

<b>SCOTTS VALLEY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT</b>		
<b>STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES</b>	<b>ARTICLE: II</b>	<b>SOP: 2700</b>
	<b>SECTION: 2700</b>	<b>INCIDENT COMMAND FIREGROUND OPERATIONS</b>
	<b>SUBJECT: INCIDENT COMMAND TERMINOLOGY/COMMUNICATION</b>	

**Purpose:** To establish standard terminology and communications for general fireground operations.

**Scope:** This procedure should be followed by all fireground personnel as much as practical. It is not intended that the procedure take the place of good fireground management, but rather to provide for consistency and ease of operation. This procedure is to be consistent with the Incident Command System and SOP 2701, *Fireground Operations*.

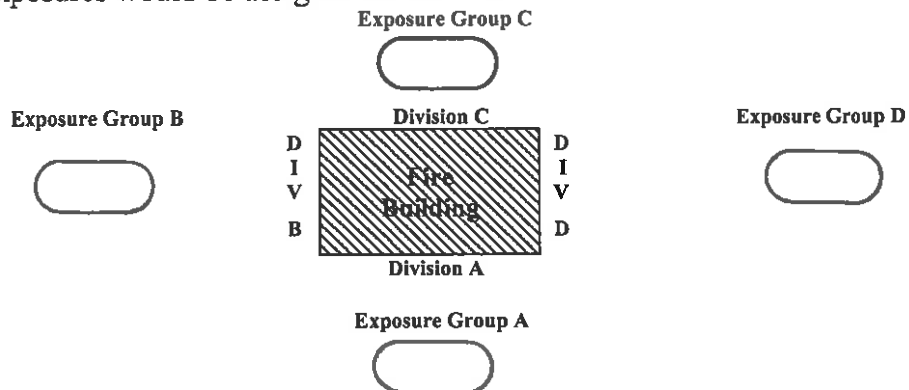
**Procedure:**

1. Structure Fires

In order to identify locations and positions in a consistent manner, the following identifiers should be used.

A. Defensive Structure

Fires in the defensive mode where an interior attack is not made, a structure should be broken into four exterior divisions. Division "A" is assigned to the front of the structure with alphabetical assignments made clockwise around the building. Exposures on a particular side of a defensive fire may be given a group assignment for that particular side. A typical structure with exposures would be assigned as follows:



<b>DATE: 5/01/98</b>	<b>APPROVED:</b> 	<b>PAGE 1 OF 4</b>
--------------------------	--	--------------------

<b>SCOTTS VALLEY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT</b>		
<b>STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES</b>	<b>ARTICLE: II</b>	<b>SOP: 2700</b>
	<b>SECTION: 2700</b>	<b>INCIDENT COMMAND FIREGROUND OPERATIONS</b>
	<b>SUBJECT: INCIDENT COMMAND TERMINOLOGY/COMMUNICATION</b>	

**B. Offensive/Interior Attack**

In the event that an interior attack is utilized, the circumstances may dictate the designators to be used. In as much as practical, the following should be used.

**C. Large Multiple Story Buildings**

The floor number should coincide with the division designator. First floor: Division 1, Second floor: Division 2, etc. The designator of "roof division" may also be used in conjunction if necessary. A typical layout would be as follows:


<b>Roof Division</b>
<b>Division 4</b>
<b>Division 3</b>
<b>Division 2</b>
<b>Division 1</b>

**D. Single Story Buildings or Single Family Dwellings**

The division designator for a single story building may be "interior division" for the crew working inside of an involved building. The "interior division" designator can be used for multiple story buildings if the situation is able to be supervised by a single division supervisor.

**E. Fire Attack Group**

The "fire attack" designator may be used to assign a group whose primary objective is to attack the fire regardless of geographical location of the fire.

<b>DATE:</b> 5/01/98	<b>APPROVED:</b> 	<b>PAGE 2 OF 4</b>
-------------------------	---	--------------------

<b>SCOTTS VALLEY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT</b>		
<b>STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES</b>	<b>ARTICLE: II</b>	<b>SOP: 2700</b>
	<b>SECTION: 2700</b>	<b>INCIDENT COMMAND FIREGROUND OPERATIONS</b>
	<b>SUBJECT: INCIDENT COMMAND TERMINOLOGY/COMMUNICATION</b>	

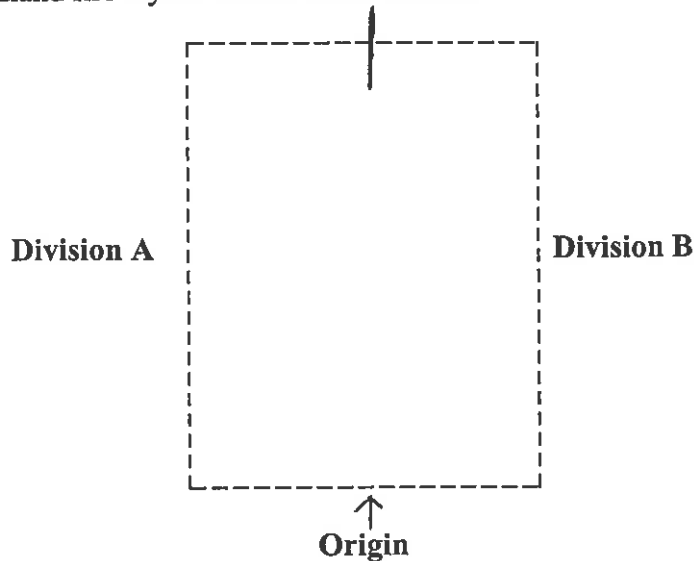
2. Wildland/Urban Interface Fires

Most initial attack wildland fires can be managed within a two-division system. On such fires, Division A is typically the left flank starting from the origin of the fire. Division B would follow as the right flank. Flexibility is the key to creating additional divisions and groups as the incident requires.

It is imperative that the incident commander expand the number of division and group assignments as a particular incident escalates. Clear communications of the objectives and assignment parameters are absolutely essential.

Typically, when structures are threatened, a "structure protection group" can be established to assist in managing resources assigned to protect structures. This could be in conjunction with efforts to actually control the fire. An aggressive attack on the fire is the best means to protect structures in most cases.

A typical wildland fire layout would be as follows:



<b>DATE: 5/01/98</b>	<b>APPROVED:</b> 	<b>PAGE 3 OF 4</b>
--------------------------	--	--------------------

<b>SCOTTS VALLEY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT</b>		
<b>STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES</b>	<b>ARTICLE: II</b>	<b>SOP: 2700</b>
	<b>SECTION: 2700</b>	<b>INCIDENT COMMAND FIREGROUND OPERATIONS</b>
	<b>SUBJECT: INCIDENT COMMAND TERMINOLOGY/COMMUNICATION</b>	

*In Summary:*

It must be understood that these procedures are not meant to be restrictive, but rather to provide for consistent incident management. Circumstances may dictate the need for further division and group assignments. Working within the parameters of the Incident Command System should provide the incident commander/operations chief with the tools necessary to effectively manage any emergency scene. A thorough working knowledge of the Incident Command System is necessary for all personnel in order to effectively make the system work.

<b>DATE:</b> 5/01/98	<b>APPROVED:</b>	<b>PAGE 4 OF 4</b>
-------------------------	------------------	--------------------