



Recruit Firefighter Program

Live Fire Training

Operations

LF-02

State of Connecticut
Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection
The Connecticut Fire Academy
34 Perimeter Road
Windsor Locks, Connecticut 06096
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[www. ctgov/cfpc](http://www.ctgov/cfpc)



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Purpose

This procedure is designed to create a safe instructional environment during fire suppression involving live fire for fixed class “A” structural fire training buildings. These procedures will be followed on all live fire training and smoke training drills using live fire. These procedures are in compliance with NFPA 1403 (2018 edition).

This Live Fire Training Plan is for training sessions being conducted at:

The Connecticut Fire Academy, 34 Perimeter Rd., Windsor Locks, Ct. 06096
The Litchfield County Regional Fire School, 606 Burr Mountain Road, Torrington, Ct. 06790
The New Haven Regional Fire School, 230 Ella Grasso Boulevard, New Haven, Ct. 06519
The Springfield Fire Training Center, 100 Grochmal Ave., Springfield, Ma. 01151.

Connecticut Fire Academy, New Haven Regional Fire School and the Springfield Fire Training Center are fixed burn buildings with use of Class A burn materials only.

Enforcement

Failure by any instructor or personnel conducting Live Fire Training to adhere to any of these procedures may result in discipline up to and including suspension or revocation of the Connecticut Fire Academy Instructor responsibilities.



Safety

Training Ground Zones

Danger Zone The immediate 100' foot area around the burn building should be considered the Danger Zone during the conduction of Live Fire Training Session (evolutions & overhaul).

Personnel Zone A personnel zone is to be established for the purpose of equipment maintenance, rehabilitation and staging.

Observation Zone A zone outside the Danger and Personnel Zone is to be utilized for the purposes of civilian observation, public relations and media coverage. At no time during a Live Fire Training Session will civilian, media or non-participants are allowed into the Danger Zone.

For the purposes of Public and Media Relations permission may be given from the Instructor-in-Charge, Safety Officer and Incident Commander to allow those persons to access to the burn building ONLY before and after live burn evolutions have been conducted. Overhaul monitoring conditions must be met before entry is allowed.

Protective Equipment

Each participant will be equipped with full Structural Fire Fighting Protective Clothing and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). All instructors and participants will be inspected by the Safety Officer prior to conducting a Live Fire Training Evolution to ensure that all protective clothing and equipment, including SCBA, are being properly worn and in serviceable condition.

All Structural Fire Fighting Protective Clothing will comply with NFPA 1971 (latest edition) and NFPA 1851 (latest edition) Selection, Care, Maintenance and Retirement of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting.

Accountability System

Accountability of the training session shall be attained through the Command Evolution Worksheet (Appendix E) and Accountability Boards placed at the task assignment staging area. The Instructor in Charge shall complete the Worksheet with the instructors assigned to each task during that Evolution. Students will place their accountability tag on the task accountability board at the task assignment staging area. Students not participating in the evolution will place their accountability tag on the staging area accountability board.



Communications

Radio Assignments

The Instructor-in-Charge will ensure that all portable radios on site are operable during Live Fire Training Evolutions.

At minimum the following personnel require a portable radio during a live fire training evolution.

- Instructor-in Charge
- Incident Command
- Safety Officer(s)
- Rehabilitation Officer / EMS
- Function Instructor(s)
- Rapid Intervention Team

Additionally, for an optimal degree of safety, the following personnel should have a portable radio

- All Fire Igniter(s)
- Each Function Instructor(s)
- Each Function Student/Student(s)
- Pump Operator
- Accountability Officer

Radio Channel Assignments

Two operations channels will be utilized during Live Fire Evolutions. The Incident Commander shall have the ability to monitor and communicate on both channels.

The first channel (Fire Ground 1) will be utilized by the Incident Commander and the student task assignments. This channel will be monitored by the Rapid Intervention Team, Pump Operator and Rehab Officer.

The second channel (Fire Ground 2) will be utilized by the Instructors assigned to Task Assignments, Safety Officers, and Fire Setters.

Example:

Fire Ground 1

- Fire Attack I (student)
- Fire Attack II (student)
- Ventilation (student)
- Search (student)
- R.I.T. (One team member)
- Pump Operator
- Rehab

Fire Ground 2

- Fire Attack I (Instructor)
- Fire Attack II (Instructor)
- Ventilation (Instructor)
- Search (Instructor)
- R.I.T. (One team member)
- Fire Setters
- Safety Officers



Radio Verbiage

The Student Firefighter Program will use plain language communications while conducting a Live Fire Training Evolution. All communications will be to TASKS assigned.

Examples:

Fire Attack I	First team assigned the function of fire suppression
Fire Attack II	Second team assigned the function of fire suppression
Ventilation	Team assigned the function of Ventilation
Search	Team assigned the function of Primary Search
RIT	Team Instructors assigned Rapid Intervention Team
Pump	Instructor assigned Pump Operator
Fire Setters	Instructor(s) assigned Fire Igniters
Safety	Instructor assigned Safety Officer(s) Interior Safety Officers designated by floor
Rehab	Instructor assigned Rehabilitation / EMS staging

Live Fire Communications

Students will generally be assigned to a company and rotate through a number of task assignments. In this case, the company shall identify itself by the task they are currently assigned to.

Example: "Fire attack from Ventilation."



Emergency & Priority Communications

Aside from standard radio communications, there are two categories of communications that shall take priority over standard traffic then they are announced.

Urgent

Urgent traffic indicates a situation that requires immediate attention without being an emergency. Urgent traffic takes priority over standard radio traffic. Upon hearing Urgent traffic identified, all other units will cease transmitting until the Urgent situation has been identified and resolved, or until they are contacted by Command or the Urgent unit.

Examples: of situations that can be considered urgent:

- Signs of building instability
- Extending fire
- Danger to apparatus by radiant heat/collapse potential
- A company has twice requested a task to be performed and it has not been completed or has not been acknowledged
- A company is unable to perform their assignment
- Dead hydrant
- Malfunctioning apparatus

MAYDAY

MAYDAY traffic indicates a situation that is or will result in injury or death. MAYDAY traffic takes priority over **ALL** radio traffic. Upon hearing MAYDAY traffic identified, all other units will cease transmitting until the MAYDAY situation has been identified and resolved or until they are contacted by Command or the MAYDAY unit.

Examples: of situations that shall be considered a MAYDAY:

- Member injured
- Member having a medical emergency
- Member trapped
- Member disoriented
- Member unaccounted for
- Flashover or rapid fire extension
- Partial or complete building collapse

AT NO TIME shall a MAYDAY be transmitted unless there is an actual emergency.

In the event of a MAYDAY, the Incident Commander may direct all units other than the one transmitting the MAYDAY to switch to another channel. This is to ensure the Incident Commander's ability to communicate with the MAYDAY member or members. Should the IC give this order, all units other than the MAYDAY unit shall operate on **the Second Radio Channel**.

Radio communications shall be in accordance with the Connecticut Fire Academy Portable Radio Procedures

See Appendix J



Personnel Accountability Reports

Pre-Evolution Accountability

A Pre-Evolution Personnel Accountability Report from Instructors will be conducted prior to beginning of the evolution. It will consist of a **GO / NO-GO** report with intent of the ensuring that all instructors and students assigned to them are ready, in place and standing by for the evolution to begin. At no time should an evolution commence without a **GO** acknowledgment from the instructors involved in the task assignments. Fires will only be ignited when the Instructor Assignments and Safety Officers have given a GO and the command to light the fires is given by the I.C./Instructor in Charge.

Ex.: I.C. - *Command conducting a GO / NO-GO report - Fire Attack One - GO / NO-GO*
Response = *Fire Attack One - GO*

Evolution Accountability

During the evolution a Progress/Status Report will periodically be conducted ascertaining the status of the task assigned teams. The report will be conducted by the I.C. after teams had been working inside the and by the teams when conditions change, or the team is changing their location/division within the fire building. The report/feedback from the team to the I.C. should consist of the following: Unit, Location, Conditions, if they have Needs or help and the Air Supply of the team members (U.C.A.N.A).

Ex. 1: I.C. - *Command conducting a Progress Report - Fire Attack One progress report*

Response = *Fire Attack One – First floor, Fire knocked down, Protecting Egress for Second Floor Crews, No Needs, Crew Air Supply is 50%*

Ex. 2: I.C. - *Command from Search*

Response = *Command On – Go Search*

Response = *Search – First floor Primary clear, Going to 2nd*

floor for primary, No Needs, all team members Air at

75%

Post-Evolution Accountability

At the conclusion of the evolution a Personnel Accountability Report will be conducted of all instructors who been involved during the live fire evolution. The report will consist of the account of him/her, the number of students assigned to him during the evolution and the location of the team in relation to the training ground.

Ex. 1: I.C. - *Command conducting a Post-Evolution PAR - Fire Attack One PAR*

Response = *Fire Attack One – PAR with 4, at Staging*

I.C. - *Fire Setter (name) PAR*

Response = *(name) PAR, First floor / C side*

See Appendix L



Rehabilitation

To ensure the health and wellness of all students and instructors at the Connecticut Fire Academy participating in hands on fire ground training evolutions either on or off the Connecticut Fire Academy property will adhere to the Connecticut Fire Academy's Rehabilitation Policy.

The Instructor in Charge shall be responsible for making adequate provisions for rehabilitation, taking into consideration the type of training exercise and environmental factors. All instructors are responsible for the health and wellness of all students and instructors and should be aware of the condition of the students and instructors.

See Appendix A

Air Management

Air Management is critical to the safety of the students and the instructors using SCBA in an I.D.L.H. environment. Air management is the ongoing assessment of air consumption by the student and/or team(s) that are breathing air from Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Students and Instructors participating in Live Fire Training must continually check their pressure gauges to know how much they have left in their cylinder.

The instructor in Charge shall be responsible to ensure that the students and instructors adhere to the Connecticut Fire Academy' Student Firefighter Program Air Management Policy.

See Appendix N



Environmental Considerations

Weather

The Instructor-in-Charge will be responsible for determining if weather conditions are acceptable for conducting safe live fire training evolutions.

Workload & Heat Stress

Live fire instructors assignments should be rotated between available instructors to minimize the of workload and heat stress on the instructors.

Rapid Intervention Team

A Rapid Intervention Crew/Team will be assigned and assembled prior to each live fire evolution.

The team shall be comprised of Instructors and or Students who are NFPA 1001 Firefighter I certified and received training in rapid intervention rescue techniques.

An Instructor will be assigned as Rapid Intervention Team Leader for each evolution.

A minimum of three instructors/students will assigned to the team.

The team should be assembled and standing by in a designated area with appropriate tools, hose lines and rescue equipment to perform a firefighter rescue.

The primary objective of the Rapid Intervention Team will be to Extricate the Downed Firefighter from the IDLH to an area of refuge and/or to an area directed by the Incident Commander.

Building Overhaul Operations

All personnel operating on the interior of the burn building will be minimally dressed in Structural Fire Fighting Protective Clothing and Safety Glasses.

A tenable astrosphere must be maintained during overhaul operations.

All entry doors are to remain open and clear of obstructions.

All overhaul operations should be conducted in the direct supervision of instructors.

The Fire Training building will be monitored by a four-gas meter for gases known to health hazards. At no time will personnel be allowed into the burn building without SCBA if the known gases are above the IDLH level. The burn building will continue to be monitored during overhaul/clean-up operations.



Emergency Medical Services

Emergency Medical Services shall be on site to handle any injuries. Written reports including the Connecticut Fire Academy Injury Report shall be made on all injuries and all medical aid rendered. Appropriate injury notifications and report copies shall be made when applicable.

Live Fire Training be conducted by the Connecticut Fire Academy on CFA training grounds require a certified BLS (Basic Life Support) person with all appropriate EMS equipment to be on site while live fire training evolutions are being conducted.

The Bradley Fire Department ALS (Advance Life Support) should be immediately notified should with injury require an ALS response ("911" from CFA phones).

Live Fire Training be conducted by the Connecticut Fire Academy off CFA training grounds require an ALS (Advance Life Support) provider with all appropriate EMS equipment to be on site while live fire training evolutions are being conducted.

EMS Ambulance transportation capabilities should either be available on site and/or available to respond to the training site within a reasonable response time and/or EMS response time standards.

If EMS agencies from outside the local EMS Council are used, contact and written approval from the local EMS Council office are required in advance of the live fire training.

The instructor in Charge is responsible for ensuring EMS is on site prior to conducting Live Fire Training. A list of local hospital(s) addresses and contact information shall be available at the Command post and Rehabilitation.

See Appendix O



Personnel Training Qualification and Responsibilities

The qualifications and responsibilities for personnel who are to conducting the live fire training evolutions are listed below. These qualifications were designed to insure that individuals with the appropriate training and experience are in charge of the training ground.

Instructor in Charge:

Live Fire Training Instructor in Charge will:

- Be a Connecticut Fire Academy Adjunct Instructor
- Be assigned as a Live Fire Training Instructor in Charge by the Deputy Director of Training.
- Completed the Connecticut Fire Academy - Live Fire Training Class.
- Be a Connecticut Fire Academy Program Manager Connecticut Fire Academy Program Coordinator or designated a Program Lead Instructor.

Instructors shall be responsible for ensuring that the live fire training is conducted in compliance with NFPA 1403 (latest edition) and that all conditions and requirements outlined in these procedures are followed. The Instructor in Charge shall coordinate all activities prior to, during and after the training exercise.

Instructor(s):

Live Fire Training Instructors will:

- Be a Connecticut Fire Academy Adjunct Instructor
- Completed the Connecticut Fire Academy - Live Fire Training Class.
- Conducted training in the Program related to tasks being conducted.
- Completed training in tasks being assigned.

Instructors will provide direct supervision to crews engaged in live firefighting training. Instructors shall be assigned to maintain a working student to instructor ration of no greater than five to one. The Student Program will strive to maintain a task crew of three students.

Instructors are responsible for carrying out active supervision and readiness of students involved in live firefighting training operations. As such they shall interior crew supervisors and reports directly to the Incident Commander during live fire training evolutions as well as the Instructor-In-Charge and Safety Officer(s).

Instructors have the authority to take over and/or stop their crew's task should any condition arise that will compromise the students safety.



Personnel Training Qualification and Responsibilities (continued)

Fire Setter(s):

Live Fire Training Instructors will:

- Be a Connecticut Fire Academy Adjunct Instructor
- Have successfully completed the Connecticut Fire Academy - Live Fire Training Class.
- Received training on Fire Setting Parameters and Safety Measures

Fire Setters will provide a fire(s) that will meet the training objectives without jeopardizing the ceiling temperature parameters and safety of participants. No more than two fires per floor may be ignited simultaneously during an evolution. This does not include "smoke pots" whose sole purpose is to generate additional heat and/or smoke.

Fire Setters will construct fires at set locations within the burn building in accordance with the training objectives and live burn plan. Fire locations WILL NOT be moved unless permission is granted, and adjustments made to the Live Fire Incident Action Plan.

Fire Setter will control the materials being burned. Only clean wood, pallets straw or excelsior shall be used for fuel in Class "A" fired facilities. Absolutely no flammable /combustible liquids, furniture, mattresses, rubber or plastics are used or allowed in inside the facility during live fire evolutions.

Fire Setting Parameters:

Ceiling temperatures of

- 800 degrees Fahrenheit for rooms with no protective thermal linings
- 1000 degrees Fahrenheit for rooms with Padgenite, Westemp, or Marinite refractory boards on ceiling
- 1100 degrees Fahrenheit for rooms with "High Temperature Lining" systems 203 on ceiling.

Should any of these parameters be exceeded prior to student entry, the fire is to be cooled to acceptable interior condition.

In meeting live fire objectives fire will be limited to the fuel listed below:

- Fire Suppression activities utilizing 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Attack Line
 - 2-3 Pallets maximum utilizing a Fire Burn Stand
- Fire Suppression activities utilizing 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Attack Line
 - 3 Pallets maximum utilizing a Fire Burn Stand



Personnel Training Qualification and Responsibilities (continued)

Fire Setters (con't.):

Safety Measures:

- Fire Setters must wear full protective clothing, including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) when performing in a Fire Setter function.
- Fire Setters will ignite fire when in vicinity of a charged hose line and accompanied by a Pressurized Water Extinguisher.
- Fire Setters must be in the presence of and the direct supervision of an Interior Safety Officer when igniting the fire(s).
- Fire Setters are responsible for adding materials to fire(s) for the sets in repetitive evolutions.
- Fires must be ignited with coordination of the Incident Command following the Incident Action Plan.
- Additional fire sets/rooms may used to allow cooling of rooms between evolutions. This will be done accordance with Live Fire Incident Action Plan.

Rapid Intervention Team Members:

Rapid Intervention Team Members will:

Be certified as NFPA 1021 Fire Instructor I and/or a Connecticut Fire Academy Adjunct Instructor

Have completed the Connecticut Fire Academy - Live Fire Training Class.

Have received training in Rapid Intervention Rescue Techniques.

A Rapid Intervention Team will be staffed by no less than three (3) Instructors not assigned to a Live Fire Training evolution function.

The Rapid Intervention Team will be staged with visual contact of the Incident Command Post.

The Rapid Intervention Team will staff the Safety Hose Line; have the appropriate equipment staged and available to perform a firefighter rescue.

Students not certified as a NFPA 1001 Firefighter I will not be considered members of the Rapid Intervention Team but may back fill the assignment if a Firefighter Mayday occurs and/or Rapid Intervention Team is deployed.



Personnel Training Qualification and Responsibilities (continued)

Safety Officer:

Live Fire Incident Safety Officer will:

- Be a Connecticut Fire Academy Program Manager or Adjunct Instructor
- Have successfully completed the Connecticut Fire Academy - Live Fire Training Class.
- Received training on Fire Setting Parameters and Safety Measures
- Received Training as an Incident Safety Officer- Fire Suppression
- Be assigned as a Live Fire Training Safety Officer by the Deputy Director of Training.

Live Fire Safety Officer will ensure that a productive, safe learning environment be maintained during live fire training evolutions and ensure full compliance with these guidelines.

Live Fire Safety Officer will be responsible to:

- Appoint any Assistant Live Fire Incident Safety Officers. The qualifications for Assistant Live Fire Incident Safety Officers will be the same as those for Live Fire Safety Officer.
- Ensure that the Instructor-in-Charge has complied with standards of this guideline.
- Inspect all protective equipment and clothing prior to the start of the training session to ensure it is serviceable and/or complies with NFPA 1851.
- Observe and record all unsafe acts, and/or conditions on the Live Fire Training Ground. If the conditions are:
 - Minor in nature, he/she will inform the Instructor-in-Charge and request that be corrected.
 - Serious in nature, the Live Fire Safety Officer will immediately stop the evolution and notify the Incident Command and Instructor-in-Charge.
- Conduct a search of the structure to ensure that no unauthorized persons, animals or objects are in the building immediately prior to ignition.
- Assure that no individual is alone in the burn room(s) area during a live fire evolution.

Assist the Instructor-in-Charge in providing for the safety of all the persons on the scene (including instructors, students, and bystanders) from incidents likely to cause personal injury, and or equipment damage.



Personnel Training Qualification and Responsibilities (continued)

Incident Command:

An Incident Commander shall:

- Be a Connecticut Fire Academy Program Manager or Adjunct Instructor
- Have successfully completed the Connecticut Fire Academy - Live Fire Training Class.
- Received training on Fire Setting Parameters and Safety Measures
- Received training as an Incident Safety Officer- Fire Suppression
- Be assigned as a Live Fire Training Incident Commander by the Director of Training.
- Have attained a minimum of five years (5) experience as an Incident Commander of Structure Fires Incidents in an organized Fire Department.

The live fire training evolutions shall be conducted as if the evolution was an actual fire incident.

Support Personnel:

Support Personnel should include but be limited to; apparatus operators, rehab personnel, traffic and/or scene control, and EMS standby personnel. They will not be a student/student nor counted as an Instructor.

Support Personnel will be trained, wear the proper Personal Protective Equipment and competent in their duties as assigned.



Personnel Training Qualification and Responsibilities (continued)

Students:

Prior to participating in live fire training evolutions, the student/student must have received training to meet the performance objectives for firefighter level I of the NFPA 1001, *Standards for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications (latest edition)*.

- Portable Fire Extinguishers
- Fire Behavior
- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Forcible Entry
- Ventilation
- Firefighter Safety
- Ladders
- Fire Hose, Nozzles and Appliances
- Water Supply
- Overhaul

Each student participating in live fire training evolutions shall be equipped with a full complement of protective clothing and equipment that meets NFPA 1971 and 1851 respectively. The compliment equipment consists of:

- Firefighting Helmet
- Firefighting Hood
- Firefighting Gloves
- Firefighting Coat
- Firefighting Pants
- Firefighting Boots
- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
- Personal Alert Safety System (P.A.S.S.) device

Additional clothing requirements shall consist of 100% cotton long pants or sweatpants (no shorts), short sleeve t-shirt and/or sweat shirt (no tank top or sleeveless shirts) and cotton socks.



Conducting a Live Fire Training Session

The following minimum instructor assignments will be made for each Live Fire Evolution and may be enhanced as needed.

- Incident Command
- Safety Officer
- Pump Operator
- Rapid Intervention (3 Minimum)
- An Instructor for each assigned task
- Fire Setter(s), one for each floor being ignited
- Rehabilitation Officer

Typical Student Firefighter Program Instructor Assignments

(24-36 Students/Students, 20 Instructors with 8-12 evolutions per Training Session)

- Incident Command
 - Accountability Officer
 - Safety Officer
 - Interior Safety Officer(s), one per floor
 - Pump Operator
 - Rapid Intervention (3 Instructors Minimum)
 - Task Instructors, (4 tasks assigned per evolution)
 - Fire Setter(s), two per floor
 - Rehabilitation Officer
- A typical Student Firefighter Program Live Fire Training session consists of 24-36 students per session, 8-12 live fire evolutions with four tasks being conducted per evolution.
 - Adjustment to number of evolutions and students per task should be made prior to live burn date. Number of Evolutions can be expanded or reduced, task should be optimally assigned with 3 students, 4 maximum and 2 at minimum.
 - Students will rotate from a live fire Task to Rehabilitation before moving to the next evolution and/or task assignment.
 - Example: Fire Attack 1 to Rehab to Staging/Reset
 - Instructors assigned to Live Fire Tasks will rotate at minimum from the second consecutive evolution conducted to Rehabilitation before moving to the Rapid Intervention Team assignment.
 - Example: Instructor - Fire Attack 1 / 1st Evolution
Instructor - Fire Attack 1 / 2nd Evolution to Rehab to Rapid Intervention



Conducting a Live Fire Training Session (cont.)

- Instructors assigned to Fire Setting will rotate at minimum from the second consecutive evolution conducted to Rehabilitation before continuing the Fire Setting assignment.
 - Example: Fire Setter – 1st Floor / 1st Evolution
Fire Setter – 1st Floor / 2nd Evolution to Rehab
- Instructors assigned to Safety / Pump Operator / Accountability will rotate through the five assignments. They will be required to report to Rehabilitation prior to moving into the Accountability Officer assignment or as needed.
 - Example: Safety Officer Supervisor - Exterior / 1st Evolution
Safety Officer 1st Floor Interior / 2nd Evolution to Rehab
Pump Operator / 3rd Evolution
Safety Officer 2nd Floor Interior / 4th Evolution to Rehab
Accountability Officer
- Accountability Officer shall assist the Incident Commander in conducting a Pre-Evolution Personnel Accountability Report / Radio Test (GO – No GO report) prior to setting fires for each evolution;
 - Fire Attack 1 *Instructor*
 - Fire Attack 2 *Instructor*
 - Ventilation *Instructor*
 - Search *Instructor*
 - Rehabilitation Officer
 - Pump Operator
 - Rapid Intervention *Instructor*
 - Fire Setter(s) Floor 1
 - Fire Setter(s) Floor 2
 - Safety Officer (Exterior)
 - Safety Floor 1 (Interior)
 - Safety Floor 2 (Interior)
- Incident Commander shall ensure the following actions prior to the commencement of setting the evolutions fire(s);
 - Fire(s) from previous evolution have been extinguished to a smolder
 - Consider removing heavy debris from building
 - Consider complete extinguishment of fires if necessary
 - Safety Officer is in place
 - The Instructor GO - No GO accountability report is conducted
 - Rapid Intervention Team in place
 - Ventilation Props or Covers are ready to be placed



Conducting a Live Fire Training Session (cont.)

- Incident Commander shall direct Safety Officer to commence setting of fires for each evolution.
 - Use of Burn Racks to assist in complete burn of material
 - Fuel load limited to Springfield Fire Training Requirements (3 Pallet Max.)
 - Interior Safety Officers will supervise ignition of fires
 - Fire Setters and Interior Safety Officers will exit building after fires are set
- Safety Officer shall report to Incident Command prior to start of evolution;
 - Fires are set
 - Ventilation Props and/or Covers are in place
 - Fire Setters are out of building and accounted for
 - Interior Safety Officers are ready to re-enter
 - Rapid Intervention Team in stand by
- Incident commander shall commence live fire training scenario;
 - Dispatch Live Fire Scenario Evolution
 - Conduct training scenario as if an actual incident
 - Tasks will directed using Common Fire Ground Tactics
- Incident commander shall at the termination of the live fire training scenario;
 - Receive a progress report and direct that task assignment to exit the building and/or complete their assignment
 - Announce the evolution is completed
 - Assign/reassign instructors for next evolution



Conducting a Live Fire Training Session (cont.)

- Upon Receiving a MAYDAY call the Incident commander shall Announce **“RADIO SILENCE”** and **“MADAY in PROGRESS”**
 - The following procedures are recommended
 - Attain information
 - Location
 - Unit/Team/Task Assignment
 - Downed Firefighter Name
 - Air supply
 - The quantity of Air Supply for Downed FF
 - Resources needed
 - RIT
 - Moving DFF to designated area of refuge
 - Deploy Rapid Intervention Team
 - To Location of Downed Firefighter or Designate Area to stage
 - Advise Rehabilitation
 - Deploy EMS to designated area
 - Completely suppress any remaining burning fires
 - Ventilate (open all windows and doors)
 - Fire Setters
 - Retreat and stage any task assignments NOT assigned to suppression
 - Reassign Safety Officers to designated areas
 - Assign Instructors to back-fill Rapid Intervention



Incident Action Plans

General Objectives

The general objectives of the Incident Action Plan for Live Fire Training are to meet and exceed the requirements of NFPA 1001 (current revision) as pertaining to Firefighter I and Firefighter II objectives 5.3.10 and 6.3.2 respectively.

5.3.10 Interior Structural Fire Attack

Attack an interior structure fire operating as member of a team, given an attack line, ladders when needed, personal protective equipment, tools, and an assignment, so that team integrity is maintained, the attack line is deployed for advancement, ladders are correctly placed when used, access is gained into fire area, effective water application practices are used, the fire is approached correctly, attack techniques facilitate suppression given the level of the fire, hidden fire are located and controlled, the correct body posture is maintained, hazards are recognized and managed, and the fire is brought under control.

6.3.2 Coordination of Interior Fire Attack – Various Levels

Coordinate an interior attack line for the team's accomplishment of an assignment in a structure fire, given attack lines personnel, personal protective equipment and tools, so that crew integrity is established; attack techniques are selected for the given level of the fire (for example, attic, grade level, upper levels, or basement); attack techniques are communicated to the attack teams; constant team coordination is maintained; fire growth and development is continuously evaluated; search, rescue and ventilation requirements are communicated or managed; hazards are reported to the attack teams; and incident command is apprised of the changing conditions.



Incident Action Plan

Above Grade / Grade Level Fire Objectives

The general objectives of the Incident Action Plan for Live Fire Training are to meet and exceed the requirements of NFPA 1001 (current revision) as pertaining to Firefighter I and Firefighter II objectives 5.3.10 and 6.3.2 respectively. To meet and exceed the Commission on Fire Prevention and Control Firefighter I and Firefighter II skill sheets:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 5.3.10A.1 | Fire Suppression – Interior Structure, Grade Level |
| 6.3.2C | Interior Attack – Grade Level |
| 5.3.10A.2 | Fire Suppression – Interior Structure, Above Grade Level |
| 6.3.2B | Interior Attack – Above Ground |

To meet these objectives the following set up conditions must be met for each evolution:

- One 1st floor fires per evolution
- Two 2nd floor fires per evolution
- Vertical ventilation 2nd floor ventilation prop
- Three (3) hose rescue dummies must be in place
- Appropriate lengths of hose for each evolution and resets as needed

The Incident Commander should follow the guidelines list in conducting a Live Fire Evolution

Instructor-in-Charge will document a rotation of instructors and students to the following functions for each evolution

- Each function assignment will consist of 3-4 Students and 1 Instructor
 - **Fire Attack 1**
 - **Fire Attack 2**
 - **Ventilation**
 - **Search**



Incident Action Plan - Above Grade / Grade Level Fire Operations

Incident Command shall make the following function assignments during the Live Fire Training Evolution. The order of assignments and tasks related to those assignments must be followed in order to meet the objectives and complete the evolution in a coordinated effort.

Ventilation

- Raise Ladder to location of Ventilation as directed by IC/IAP (second floor ventilation roof prop)
 - Aerial Operations or use of Aerial devices can be considered
- Conduct Vertical Ventilation (2 students)
 - Radio progress report to IC
 - Await further instructions from IC
- Conduct Horizontal Ventilation when requested (1 student)
 - Must remain in visual contact of Incident Command
- Radio progress report to IC
 - Await further instructions from IC
- Conduct PAR when evolution is completed

Search

- Conduct Forcible Entry of building
- Conduct Primary Search of building as directed by IC/IAP
- Radio fire location to IC
- Radio progress report to IC
 - Await further instructions from IC
- Conduct PAR when evolution is completed

Fire Attack 1 (Division 1)

- Advance charged hose line to fire located on ground level
- This Attack designation is usually the first line put in action
- Request via radio Horizontal Ventilation (opened window / by Outside Ventilation Person)
- Suppress fire
- Conduct Hydraulic Ventilation when appropriate
- Protect search team
- Protect means of egress
- Radio progress report to IC
 - Await further instructions from IC
- Conduct PAR when evolution is completed

Fire Attack 2 (Division 2)

- Advance charged hose line to fires located on Second Floor
- This Attack designation is usually the second line put in action
- Locate Fire
- Coordinate fire suppression with vertical ventilation
- Protect search team
- Protect means of egress
- Conduct Hydraulic Ventilation when appropriate
- Radio progress report to IC
 - Await further instructions from IC
- Conduct PAR when evolution is completed



Incident Action Plan - Below Grade Level Fire Objectives

The general objectives of the Incident Action Plan for Live Fire Training are to meet and exceed the requirements of NFPA 1001 (current revision) as pertaining to Firefighter I and Firefighter II objectives 5.3.10 and 6.3.2 respectively. To meet and exceed the Commission on Fire Prevention and Control Firefighter I and Firefighter II skill sheets:

- 5.3.10A.1 Fire Suppression – Interior Structure, Grade Level
- 6.3.2C Interior Attack – Grade Level
- 5.3.10A.2 Fire Suppression – Interior Structure, Above Grade Level
- 6.3.2B Interior Attack – Above Ground

To meet these objectives the following set up conditions must be met for each evolution:

- One 1st floor fires per evolution
- Two 2nd floor fires per evolution
- Vertical ventilation 2nd floor ventilation prop
- Three (3) hose rescue dummies must be in place
- Appropriate lengths of hose for each evolution and resets as needed

The Incident Commander should follow the guidelines list in conducting a Live Fire Evolution

Instructor-in-Charge will document a rotation of instructors and students to the following functions for each evolution

- Each function assignment will consist of 3-4 Students and 1 Instructor
 - **Fire Attack 1**
 - **Fire Attack 2**
 - **Ventilation**
 - **Search**



Incident Action Plan - Below Grade Level Fire Operations

Incident Command shall make the following function assignments during the Live Fire Training Evolution. The order of assignments and tasks related to those assignments must be followed in order to meet the objectives and complete the evolution in a coordinated effort.

Ventilation

- Climb Aerial Ladder to per-determined location of Ventilation (second floor ventilation roof prop)
- Conduct Vertical Ventilation (3 students)
- Radio progress report to IC
 - Await further instructions from IC
- Conduct PAR when evolution is completed

Search

- Conduct forcible entry of building
- From Second Floor Balcony
 - Conduct Primary Search of building as directed by IC/IAP
- Radio fire location to IC
- Radio progress report to IC
 - Await further instructions from IC
- Conduct PAR when evolution is completed

Fire Attack 1 (Basement Division)

- From Second Floor Balcony
 - Advance charged hose line to fire located in Basement (ground level)
- This Attack designation is usually the first line put in action
- Suppress fire
- Protect search team
- Protect means of egress
- Radio progress report to IC
 - Await further instructions from IC
- Conduct PAR when evolution is completed

Fire Attack 2 (Division 1)

- From Second Floor Balcony
 - Advance charged hose line to fires located on First Floor (second floor of Burn Building)
- This Attack designation is usually the second line put in action
- Locate Fire
- Coordinate fire suppression with vertical ventilation
- Protect search team
- Protect means of egress
- Conduct Hydraulic Ventilation when appropriate
- Radio progress report to IC
 - Await further instructions from IC
- Conduct PAR when evolution is completed



Incident Action Plan

2 ½ Attack Hose - Above Grade / Grade Level Fire Objectives

The general objectives of the Incident Action Plan for Live Fire Training are to meet and exceed the requirements of NFPA 1001 (current revision) as pertaining to Firefighter I and Firefighter II objectives 5.3.10 and 6.3.2 respectively. To meet and exceed the Commission on Fire Prevention and Control Firefighter I and Firefighter II skill sheets:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 5.3.10A.1 | Fire Suppression – Interior Structure, Grade Level |
| 6.3.2C | Interior Attack – Grade Level |
| 5.3.10A.2 | Fire Suppression – Interior Structure, Above Grade Level |
| 6.3.2B | Interior Attack – Above Ground |

To meet these objectives the following set up conditions must be met for each evolution:

- Two 1st floor fires per evolution
- Two 2nd floor fires per evolution
- Vertical ventilation 2nd floor ventilation prop
- Three (3) hose rescue dummies must be in place
- Appropriate lengths of hose for each evolution and resets as needed

The Incident Commander should follow the guidelines list in conducting a Live Fire Evolution

Instructor-in-Charge will document a rotation of instructors and students to the following functions for each evolution

- Each function assignment will consist of 3-4 Students and 1 Instructor
 - **Fire Attack 1**
 - **Fire Attack 2**
 - **Ventilation**
 - **Search**



Incident Action Plan

2 ½ Attack Hose - Above Grade / Grade Level Fire Operations

Incident Command shall make the following function assignments during the Live Fire Training Evolution. The order of assignments and tasks related to those assignments must be followed in order to meet the objectives and complete the evolution in a coordinated effort.

Ventilation

- Raise Ladder to location of Ventilation as directed by IC/IAP (second floor ventilation roof prop)
 - Aerial Operations or use of Aerial devices can be considered
- Conduct Vertical Ventilation (2 students)
 - Radio progress report to IC
 - Await further instructions from IC
- Conduct Horizontal Ventilation when requested (1 student)
 - Must remain in visual contact of Incident Command
- Radio progress report to IC
 - Await further instructions from IC
- Conduct PAR when evolution is completed

Search

- Conduct Forcible Entry of building
- Conduct Primary Search of building as directed by IC/IAP
- Radio fire location to IC
- Radio progress report to IC
 - Await further instructions from IC
- Conduct PAR when evolution is completed

Fire Attack 1 (Division 1)

- Advance charged hose line to fire located on ground level
- This Attack designation is usually the first line put in action
- Request via radio Horizontal Ventilation (opened window / by Outside Ventilation Person)
- Suppress fire
- Conduct Hydraulic Ventilation when appropriate
- Protect search team
- Protect means of egress
- Radio progress report to IC
 - Await further instructions from IC
- Conduct PAR when evolution is completed

Fire Attack 2 (Division 2)

- Advance charged hose line to fires located on Second Floor
- This Attack designation is usually the second line put in action
- Locate Fire
- Coordinate fire suppression with vertical ventilation
- Protect search team
- Protect means of egress
- Conduct Hydraulic Ventilation when appropriate
- Radio progress report to IC
 - Await further instructions from IC
- Conduct PAR when evolution is completed



Recruit Firefighter Program
Live Fire Training Operations
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