


<b>TITLE: Incident Command and Control: Structure Fireground Operations</b>	<b>NUMBER: OPS 2.2</b>
	<b>CENTRAL LYON COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT</b> <b><i>Standard Operating Guideline</i></b>
<b>ISSUE DATE: May 28, 2026</b>	<b>REVISION DATE:</b>
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**2.2.1 SCOPE**

This Standard Operating Procedure applies to all Central Lyon County Fire Protection District (CLCFPD) personnel.

**2.2.2 PURPOSE**

The purpose of this Guideline is to provide a uniform approach to Structure Fireground Operations, including: clear and concise size-up, standardized terminology, accountability, and span of control.

**2.2.3 PROCEDURE / POLICY / GUIDELINE**

**2.2.3.1 PROCEDURE**

- A. Strategic Priorities
  - 1. Life Safety- This is the highest priority, focused on the rescue of civilians and the safety of firefighters.
  - 2. Incident Stabilization- Preventing the fire from spreading further is a key goal, involving confinement and controlling the incident’s growth.
  - 3. Property Conservation- Protecting the property and the environment from damage.
- B. Operations/Strategies
  - A. Structural fireground operations will fall into one of three strategies.
    - A. Offensive- use when there is a chance to save lives or property, and the building’s structure is stable enough for entry.
    - B. Defensive- Use when conditions are too dangerous for an interior attack, such as instability, a fire that has grown too large, or when no lives are at risk inside.
    - C. Investigative- More information gathering is needed prior to directing resources.
  - B. Fireground strategy is determined and declared by the Incident Commander on all structure fire incidents. The Incident Command constantly reevaluates the fireground strategy, driven by size-up (ongoing) and risk management. The Offensive, Defensive, and Investigative strategies are based on Victim Profiling and the application of a Risk Management Plan.

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##### 2.2.3.2 Victim Profiling.

- A. Instead of “Survivability Profile,” which determines whether a human can survive, “Victim Profile” is designed to quickly assess the presence, location, and condition of victims.
  - 1. Low to Confirmed is the scale of likelihood of a victim, and the amount of risk we are willing to take.
    - a. High/Confirmed Victim Profile gets the highest amount of risk that we will take (Aggressive search or VES in coordination with fire attack).
    - b. Conversely, Low Victim Profile is the lowest risk.
- B. Low
  - 1. A credible source states, “Everyone is out.” We still declare an “all clear”, but everyone is out is a good starting point.
- C. High
  - 1. You arrive at a home/apartment with cars in the driveway at night.
- D. Confirmed
  - 1. A credible source states, “My husband is trapped!”
    - a. Then, get the “**NALS**” Number, Age, Location, and Sex. With a confirmed victim profile, the first in units will be the offensive strategy in **RESCUE MODE**.
- E. Victim Profile rating High and Confirmed may allow the Incident Commander to initiate interior actions prior to 2 in 2 out when appropriate.
- F. By determining a Victim Profile, we can apply the Risk Management Plan.

##### 2.2.3.3 Risk Management Plan.

- A. Considering the level of risk, the Incident Commander will choose the proper strategy to be used at the fire scene. The strategy can change based on conditions or when certain benchmarks (e.g., ALL CLEAR) are met.
  - 1. We will risk our lives, in a calculated manner, to save SAVABLE lives.
  - 2. We will risk our lives a little, in a calculated manner, to save SAVABLE property.
  - 3. We Will NOT risk our lives at all for lives or property that are already lost.

##### 2.2.3.4 Arrival Report and Size-Up

- A. The first arriving unit shall perform an arrival report on CLCFPD Wide.
  - 1. If there are no other working incidents, Tactical Communications will be assigned to **VFIRE 23** (unless already in use on another incident).
- B. Initial Report
  - 1. Unit ID on scene (E-37) - Confirm street.
  - 2. Size of structure (1,2,3 stories) and type of structure (commercial, residential, strip mall, double wide).

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3. Confirm working fire- States “WE HAVE A WORKING FIRE.”
  4. “WE HAVE A WORKING FIRE” takes place of working fire notifications.
    - a. Prompts dispatch to make appropriate notifications. Admin Chiefs, EM1, Southwest Gas and NV Energy, LC Building Dept, Water Dept.
  5. Establish Command.
- C. Follow-Up Report
1. 360 (complete)
  2. Utilities (secured, not secured)
  3. Fire Location and Description
  4. Mode (Offensive, Defensive, Investigative)
  5. Victim Profile (Low, High, Confirmed)

#### 2.2.3.5 Transfer of Command

- A. Transfer of Command shall take place face-to-face whenever possible.
1. When assuming Command from another Company Officer, the following must take place:
    - A. Assume Command
    - B. Announce Command Post Location
    - C. Confirm Strategy (Offensive/Defensive, etc.)
    - D. Victim Profile (Low, High, Confirmed)
  2. Must be announced on Tactical Channel, then confirm transfer of command on Wide.

#### 2.2.3.6 Tactical Supervisors.

- A. Tactical Supervisors will be assigned to groups or divisions.
- B. Tactical supervisors will be responsible for tactical operations and coordinating task-level skills.
1. Tactical supervisors must be Hostile, Agile, and Mobile. Most communications from tactical to task level should occur face-to-face.
- C. Tactical Supervisors will be assigned by the I.C. and given 3 key directives: **BRO**
1. **B**- Boundaries- Entire house, floor 1, floor 2, Charlie's side, etc.
  2. **R**- Resources- E 35, R 35, R 32, etc.
  3. **O**- Objectives- Search, Fire Attack, Vent, exposure protection, etc.
- D. Tactical Supervisors will conduct fire ground operations using RECEO-VS.
1. Rescue
  2. Exposures
  3. Confine
  4. Extinguishment
  5. Overhaul
  6. Ventilation
  7. Salvage

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##### 2.2.3.7 Task Level Personnel.

- A. Units being assigned at a task level will still be identified as their arriving Unit.
  - 1. Example, R 37 may be assigned fire attack at a task level but will still be identified as R 37.

##### 2.2.3.8 Additional Verbiage:

- A. Command may use a resource to accomplish a single task.
  - 1. “R 37, you are the vent group, you are working for me, assess for ventilation and coordinate with Alpha.”
    - A. “R 37 is now called Vent Group until assignment is complete and reassigned”.
- B. Command May Request CAN (Conditions, Actions, Needs) reports as needed.
- C. Rehab will be set up as a group. Use Single Role Paramedic or Volunteer Members first if resources are available.
  - 1. Units leaving their assignment for Rehab will notify their Tactical Supervisor.
  - 2. Tactical Supervisors will report to IC of units entering rehab.
  - 3. Units leaving rehab will report to IC for reassignment.
- D. Forward Stage- Units arriving on scene with no immediate assignment will report to the ICP directly in full PPE/SCBA and tools.

##### 2.2.3.9 Examples

I.C. to Captain “35”, you are Division Alpha. You have the entire house. Your resources are E35 and R35. Your Objectives are Primary Search and Fire Attack.

-Division Alpha (Tactical Supervisor) assigns R 37 to Fire Attack at the task level. R 37 is still identified as R 37.

-Use Alpha, Bravo, Charlie etc for single story or large commercial. Use Division 1,2,3 etc. for multiple stories.

#### 2.2.4 OTHER RELATED REFERENCES

RIT

Accountability

Firefighter Mayday

Emergency Egress

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**2.2.5 APPROVALS**

<b>District Chief</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Fire Board</b>	<b>Date</b>