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DISPATCH POLICY

The Phoenix Fire Department will respond to any EMERGENCY situation that threatens **LIFE, SAFETY or PROPERTY**. In cases where the fire department is not the appropriate agency or not capable of delivering the needed assistance, or if the situation is not a true emergency, an attempt will be made to place the caller in contact with the appropriate provider. The fire department will dispatch the closest available unit(s) with the required capabilities to control the emergency. The judgment of both Phoenix Fire Department Regional Dispatch Center (PFDRDC) and emergency response personnel is an integral part of the decision making process, taking into consideration both the information received and the potential that exists.

Timely response and effective management of EMS, rescue and fire control situations represent the most immediate priorities of the fire department. Upon receipt of adequate or additional information (location, telephone callback and nature of the emergency), Deployment will dispatch the appropriate assignment and upgrade the response as necessary based on information received up to a Working First Alarm until command is established upon the arrival of the first unit.

JURISDICTION

Emergency incidents within the Automatic Aid boundaries served by the PFDRDC will be dispatched without regard to jurisdiction. Units will also be dispatched to borderline locations when Deployment personnel cannot make accurate determination of the jurisdiction.

PFDRDC has enhanced mutual aid with Rural/Metro Fire Department (RMFD) within one (1) mile of the borders of Scottsdale and Phoenix in the Northeast portion of the Valley. Rural/Metro units and Automatic Aid Consortium units can be dispatched into these areas without prior approval when the CAD system recognizes a RMFD unit is closer in these areas.

PFDRDC has enhanced mutual aid for requests by Gila River Indian Community Fire Department for incidents that occur on I10 from Phoenix city limits to mile post 169; within two and one-half (2.5) miles from the border of the Gila River Indian Community and the cities of Chandler and Phoenix in Maricopa County; within one (1) mile of the border of the Gila River Indian Community, the City of Chandler, and the Sun Lakes Fire Districts in Pinal County.

PFDRDC has one (1) way Automatic Aid onto Luke Air Force Base (LAFB). CAD has been programmed to select LAFB units for any calls that fall within a five (5) mile radius of the base. CAD will also select the next available unit to respond.

Calls for assistance from public or quasi-public agencies outside the Automatic Aid Consortium boundaries will be dispatched as Mutual Aid incidents with the approval of the individual jurisdiction's on-duty BC or the on-duty Phoenix Fire Department Shift Commander if Phoenix resources are needed.

Calls for assistance from citizens outside the Automatic Aid Consortium boundaries will be transferred to the appropriate agency. If that agency requests Mutual Aid assistance, PFDRDC will contact the appropriate jurisdiction for approval of the Mutual Aid request and dispatch accordingly.

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CALL ROUTING

Determination of the nature of the problem may indicate that a caller does not have an emergency that requires a fire department response. The identification, prevention and reduction of unnecessary responses are basic parts of the Deployment function. The call routing process must not delay response to valid emergency incidents but should attempt to verify the nature of questionable calls. When a positive determination of need for emergency response cannot be made **THE FIRE DEPARTMENT POLICY IS TO DISPATCH.**

CALLTAKER

The primary responsibility of the Calltaker is to determine, without delay, the location, telephone callback and nature of the emergency and to verify entry of the incident into the CAD system.

NATURE CODES

The Calltaker assigns a Nature Code based on information gathered from the caller. Once the Calltaker enters the incident for dispatch, the CAD system selects available units by capability and proximity to fulfill the response requirements of the assignment. Automatic Aid Consortium members have the ability to modify response types for each Nature Code on file. The Phoenix Fire Department attempts to streamline this process and works to maintain consistency however; the Phoenix Fire Department understands that some variations are needed to meet the specific needs of the jurisdictions.

UNIT SELECTION

The CAD system recommends the closest, most appropriate unit/s/ for dispatch based on availability, current location and capabilities. The CAD system combines this information with the response type.

A response type is assigned to each Nature Code. The response type identifies the requirements needed on the assignment. Requirements can be identified by unit capability, such as engine or ladder, or by specific unit, such as BC2. Requirements are also expressed as primary or secondary. A unit can fulfill only one primary requirement. A unit can fulfill more than one secondary requirement.

When an incident is selected for dispatch, the CAD system builds an ordered unit consideration list. As a unit is considered for dispatch, its capabilities are inventoried against the outstanding response requirements. If it can satisfy any outstanding requirement it is added to the recommendation. The CAD system will continue to add units to the recommendation until all response requirements have been satisfied or all units have been exhausted. Some unit capabilities have distance limitations added to requirements. The system will not send certain types of units if they are out of the predetermined response range.

RESPONSE ASSIGNMENTS

The Calltaker makes initial determination of the appropriate Nature Code based on information received from the caller. Individual jurisdictions may customize the primary and secondary response requirements on a given Nature Code. CAD will automatically dispatch the required units per Nature Code entered for each jurisdiction. The RSPREQ command may be utilized to determine the specific primary and secondary response requirements per Nature Code for an individual jurisdiction:

Format: RSPREQ *Nature Code, Jurisdiction Code* (3 letters)
Example: RSPREQ STR1A, PHX

ALS Medical Calls

The requirements for ALS response are based on Emergency Medical Dispatch protocol (EMD).

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BLS Medical Calls

All medical calls are triaged using EMD protocols. On BLS responses the Company Officer will make a C2 or C3 response decision and press the appropriate response on the MCT. If the response is modified and sent as ALS when the caller provides additional information that meets the ALS criterion, the calls defaults to C3. The ALS response criterion is different for each Nature Code.

Minor Medical Calls

The patient has to meet the following criteria; no loss of consciousness, peripheral injuries only, head/face; arm: below elbow; leg: below knee, no trunk injuries, no impaled objects, no amputations, no severe bleeding.

Violent Medical Calls

The incident has been determined unsafe to respond directly to the scene. Units assigned to the incident shall stage until the Police Department secures the scene.

Airport Incidents

The alert classifications of aircraft emergencies are distinguished by the Federal Aviation Administration to describe an unsafe condition or situation involving an aircraft. The Fire Department Captain from Station 19 will identify the appropriate ARFF assignment to be dispatched on any aircraft emergency at Sky Harbor Airport. The default assignment to Sky Harbor Airport is **ARF2-1**.

Fire Incidents

Incidents that require or potentially require water capabilities to extinguish a fire.

Fire Incidents (3-1's)

A 3-1 assignment will be dispatched for structure fires that do not indicate the need for a First Alarm assignment.

Fire Incidents - First Alarms

A First Alarm will be dispatched for structure fires when reports indicate this level of resource are needed. This may be based on reports that indicate an actual or potential situation. A First Alarm may be dispatched for other types of incidents at the discretion of Dispatch personnel.

Brush Fires

Brush assignments will be dispatched for reported vegetation fires. A Still Brush assignment will be dispatched for vegetation fires that are small in nature. A Brush assignment will be dispatched for vegetation fires that are serious in nature. A First Alarm Brush assignment will be dispatched for vegetation fires that are and/or have the potential to be a major situation requiring this level of resources.

Hazardous Materials

Hazardous Materials assignments will be dispatched for incidents reported to involve hazardous materials. Hazardous Materials situations MAY include fire, spills, transportation accidents, chemical reactions, explosions and/or similar events. Hazards may include toxicity, flammability, radiological hazards, chemical reactions and/or combinations of factors.

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Hazardous Materials cont'd

A HAZ assignment will be dispatched on calls that involve hazardous materials of a minor nature. A HAZ2-1 assignment should be dispatched on most situations involving leaks or spills of hazardous materials. This includes situations that appear to be manageable and do not create a major risk to the public by virtue of location, amount or type of hazard. A HAZ1A assignment should be dispatched for incidents that indicate a major potential danger by virtue of materials involved, quantities, location, fire or explosion danger and/or number of people exposed.

Technical Rescue

Incidents that may require specialized equipment and training to extricate the patient(s). These incidents include confined space rescue, trench rescue, high angle or rope rescue, water rescue, structural collapse, mountain and tree rescues.

Service Calls and Other Miscellaneous Incidents

Service Calls will also be dispatched for non-emergency situations. Deployment will select the appropriate Nature Code that best describes the situation. Some service calls require the Calltaker to determine a C2 or C3 response.

SUPPLEMENTAL DISPATCH

Depending on the resources required additional units may be dispatched to an incident in several methods. Units can be Special Called, an assignment can be Balanced or a Greater Alarm can be requested.

Special Call

A Special Call is a request for the dispatch of any combination of additional unit types, unit capabilities or specific units. The requestor must specify the desired quantity of unit types or capabilities or the specific units desired.

When formulating a recommendation for a special call, no consideration is given to the units already assigned to the incident. All response requirements for the special call request are satisfied by the recommendation of additional units.

Balance of Assignment

A balance of assignment is a request for the dispatch of the additional units necessary to upgrade the response type. Either the desired response type or a specific Nature Code must be specified. If a Nature Code is specified, the CAD system will determine the response type based on the specified Nature Code and the jurisdiction in which the incident is located.

When formulating a recommendation for a Balance of an assignment, the CAD system first determines which response requirements for the new response type are satisfied by the units that are already assigned to the incident. The CAD system then recommends additional units to satisfy any outstanding response requirement.

Greater Alarm

A Greater Alarm is a request for the dispatch of additional units using predefined requirement sets. A Greater Alarm request requires both a **Greater Alarm Type** and the **Response Level**.

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Greater Alarm cont'd

When formulating a recommendation for a Greater Alarm, no consideration is given to the units already assigned to the incident. The Response Level indicated satisfies all response requirements for the Greater Alarm. Assignments should be balanced up to and including a Working First Alarm. When an assignment is Balanced, the system takes into consideration the units currently assigned to the incident. Therefore, an incident can go from a single engine response, such as a tree fire and be Balanced to a Working First Alarm allowing the system to fulfill all requirements necessary for the Working First Alarm. This however does not occur for Greater Alarms. A 3-1 assignment that needs the resources of a Greater Alarm must first be Balanced to a Working Fire Alarm then the Greater Alarm request must be generated.

Response Levels do not have to be equivalent to Alarm Levels, however, often times they are. The response level requested for a Greater Alarm request should reflect the level of resources required, not necessarily the next alarm level.

Example: An incident may be a Third Alarm Structure and may require the components of a Hazardous Assignment. The assumption is to ask for a Fourth Alarm Hazardous. If, however, a Fourth Alarm Hazardous were requested, no Hazardous Materials capabilities would be added to the assignment. At this point, a Second Alarm Hazardous must be requested.

Specific Types of Second Alarms

Second Alarms are dispatched at the request of command, when the need is indicated. Command should ask for the specific type alarm needed to continue managing the incident: If a First Alarm Brush is being used and Command wants to provide relief for crews, Command should call for a Second Alarm Rehab.

The following are valid codes for Greater Alarms:

BRUSH	BRUSH ASSIGNMENT
HAZMAT	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ASSIGNMENT
HIRISE	HIRISE ASSIGNMENT
MED	MEDICAL ASSIGNMENT
REHAB	REHAB ASSIGNMENT
RESCUE	RESCUE ASSIGNMENT
STRUCT	STRUCTURAL ASSIGNMENT
STRMED	STRUCTURAL/MED

Greater Alarms

Third Alarms and greater still require a specific type of alarm to be requested; however the capabilities recommended will be generic and are the same for each Greater Alarms up to a Ninth Alarm.

DISPATCH CHANNEL 1

The Channel 1 dispatcher is responsible for reviewing the unit/s/ suggested for dispatch by the CAD system. The dispatcher may modify the unit selection based on additional information or circumstantial factors.

The dispatcher transmits the call to the assigned units by depressing the DISPATCH button, sending the information to the Fire Station Packages and Mobile Computer Terminals (MCTs).

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Normal Dispatch

The voice dispatch message is broadcast over Fire Channel 1 giving:

- Dispatch Tone
- Companies Assigned
- Tactical Radio Channel
- Type and/or Nature of Incident
- Location
- Companies Assigned
- Tactical Radio Channel

DURING PERIODS OF HIGH ACTIVITY THE DISPATCH MESSAGE MAY BE MODIFIED TO ADVISE UNITS TO CHECK MCT's FOR DISPATCH.

Immediate Dispatch

Specific high priority Nature Codes are flagged for Immediate Dispatch upon incident entry. Additionally, Calltakers have the ability to cause any incident to be dispatched immediately upon entry in the CAD system. During an Immediate Dispatch the station terminals and MCT's will receive the dispatch information as soon as the Calltaker enters the call. The Voice Dispatch will occur when the call is processed through Channel 1. The time elapsing between Station Alerting and Voice Dispatch will depend upon the level of activity at the dispatch position.

Working Incident Notifications

Deployment will sound the ALL CALL tone and make a general announcement over Dispatch Channel 1 of the following incidents:

- Working First Alarm fires
- Greater Alarms
- At the discretion of the on-duty Deployment BC and/or Supervisor

Change of Status

All companies are in either in an AVAILABLE or UNAVAILABLE status at all times. The status refers to the company's availability to accept a dispatch. Units assigned to an incident are considered UNAVAILABLE until released. The exception to this is during AOI calls; see 'Responding' section for further details.

Units that are Available on Radio (AOR) or Available Out of Vehicle (AOV) shall monitor Channel 1.

Units changing their status to UNAVAILABLE should report to Deployment by radio on Tactical Channel 2 or telephone the reason and the length of time they will be unavailable. When becoming available again, units are responsible to report this status change to Deployment.

It is important that company officers contact Deployment prior to putting their unit unavailable. Deployment will determine if any priority needs exist which may require the unit to stay in service.

MOVE-UP POLICY

The on-duty Deployment Supervisor/Battalion Chief is responsible for relocating units as necessary to maintain the best available resource coverage for the entire dispatch jurisdictional coverage area. This responsibility includes the authority to request companies from the Automatic Aid Consortium and to control or cancel scheduled and non-scheduled non-emergency activities. NOTE: Members assigned to Adaptive Response units should refer to M.P. 205.09 Adaptive Response Units.

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MOVE-UP POLICY cont'd

Moved-up companies retain their normal identity ("Engine 14 out of Station 30").

The need for move-up companies will be evaluated whenever:

- A working fire is declared.
- Three (3) or more units are committed to an incident in an outlying area.
- Greater Alarms are dispatched.
- Simultaneous working incidents occur in one area of the City.
- Coverage in an area is compromised.
- Two (2) or more adjacent first due areas will be uncovered for more than 30 minutes.

Move-ups will be C2 unless advised to respond C3 due to a critical gap in coverage.

If overall coverage in the City of Phoenix falls below 12 engine companies and three (3) ladder companies, Deployment will immediately notify the South Shift Commander who has the responsibility to authorize the recall of off duty personnel to staff reserve companies if necessary.

TACTICAL RADIO OPERATOR (TRO)

The TRO handles all communications between units assigned to an incident and Deployment on the assigned Tactical Channel. All units responding to an incident shall switch to the assigned channel immediately after dispatch.

Self Dispatch

Units may add themselves to an incident by an AU function on their MCT. Companies adding on to an assignment must advise the TRO on the assigned Tactical Channel if they are substituting for another unit or responding in addition to the original assignment. The TRO will cancel the original unit dispatched if the substituting unit is closer to the scene.

The TRO will advise the Command Officer of units responding in addition to the dispatched assignment. The updated dispatch message will be transmitted to all responding units via MCT.

Acknowledgement

All units responding to an incident shall acknowledge dispatch by radio on the assigned tactical channel or by Mobile Computer Terminal (MCT).

If Deployment does not receive an acknowledgment within one (1) minute, the TRO will request acknowledgment by radio on all channels and via MCT.

Deployment will send a cover assignment if no reply is received within a two (2) minute timeframe. Deployment will continue to attempt to make contact with the original company while the cover unit is responding. If unable to contact the original unit, the company will be placed unavailable and the appropriate Battalion Chief notified of the circumstances.

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Responding

All fire and ALS EMS responses will be C3 unless otherwise indicated by Deployment or Command. Units responding to calls on the freeways will proceed C2. BLS Nature Codes will be dispatched without a C2 or C3 response flag. The company officer will make the determination to respond after reviewing the dispatch information. Minor medical incidents and some service calls will be dispatched C2/Available on Incident (AOI). The AOI feature allows a company assigned to a low priority incident to be preempted for a higher priority call if they are the closest unit. This occurs automatically on pre-identified AOI type calls and when a unit is in a responding mode.

If the company officer makes the decision to respond C2 on a C3 call, he/she must advise his/her TRO or press C2 on his/her MCT and send. Similarly, if the company officer makes the decision to respond C3 on a C2 call, he/she must advise his/her TRO or press C3 on his/her MCT and send.

A unit dispatched on a C2 AOI call will automatically become AOI after acknowledging response to the initial call. After acknowledgement they will remain AOI until they arrive on the scene. If a unit is responding longer than ten (10) minutes on an AOI call, CAD will automatically place the unit in the Unavailable On Incident (UOI) status, and they will no longer be considered for preemption. Once a unit places themselves on-scene of an incident, they are no longer considered available for dispatches until they return to an available status.

- If a company officer determines they do not want to be AOI while responding, they may indicate they are traveling C3 to the incident via radio or MCT. If the company officer determines they do not want to be AOI while responding C2 to the incident, they may use the MCT command UOI. This command will show the unit responding C2 however the unit will not be available for preemption.
- Once a company arrives on-scene of an incident and have determined they could leave the call promptly to take another call, they can place themselves AOI again either via radio or MCT.

While responding, companies may communicate with one another if radio traffic permits. Effective communications during this period can set the stage for effective action and improve the overall rescue and fire attack effort. Factors such as occupancy hazards, access, traffic conditions and response routes may be communicated.

Company officers should review tactical information on their MCT, map books and any pre-fire planning information carried on the vehicle for specific tactical information. Subsequent arriving units should monitor radio traffic to be fully informed of the situation based on reports of the first arriving units.

Additional Information / Subsequent Calls

The TRO will relay any additional information gained from subsequent calls as soon as possible. Additional information and updates will be transmitted to the MCTs of all responding units.

Companies needing specific additional information shall request it from the TRO.

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On-scene Reports

The first fire department member or unit to arrive at the scene of a multiple unit response shall assume command of the incident*. The initial Incident Commander shall remain in Command until Command is transferred or the incident is stabilized and Command is terminated.

- One or two company responses that are not going to escalate beyond the commitment of these companies do not require the first arriving unit or officer to assume Command. The first arriving unit or officer will, however remain responsible for any needed Command functions. Examples would include:
 - ❖ Single unit response Check Welfare
 - ❖ Check Hazard
 - ❖ Any EMS call requiring only one or two companies

The first arriving fire department unit initiates the command process by giving an initial radio report.

The standard **Initial Radio Report** includes:

On-Scene Report

1. Clear alarm.
2. Unit designation/on the scene.
3. Building/area description.
 - Occupancy
 - Size (large, medium, small)
 - Height (assumed 1 story unless reported otherwise)
4. Obvious problem/conditions.
 - Nothing showing (indicates checking)
 - Smoke showing (amount and location)
 - Fire showing (amount and location)
 - Working fire
 - Fully involved
5. Action taken.
 - Assuming command
 - Laying a line
 - Attacking with...etc.
6. Declaration of Strategy.
 - Offensive or Defensive
7. Command confirmation with name

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On-Scene Report cont'd

Examples:

For an offensive structure fire -

Engine 11 to Alarm - "Engine 11 is on the scene of a large two story school with a working fire on the second floor. Engine 11 is laying a supply line and going in with a hand-line to the second floor for search & rescue and fire attack. This is an offensive fire attack. Engine 11 will be 7th Street Command."

For a defensive fire -

Engine 11 to Alarm - "Engine 11 is on the scene of a medium size warehouse fully involved with exposures to the east. Engine 11 is laying a supply line and attacking the fire with a stang gun and a hand-line to the east exposure to check for extension. This is a defensive fire. Engine 11 will be Buckeye Command."

For an E.M.S. incident -

Ladder 11 to Alarm - "Ladder 11 is on the scene with a multi-vehicle accident. Give me the balance of a 2 and 1 medical with three ambulances. Ladder 11 will be Parkway Command."

Follow-up Report

1. Any immediate safety concerns
2. Accountability started (announce the initial accountability location)
3. Disposition of resources (hold/add/return)
4. IRIC - in place and identify

Examples:

For an offensive structure fire -

7th Street Command to Alarm - "Engine 11 will be North side accountability. Give me the balance a 1st Alarm; Engine 11 has an IRIC in place."

For a defensive fire -

Buckeye Command to Alarm – "Engine 11 will be South side accountability. Give me the balance of a 1st Alarm".

For an E.M.S. incident – Parkway Command to Alarm – "be advised we have a total of 3 patients, 2 Immediates and 1 delayed. All patients have been extricated".

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Command

Once command has been established, all routine communication between Deployment and an incident will be directed through Command.

Progress Reports

During active firefighting operations, Command will provide Deployment with regular progress reports or whenever significant tactical plans are changed or unusual situations are encountered. The first progress report should be given after initial action has been implemented and should include the correct address and an improved description of the building and fire conditions if the arrival report was incomplete. This assists Deployment in making move-up decisions. The TRO will repeat significant facts from all progress reports for the information of monitoring units and document in the incident history.

Working Fire

The term Working Fire indicates a situation that will require the commitment of all responding companies. This report advises Deployment that the companies will be engaged in tactical activities and will be held at the scene for an extended period of time.

When notified of a Working 3-1, Deployment will:

1. Dispatch a Working Fire assignment (WF)
2. Address the need for a Fire Investigator.
3. Dispatch PD for traffic and crowd control.
4. Dispatch appropriate gas and electric companies.
5. Change the status to a Working Fire, which starts elapsed time notifications.
6. Make move-ups to affected area
7. Document progress reports, sectors, assignments, emergency traffic, and elapsed time notifications and append additional information provided from Deployment members in the Incident History.

When notified of a Working First Alarm, Deployment will:

1. Dispatch a Working Fire assignment (WF1A)
2. Isolate tactical channel
3. Dispatch a Fire Investigator
4. Dispatch PD for traffic and crowd control
5. Dispatch gas and electric companies
6. Make move-ups to affected area
7. Document progress reports, Sectors/Divisions/Groups, assignments, emergency traffic, and elapsed time notifications and append additional information provided from Deployment members in the Incident History.
8. Be prepared to assign a TRO to monitor/work Staging and Safety Sectors/Divisions channels.
9. Be prepared to dispatch further assistance.
10. Be prepared to dispatch any special agencies or equipment when the need is indicated.
11. Make notifications to pertinent personnel.

Deployment will monitor radio traffic on all incidents to anticipate the needs of Command.

Any fire at a school facility requires the State Fire Marshall to be contacted. The on-duty State Fire Marshall will use his/her discretion as to response.

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Staging

Units arriving in Staging will depress the "STG" key on their MCT. If assigned to a sector or task on the fireground the "ON-SCENE" key shall be depressed.

Units arriving in Level I Staging will report their identity and direction from the scene on the assigned Tactical Channel.

Upon the balance of a working Second Alarm assignment, Level II Staging will be identified by Command. Deployment will announce Level II staging location and the staging channel when the additional units are dispatched. Units responding should direct any staging inquiries to the Staging channel, rather than the Tactical channel assigned to the incident. Typically Staging will be assigned to Channel 2. The driver of the CV will coordinate information on the Staging channel until an officer assumes the position of the Staging Officer. Units arriving at the Level II Staging Area will report in person to the Staging Officer. The Staging Officer will manage all radio communications to and from the Staging Area.

Incident Status & Milestones

The following are the different incident status changes that need to be indicated: Working Fire (WF), Working Haz Mat (WHZ), Working Technical Rescue (WTR), Code (CO), or Major Medical (MM). When one (1) of these incidents are identified by command, the TRO will enter a specific command. For Working Fire and Working Haz Mat incidents, this change will prompt ELAPSED TIME NOTIFICATIONS. The system will generate an elapsed time notification every five (5) minutes until the incident is placed Under Control. The TRO will verbally provide command with elapsed time notifications until the situation is declared under control or Command requests to discontinue notifications. Elapsed Time Notifications will also be documented in the Incident History.

The following are the definitions of the Incident Milestones:

906: Fire unit/s/ need immediate police department assistance.

All Clear (AC): Can be used on a fire or medical incident. On fire calls an All Clear indicates the fire building and all exposures have been searched and all civilians evacuated. In the case of a building that is well involved in fire, the All Clear may be delayed and not come until the fire is out. For medical calls, it indicates the patient has been extricated. It is used most commonly when patients have been trapped as a result of an automobile accident or during a water or mountain rescue when the patient has been removed from the endangered area.

CO Below 50ppm (CO): Level of carbon monoxide is below 50 parts per million, units may operate without SCBA protection.

Command Terminated (CT): There is no longer a single person in charge of the incident. Communications can be held with anyone still on the scene.

Command Terminated (XCM) – Also referred to as Cancel Command. There is no longer a single person in charge of the incident. This milestone is used after CT and removed the Command designator from the unit.

Defensive (DEF): Units operating in the defensive strategy.

Emergency Traffic (ETT): Emergency Traffic has been declared on an incident

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Incident Status & Milestones definitions cont'd

Extended Patient Transfer (EPT): Patient transfer from Rescue personnel to hospital is greater than 30 minutes.

Extrication Complete (EC): All patients extricated.

Immediates Transported (IT): All patients triaged as an "immediate" have been transported.

Incident Transition Complete (ITC): Transferring of channel assignment from Trunked to Simplex or vice versa

Loss Stopped (LS): Salvage has been completed and there should be no more damage to the building involved.

Mayday (MAY): A Mayday has been declared on an incident.

Offensive (OFF): Units operating in the offensive strategy.

Patient Contact (PC): First unit has made contact with patient.

Patient Contact ALS (PCA): First ALS unit has made contact with patient.

Patient Contact BLS (PCB): First BLS unit has made contact with patient.

Patient Contact Rescue (PCR): Rescue has made contact with patient.

Phone Patch (PP): Phone patch established with Medical control.

Rescue Contact (RC): Rescue has made contact with patient.

Personnel Accountability Report (PAR): All personnel assigned to a particular work area or sector has been accounted for. It is used to confirm there are no missing fire personnel on the incident site.

Primary All Clear (PAC): Primary search has been completed.

Secondary All Clear (SAC): A more comprehensive search of the building has been completed.

Triage Complete (TC): All patients have been triaged.

Transfer Channel Acknowledgment (TCA): Unit acknowledgment of channel assignment change from Trunked to Simplex or vice versa

Under Control (UC): The fire has been contained, and will not extend. It does not mean the fire is out. It may also be used during Haz Mat calls, indicating a leak has been secured.

Utilities Secured (US): The power has been shut off to the occupant.

Ventilation Complete (VC): The task of ventilation has been completed.

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RETURNING COMPANIES

Only Command can release companies assigned to an incident. Command will indicate the units to "HOLD" at the scene, report the nature of the actual situation found and release the remainder of the assignment. The TRO will repeat this report from Command and document the "HOLD" command in the incident history. Returning units will be responsible for placing their unit in an AOR status when available.

SECTORS/DIVISIONS/GROUPS

NOTE: Sectors may be assigned by their geographic location (North Sector) or function (Ventilation Sector). Divisions are assigned by their geographic location (North Division). Groups are assigned by their function (Ventilation Group). For the remainder of this MP we will refer to Sectors with the understanding that either Divisions or Groups may be used where appropriate.

Sector Officers should use face-to-face communications with assigned companies as much as possible, but should keep Command informed of progress via radio on any problems encountered and significant progress.

Command may assign Sector Officer's FITs to a designated Safety Channel when desired to enhance overall scene safety.

CAD SECTOR COMMANDS

The TRO should ensure that each unit that is assigned to a Sector is documented using the Sector Commands. The TRO will enter the appropriate command to designate a Sector Officer (SECTO), a Sector Member (SECTM) or to remove a unit from a sector (SECTX). Using these commands allows both the TRO and Incident Commander to track the assignment of units during the incident. The TRO can designate a sector ID of up to six (6) alphanumeric characters.

Example: SECTO E3 INTER or SECTM E2 INTER

STAFF

Staff members with fireground responsibilities will respond to Greater Alarms for assistance with various sector functions. Staff members will report in person to the Command Post and will automatically assume sector duties in their area of responsibility unless ordered otherwise.

Communications from staff personnel should be with command as much as possible; however, there will be situations that require direct communications with sector officers. Staff communications should be face to face as much as possible.

An isolated Tactical Channel will be assigned by Deployment for each incident where applicable. Command may also request a "Clear Channel" for a working incident. When requested, Deployment will direct units on other incidents to an alternate Tactical Channel.

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ORDER MODEL

Radio communications will be regulated by the following order model guidelines.

1. Sender will give unit ID and call the receiver by their unit ID.
2. Receiver will give their ID to indicate they are ready to receive.
3. Sender will then extend message, order, etc.
4. Receiver will give ID and acknowledge receipt of message. A brief restatement is the best acknowledgment.
5. Deployment will acknowledge all communications directed to it by a brief restatement of the message, with particular attention given to repeating on the scene, size-up and progress reports, recall reports, requests for additional resource and all Incident Status changes and milestones.

MAY DAY

"May Day" is a term to be used only in the event of a lost or trapped firefighter. (See "May Day" Communications for further details.) A well-defined communications structure is essential in any rescue operation. Deployment will play a crucial role in ensuring the effective rescue of firefighters.

EMERGENCY TRAFFIC

The term 'Emergency Traffic' will be utilized by any unit encountering an immediately perilous situation and will receive the highest communications priority from Deployment, Command and all operating units. Units may initiate emergency communications by depressing the red emergency button on their portable radio, MCT, or by verbally contacting Deployment.

EXAMPLE: 'L11 to Alarm with Emergency Traffic'. Deployment will immediately activate the Emergency Traffic tone. The unit will transmit his/her message. Deployment will repeat message one (1) time and document in the Incident History.

If Deployment does not acknowledge Emergency Traffic the unit should then establish contact with Command and transmit the emergency message. Command will then re-initiate the Emergency Traffic sequence with Deployment.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE AIR BELONGS TO ANY UNIT WITH 'EMERGENCY TRAFFIC'

UNIT DESIGNATION

For radio communications, the following designations will be recognized as standard:

Dispatch & Deployment	Dispatch (Alarm)
Officer of any unit	Unit ID
Engineer of any pumper	Pump
Engineer of any ladder	Truck
Firefighter on any unit	E1, FF Smith
Battalion Chiefs	Battalion
Battalion Field Incident Technician	Battalion FIT
Shift Commander	South Deputy, North Deputy

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RADIO CODE

"Plain language" radio messages should be used in preference to numerical codes to facilitate understanding. There is no official Phoenix Fire Department radio code. This is also in compliance with NIMS.

The following code messages (from the Police radio code) may be used in sensitive situations, when a plain language message could cause a problem at the scene:

261	Rape
901-H	Dead body
906	Need Police assistance IMMEDIATELY
961	Vehicle accident, no injuries
962	Vehicle accident, with injuries
963	Vehicle accident with fatality

RADIO PROCEDURE

Short-specific

Before transmitting know what you are going to say. Choose precise terms to communicate the desired message as clearly and briefly as possible without wasting airtime.

Task Oriented/Company Oriented

Command's orders to operating companies should indicate a specific task assigned to the company. They should be of a magnitude reasonably performed by a single company alone or in concert with other companies.

Indicate Objective

In addition to being task and company oriented, assignments should indicate an objective to the action. The company should know exactly where to go, to whom to report, what is the task and what is the objective of the task. Orders should tell what to do - not how to do it (unless Command wants something specific).

Clear Tone/Self Control Effective Rate

Speak clearly at a practiced rate. Not too fast and not too slow. Control your emotions and excitement deliberately. If you do not consciously control your voice, it will become garbled under stress.

Well Timed/Spaced

Prioritize your messages. Do not use valuable airtime with unimportant messages and insignificant details.

Maintain an awareness of the overall situation and your role in it.

Do not interrupt conversations unless you have Emergency Traffic. Listen before transmitting and wait until a message transaction has been completed.

Pause between consecutive messages. This will make it clear when one message has been completed and another started. It also allows other units to break in with urgent/emergent traffic if applicable.