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- SUBJECT:** **INCIDENT MANAGEMENT AT TYPE 4 AND TYPE 5 INCIDENTS**
- GOAL:** To insure a standardized incident management system is followed at all type 4 and 5 incidents such as, but not limited to structure fires.
- PURPOSE:** Clark County Fire & Rescue (CCF&R) is committed to implementing an Incident Command System (ICS) at every incident requiring a multi-company response for the purpose of maintaining firefighter and civilian safety. CCF&R is also committed to maintaining compliance with WAC 296-305-05001, NFPA 1561, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- DEFINITION:** Command Mode: A stationary exterior command position outside of the hazard area.
- Fast Attack Mode: Due to a dynamic and fast moving situation the first arriving officer must take immediate action to begin mitigating the problem. This requires the first arriving officer to function as a mobile command while communicating with other companies via portable radio. Typically the next arriving officer will assume a stationary command.
- Investigating Mode: Performed in situations where nothing is showing but an investigation is required to ensure all unseen problems have been detected and addressed. This mode may require a first arriving company officer to join their company during the investigation and function as a mobile command.
- SCOPE:** All responding personnel.
- PROCEDURE:** The first arriving officer at an incident shall perform a size-up and establish a command mode (command, fast attack, recon, or investigating). If the first arriving officer is a Company Officer command will typically be turned over upon the Battalion Chief's arrival. The Battalion Chief will retain or reassign the Company Officer as the situation dictates. Typically it will be the goal of the Battalion Chief to reassign the Company Officer back with their company to provide supervision.
- Once a stationary command has been established, the Incident Commander (IC) may assign other additional arriving officers to Command Staff roles. Doing so will be contingent upon the size and scope of the incident. Otherwise the function of the Command Staff will be the responsibility of the IC. Command Staff roles at type 4 and/or 5 incidents will typically consist of Safety, Plans, Logistics, Finance & Administration, and Operations. Usual responsibilities of Command Staff Officers can include the following:

### ***Incident Commander***

1. Assumes command of the incident.
2. Establishes an advantageous location for the Command Post.
3. Continually performs situation evaluation.
4. Communications.
5. Deployment and management of on-scene resources.
6. Strategy and incident planning.
7. Implement, evaluate, and revise the Incident Action Plan.
8. Continue, transfer and/or terminate Command as needed.

### ***Plans***

1. **Maintains accountability for IC.**
2. **Protects the IC from distractions.**
3. **Listens to the radios.**
4. Assists in evaluating the current strategy and IAP with the IC.
5. Assists in evaluating incident organization and span of control.
6. Assists in contingency planning by evaluating future resource requirements
7. Gathers information, runs the command board or worksheets.
8. Establishes a demobilizing plan to get companies back in service.
9. Acts as a Liaison with outside agencies.

### ***Safety***

1. **Evaluating all aspects of the operation (Big Picture).**
2. **Evaluates changing incident conditions for better or worse.**
3. **Monitors the safety of workers.**
4. **Stops unsafe acts!**
5. Monitors RIT performance or standby Firefighters.
6. Assures a formal accountability system is in place.
7. Evaluates the risk versus benefit of on going operations.
8. Evaluates if strategy matches the conditions.
9. Assists with entry control.
10. Provides technical assistance to the IC.
11. Supervises other Safety Officers at large events.

### ***Logistics***

1. **Manages the Rehabilitation Group.**
2. **Manages Level-II Staging and ensures it gets done until Operations Chief is assigned.**
3. **Provides a Communications Plan using an ICS 205 form.**
4. Provides needed supplies such as fuel, food, supplies, and sanitation.
5. *High Rise Incidents*
  - a. Base
  - b. Lobby Control
  - c. Stairwell (Ground Support)
  - d. Communications
6. Sets up Critical Incident Stress Debriefing for on-scene responders.

### ***Finance & Administration***

1. **Establishes community relations through customer advocacy with politicians and special groups.**
2. **Schedules and manages the PIA. Use of an ICS 214 form can be helpful.**
3. **Documents all financial costs.**
4. **Develops the strategies for cost recovery.**
5. Procures any needed services outside of normal Fire Service operations.
6. Manages any investigations conducted as a result of the incident.
7. Serves as the EOC representative.

### ***Operations***

Typically the last Command Staff position to be assigned. This position should be reserved for situations requiring multiple divisions and branches.

1. Oversees all strategic and operational functions of the incident.
2. Provides the IC with progress reports.
3. Requests resources through the IC.

### ***Operational Modes***

During firefighting and other emergency operations the Incident Commander (IC) shall announce the operational strategy to be used during the mitigation of the incident. Typically the IC will assume one of four strategic operational modes.

NOTE: The operational mode used can change throughout an incident requiring the IC to make a verbal announcement over the radio of the updated mode. The update should be followed by a PAR whenever possible.



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Offensive- Entering the structure to perform an interior attack on the fire. This mode is used when there is an immediate life threat to a citizen, or when a minimum of two standby firefighters are in place.

Defensive – An exterior attack used to confine the fire to the building of origin. This is mode typically taken when the structure is unsafe to enter because it is either too heavily involved in fire, or is structurally unsound.

Transitional – A defensive exterior attack that transitions to an offensive interior attack when additional resources arrive to meet the minimum of two standby firefighters. This mode is used to limit the spread of the fire while awaiting resources.

Recon Mode: Performed in situations where there is an obvious problem but the scope and nature of the problem have yet to be determined. Examples could include smoke showing from a commercial building but the source and location of the smoke has not been determined. This mode may require a first arriving company officer to join their company during reconnaissance and function as a mobile command.