**PURPOSE:**

The purpose of this document is to provide a Standard Operating Guideline (SOG) for the command, control, and extinguishment of structure fires within the County of San Luis Obispo.

**AUTHORITY:**

This SOG has been developed and adopted by the San Luis Obispo County Fire Chiefs Association. It is based on Firescope ICS-500 Structure Fire Operations Command and Control Principles, NFPA 1710 (Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments), SLO County Operational Area Fire & Mutual Aid Operations Plan, and recognized fire service industry best practices.

**SCOPE:**

This SOG applies to all San Luis Obispo County Fire Agencies. The application of this SOG includes any building that contains less than 10,000 square feet of total floor space. The expectation is that all Fire Departments in San Luis Obispo County who provide and receive automatic and mutual aid will abide by this SOG and other County-wide Standard Operating Policies (SOPS) and Guidelines (SOGS):

1. SOP # 300 Structure Fire Policy
2. SOG # 202 High-Rise
3. SOG # 401 Rapid Intervention Crew
4. SOG # 201 Incident Safety
5. SOG # 205 Staging
6. SOG # 701 Post Fire Decontamination

**RESPONSIBILITY:**

It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to implement this Structure Fire SOG.

**STRUCTURE FIRE SOG: FIRST ALARM/WORKING INCIDENT**

1. 1st Arriving Engine Company - **Command Mode**
	* 1. Secure water supply if readily available or have second arriving Engine Company lay in the supply line.
		2. Spot Apparatus in a safe location:
			1. Pulling past to see three sides of the fire building.
			2. Ensure access for Truck Company.
		3. Company Officer provides a Report on Conditions to Dispatch/ECC with the following information:
			1. Designator of the unit arriving on scene
			2. Establish/reiterate incident name
			3. Confirm incident address/location
			4. Brief description of the building (size, # floors, construction type, occupancy type)
			5. Any observed smoke and fire conditions: Nothing Showing; Smoke Showing (amount/location/color/pressure); Fire Showing (amount/location)
			6. Declaration of Mode (Command)
			7. Status of water supply
			8. Location of Accountability Board/Collection Point (typically the first on-scene apparatus)
		4. When applicable the Report on Conditions will also include:
			1. Life safety hazards or exposure problems
			2. Action(s) taken
			3. Location of ICP
			4. Identification of "A" side of building
		5. Deploy primary attack hose lines based on:
			1. SLICE-RS
2. Size up
3. Location of the fire
4. Identifying and controlling flow path
5. Cooling the space from the safest location
6. Extinguishing the fire
7. Rescue
8. Salvage
	* + 1. Fire flow requirements
		1. Prior to entering the IDLH for interior attack operations beyond the incipient stage, the Two-Out OSHA requirement found in 29 CFR 1910.134(g)(4) MUST be satisfied. The only exception is Rescue Mode.
		2. Shut off utilities or ensure utilities are captured and request the affected utility provider.
9. 1st Arriving Engine Company - **Rescue Mode**
	1. Secure a water supply if readily available or have second arriving Engine Company lay in a supply line.
	2. Spot Apparatus in a safe location:
10. Pulling past to see three sides of the fire building.
11. Ensure access for a Truck Company.
	1. Company Officer provides a Report on Conditions to Dispatch/ECC with the following information:
		* + 1. Designator of the unit arriving on scene
				2. Establish/reiterate incident name
				3. Confirm incident address/location
				4. Brief description of the building (size, # floors, construction type, occupancy type)
				5. Any observed smoke and fire conditions: Nothing Showing; Smoke Showing

(amount/location/color/pressure); Fire Showing (amount/location)

* + - * 1. Declaration of Mode (Rescue)
				2. Status of water supply
				3. Location of Accountability Board/Collection Point (typically the first on-scene

 apparatus)

* 1. When applicable the Report on Conditions will also include:
1. Life safety hazards or exposure problems
2. Action(s) taken
3. Location of ICP
4. Identification of "A" side of building
	1. Command is not transferred until the Officer arrives on scene and takes Command.
	2. Initial tactics will be based on the current rescue situation.
	3. The Two-Out requirement MUST be satisfied as quickly as possible.
5. 2nd Arriving Engine Company – either Fire Ground Operations or Incident Commander
	1. If 1st Due Company is in **Command Mode,** then
		1. Contact Incident Commander for assignment on Primary TAC
	2. If 1st Due Company is in **Rescue Mode,** then
		1. The Company Officer will assume Command.
		2. Secure a water supply and lay a supply line if 1st arriving Engine Company has not.
		3. Incident Commander shall contact the first-in Company Officer to advise command has been assumed and obtain a CAN Report.
		4. Deploy and charge a secondary (backup) hose line.
		5. Crew members fulfill the "Two-Out" for OSHA requirement (aka Back Up Crew or BUC).
		6. Shut off utilities or ensure utilities are captured and request the appropriate utility provider.
6. 1st Arriving Truck Company - Ventilation Group or Fire Ground Operations
	1. Contact Incident Commander for assignment on Primary TAC.
	2. Perform ventilation as indicated by fire conditions.
	3. Assist in gaining access inside the involved structure.
	4. Assist with search of the structure.
	5. Ensure utilities have been shut off to involved structure and/or exposures and notify the Incident Commander of completed operation.
	6. Initiate salvage operations to limit loss/damage.
	7. In summary, address Tactical Support Functions- “LOUVERS”:
	8. L - Ladders and Lighting
	9. O - Opening up (aka “softening up”) i.e., forcible entry
	10. U - Utilities
	11. V - Ventilation
	12. E - Extrication
	13. R - Rescue
	14. S - Salvage i.e., Loss Control
7. Additional Arriving Engine and Truck Companies may be given the following assignments:

	1. RIC (Rapid Intervention Crew)
		1. Company Officer becomes RIC Officer.
		2. Spot apparatus close enough to deploy required equipment.
		3. Crew deploys and stages RIC equipment strip.
		4. Conduct a RIC Size-up, including a 360-degree scene survey to determine if any special tools or equipment may be needed to perform a rescue, gain access, and quickly identify hazard areas.
		5. Ensure utilities have been shut off to the fire building and notify the Incident Commander when completed.
		6. Ground ladders:
8. All sides of the fire building
9. Second and third story windows for egress
10. Ladder to the roof
	* 1. Refer to the San Luis Obispo County Fire Chiefs SOG # 401 - Rapid Intervention Crew.
	1. Ventilation Group - if no Truck Company is already on-scene yet and/or assigned as Ventilation Group
		1. Contact the Incident Commander for assignment on Primary TAC.
		2. Perform vertical or horizontal ventilation as indicated by fire conditions.
		3. Assist in gaining access inside the involved structure.
		4. Assist with search of the structure.
		5. Ensure utilities have been shut off to involved structure and/or exposures and

 notify the Incident Commander of completed operation.

* + 1. Initiate salvage operations to limit loss/damage.
		2. Address Tactical Support Functions- “LOUVERS” (see D.7. above).
	1. Additional arriving companies
1. Contact the Incident Commander for assignment on Primary TAC on arrival. Provide PAR (staffing) e.g., “Engine 9792 on scene with 3”.
2. Spot away from the fire building.
3. Will be assigned as needed by the Incident Commander based upon incident-driven

tactical priorities.

1. Assignments can include:

Assist with Fire Attack (e.g., assigned to Fire Attack Group or Interior or a Division)

Search and Rescue

 Evacuation

 Patient Care (Medical)

 Exposure Protection

 Salvage (Property Conservation)

 Overhaul

 Rehab

 Water Supply

 Staging

1. 1st Arriving Ambulance/Squad/Rescue - Fire Ground Operations
	1. Contact the Incident Commander for assignment on Primary TAC.
	2. Spot away from the fire building.
	3. Will be assigned as needed by the Incident Commander. Assignments may include Medical Group, Rehab Group (e.g., perform FF vitals/monitoring), Treatment Group, or Transportation Group.
2. 1st Arriving Battalion Chief - Incident Commander
	1. This Chief Officer will receive a briefing from the Incident Commander and

assume Command.

* 1. Ensure accountability per San Luis Obispo County Fire Chiefs SOG # 201 - Incident Safety.
1. In general, responding units should go “on-scene” on the Command frequency, and then switch to the Primary TAC to get their assignment from the IC. Based upon incident circumstances, the Incident Commander has the discretion to provide resource assignments to in-coming units on the assigned Command frequency and not over the assigned Primary TAC frequency. Note: the Primary TAC frequency is the first tac frequency assigned to the incident by the Dispatch Center/ECC.

**STRUCTURE FIRE SOG: INVESTIGATION MODE**

* + 1. 1st Arriving Company
			1. Spot Apparatus for best tactical advantage.
			2. Company Officer provides a brief Report on Conditions to Dispatch/ECC with the

following information:

* + - 1. Designator of the unit arriving on scene
			2. Establish/reiterate incident name
			3. Confirm incident address/location
			4. Brief description of the building (size, # floors, construction type, occupancy type)
			5. Any observed smoke and fire conditions: Nothing Showing; Smoke Showing (amount/location/color/pressure); Fire Showing (amount/location)
			6. Declaration of Mode (Investigation)
			7. Status of water supply (generally 1st arriving company should not lay a supply line)
			8. Location of Accountability Board/Collection Point (typically the first on-scene

apparatus)

* + - 1. When applicable the Report on conditions will also include:
			2. Life safety hazards or exposure problems
			3. Action(s) taken
			4. Location of ICP
			5. Identification of "A" side of building
			6. Company Officer may pass or assume command.
			7. Command is not transferred until the next Officer arrives on the scene and take Command.
			8. Monitor both Primary TAC and Command Frequency.

B. 2nd Arriving Company

1. Stage near a water supply.
2. Monitor Primary TAC and Command Frequency, standby for assignment or assume command if notified.