

ALBUQUERQUE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
ANNEX 5
FIRE AND RESCUE

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Fire and Rescue Annex is to outline the Albuquerque Fire Department approach to emergency operations. It addresses our ability to respond to and provide for an all-hazards capability toward emergency incidents in the City of Albuquerque – and to adjacent jurisdictions through intergovernmental agreements for mutual and/or automatic aid response. As an all-hazards-capable entity, our goal is to effectively address all manner of life safety issues, and to provide for scene stabilization, incident management, and to deal with public health consequences of incidents that result from accidental or deliberate acts.

II. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

The Albuquerque Fire Department understands the direct correlation between preparedness and response. The exercise of this experience and expertise provides us with the ability to protect the lives and property of the citizens of Albuquerque. Strategic planning, continuous training by a properly equipped workforce, and the routine exercise of response plans are all key components in assuring the Department’s ultimate success in the management and control of emergency events.

We establish response readiness through diverse and comprehensive training, assuring that all AFD personnel are trained in effective and efficient firefighting, rescue, and other situation-specific techniques, and that they have the proper equipment to do their jobs. The department is ready to respond to a variety of emergency occurrences including, but not limited to:

Hazard Summary

Natural Disasters – Floods – Tornados - Hurricanes – Structural Collapse
Man Made Disasters – Fires (structural/wildland) - Aircraft Accidents - Explosions
Acts of Terrorism - WMD (chemical, biological, explosive, radiological, nuclear)
Civil Disturbance – Riots – Demonstrations
Hazardous Materials Incidents
Heavy Technical / Specialized Rescue
Medical Emergencies

B. Assumptions

1. There are varying degrees of probability that the emergency situations outlined in the hazard summary will occur, thereby requiring that the Albuquerque Fire Department provide immediate assistance in an effort to save lives and protect property through the response and recovery phases of an event.
2. The Albuquerque Fire Department will maintain and support emergency ready service resources to respond to emergencies as they arise in the City and surrounding jurisdictions.
3. The City's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) represents a key component in the Fire Department's ability to support on-scene management of events as they progress from inception to resolution.
4. The Albuquerque Fire Department will be adequately funded to maintain appropriate and proper readiness, assuring compliance with NFPA standards as they relate to staffing, training, and equipment issues. All uniformed personnel will maintain compliance with local, state, or national requisite certifications and/or licensure appropriate to their respective responsibilities.
5. The Albuquerque Fire Department dispatch center is the primary communications link relating to the alert, activation, deployment, and incident management of all responding agencies within the Albuquerque metropolitan area.
6. The Albuquerque Fire Department will use the National Incident Management System (NIMS), a standardized emergency management system -- developed by the Department of Homeland Security -- for organizing personnel and equipment resources, while responding to emergencies at the site of an incident and to manage the EOC.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Objectives

Our basic tactical priorities are as follows:

1. Rescue: Those activities required to protect occupants, remove those who are threatened, and to treat the injured.
2. Incident Command: Those activities required to stop the forward progress of the incident hazard and to stabilize the scene.
3. Loss control: Those activities required to stop or reduce primary or secondary loss to property and the negative psychological and emotional impact of the event on the all personnel.

As necessary these activities will be conducted in collaboration with and augmented by additional local, state, and federal authorities.

B. General

1. When notified of an emergency situation, the Albuquerque Fire Department will respond with incident-specific personnel, equipment, and apparatus to the emergency site, staging area, or other location in support of the incident.

2. The Albuquerque Fire Department has assumed the responsibility of organizing, training, and equipping personnel with the appropriate tools in response to an emergency.
3. Pre-disaster, emergency response, and recovery plans are based on an all-hazards approach to emergency management.
4. Standard operating guidelines describe how emergency tasks will be performed.
5. Alert, notification, and activation procedures are in place and are routinely tested and exercised.
6. We maximize our emergency planning, response, and recovery capabilities by coordinating the use of those resources belonging to private and/or other governmental agencies.
7. Coordinated efforts with hospitals and other public health organizations ensure that all medical operations are thoroughly integrated.

C. Operational Guidance

1. Initial Response

Fire Service responders are frontline on-duty personnel who respond to most emergencies arising within their jurisdiction. AFD personnel manage emergency incidents until they are resolved, or until control of the event is turned over to others who have the legal authority to assume responsibility.

2. Implementation of NIMS

During an activation of the EOC, representatives from the Albuquerque Fire Department will be present for the duration of the activation, working in various capacities within the NIMS structure. The City's Emergency Operations Center will coordinate support of resources dealing with the incident. The principal intent of NIMS is to unify command and control, and to ensure that all City resources are available for the effective resolution of an emergency incident.

AFD Standard Operation Guidelines

Incident Command System	Reference Date
301.01 Command Procedures	06/01
301.02 Command Structure	06/01
301.03 Expanding the Organization	06/01
301.04 Unified Command	06/01
302.01 Personnel Accountability	06/01
303.01 Command Procedures	06/01
304.01 Sectors	06/01

3. Source and Use of Resources

Resources are provided automatically, as the response needs escalate to meet the demands imposed by the incident, or as assessed by the incident commander.

A distinction of the Albuquerque Fire Department lies in the fact that building response capacity into the NIMS requires a wide-scale and broad scope of training

efforts covering the majority of Albuquerque Fire Department (AFD) employees, as well as employees of other City departments, other government agencies, and private sector organizations -- such as hospital personnel and ambulance transport personnel. Incident management and response strategy and tactics are additionally integrated into the AFD Standard Operating Guides, thereby institutionalizing the capacity to deal with such events.

Fire Station Resource Table

Station	Address	Area served	Staff	Apparatus
1	724 Silver SW	Downtown	33	E, R, L
2	301 High SE	Huning Highlands	14	E
3	141 Girard NE	University	28	E, R, L, HT
4	301 McKnight NW	North Valley	43	E, R, L, HZ, BC
5	123 Dallas NE	Mid-Heights	20	E, R
6	623 Griegos NW	North Valley	20	E, R
7	116 47th NW	Southwest Mesa	20	E, R
8	1400 Indian View PL NE	Foothills	17	E, BC
9	9601 Menaul NE	Mid-Heights	21	E, R
10	2841 Rio Grande NW	North Valley	14	E
11	5401 Southern SE	Southeast Heights	22	E, R
12	201 Muriel NE	East Gateway	20	E, R
13	4901 Prospect NE	Mid-Heights	38	E, R, L, HZ, BC
14	9801 Eucariz SW	West Gate / SW Mesa	20	E, R
15	6600 Academy NE	North Albuquerque	30	E, R, L
16	4727 Juan Tabo NE	Northeast Heights	20	E, R
17	3630 Yucca NW	West Side	32	E, R, BC
18	6100 Taylor Ranch NW	Taylor Ranch	20	E,R
19	3520 San Andres NE	Mid-Heights	20	E, R, BC, Q
20	7520 Corona NE	North Albuquerque	15	E
21	7500 Coors ByPass NW	Cottonwood	15	E, L
27	10005 Lyons NW	Paradise Hills	23	E, R
29	501 Bear Canyon	North Albuquerque	23	E, R

Apparatus Legend: E = Fire Engine/Pumper
R=Rescue Unit
L=Ladder Truck
HZ=HazMat Response Unit
HT=Heavy Technical Rescue Truck
BC=Battalion Commander
Q=Paramedic Quality Improvement Officer

D. Incident Command System

The Albuquerque Fire Department is comprised of a technically trained cadre of professionals that are capable of providing an all-hazards emergency response to incidents occurring within the City’s jurisdictional boundaries, and when possible to

adjacent or regional jurisdictions. AFD department personnel can be augmented with mutual aid and off-duty personnel if an incident demands.

When notified of an emergency situation, response personnel, equipment, and apparatus are dispatched to the emergency site, staging area, or other location as appropriate. The City's dispatch center will establish communication links among response personnel and/or the EOC when it is activated. Radio will serve as the primary form of communication. Telephones and ham radio will serve as the backup methods. Command procedures are designed to:

1. Fix responsibility for command on a specific individual through a standard identification system, depending on the arrival sequence of members, companies, and command officers.
2. Ensure that a strong, direct, and visible Command will be established from the onset of the incident.
3. Establish an effective incident organization that defines the activities and responsibilities assigned to the Incident Commander and to other individuals operating within the NIMS.
4. Provide a system to process information in support of incident management, planning, and decision-making processes.
5. Provide a system for the orderly transfer of Command to subsequently arriving officers.

Responsibilities of Command

The Incident Commander is responsible for the completion of tactical objectives. Tactical Objectives (listed in order of priority) are:

1. Removal of endangered occupants and treatment of the injured.
2. Stabilization of the incident and providing for life safety.
3. Providing for the safety, accountability, and welfare of response personnel.
4. Conservation of property.

E. NIMS/ EOC Interface

The Albuquerque Fire Department will support all EOC activities when the EOC has been activated. The AFD representatives at the EOC are responsible for:

1. Providing a reliable communications link for resource support of the Incident Command post.
2. Support of the overall incident management strategy.
3. Development of an EOC incident action plan.
4. Assignment of appropriate personnel, consistent with pre-emergency plans and Standard Operating Guidelines.
5. Review, evaluation, and revision (as needed) of the incident action plan.
6. Resource allocation and the coordination of resources to specific field operations.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. General

The Albuquerque Fire Department is responsible for plan development and the deployment of resources to all emergency events occurring within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City.

The Fire Chief or his designee will oversee all operations and activities of the Fire Department and will assure that resources are adequately utilized.

The Fire and Rescue (Operations) Division is charged with staffing twenty-two fire stations, strategically located throughout the City, with an on-duty strength of 144 firefighters. Firefighters in the Operations Division are assigned to 22 engine companies, 18 rescue companies, 5 ladders companies, and 2 hazardous materials response units. They are line managed by four Battalion Commanders. The Operations Division is divided into four fire districts; area commanders are assigned to each district to assure that effective chain-of-command and span-of-control is maintained.

AFD responds to an area of 162 square miles and a population of 496,000. The surrounding metropolitan population is in excess of 625,000.

The Albuquerque Fire Department's principal customers are those who populate our established jurisdiction -- encompassing the entire City of Albuquerque, and including mutual-aid agreements with Bernalillo County and Kirtland Air Force Base, and the extended hazardous materials response area within a fifty mile radius of the city. Additional memoranda of understanding exist with the University of New Mexico, the U.S. Department of Energy, and Sandia National Laboratories. We are also emergency responders to the Albuquerque International Airport

B. Reinforced Response

A reinforced response will be initiated when the on-scene Incident Commander determines that the initial response resources are insufficient to deal with the size or complexity of the incident.

C. Strategic Level:

The strategic level involves overall Command of the incident. The Incident Commander is responsible for the overall strategic level of the Command Structure. The action plan covers all strategic responsibilities, all tactical objectives, and all support activities needed to respond to the incident. The action plan defines where and

when resources will be assigned to control the incident. This plan is the basis for developing a Command organization, assigning all resources, and establishing tactical objectives. The Strategic level responsibilities include:

1. Offensive, Defensive, or Rescue in Progress
2. Determining the appropriate strategy
3. Establishing overall incident objectives
4. Setting priorities
5. Develop an incident action plan
6. Obtaining and assigning resources
7. Predicting outcomes and planning
8. Assigning specific objectives to tactical level units

AFD Standard Operating Guidelines

Field Operations	Reference Date
101.01 Standard Operations	06/01
Tactical Priorities	06/01
Level I and II Staging	06/01
Rescue	06/01
Fire Control	06/01
Salvage	06/01
Overhaul	Under revision
Support Activities	06/01
Roof Sector	06/01
Positive Pressure Ventilation	06/01
Water Supply & Fire Steam Management	06/01
Rapid Intervention Team	Under revision
Lost Trapped Firefighters	06/01
May Day Communications	06/01
Apparatus Placement	06/01
Rehabilitation Sector	06/01
Staging Sector	06/01
Protective Clothing	06/01
Loss Control	06/01
Post Incident Review	06/01
Fire Cause and Determination	06/01
Communication	06/01
Attack Teams	06/01

D. Tactical Level:

The tactical level directs operational activities toward specific objectives. Tactical level officers include Branch Directors and Sector Officers who are in charge of Sector resources. Tactical level officers are responsible for specific geographic areas or functions, and supervising assigned personnel. A tactical level assignment comes

with the authority to make decisions and assignments, within the boundaries of the overall plan and safety conditions. The accumulated achievements of tactical objectives should accomplish the strategy as outlined in the Incident Action Plan.

E. Task Level:

The task level refers to those activities normally accomplished by individual companies or specific personnel. The task level is where the work is actually done. Task level activities are routinely supervised by Company Officers. The accumulated achievements of task level activities should accomplish tactical Objectives.

AFD Standard Operating Guidelines

Tactical Operation	Reference Date
201.01 Car Fires	6/01
202.01 Aircraft Fires	6/01
203.01 Tire Fires	6/01
204.01 Violent Scene Responses	6/01
205.01 Civil Disturbances	6/01
206.01 Power Saws	6/01
207.01 SCBA Procedures	6/01
208.01 Thermal Imaging Camera	6/01
High/rise Fire Attack	6/01
Strip Mall Fire Attack	Under revision
Residential Fire Attack	8/03
Commercial Fire Attack	8/03
Apartment Complex Fire Attack	8/03

F. AFD Dispatch Center

The dispatch center is responsible for processing all requests for assistance received through the 911 system, providing pre-arrival assistance to callers, and dispatching appropriate units. The center is responsible for fire and EMS configuration recommendations, unit status, incident tracking, and event frequency management.

AFD Dispatch is staffed by nationally certified emergency medical dispatchers

G. The Albuquerque Fire Academy supports every AFD division and program by conducting professional training for all department personnel. The Albuquerque Fire Prevention Bureau (FPB) is responsible for the development, enforcement, and administration of Albuquerque Fire Code ordinance in all commercial building and /or remodel of existing buildings. The FPB is also responsible to the citizens by providing professional arson investigations and the subsequent adjudication and prosecution of those suspected of crimes of arson.

V. ADMINISTRATION & LOGISTICS

- A. The Albuquerque Fire Department provides for accountability of its response efforts through a records management system that tracks details of each emergency incident from its inception through its resolution.

- B. Inter-agency memoranda of understanding (MOU) and inter-governmental agreements – specific to automatic and/or mutual aid – exist or are pending with numerous adjacent jurisdictions, and include:
 - 1. Bernalillo County Fire Department
 - 2. Bernalillo County Detention Center
 - 3. Town of Bernalillo
 - 4. U.S. Department of Energy
 - 5. Town of Edgewood
 - 6. Isleta Tribal Government
 - 7. Kirtland Air Force Base Fire Department
 - 8. Local Emergency Planning Committee
 - 9. Village of Los Lunas
 - 10. Village of Los Ranchos
 - 11. Lovelace Hospital
 - 12. New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department
 - 13. Expo New Mexico
 - 14. Presbyterian Hospital
 - 15. Rio Grande Valley State Park
 - 16. Pueblo of Sandia
 - 17. Santa Ana Tribal Government
 - 18. Sandia National Laboratories
 - 19. Tarrant County Government
 - 20. University of New Mexico Hospital
 - 21. U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; NM VA Medical Center
 - 22. Village of Corrales
 - 23. Village of Tijeras

VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT MAINTENANCE & DISTRIBUTION

This plan was developed through the cooperative efforts of all AFD Divisions and Sections. Maintenance of the plan will be directed by the Office of Emergency Management Director, through appropriate AFD representatives as designated by the Fire Chief.

VII. AUTHORITIES & REFERENCES

Quality service is sustained through the maintenance -- by all fire personnel -- of licensure, certification, and training mandated by, and in compliance with, state and national

standards for fire fighting, basic and advanced life support emergency medical service, heavy technical rescue, hazardous materials control, and other emergency responses. Applicable standards are determined by: AFD EMS protocols; the State of New Mexico Fire Academy; the Bernalillo County Medical Control Board; the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA); and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

VIII. DEFINITIONS & TERMS. See Basic Plan

Annex 5 Fire and Rescue

Appendix 1

Wild Land Interface

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Wildland Interface Annex is to outline the Albuquerque Fire Department's (AFD) approach to emergency operations involving fires in open space, Bosque, or in areas that constitute urban/wildland interface areas. It addresses our ability to respond to and provide for an all-hazards capability toward emergency incidents in the City of Albuquerque – and to adjacent jurisdictions through intergovernmental agreements for mutual and/or automatic aid response, as well as to assist State and federal agencies as required under the New Mexico Resource Mobilization plan. Our goal is to effectively address all manner of life safety issues, to provide for scene stabilization and incident management, and to deal with public health consequences of incidents that result from accidental or deliberate acts.

II. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

We fully understand the direct correlation between preparedness and response. The routine exercise of this experience and expertise provides us with the ability to fulfill our mission of protecting lives and property within our jurisdiction. Continuing strategic planning, sustained training regimens, an appropriately equipped workforce, and the routine exercise of response plans are all key components in assuring our ultimate success in the management and control of emergency events.

We establish response readiness through diverse and comprehensive training, assuring that all AFD personnel are trained in effective and efficient firefighting, rescue, and other situation-specific techniques, and that they have the proper equipment to do their jobs. Established procedures enable us to deploy equipment and personnel resources as primary responders to all jurisdictional wildland firefighting incidents.

All uniformed AFD personnel are either certified, or will be certified, to qualified standards specific to NFPA 1051 standards, and to those established by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG).

B. Assumptions

1. There are varying degrees of probability that the wildfires will occur within the City of Albuquerque open space areas. Any brush or wildfire that

consumes an area larger than one acre demands a significant measure of command and support resources to manage and mitigate the event. In such cases, the AFD will be charged with providing an immediate response to the event; however, depending on the scope of the event, the effort may require additional resources from external government agencies.

2. The AFD will maintain emergency ready resources (personnel, apparatus, and equipment) to respond to emergencies as they arise in the City and, when necessary, to support surrounding jurisdictions.
3. The City's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) represents a key component in our ability to support on-scene management of events as they progress from inception to resolution.
4. AFD will continue to be adequately funded to maintain appropriate and proper readiness, assuring compliance with the NFPA 1051 standard and those issued by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (S-130, S-190, and S-131) and as they relate to staffing, training, fitness, and equipment issues. All uniformed personnel are in compliance with requisite certifications appropriate to their respective responsibilities.
5. The AFD dispatch center is the primary communications link relating to the alert, activation, deployment, and incident management of all responding agencies within the Albuquerque metropolitan area. During events involving the interface of AFD resources with other jurisdictions and/or responding agencies, the AFD dispatch center will remain the primary communications entity.
6. The AFD will continue to use the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for organizing personnel and equipment resources, while addressing emergencies on-scene, and to manage the EOC.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Objectives

During wildland firefighting operations, the basic tactical priorities are:

1. Life Safety: The activities required to protect people, remove those who are threatened, or treat the injured.
2. Incident Stabilization: The activities required to stop the forward progress of the hazard and to stabilize the event.
3. Property Conservation: The activities required to stop or reduce primary or secondary loss to property.

B. General

1. Upon notification of a wildfire event, the AFD will respond with incident-specific personnel, equipment, and apparatus to the emergency site, staging area, or other location in support of the incident.
2. Pre-disaster, emergency response, and recovery plans are in place, and are based on an all-hazards approach to emergency management.
3. AFD Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) describes how emergency tasks will be performed. SOGs are routinely practiced during both exercise and actual scenarios.
4. Alert, notification, and activation procedures are in place and are routinely tested and exercised.
5. We address emergency planning, response, and recovery issues by coordinating the use of those resources belonging to private and/or other governmental agencies.
6. Coordinated efforts with local public health and law enforcement organizations ensure that all pertinent operations are thoroughly integrated with AFD responses to wildfire events.

C. Operational Guidance

1. Initial Response

The initial AFD response to any wildfire event is determined by the reported or presumed size of the event. Most brush or wildland dispatches within our jurisdiction consist of those that are smaller in scale, requiring a single engine company response. These are coded by the AFD dispatch center as Level 1 wildland responses.

D. Additional Response

If, upon arrival and size-up, the initially responding unit determines that additional equipment and/or personnel are required, the incident will be upgraded to a Level 2 wildland response. The dispatch center will deploy a task force response from the closest wildland station, along with a brush unit and a Battalion Commander.

The elevation of a Level 2 to a Level 3 response is determined by a number of key factors including available fuel loads, weather, topography, potential exposures (inhabited occupancies), and span-of-control. The designation will be determined by the on-scene Incident Commander (IC). The IC can, at his discretion, request the activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to provide resource management and logistical or other support for the event.

All wildland events within our jurisdiction will be managed by AFD until they are been resolved, or until control of the event is turned over to others who have legal authority to assume responsibility.

E. Implementation of NIMS

During an activation of the EOC, representatives from the AFD will be present for the duration of the activation, working in various capacities within the EOC. The EOC will coordinate the support of resources dealing with the incident. The principal consequence of NIMS is to unify command and control, improve communications among various involved entities and to ensure that all City resources are made available if they are required for the effective resolution of an emergency incident.

AFD SOG for ICS

Incident Command System	Reference Date
301.01 Command Procedures	06/01
301.02 Command Structure	06/01
301.03 Expanding the Organization	06/01
301.04 Unified Command	06/01
302.01 Personnel Accountability	06/01
303.01 Command Procedures	06/01
304.01 Sectors	06/01

F. Source and Use of Resources

Resources are provided automatically, as the response needs escalate to meet demands imposed by the incident, or as assessed by the on-scene IC.

The broad scale of AFD wildland capability relies on existence of a competent and skilled workforce, trained to work within an effective operational scope. It also ensures that building response capacity into the NIMS is readily accomplished. The AFD task force response concept allows for specifically trained and equipped personnel assigned to – and responding from --the same physical location to ensure the prompt and efficient deployment of resources to an event.

The interface of AFD resources with those of other City departments, other government agencies, and private sector organizations -- such as hospital personnel and ambulance transport personnel are addressed in incident management guidelines, as well as response strategy protocols and operational tactics. They are all integrated into the AFD SOGs, thereby institutionalizing the overall our capability to deal with expanding wildfire events.

G. AFD Wildland Resources

All AFD frontline units are equipped with a minimum of wildfire-specific equipment and PPE to act as initial responders to any wildfire incident. Apparatus as wildland task force stations are equipped with additional equipment, and these stations house specific supplementary wildland firefighting apparatus. The task force stations are strategically and

geographically located to provide rapid response, size-up, and initial resources within their respective districts.

Wildland Taskforce Stations

Station	Address	Area served	Additional Apparatus
1	724 Silver SW	Downtown	brush truck, trailer, mule
10	2841 Rio Grande NW	North Valley	brush truck
12	201 Muriel NE	East Gateway	brush truck
27	10005 Lyons NW	Northwest Mesa	brush truck, water tender
29	501 Bear Canyon NW	North Albuquerque	Type two engine

H. Incident Command

The Albuquerque Fire Department is comprised of a technically trained cadre of professionals that is capable of providing an all-hazards emergency response to incidents occurring within the City’s jurisdictional boundaries, and when possible to adjacent or regional jurisdictions. AFD department personnel can be augmented with mutual aid and off-duty personnel as the incident demands.

When notified of an emergency situation, response personnel, equipment, and apparatus are dispatched to the emergency site, staging area, or other location as appropriate. The City’s communications center will establish communication links among response personnel and/or with the EOC when it is activated. Radio will serve as the primary form of communication. Telephones and ham radio will serve as backup methods. Command procedures are designed to:

1. Fix the responsibility for command on a specific individual through a standard identification system, depending on the arrival sequence of members, companies, and command officers.
2. Ensure that a strong, direct, and visible command structure be established from the onset of the event, and remain intact through the mitigation of the event.
3. Establish an effective incident organization that defines the activities and responsibilities assigned to the Incident Commander and to other individuals operating within the ICS.
4. Provide a system to process information in support of incident management, planning, and decision-making processes.
5. Provide a system for the orderly transfer of Command to subsequently arriving personnel.

I. IC/ EOC Interface

The AFD will support all EOC activities when the EOC is activated. The AFD representatives at the EOC are responsible for:

1. Providing a reliable communications link for resource support of the on-scene IC.
2. Supporting the overall incident management strategy.
3. Developing an EOC incident action plan.
4. Assigning appropriate personnel, consistent with pre-emergency plans and SOGs.
5. Resource allocation and the coordination of resources to specific field operations.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. General
 - a. The AFD is responsible for SOG development and the deployment of resources to all wildfire events occurring within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City.
 - b. The Fire Chief will oversee all operations and activities of the Fire Department and will assure that resources are adequately utilized.
 - c. The Fire and Rescue (Operations) Division is charged with providing personnel, equipment, and apparatus resources to emergency events.
 - d. The AFD Logistics group is responsible for ensuring that supplementary or replacement resources are available for operational personnel and relief.

2. Strategic Level:

The IC is responsible for the overall strategic level of the command structure. The action plan covers all strategic responsibilities, all tactical objectives, and the support activities needed to respond to the incident. The action plan defines where and when resources will be assigned to control the incident. This plan is the basis for developing a Command organization, assigning all resources, and establishing tactical objectives. The Strategic level responsibilities include:

- a. Establishing a command post and geographic operational divisions. The command post will be set up in an area that is safe and where it will not need to be moved should the fire change direction. All

supporting elements will be set up in close proximity to the command post.

- b. Determining an appropriate strategy
- c. Establishing overall incident objectives
- d. Setting priorities
- e. Develop an incident action plan
- f. Obtaining and assigning resources
- g. Predicting outcomes and planning
- h. Assigning specific objectives to tactical level units

AFD Standard Operating Guidelines

Field Operations	Reference Date
214.01 Wildland Firefighting	

3. Tactical Level:

The tactical level directs operational activities toward specific objectives. Tactical level officers include Branch Directors and Sector Officers who are in charge of Sector resources. Tactical level officers are responsible for specific geographic areas or functions, and supervising assigned personnel. A tactical level assignment comes with the authority to make decisions and assignments, within the boundaries of the overall plan and safety conditions. The accumulated achievements of tactical objectives should accomplish the strategy as outlined in the Incident Action Plan.

4. Task Level:

The task level refers to those activities normally accomplished by individual companies or specific personnel. The task level is where the work is actually done. Task level activities are routinely supervised by Company Officers. The accumulated achievements of task level activities should accomplish tactical Objectives.

5. AFD Communications Center

The communications center is responsible for processing all requests for assistance received through the 911 system, providing pre-arrival assistance to callers, and dispatching appropriate units. The center is responsible for fire and EMS configuration recommendations, unit status, incident tracking, and event frequency management. During a Wildland Level 3 event, the dispatch center will assign dispatch personnel specifically to the event. The event dispatchers will work from either the EOC dispatch center or from the

AFD command post. They will continue to be the primary emergency communications link for all radio traffic during the event.

V. ADMINISTRATION & LOGISTICS

- A. The Albuquerque Fire Department maintains compliance with all applicable standards, qualifications, and certifications as they pertain to wildland and wildland/urban interface incidents, including those established by the NFPA and the NWCG.
- B. Inter-agency memoranda of understanding (MOU) and inter-governmental agreements – specific to automatic and/or mutual aid – exist or are pending with numerous adjacent jurisdictions, and include an agreement with the State of New Mexico to provide assistance and resources in support of the 2003 New Mexico Resource Mobilization Plan.

VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT MAINTENANCE & DISTRIBUTION

This plan was developed through the cooperative efforts of all AFD Divisions and Sections. Maintenance of the plan will be directed by the Director of the EOC, through appropriate AFD representatives as designated by the Fire Chief.

VII. AUTHORITIES & REFERENCES

Quality service is sustained through the maintenance -- by all fire personnel -- of licensure, certification, and training mandated by, and in compliance with, state and national standards for fire fighting, basic and advanced life support emergency medical service, heavy technical rescue, hazardous materials control, and other emergency responses. AFD EMS protocols; the State of New Mexico Fire Academy; the Bernalillo County Medical Control Board; the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA); and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) determine applicable standards.

VIII. DEFINITIONS & TERMS: See Basic Plan

Annex 5 Fire and Rescue

Appendix 2

Detection and Identification of Weapon Material or Agent

I. Agent Detection and Identification

The Albuquerque Fire Department Hazmat Unit, as well as other fire department HazMat teams with which the City has mutual or automatic aid agreements, will be equipped and have the responsibility to detect and identify NBC agents at the scene and will send a sample of an unknown agent to the State Health Laboratory at the University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center for further analysis. Agent identification at the scene is supported by a representative of the Poison Control Center at the University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center located either in the EOC or on scene.

Because each agent (nuclear, biological and chemical) has unique characteristics, detection and identification procedures will be specific to the threat. The first indications of an incident involving NBC agents may originate from many sources including responders at the scene, descriptions of the event from bystanders and victims, information obtained by a dispatcher, or a warning issued by those responsible for the NBC release.

In the case of scenes, each particular agent has its own unique signature and consequences.

1. General warning signs or indicators include:
2. Explosions that disperse or dispense liquids, mists or gas
3. Explosions that seem to only destroy a package or bomb device
4. Unscheduled and unusual dissemination of aerosol sprays
5. Abandoned spray devices
6. Numerous dead animals, fish or birds
7. Mass casualties without obvious trauma
8. Patient surge on the EMS system or medical community with common symptoms

For non-scene or “silent” releases, first indications may come from EMS call patterns, hospital personnel, the medical community at large, or the public health surveillance systems operated by New Mexico Department of Health. In non-scene events, agent identification would be undertaken by the State Health Laboratory and the Regional Poison Control Center at the University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, MMRS personnel, if deployed, or the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

II. Nuclear Material/Device Identification

All nuclear or radiological incidents will be treated as a HazMat situation.

Meters to measure levels of radioactivity will be used to identify the source of contamination and designate zones of operation (Hot, Warm and Cold).

Meters and dosimeters will be used to monitor personnel. Once determination is made that the incident is a terrorist event involving nuclear materials, the HazMat Unit commander or EOC (when activated) will request the State to deploy special teams to assist in defining the extent of contamination.

Current AFD Hazmat equipment includes alpha, beta and gamma detectors and pocket dosimeters.

Ninety miles north of Albuquerque, the Los Alamos National Laboratory, U. S. Department of Energy, has a special HAZMAT Team on call in its Hazardous Materials Response division that is available to assist Albuquerque MMRS and other New Mexico communities with radiological response expertise through a memo of understanding with the New Mexico State Police.

III. Biological Agents Identification

If an area or facility has been identified as a source for biological contamination, the HazMat Unit will use biological agent detection tickets as the first indicator to determine the presence of a biological agent.

HazMat Units will collect samples of any suspected biological agent and transfer it to the New Mexico State Laboratory (who may forward the samples to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as appropriate) for further testing and identification.

IV. Chemical Agent Identification

All chemical incidents will be treated as a Hazmat situation. Hazardous materials responders will determine the presence of chemical agents and identify them using victim symptoms and the latest equipment for detecting chemical liquids and vapors. Such equipment may include military-type detection paper and tape, detection kits and remote detectors and analyzers. Current Identification and monitoring equipment includes M-8 and M-9 paper, Saw Minicad MKII detector, APD 2000 detector, M256A1 detector kits, Draeger Detection tubes, RKI Eagle Quad-Gas Detector, and Ludlum radiation detection equipment. The HazMat Unit will collect samples of any suspected chemical agent and send it to the New Mexico State Laboratory.

In all cases where a chemical WMD is suspected, every available chemical detection device will be used for secondary and tertiary confirmation of suspected chemicals.

V. Extrication

In an NBC incident where victims are trapped, extrication, high angle rescue, trench rescue, or other technical rescue may be required. Extrication is conducted by the ICS **Rescue Sector** at the scene, assisted by other AFD special units. If special equipment or skills are needed to achieve rescue, a national Urban Search and Rescue team based in the Albuquerque Fire Department is available.

All victims who are contaminated or suspected to be contaminated will be handled by personnel in appropriate PPE. Hot zone rescues will be accomplished only with appropriate PPE.

VI. Treatment/Antidote Administration

Treatment areas will be established in the cold zone. Except as indicated above where the scene is too unstable or volatile to support a treatment sector, initial treatment will take place at the scene. When the treatment sector must be located away from the scene for safety, Incident Command will establish a location (potential treatment areas may be located outside hospitals or at a central treatment area). Treatment administered will be guided by agent identification and consultation with on-scene medical or EOC Health and Medical Support Function personnel. Agent characteristics and treatment protocols for selected NBC agents are kept in the EOC, at the nine major receiving hospitals, and the AFD Hazmat response unit. Medical treatment will address supportive needs of patients.

Antidote administration will be initiated or continued as appropriate. Care for other injuries (sustained in explosions, fires, falls or other events related to the incident) will be administered. Particular attention is reserved for airway/respiratory and cardiovascular support. Triage tags will be used to record medical treatments administered.

VII. Decontamination at the Scene

The HazMat Unit will establish technical and emergency decontamination procedures for victims and first responders.

In an NBC incident, to the extent possible, decontamination will be tailored to the agent identified. Decontamination will be a priority. If appropriate, emergency decontamination or preparations for decontamination may be begun by fire units on scene, in advance of the arrival of HazMat units. In general, decontamination will be managed by the **Decontamination Sector of the Hazmat Unit**. However, when an NBC agent is suspected or known and rapid decontamination is appropriate,

arriving **Ladder Companies** will initiate emergency decontamination immediately and continue while Hazmat units set up technical decontamination lines.

In cases where the agent is identified and **antidote administration timing is critical**, antidotes may be administered prior to emergency decontamination (during extrication or while victims await decontamination). Antidote administration also may be continued during emergency decontamination, as well as other appropriate medical treatment, if urgent. Without regard to the timing of administration, antidotes and quantity administered will be recorded on the triage tag once a tag is assigned the patient.

In conducting mass emergency decontaminations, it is probable that all victims will be treated using the same procedure and solutions. If some patients receive different procedures or different solutions, triage personnel at the scene will note the precise decontamination solutions and procedures used on individual patient triage tags.

The goal of the MMRS is to ensure that all **patients from the scene will be decontaminated before being transported**. This will reduce the probability that victims will contaminate either transportation vehicles or medical facilities. If the number of victims is large enough to require rapid or incomplete emergency decontamination as a means of saving lives, then anticipated needed decontamination will be either indicated on the triage tag or the receiving medical facilities will be directly informed of patient needs.

The bulk of individuals to be decontaminated will be victims of the incident. Should **first responders** become contaminated for any reason, including a breach of PPE, **their decontamination will become a priority**. Rescue of first responders will be handled by appropriately protected HazMat personnel or by the entry crew backup team, in keeping with the ICS. All rescuers will be decontaminated based upon probable contamination and exposure. **Deceased victims** will be decontaminated by Fire Department personnel, trained in stripping and decontaminating bodies, before the State **Office of Medical Investigations** assumes control of the body. Decontamination of deceased will be initiated only after all other living victims have been decontaminated. Victims identified as deceased in the **hot zone** will be left in the hot zone until decontamination. When victims are identified as deceased by triage personnel in the warm zone or prior to decontamination, the hot zone will be redefined or expanded to include the fatalities where they lay. This procedure minimizes potential agent spread through movement and avoids problems of decontaminating places where the deceased laid. Victims who expire after decontamination (in the cold zone) will be held for the State **Office of Medical Investigations**.