Solano County Fire Chiefs Association GUIDELINES

Guideline Name:	Residential Fire
Number:	19
Revision / Reviewed Date:	June 6, 2024

Purpose: To establish an operational guideline for initial assignments for single family and multi family structure fires. This is to serve as a "guideline" document to memorialize well established operational best practices. Any member, who in their judgement based on factors unique to the incident, may deviate from this "guideline" to affect a positive outcome.

Risk Management: The Incident Commander's primary duty is to determine the life safety profile of the incident and apply the most appropriate level of risk to all personnel on the fire ground.

Risk management should be based on the following principles:

- Activities that present a significant risk to the safety of responders shall be limited to situations where there is a potential to save lives.
- Activities that are routinely employed to protect property shall be recognized as inherent risks to the safety of responders, and actions shall be taken to reduce or avoid these risks.
- No risk to the safety of responders shall be acceptable when there is no possibility to save lives or property.
- In situations where the risk to responders is excessive, activities shall be limited to defensive operations.

First Unit on Scene:

- o Conduct Initial Size Up (Reference: SCFCA Size Up and Arrival SOG)
    - Facts, Probabilities, Own Situation, Decision, Plan (FPODP)
        - Building and Fire Conditions
        - Hazard Assessment
        - Victim Profile
- o Give arrival report; IOCAN
    - State Command Mode (Reference: SCFCA Command SOG)
        1. Establish Command
        2. Passing Command / Fast Attack
        3. Investigation
    - Victim Profile
- o Conduct thorough size up
    - Conduct a 360 if possible or at a minimum visualize three sides.

- - Identify location of fire
    - Ascertain if structure is occupied
  - Develop Incident Action Plan
  - Give updated CAN Report conditions, action's needs
    - Verbalize changes from arrival report
    - Verbalize if 360 is not completed
    - Assign incoming units
    - Request additional resources as appropriate
    - Announce any Safety Hazards
  - Two In Two Out
    - Must be established prior to IDLH Entry unless the fire is incipient or there is a reasonable belief that immediate actions would result in the rescue of a living victim.

Incident Priorities: All responding apparatus should anticipate the following assignments based on incident needs and incident commander direction.

- - Rescue / Search (if not completed by first arriving engine)
  - Initiate Fire Attack (if not completed by first arriving engine)
  - Secure Water supply
  - Two Out / RIC
  - Division / Group Assignment
  - Door Control / Flow Path
  - Ventilation
  - Utilities
  - Back up line
  - Salvage
  - Overhaul

Incident Benchmarks: Incident Benchmarks should be announced over the radio

- - IDLH Entry
  - Water Supply Established
  - Two Out Established / RIC Established
  - Division / Group Assignment
  - Primary Search Complete
  - Secondary Search All Clear
  - On Roof / Off Roof
  - Utilities Secured
  - Knockdown

- o Under control
- o Change of Strategy

Incident Commander:

- o Assume command; give arrival report and Establish command if 1st on scene.
- o Ensure Incident Tactics are in line with Incident Priorities
- o Communicate Incident Benchmarks
- o Assign divisions or groups with Boundaries, Resources and Objectives.
- o Ensure adequate resources have been ordered
- o Utilize appropriate Tac channels based on the incident
- o Consider the need for PG&E, Red Cross, FIU, PIO, PD, and rehab..
- o Conduct PARs when appropriate: (Reference: SCFCA Mayday, Tactical Retreat Evacuation SOGs)

Confirmed Rescue:

- o A functional group for the 4 main objectives of Fire Attack, Rescue, Ventilation, and Medical should be set up ASAP.
- o The second officer assigned to a particular objective should be assigned as that group supervisor. (Fire Attack Group, Rescue Group, Medical Group)
  - The first group established should be the one most needing tactical supervision (Fire Attack Group or Rescue Group)
- o If permanent water supply is delayed due to incident priorities, consider a tank transfer.