training Entry: Entry into a trench or confined space for the purpose of training or equipment maintenance shall be in accordance with this standard. Atmospheric monitoring for this type of entry shall include the following areas and permissible limits. The entry shall not occur until the atmosphere is within the limits and shall be immediately terminated if the limits are exceeded during the entry.

Oxygen	20.9 % ± 0.2
Flammable Level	00.0 %
General Sensing	0 units
CO	0 PPM
H ₂ S	0 PPM

Confined Space/Trench cont:

Monitoring Strategy: Appropriate atmospheric monitoring equipment for confined space and trench rescue entries are maintained by the HazMat Specialists. Only regularly calibrated properly functioning monitoring devices shall be used for these operations. Unless there is evidence to suggest a corrosive and/or radioactive atmosphere may be present, pH and radioactive monitoring is not necessary. Only personnel that are properly trained and thoroughly familiar with the equipment shall be used to operate the devices. The following guidelines provide an operational basis for the atmospheric monitoring team for confined space trench rescue entries.

1. Monitoring equipment shall be activated and warmed up in a clean atmosphere.
2. The monitoring crew should approach the space/trench only after the officer in charge has deemed the approach area safe from physical hazards.
3. The initial monitor of choice for the approach and external monitoring is a combination flammable/oxygen/toxic meter that has a general sensing mode. The space should be approached with the instrument in the general sensing mode and sampling done within 3 feet of the ground. Any dramatic increase in the general sensing readings could be an indication of a toxic and/or flammable gas.
4. A below grade confined space or trench should first be monitored from an exterior vantage point by using a meter with a pump and an extension hose. Additionally, ensure that the downwind side is monitored. Initial monitoring after general sensing approach has been conducted should be conducted in the upper areas of the space. Successive sampling should be obtained at the mid-point and at the bottom. Care should be taken to insure there is adequate time for the sample to reach the instrument via the pump and that no water is drawn into the instrument from the bottom of the space.
5. The initial component of the atmosphere to examine is the oxygen level. Most meters will monitor oxygen simultaneously with flammable levels and specific toxins. The second component to monitor is the flammability. It is important to note that an oxygen deficient atmosphere will affect the accuracy of flammability readings. The third component to examine is specific toxic gases that may be present.
6. At least one entry person shall be outfitted with a personal device that monitors flammable, oxygen, carbon monoxide, and hydrogen sulfide. Monitoring shall be conducted continuously during entry/rescue operations. External monitoring of the space will also be conducted continuously as the configuration of the entry point permits. Appropriate actions shall be taken if the previously listed thresholds are exceeded.

Hazardous Materials

Background: Atmospheric monitoring at a hazardous materials emergency is a hazmat technician level function. First responder level personnel should identify potential hazards, take appropriate personal protective actions to include SCBA and flash protection gear, isolate the area, and request HazMat Specialist. As a matter of practice, first responders should attempt to remain upwind and uphill from the incident. Atmospheres at hazardous materials may be flammable, oxygen deficient, toxic, corrosive, and/or radioactive. Typically, the identity and hazards of a material(s) at an emergency can be classified as known or unknown. Monitoring strategies will differ depending upon the properties of the known material(s) present. The monitoring strategy for an unknown material(s) is methodical and covers the spectrum of hazards that may be present.

Procedure: HazMat Specialist personnel shall conduct atmospheric monitoring at unknown incidents and at incidents where a known material(s) may enter the atmosphere causing it to become flammable, toxic, oxygen deficient, radioactive, and/or corrosive. The extent, frequency, and type of monitoring conducted may vary based upon many conditions. However, the following will serve as a general guidance for atmospheric monitoring activities at hazmat emergencies.

Known Hazards: Many hazmat emergencies involve responses to known materials with familiar hazards. Most common are flammable materials such as gasoline, natural gas, and propane, or toxic substances such as chlorine. Monitoring strategies for known material(s) emergencies should be tailored to the specific hazards present.

Corrosive atmospheres can be monitored utilizing pH paper that has been moistened with water. The damp paper should be held with a clamp or hemostat and should be slowly waved in the areas where you would expect to find the corrosive atmosphere. Care should be taken to keep from immersing the paper in any liquids. Monitoring personnel shall wear an appropriate level of PPE that provides respiratory and dermal protection. Visible corrosive vapors indicate a need for gas-tight fully encapsulating PPE. The HazMat Specialist will determine the proper level of protection for entry personnel.

Radioactive atmospheres shall be monitored utilizing an alpha/beta/gamma survey meter. Radiation detectors will be used in the following conditions:

1. While in Level "A", Level "B", and on all unknowns.
2. Any suspected Radiation material
3. Any potential explosive device.
4. Pre or Post detonation
5. Unknown cause for an explosion
6. Any Suspicious unknown circumstance

Personnel who are actively monitoring or working in a known radioactive environment shall wear SCBA and TF4 jumpsuit protective clothing. The action threshold for radioactive monitoring 1.0 mR/hr. Isolation zones should be established for areas above this level. Be aware that this level may be below the safe background level emitted from properly operating radioactive sources such as soil density instruments.

Hazardous Materials cont:

7. Radiation action levels

- 1 mrem/hour Public protection level
 - recommended exposure limit for normal activities
- 5 REM Emergency response
 - For all activities
- 10 REM Emergency response
 - Protecting valuable property
- 25 REM Emergency response
 - Lifesaving or protection of large populations
- >25 REM Emergency response
 - Lifesaving or protection of large populations. Only on a voluntary basis for persons who are aware of the risk involved.

Flammable atmospheres can be monitored with either of two types of flammable monitors. The first type is a catalytic filament or bead instrument. The second type is the wet chemical cell. Operating personnel should be thoroughly familiar with the limitations and nuances of each type. Whichever device is used, personnel must insure that adjustments have been made to correlate correctly for the flammable vapor present (if the substance has been positively identified). For the purpose of LEL monitoring of a known substance, the instrument should not be in the general sensing mode. Care should be taken to insure the instrument is not exposed to high flammable concentrations as this can damage the sensor. The action level for flammable atmospheres is 10% of the lower explosive limit.

Oxygen monitoring will be conducted simultaneously with the flammable monitoring. Oxygen deficient atmospheres will negatively affect the accuracy of flammable monitoring. Additionally, an oxygen deficient atmosphere is an indication of some other, possibly toxic, contaminant present. Generally, an oxygen deficient atmosphere will only be encountered in confined spaces. Oxygen enriched atmospheres are rarely encountered. Typically, these will only be found at incidents involving compressed or cryogenic oxygen. Care should be taken at these incidents as the flammability of most combustible materials is increased dramatically. Threshold limits for oxygen are levels below 19.5% or above 23% by volume.

Several monitoring devices may test toxic atmospheres. These include chemical specific wet cell monitors, colorimetric tube detectors, general sensing instruments, and organic vapor analyzers. The most accurate and versatile of these is the colorimetric tube detector. The type of device(s) used will be dictated by the circumstances surrounding the individual incident. Personnel should be thoroughly familiar with the operating principles and limitations of the monitoring equipment used. Appropriate PPE to include SCBA and dermal protections shall be used as necessary. Action levels will vary depending on the material present. Reference materials such as TOMES, NIOSH pocket guide, and MSDS shall be utilized to determine unsafe concentrations. Typically, the STEL and/or IDLH levels are good action indicators for personnel.

Unknown Hazards

Background: Many structural collapse incidents involve hazmat response to unknown chemical releases. These include solids, liquids, and gases. As a rule, gases pose the most serious risk in terms of hazardous atmospheres. Liquids in terms of potential hazard follow gases. Every effort should be taken to identify the material(s) present prior to entering a potentially hazardous atmosphere. If the material can be classified into a specific category, such as a solvent, then a monitoring strategy can be tailored to the likely hazards that may be present.

Procedure: The strategy for monitoring unknown atmospheres is similar to known atmospheres in that the same equipment is utilized. However, with unknown atmospheres, personnel must monitor all areas. These atmospheres include corrosive, radioactive, flammable, oxygen, and toxic. This monitoring should be conducted simultaneously for corrosive, radioactive, flammable, and oxygen. Specific toxic monitoring may be conducted subsequent to the initial survey. Monitoring personnel should remember that a corrosive atmosphere may quickly damage the other instruments and render them inoperative. Again, personnel should be thoroughly familiar with the operating principles and limitations of each instrument used. Generally, personnel monitoring an unknown hazardous atmosphere should exercise a high level of caution and utilize full personal protective equipment. The HazMat Specialist will determine the proper level of protection for entry personnel.

Monitoring Equipment Calibration and Maintenance

There are specific HazMat Specialist on the task force charged with the responsibility of periodic calibration and maintenance of all monitoring equipment assigned to the Team. As a general rule, the instruments shall be fully field calibrated on a monthly basis. More frequent calibration may be needed as identified by the responsible calibration personnel. Additionally, instruments will be recalibrated after extended use or if the instrument's calibration is in question by operating personnel. **Only authorized personnel or factory authorized representatives will conduct routine calibration and instrument maintenance.** A usage and calibration log will be maintained for each monitoring instrument in the Logistics inventory.

Biohazards

Background: Communicable disease exposure is an occupational health hazard. Communicable disease transmission is possible during any aspect of emergency response. The health and welfare of each team member is a joint concern for the member, their employer, and FL-TF4.

To provide information and an infection control system applicable to all team members the following are the protection standards against biohazards and communicable diseases.

Procedure: Universal Precautions is an approach to infection control. According to the concept of Universal Precautions, all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, and other blood borne pathogens.

General. Universal precautions shall be observed to prevent contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials. Under circumstances in which differentiation between body fluid types is difficult or impossible, all body fluids shall be considered potentially infectious materials.

Team members should wash their hands immediately or as soon as feasible after removal of gloves or other personal protective equipment. Team members shall wash hands and any other skin with soap and water, or flush mucous membranes with water immediately or as soon as feasible following contact of such body areas with blood or other potentially infectious materials.

Eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics or lip balm, and handling contact lenses are prohibited in work areas where there is a reasonable likelihood of occupational exposure.

Personal Protective Equipment --

- **Provision:** When there is occupational exposure, appropriate personal protective equipment such as, but not limited to, task force EMS protective jumpsuit, EMS gloves, gowns, face shields or masks and eye protection, and mouthpieces, resuscitation bags, pocket masks, or other ventilation devices. Personal protective equipment will be considered "appropriate" only if it does not permit blood or other potentially infectious materials to pass through to or reach the team member's interior work clothes, undergarments, skin, eyes, mouth, or other mucous membranes under normal conditions of use and for the duration of time which the protective equipment will be used.
- **Masks, Eye Protection, and Face Shields:** Masks in combination with eye protection devices, such as goggles or glasses with solid side shields, or chin-length face shields, shall be worn whenever splashes, spray, spatter, or droplets of blood or other potentially infectious materials may be generated and eye, nose, or mouth contamination can be reasonably anticipated.

Exposure: In the event of an exposure the team member shall notify their immediate supervisor and follow their employers policies and procedures for reporting an exposure

AIR CYLINDER FILLING:

Procedure: To provide information to those personnel who are charged with getting the air bottles refilled. Only personnel trained in the operation of an approved air filling system shall be designated as fill station operators.

Precautions

1. Air Bottles; before filling always check
 - Working air pressure of the bottle
 - Hydrostatic test date
 - Aluminum Wrapped (composite) Cylinders—Composite cylinders shall have a hydrostatic test every three (3) years and shall be retired from use after fifteen (15) years service.
 - Examine bottles for visual damage:
 1. Damage to wrap
 2. Damaged gauges
 3. Missing/broken parts
 4. Missing or illegible hydrostatic retest date

Note: Any bottle of questionable serviceability shall not be filled until certified as safe for use. CAUTION: High-pressure air can cause injury or death. Do not allow high-pressure air escaping from the bleeders, or any other source, to come in contact with any part of your body.

When it is available, as a rule, composite & hoop wound cylinders will be filled using a fragmentation container whenever conventional filling hoses and fittings are utilized. All steel and aluminum cylinders will be filled in a fragmentation container, **NO EXCEPTIONS.**

When on-scene cylinder refilling is necessary, an area will be designated for refill. This area will be a safety zone and not in the general vicinity of the public or emergency personnel. It shall be located no less than 50' from the designated Rehab area. A tarp will be utilized to designate the area and it will be the responsibility of the air fill operator to insure a safe zone is maintained. Air filling inside a structure may be accomplished in a safe zone.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION - MEDICAL EVALUATIONS:

Background: The greater the work effort is, the more susceptible the user of a SCBA or SABA is to overexertion. To reduce the risk to personnel, medical evaluations are conducted to insure the base vital signs are stable to the point that the user could utilize an airpack to perform strenuous functions. This is normally conducted at a rehab area on extended operations on entry personnel.

Major Incidents:

1. Particularly ones requiring chemical protective suit entry
2. Confined space alarms
3. Extensive work detail alarms
4. Large operations where continuous crew rotation is in place
5. Significant building collapse

Procedures:

1. A Rehab Sector will be established.
2. Arrangements for ALS transport units in case they are required.
3. A Medical Specialist assigned to Rehab Sector unless other resources available
4. Establishing a suitable area on the scene for medical evaluations
5. Assemble the appropriate amount of personnel to assist with evaluations
6. Take vital signs (either pre or post entry or both)
 - Blood Pressure
 - Pulse rate and quality
 - Respiration rate and quality
 - Pulse-ox reading
 - EKG-Lead II (required only if prior vital signs are not within normal limits)
7. Record initial readings
8. Make the determination if personnel are able to be utilized on the incident based on the evaluation findings
9. Insure all personnel are channeled through the medical unit station for post-evaluation prior to reporting to service.
10. Record readings and compare them to initial readings
11. Clear personnel for return to work assignments

Special Considerations of Medical specialist assigned to Rehab:

1. Notify Medical Team Manager of any potential problems/patients
2. Have a transportation plan for any potential patients to a medical facility
3. If personnel was involved in a hazardous materials accident a unit with a contamination barrier should be used. Determine proper decontamination requirements through the Hazmat Specialist

4. If long-term commitment is required, develop medical personnel rotation
5. Track personnel information:
 - Obtain Responder Information sheet from the Medical Team Manager
 - Employer
 - Patient information
 - Medical facility personnel transported to, if applicable

MAINTENANCE & TESTING:

Airpack - Daily/Monthly Maintenance & Check

Background: FL-TF4 utilizes Scott high-pressure (4500 PSI) airpacks. Trained and authorized personnel will use their Department's issued Scott air mask or will be fit tested and will share a face piece. This equipment is designed to be used when personnel are exposed to atmospheres that may be IDLH. During an incident in order to ensure that this equipment will function in these hazardous areas, daily equipment checks will be performed.

Procedure:

I.Scott Face Piece:

1. Daily Inspections:
 - A. Pliability test-exercise all moving parts and check for soft pliable rubber
 - B. Face piece test-check for distorted shape around temporal area. If shape is not uniform to the shape of a face, replace immediately
2. Daily Maintenance:
 - A. Once inspection is complete, ensure cleanliness of face piece.
 - B. Remove all dirt and grime from all parts of mask assembly.
 - C. If needed, clean mask by submerging in a warm soapy water solution and then rinse thoroughly. Allow mask to air dry.
 - D. After cleaned, insure the exhalation valve is operating properly and check for a tight seal by donning the mask and taking a deep breath with the mask opening occluded. The mask should pull firmly against your face by this test.

II.Scott Airpacks:

1. Daily Inspections:
 - A. Visual inspections of the airpack harness and air bottle.
 - Inspect for damaged straps and buckles
 - Insure all adjustment points are operational
 - Inspect air bottle for deep cuts or frayed wrapping
 - Inspect air bottle gauge for proper operation
 - Inspect hydrostatic test dates
 - Inspect gauge and valves
 - Compare regulator gauge pressure to pressure in the air bottle. This pressure should be within 100 psi.

MAINTENANCE & TESTING cont:

- B. Operate mainline valve and check for leaks
 - C. Operate by pass valve and check for leaks
 - D. Insure the low-pressure alarm is functional.
 - E. Charge the system by turning the air bottle on. Once this is done, turn the valve of the air bottle off and slowly drain the regulator. Watch the regulator gauge slowly lower to a pressure, which will activate the low-pressure alarm. This PSI should be approximately 500 PSI
 - F. PASS Device:
 - Motionless test
 - Manual activation
2. Daily Maintenance:
- A. Inspect pack for cleanliness
 - B. Insure the harness and air bottle is free from dirt and debris
 - C. If dirty, wash pack with a mild detergent, rinse with clean water, and let air dry.
 - D. Any deficiencies should be immediately reported to the Logistics Manager.
 - E. Air cylinders with an air pressure less than 4050 PSI (90% capacity) should be recharged to full capacity.

MAINTENANCE & TESTING: Major

Purpose: To ensure that breathing apparatus operate effectively when needed and that they meet all applicable standards, air packs will be tested on an annual basis and after all major repairs. Each of the three equipment cache recipients will perform the required maintenance on their assigned airpacks.

Procedure:

I. Airpacks are tested on an annual schedule.

1. Testing is conducted by a trained technician
2. The technician is responsible for all documentation and testing of airpacks
3. The annual test is an approved testing procedure for Scott airpacks.
4. Airpacks shall be tracked by serial number for documentation purposes.
5. These following tests will be conducted at each station by the technician.
 - a. High pressure leak check
 - b. Breathing resistance test
 - c. Alarm tests

MAINTENANCE & TESTING:

Air Quality

Policy:

1. All Breathing air shall, *at a minimum*, meet **Grade D** requirements as described in ANSI/CGA spec. G-7.1-1989.

Oxygen of 19.5-23.5%
Hydrocarbon content of 5 mg/ cm or less
CO of 10 ppm or less
CO₂ content of 1,000 ppm or less
Lack of noticeable odor

2. While Grade D is the *minimum* goal of this standard, every effort shall be made to obtain Grade E air (suitable for use by divers).

MAINTENANCE & TESTING:

Mask Fit Testing

Purpose: The intent of this standard is to provide guidelines for Qualitative Fit Testing of approved National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)—Mine Safety Health Administration (MSHA) approved respirators. These guidelines only pertain to those team members whose employers do not have an established Qualitative or Quantitative Fit Testing program. For initial testing, Seminole County Fire Department's Training Bureau will conduct the Fit Testing for those team members who need it. Future fit testing will rotate among the Consortium group.

Background: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standard 29 CFR 1910.134 requires that all negative-pressure respirators be fit-tested by exposure to a "test atmosphere". This includes HEPA half-face respirators. For the purpose of our standard, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus (SABA) shall also be tested.

Test Frequency: Qualitative fit testing shall be performed whenever an member is assigned to duties that require the potential use of any type of respirator. Such testing shall be repeated *at least annually* and whenever the member has:

1. Weight change of 20 pounds or more
2. Significant facial scarring in the area of the facepiece seal, if the scarring has occurred since the latest fit testing.
3. Significant dental changes, i.e. multiple extrication's without prosthesis or acquiring dentures.
4. Any other condition which might interfere with facepiece sealing.

Documentation: Documentation of Qualitative Fit Testing (QLFT) or Quantitative Fit test (QNFT) shall include at least the following information:

1. Subjects Name and TF4 Member number (last four of Social Security number)
2. Whether or not he/she has received respirator training
3. Type of fit test used; QLFT or QNFT protocols
4. Type and size of respirator tested
5. Results of sensitivity test
6. Results of fit test
7. Identifying number of assigned respirator (if applicable)

8. Signature of test administrator and date

9. Signature of test subject and date

The test subject will be provided with a card indicating that he/she has passed the fit test.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION: Respiratory Protection Standard

Background: The OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) mandates that annual training be conducted to insure that personnel maintain a base knowledge of all aspects of respiratory protection.

Policy: Each member shall have a thorough understanding of FL-TF4's Respiratory Protection Standard. Each member on an annual basis shall complete training on respiratory protection and more specifically assigned respirators. Additionally, new members will receive a thorough training regiment prior to placing them in any IDLH atmospheres. All training shall include **at least** the following items:

- Type of Respirators
- How They Function
- Selection Criteria
- Limitations
- PASS Devices
- Respiratory Protection Standard
- Emergency Operations
- Inspection
- Donning & Doffing
- Seal Check
- General Maintenance
- Medical

I. Type of Respirators:

1. Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) – Presently TF4 uses Scott breathing apparatus. These include 30 minute and 60 minute high-pressure (4500-psi) air bottles. Each member who does not already have a Scott airpack mask issued to them through their employer will be provided with the appropriate Scott air mask to use when necessary. The Scott high-pressure airpack utilizes a positive pressure face piece mounted breathing regulator and redundant dual-path pressure reducing regulator mounted on the back frame. In the event of a primary system failure the secondary system automatically supplies air. When the secondary system is in operation, the vibralert alarm is actuated to warn the user that the primary system has malfunctioned. All apparatus are positive pressure, meaning that the face piece constantly has 1 to 2 pounds of internal pressure to keep contaminants from entering in the case of poor face seals. All aspects of the positive pressure SCBA will thoroughly be explained and discussed by the instructor.

2. Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus (SABA) - These breathing apparatus utilize a high pressure breathing hose that goes from a fixed air source to the regulator. A maximum of 300' of this hose may be used allowing entry into small confined spaces. A 10 minute escape bottle is also provided in the event that the main air source is interrupted. These are highly specialized apparatus and are only utilized by trained and authorized personnel. All aspects of the SABA will thoroughly be explained and discussed by the instructor.
3. HEPA Air Purifying Respirator -. These filter type half-masks are utilized when personnel are working on suspected TB patients. All aspects of the HEPA masks will thoroughly be explained and discussed by the instructor.

II. Function - Each member should have a basic understanding of the function of the respirator that he/she is assigned. While each of these devices is designed to provide safe breathing air to the user, the differences in each one are significant.

1. SCBA- breathing air is compressed into a cylinder that is carried on the user's back. This air is regulated down to a pressure that can be introduced into a mask worn by the user. The air exhaled by the user passes through an exhalation valve on the mask.
2. SABA- compressed breathing air is passes through a hoseline to a regulator. The pressure is regulated down to a safe pressure and introduced into the mask of the user. A small compressed 10-minute air cylinder is worn on the belt of the user. In the event that there is a failure in the hoseline or a loss of air in the supply cylinders, the small cylinder on the user's belt can be activated allowing the user to escape the IDLH atmosphere.
3. HEPA purifying respirator- unlike the SCBA and SABA, the HEPA mask is not an atmosphere supplying respirator. It serves only as a means to filter out unwanted airborne particles from the user's respiratory system.

III. Selection Criteria - Each member shall be trained to identify potential IDLH atmospheres and in such cases selection of an atmosphere supplying respirator is required prior to entry. In most cases this will mean use of the SCBA, exception being the use of the SABA when entering a confined space. In cases of non-IDLH atmospheres, but in which the member suspects the presence of an airborne particulate hazard, the HEPA mask is to be worn.

NOTE: The HEPA mask must not be worn in an IDLH atmosphere.

IV. Limitations - Each type of respirator has its place in member protection. No type is intended for every situation.

1. S.C.B.A- Although this is an atmosphere supplying respirator, the amount of air time is limited to the size and pressure of the air cylinder. The added weight and bulkiness of the unit can also limit the member's ingress/egress into certain areas.
2. S.A.B.A.- Also an atmosphere supplying respirator, the S.A.B.A. is good for IDLH atmospheres, however the member is limited to the length of the air line. **Note: Maximum 300' between member and air supply.**
3. HEPA- This is not an atmosphere supplying respirator and must not be used in an IDLH atmosphere. The HEPA respirator is capable of filtering out particles 1 micron in size or larger. The HEPA will not protect the member from particles that are less than 1 micron in size. There is no eye/face protection provided by the half-mask style.

V. Emergency Operations - Each member must receive training in emergency operations of any respirator that he/she is assigned.

1. SCBA/SABA-

- Loss of air
- Regulator failure
- Mask failure

2. HEPA- No emergency procedures

VI. Inspection and Maintenance - Each member shall be trained in the proper procedures for inspection and maintenance of any assigned respirator. All inspection and maintenance shall be performed according to the manufacturer's specification.

VII. Donning and Doffing - Each member shall demonstrate competency in the proper donning and doffing of any assigned respirator.

VIII. Mask Seal Check - Each member must be trained to properly perform a negative/positive pressure mask seal check prior to entering a contaminated atmosphere. The seal check must be performed as specified by the manufacturer.

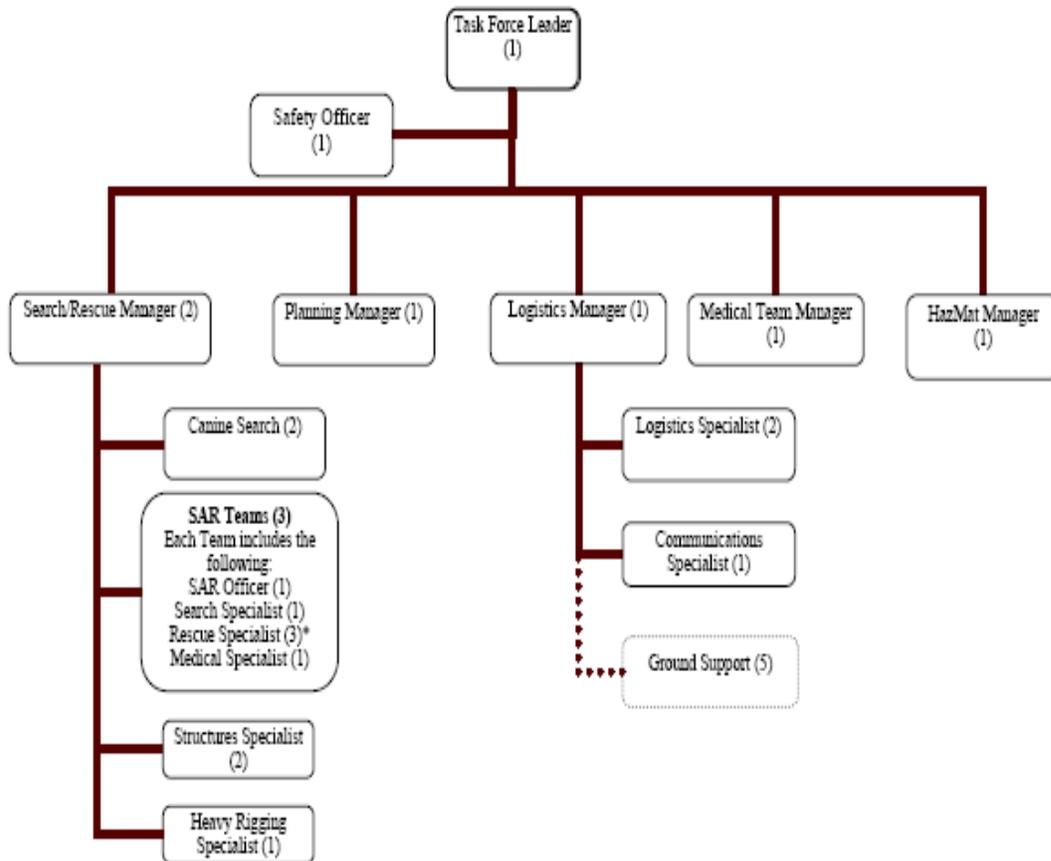
IX. Maintenance - Only personnel trained to do so by the manufacturer shall perform all maintenance other than general cleaning.

X. Medical – Each member shall be trained on the value of maintaining personal fitness, conducting proper on-scene medical evaluations, proper rehab, and risk factors associated with the use of breathing apparatus.

Appendix L

INTERMEDIATE USAR TASK FORCE – TYPE II

An Intermediate USAR Task Force will consist of a minimum of 35 personnel capable of working for twelve hours. Up to five additional personnel may be included for ground support requirements. Intermediate teams will typically require co-deployment full task force or another intermediate task force for twenty-four hour operations.



Appendix M
Mobilization Manual
Florida Task Force 4
Mobilization Manual



Introduction

All aspects of the task force mobilization must be well planned and exercised in order to accomplish such a large undertaking in a short period of time. Task force personnel should have all necessary personal items ready for deployment. All necessary equipment, tools, and supplies that support the task force should either be cached separately, or the locations of any separate items must be known and a process established to quickly assemble all of them. Load plans should be in place that document where specific equipment boxes and items are placed on the trailers with weights already calculated

A predetermined call-out system must be developed to notify the necessary personnel required to field up to a 35-person task force. A call-down tree or a paging network system would accomplish this. Virtually all agencies sponsoring a task force will use people who are not directly employed by the agency to fill some positions within the task force. These associated personnel must have agreements in place with their respective employers to allow them to leave with little notice for a mission deployment that could be up to ten days. The local travel distances of the task force personnel to the task force's assigned Point Of Departure (POD), must meet a 3-hour (from the time of the member's notification page) time frame. Specific procedures must be set up to procure specialized cache items, such as water, controlled medical drugs, batteries, etc.

These procedures must work 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Procedure

FL-TF4 will maintain a written comprehensive mobilization guideline and a CD-ROM containing an up to date contact list for the Consortium Board and the Task Force members in a Mobilization Manual (MOB). The procedures that allow the task force to meet the 6-hour mobilization requirement are documented in the MOB. The MOB will be distributed to the three Consortium Board members, their alternates, their principal coordinators, to the primary and secondary 24-hour Emergency Communication Centers. The Consortium Board will have the responsibility for taking action on a request and during the task force's mobilization.

The MOB consists of the following areas:

24-hour Emergency contact point for the task force

Request for Response

Procedure for mission notification and Incident Support Team (IST) deployment

A personnel call-out method for activating the task force members

Backup notification process for alerts & activations

Initial Task Force Planning

Family Liaison

A complete contact list

A task force Point Of Departure (POD) for deploying members.

Checklists for minimum PPE and recommended deployment items

An equipment cache readiness plan

TF4 Property Accountability and Resource Tracking System

Canine waiver and health certificates

Point Of Arrival (POA)/ Mobilization Site

Base of Operations (BOO) set-up procedures

Demobilization

A) 24-hour emergency contact point for FL-TF4

1. Primary - Orange County Emergency Communications Center

- (407) 737-2444
- Secondary -(4

Request for Response

1. Formal requests for US&R task forces will occur through the State EOC who forwards the request to Emergency Support Function (ESF) 4 & 9. The State's ESF 4 & 9 is responsible for US&R resources.
2. Upon receiving a request for a US&R Team response through the State's EOC, ESF 4 & 9 in accordance with the Florida Fire Chiefs' Association Statewide Emergency Response Plan (SERP), shall make the notification to the 24-hour emergency contact point for FL-TF4.
3. ESF 4 & 9 will contact FL-TF4's Primary Emergency Contact point and if necessary the Secondary Contact point
4. Upon receiving a request from the State ESF 4/9 for a US&R Team response the Emergency Communications Center shall make the FL-TF4 notification.
5. The Primary or Secondary Emergency Communication Center will use their Paging Network System when making the FL-TF4 notifications and will follow these priority steps:
6. The Emergency Communication Center will send the following Alpha-mate and voice message: "Task Force 4 Response Request Notification – Please call Conference phone # (407) xxx-xxxx within five minutes". The conference telephone number will be dedicated for the duration of the notification event. The Alpha-mate and voice message will be sent simultaneously to the pagers, work phones, cell phones, and home phones of the TF4C.
7. The TF4C should strive to contact the dedicated conference telephone in five minutes or less.
8. The TF4C and the State ESF will hold a discussion about the particulars for the deployment asset request. If additional information is needed, the State ESF can provide the on scene Incident Commander with the conference telephone number to call.
9. Upon notification of a State response request, the Emergency Communication Center will provide a dedicated conference telephone number that the State EOC would need to call in ten minutes.
10. The Emergency Communication Center will use their Paging Network System (PNS - dialogic or equivalent) to notify the TF4 coordinators. This group will be designated as the TF4 Coordinator notification Group (TF4C). TF4C consist of the three FL-TF4 principal coordinator
11. The Emergency Communication Center will send the following Alpha-mate and voice message: "Task Force 4 Response Request Notification – Please call Conference phone # (407) xxx-xxxx within five minutes". The conference telephone number will be dedicated for the duration of the notification event. The Alpha-mate and voice message will be sent simultaneously to the pager, work phone, cell phone, and home phone of the TF4C. Members will strive to contact the dedicated conference telephone in five minutes or less
12. The TF4C and the State ESF will hold a discussion about the particulars for the deployment request. If additional information is needed, the State ESF can provide the on scene Incident Commander with the conference telephone number to call.

Notification

- **Advisory Page**

When an incident has occurred and the need for US&R assets has not been firmly established, the TF4C may issue an Advisory page to all TF4 members who are on that month's Response Ready and Response Standby list, indicating that an event has or will occur that may require the deployment of US&R assets.

- **Mission Notification**

When the decision has been made by the TF4C to deploy FL-TF4, the following steps will be used to notify the members.

1. The TF4C will designate a member as the Point of Contact Person (POC) for this deployment.
2. The POC will be given access to use the Paging Network System (PNS – This could be the Dialogic system used by Seminole County or the Code Red system used by Orange County) by means of phone or computer to send a "Notice of TF4 Response-call phone tree # (407) xxx-xxxx within 15 minutes" page to the platoon members on that month's Response Ready on the Deployment Rotation List.
3. The page will be sent to the member's pager, work phone, cell phone, and home phone number.
4. If required and approved, the shall organize activated team members who comprise the following TF4 positions into an Incident Support Team (I.S.T.). When the are filled, IST will be immediately sent to the incident to begin the pre-arrival planning and establishing a site location for Base of Operations (BOO) for FL-TF4.
 - TF4 coordinator
 - Structural Specialist
 - Safety Officer
 - Rescue Manager
 - Search Manager

The IST is not limited to the listed positions. Additional Members may be added at the direction of the Task Force Leader or TF4C.

Below is an example of Rotation list. See FLTF4 web site for actual rotation list

Platoon Deployment Rotation List

2004	Response Ready	Response Standby	Training Mode
JAN	RED	WHITE	BLUE OrlandoCache
FEB	WHITE	BLUE	RED Seminole Cache
MAR	BLUE	RED	WHITE Orange Cache
ARP	RED	WHITE	BLUE Orlando Cache
MAY	WHITE	BLUE	RED Seminole Cache
JUN	BLUE	RED	WHITE Orange Cache
JUL	RED	WHITE	BLUE Orlando Cache
AUG	WHITE	BLUE	RED Seminole Cache
SEP	BLUE	RED	WHITE Orange Cache
OCT	RED	WHITE	BLUE Orlando Cache
NOV	WHITE	BLUE	RED Seminole Cache
DEC	BLUE	RED	WHITE No training Orange cache
JAN	BLUE	RED	WHITE

Team Activation

- After the team members have been notified they will have 15 minutes to call into the phone tree system and enter their PIN # (the last four numbers of their social security number).
- If the Team Member is not able to accept the mission, then he/she will not call into the phone tree system.
- As the members call into the phone tree, the PNS will automatically group them into their different Task Force positions.
- In order to fill out the organizational chart and to ensure that the positions are being filled, the POC will monitor the PNS via a computer.
- If necessary after the initial 15 minute period, in order to maintain a minimum staffing of 33 personnel or if the situation dictates the maximum staffing of 45, the POC will send additional pages for members from the Response Standby list to contact additional and/or specific positions needing to be filled.
- A member calling and entering his/her PIN into the phone tree system automatically accomplishes the following:
 1. Acceptance of mission response
 1. Acknowledges availability to respond
 2. Is able to arrive at the point of departure (POD) within 3 hours from time of notification
 3. Receives a message on the POD information

Backup Notification process

If after receiving a request from the State EOC for FL-TF4 response, the Primary Emergency Communication Center is not able to follow the notification procedures as listed under Item B – section 1 and 2 due to a malfunction of the PSN, they will follow the following steps:

- Provide a dedicated conference telephone number that the State EOC would need to call in ten minutes.
- Shall make the TF4C notifications by sending the conference telephone number to the listed pager, cell, and home phone numbers for TF4C
- The primary Emergency Communications Center shall advise the secondary Emergency Communications Center that the secondary will be handling the TF4 notifications if deployment is approved.
- Upon approval for deployment by TF4C, the Secondary Emergency Communication Center will now handle all procedures as outlined above in section B, C, and D, and make the TF4 notifications.
- In the event that the Primary AND Secondary Emergency Communication Center's PSN has malfunctioned and is not able to make the TF4 paging notifications after the TF4C has made the decision to deploy FL-TF4, the following steps will be used to notify the members.
 1. The POC will initiate manual paging of the task force members.
 2. The POC shall have access to the Contact list both written and on CD-ROM.
 3. The POC should make provisions to acquire additional personnel to assist with manning the phone lines during the task force notification and call back process.
 4. The POC will manually chart the members as they call in to track the positions being filled and provide the POD information. Appendix A.

Initial Task Force Planning

From the arrival of the Advisory Notice, the TFL Coordinators and Planning Managers should begin the planning phase of the mission. They should begin to develop information on the incident from official and media sources, obtain current weather information and forecasts for the mission duration, research the incident area and if possible, obtain topographical area and street maps. They also should interface with law enforcement agencies to ensure the route to the POA or incident site are open and passable (disaster damage, scheduled drawbridge openings, road conditions, etc.).

The Planning Manager can begin the documentation of the mission starting with the task force roster. Complete documentation of the mission should begin as soon as possible, even if the mission is cancelled. Reports and any financial expenditure must still be recorded and forwarded to the appropriate personnel.

Family Liaison

Prior to activation, a plan should be established for providing regular situation reports to the family or loved ones of deploying members. This plan should address a time schedule for contact and information for the home jurisdiction. A representative from the sponsoring agency should be assigned for the duration of the mission to act as the liaison between the task force and the families or loved ones.

A tentative schedule of contacts should be established prior to the task force departure and refined as needed on the mission. This schedule should then be passed on to the family member/loved one as soon as possible.

Along with the task force/family liaison, the sponsoring agency may designate personnel to provide assistance to the families of deploying members. This may include home emergency repairs, family transportation necessities, assistance with media interviews, and other emergency assistance the family member/loved one may require.

H) Contact List

The contact list will be kept current by the TF4 coordinators. It shall be maintained in this document as well as on CD-ROM.

FL-TASK FORCE 4 CONSORTIUM CONTACT LIST						
Last Updated:2/14/03						
Last Name	Rank	Department	Pager Number	Work Number	Cell Number	Cell/pager E-mail
PLAUGHER	CHIEF	ORANGE COUNTY FD			321-229-6656	3212296656@messaging.nextel.com
REYNOLDS	CHIEF	ORLANDO FD			321-436-5789	3214365789@messaging.nextel.com
ALTERNATES						
SILVESTRIS	BATT CHIEF	ORANGE COUNTY FD	407-527-2212	407-836-9058	321-436-6688	
		SEMINOLE COUNTY FD		407-665-5122		
BEVELAQUA	DIST CHIEF	ORLANDO FD	407-231-8750		321-436-9610	4072318750@page.metrocall.com
LYON	D CHIEF	ORANGE COUNTY FD	407-527-2095	407-836-9102	407-832-3375	4075272095@page.metrocall.com
COORDINATORS						
JONES	LIEUTENANT	SEMINOLE COUNTY FD	407-665-9228	321-377-8322	321-377-8322	4076659228@page.metrocall.com 3213778322@messaging.nextel.com
HILLIARD	LIEUTENANT	ORANGE COUNTY FD	407-527-2148	407-665-5160	407-832-3381	4078323381@messaging.nextel.com
MCCORMACK	DIST CHIEF	ORLANDO FD	407-231-9945		321-229-0068	3212290068@messaging.nextel.com

H) Contact list cont:

I) Point of Departure (POD)

Description

The point of departure (POD) is where all activated personnel report for check-in, briefing, and assembly for departing in convoy via buses and other TF4 vehicles to the incident scene. It should be large enough to accommodate all aspects of the mobilization process, including parking and security for the task force member's vehicles (approximately 45 vehicles), staging for two equipment Cache trailers, and up to three transport buses.

Support group

Additional personnel should be designated by the TFL to support the mobilization. It is suggested that non-deploying members be utilized as they would be more familiar with the deployment process. They should be advised to report to a specific location to support the task force activation.

- **POD Location**

A point of departure will be assigned for each deployment based on the location of the incident, time of day/night, and day of week. The POD for FL-TF4 will typically be in the Central Florida area. Two PODs (one in the north, and one centrally located) will be pre-identified and their locations shared with the task force. Activated Platoon members will be told of the POD location when they call into the PNS.

- **Check in**

The POD check-in area should have a series of stations designed to process personnel through:

Sign-in, Medical screening, Equipment issue, Personal pack, Transportation

- **Sign-in**

Each member's Responder Information Sheet should be checked for accuracy and an emergency contact name and telephone number.

See APPENDIX B

- **Medical screening**

The Medical Team Manager is responsible for initiating a medical check-in procedure for task force personnel. This must include a review of each task force member and canine's Responder Information Form with the individual member. They must ensure that all information is legible and that each member's medical history, allergies, and current medication list is accurate. Additionally, a brief physical exam and the medical check-in form shall be completed (see medical check-in procedures). If the evaluation of the individual member indicates a current problem that makes the person a risk to himself or other task force members (i.e., communicable illnesses, uncontrolled seizure disorder, and/or any other acute or recurring problems) this information, together with a deployment recommendation, shall be brought to the attention of the Task Force Leader (TFL) for follow-up action. The Medical Manager has the responsibility to recommend action to the TFL so the affected member, other task force members, or the mission readiness is not placed at risk.

Medical screening cont:

The TFL's decision is recorded and the medical check-in form is placed with the task force member's Responder Information Sheet in their respective file. Verification must be made that task force members who require personal medications have a minimum of a 10-day supply, as well as extra contact lenses or glasses, if necessary.

An assessment should be made, in conjunction with the Search Manager and Canine Specialists, to ensure the adequacy of canine inoculations, health certificates (if applicable) and current health of all activated canines. Attempts should be made to identify veterinary resources within the task force and identify the needs and health concerns of the task force canine element.

- **Equipment issue**

Portable radios and additional equipment may be issued at this time.

- **Personal packs**

Each member's personal gear shall be able to fit into their issued TF4 personal gear bags. See section H for the required and recommended items to bring.

- **Transportation to Point of Arrival (POA) at incident site**

The POC will have made arrangements for 2 to 3 transport buses and drivers through a pre-planned transportation entity. Depending on the estimated length of the mission, the arrangements made with the transportation entity, and the need for on-site transportation needs the buses and drivers may or may not remain on the incident site. If the Buses and drivers do not remain on the incident site to provide TF4's transportation needs, then the POC will make arrangements for one of the participating US&R agency's multi-passenger (15 people minimum) van to be committed to the task force in order to provide the transportation needs at the incident.

- **Task Force Briefing**

Once all personnel have checked-in at the POD, the entire team should be briefed by the TFL or his designee to provide the latest incident information and directions for the task force. The TFL should review the information from the initial task force briefing form. The form may be copied and given to each individual along with a copy of the task force organization/staffing org chart so that each member is absolutely clear where they fall in the chain of command and to whom they report. This is an excellent opportunity to outline the mission objectives and reinforce the importance of safety and provide other pertinent information needed.

INITIAL TASK FORCE BRIEFING FORM

Briefing Date & Time	Mission Tasking #	Briefing Conducted By
Event Type	Location	Magnitude
Point of Departure	Date/Time of departure	Transportation type
2. Current Situation		
3. Damage Assessment		
4. Activating person/Agency	Date/Time Activated	5. Other TFs Activated
Call-Back Contact Person	Location of POA Center	Radio Frequencies

J) Checklist for deploying members

Minimum required Personal Protective Equipment

All items must meet FEMA safety requirements.

24-HOUR DAY BAG: (TF4 standards)

PPE and equipment needed to sustain a Member for a 24-hour work period:

- Two pair Leather Work Gloves
- Eight pair EMS gloves
- Two Safety Glasses with side protection and/or Safety Goggles
- Two sets Hearing protection ear plugs or muffs
- One TF4 Helmet with flash light (extra bulbs and batteries)
- One pair approved protective boots with safety toe and shank
- Two quarts of Water
- One TF4 long sleeve Tee shirt
- One BDU outfit (pants and shirt)
- One HEPA mask (if issued)
- One Scott air-mask (if issued)
- One set of Elbow & Knee pads

72-HOUR BAG (TF4 standards)

PPE and other equipment necessary to sustain a Member for a minimum three-day deployment period:

- Two TF4 BDU outfits (pants and shirts)
- One pair approved protective boots with Safety Toe and Shank
- Four TF4 long sleeve tee shirts
- Four pair leather work gloves
- Sleeping bag with small pillow

Additional recommended items

- | | |
|---|--|
| Wallet | Insect repellent |
| Personal credit card | Mosquito netting |
| FL-TF4 photo ID | Personal first aid kit |
| Driver's license | Rain gear |
| Sweatshirt/jacket (depending on weather) | Ball Cap |
| Coolmax underwear (depending on weather) | Bug head net |
| Gortex socks (depending on weather) | Camera w/ film |
| Knife | Wide brim hat |
| One tube lip balm | Sunscreen |
| FOG manual | 4 + Zip-lock style bags, various sizes |
| Compass | Flagging tape |
| One collapsible cup | Six pair underwear |
| Six pair socks | One pair of sunglasses |
| Two pairs of short pants | Three bandannas |
| One pair of non-work shoes | One pair shower sandals |
| One set PT clothing | One pen and notepad |
| toiletry kit (towel/washcloth, ect.) | Toilet paper |
| 10-Day supply of prescription medications | Alarm clock |
| Flash light w/ extra Batteries | |

Abbreviated Check List

- TF4 field uniform BDU shirt & jacket
- TF4 Jumpsuit for EMS/Flash protection
- Shirts
- Pants
- Belt
- TF4 Helmet with light
- Socks
- Under garments
- Cold-weather clothing, if needed
- Waterproof jacket with hood
- Footwear suitable for the expected work environment
- Personal grooming, hygiene, first aid items
- Toilet Paper
- Eyeglasses
- Sunglasses
- Watch and alarm clock
- Flashlight with batteries
- Notepad
- Pen
- Insect repellent and netting
- Sun screen, lip balm, ball cap
- Moist towelettes (baby wipes)
- FL-TF4 photo ID
- Drivers license
- Personal credit card
- Camera w/ rolls of film
- Sleeping bag/pillow
- Personal medications for 10 days
- Compass
- Zip-lock bags
- Personal funds

CACHE READINESS PLAN

The three FL-TF4's trailers containing the equipment cache will be sheltered and secured with each of the three Consortium members. All necessary equipment, tools, and supplies that support the needs of the three platoons of the task force will be kept at a secured location. The logistics personnel will ensure that the cache inventory is always kept current. Logistics will establish a process to quickly assemble any separate items such as food and EMS supplies.

- Perishable Supplies

While the task force should maintain a complete supply of cached food (Meals, Ready-to-Eat (MRE, etc.)), it should also have some supplemental fresh food and water prior to leaving.

- Load plans will be developed and kept in each equipment cache trailer. The load plan will document where specific items are placed in the trailers with container weight already calculated. The logistics personnel are responsible for the accountability, inventory, and tracking of all cache items during mission operation.
- The Logistics Specialist, as a member of the task force's Logistics' team, will report any deficiencies to the Logistics Manager.
- The logistics personnel will coordinate the safe movement of equipment from the cache storage location to the POD, from the POD to the POA mobilization center, and then to the assigned work site and base of operation. Any loss or damage in transit will be reported to the task force managers as previously noted. All pertinent inventory information must be noted on the inventory hard copy list and updated on the electronic database as soon as practical.

Conversely, the coordination and movement of cache equipment for either task force reassignment or demobilization must be tracked by the logistics personnel. A complete inventory and status check must be performed as the cache is readied for transport from the assigned work site to either a new assignment or return through the POA mobilization center and back to the POD.

- The task force's equipment cache, where possible, will be containerized and packaged according to TF4 guidelines. The packaging for the task force equipment cache will help to facilitate the handling of the equipment.
- It is important that acceptable standards are set for all US&R task force caches. This standardization will promote more efficient management and transportation of any or all task force caches during large scale disaster mobilizations.

Property Accountability and Resource Tracking System

a. Introduction

The task force Logistics Specialist positions have primary responsibility for property accountability and resource tracking during the mobilization, mission operation, and demobilization phases. These positions track, distribute, maintain, and account for all tools and equipment for the task force (see TF4's Logistics Specialist Position Description and Operational Checklist).

Accountability procedures are required for all phases of a mobilization, from the cache storage site to the POD, through the POA mobilization center receiving the task forces and ultimately to the BOO and assigned disaster site. This process is duplicated in reverse for either task force reassignment or demobilization.

b. Cache Development and Packaging

All tools, equipment, and supplies that comprise the extensive US&R cache are subdivided into five categories and their associated colors:

RESCUE	red
MEDICAL	blue
TECHNICAL	yellow
COMMUNICATIONS	green
LOGISTICS	white

- The determination of the three cache storage locations is the responsibility of the three Consortium Members. The Consortium Members have taken into consideration for accessibility to the cache for routine inventory and maintenance, as well as proximity to major highways to support speed of mobilization.

All supplies, tools, and equipment must be kept in a secure area. All equipment when possible will be boxed, tagged, labeled, and kept ready for immediate deployment in the equipment trailers. The target mobilization period (from time of notification) is 6-hours to the POD. A requisition system for the immediate purchase of items with limited shelf life (i.e., food, medicines, batteries, etc.) that cannot be stored with the cache should be established and must conform to the established mobilization time frame.

- Equipment packaging will be a modular concept with containers of appropriate size and weight to facilitate manual movement.
- The ability to rapidly identify and package tools and equipment is necessary to efficiently deploy and track cache items. This process is facilitated by stenciling the following information on the lid and two adjacent sides of each container: The following items will be marked on the outside of each container
 - The Inventory number of container
 - Location on trailer
 - Unit name
 - Weight of container
 - Color-coded stencil of the equipment category.
 - Bar Code that has a complete inventory

Example:

Bar code	
R-1	FL-TF4
RESCUE	
#18	78 LBS

c. Cache Deployment

The logistics personnel are responsible for the accountability, inventory, and tracking of all cache items during mission operation. The Logistics Specialist will report any deficiencies to the Logistics Manager. If possible, non-deploying personnel should be utilized in the mobilization process. This will allow the deploying logistics personnel to check-in, attend briefings, and complete the loading process when the team arrives at the POD.

- The logistics personnel will coordinate the safe movement of equipment from the cache storage location to the POD, and then from the POD to the POA/mobilization center through to the assigned work site and BOO. Any loss or damage in transit will be reported to the Logistics Manager as previously noted. All pertinent inventory information must be noted on the inventory hard copy list and updated on the electronic database as soon as practical.
- Conversely, the coordination and movement of cache equipment for either task force reassignment or demobilization must be tracked by the logistics personnel. A complete inventory and status check must be performed as the cache is readied for transport from the assigned work site to either a new assignment or return through the POA/mobilization center and back to the POD. All pertinent inventory information must be noted on the inventory hard copy list and updated on the electronic database as soon as practical.

d. Resource Tracking

The efficient tracking of resources in the cache during a mission is extremely important. Cache security will be the responsibility of the Logistics and Security Specialist personnel from the time of deployment throughout the course of the mission. Specific disaster situations will present different security problems that must be worked out with the jurisdiction receiving assistance. Coupled with this requirement is the organization of the cache and sheltering of sensitive or perishable items.

Resource tracking cont:

The cache is quite comprehensive with significant quantities of items. The limited cache resources must be shared on the disaster site. Special tools or equipment might be required in more than one area of the disaster site. The logistics personnel must track where and to whom equipment is issued and ensures its return when finished.

- e. A manual "T-Card" tracking system will be used. Each separate box, kit, tool or equipment will have a separate card that will list all pertinent information about the item (see attachment B). An identical copy of this card will be kept with the logistics personnel for tracking purposes.

The T-Card system will be color coded for each cache subdivision as follows:

- Rescue Red
- Medical Blue
- Technical Yellow
- Communications Green
- Logistics White.

Equipment and supplies must be marked with a corresponding color stripe. That is, all items in the rescue subgroup should display a conspicuous red stripe.

The name of the person receiving equipment, and the location where it will be used are recorded on the T-Card. This T-Card is then placed in the Equipment Issued file for tracking. Should other task force personnel request the use of the same item, its location can be identified and its availability determined. All information included on the T-Card is also entered on the computer printout.

ATTACHMENT A - SAMPLE COMPUTER PRINTOUT ENTRY

Box 23
Inventory #
K12 Saw
Compartment location R-1
Total Weight 43 pounds, 30" X 20"
K12 Saw, Model # 3B, Serial # XY1234
Weight 23 Pounds, 28" X 14"
Blades (2), Carbide Tip
Weight 5 Pounds, 12" X 12"
Blades (2), Composite
Weight 4 Pounds, 12" X 12"
Wrench, open end, box-type
Part # 3026, Weight 18 oz, 6" x 2"
Fuel Can, One Gallon,
Weight 3 Pounds

ATTACHMENT B - SAMPLE T-CARD

Box 23
Inventory #
K12 Saw
Compartment location R-1
Total Weight 43 pounds, 30" X 20"
K12 Saw, Model # 3B, Serial # XY1234
Weight 23 Pounds, 28" X 14"
Blades (2), Carbide Tip
Weight 5 Pounds, 12" X 12"

Blades (2), Composite
Weight 4 Pounds, 12" X 12"
Wrench, open end, box-type
Part # 3026, Weight 18 oz, 6" x 2"
Fuel Can, One Gallon,
Weight 3 Pounds
EQUIPMENT ISSUE

To Whom: _____ Where: _____ Initials: _____ Returned _____

f. Property Liability

The following liability process will cover all US&R activities such as training sessions, simulation exercises, and disaster responses.

The term "non-expendable property" normally includes high-cost tools and equipment such as generators, radios, power tools, medical, and technical equipment. The term "expendable property" normally includes items such as gloves, batteries, food, medication, etc. The term "personal property" includes any items that are taken to the disaster by task force members that are not provided by the State or the sponsoring organization.

Written statements from the Logistics Manager shall be provided to the TFL, TF4C, and if deployed by the State of Florida, to the State EOC explaining the reason for any non-expendable items lost, damaged, or destroyed, regardless of the circumstances. This should include a statement of the events contributing to the loss or damage and recommend corrective actions, if appropriate.

The cost for repair or replacement will be charged to the appropriate entity that initiates the use of the cache for a disaster response (i.e., State agency, local jurisdiction, etc.) providing the response request came from the State of Florida and a Mission Tasking number was obtained. For any other use of the caches including training, simulation exercises, and mutual aid responses, the cost for repair or replacement will be the responsibility of the TF4C. During the restocking process, expendable item shortages will be identified, reordered through the proper channels, and charged to the appropriate agency initiating the activity.

Items taken by team members that are lost or damaged are the responsibility of the individual team member.

g. Canine Health And Waiver Issues

- To be able to be deployed, all canines must be in good health and have a current health certificate from a licensed veterinarian.

h. Point of Arrival (POA) Mobilization site

Upon arrival at the incident's point of arrival (POA) mobilization site, the TFL must establish contact with the ART (if an ART was deployed) as well as the POA contact person. The POA is the coordination center and is used to coordinate all aspects of the mobilization center operation. The ART or TFL should identify the location of the POA coordination center if it is established or establish a POA and report its location to the incoming task force. The TFL should report to the POA mobilization center manager for further instructions.

POA cont:

At a minimum, the following information should be identified from the POA center manager:

- Location of the ART
- Location of TF4's BOO
- Local officials to whom the TFL should report.
- Assigned jurisdiction/work site for the task force.
- Incident briefing/situation report.
- POA/Mobilization center food, water, rest rooms, supports facilities.
- Transportation requirements.
- Availability of maps for assigned jurisdiction.
- Availability of medical treatment, if any.

It is understood that once the task force arrives at its assigned jurisdiction, the TFL falls under the supervision of the local Incident Commander (IC) within the parameters of the ICS. In addition, the TFL will route all task force logistical support requests to the Logistic Manager. The Logistics Manager will determine, in conjunction with the local jurisdiction, what re-supply can be obtained locally and what items must be requested through State of Florida EOC ESF #9. Task forces will not order equipment or re-supply items on their own. The Logistics Manager is responsible for routing resource requests and reporting the task force's situation status to State EOC ESF #9.

i. Task Force Briefing

Once the TFL has received all necessary information, a task force briefing should be conducted to apprise personnel of important information. This should include the following:

Assigned jurisdiction/work site for the task force.
Incident briefing/situation report.
POA/Mobilization center food, water, rest room, supports facilities.
Transportation issues and time frames.
Location of TF4's BOO
Equipment off loading/security.
Issuing of maps (if available).
Introduction of the POA/Mob Center Specialist or other POA POCs.

j. Base Of Operations (BOO)

One of the crucial elements of a successful operation by a task force is the location and operation of the on scene Base of Operations (BOO). The BOO serves as the equipment cache set-up area, command and control area, sleeping/resting/eating areas, refuge from the elements, communications link with the outside world, and many other functions.

BOO cont:

One of the functions of the Incident Support team (IST) is to survey potential task force BOO sites. If the IST was not deployed at the time of the request for TF4's response and if there is no

established location for the BOO at the time the task force arrives at the POA mobilization center or staging area then the task force may have to find a location on their own. The TFL can appoint an IST team to find a potential site that meets appropriate criteria.

The on scene IST should consist of but is not limited to the following:

- Safety Officer
- Planning Manager
- Medical Team Manager
- Logistics Manager

These personnel should use the Task Force Site Locations Checklist/Sketch Form to ensure the criteria are met.

There are a number of general considerations that should be considered when choosing a site. The most strategic factor for the placement of the BOO is its proximity to the anticipated rescue work sites.

- **SITE SELECTION CRITERIA**

There are two key factors: travel distance and available transportation.

1. If transportation is limited, the need to establish a forward base close to the work area should be considered. Transportation access or avenues should be considered as part of the site select decision.
2. As important as the proximity of the BOO to the work site is, it is also prudent to consider having the BOO some distance away from the work site. In the event that the task force is going to be operating for 24 hours or more, the BOO site must provide a tranquil place where task force members can get restful sleep. It should be away from major highways, railroad tracks, and airports. It is important for all members to get as much rest as possible. This makes for more productive work sessions and lessens the chance of injuries on site. It is also important that the members get physically away from the work area and are not forced to constantly view the site. This reduces the amount of stress that workers must deal with during the incident and gives them temporary refuge from the disaster environment.
3. The site should be environmentally safe with no chance of contaminated run-off. It should not be located near landfills, manufacturing plants, tank farms, or other such sites and should be located upwind/upstream if nearby any facilities of potential release. It must be safe from the effects of rain run-off, exposure to high winds, etc. The BOO site should be set up to provide as much natural security as possible.

BOO: Site Selection Criteria cont:

4. The BOO is an attractive target for looters who recognize it as a source for food, water, and equipment. These can be desirable after a widespread disaster. As

much as possible, task force members must provide guard over the site. If the task force had to deploy without a Security Specialist then supervisory personnel should request professional security personnel or military guards to exclude unauthorized persons.

5. Establishing the BOO on higher ground will usually enhance radio communications. Personnel must ensure that adequate space is available for equipment cache set up and maintenance, shelter of personnel and canine, the Task Force Control Center (TFCC), medical treatment area, food preparation and feeding area, toilet and sanitation area, and helicopter landing zone.
6. Existing structures may be available for the BOO site. The IST should consider this during reconnaissance. Existing structures are preferred over the cache tents, but they must be determined safe by the task force. Other events that might occur that may affect the stability of a building must be considered in the final decision.
7. The BOO should not be set up next to a high-rise building or other structures with the potential for failure. If the task force elects to use existing buildings, permission must first be obtained from the local jurisdiction because there may have to be waivers on the zoning and occupancy of the buildings used. Other health and safety issues may be involved in using non-residential buildings.
8. If the cache tents are used, the space must be level or have proper drainage so that rainwater does not flow into the tents or create a muddy area where there is heavy foot traffic.

- **SET-UP PROCEDURES**

The Task Force BOO Location Checklist/Sketch Form can be used for the actual placement of the facilities within the BOO. The IST should carry a kit for use in marking the locations of sections in the BOO. The kit should contain at a minimum:

- Two 100' measuring tapes
- One roll of fire-line tape
- BOO signs
- Digital camera
- Point down spray paint
- Command vests
- Box of marking chalk
- One pair binoculars
-

BOO: Set-Up Procedures cont

Each task force should have a template of the site set-up for their individual task force with the type of size of their tents and how they prefer the site to be set up. This should include the minimum size area required for the BOO and an alternate layout size. The team can lay out and identify sections of the BOO with signs and fire-line tape. Personnel can then go back over the area with spray paint cans and outline on the ground each section of the BOO and where each tent will be set up. Areas that need to be marked are for sleeping, food distribution, medical care, TFCC, equipment cache, equipment repair, fuel storage, sanitation/hygiene areas, canine

shelter areas and Decon area. When the full task force arrives and personnel are designated to begin the full set-up, it will speed the entire process in that it will be evident exactly where each BOO function is to be located.

The set-up of the BOO should be based upon the needs of the task force as it begins the mission. The task force is not fully effective without the use of the tools, equipment, and supplies in the cache. Therefore, the cache area of the base should be a priority. In most cases, it will be necessary to assign additional personnel to assist in the set-up of the cache due to its size and weight. As the cache area is developed, equipment needed to support a structures triage team, reconnaissance team, and search and rescue operations should be prepared first.

An early consideration of the cache set up should be the shelter requirements for various cache elements. If an existing structure can safely be used to store the cache this need is simplified. If not, separate tents should be erected for weather sensitive supplies and equipment, food, and medical supplies.

- The location of the TFCC is an important consideration during the set up of the BOO. The location should have been determined during the development of the BOO Location Checklist/Sketch form. During the length of the mission, the TFCC will be the focal point for the task force and must be strategically located so as to function effectively.
- After the cache is set up and the TFCC is operational, the lodging requirements of the task force should be addressed. Determine if existing structures are available and can be safely used. In general, smaller, wood framed structures may prove safer for cache and personnel shelter. The type of construction as well as the general condition should be taken into account. If structures are not available, a personnel shelter area should be established using tents denoted on the BOO Location Checklist/Sketch form.
- A food preparation area, task force feeding area, separate canine area, and toilet/sanitation area must be established.
- A medical treatment area must be established within the BOO as identified on the Site Location Checklist/Sketch form. Advice from the Medical Manager should be solicited prior to the selection of the medical treatment area.
- The main entrance should be near the main route of travel. Generators and lighting should be placed on the perimeter of the BOO as close as possible to the section being powered. The quietest generators should be used around the sleeping areas and the TFCC/communication area.

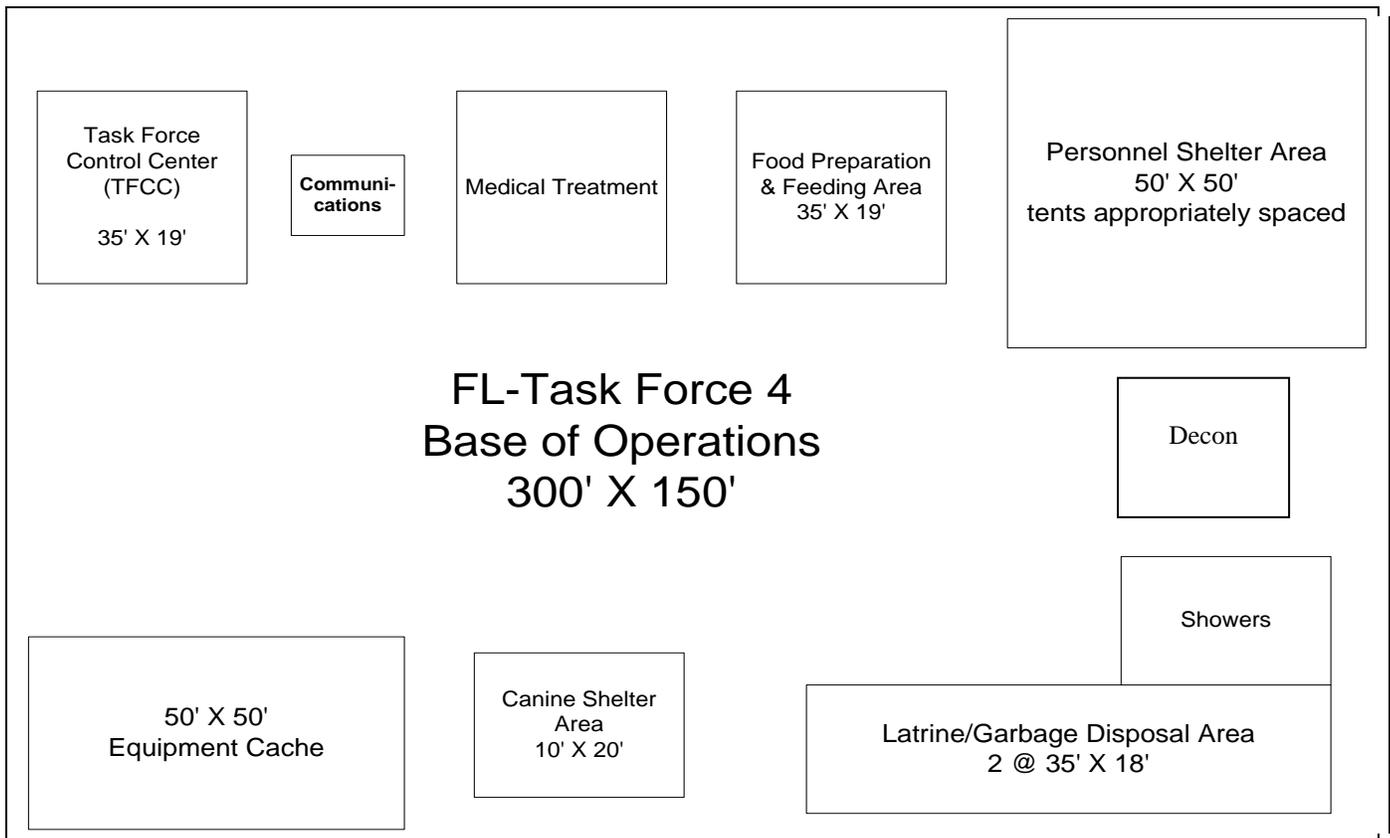
Throughout the course of the mission, task force supervisory personnel should assess the BOO functionality. Requests to the Logistics Manager may be necessary for communications equipment, medical equipment, canine needs, or issues related to food, shelter, and sanitation.

Task Force BOO Location Checklist/Sketch Form

Sample Task Force BOO Location Sketch

<p>Site Location/Address</p>	<p>1. Best Access Route(s)</p>
<p>2. Distance To Anticipated Work site(s)</p>	<p>3. Adequate Space Is Available</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>4. Personnel Shelter Considerations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Usable Structures</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tents Are Required</p>	<p>Cache Shelter Considerations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Usable Structures</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tents Are Required</p>
<p>6. Radio/Communications Considerations</p>	<p>Site Safety & Security</p> <p>Adjacent buildings/utilities create hazard?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Terrain checked in regard to rain/water runoff & Decon ?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Base site separate from rescue work sites?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Security assistance requested from military and/or local jurisdictions?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>HAZMAT exposures known to be a concern?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>

(Not to scale)



Base Of Operations Management

The TFCC is the main control point for the task force operations. This control point can be as simple as a single tent or an existing, safe structure. The TFCC should become the command and coordination point for the TFL and accommodate the operations of the task force Communications Specialists and Planning Manager. The task force supervisory personnel should be situated in this area so that important decisions can be made quickly. To reduce radio traffic as much as possible, telephones or cell phones might be used to communicate with the BOO locations. Radio communication should be used primarily with the off-site work groups. The TFCC should be staffed non stop until demobilization. This is to maintain a contact point with the task force for communications from the TFL, local Incident Commander, or the home jurisdiction.

Accountability of all task force members should be done from the TFCC. Only those personnel with an official reason should be authorized to leave the BOO. Any personnel leaving the BOO site should be identified in some manner and recorded in the TFCC. When personnel return, their status should be changed to indicate their presence in the BOO. At anytime, the TFL should be able to quickly identify the personnel in the BOO and those off-site for any reason. This is important in the event of an evacuation, so that the task force supervisors can account for personnel.

Demobilization

1. Once a task force has completed its mission and the Incident Commander has released the task force, the task force will be demobilized. The TFL will communicate

this information to the local IC, TF4C point of contact person, and to ESF 4/9 at the State EOC.

2. Upon demobilization, the BOO site should be restored to its original condition. This includes properly policing for trash and other remnants left behind. The task force supervisory personnel should ensure that the site looks as good as or better than when the task force arrived. Remember that the task force should not be a burden to the locality. This includes not leaving behind a site that requires the locals to clean up or restore it to its former condition.

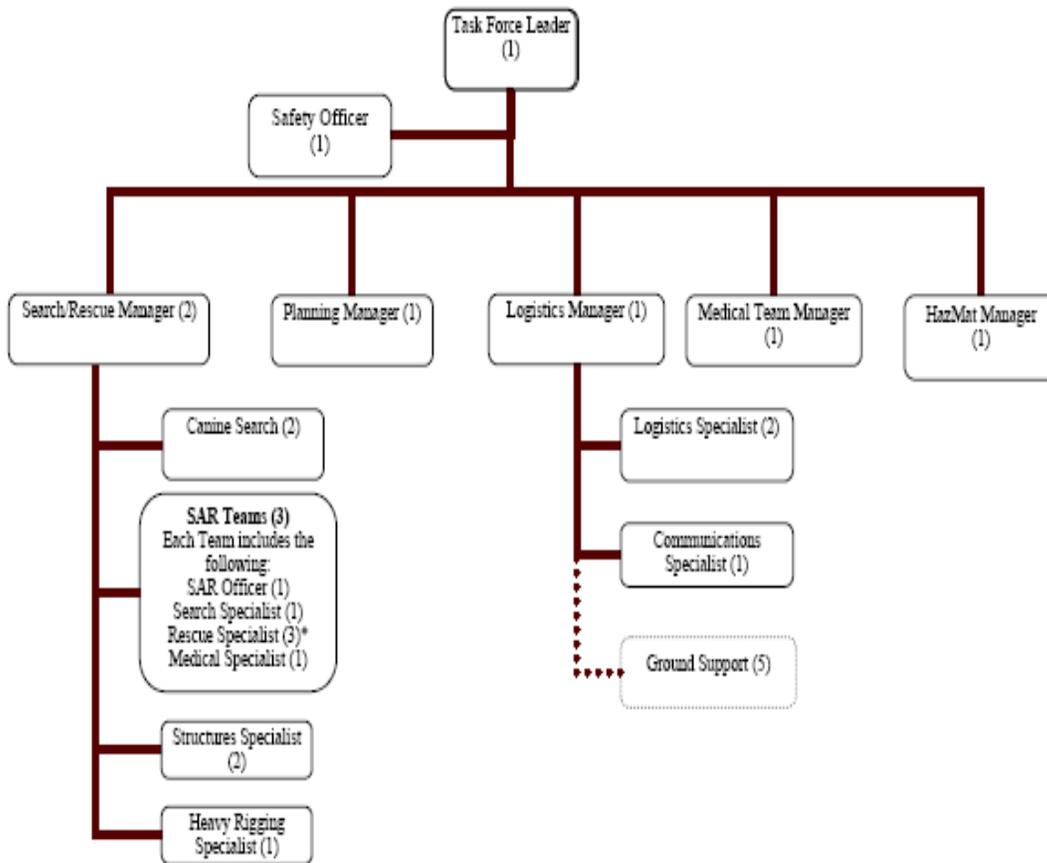
3. Task Force Debriefing

The TFL should ensure that a task force debriefing is conducted prior to leaving the POA mobilization center while the focus is still on the mission. The intent of this debriefing is to highlight issues and accomplishments of the mission. Lessons learned during the mission should be noted and discussed. This information should be captured in written form for subsequent After-Action Reports.

In addition, task force supervisory personnel should assess task force members and discuss issues related to incident stress management. An opportunity should be provided for all personnel to discuss issues that may be causing discomfort or concern. This initial defusing must be followed up with a full incident stress management debriefing once the task force returns home.

4. Post-mission inventory and status check procedures are extremely important. All items must be inventoried, cleaned, overhauled, and checked for damage prior to return to storage. This information must be transferred to the inventory database. In addition, a shortfall and cost summary must be completed and forwarded to the TF4C outlining all items expended, damaged, or lost and the specific caches involved during the mission. This information will be sent within 30 days of return from the mission. The State of Florida will incur all costs associated with the re-supply and rehabilitation of the cache for a sanctioned task mission. Logistics Specialist will ensure that the proper State forms are completed and forwarded to the appropriate State official.

Appendix A FL-TF4'S FULL PLATOON ORGANIZATION CHART



Appendix B
FL-TF4 Responder Information Sheet
Date of Information:

I. NAME:

LAST FOUR DIGITS OF SOCIAL SECURITY #:

HOME ADDRESS:

HOME TELEPHONE #:

PAGER #:

WORK TELEPHONE #:

FAX #:

DEPARTMENT, STATION, SHIFT:

HEIGHT & WEIGHT:

II. EMERG. CONTACT (name & relation):

ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE #:

ORGANIZATION & PHONE #:

III. EMERGENCY RESPONSE QUALIFICATIONS:

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> TASK FORCE LEADER | <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURES SPECST | <input type="checkbox"/> MANAGEMENT |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SEARCH TEAM MANAGER | <input type="checkbox"/> HAZ MAT SPECIALIST | <input type="checkbox"/> OPERATIONS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RESCUE TEAM MANAGER | <input type="checkbox"/> HEAVY RIGGING & EQUIP. SPECST | <input type="checkbox"/> AVIATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MEDICAL TEAM MANAGER | <input type="checkbox"/> TECHNICAL INFORMATION SPECST | <input type="checkbox"/> PLANNING |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PLANNING MANAGER | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS SPECST | <input type="checkbox"/> SAFETY |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CANINE SEARCH SPECIALIST | <input type="checkbox"/> LOGISTICS SPECST | <input type="checkbox"/> ELECTRONICS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TECHNICAL SEARCH SPECST | <input type="checkbox"/> PARAMEDIC | <input type="checkbox"/> CARPENTRY |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RESCUE SQUAD OFFICER | <input type="checkbox"/> NURSE | <input type="checkbox"/> METAL WORK |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RESCUE SPECIALIST | <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN | <input type="checkbox"/> PLUMBING |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MEDICAL SPECIALIST | <input type="checkbox"/> SECURITY SPECIALIST | |

OTHER TECH. EXPERTISE/VOCATIONAL SKILL:

LANGUAGES:

IV. PERSONAL PHYSICIAN AND TELEPHONE #:

CURRENT MEDICAL CONDITION:

MEDICAL/SURGICAL HISTORY:

MEDICATIONS:

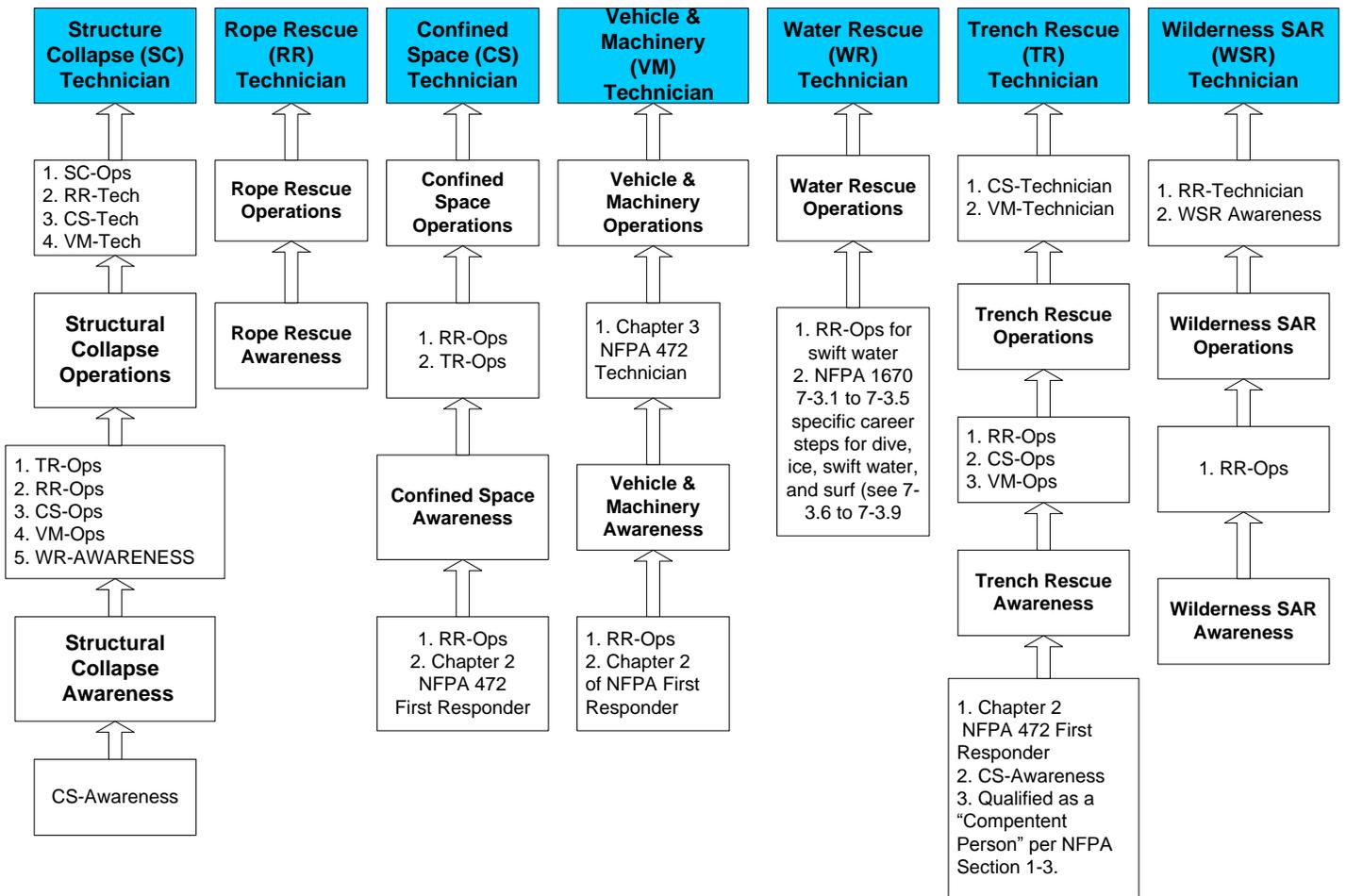
ALLERGIES/MEDICINAL REACTIONS:

BLOOD TYPE:

Appendix C

Appendix N

NFPA 1670 TRAINING MATRIX



APPENDIX O
TF4 SINGLE EQUIPMENT CACHE LIST

RESCUE SECTION

PNEUMATIC POWERED TOOLS:

USAR Air Bag Kit to include:

- Air bag, lifting, high-pressure, Kevlar, 40-50 ton capacity
- Air bag, lifting, high-pressure, Kevlar, 36 ton capacity, rectangular shape
- Air bag, lifting, high-pressure, Kevlar, 3 ton capacity
- Air bag, lifting, high-pressure, Kevlar, 5 ton capacity
- Air bag, lifting, high-pressure, Kevlar, 16-20 ton capacity
- Air bag, lifting, high-pressure, Kevlar, 28-34 ton capacity
- Air bag, lifting, low-pressure set, complete, 15 Ton Maximum
- Air bag, lifting, high-pressure, Kevlar, 70 ton capacity
- Air bag, lifting, high-pressure, Kevlar, 1 ton capacity
- Air bag, lifting, Pressure relief valve, in-line, w/ hose, red

All items below to have pelican style case / cases included:

- Air bag pressure regulator, 135 - 6000 psi
- Air bag air source adapter kit, high-pressure
- Air bag manifold/control valve, high-pressure
- Air bag relief valve, for high-pressure air bags

All items below to have tub style case / cases included:

- Air bag, lifting, Hose, 32', yellow
- Air bag, lifting, Hose, 32', red

USAR Chisel Kit to include:

- Chisel Kit, pneumatic(300psi),w/accessories & case

All items below to have pelican style case / cases included:

- Chisel, pneumatic, chisel, Bull point 16"
- Chisel, pneumatic, chisel, Dual cutter 10"
- Chisel, pneumatic, Dual cutter & bull point 11"
- Chisel, pneumatic, Plug driver
- Chisel, pneumatic, Rubber plugs

USAR Nail Gun Kit to include:

- Gun, nail, pneumatic, 8D through 16D general purpose with case
- Gun, nail, pneumatic, Air hose, 50' sections with Tub style case
- Gun, nail, pneumatic, Nails, 8D, (box)
- Gun, nail, pneumatic, Nails, 16D, (box)

PNEUMATIC SHORE KIT TO INCLUDE:

- Shore, Expandable to approximately 28"
- Shore, Expandable to approximately 37"
- Shore, Expandable to approximately 49"
- Shore, Expandable to approximately 67"
- Shore, Expandable to approximately 97"
- Shore, Expandable to approximately 144"
- Shore, Expandable to approximately 198"
- Shore, Expandable, Load cell, (to attach to shore)
- Shore, Expandable, Swivels (not to exceed 23 degree's) w/ case
- Shore, Expandable, Base, flat w/ case

Shore, Expandable, Extension, 12"	
Shore, Expandable, Extension, 18" - 24"	
Shore, Expandable, Extension, 24" - 36"	
PNEUMATIC CONTROLLER KIT WITH FOAM LINED PELICAN CASE TO INCLUDE:	
Shore, Expandable, Regulator, Pneumatic	
Shore, Expandable, Hose, Air, 25'	
Shore, Expandable, Controller, Dead man	
ELECTRIC POWERED TOOLS:	
REBAR CUTTER KIT WITH FOAM LINED PELICAN CASE:	Q
Cutter, Rebar, electric, maximum cutting capacity 1", or equivalent	
Cutter, Rebar, electric, replacement tip set	
Cutter, Rebar, electric, maximum cutting capacity 5/8", or equivalent	
Cutter, Rebar, electric, replacement tip set	
ELECTRIC DEMOLITION HAMMER KIT TO INCLUDE:	
Hammer, Demolition, electric, 40 lb., kit	
Hammer, Demolition, electric, 60 lb.	
Hammer, Demolition, 40 lb. Moil/Bull point, 1 1/8 x10"	
Hammer, Demolition, 40 lb. Moil/Bull point, 1 1/8 x18"	
Hammer, Demolition, 40 lb., Chisel point, 1" x 1 1/8 x10"	
Hammer, Demolition, 40 lb., Chisel point, 1" x 1 1/8 x 18"	
ELECTRIC DRILL KIT TO INCLUDE: All below stated items to include carrying style case / box for storage / carrying:	
Drill/Hammer, electric, 1/2" variable speed, industrial grade w/ case	
Bench top electric sharpening kit	
Drill bits, steel, 1/8" - 5/8" (set)	
Drill bits, carbide tip, 1/4" - 5/8" (set)	
Drill extensions (set)	
Drill, Ship Augers, 1/2" - 1-1/2" (set)	
Die grinder (Wizzer saw) electric or pneumatic	
ELECTRIC HAMMER DRILL KITS TO INCLUDE:	
Hammer, electric, rotary, HD 1-1/2" (min.)	
Hammer, electric, rotary, Bit, spline shank, 3/8" diamond carbide tipped,	
Hammer, electric, rotary, Bit, 1/2" diamond carbide tipped	
Hammer, electric, rotary, Bit, 1" diamond carbide tipped	
Hammer, electric, rotary, Bit, 1-1/2" diamond carbide tipped	
Hammer, electric, rotary, Adapter, "B" taper	
Hammer, electric, rotary, Adapter, SDS	
Hammer, electric, rotary, Points, bull	
Hammer, electric, rotary, Chisels, cold	
Hammer, electric, rotary, Bit, 2½", diamond carbide-tipped	
Hammer, electric, rotary, Bit, bull point, 10"	
Hammer, electric, rotary, Bit, chisel point, 10"	
Pump, submersible, electric	
Hose, Fire 1½" (NST thread) 50'	
Hose, Fire, Adapter, 3" to 1-1/2"	
Hose, Fire, Adapter, 2-1/2" to 1-1/2"	
USAR Saw Kit to include:	
Saw, battery powered, reciprocating, variable speed, heavy duty, with 24V AC/DC converter, w/case	
Saw, circular, electric, 10-¼" heavy-duty w/ case	
Saw, circular, electric, 7-¼" heavy-duty w/ case	
Saw, reciprocating, Blades reciprocating bi-metal, shatterproof	
Saw, reciprocating, Blades reciprocating wood-cutting, shatterproof	
Saw, circular, Blades, 7¼" circular carbide tip, combination rip/crosscut	

Saw, circular, Blades, 10-1/4" circular, carbide tip, combination rip/crosscut
Saw, reciprocating, Battery, spare
Saw, reciprocating, Battery Charger
Saw, chain, electric, 12" bar
Saw, chain, electric, Bar, spare, 12"
Saw, chain, electric, Chains (spare) for electric saw, standard
Saw, chain, electric, Saw maintenance kit, field, (bar oil, hand tools, belt or scabbard)
Chain repair kit
Spool, Chisel chain (100') with crimping tool
Saw, band, portable deep cut kit, 4 3/4" cut depth
Saw, band, blade, flex-back/bi-metal assorted
Saw, band, maintenance kit
Saw, reciprocating, Bottle, spray, plastic, w/ soap solution

HYDRAULIC POWERED TOOLS:

BREAKER PACKAGE to include:

Breaker, hydraulic, Stanley, 90 lb.
Breaker, hydraulic, Stanley, 45 lb.
Breaker, hydraulic, Stanley, Moil point bit, 14"
Breaker, hydraulic, Stanley, Chisel, 3" x 14"
Breaker, hydraulic, Stanley, Chisel, 1" x 14"

CONCRETE SAW PACKAGE to include:

Concrete chain saw, hydraulic, diamond blade, Stanley DS-11 or equivalent
Hydraulic Ring Saw
Ring Saw blades
Ring Saw field kit
Concrete chain saw, hydraulic, Diamond segment chain, 15" (hard concrete, heavy steel reinforcing)
Concrete chain saw, hydraulic, Chain service kit
Concrete chain saw, hydraulic, Saw bar, 15"
Concrete chain saw, hydraulic, Water pump accessory
Cut off saw, hydraulic, Stanley CO-23 or equivalent
Concrete chain saw, hydraulic, Metal cutting abrasive wheel, 14" diameter X 1" arbor
Cut off saw, hydraulic, blade, Diamond tipped dry cutting 14" x 1" arbor
Concrete cutting abrasive wheel 14" x 1" arbor
Hammer drill, hydraulic, Stanley HD-45 or equivalent
Hammer drill, hydraulic, Bit, carbide, 1" X 24"
Hammer drill, hydraulic, Bit, carbide, 1½" X 24"
Hammer drill, hydraulic, Bit, carbide, 2" X 24"
Hammer drill, hydraulic, Service and maintenance kit

Hydraulic Rescue kit to include:

Hydraulic Vehicle Rescue System Power unit, hydraulic, gasoline, 4-cycle
Hydraulic Vehicle Rescue System, Fuel Filters
Hydraulic Vehicle Rescue System, Spark plugs
Hydraulic Vehicle Rescue System, Cutter
Hydraulic Vehicle Rescue System, Spreader
Hydraulic Vehicle Rescue System, Ram, hydraulic, min. 48" length
Hydraulic Vehicle Rescue System, Ram, hydraulic, min. 28" length
Hydraulic Vehicle Rescue System, Ram, hydraulic, min. 18" length
Hydraulic Vehicle Rescue System, Hose, hydraulic, 25-foot section
Hydraulic Vehicle Rescue System, Adapter kit for hydraulic ram

Hydraulic Vehicle Rescue System, Manifold w/ dump valve	
Hydraulic Vehicle Rescue System, Pump, manual, hydraulic	
Hydraulic Power unit Kit to include:	
Power unit, hydraulic, medium-duty, compact, Stanley HP-1 or equivalent	
Power unit, hydraulic, Hoses, ½" X 50 ft., dual hoses	
All below stated items to include carrying style case / box for storage / carrying:	
Power unit, hydraulic, Couplings, flush face, 3/8" NPT	
Power unit, hydraulic, Couplings, flush face, 1/2" NPT	
Power unit, hydraulic, Air filter	
Power unit, hydraulic, Hydraulic fluid filter	
Power unit, hydraulic, Service and maintenance kit consisting of hydraulic oil, chain repair kit, wrench's, spark plugs and etc	
GAS Powered chain saw kit to Include:	
Saw, chain, 16" gasoline-powered, 2 cycle, direct drive (Stihl 044 or equivalent)	
Saw, chain, 16" gasoline-powered, Chains 16", carbide tip, laser weld	
Saw, chain, 16" gasoline-powered, Wood chisel blades	
Saw, chain, 16" gasoline-powered, Bars 16", for gas powered chain saw, roller tip	
Saw, chain, 16" gasoline-powered, Filters and spark plugs for Stihl or equivalent gas-powered chain saw	
Saw, chaps	
Saw, chain, 16" gasoline-powered, Saw maintenance kit, field, (fuel/oil mix, bar oil, hand tools, belt or scabbard)	
CONCRETE cut off saw kit to include:	
Saw, gasoline, 16" power rotary blade, 1" arbor, w/case	
Saw, gasoline, 14" or 16" power rotary blade, Filters/spark plugs	
Saw, gasoline, 14" or 16" power rotary blade, Belts, drive	
Saw, gasoline, 14" or 16" power rotary blade, Blades, diamond tip, reinforced concrete-cutting	
Saw, gasoline, 14" or 16" power rotary blade, Blade, carbide tip	
Saw, gasoline, 14" or 16" power rotary blade, Blade, steel cutting abrasive	
Saw, gasoline, 14" power rotary blade, ring	
Ring Saw Blades	
Saw, gasoline, 14" power rotary blade, diamond tip	
Saw, gasoline, 14" power rotary blade, carbide tip	
MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS: FASTENING GUN kit to include:	
Nail, Gun, piston-activated, 27 caliber-autofeed, w/ case and accessories	
Nail, Gun, piston-activated, Pins, 2-1/4", HD, w/ washers(100 bx)	
Nail, Gun, piston-activated, Pins, 2-7/8", HD, w/ washers (100 bx)	
Nail, Gun, piston-activated, Loads, medium(100 bx)	
Nail, Gun, piston-activated, Loads, HD (100 bx)	
WELDING / CUTTING kit to Include:	
Torch, oxy/acetylene, portable kit, w/ attachments (gauges, hoses, wands)	
Torch oxy/acetylene kits, large, w/attachments (gauges, hoses, wands, adapters and safety equipment) minus bottles	
Torch oxy/acetylene, Rotating strikers	
Torch, exothermic, complete	
Torch, exothermic, Rods, spare (25 per)	
HAND TOOLS:	
Axe, flat head, with fiberglass handle	
Bar, pry, pinch point 60"	
Bar, wrecking 18"	
Bar, pry, pinch point 48"	
Bar, wrecking 30"	
Belt, carpenter, quick disconnects, with 2 pouches	
Bucket, plastic, 5 gallon, with handle	
Bucket, collapsible, 12" X 17"	
Carrier, debris, 4' x 4'	

Chalk, line, 50'	
Chisel, cold, diamond point, 8"	
Chisel, cold, floor, 12"	
Chisels, wood, assorted (not to exceed 8 chisels total) (set)	
Cutter, bolt, 18"	
Cutter, bolt, 36"	
Cutter, pipe, multiple head, 1 - 2-1/2"	
Cutter, wire and cable, 28", fiberglass handles	
Ellis, jack, 4X4, 25#	
Ellis, jack, post cap screw, 4X4, w/ adjustable base	
Ellis, clamps (pr.)	
Ellis, swivel base, 4X4	
Entrenching tool, shovel, w/folding pick, O/A length 30"	
Hacksaw, high tension, contractor grade	
Hacksaw, Blades, 12" - 18 teeth per inch, shatterproof (pks of 100)	
Hacksaw, Blades, 12" - 24 teeth per inch shatterproof (pks of 100)	
Hammer, sledge, 4 lb., 16" fiberglass handle	
Hammer, sledge, 8 lb., fiberglass handle	
Hammer, sledge 12 lb., fiberglass handle	
Hammer, framing straight claw, 22 oz., steel, mill face	
Hand truck, convertible into dolly, with pneumatic tires	
Hatchet, carpenter's	
Jack, hydraulic, 10 ton, low profile	
Jack, hydraulic, 20 ton, low profile	
Knife, utility, retractable blade, w/spare blades	
Ladder, attic, 10' folding	
Ladder, 18' Little Giant, or equivalent	
Level, 4 ft.	
Nails, common, 16D, Duplex	50
HAND TOOLS cont:	
Nails, common, 8D, Duplex	5
Paint, spray, fluorescent, 12 ea. (red and green)	
Pencils, carpenter	
Pick, 36" or standard	
Pulaski tool, standard	
Saw, keyhole	
Saw, 8-point, cross cut, hand	
Sheeting, plastic, 6 mil x 50' x 100' (roll)	
Shovel, 60", straight handle, spade point	
Shovel, 30", D handle, square point	
Snips, tin, aviation type	
Square, speed	
Square, framing, 2 ft.	
Tamper, top post hole digger, one piece, high carbon steel, 69"	
Tape, flagging, 100 yd. roll (yellow)	
Tape, measuring, 100'	
Tape, measuring, 30' power return, 1" blade width	
Tarpaulin, polyethylene 12' x 18', heavy duty grommets	
Wedge, steel, 4 lb. square head	
Wrench, pipe, 36" aluminum	
Wrench, pipe, 18" aluminum	

Wrench, pipe, 12" aluminum	
ELECTRICAL:	
Description	
Adapter, L5-20 three prong twist-lock female to three prong household male, 10/3 wire, 18" length	
Adapter, L5-20 three-prong, twist-lock male to three-prong household female with 10/3 wire, 18" length	
Box, junction, w/ four 20A outlets, waterproof with ground faults	
Connector, L5-20 three-prong, twist-lock male end	
Connector, L5-20 three-prong, twist-lock female end	
Cord, extension, 12/3 single outlet, 100'	
Cord, extension, 12/3 single outlet, 50'	
Cords, extension, 10-3 single outlet, 100'	
Element, replacement, Halogen quartz, 300 - 500 watts	
Light, flood, Halogen quartz, 300 - 500 watts	
Light, drop, tube, florescent, 8 watt, 50'cord, explosion proof	
Stand, light, with 10' telescoping base with collapsible legs, for halogen quartz, 500 watts, flood	
RESCUE SECTION	
HEAVY RIGGING	
Cable, come-along, 3-ton	
Swivel Hoist Rings, 1/2" Steel, Crosby or other USA equivalent	
Eye Nuts, 1/2", Steel, Crosby or other USA equivalent	
Anchors, Wedge, concrete, 1/2" x 5-1/2", Ramset or Hilti GUNAMBO	
Wrench, Torque 1/2" drive, 250 Ft. Lb. Capacity, W/Socket	
Chain, 3/8"x10', grade 8, lifting, with Clevis, slip hooks and latches	
Chain, 3/8"x 20', grade 8, lifting, with Clevis, slip hook and latches	
Shackles, Screw Pin, 1-1/4", 12 ton	
Shackles, Screw Pin, 5/8" 3-1/4 ton	
Sling, Polyester roundsling, 20 ft. endless, 17,000 lb. choker capacity	
Sling, Polyester roundsling, 10 ft. endless, 17,000 lb. choker capacity	
Slings, Synthetic, Heavy duty, 3" x 6', Type 3, Flat Eye, One Ply 3800 Lb. Choker Capacity	
Slings, Wire Rope, IPS, Mechanical Splice, 7/16" x 8', 2400 lb. Choker Capacity	
Slip hooks, clevis, with gate	
Turnbuckle, 1", jaw-jaw, 12" take-up, 10,000 lb. capacity	
TECHNICAL ROPE:	
Rope hauling system, 4:1 advantage w/ 240 ft. of lifeline, static kernmantle, 1/2" diameter, minimum tensile strength (MTS) 9,000 lbs. must meet or exceed NFPA 1983, with bag	
Rope, slings, RSI OMNI or equivalent	
Rope pulley, 4", rescue grade, prusik-minding, 1/2" diameter aluminum frame, double sheave	
Rope descenders, figure 8, with ears, MTS (min. tensile strength) 10,000 lbs.	
Rope ascenders, coming device for 1/2" rope	
Rope harness, full body (OSHA confined space standard compliant)	
Racks, Rigging, RSI	
Rack, Rappel, 6 bar	
Rope edge roller	
Rope log, book, rope usage	
Rope bags, rescue hardware bag, Cordura, 20" x 10" x 4"	
Rope pulley, 2", rescue grade, prusik-minding, aluminum frame, single sheave for 1/2" rope	
Rope harness, seat, NFPA-approved, adjustable	
Rope, pulley, 4", rescue grade, prusik-minding, aluminum frame, single sheave for 1/2" rope	

TECHNICAL ROPE cont:

Rope, lifeline, 300' lengths of nylon static, Kernmantle, 1/2" diameter, minimum tensile strength (MTS) 9000 lbs., must meet or exceed NFPA 1983, w/ bag and edge guards	
Rope, lifeline, 200' lengths of nylon static, Kernmantle, 1/2" diameter, minimum tensile strength (MTS) 9000 lbs., must meet or exceed NFPA 1983, w/ bag and edge guards	
Rope carabiners, steel, locking "D", extra large, 10,000 tensile strength, must meet NFPA 1983/ANSI/OSHA requirements	
Rope line, nylon, tag, 200' lengths of 8mm, MTS 2,600 lbs., must meet or exceed NFPA 1983, w/ bag	
Rope cord, prussik, 8mm	2
Rope webbing, tubular, 2", MTS 6,000 lbs.	2
Rope throw, water rescue, 75', with bags	
Tripod, tubular aluminum legs adjusting between 6' and 8', minimum work load of 600 lbs.	

SAFETY:

Description

FRESH AIR KIT to include:

Binoculars, 10 x 50 power, waterproof	
Blower, ventilation, for confined space, electric, with 15' of 8" extension hose, or equivalent (NIOSH/OSHA compliant and intrinsically rated)	
Breathing apparatus, airline-supplied (SABA), with 10-minute escape cylinder, NIOSH/OSHA approved	
Breathing apparatus, Cylinders (spare), 10-minute, 4500 psi	
Breathing apparatus, Cylinder (spare), 1-hour, 4500 psi	
Breathing apparatus, Mask (spare), compatible w/ SCBA, supplied air system (1-sm, 2-med., 1-lg)	
Breathing apparatus, Line, supply, 50', breathing air quality, compatible with SCBA and supplied air system	
Aircart, portable supplied air system, NIOSH/OSHA compliant or equivalent	
Breathing apparatus, self-contained (SCBA), 4500 psi, with 30-minute cylinders, compatible with supplied air system identified in this document	
Breathing apparatus, Cylinders (spare) 30-minute, 4500 psi	
Communications system, hard-wire, 29CFR 1910.146 compliant (sufficient to support item R-G-04)	
Extinguisher, water, backpack-type	
Extinguisher, dry chemical, 20 lb., ABC-type	
Blower, ventilation, heater (electric or LP with accessories)	
Lockout/Tagout kit, confined space	
Permit, confined space entry, pre-made	
Sprayer, pressure, 2-1/2 gallon, Hudson pump type or equivalent	

TECHNICAL SECTION

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPECIALIST EQUIPMENT: Monitoring/Detection:

Calibration kit, for gas monitors	
Monitor, portable, battery operated multi-function device KIT, 4-Gas, capable of monitoring LEL, O2 level, CO presence and H2S. Must have capability to extend probes into void spaces, w/ accessories, extra batteries, charging unit	
Monitoring device, portable, radiological, capable of monitoring alpha, beta, and gamma radiation (such as Ludlum, Victoreen or equivalent) including, Extra batteries, Charging unit, Accessories (check w/ FEMA to obtain) & Reader	
RADIATION, Dosimeter, Pager style	
RADIATION, Dosimeter, Reader	

Boot covers (pairs), disposable (latex, silver shields or equivalent)
Boots, chemical resistant (pairs)
Coverall, Level B, 1-piece, (with hood and bootie sock), of sealed- seam construction (Tyvek-Saranex, Barricade or equivalent)
Coveralls, plain (Tyvek, Saranex or equivalent)
Gloves, disposable, silver shields (outer glove)
Gloves, Nitrile
Contamination reduction kit (containing: surgical wipes, utility brushes, distilled water, water/bleach solution, mildly basic detergent, liquid soap, vinegar, teaspoon, containment device, disposable towels, and 3-gallon handsprayer)
DOT reference manual
NFPA guide to hazardous materials
NIOSH haz mat pocket guide
Tape, marking, red, "haz mat" imprinted (Banner Guard or equivalent)
STRUCTURES SPECIALIST EQUIPMENT:
Camera, digital, zoom capable
Camera, digital, Carry case
Camera, digital, Flash
Camera, digital, Charger
Camera, digital, Laptop link cable
Clinometer, foresters type, calibrated for 100 feet
TECHNICAL INFORMATION SPECIALIST EQUIPMENT:
Camera, digital, zoom capable
Camera, digital, Carry case
Camera, digital, Flash
Camera, digital, Charger
Camera, digital, Laptop link cable
Monitor, color, w/ VHS VCR, 19" single unit
Video camera, hand-held, with low light capability, complete with case and accessories, (Mini-DV)
TECHNICAL SEARCH SPECIALIST EQUIPMENT:
USAR Search kit to Include:
Backpack/Equipment Vest (for carrying small items)
Search Cam, telescoping with color monitor, w/ accessories, two additional batteries, recharging system and storage case
Fiberscope, 12 mm diameter or less, at least 47" working length, complete with carrying case and accessories, plus two (2) AC/DC kit, light source, battery, connecting cable housed in a carrying case (and two additional sets of batteries) (Olympus Indust
Visual inspection device, Snake-Eye US&R kit, or equivalent (NOTE: These items are counted as one item when following selection criteria for visual search equipment of the four listed types.)
Listening device, portable electronic, using combination seismic and acoustic surveillance and location device (minimum of six sensors to allow for triangulation) Should have 2-way communications capability with victim
Listening device, Wall Clamps
Core Drilling kit to include:
Concrete coring tool, gasoline-powered, capable of cutting 2" diameter hole up to 8" deep, including 4 2"-diameter concrete and wood bits (8" working lengths)
Concrete coring tool, Hydraulic, capable of cutting 2" diameter hole up to 8" deep w/case and portable water tank
1" & 2" diamond core bits, 2 ea.
Pry axe, w/ standard claw and leather sheath
Cutter, Bolt, 12" or 14"
Bullhorn hailing devices
Hammer, sledge, 10 or 12 lb.

Reciprocating saw, electric, incl case	
Reciprocating saw, Blades, assorted wood and metal cutting, 6" and 12"(25 per bx)	2
Entrenching tool, shovel, with folding pick	
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION	
PORTABLE RADIOS:	
Description	
Radio, hand-held, UHF/FM, 406-420 MHz, minimum 16 channel, field-programmable, with flexible antenna, Ni-Cad battery, and speaker/microphone. (per FEMA standards)	
Radio, Hand-held, VHF/FM 138-174 MHz, field programmable, with flexible antenna, Ni-Cad battery, battery charger, carrying case and speaker microphone (per FEMA specifications)	
Radio mobile (40 watt) UHF/FM 406-420 MHz, minimum 16 channel, field programmable, with magnetic mount antenna, cigar lighter adapter, AC/DC power supply and external speaker if required	
Radio Service Software, Software required to support communications equipment requirements-UHF	
CHARGING UNITS:	
Description	
Charger, 6-gang, 110 volts AC/12 volts DC, rapid rate charging	
Charger, 12VDC for Deep Cycle Battery	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS:	
Description	
Chest harness for UHF radio	
GPS (global positioning satellite) receivers, hand held portable, mapping capable, battery operated, with Carrying case, Lanyard, Data cable, Magnetic mount antenna and Cigar lighter adapter	
Telephone, cellular, portable, minimum 3 watts, with carrying case, spare batteries, battery charger, cigar lighter adapter, magnetic mount antenna, user guide, and renewable yearly service	
REPEATERS:	
Description	
Repeater, UHF/FM programmable, 35 watts minimum, field programmable, 402-470 MHz frequency range, with antenna feed line, with CTCSS encode/decode capability, portable (50 pounds in weight maximum)	
Antenna, directional, (Yagi) , 406-420 MHz 3dB gain	
Antenna, 3-9dB gain, omni-directional, 406-420 MHz	
Mast, antenna, 35 ft. with grounding kit, antenna guy kits (non metallic guys)	
Antenna, directional (Yagi), 406-420 MHz 9dB gain	
Duplexers, tuned to current FEMA US&R channel plan	
Radio Service Software, Software required to support repeater equipment requirements-VHF	
ACCESSORIES:	
Description	
Antenna, mobile, magnetic mount, with adapters for portable radios, 406-420 MHz, 3-5 db gain	
Antennas, flexible, rubber, 406-420 MHz, (spares for UHF portables)	
Cable, coaxial , 50' lengths, with connectors (50 ohm low loss cable)	
Cable, cloning, for portable UHF radio	
Head sets, with noise-canceling microphones with radio interface cable	
Multi-meter (volt/ohm meter), digital	
Radio programming software w/ interface box and cables	
Scanner, programmable, all band, (narrow band capable) with antenna, 12 VDC/110 VAC capability	
Speaker/microphone (spares for UHF portables)	
Ear microphone interface box for UHF portables	
Ear microphone ear pieces, disposable (one per TF member for hygiene)	
Waterproof bags, for portable radios	
BATTERIES:	

Description
Battery pack, Alkaline, UHF, disposable (clamshell or battery pack)
Battery, Ni-Cad, for UHF radios, rechargeable, highest capacity recommended
Battery, Ni-Cad, VHF/FM rechargeable battery packs (spares)
Battery, 12VDC deep cycle, non spillable, for repeaters, base station and mobile radios
POWER SOURCES:
(NOTE: Higher powered repeaters may require the service of a small generator to provide sufficient replenishment power.)
Cord, extension, 50 foot, 12 AWG
Generator, Power systems kit, including: Portable generator (gasoline), lightweight (approx. 50 pounds), 1000 Watts Output, 4.2 amps/120 volts, voltage regulated with surge protection, noise suppressor, spark arrester, fitted for a auxiliary fuel supply
Inverter, power, DC/AC, minimum 250 watts
Power strip, surge protector, 6 outlet with surge protection
Communications Support:
Support tools and accessories
Pliers, Channel lock
Pliers, Lineman's, insulated
Screw drivers, assorted set
Tie wraps,, nylon, kit of assorted sizes
Tool box
Wrench, spark plug
Wrenches, metric, combination set
Wrenches, standard, combination set
COMPUTER:
Computer, Laptop, with charger, 2 spare batteries, AC adapter, cigar light adapter and associated cables to interface with applicable peripherals. Meet or exceed FEMA minimum ISM standards applicable at time of purchase. Installed software
Computer, Wireless Networking Kit, which includes
Computer, Access point, Breezecom AP-10D, including PCMCIA ethernet card
Computer, Breezecom SA-PC, PCMCIA network card for laptops
Computer, antenna, Omni-----7.2 dB gain omni-directional
Computer, antenna, Uni-24-----24 dB gain directional
Computer, Surge suppressor//Power strip----For AP-10D (High Quality)
Computer, Printer, portable, with toner and ink cartridge
LOGISTICS SECTION : ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT
Bands, rubber
Book, log
Vest, Identification, kit
Vest, Identification, Task Force Leader
Vest, Identification, Team Manager
Vest, Identification, Safety
Vest, Identification, Plans
Vest, Identification, Squad Officer
Vest, Identification, Communications
Vest, Identification, Structural
Vest, Identification, Haz Mat
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT cont:
Vest, Identification, Heavy Rigging
Vest, Identification, Logistics
Vest, Identification, Tech. Search
Vest, Identification, Tech. Info
BASE OF OPERATIONS:

Description	C
Cover, Salvage 12 ft. X 18 ft.	
Chair, camp folding	
Table, camp, folding	
Decontamination:	
Description	C
Sacks, stuff-type (for sleeping bags)	
Sheeting, plastic, 20' x 100', maximum of 9 mil thickness	
Tent, 18' Octagon, (Western Shelter type or equivalent) With floor, work station, single door, lighting kit, screen wall option, fly or double roof, printed T.F. ID on roof and wiring harness kit	
Bag, Sleeping, general purpose, rated to 0 degrees Fo, synthetic	
Tents, 6 to 8-person size, including all hardware	
Tents, 19 ft. X 35 ft. (Western Shelter-type or equivalent) With floor, work station, lighting kit, screen wall option, fly or double roof, printed T.F. ID on roof, double door system and wiring harness kit	
Shower System, 2-stall(Western shelter type or equivalent) with gray water bladder, distribution system, potable water bladder, water heater and pump	
Toilets, portable latrine system, utilizing bio-bags, with privacy shelter	

Decontamination cont::

Bags, biodegradable, for latrine system

Towels, throw-away, bath size

Wet Wipes, moistened towelettes, antibacterial

Bleach, liquid, Gallon

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE:

Description

Tape, strapping, fiber type

Tape, duct, air conditioning quality

Tape, dispenser for strapping

Tape, electrical, roll

PERSONAL BAG:

Description

Boots, Safety, black, Gore-Tex, ANSI/OSHA compliant

Flashlight, battery, intrinsically safe, UL rated, w/ four spare bulbs

Hat, safari type, navy blue w/ Task force Logo

Hearing protection ear plugs, must meet ANSI S3.9-1974

Helmet, rescue-type, low profile, Kevlar with identification crescents

Helmet light, Intrinsically safe (with 2 spare bulbs)

Knife, combination, folding (Leatherman-type or equivalent)

Leather work gloves

Pack, Field, personal, yellow, complete set FSS field pack or equivalent

Pack, Field, personal, red FSS-type or equivalent

Safety glasses with keepers, shatter proof, with side shields, must meet ANSI 287.1

Uniform, Overshirt or Blouse- BDU Style, Navy Blue, 100% Cotton

Uniform, Pants - BDU Style, Navy Blue, 100% Cotton

HAZMAT:

Description

FAX machine, portable (copier/printer/fax), 110V, plain paper-type, w/accessories

Camera, digital, zoom capable

Camera, digital, carrying case

Camera, digital, flash

Camera, digital, charger

Camera, digital, laptop link cable

Resource Status Kit, ICS, including "T" cards and holders

SAFETY:

Description

Alarm Device, Audible, personal

Back support, nylon

Cartridges, respirator, high efficiency filters, HEPA or equiv

Detector, current, AC voltage detection-type, Delsar hotstick or equivalent

Ear plugs, safety, disposable, style NRR 35, meets ANSI 53.19 – 1974

Eye wear, safety, meets ANSI 287.1, shatter prf, w/ side shields

Extinguisher, fire, 10 lb., ABC-type

Gloves, work, leather, extra-large

Gloves, work, leather, large

Gloves, work, leather, small
Gloves, work, leather, medium
Goggles, safety, polycarbonate (to fit over eye glasses) (pr.)
SAFETY cont:
Headsets, hearing protection, muff style, meet ANSI S3.19-1974, NRR 29dB
Horns, air, aerosol, w/ 1 replacement cartridge
Lightsticks, chemical, includes
Lightsticks, 12 Hour Yellow
Lightsticks, 12 Hour Green
Lightsticks, 12 Hour Red
Lightsticks, 12 Hour Blue
Lightsticks, 5 Minute High Intensity White
Lightsticks, 5 Minute High Intensity Yellow
Lightsticks, 30 Minute high Intensity Yellow
Lightsticks, 30 Minute High Intensity White
Line, utility, nylon shroud, 1/8" x 700 yards
Masks, particle, non-toxic (3M N95 or equivalent) (20 per pack)
Pads, knee, heavy duty
Pads, elbow, heavy duty
Paint, spray, can, fluorescent (24 orange, 24 green)
Repellent, insect (for clothing), Pyrethrin base, 4 oz. Bottle
Repellent, insect, minimum 35% DEET content, 4 oz. bottle
Respirator, full face piece, cartridge-type
Respirator, half face piece, cartridge-type
Sunscreen, SPF 25, 4 oz. Bottle
Tape, barrier, "Fireline" printed
TASK FORCE SUPPORT:
Description
Batteries, Assorted-AAA, AA,C,D,9 volt
Cooler insulated 48 qt.
Generator, 5000W, auto idle, manual start, spark arrestor, overload protection, 20A and one 30A twist-lock receptacles, w/ wheel kit , spark plugs, filters, tool kit (Honda EM5000 or equivalent)
Generator, 5000W minimum, w/ welding kit, auto idle, manual start, spark arrestor, overload protection, wheel kit, spark plugs, filters, tool kit, welding safety equipment and welding supplies
Generator, 1000W, portable, lightweight with spark plugs, filters, and tool kit
Megaphone, battery-type, w/ built-in siren
Pump, trash, gasoline, 5 HP, 120 GPM (Honda or equivalent)
Generator Support:
Adapter, 20A, NEMA L5-20, twist lock male to 20 a household 3-prong female
Adapter, 20A, NEMA L5-20, twist lock female to 20a household 3-prong male
Air compressor, pneumatic, gasoline-powered, 5.5 HP, dual tank, 8.8 CFM
Rod, grounding, w/ clamp and grounding wire (one per generator)
Adapter, ground rod, for demolition hammer
Cylinder, Propane, 15 gallon. Must meet all DOT Title 49CFR and IATA Specifications.
Cover, Salvage 12 ft. X 18 ft.
Surge protector, 110V

Wire, 12/3, S.O., 250 ft. rolls
Wire, 10/3 S.O., 250 ft rolls
Cleaner, electric motor, CRC (case)
Funnels, long neck, with filter screens
Gas, dry, or equivalent (case)
Can, gasoline, plastic, 1-gallon capacity
Gun, soldering, with solder
Hardware kit, assorted nuts, bolts, washers, SAE 1/8"- 1/2", various lengths
Lubricant, WD-40
Oil, 2 cycle additive (universal) (case)
Pump, fuel, manual, HAZCO PATAY, 20' lift, with 15' non-collapsible 1" hose, and 15' of 1" discharge hose, compatible with hydrocarbons, or equivalent
Stapler, Arrow T-50 or equivalent
Staples, 1/2", for Arrow T-50 (box)
Starting fluid, EZ start (case)
Generator Support cont:
Terminal kit, solder-less, with crimping tool
Tester, electrical, A/C, D/C, OHMS, 100-200, (Beckman/equiv)
Tie, wraps, nylon, kit of assorted sizes
Tool kit, mechanics, all purpose general, Sears model or equivalent, parts to be specified
Container, POP certified, 5-gallon, with spout (Container NSN # 7240-01-337-5258 & Spout NSN # 7240-00-177-6155)
Oil, Engine multi-grade (case)
Pump, Transfer (Black & Decker, Jack Rabbit, or equivalent)
Physical Security Enhancement:
Trailer
Storage Containers

APPENDIX P
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ALS	Advanced Life Support
BOO	Base of Operations
BSI	Body Substance Installation
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DEP	Department of Environment Protection
Dept	Department
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Team
DOT	Department of Transportation
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ERT-A	Emergency Response Team, Advance Element (FEMA)
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EST	Emergency Support Team
FASAR	Florida Association of Search and Rescue
FAX	Facsimile
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFCA	Florida Fire Chief's Association
FM	Frequency Modulation
FNARS	FEMA National Radio System
FOG	Field Operations Guide
FRP	Federal Response Plan
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
HEPA	High Efficient Particulate
Haz Mat	Hazardous Materials
HF	High Frequency

Acronyms and Abbreviations cont:

IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
ID	Identification
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
IST	Incident Support Team (FEMA)
KHz	Kilohertz
LAD	Latest Arrival Date
MHz	Megahertz
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOB	Mobilization Manual
MRE	Meal, Ready-to-eat
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NECC	National Emergency Coordination Center
NEMIS	National Emergency Management Information system
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PIO	Public Information Officer
PNS	Paging Network System
POA	Point of Arrival/Mobilization
POC	Point of Contact
POC	Point of Contact Person
POD	Point of Departure
Recon	Reconnaissance
R&R	Response and Recovery Directorate/Rest and Rehabilitation
RN	Registered Nurse
QLFT	Qualitative Fit Testing
QNFT	Quantitative Fit test
SAR	Search and Rescue
SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SERP	State Emergency Response Plan

Acronyms And Abbreviations cont:

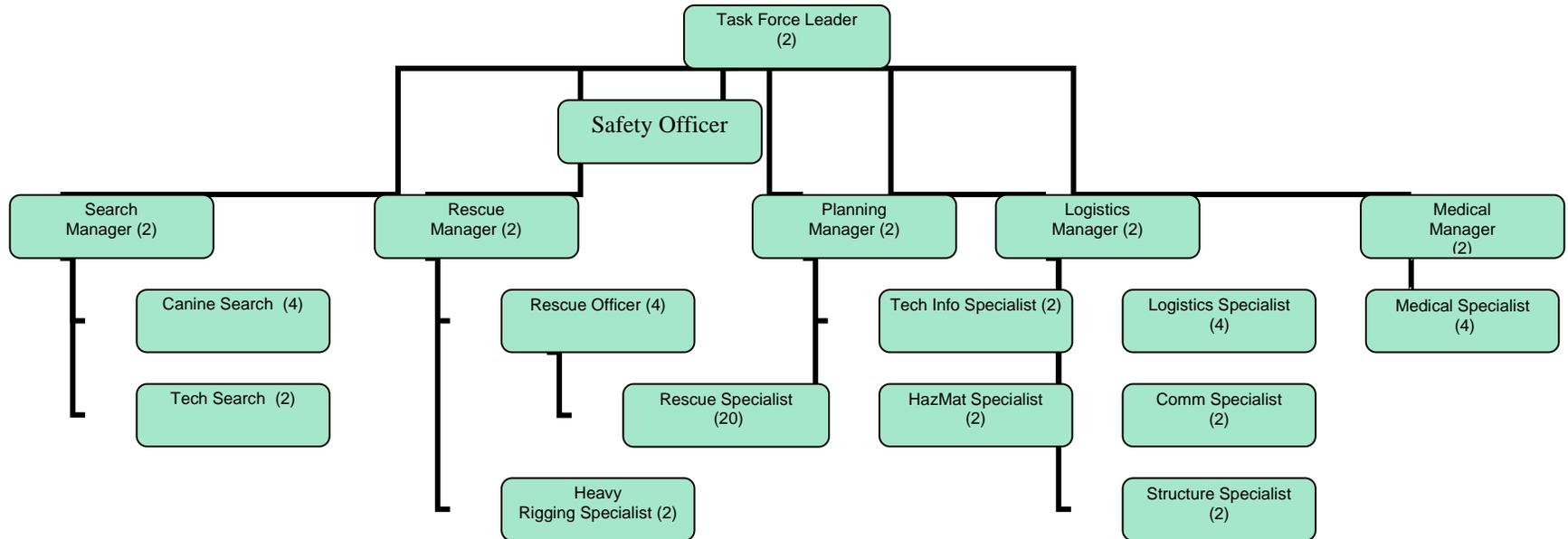
SABA	Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus
TAC	Tactical radio frequency
TF	Task Force
TF4C	Task Force Four Consortium Board
TFCC	Task Force Control Center
TFL	Task Force Leader
ULN	Unit Line Number
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
USAR	United States Army Reserve
USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USNG	United States National Grid system
USPHS	United States Public Health Service
VHF	Very High Frequency
www	World Wide Web

ANNEX A
FASAR'S Resource Typing

TO BE UPDATED

(TO BE UPDATED)FASAR FULL US&R TASK FORCE TYPE 1
With 62 personnel

State USAR Task Force – A State of Florida asset made up of local responders and with the personnel, equipment and training equivalent to a FEMA Task Force. This unit is capable of twenty-four hour operations for a minimum of seventy-two hours without the need for outside resources.



- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 2 - Task Force Leader | 2 - Logistics Manager | 4 - Medical Specialists |
| 2 - Safety Officer | 2 - Tech Info Specialist | 4 - Logistics Specialists |
| 2 - Planning Manager | 2 - HazMat Specialist | 4 - Rescue Officers |
| 2 - Search Manager | 2 - Comm Specialist | 20 - Rescue Specialists (12 are HazMat Technicians) |
| 2 - Medical Team Manager (Doctor) | 2 - Heavy Rigging Specialists | |
| 2 - Rescue Team Manager | 2 - Structural Specialist | |

4 - Technical Search Specialists

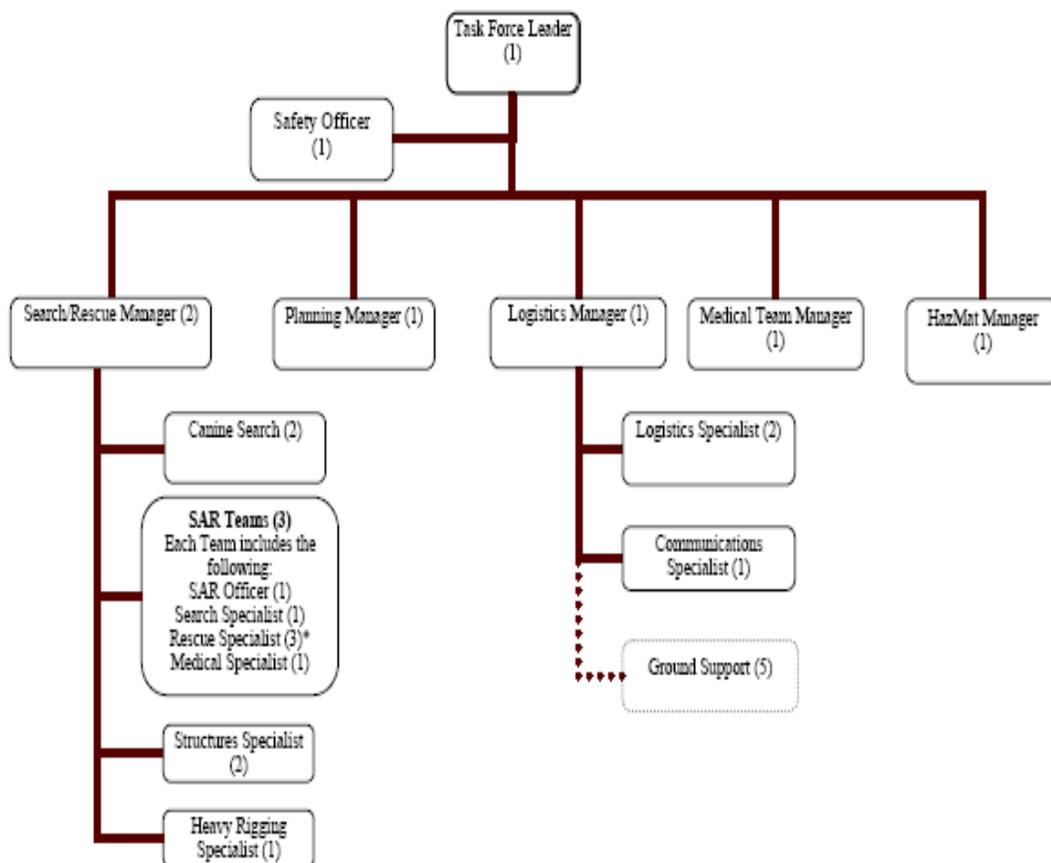
4 - Canine Search Specialists w/canines

Annex A cont.

FASAR US&R TASK FORCE TYPE 2

with 35 personal

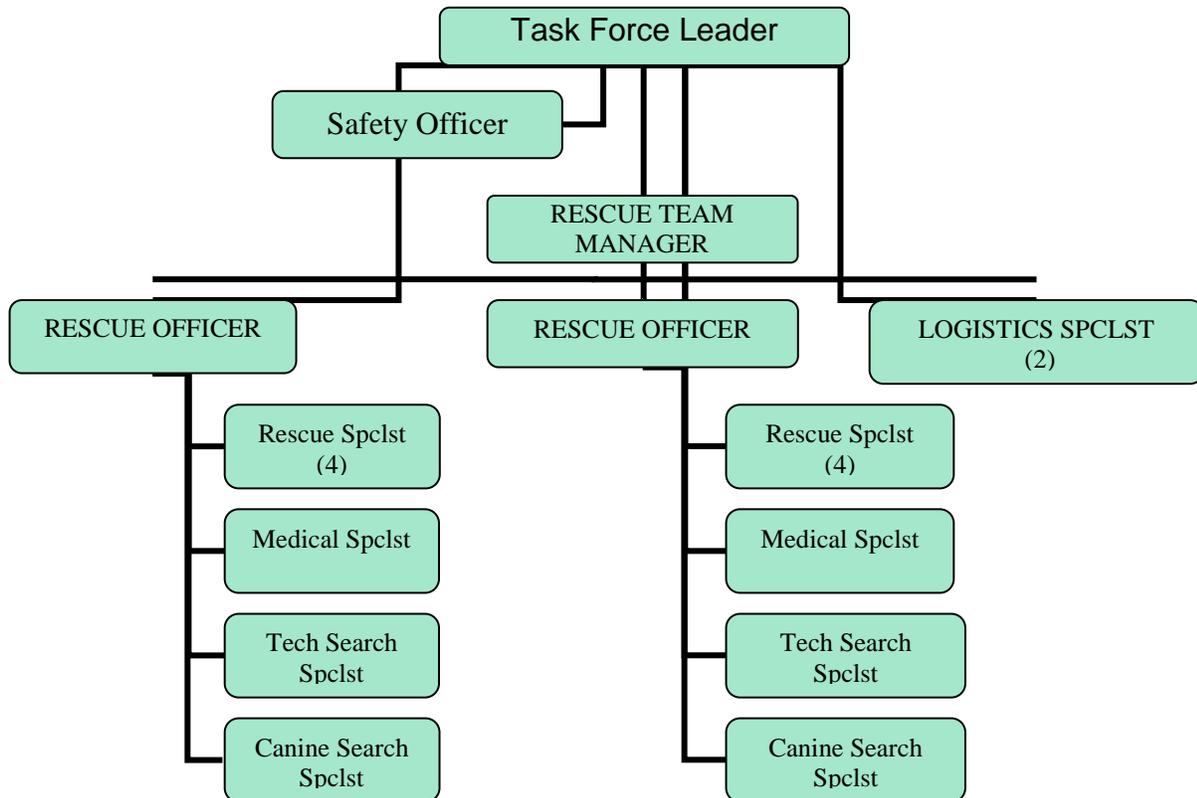
Intermediate USAR Task Forces - A State of Florida asset made up of local responders with the personnel, equipment and training equivalent to half of a FEMA Task Force. This unit is capable of twelve hour operations for a minimum of seventy-two hours without the need for outside resources. This resource will provide a scaled down version of a full Task Force and will be able to handle some collapse incidents without the need for additional assistance. Two Intermediate USAR Task Forces can be added together to form the equivalent of a Full Task Force.



1 - Task Force Leader, 2 - Structural Specialist, 1 - Safety Officer, 3 - Medical Specialists, 1 - Medical Team Manager (Doctor), 2 Rescue/Search Manager, 1 - Planning Manager, 1 - Tech Info Specialist, 1 - HazMat Manager, 1 - Communications Specialist, 1 - Heavy Rigging Specialists, 1 - Logistics Manager, 2 - Logistics Specialists, 3 - Rescue Officers, 9 - Rescue Specialists (6 of which are HazMat Technicians), 3 - Technical Search Specialists, 2 - Canine Search Specialists w/canines

Annex A cont
FASAR HEAVY US&R TEAM TYPE 3
With 22 personnel

Heavy USAR Team - A State of Florida asset made up of local responders with the personnel, equipment and training approximately equivalent to 1/3 of a FEMA Task Force. This unit is capable of an immediate response and can operate for twelve hours or until other assistance from outside resources arrives. It is intended that this resource would provide a rapid response to a collapse incident and will provide an initial USAR capability until other resources arrive. This resource could be used alone for weather related incidents or construction type incidents with localized damage. Two Heavy USAR Teams can be added together to form the equivalent of an Intermediate Task Force.



1 – Task Force Leader ,1 – Safety Officer, 2 – Canine Search Specialists /canines
1 - Medical Team Manager (Doctor on-line) 1 – Rescue Team Manager, 8 –
Rescue Specialists (3 are HazMat Techs) , 2– Rescue Officers, 2 – Technical
Search Specialists, 2 – Medical Specialists, 2 – Logistics Specialists

Annex A cont:
(TO BE UPDATED)
FASAR “Light” US&R Team TYPE 4

This level represents the minimum capability to conduct safe and effective search and rescue operations at structure collapse incidents. Personnel at this level shall be competent at surface rescue that involves minimal removal of debris and building contents to extricate easily accessible victims. The operational period is considered to be 6 hours without support.

ANNEX B
HURRICAN RESPONSE

A. Hurricane Search And Rescue response

1) Overview

This Hurricane Annex was developed to facilitate the Task Force’s response to areas impacted by hurricanes. Hurricanes generally affect a large area and require a completely different approach to search and rescue than what a single collapse structure would require. The search and rescue mission after a hurricane is an area-specific specialty. It can be wilderness areas, rural interface and intermix, urban inland, urban costal, or a combination of these areas. The search area or grid will typically cover many miles.

Considering the geographical area that will be affected can help with determining the kind, type and number of resources that might be pre-deployed or alerted for deployment. During hurricanes, the first areas to be affected are the costal areas. The costal area with a high-density population and buildings of light, medium, and heavy (reinforced) construction are typically going to be impacted the most as the storm surge, tornados, and the eye-wall, where the highest wind speeds are located, make landfall. Reliable four wheel drive transportation while operating in the search area is an absolute must, especially operating on a barrier island as the roads will be absent or covered over with sand.

2) Logistical Support

(a) Self-Contained

The logistical support of FL-TF4 resources is critical in the management of a hurricane response. The initial units deployed to an emergency should be completely self-contained for a period of 5 days unless otherwise advised by the affected jurisdiction that logistical support have been established for FL-TF4 forces. The size of the response, the severity of the disaster, the extent of the area involved, and the infrastructure that is still functional within the affected area, will ultimately determine the extent to which logistical support is required.

(b) Transportation to and from the area:

- Staging areas, within and outside, the disaster area
- All vehicles four wheel drive
- Vehicle GPS units, Maps and directions for responding personnel
- Emergency towing means, standard repair items (spare tires, flat tire repair plugs, ect.)
- Fuel tanker (gasoline and diesel)

And/Or

- Fuel credit cards (useful while in transit, might be useless in the affected area)

(c) Food supplies and preparation:

- Mobile Food kitchen - fully stocked
- Self contained food preparation units (MREs)
- Refrigeration unit with ice and drinking water
- Sanitation and clean up supplies (waterless hand soap)
- Food supplies/disposable plates and utensils
- Small compact gas grills

Hurricane Search and Rescue response cont:

(d) Overnight shelter and rehabilitation areas:

- Provide suitable (secure) overnight shelter
- Environmental considerations (rain, sun/heat, insects)
- Cots/Bedding
- Parking and security of apparatus
- Electricity/generator power
- Water and sanitary facilities
- Communications links (in and out of the disaster area)

(e) Recommended **resources**, equipment and **tools unique** to a hurricane response

- Additional chainsaws (six with fuel cans and oil)
- Mobile Command/Communications unit
- All vehicles to have for wheel drive capability
- Refrigeration unit with ice and drinking water
- Fuel tanker (gasoline and diesel)
- Horizontal orange marking paint
- Portable Satellite phones with extra batteries
- Wireless internet capability
- Wireless television feed at Boo
- Additional handheld GPS units (at least 8)
- Small air compressor for tire inflations, and cleaning equipment
- Small positive placement pump with hoses for fuel transfer
- Absorbents and catch pans for fuel transfers
- ATV's for access ability to areas not suitable for larger vehicles
- Numerous fix-a-flat containers
- Mechanic with mechanic tools
- PFDs (min. 10)
- Additional hot sticks (4 minimum)
- Additional hand tools (min 4-flathead axe with belt holster, 4-haligan, 4-pry bar)

3) **Communications**

The key to the successful operation of deploying FL-TF4 into a hurricane affected region will depend heavily upon the ability to communicate effectively among the Task Force managers over many miles. It is realistic to assume that in the wake of a major disaster, such as a hurricane, the existing communication system in the affected area will be inoperable or severely compromised. Therefore, managers of TF4 must be able to communicate with each other, independent of the local

communications network. During the hurricane responses of 2004, most cell phones could not receive their signals and Nextel's interconnect did not work.

Communication choices:

- (a) MUTUAL AID COMMUNICATIONS UNITS (MAC)
- (b) FL-TF4 Communication Radio cache (Still needs assigned frequencies)
- (c) Satellite phones (limited mobility due to vehicle attachment)
- (d) Department radios using talk-a around (short distance)

TF-4 Rescue Squad's minimum deployment equipment cont:

4) TF-4 Rescue Squad's minimum deployment equipment

- (a) Forcible entry tools (flathead axe with belt holster, haligan, pry bar) one set per Squad
- (b) Radio (Squad Officer) with extra battery
- (c) Squad officer identification vest
- (d) Medical Specialist to have Squad backpack Medical Kit
- (e) Safety Boots designed for walking distances
- (f) TF-4 long sleeve shirt
- (g) TF-4 navy blue pants
- (h) Task Force rescue Helmet
- (i) Medium sized back pack containing (minimum) :
 - Flashlight with extra batteries and spare bulbs
 - Hat, safari type, TF-4 approved
 - Hearing protection ear plugs
 - Safety glasses (2) (tinted and clear)
 - Helmet light, Intrinsically safe (with extra batteries & spare bulb)
 - Knife, combination, folding (Leatherman-type or equivalent)
 - Leather work gloves
 - Compass
 - 1 – metal signal mirror
 - **PERSONAL/CREW SURVIVAL KIT**
 - 1 - Candle
 - 4 - Cotton swabs – non sterile
 - 1 - Duct tape, 5-10 feet
 - 2 - Leaf bag, large
 - 16 - Matches in waterproof container
 - 1 - Plastic bag for the kit
 - 2 - Quarters, for phone calls
 - 1 - Single edge safety razor blade
 - 4 - Safety pins, large
 - 2 - Towelette
 - 1 – Whistle
 - **PERSONAL/CREW FIRST AID KIT (FOR CREW MEMBERS)**
 - 1- Plastic bag (Zip-lock type) for storing kit
 - 10 - Acetaminophen or aspirin tablets
 - 10 - Antacid tablets
 - 10 - Antihistamine, 25 mg Benadryl
 - 6 - Antiseptic cleansing pads
 - 1 - Antiseptic ointment (tube)
 - 6 - Band-Aids
 - 1 - Moleskin
 - 2 - Pair of latex gloves
 - 4 - Roller Gauze Bandage
 - 1 - Scissors, multi-purpose
 - 1 - Splinter forceps, tweezers
 - 1 - Space blanket, or sleeping bag
 - 4 - Sterile dressings (4x4 gauze pads)
 - 10 - Water purification tabs in sealed container or commercially approved purification device