# SAN DIEGO FIRE RESCUE-DEPARTMENT

# NCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

**Expectations** 



IN-SERVICE TRAINING

13-01





# **Objectives**



IST 13-01

- Review the National Incident Management Systems (NIMS).
- Explain the expectations and duties of SDFD Engines, Trucks and Specialty Units during common types of emergency incidents.
- Provide an established list of ICS
   Commands, Titles, Terms and Orders to be use during emergency incidents.



## Operations Overkill



#### Incident Management Solutions Article

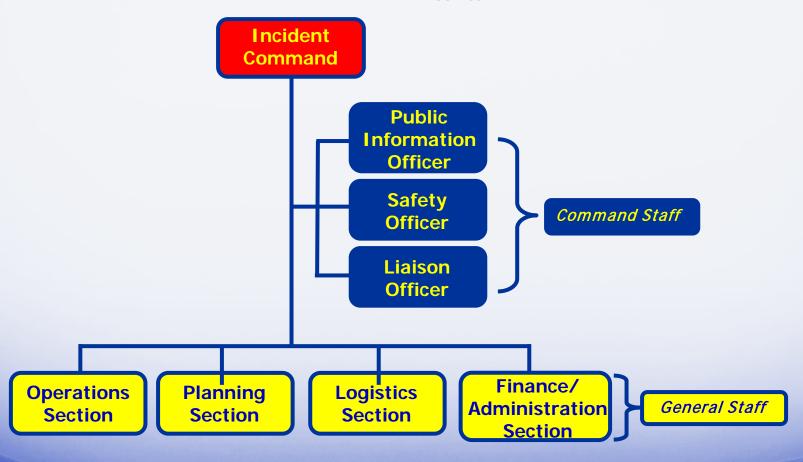
- Assigning "Ops" on a Single Family Fire
  - This is a Operations Section Chief
    - Then Planning, Logistics and Finance are needed
  - The IC is now Done Managing the Incident
  - ICS goal is to have a manageable SPAN of CONTROL
    - NOT to only have 1 to 1 Oversight
  - SPAN of CONTROL Goals
    - 3 to 7 Units being managed by a Supervisor





## Command & General Staff

FEMA ICS -200





# **ICS Organizational Terms**



-200 and OPS Man, Section 1

#### Incident Commander (IC)

Individual responsible for overall management of the incident.









# ICS Organizational Terms



FEMA ICS -200 and OPS Man, Section 1

#### **Establishing Incident Command**



# First Fire Rescue Department Unit or Supervisor to Arrive at the Scene of a multiple unit response shall assume *Incident Command*

- Remain in Command until relieved by a Higher Ranking Officer -OR-
- Incident Command is passed to the next arriving Engine Company or Unit because of circumstances

-OR-

Maintain IC until the Incident is Terminated



# ICS Organizational Terms



-200 and OPS Man, Section 1

# Establishing Incident Command



#### continued

❖ For Fire Operations, due to the limited number of Truck Companies, when the first arriving officer is a Truck Captain he/she shall assume "Incident Command", then transfer IC to the first arriving Engine Company Captain upon their arrival.





# Strategy



 A STRATEGY is a command decision as applied to the overall planning and conduct of controlling an entire emergency incident.



- It is a process which identifies overall goals, and from which an "Incident Action Plan" is developed. In firefighting, this basic strategic decision serves the critical purpose of determining if the operation will be conducted in the "offensive" or "defensive" mode.
  - Strategy is "WHAT" objectives do you want to accomplish



### **Tactics**



Drill Manual Section 10

#### **TACTICS**

is the deployment and directing of resources to meet these Incident Objectives.



Tactics are "HOW" your going to accomplish the objectives

- TACTICS Should
  - achieve the strategic goal(s) of an incident.
  - Be specific and measurable



### Tactics Drill manual Section 10



- In firefighting, the major tactical objectives which must be considered are:
  - Rescue/Forcible entry
  - Exposures
  - Confinement
  - Extinguishment
  - Overhaul
  - Ventilation
  - Salvage



 The assignment of these objectives, may be made in any order as prescribed by the needs and conditions present.



#### Divisions FEMA ICS-200



# Divisions are a common method of organizing tactical operations at an incident.

# **Divisions** always refer to geographically Areas

- Inside or Floors of a Building
- Individual Plants or Facilities

# **Divisions** are managed by **Division Supervisors**

- Used to Manage Multiple Units
  - Not to be used for Single Unit Assignments







## **Divisions**



#### **Titles**

- Multi-Story Building
  - Division 3
  - Division 2
  - Division 1 (Ground Floor)
  - Basement 1
  - Basement 2
- Parking Structure
  - GROUND LEVEL
  - Division P2
  - Division P1







## Divisions Titles



#### Large Building

- Division Alpha
- Division Bravo
- Division Charlie
- Division Delta
- On a Roof
  - Roof Division

VS

Ventilation Group









- <u>Groups</u>: Another common method of organizing operations at an incident is to establish functional **Groups**. As the name implies, this form of organization deals not with geographic areas, but with *functional activity*.
  - Groups, like Divisions, are managed by Supervisors.
  - Again, Groups are used to manage multiple units, not to be used for single unit assignments
- Divisions and Groups work at the same level in the organization.

Divisions do not work for Groups vice versa.







#### Fire Attack

- Supervise Fire Attack companies from Inside
- Expected Objectives
  - Confinement
  - Extinguish



- Additional Objectives that would possibly be assigned:
  - Primary Search (Early as Possible)
  - Secondary Search (Following Knockdown)
  - Extension





#### Ventilation Group

- Supervise removal of Smoke & Gases
- Responsible for Entire Structure
  - Vertical (Roof) Ventilation
  - Horizontal Ventilation
- Have a Plan
  - Coordinate with Others
    - Fire Attack
    - Divisions









- Structure (Protection) Group
  - Commonly used for Vegetation Fires
  - Naming within the Structure Group
    - Numbers
      - Structure Protection Group 1
      - Structure Protection Group 2
        - Can easily change location w/o renaming
        - USFS & CALFire moving to this practice
      - In fast moving fires resources will move
        - Title Remains the Same
    - Street Names





- Rescue Group
- R.I.C. Group
- Water Supply Group
- Haz Mat Group







- Med Group
- Bomb Group
- Evacuation Group
  - Always ensure you account for evacuees
  - Such as: Address & Number of Occupants
  - Often assigned to Law Enforcement





#### Resources



#### Additional Request at Fires

- Engines
- Trucks
  - Should be placed at Corners
    - Prep for Defensive
- Rescue Units
  - S&R, Ric, RAT, Ventilation
  - Extreme Forcible Entry
  - Breeching



#### Resources



#### Additional Request at Fires

- Light & Air
- Ambulances
  - Respond "No Code" (Unless there is a known Victim)
    - Upgrade if you have a Patient
    - Request additional Ambulance to Replace
- Public Information Officer (PIO)
  - Ensure aware if News Worthy
    - May or May Not Respond



#### Resources



#### Additional Request at Fires

- Law Enforcement
  - Traffic Control
    - Identify Streets
    - Fire Apparatus & Cones CAN Block Streets
  - Evacuations
  - Identify Reason when requesting PD



### Resources Staff



#### • HazMat

- Monitor Runoff
  - Sensitive Areas
  - Hazardous Material Occupancy
    - Placards
    - PreFire Plans

#### Safety

- Training Staff
- Identify Firefighter Unsafe Actions
- Files Safety Report



### Resources Staff



- Logistics
  - Provides Equipment and Resource Support
    - Hydration, Food, Chairs, Shade, Etc
    - Foam, Water Vacs, Shovels, Etc.
    - See Vendors List: Barriers, Generators, Wenches, Horse Removal
- Mobile Canteen
  - Volunteer Staffing
    - May or May Not Respond to Page



#### Resources Staff



- Duty EMS
  - Establish Formal Rehab
    - Two 30-minute bottle exchanges
    - One 45 or 60-minute bottle exchange
    - 40 Minutes of strenuous activity
  - Medical Monitoring, Treatment, Transport
    - Logistics
      - Rehydration
      - Nourishment
      - Cooling



# ICS Expectations Thank you



# Questions???

