



<b>Wintergreen Fire and Rescue Standard Administrative Policy</b>	
Subject:	On-Scene Fire Operations
Reference Number:	FIRE 02-021
Effective Date:	6-Mar-19
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Signature of Approval	Curtis Sheets, Chief

**Purpose:**

To provide personnel with a policy to support the strategy declared by the Incident Commander (I.C.).

**Definitions:**

1. Division: The organizational level that is responsible for operations within a defined geographic area, or within a functional responsibility. Examples:
2. Division by geographic area: In a multi-story structure, each floor would be a division.
3. Division by functional responsibility: Rapid Intervention Team would be the “RIT Division”.
  - Division/Group Supervisor: Is the individual who is responsible for implementing the assigned portion of the incident action plan (I.A.P.), and reporting on the progress of control operations and resource deployment within the Division/Group. This is typically who would conduct radio traffic with the I.C. or Operations Officer, thus preventing multiple radio transmissions from that division or group.
  - Group: The organizational level that is responsible for implementing assignment at an incident that is defined or “tactical”, i.e. fire attack, ventilation, salvage, water supply, etc.
  - Incident Commander (I.C.): The individual who is responsible for the overall management of the incident. Radio designation is “(location) Command”, i.e. “Lee Highway- Command”.
  - Rehab: An area designated by the “Rehab Manager” to provide rehabilitation for people who have been relieved from operations. Ideally, the rehab area should be set up in an area away from immediate foreground operations.

**General Operational Practices:**

1. Freelancing will not be tolerated. All personnel on-scene shall either be in a command staff position, assigned to an operational crew/position, assigned to “Staging” or assigned to “Rehab”. Someone who has no assignment and is actively involved is considered freelancing.

2. Each “division”, or “group” shall have a “supervisor” that is responsible for the crew’s accountability, safety, and to ensure that their crew’s assignment is completed.

### **Operational Strategies:**

1. Investigative: A strategy used when nothing is showing from the structure upon arrival.
2. Fast Attack: A strategy used when it is necessary for the first arriving company officer to participate in the initial task/tactical priority. The second arriving officer will assume “Command” and establish a command post. This is often done when immediate actions are needed to rescue a life.
3. Offensive: A strategy used when the first arriving unit officer will assume and maintain “Command” of the incident. The I.C. will establish the command post, and not involve themselves in tactical/task level operations. This is typically an interior fire attack scenario.
4. Defensive: A strategy when the first arriving unit officer will assume and maintain command. The I.C. will establish the command post, and not involve himself/herself in tactical/task level operations. A defensive strategy involves large flow, exterior lines and/or master streams with no interior operations.

### **Position Requirements and Responsibilities:**

#### **Incident Command (IC) \*All incidents require an IC\***

Radio Designation: “Location- Command” (i.e. “South Street-Command”)

Responsibilities: Establishes strategy for the incident.

Initial Procedures:

1. Size up the scene, provide an on-scene report and establishes “Command”
2. Determines the strategy:
  - a. Investigative
  - b. Fast Attack
  - c. Offensive
  - d. Defensive
3. Communicates strategy via radio (i.e. “South street command to Wintergreen, we are in an offensive mode of operation and placing interior fire attack personnel”).
4. Re-evaluate situation based on:
  - a. Life safety considerations
  - b. Property conservation
  - c. Incident stabilization
5. Request resources as necessary.
6. Assure green command lights are activated on response/admin vehicles as necessary so incoming resources know where to report.

**Fire Attack \*\*Not all incidents require an Operations Manager/Supervisor (small incidents are manageable with an I.C. only)\*\***

Radio Designation: "Fire Attack or Operations"

Reports To: I.C.

Responsibilities: Establishes tactical objectives that carry out the strategy set by the I.C. and may confer with crews to determine task level assignments.

Initial Procedures:

1. Search & Rescue
2. Fire Attack
3. Ventilation per I.C./Division Supervisor discretion

**Rapid Intervention Team (R.I.T) \*\*All incidents require R.I.T\*\***

Radio Designation: "R.I.T."

Reports To: I.C.

Responsibility: Firefighter rescue and rapid assistance in MayDay situations.

Initial Procedures:

1. Establish a cache of tools, RIT Kit/spare SCBA
2. Create alternative means of access.
3. Place ladders to upper Divisions.

**Other Positions:**

The implementation of the following positions is dependent on the size and duration of the incident, as well as specific natures (i.e. water supply shuttles, etc.).

Water Supply: "Water Supply Group/Division"

EMS: "EMS Group/Division"

Accountability:

Staging: Staging Manager

Others (I.E. Hazardous Materials Incidents, Technical Rescue Incidents, etc.).