



# Residential Structure Fire

**Scope: Sacramento Regional Fire Departments**

## Table of Contents

01. Guideline
02. Definition
03. Resources
04. Procedure
05. Appendix A
06. Appendix B
07. Appendix C

## References

- FIRESCOPE. *ICS 500 Structure Fire Operations*. 2015
- Incident Command Sacramento Regional SOG
- Roll Call Sacramento Regional SOG

## 01. Guideline

To provide guidance for operating at residential structure fires

## 02. Definition

### 2.1 Residential Structures: 1-3 Story Residential Structures

- Attics converted to living space are identified as a 'floor'
- Areas of a structure partially or entirely below-grade, whether occupied or not, are referred to as 'basement'
- Multiple below-grade levels, i.e. on a hillside, are referenced as sub-level (sub-level 1, sub-level 2)
- Refer to Appendix A for examples

### 2.2 Duplexes

- Use geographical location to reference individual living units
- Refer to Appendix B for examples

## 2.3 Exposures

- Use geographical location in relation to fire building
- Refer to Appendix C for examples

## 03. Resources

### 3.1 First Alarm Assignment

- Four Engines
- Two Trucks
- Two Battalion Chiefs
- One Medic

### 3.2 Second Alarm Assignment

- Four Engines
- Two Trucks
- Two Battalion Chiefs
- One Medic

## 04. Procedure

### 4.1 Initial Radio Report/ Size-up

The first arriving resource activates the command process by giving an initial radio report

- Unit designation of the unit arriving on the scene
- Establish incident orientation if not obvious (“A” side)
- A brief description of the building
  - Size (small, medium, large)
  - Number of floors
  - Occupancy (Residential Structures, Duplexes, etc.)
  - Construction type
  - Announce building construction features that may affect fire attack operations (bars on windows, board-up, lightweight tile roof, etc.)
- Confirmation of the incident location/ conditions
  - Nothing showing
  - Smoke showing (amount, location, color, pressure)
  - Fire showing (amount and location)
- Life hazard and exposures (examples- life hazard- report of victims trapped from civilians on scene, exposures- bravo exposure has heavy smoke from front door)
- Announce mode of operation (investigation, fire attack or command)
- Declaration of strategy and potential (offensive or defensive)
- Any obvious safety hazards (power lines down, discovery of basement, etc.)
- Identification and location of incident command post (if taken command)
- Request additional resources if necessary

## 4.2 First Engine- First Alarm

Provide initial size-up report and communicate initial actions based on incident priorities; as the initial incident commander, the first arriving company officer has three command options:

### 4.2.1

Investigation

- No signs of smoke and/or fire
- Small extinguished fires with little or no smoke
- Fire/water-flow alarms absent of smoke and/or fire

### 4.2.2

Fire Attack

- Immediate actions work directly to mitigate incident threat
- Announce location of fire attack, i.e. “Initiating Fire Attack on the second floor” or “Initiating Fire Attack on the alpha/bravo unit”

### 4.2.3

Command

- Incident size/complexity demands early command structure development
- Identify incident name and Incident Command Post (ICP) location
- Assign and track resources

### 4.2.4

Considerations

- Ensure the ‘Alpha’ side of building is clearly identified
- Consider requesting a second alarm when all first alarm companies are engaged in operations
- Identify staging location when requesting second alarm
- Equipment placement: construction/occupancy type and collapse zones

## 4.3 Second Engine- First Alarm

Establish command based on incident priorities

### 4.3.1

Considerations

- Ensure and/or establish a water supply
- Initiate a primary search based on probable rescue
- Assist with Fire Attack
- Exposure protection
- Establish Two-Out

#### **4.4 Third Engine- First Alarm**

Assume Command if not already completed

##### **4.4.1**

Considerations

- Assist with Fire Attack
- Exposure protection
- Establish/ support Two-Out

#### **4.5 Fourth Engine- First Alarm**

##### **4.5.1**

Considerations

- Assist with Fire Attack
- Exposure protection
- Establish Two-Out
- Establish RIC
- Stage

#### **4.6 First Truck- First Alarm**

Based on incident priorities: Split, All-In or All-Out. When splitting, verbalize Captain location (i.e. “Truck 1, splitting, Captain inside”) and verbalize employed tactics (i.e. “Truck 1, All-In, search” or “Truck 1, All-Out, forcible entry”)

##### **4.6.1**

Considerations

- Spot apparatus according to building construction and occupancy type
- Engineer may remain with truck depending on incident needs
- LOUVERS (ladders, overhaul, utilities, ventilation, entry, rescue and salvage) is used for truck company operations
- Splitting is not recommended when staffed with three

#### **4.7 Second Truck- First Alarm**

Split, All-in, or All-out, with consideration to first truck’s orientation and incident needs

#### **4.8 Medic- First Alarm**

Command may assign to: victim and/or firefighter support, assist with firefighting operations and/or rehab

#### **4.9 First Chief Officer- First Alarm**

Assume or establish command if not already established

#### **4.9.1**

##### Considerations

- Request additional resources, as needed
- Establish appropriate command structure
- Establish personnel accountability

#### **4.10 Second Chief Officer- First Alarm**

Report to the Command Post

#### **4.10.1**

##### Considerations

- Complete 360 if necessary
- Assigned to a Division
- Assigned to the Safety Officer

#### **4.11 Greater Alarm Assignment**

All resources respond on assigned Staging channel. Battalion Chiefs report directly to the ICP. *Refer to Roll Call RSOG for more detail*

#### **4.11.1**

##### Roll Call- greater alarm assignments

- The first engine on the second alarm performs roll call, assumes Staging Area Manager, and confirms and/or identifies staging location

## Appendix A

### One story residential with a basement



**Initial size-up-** *“Companies on Bravo six, E1 has arrived on the alpha side of a one story residential structure with a basement”*

**Comment-** It would be hard to determine from your initial three sided size-up to determine if this is an occupied/ unoccupied basement. Completing a 360 size up and/or updates from interior crews would help determine whether the basement had interior/ exterior access or both and whether it was occupied or unoccupied. After gathering more situational awareness, use a CAN report to update command and/or incoming companies.

**One, possibly two story with a basement**



**Initial size-up-** *“Companies on Bravo six, E1 has arrived on the alpha side of a one, possibly two story residential structure with a basement”*

**Comment-** After your initial three sided size-up, it would appear that there is an occupied basement. Completing a 360 size up would help determine whether the basement had interior/ exterior access or both and whether it was occupied or unoccupied. Additionally, crews operating interior would be able to confirm whether there was an occupied second story or not. A 360 size-up and determining location of fire will help you determine proper line placement. After gathering more situational awareness, use a CAN report to update command and/or incoming companies.

**Two story with a basement**



**Initial size-up-** *“Companies on Bravo six, E1 has arrived on the alpha side of a two story residential structure with a basement”*

**Comment-** Based on your initial three sided size-up it is obvious that there are two stories and hard to determine if the basement is occupied or unoccupied. Completing a 360 size up and/or updates from interior crews would help determine whether the basement had interior/ exterior access or both and whether it was occupied or unoccupied. After gathering more situational awareness, use a CAN report to update command and/or incoming companies.



## Two story Victorian with basement



**Initial size-up-** *“Companies on Bravo six, E1 has arrived on the alpha side of a two story Victorian with a basement”*

**Comment-** After your initial three-sided size-up, and based on building construction type/ era, it would appear that there is an occupied basement. Completing a 360 size up would help determine whether the basement had interior/ exterior access or both and whether it was occupied or unoccupied. Additional situational awareness may prove that this is a multi-tenant structure. After gathering more situational awareness, use a CAN report to update command and/or incoming companies.

### Three story Victorian with basement



**Initial size-up-** *“Companies on Bravo six, E1 has arrived on the alpha side of a three story Victorian with a basement”*

**Comment-** After your initial three-sided size-up, and based on building construction type/era, it would appear that there is an occupied basement. Completing a 360 size up would help determine whether the basement had interior/ exterior access or both and whether it was occupied or unoccupied. Additional situational awareness may prove that this is a multi-tenant structure. After gathering more situational awareness, use a CAN report to update command and/or incoming companies.

**Residential Structure on Hillside with Sub-Levels (floors below grade)**



**Initial size-up-** *“Companies on Bravo six, E1 has arrived on the alpha side of one story residential structure on a hillside with possible floors below grade.”*

**Comment-** After your initial three-sided size-up, and/or completing a 360, it would be obvious that this was a house with more than one floor below grade. After gathering more situational awareness, use a CAN report to update command and/or incoming companies.

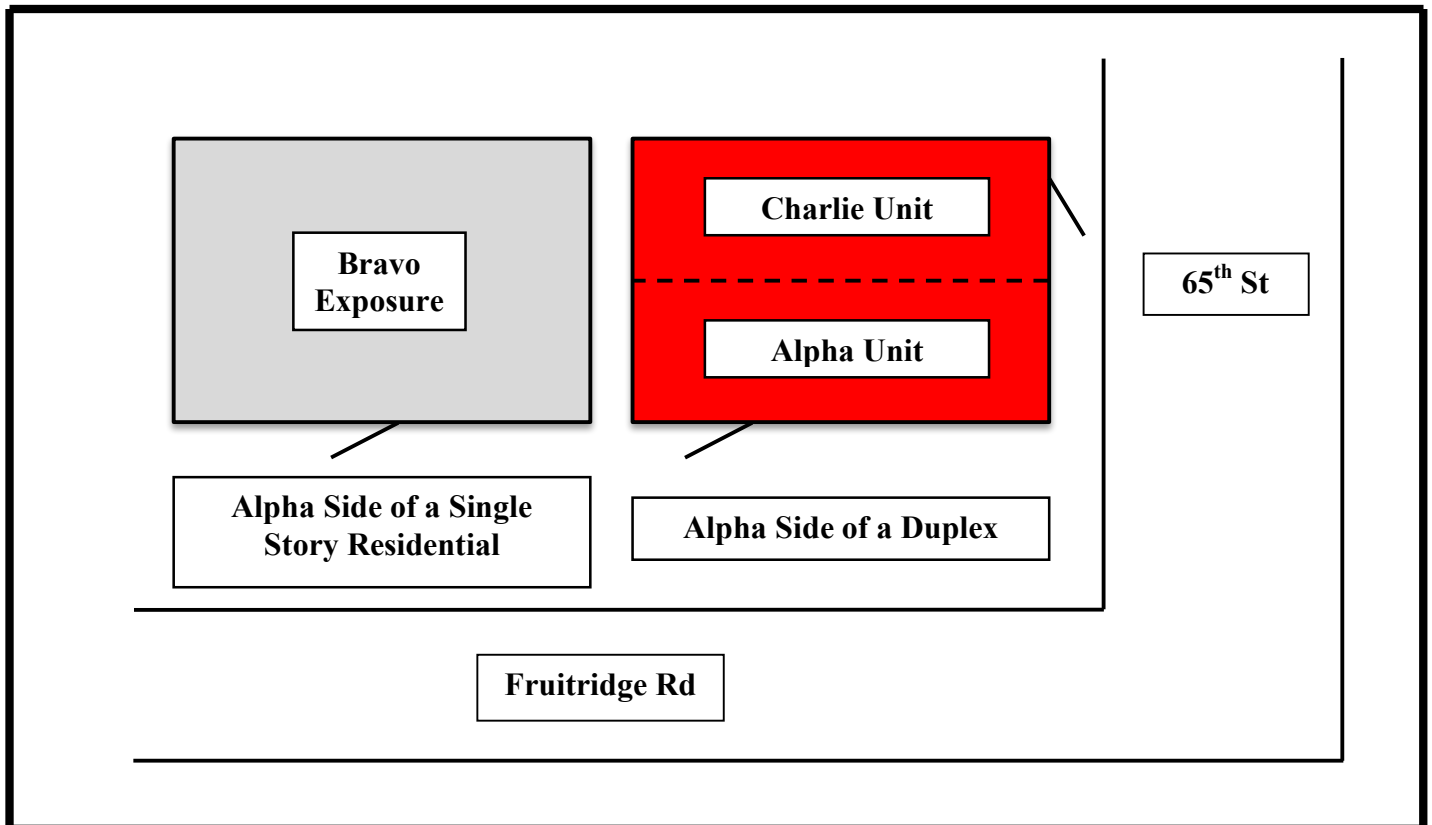
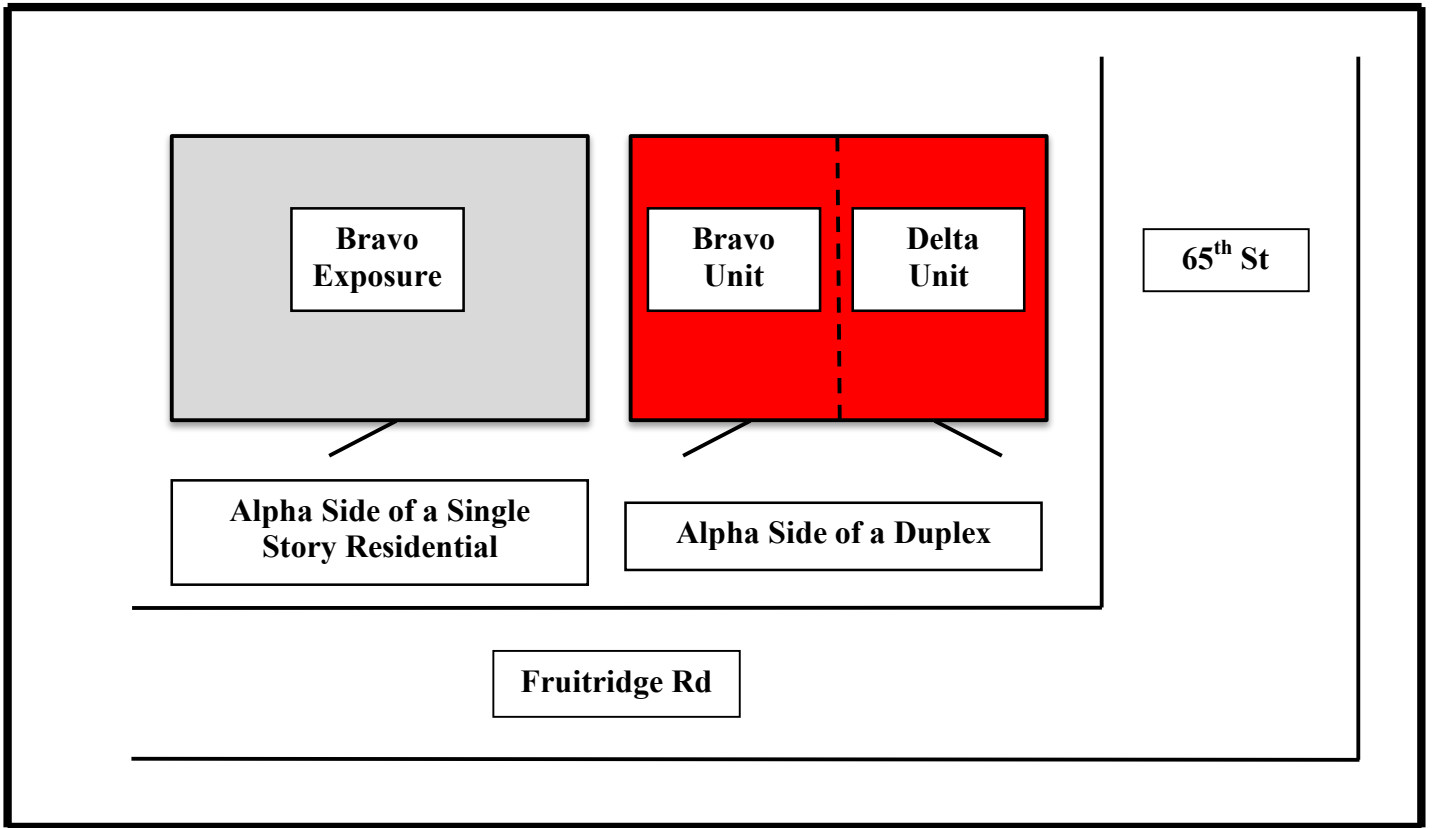
## Residential Structure on a Hillside with Sub-Levels (floors below grade)



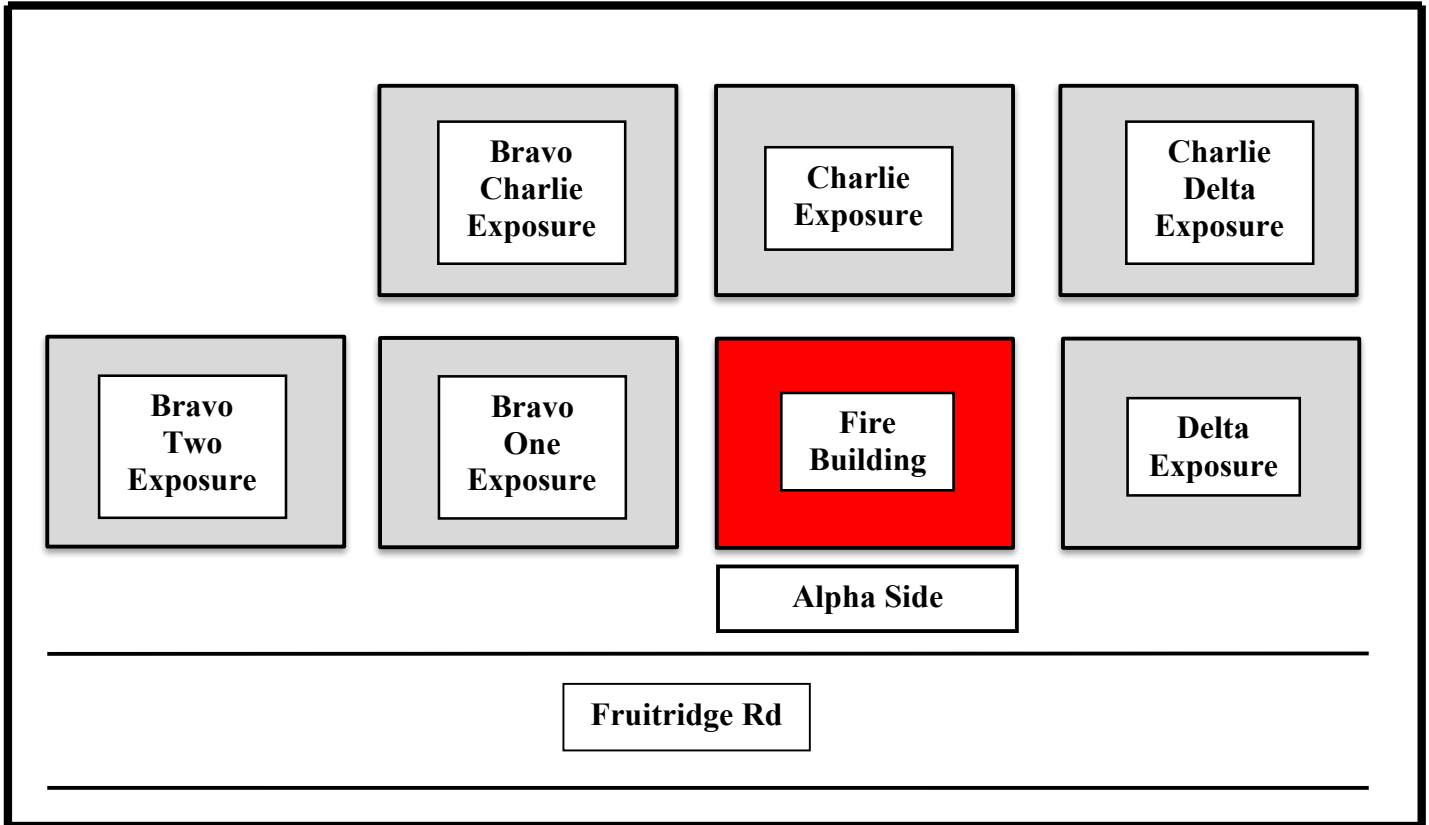
**Initial size-up-** *“Companies on Bravo six, E1 has arrived on the alpha side of one story residential structure on a hillside with possible floors below grade.”*

**Comment-** After your initial three-sided size-up, and/or completing a 360, it would be obvious that this was a house with more than one floor below grade. After gathering more situational awareness, use a CAN report to update command and/or incoming companies.

Appendix B

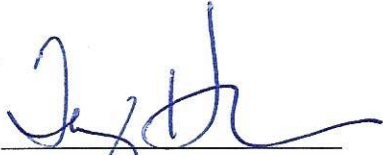


Appendix C

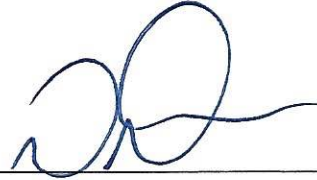


## Signature Page

The undersigned Fire Chiefs approve the contents of this document



**Tracey Hansen, Fire Chief  
Cosumnes Fire Department**



**Mike McLaughlin, D/C of Operations  
Cosumnes Fire Department**



**Todd Harms, Fire Chief  
Sacramento Metro Fire District**



**Eric Bridge, D/C of Operations  
Sacramento Metro Fire District**



**Felipe Rodriguez, Fire Chief  
City of Folsom Fire Department**



**Chad Wilson, D/C of Operations  
City of Folsom Fire Department**



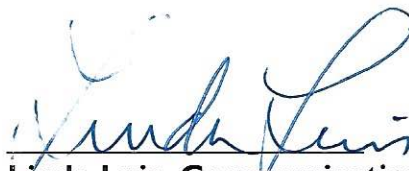
**Walt White, Fire Chief  
Sacramento Fire Department**



**Niko King, D/C of Operations  
Sacramento Fire Department**



**Teresa Murray, Chief Executive Director  
Sacramento Regional Fire/EMS  
Communications Center**



**Linda Luis, Communications Manager  
Sacramento Regional Fire/EMS  
Communications Center**