

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK



**INSTRUCTOR
GUIDE**

DECEMBER 2002



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

Instructor Guide



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CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

On behalf of

FIRESCOPE

The following training material meets the minimum standards prescribed for courses developed under FIRESCOPE to meet California needs for "ALL RISK" ICS position specific training. This course is accredited by the State Board of Fire Services and is approved by the FIRESCOPE Board of Directors. The curriculum is based upon NWCG training material. Agencies participating in and desiring certification from NWCG should utilize the NWCG training materials. Instructors are encouraged to use and blend specific local policies and procedures in presenting this course. The instruction is certified for interagency use and is known as:

TASK FORCE LEADER/STRIKE TEAM LEADER S-330

Certified at Level I

FIRESCOPE ALL RISK Version



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special acknowledgement and thanks are extended to the U.S.D.A. Forest Service for funding the development of this S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader “ALL RISK” course. Additional acknowledgements and thanks are extended to the following members of CDF/State Fire Training Curriculum Development Division for their diligent efforts and contributions that made the final publication of this document possible.

The material contained in this document was compiled and organized through the cooperative effort of numerous professionals within, and associated with, the California fire service. We gratefully acknowledge the following individuals who served as the principal developers for this document.

DEVELOPERS

STEVE HUTCHISON, DIVISION CHIEF

Curriculum Development Division
CA Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

TIM CRUM, BARRY RUDOLPH, AND VIVIAN DE LA ROSA, BATTALION CHIEFS

Curriculum Development Division
CA Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

TONY BACON

Novato Fire District

BRIAN SCHAFER

Lake Valley Fire District

BILL BONDSHU

CA Office of Emergency Services Fire and
Rescue

WALT WILLIAMS

CA Department of Forestry and Fire
Protection

RICK ESPINO

CA Department of Forestry and Fire
Protection

MICHAEL PAULETTE

CA Department of Forestry and Fire
Protection

MAGNUS JONSSON

CA Department of Forestry and Fire
Protection

EDWARD LOCKE

CA Department of Forestry and Fire
Protection

JOE MOLHOEK

U.S.D.A. Forest Service

T.J. WELCH

Alameda Co. Fire Department

MARTY SANFORD

CA Office of Emergency Services Fire and Rescue



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With special thanks for contributions from the following individuals:

MARK BISBEE, WATSONVILLE CITY F.D.

PAT COONEY, OES

JAY DONNELLY, CDF

CHARLIE GRIPP, USFS

JIM MARQUIS, OES

GALEN McCRAY, CDF

JEFF CARDA
Word Processing Technician



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COURSE STRUCTURE

This section contains instructions and information essential in making an effective presentation. This section should be read thoroughly prior to the course presentation. These instructions are specific for this course, Strike Team/Task Force Leader, S-330 ALL RISK.

Strike Team/Task Force leader, S-330 ALL RISK, is a 32-hour course designed to meet the training needs of a Strike Team/Task Force Leader to manage ALL RISK incidents.

NOTE: This course contains generic curriculum regarding tactics and strategy as it relates to the management of a Strike Team or Task Force. It is not intended to replace the tactical courses and/or experience needed to become an effective Strike Team/Task Force Leader.

The course is designed to be presented in a lecture/discussion format with group exercises. This course meets the S-330 training requirements of the California Incident Command Certification System (CICCS) for the position of Strike Team/Task Force Leader-All Risk. This course does not cover agency specific issues in detail. Agency specific topics can be covered based on your target student group.

For an individual to become fully qualified as a Strike Team/Task Force Leader, the individual must also meet the standards set forth in CICCS.

CICCS is based on the Wildland Fire Qualifications Subsystem, 310-1, which provides guidance and a state standard for establishing minimum training, skills, knowledge, experience, and physical fitness requirements for the participating agencies.

The S-330 All-Risk Strike Team/Task Force Leader course has been developed by an interagency development group and meets the course requirements of the NWCG curriculum from the National Interagency Fire Center, National Fire and Aviation Training Support Group, under the authority of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group.

This course is approved by FIRESCOPE and all material is available through CDF/OSFM State Fire Training.



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Additional copies of this publication may be ordered from:

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Office of the State Fire Marshal (Training)
P.O. Box 944246, Sacramento, CA 94244-2460

Or

Office of Emergency Services
Document Control
2524 Mulberry Street
Riverside, CA 92501

- CDF/State Fire Training (916) 445-8500
- OES (FIRESCOPE) (909) 782-4174
- OES (FAX) (909) 782-4239

This section contains instructions and information essential in making an effective presentation. This section should be read thoroughly prior to the course presentation. These instructions are specific for this course, Strike Team/Task Force Leader, S-330-ALL RISK.

Description of the California Incident Command Certification System

The California Incident Command Certification System (CICCS) is a “performance-based” system. In this system, Qualification is base on real performance, as measured on the job, versus perceived performance, as measured by an examination or classroom activities. CICCS recognizes NWCG 310-1 as the model, which is readily adapted to “all-risk” use. The standard includes a system administrator’s guide, prerequisites, minimum training standards, experience requirements, physical fitness requirements, currency requirements and Position Task Books that identify the skills necessary to perform in all of the ICS positions. The components for CICCS are as follows:

Training Courses and Job Aids provide the specific skills and knowledge required to perform tasks as prescribed in the Position Task Book.

NOTE: Training requirements include completion of all required training courses prior to issuance of a position task book.

Position Task Books (PTB) contain critical tasks, which are required to perform the job. PTB’s have been designed in a format, which will allow documentation of a trainee’s ability to perform each task. Successful completion of all tasks required of the position, as determined by an evaluator, will be the basis for recommending certification.



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CICCS Terminology Certification- The process whereby the State Fire Marshal's Office confirms through the issuance of a certificate that an individual has met the required coursework and documented experience.

Qualification - The process whereby the fire chief affirms physical fitness and currency of position and makes the individual available to the mutual aid system.



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INSTRUCTOR REQUIREMENTS

INSTRUCTOR PREREQUISITES

This course needs to be presented by individuals fully qualified as Division/Group Supervisors, as outlined in the Wildland Fire Qualifications Subsystem 310-1, who have several years of experience in the position of Division/Group Supervisor.

NOTE: The ideal situation for presentation of this course is to have several well-qualified instructors from different agencies. Instructors should have an ALL RISK background. A team teaching format is recommended and the use of guest speakers from OES, CDF and local government agencies should be considered.

The instructors must be good facilitators and demonstrate good instructional skills. It is required that these individuals have attended instructor training courses as defined and established by CDF/OSFM State Fire Training Instructor Qualifications Guidelines, such as Instructor 1A and 1B, or National Fire Academy Instructional Techniques for Company Officers.

TRAINEE TARGET GROUP

This course is intended for individuals who have shown an interest, demonstrated the necessary skills, and met all the prerequisites, including established minimum training such as I-300, skills, knowledge, experience, and physical fitness requirements for the position of Strike Team/Task Force Leader ALL RISK. It is recommended that all students take S-290 Intermediate Fire Behavior prior to this class.

EVALUATION

The instructor will evaluate the individual trainees as they participate in the group activities. A set of criteria should be made up by each individual instructor to accomplish this task. This criteria should include:

1. Participation by each individual in the group
2. Goal oriented methods of reaching the objective of the exercise
3. Knowledge of subject matter
4. Verbalizing and cooperative sharing of ideas
5. Development and discussion of alternatives
6. Demonstration of leadership vs. passive participation

Units 2, 3 and 4 include written quizzes. The cumulative passing score is 80%. The use of reference material in completing the quizzes is recommended. The course also includes a final examination covering all units. A passing score is 80%.



CLASS REQUIREMENTS AND SPACE

The characteristics of the classroom and support facilities have a great impact on the learning environment and the instructor's success or failure. For this course it is advisable for the instructor to adhere as closely as possible to the following guidelines.

EQUIPMENT

- (1) Computer and audiovisual equipment to present PowerPoint® presentations
- (2) Appropriate video equipment and screen
- (3) Overhead projector if not using PowerPoint

Note: If you're not using PowerPoint you will need to have PowerPoint slides converted to overhead transparency sheets

MATERIALS

The following materials should be obtained to successfully conduct this course.

- (1) Instructor Guide
- (2) Samples of ALL RISK Incident Action Plans
- (3) Pre-Course Workbook (to be mailed to Students 30 days prior to course)
- (4) Student Manual for each student
- (5) Strike Team/Task Force Leader Position Task Book (PTB) [included in Student Manual]
- (6) Whiteboard, flip chart, office supplies

Required Student Reference:

Field Operations Guide (FOG) ICS 420-1
NWCG Fireline Handbook, NFES 0065 and Appendix B NFES 2165

Recommended Student Reference:

Interagency Incident Response Pocket Guide, NFES 1077

NOTE: It is recommended that instructors have a cache of the most current publications of the above references. References can be checked out, purchased, or both at the discretion of the instructor.



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Student references may be obtained from the following sources:

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
California State Fire Training
1131 S. Street, P.O. Box 944246
Sacramento, CA 94244-2460
Phone: (916) 445-8200
FAX: (916) 445-8162

Field Operations Guide (FOG) ICS 420-1
Incident Command System for Fire Department Structure Fire Operations
Incident Command System – Urban Search and Rescue – Operational System Description (ICS-US&R –120-1)
Incident Command System – Hazardous Materials Operational System Description (ICS-HM-120-1)

FIRESCOPE
Support Services Manager
Operations Coordination Center
P.O. Box 55157
Riverside, CA 92517

Field Operations Guide (FOG) ICS 420-1
Incident Command System for Fire Department Structure Fire Operations
Incident Command System – Urban Search and Rescue – Operational System Description (ICS-US&R –120-1)
Incident Command System – Hazardous Materials Operational System Description (ICS-HM-120-1)

National Interagency Fire Center
Great Basin Cache Supply Office
3833 South Development Avenue
Boise, ID 83705
Phone: (208) 387-5104
FAX: (208) 387-5573/48

NWCG Fireline Handbook, NFES 0065
Wildland Fire Suppression Tactics Reference Guide, NFES 1256
Aids for Determining Fuel Models for Estimating Fire Behavior, NFES 1574
Interagency Incident Response Pocket Guide, NFES 1077



INTRODUCTION TO THE MANUAL

This publication is intended to serve as an instructor guide and includes lesson plans, a slide index, student activities, and quizzes. Suggested application methods have been identified throughout the lessons for you to use during your presentation.

INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

Material on these pages is intended to serve as an outline of instruction in lesson plan form. For each topic identified in the course outline, a lesson plan has been developed that contains: a time frame, level of instruction, behavioral objective, materials needed, references, preparation statement, and lesson content.

- **TIME FRAME:** The estimated duration required for in-class presentation.
- **LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION:** Identifies the instructional level which the material was designed to fulfill. Obviously, you have the latitude to increase the level based on available time, local conditions, and the students' apperceptive base.
- **BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:** The behavioral objective is a statement of the desired student performance at the end of instruction. You must ensure that enough information is given in the presentation and/or activities to enable the student to perform according to the goal.
- **MATERIALS NEEDED:** This should be a complete list of everything you will need to present the lesson, including visual aids, quizzes, and so on.
- **REFERENCES:** These are the specific references the curriculum development team utilized when developing the lesson plan. In addition, references may be listed as additional study aids for instructors to enhance the lesson -- books, manuals, bulletins, scripts, visual aid utilization plans and the like.
- **PREPARATION:** The motivational statements in this section connect the student with the lesson plan topic through examples or illustrations relating to their occupation, injury, and even mortality. You may modify this section to better fit your students' environment.
- **LESSON CONTENT:** Includes information utilized in the four-step method of instruction.

TECHNICAL LESSON PLANS

Presentation

Everything you say or display
Content
Notes

Application

Everything the student participates in
Questions
Classroom Exercises
Audiovisual Cues

MANIPULATIVE LESSON PLANS

Operations

Actions to be performed

Key Points

The "how" or tricks of the trade
Safety practices



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APPENDIX A – PRE-COURSE ASSIGNMENT AND KEY

- You will need to make copies and send to the students prior to class.
- Have copies on hand at the beginning of class for those who did not previously receive.

APPENDIX B – STUDENT QUIZZES

- Course exam masters – you will need to make student copies.
- Collect once reviewed – do not let students keep these exams.

APPENDIX C – QUIZ ANSWER KEYS

APPENDIX D – FINAL SCENARIO AND KEY

- You will need to make student copies.

APPENDIX E – FINAL WRITTEN EXAM AND KEY

- Course exam master – you will need to make student copies.
- Collect once reviewed – do not let students keep this exam.

FIRESCOPE gladly accepts your comments and suggestions for future enhancements or revisions to this document. Please forward to:

CDF/State Fire Training
Curriculum Development Division
4501 State Highway 104
Ione, California 95640-9705



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

COURSE OUTLINE

COURSE TITLE: INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM
S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader– ALL RISK

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- a. Identify and define Strike Team/Task Forces of various resources.
- b. Identify and describe how to implement Strike Team/Task Force Leader responsibilities prior to and during mobilization and demobilization.
- c. Identify and describe how to implement Strike Team/Task Force Leader responsibilities during incident activities.
- d. Identify the hazards and risks throughout Strike Team/Task Forces deployment and describe how to mitigate them.
- e. Recognize, plan for, and describe how to implement appropriate tactics in various all risk incident situations with various resources organized into strike teams or task forces.
- f. Evaluate students' ability to apply Strike Team/Task Force Leader fundamentals to all risk incidents.

COURSE CONTENT:32:00 HOURS

UNIT 1: COURSE INTRODUCTION

 Course Introduction 1:30

UNIT 2: PRE-DEPLOYMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

 Concept of Strike Team/Task Force Leader..... 1:00

 Resource Typing Standards 1:30

 ICS Resource Designation System 1:30

 Pre-Dispatch Preparation :30

UNIT 3: INCIDENT RESPONSIBILITIES

 Administration..... 1:00

 Supervision..... 1:15

 Coordination With Other ICS Functional Areas :45

 Strike Team/Task Force Response 2:00

 Assignment/Status 2:00

 Demobilization :45



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UNIT 4: TACTICS AND SAFETY

Risk Management	2:00
Entrapment Avoidance	2:30
Tactical Considerations – Wildland/Urban Interface	2:30
Tactical Considerations – Urban Search and Rescue	1:00
Tactical Considerations – Swiftwater/Flood	:30
Tactical Considerations – Multit-Casualty	:30
Independent Action vs. Freelancing	:30

PRE-COURSE ASSIGNMENT REVIEW	:45
WRITTEN QUIZZES	1:30
LOCAL/AGENCY SPECIFIC ISSUES AND MATERIAL	3:30
FINAL WRITTEN EXAM	1:00
FINAL SCENARIO	2:00

REFERENCES:

- “Entrapment Avoidance,” PowerPoint program, U.S. Forest Service Wildland Fire Safety Office, March 2002
- Field Operations Guide (FOG), ICS 420-1, FIRESCOPE, January 2001
- Fireline Handbook, National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG), January 1998
- Flood Fighting Methods, California Dept. of Water Resources, Division of Flood Management, 1997
- Incident Response Pocket Guide, NWCG, January 2002
- “Interface Improv: An Argument for Independent Action,” Wildfire Magazine, Mark Bisbee, April/May 2000
- Multi-Agency Coordination System: Resource Designation System (MACS) 410-2, FIRESCOPE, November 2000
- OES Swiftwater/Flood Rescue Operational System Description, January 2001
- Rescue Systems I curriculum, CDF/SFT, December 2000
- Task Force/Strike Team Leader, S-330, NWCG, September 1996



COURSE SCHEDULE

Day One

- Unit 1 **Introduction**
Topics: Welcome and Introduction
- Unit II **Pre-Deployment Responsibilities**
Topics Concept of a Strike Team/Task Force Leader
 Resource Typing Standards
 ICS Resource Designation System
 Pre-Dispatch Preparation
- Unit III **Incident Responsibilities**
Topics: Administration
 Supervision

Day Two

- Unit 2 Quiz
Pre-Course Work Assignment Review
- Unit III **Incident Responsibilities**
Topics: Coordination With Other ICS Functional Areas
 Strike Team / Task Force Response
 Assignment / Status
 Demobilization
 Local / Agency Specific Issues

Day Three

- Unit 3 Quiz
- Unit IV **Tactics and Safety**
Topics: Risk Management
 Entrapment Avoidance
 Tactical Considerations – Wildland/Urban Interface
 Tactical Considerations – Urban Search and Rescue

Day Four

- Unit IV **Tactics and Safety**
Topics: Tactical Considerations – Swiftwater/Flood
 Tactical Considerations – Multi-Casualty
 Independent Action vs. Freelancing
 Unit 4 Quiz
 Local / Agency Specific Issues
 Final Scenario
 Final Examination



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INTRODUCTION

TOPIC: COURSE INTRODUCTION

TIME FRAME: 1:30

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level I

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given an oral evaluation

Behavior: The student will confirm a knowledge of the instructor's names, course expectations, course objectives, and the use of job aids and the Position Task Book

Standard: To the satisfaction of the instructor, according to the information contained in the S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader All-Risk Student Manual

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Writing board with markers/erasers
- Appropriate audio visual equipment
- Appropriate audio visual material

REFERENCES:

- None

PREPARATION:

The Strike Team/Task Force Leader position is extremely dynamic in the types of assignments and the interpersonal issues involved. This course is the foundation for the position of Strike Team/Task Force Leader. The information presented in this course alone does not qualify individuals for the position of Strike Team/Task Force leader. It is incumbent on each of you to develop your skills further through continuing education and experience.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

COURSE INTRODUCTION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>I. OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Provide the skills and knowledge necessary for managing a Strike Team/Task Force on a variety of all-risk incidentsB. Identify and define Strike Team/Task Force configurations of various resourcesC. Identify and describe how to implement Strike Team/Task Force Leader responsibilities prior to and during mobilization and demobilizationD. Identify and describe how to implement Strike Team/Task Force Leader responsibilities during incident activitiesE. Identify the hazards and risks throughout the Strike Team/Task Force deployment and describe how to mitigate themF. Recognize, plan for, and describe how to implement appropriate tactics in various all-risk incident situations with various resources organized into Strike Teams or Task Forces	<p>SLIDE: 1-1-1</p> <p>SLIDE: 1-1-2</p> <p>SLIDE: 1-1-3</p> <p>SLIDE: 1-1-4</p> <p>SLIDE: 1-1-5</p> <p>SLIDE: 1-1-6</p> <p>SLIDE: 1-1-7</p>
<p>II. INTRODUCTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Instructors	



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COURSE INTRODUCTION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">2. Brief background3. Students4. Student Profile 5. Self introductions6. Experiences7. Why be a Strike Team/Task Force Leader 8. Student expectations for the course	<p>Have students fill out the Student Profile.</p> <p>On white board or flipchart, list student expectations and specific issues of concern</p>
III. COURSE PREVIEW AND SCHEDULE	
NOTE: Have students follow preview in their Student Manual	
A. Review course schedule	
NOTE: Collect pre-course work. Once the trainee Pre-Course Work Assignments have been returned, and reviewed with the students the second day, they should be evaluated by the instructor cadre. Any students not receiving the Pre-Course work will be issued the Pre-Course work as a homework assignment	
IV. STUDENT REQUIREMENTS	
1. Quizzes 80% to pass (cumulative)	<p>SLIDE: 1-1-8-11</p> <p>SLIDE: 1-1-12</p>



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COURSE INTRODUCTION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>a) Reference material may be used</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Final Exam 80% to pass3. Class participation to be evaluated by instructor cadre4. Course evaluations <p>NOTE: Refer students to the Course Evaluation in their Student Manuals. Suggest that they make notations throughout the course delivery</p>	<p>SLIDE: 1-1-13</p>
<p>V. BACKGROUND OF ALL-RISK CURRICULUM</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Diverse cadre of course developers with strong background as Strike Team/Task Force Leaders2. Rewrite of National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) and California's State Fire Training curricula to satisfy California's diverse all-risk needs	<p>SLIDE: 1-1-14</p>
<p>NOTE: This document has been structured to meet the needs of the California fire service, if a pure wildland flavor is desirable use the NWCG curriculum</p>	<p>SLIDE: 1-1-15</p>
<p>VI. STRIKE TEAM LEADER QUALIFICATION</p> <p>NOTE: Based on the California Incident Command Certification System (CICCS) and NWCG guidelines. Fire Departments must individually adopt CICCS as their standard</p>	<p>SLIDE: 1-1-16</p>



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COURSE INTRODUCTION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>A. Complete required coursework for the position</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Strike Team Leader Tractor/Plow, Dozer, Engine, Crew<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) S-205 Fire Operations in the Urban Interface (formerly S-215)b) S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader2. Task Force Leader<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leaderb) S-390 Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior Calculations <p>NOTE: Refer students to Student Information Sheet 1-1-1 for additional recommended courses and prerequisites for subordinate positions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. I-300 Intermediate ICS4. S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader5. S-215 Fire Operations in the Urban Interface (formerly S-205) or Command 1C6. S-290 Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior7. S-234 Fire Operations in the Urban Interface (required for engine/dozer/crew boss)8. S-381 Leadership and Organizational Development (formerly S-301) or Management 1A <p>B. Complete Position Task Book (PTB)</p> <p>NOTE: Refer student to Position Task Book in Student Manual Appendix C</p>	<p>SLIDE: 1-1-17</p>



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COURSE INTRODUCTION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. All coursework should be completed before a PTB is issued by the fire chief or designee2. Document completion of critical tasks required of the position as observed by an evaluator<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Integral part of the "Performance Based" system utilized by CIGCS and NWCG <p>C. Peer Review</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Forward Coursework and PTB to the OES Operational Area Peer review committee2. PEER Review committee will forward OSFM certification to those who meet the requirements for the position3. Fire chief affirms physical fitness and currency4. Fire Chief qualifies the individual for the specific position	<p>SLIDE: 1-1-18</p>
<p>VII. S-330 JOB AID REFERENCE DOCUMENTS</p> <p>NOTE: Refer students to Job Aids in Student Manual Appendix B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Designed to compliment PTB2. On-the-job reference guide3. All-Risk document <p>VIII. CLASS GROUPS</p>	<p>SLIDE: 1-1-19</p> <p>SLIDE: 1-1-20</p>



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COURSE INTRODUCTION

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

NOTE: Advise the students you will use student profiles to pre-assign groups of 3 to 5, each containing students varying in experience level, agency and all-risk background



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COURSE INTRODUCTION

SUMMARY:

You have now been given an opportunity to introduce yourself and to express your expectations of this course. You should be aware of the course objectives and the use of job aids and the Position Task Book.

EVALUATION:

No formal evaluation.

ASSIGNMENT:

Study for the next session.

**PRE-DEPLOYMENT
REPONSIBILTIES**



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S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

PRE-DEPLOYMENT
RESPONSIBILITIES

TOPIC: CONCEPT OF STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE LEADER

TIME FRAME: 1:00

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level II

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given a written quiz

Behavior: The student will confirm a knowledge of concepts of the Strike Team/Task Force Leader position

Standard: With a minimum 80% accuracy according to the information contained in the S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - All Risk Student Manual

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Writing board with markers/erasers
- Appropriate audio visual equipment
- Appropriate audio visual material
- ICS 420-1 Field Operations Guide (FOG)

REFERENCES:

- Field Operations Guidebook (FOG), ICS 420-1, FIRESCOPE, January 2001
- Task Force/Strike Team Leader, S-330, NWCG, September 1996

PREPARATION:

The Strike Team/Task Force Leader (ST/TFL) is an extremely important position. As a ST/TFL you have the responsibility of directing your assigned resources to accomplish the operational objectives on your assigned incident. Objectives are an integral part of the overall Incident Action Plan. In order to perform as a ST/TFL, you must know the position description and responsibilities of the ST/TFL.



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CONCEPT OF STRIKE
TEAM/TASK FORCE LEADER

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>NOTE: Refer students to Student Information Sheet 2-1-1, Strike Team Types and Minimum Standards, in the Student Manual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) With an established minimum number of personnel <p>3. Strike Teams will always have a leader</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) In a separate vehicleb) And will have common communication among resource elementsc) Example: Engine Strike Teams are made up of 5 engines and a leader <p>B. Task Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Definition<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) A group of resources with common communications and a leader, that may be pre-established and sent to an incident, or formed at an incident2. A Task Force is a group of resources with<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Common communicationsb) A leaderc) And usually assembled for a specific mission	<p>SLIDE: 2-1-5</p> <p>What is the definition of a Task Force?</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-1-6</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-1-7</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

CONCEPT OF STRIKE
TEAM/TASK FORCE LEADER

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">c) Strike Team Leader Engine (STEN)d) Strike Team Leader Tractor/Plow (STPL)e) Task Force Leader (TFLD)f) Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS)g) Liaison Officer (LOFR)h) Agency Representative (AREP)	
<p>4. Training positions are included and designated as (T)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Example: STEN (T) would be the mnemonic for Strike Team Leader Engine Trainee	<p>SLIDE: 2-1-11</p>
<p>D. Management principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. The management principles as well as many of the tactical concepts are the same or similar for either Strike Teams or Task Forces	<p>SLIDE: 2-1-12</p>
<p>NOTE: Hereafter in this course, the generic mnemonic STL will be used when not referring to a specific position (i.e. crew, dozer, engine)</p>	<p>SLIDE: 2-1-13</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">2. The use of ST's is encouraged whenever possible	<p>SLIDE: 2-1-14</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

CONCEPT OF STRIKE
TEAM/TASK FORCE LEADER

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>2. The STL is mainly responsible for supervising tactical assignments given to the ST</p> <p>a) The STL reports progress of the ST in relation to the assigned tactical objectives to DIVS</p> <p>1) The STL manages, supervises, and monitors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work progress• Resource status of the team• Other Important information related to the logistical needs of the ST while on the incident (i.e. maintaining work and time records on assigned personnel and apparatus) <p>3. Other duties include</p> <p>a) Reviewing common ICS responsibilities with personnel</p> <p>NOTE: Refer students to FOG, "Common Responsibilities"</p> <p>b) Review assignments with subordinates and assign tasks</p>	<p>Who is the primary contact for the ST/TFL?</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-1-17</p> <p>What other duties does the ST/TFL have?</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-1-18</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

CONCEPT OF STRIKE
TEAM/TASK FORCE LEADER

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">c) Monitor work progress and make changes when necessaryd) Coordinate activities with adjacent strike teams, task forces and single resourcese) Travel to and from assignment area with assigned resourcesf) Retain control of assigned resources while on available or out-of-service statusg) Submit situation and resource status information to DIVSh) Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214)	<p>SLIDE: 2-1-19</p> <p>What other points of contact will the ST/TFL have?</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-1-20</p>
<p>IV. STRIKE TEAM LEADER INTERACTIONS</p> <p>A. ICS Organizational interaction points with the STL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Typical contact point on major incidents is the DIVS2. Other points of contact<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Communications Unit Leader (COML)b) Food Unit Leader (FDUL)c) Supply Unit Leader (SPUL)d) Ground Support Leader (GSUL)e) Staging Area Manager (STAM)	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

CONCEPT OF STRIKE
TEAM/TASK FORCE LEADER

SUMMARY:

The use of Strike Teams and Task Forces is encouraged whenever possible to maximize the use of resources, reduce the manager's span-of-control, and to simplify communications.

EVALUATION:

The student will complete a written quiz at a time determined by the instructor.

ASSIGNMENT:

Review your notes and read the appropriate sections(s) in your Student Manual in preparation for the upcoming quiz. Study for the next session.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

PRE-DEPLOYMENT
RESPONSIBILITIES

TOPIC: RESOURCE TYPING STANDARDS

TIME FRAME: 1:30

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level II

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given a written quiz

Behavior: The student will confirm a knowledge of resource typing and capabilities, and personnel staffing, training and qualifications

Standard: With a minimum 80% accuracy according to the information contained in the S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - All Risk Student Manual

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Writing board with markers/erasers
- Appropriate audio visual equipment
- Appropriate audio visual material
- ICS 420-1 Field Operations Guide

REFERENCES:

- Field Operations Guide (FOG), ICS 420-1, FIRESCOPE, January 2001
- Incident Response Pocket Guide, NCWG, January 2002

PREPARATION:

It is important for the Strike Team/Task Force Leader to know the requirements and capabilities of personnel and equipment to accomplish tactical assignments. This knowledge is critical to making decisions about assignments and overall ST/TF capabilities.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

RESOURCE TYPING
STANDARDS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>B. An Engine ST consists of five engines of the same type with common communications and a leader (in a separate vehicle)</p> <p>C. Engine type will often determine the suitability for the assignment</p> <p>D. Type 1, 2, or 3 Engines may be suitable for structure protection but narrow or rough roads may eliminate the ability to use the Type 1 or 2 Engines. Incident assignments requiring large volumes of water may require the use of Type 1 or 2 Engines but would be beyond the pumping capabilities of a Type 3 Engine</p> <p>E. Engine Complement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Types of engines have a minimum standard for hose complement, ladders, master streams, personnel and pump capacity <p>a) Large Diameter Hose (LDH)</p>	<p>SLIDE: 2-2-4</p> <p>How does the engine type affect the operational use of an engine?</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-2-5</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-2-6</p> <p>What other types of equipment or variations beyond the minimum complement might change operational applications?</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-2-7</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

RESOURCE TYPING
STANDARDS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">b) Master stream appliancesc) Communications equipment (radios, cell phones, etc.)d) EMS Equipmente) Rescue Equipment (hydraulic, power, etc.)f) Ladder type and complementg) Salvageh) Thermal imaging equipmenti) Ventilation equipmentj) SCBA (low or high pressure, quantity)k) Chainsawsl) Portable pumpsm) Portable generatorsn) Hand toolso) Wildland hose complement and fittings (type and amount)	<p>SLIDE: 2-2-8</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-2-9</p> <p>What kind of information does the STL need regarding engine capabilities?</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-2-10</p>
<p>F. Capabilities</p>	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

RESOURCE TYPING
STANDARDS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">b) Class Bc) Compressed air foam4. Conventional or 4 wheel drive5. Mechanical condition<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) First line engineb) Reserve engine6. Cab and crew compartment configuration<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Open cab or crew compartmentb) Seating configuration <p>NOTE: Refer students to Engine Performance Standards in the Fireline Handbook</p> <p>NOTE: Refer to Student Information Sheet 2-2-1, Type 3 Engine Standards, in the Student Manual</p> <p>III. CREWS</p> <p>A. A crew strike team consists of 29 persons plus a Strike Team Leader (30 total). The minimum 29 persons include crewmembers and supervisors. The strike team leader should not have the responsibility for an individual crew within the strike team and should have a separate vehicle</p> <p>B. Type 1 and Type 2 crews should not be mixed when forming Crew Strike Teams</p>	<p>SLIDE: 2-2-13</p> <p>What is the difference between Type 1 and Type 2 crews?</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-2-14</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

RESOURCE TYPING
STANDARDS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Restrictions2. Experience3. Training4. Supervision5. Communications6. Transportation <p>NOTE: Typically Type 1 Crews will have a higher production rate than Type 2 Crews</p> <p>C. Hotshot</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Highest level of training and experience2. Not limited on type of assignment3. May have specialty skills such as firing or falling4. Can split into squads or teams5. Well equipped for most assignments6. Able to "spike" or "coyote" for long duration on assignments	<p>Give examples of different categories of crews under a Type 1 Crew and how it might affect the operational use of that crew</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-2-15</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

RESOURCE TYPING
STANDARDS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>b) May need incident communication equipment</p> <p>6. Little or no specialized equipment or training</p> <p>7. Possible restrictions of hours, use, and security</p> <p>8. Requires special attention on timekeeping, commissary and contract provisions</p> <p>NOTE: Refer students to crew performance standards in the Fireline Handbook</p>	<p>SLIDE: 2-2-21</p>
<p>IV. DOZER</p>	<p>What does a Dozer Strike Team consist of?</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-2-22</p>
<p>A. A Dozer Strike Team consists of 2 dozers of the same type (Type 1,2,3) with 2 operators each, 1 dozer tender and 1 Dozer Strike Team Leader in a separate vehicle</p> <p>NOTE: The use of a Dozer Strike Team Leader Trainee should be considered due to the potential for dozers with 2 operators to operate on a continuing 24 hour basis on back-to-back days. The Dozer Strike Team Leader needs relief to provide the supervision and logistical support for the strike team</p>	<p>What determines type (1, 2, or 3) for dozers?</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-2-23</p>
<p>B. Type is dependent on the horsepower of the dozer</p>	<p>SLIDE: 2-2-24</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

RESOURCE TYPING
STANDARDS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Operators on hired dozers may not be familiar with chain-of-command or agency policies2. It may be necessary to inspect the PPE of the dozer operator to ensure compliance with agency requirements3. Radios on hired equipment must be inspected to ensure compatibility4. The dozer needs to be inspected to determine condition and that is suited for the assignment. (Type, mechanical condition)5. Verify contract for dozer and/or transport <p>NOTE: With hired equipment, the transport hauling the equipment may be a separate vendor requiring additional time keeping and contracts</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">6. The Dozer Strike Team Leader will be responsible for the time keeping on the for hired equipment7. Hired equipment requires direct and constant supervision by the Strike Team Leader8. Provide the direction on tactics, safety, and expectations on the assignment<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Hired equipment operators may have only basic safety training	<p>with hired dozers rather than agency dozers?</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-2-30</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-2-31</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-2-32</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

RESOURCE TYPING
STANDARDS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">5. Urban Search and Rescue (USAR)6. Swift water rescue7. Hazmat qualifications8. High rise incident qualifications9. Multi-casualty operational training10. Mechanic <p>C. Agency or department regulations or policies may restrict the use of their resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Off road use2. Travel time3. Night time chainsaw use	<p>What types of restrictions could impact the tactical deployment of an Engine Strike Team?</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-2-38</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

RESOURCE SPECIFIC

SUMMARY:

The typing of resources is a component of the Incident Command System. When the order is placed, it is based on the need for that specific resource. Making certain each resource in a Strike Team/Task Force meets all the requirements for typing is critical to accomplish tactical assignments. Knowing all at the capabilities of your team enables you to make decisions regarding assignments and tactical planning.

EVALUATION:

The student will complete a written quiz at a time determined by the instructor.

ASSIGNMENT:

Review your notes and read the appropriate section(s) of the Student Manual in preparation for the upcoming quiz. Study for the next session.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

PRE-DEPLOYMENT
RESPONSIBILITIES

TOPIC: ICS RESOURCE DESIGNATION SYSTEM

TIME FRAME: 1:30

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level II

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given a written quiz

Behavior: The student will confirm a knowledge of properly and correctly identifying strike team and task force designators, given an interagency mix of resources

Standard: With a minimum 80% accuracy according to the information contained in the S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader All-Risk Student Manual

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Writing board with markers/erasers
- Appropriate audio visual equipment
- Appropriate audio visual material
- FOG, ICS 420-1

REFERENCES:

- Multi-agency Coordination System: Resource Designation System (MACS), 410-2, FIRESCOPE, November 2000

PREPARATION:

On Strike Team/Task Force assignments, it is important to rapidly and accurately identify grouped Strike Teams and Task Forces used on multi-agency incidents throughout California. You need to understand the standard resource designation system with regards to Strike Teams and Task Forces by their number, kind, type and personnel capabilities in order to work with them effectively.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ICS RESOURCE
DESIGNATION SYSTEM

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>3. Permanently assigned block numbers which allow for identification of mutual aid region, operational area or single agency and numbering of grouped resources without duplication of numbers</p> <p>4. Alphabetical lettering is used to identify kind and type of Strike Teams</p> <p>III. DEFINITION OF TERMS</p> <p>NOTE: Refer students to Student Information Sheet 2-3-1, Resource Designation System MACS 410-2, in the Student Manual. Review the following definitions using the Student Information Sheet</p> <p>A. Single Resources</p> <p>B. Task Force</p> <p>C. Strike Team</p> <p>D. Three Letter Designators</p> <p>E. Resource Numbers</p> <p>F. Mutual Aid Regions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. State is broken down in six geographic areas2. Regions are depicted by Roman numerals I through VI <p>G. Operational Area (Mutual Aid Area)</p>	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-6</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-3-7</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-3-8</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ICS RESOURCE
DESIGNATION SYSTEM

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Each county within a region is an operational area (except L.A. and the Tahoe Basin).<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Example: Region V has seven operational areas	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-9</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">H. California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection Administrative Regions<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. State is broken down into two geographical areas<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) California Northern Region (CNR)b) California Southern Region (CSR)	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-10</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">I. Geographic Coordinating Centers (GACC)<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. The two Geographic Coordination Centers in California are located at<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Redding, Ca. (North Ops)b) Riverside, Ca. (South Ops)2. The principal mission of the GACC's in California is the cost effective and timely coordination of wildland protection agencies in response to emergency incidents. This is accomplished through planning, situation monitoring and expediting resource orders between all agencies3. The Geographical Coordination Centers are managed and staffed by<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) USFS	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-11</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ICS RESOURCE
DESIGNATION SYSTEM

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">b) CDFc) Department of Interior<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) BLM2) BIA3) FWS4) NPSd) Other cooperating agencies<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) NWS2) OES	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-12</p>
<p>IV. FORMING AND DESIGNATING STRIKE TEAMS AND TASK FORCES</p> <p>A. Strike Teams or Task Forces can be formed and designated in the following ways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. By a single agency (agency owned resources)<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) The agency three letter designator will precede agency's block number<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) <u>LFD</u> 1001-A = LA City Fire Dept.2. Mixed Agency<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Local resources formed by the Operational Area (Op Area) will be designated with respective Op Area three letter identification and block number<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) <u>XLA</u> 1075-A = Los Angeles, Area A	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-13</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ICS RESOURCE
DESIGNATION SYSTEM

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>NOTE: Mixed Federal and State resources may be designated by either agency.</p> <p>3. State OES Resources</p> <p>a) These will be formed and designated by the Op Area or Region. Three letter OES designator will precede block numbers</p> <p>1) <u>OES</u> 5800-B = OES</p>	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-14</p>
<p>NOTE: OES and local resources will not be mixed on Strike Teams outside the Op Area.</p> <p>4. Mixed Operational Area</p> <p>a) Local resources formed from 2 or more Op Areas will be designated with the 3 letter ID and a block number of the Op Area from which the leader is selected or the area from which the greatest number of component resources are supplied</p>	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-15</p>
<p>5. Out-of-State Resources</p> <p>a) Resources imported from out-of-state (i.e., federal agencies or private resources) will be designated by the agency that procures them</p> <p>1) <u>SNF</u> 5600-C = Sierra National Forest</p>	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-16</p>
<p>6. By a combination of Administrative Units within the same agency</p>	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-17</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ICS RESOURCE
DESIGNATION SYSTEM

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>a) CDF</p> <p>1) Combined resources of 2 or more units will be identified by the designator and block numbers of the unit providing the STL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exception: If the STL is from a unit not providing equipment, the numbers will reflect the unit providing the majority of equipment• In these cases, the number will be generated and assigned by the North or South Operations centers (No. Ops./So. Ops.)	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-18</p>
<p>b) USFS</p> <p>1) Combined resources of 2 or more forests will be identified by the forest forming the Strike Team using its designator and block numbers</p>	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-19</p>
<p>c) OES</p> <p>1) OES or local resources formed from 2 or more mutual aid regions will be identified by Sacramento OES Headquarters with OES designator and block numbers</p>	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-20</p>
<p>7. At the incident</p> <p>a) Strike Teams or Task Forces assembled at the incident will be identified by</p>	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ICS RESOURCE
DESIGNATION SYSTEM

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

incident name, for radio call, and sequentially numbered beginning with 1. This designation is done by the Resource Unit at the incident

SLIDE: 2-3-21

V. ASSIGNING STRIKE TEAM / TASK FORCE NUMBERS

A. All numbers include four (4) digits followed by a single letter (i.e., 1234-A)

B. Numbers and letter (1234-A) indicate

1. (1) Mutual aid region
2. (2) Agency or Op Area
3. (3) & (4) Individual group numbers
4. (A) Kind and type resources

SLIDE: 2-3-22

C. Block Numbers

1. The six mutual aid regions will consist of six blocks of 1000 numbers each

- a) Mutual Aid Region I (1000 – 1999)
- b) Mutual Aid Region II (2000 – 2999)
- c) Mutual Aid Region III through VI (same format as above)

SLIDE: 2-3-23

2. Sub-blocks may be assigned to an Op Area or large single agencies such as LA City Fire Department

- a) Mutual Aid Region I (1000 – 1999)



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ICS RESOURCE
DESIGNATION SYSTEM

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Sub-block (1000 – 1099)b) A designator LFD 1001-A reflects:<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) (LFD) Agency2) (1) Region3) (0) Area4) (01) Grouped resource number5) (A) Kind and type3. Any series of numbers within a region block becomes synonymous with the area or department to which it is assigned<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Example<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) USFS = <u>6</u> (ANF 1<u>6</u>00)2) BLM, FWS, BIA, NPS = <u>7</u> (BBD 5<u>7</u>00)3) OES = <u>8</u> (OES 3<u>8</u>00)	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-24</p>
<p>D. Block Numbers for CDF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. CDF utilizes a modified block number in the 9000 series statewide. CDF will assign block numbers to individual units<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Example: 9100 – 9199 block is assigned to CDF Coast Area2. CDF will utilize 9100, 9200, 9300, and 9400 for unit designation.	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-25</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-3-26</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ICS RESOURCE
DESIGNATION SYSTEM

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">k) M = Dozer Type 3l) N & O are reservedm) P through Z are not assigned and reserved for expansion n) AR = US&R Company Type 1o) BR = US&R Company Type 2p) CR = US&R Company Type 3q) DR = US&R Company Type 4r) GR = US&R Crew Type 1s) HR = US&R Crew Type 2t) IR = US&R Crew Type 3u) JR = US&R Crew Type 4	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-29</p>
<p>F. Three letter designator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. To identify agency or area resources2. Each agency has its own unique three letter identifier<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Example: <u>LAC</u> 1100-A = Los Angeles County FD	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-30</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">3. When local government Strike Teams contain mixed agency or area resources, the three letter designator will be designated with the respective Op Area three letter designator (always starts with "X")	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-31</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ICS RESOURCE
DESIGNATION SYSTEM

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Resources – Engines Type 1, all OES owned equipment from Mutual Aid Region Ib) Three letter designator – OESc) Number – 1801d) Kind/Type – A (Engine Type 1)e) Radio call – “OES Strike Team eighteen zero one ALPHA”f) Number assigned by – OES Region 1	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-35</p>
<p>C. Mixed agency Strike Teams form same Op Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Resource designation format-XVE 1551-A<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Resources – Engines Type 1, from Ventura County Op Area, OES Region 1b) Three letter designator – XVEc) Number – 1551d) Kind/Type – A (Engine Type 1)e) Radio call – “Ventura Area Strike Team fifteen fifty one ALPHA”f) Number assigned by – Ventura County Op Area	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-36</p>
<p>D. Different Op Areas within an OES Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Resource designation format – to be determined	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ICS RESOURCE
DESIGNATION SYSTEM

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Resources – 3 Engines, Type 1, from LA County Operational Area 'A' (Region 1) and 2 Engines, Type 1, from other LA County Op Areas (OES Region I)b) Three letter designator – Would be determined by the Region and Op Areac) Number – Would be determined by the Region and Op Aread) Kind/Type – A (Engine Type 1)e) Radio call – to be determinedf) Number assigned by – would be determined by the Region and Op Area <p>E. Different administrative units (single agency)</p>	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-37</p>
<p>NOTE: USFS and CDF Strike Teams may be formed from more than one forest or CDF unit. Such a combination would not be considered a mixed agency resource</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. USFS Example<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Resource designation format-ANF 1601-C<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Resources – 3 Engines, Type 3, from the Angeles NF and 2 Engines, Type 3, from the San Bernardino NF2) Three letter designator – ANF3) Number – 16014) Kind/Type – C (Engine Type 3)	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-38</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ICS RESOURCE
DESIGNATION SYSTEM

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">c) Number – 1d) Kind/Type – L (Dozer Type 2)e) Radio call – “Crest Strike Team one LIMA”f) Number assigned by – Resource Unit at the “Crest” Incident	
VII. ASSIGNING TASK FORCE DESIGNATIONS	
A. Agency formed Task Force	
1. Resource designation format – LAC TF 1102	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Resources – 1 Engine, Type 1, from LA County FD; 1 Dozer, Type 2, from LA County FD; 1 Crew, Type 1, from LA County FD	
b) Three letter designator – LAC	
c) Number – 1102	
d) Radio call – “LA County Task Force eleven zero two”	
e) Number Assigned by – Los Angeles County dispatch	
	SLIDE: 2-3-41
B. Incident formed Task Force	
1. Resource designation format – Sage TF 1	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Resources – 1 Engine, Type 1, from LA County FD; 1 Engine, Type 1, from LA City FD; 1 Dozer, Type 1, from LA County FD	
	SLIDE: 2-3-42



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ICS RESOURCE
DESIGNATION SYSTEM

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) STEN Dover OKL2) STEN (T) McCauley ALA3) ALA Eng-23414) BER Eng-24535) OKL Eng-25546) OKL Eng-25637) PIE Eng-2843	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-46</p>
<p>IX. REASSIGNING RESOURCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Reassignment of resources from one incident to another can be done with the consent of the agencies owning the resources<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. For ST/TF with local government resources, this contact is <u>required</u> prior to reassignmentB. OES resources may be reassigned by consent of the Op Area, Region or State OES respectively	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-47</p>
<p>X. USE OF SEQUENTIAL NUMBERS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Initial numbering of grouped resources will be assigned sequentially from the Op Area or individual agency block of numbers. It is recommended that numbers not be re-used on any single incident or during a period of multi-incident activity<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Example – A Strike Team may be formed and numbered for a specific incident then	<p>SLIDE: 2-3-48</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ICS RESOURCE
DESIGNATION SYSTEM

PRESENTATION

demobilized and released. Re-use of that number during the same period of activity might cause confusion

- 1) XBO 6201-B deployed to "Crest" incident, then demobilized
- 2) XBO 6202-B deployed to "Sage" incident the following week

NOTE: During a period of high activity, it is recommended that all numbers in any block be used before recycling sequential numbers

APPLICATION

SLIDE: 2-3-49

Activity: 2-3-1
ICS Resource
Designation System



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ICS RESOURCE
DESIGNATION SYSTEM

SUMMARY:

Resource identifiers assist DIVS, Plans, and other resources to immediately and accurately recognize the capabilities and limitations of incoming resources. They assist the ST/TF leader by awareness of potential aid on or adjacent to your assignment.

EVALUATION:

The student will complete a written quiz and activity at a time determined by the instructor.

ASSIGNMENT:

Review your notes and read the appropriate section(s) of the Student Manual in preparation for the upcoming quiz. Study for the next session.



Resource Designation System

Give resource designators to the following strike teams

1. Engines Type 1, all OES owned equipment from Mutual Aid Region I

OES ST 1801-A "OES Strike Team eighteen zero one ALPHA"

2. Engines Type 1, from Ventura County Mutual Aid Region I

XVE ST 1551-A "Ventura Area Strike Team fifteen fifty one ALPHA"

3. 3 Engines Type 3, from CDF Riverside Unit and 2 Engines Type 3, from CDF San Diego Unit

CDF ST 9310 C "CDF Strike Team ninety-three ten CHARLIE"

4. Crest incident formed dozer strike team
 - 1 Dozer Type 2, privately owned
 - 1 Dozer Type 2, from L.A. Co. F.D.
 - 1 Dozer tender, from Santa Barbara Co. F.D.

CREST ST 1-L "Crest Strike Team One LIMA"

5. Sage Incident formed Task Force
 - 1 Engine Type 1, from LAC
 - 1 Engine Type 1, from LFD
 - 1 Dozer Type 2, from LAC

SAGE TF 1 "Sage Task Force One"

6. Engines Type 3, from Cleveland National Forest

CNF ST 6631-C "Cleveland Forest Strike Team sixty-six zero one CHARLIE"



Resource Designation System

Give resource designators to the following strike teams

1. Engines Type 1, all OES owned equipment from Mutual Aid Region I

2. Engines Type 1, from Ventura County Mutual Aid Region I

3. 3 Engines Type 3, from CDF Riverside Unit and 2 Engines Type 3, from CDF San Diego Unit

4. Crest incident formed dozer strike team
 - 1 Dozer Type 2, privately owned
 - 1 Dozer Type 2, from L.A. Co. F.D.
 - 1 Dozer tender, from Santa Barbara Co. F.D.

5. Sage Incident formed Task Force
 - 1 Engine Type 1, from LAC
 - 1 Engine Type 1, from LFD
 - 1 Dozer Type 2, from LAC

6. Engines Type 3, from Cleveland National Forest



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

PRE-DISPATCH
RESPONSIBILITIES

TOPIC: PRE-DISPATCH PREPARATION

TIME FRAME: 0:30

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level II

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given a written quiz

Behavior: The student will recognize and describe the pre-dispatch and mobilization responsibilities of a Strike Team/Task Force Leader

Standard: With a minimum 80% accuracy according to the information contained in the S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader All-Risk Student Manual

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- A complete STL kit
- Writing board with markers/erasers
- Appropriate audio visual equipment
- Appropriate audio visual material

REFERENCES:

- Task Force/Strike Team Leader, S-330, NWCG, September 1996

PREPARATION:

Preparation is key to the success of a Strike Team/Task Force Leader. Being ready prior to dispatch enables a Strike Team/Task Force Leader to perform at maximum efficiency and effectiveness, and minimizes the potential for problems to arise.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

PRE-DISPATCH PREPARATION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>NOTE: Show an example of a STL kit</p> <p>B. STL kit contents</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Forms and documents<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Financial documents<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Purchase orders2) Credit cardsb) Vehicle activity recordsc) Injury/accident reports (for vehicle and personnel)d) Time keeping recordse) Staffing/equipment information sheetsf) Inventory formsg) Vehicle safety inspectionh) OES documents2. Maps and mileage charts<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) GPSb) Compass3. Portable radio<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Spare batteries	<p>What do you need in your STL kit?</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-4-6</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-4-7</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

PRE-DISPATCH PREPARATION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">b) Chargersc) Programmerd) Cloning cable	
4. Field Operations Guide (FOG)	SLIDE: 2-4-8
5. Agency specific and all-risk guides <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Fireline Handbookb) Interagency Response Guidec) Earthquake Pland) Hazmat guidese) Flood Fighting Methods guide	SLIDE: 2-4-9
6. Unit logs (ICS Form 214)	
7. Office supplies <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Notebooks/padsb) Pencilsc) Colored pensd) Paperclips, etc.	SLIDE: 2-4-10
8. Strike Team identifiers <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Pre-made cardboardb) White shoe polish	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

PRE-DISPATCH PREPARATION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>9. Regional phone directory</p> <p>10. Belt weather kit</p> <p> a) Other electronic devices</p> <p>11. It is important to keep your kit updated with current information concerning federal/state laws and safety guidelines</p> <p>NOTE: The instructor should recognize possible agency specific items and discuss what these may be. Call upon students from other agencies for ideas</p>	<p>SLIDE: 2-4-11</p> <p>How are the kit contents different from what you have used as a single resource?</p>
<p>C. Personal kit</p> <p>1. Spare change of clothes/uniforms</p> <p>2. Personal items</p> <p> a) Medicine</p> <p> b) Hygiene</p> <p>3. Sleeping bag</p> <p>4. Throw tent or compact tent / tarp (one for each person)</p>	<p>What are some personal items you may want to keep in an out-of-county bag?</p> <p>SLIDE: 2-4-12</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

PRE-DISPATCH PREPARATION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">5. Money/credit card for personal purchases6. Personal first aid kit <p>D. Engine Kits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. In addition to the STL kit and personal kit, engines should consider<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Tarps and extra blankets<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Cold/wet conditionsb) Food supply<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) For up to 72 hours2) Meals Ready to Eat (MRE's)3) Smokey snacks4) Other non-perishablesc) Camping Items<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Nylon cord2) Insect repellent3) Mats, etc. <p>E. Pre-season readiness training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Pre-season drills are an excellent measure of readiness for a ST or TF2. If your agency/unit does not initiate this type of training, consider suggesting or implementing it yourself	<p>SLIDE: 2-4-13</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

PRE-DISPATCH PREPARATION

SUMMARY:

You must be prepared to be a Strike Team Leader even before an incident occurs. Having your Strike Team “kit” prepared and ready to go will make your job easier when a dispatch finally arrives. As a Strike Team Leader you will need to assemble, brief, and coordinate your resources while traveling to, during, and returning from an incident. You are responsible for the safety, coordination, and needs of all the personnel and equipment in your Strike Team.

EVALUATION:

The student will complete a written quiz at a time determined by the instructor.

ASSIGNMENT:

Review your notes and read the appropriate section(s) of the Student Manual in preparation for the upcoming quiz. Study for the next session.

**INCIDENT
RESPONSIBILITIES**



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INCIDENT RESPONSIBILITIES

TOPIC: ADMINISTRATION

TIME FRAME: 1:00

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level II

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given a written quiz

Behavior: The student will confirm a knowledge of the Strike Team/Task Force Leader's roles and responsibilities as they apply to administrative responsibilities

Standard: With a minimum 80% accuracy according to the information contained in the S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader All-Risk Student Manual

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Field Operations Guide
- Appropriate audio visual equipment
- Appropriate audio visual material

REFERENCES:

- Field Operations Guide, ICS 420-1, FIRESCOPE, January 2001

PREPARATION:

Many of a ST/TFL's responsibilities are administrative in nature. Most aspects of the position involve some administrative duties such as tracking, making proper notifications and documenting events that may at times be as significant as an injury or fatality. Knowing your administrative responsibilities and being prepared will ensure a smooth operation, no matter how complicated a situation becomes.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ADMINISTRATION

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

I. OBJECTIVES

- A. Have a working knowledge of a ST/TFL's administrative responsibilities regarding personnel issues
- B. Understand the scope of a ST/TFL's responsibilities if a significant event such as a burn-over, injury or fatality should occur involving the ST/TF
- C. Know a ST/TFL's administrative function regarding equipment and property issues
- D. Be familiar with the types of agreements a ST/TFL may be operating under on any given incident

SLIDE: 3-1-1

SLIDE: 3-1-2

SLIDE: 3-1-3

SLIDE: 3-1-4

II. PERSONNEL CONSIDERATIONS

- A. Personnel manifest
 - 1. Name and last 4 numbers of Social Security
 - 2. Agency
 - 3. Rank/classification
 - 4. Personnel qualifications

NOTE: Refer students to Strike Team Engine & Crew Data Sheet in Appendix B (Job Aids), in the Student Manual

SLIDE: 3-1-5

- B. Changing of personnel



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ADMINISTRATION

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

1. Staffing/crew changes on apparatus must be coordinated with the ST/TFL to ensure it does not interfere with incident objectives

What are some of the ramifications when you do not coordinate personnel changes?

SLIDE: 3-1-6

2. Ramifications of not coordinating personnel changes
 - a) Interrupts the incident objectives
 - b) Interrupts operational continuity
 - c) Interrupts the interpersonal dynamics that have been developed
 - d) Personnel are not properly briefed on
 - 1) Assignment
 - 2) Safety considerations

SLIDE: 3-1-7

C. Notifications

1. Routinely contact your home agency to keep them informed of personnel status
2. Maintain daily contact with your AREP
 - a) Especially with any significant changes in your status

How often should pay documents be updated?



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ADMINISTRATION

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

D. Finance

1. ST/TFL' s need to ensure that all personnel update their pay documents daily
2. Pay documents
 - a) OES F-42 – Emergency Activity Record
 - b) CDF FC-33 – Overhead/Crew/Equipment Report
 - c) CDF FC-33A – Fire Crew Activity Record
 - d) USFS SF-261 – Crew Time Report

NOTE: Refer to Student Information Sheet 3-1-1, Pay Documents, in the Student Manual

SLIDE: 3-1-8

E. Documentation

1. Maintain Unit Log daily
2. Personnel evaluations
 - a) Needed only for those completing Position Task Books or by individual request
 - b) Completed by immediate supervisor
 - c) Evaluation forms

SLIDE: 3-1-9

Who should be evaluated on an incident?

SLIDE: 3-1-10



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ADMINISTRATION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>1) ICS Form 224 – Crew Performance Rating</p> <p>2) ICS Form 225 – Incident Personnel Performance Rating</p> <p>NOTE: Refer to Student Information Sheet 3-1-2, Performance Rating Documents, in the Student Manual</p>	<p>SLIDE: 3-1-11</p>
<p>III. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS</p> <p>A. Shelter deployment/burn-over</p> <p>1. Notification</p> <p>a) Immediate supervisor</p> <p>b) Safety Officer (SOF)</p> <p>c) AREP</p> <p>d) Include</p> <p>1) Nature of event</p> <p>2) Location</p> <p>3) Magnitude</p> <p>4) Personnel involved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No names over radio <p>5) Initial action taken</p> <p>2. Provide medical treatment</p>	<p>SLIDE: 3-1-12</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-1-13</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ADMINISTRATION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Follow the Medical Plan ICS Form 206 <p>3. Assemble the ST/TF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) The ST/TFL will gather accurate basic informationb) Advise ST/TF personnel against personal communications with anyone outside the incident until appropriate notifications have been made <ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Cell phone calls home may cause unnecessary alarm2) <u>All</u> media contact will be handled by the incident Information Officer (IOF)	<p>SLIDE: 3-1-14</p> <p>What are some ramifications to informing outsiders of events such as this?</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-1-15</p>
<p>4. Preserve incident scene</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Flag area to prevent entryb) Do not disturb or remove anything from the scene <ul style="list-style-type: none">1) This is critical to the chain-of-custody	<p>SLIDE: 3-1-16</p>
<p>5. Coordination</p>	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ADMINISTRATION

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

b) Involved personnel will be interviewed

SLIDE: 3-1-20

7. Strike Team support after the incident

a) Liaison/IC

b) AREP

c) Liaison at receiving medical facility

1) Fire department contact for families

d) Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM)

1) The ST/TFL may need to coordinate CISM with the incident and/or the sending agency

SLIDE: 3-1-21

Are there any finance issues with this kind of event?

8. Finance

a) Workers Compensation forms

1) Compensation/Claims Unit

NOTE: A separate incident number may be generated, requiring additional documentation for cost tracking

9. Documentation

a) Unit Log

b) Additional documentation as requested



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ADMINISTRATION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>4) IOF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Press releases and statement relating to the incident <p>5. Major accident investigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) There will be multiple agencies involved <p>6. Strike Team support after the incident</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Liaison/ICb) AREPc) Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM)<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) ST/TFL may need to coordinate CISM with the incident and/or the sending agency2) Ensure that your ST/TF personnel are taken care of <p>7. Finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Workers Comp forms<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Required for fatalities <p>NOTE: A separate incident number may be generated, requiring additional documentation for cost tracking.</p> <p>8. Documentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Unit Log	<p>SLIDE: 3-1-28</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-1-29</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-1-30</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ADMINISTRATION

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

- b) Additional documentation as requested

SLIDE: 3-1-31

IV. EQUIPMENT/PROPERTY CONSIDERATIONS

A. Apparatus/equipment damage

- 1. Report to DIVS if on line assignment, Comp/Claims Unit if in Base Camp
 - a) Vehicle accident – use State form STD 270 or agency specific form

NOTE: Refer to Student Information Sheet 3-1-3, State of California Vehicle Accident Report (STD 270), in the Student Manual

- b) Incident will only pay for that which is documented and approved
- c) AREP or Liaison should be involved
- d) If equipment lost or damaged cannot be replaced by incident supply, make sure you have appropriate authorization and paperwork for purchase later
- e) Document

SLIDE: 3-1-32

What are your responsibilities regarding damage to private property?

SLIDE: 3-1-33

- 2. Private property damage

- a) Notify DIVS if on line assignment, Comp/Claims Unit when in Base Camp



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ADMINISTRATION

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

- 1) Obtain owners name, address, etc.
- 2) Nature of event
- 3) Location
- 4) Magnitude

- b) Document

B. Equipment Time

1. The ST/TFL may be required to sign and verify shift tickets for equipment time
 - a) You should only be responsible for those resources assigned to you
 - b) Refer others to DIVS

NOTE: Refer students to Student Information Sheet 3-1-4, Shift Tickets, in the Student Manual

SLIDE: 3-1-34

SLIDE: 3-1-35

V. AGREEMENTS

- A. There is an array of agreements at various levels of governments and between agencies that allow for and provide assistance during times of emergencies

Most of us have heard the term "Mutual Aid." Can anyone explain what Mutual Aid means?

1. Mutual Aid
 - a) Assistance rendered free of charge



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ADMINISTRATION

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

5. Direct Protection Area (DPA)
 - a) An area delineated by boundaries regardless of statutory responsibility, where the protection is assumed by administrative units of either Federal or State agencies
 - b) The agency with the direct protection responsibility, known as the Protecting Agency, has assumed both fire suppression and fiscal responsibility as agreed

6. California Fire Assistance Agreement (formerly called the 5-Party Agreement)
 - a) Used by the Forest Agencies in times of severe wildfire conditions, when local government apparatus are needed to provide structural protection or to supplement their respective agency-controlled resources to aid in the suppression effort
 - b) The agreement makes OES and/or various local government jurisdiction's emergency apparatus available for dispatch and use through the State Fire & Rescue Mutual Aid System

SLIDE: 3-1-38

SLIDE: 3-1-39



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INTERNAL/EXTERNAL
COORDINATION

SUMMARY:

In order to accomplish your administrative duties as an ST/TFL, you must understand your responsibilities regarding personnel, significant events, and equipment issues. You should also have an overall understanding of agreements you may be operating under. These duties will generally consist of notifications, coordination, and documentation. Staying on top of your administrative duties is one of the best ways to ensure success as a ST/TFL.

EVALUATION:

The student will complete a written quiz at a time determined by the instructor.

ASSIGNMENT:

Review your notes and read appropriate section(s) of the Student Manual in preparation for the upcoming quiz. Study for the next session.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INCIDENT RESPONSIBILITIES

TOPIC: SUPERVISION

TIME FRAME: 1:15

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level II

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given a written quiz

Behavior: The student will confirm a knowledge of effective supervision and leadership

Standard: With a minimum 80% accuracy according to the information contained in the S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader All-Risk Student Manual

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Writing board with markers/erasers
- Appropriate audio visual equipment
- Appropriate audio visual material

REFERENCES:

- Incident Response Pocket Guide, NWCG, January 2002

PREPARATION:

As a Strike Team/Task Force Leader, you must be able to manage and lead your resources to the extent of completing your operational goals. It is important to understand the basic elements of management and supervision in order to keep your personnel on track.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

SUPERVISION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>C. Once you have the right or authority, you must be <u>responsible</u></p> <p>D. Delegate</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Get out of the way and let the personnel do their work2. Hold people <u>accountable</u> based upon their job performance relative to performance standards<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Without prejudiceb) Including all personnel and equipment <p>III. PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY</p> <p>A. Performance evaluation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Establish standards of performance, generally based on accepted norms<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Briefing2. Compare the actual results with the established standards<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) IAP objectivesb) Safety standards (ICS form 215A)3. Make adjustments as necessary	<p>SLIDE: 3-2-4</p> <p>Once the authority and responsibility is delegated, what should a supervisor do?</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-2-5</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

SUPERVISION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>a) Evaluate, re-evaluate, and follow-up</p> <p>B. Performance problems</p> <p>1. Discipline process</p> <p>a) Tell the person</p> <p>1) What is wrong</p> <p>2) How to fix</p> <p>3) Reasonable time frame</p> <p>b) Document</p> <p>c) Reassignment</p> <p>1) Move the person into another function until you have the time to deal with it</p> <p>d) Termination</p>	<p>What do you do when someone is not meeting the performance standards?</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-2-6</p> <p>What if the problem persists?</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-2-7</p> <p>What do you do at the end of the assignment?</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-2-8</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

SUPERVISION

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

C. Post incident analysis

1. Briefing
2. Evaluation
3. Corrective action to be recommended in performance evaluation
4. Training recommendations
5. Positive approach to improve performance

SLIDE: 3-2-9

D. Good performance

1. Acknowledge
 - a) Evaluation
 - b) Praise
 - 1) "Praise in public, punish in private"

SLIDE: 3-2-10

IV. OPERATIONAL LEADERSHIP

NOTE: Refer students to the Incident Response Pocket Guide, Operational Leadership Guide

A. History

1. The following guide was adapted from the U.S. Army, for our emergency response mission

B. The guide - "Be, Know, Do"

What must a good supervisor be, know, and do?

SLIDE: 3-2-11



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

SUPERVISION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Take charge<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Give orders and expect obedience2. Motivate<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Make the plan knownb) Solicit two-way communication3. Demonstrate initiative<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Take action in the absence or ordersb) Freelance vs. Independent Action4. Communicate<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Give specific instructionsb) Make sure they are understoodc) Feedback5. Supervise at the scene of action<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Maintain a calm demeanorb) Lead by example6. Be technically and tactically proficient<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Adhere to professional SOP'sb) Develop a plan to accomplish objectives	<p>SLIDE: 3-2-12</p> <p>What other traits lead to effective leadership?</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-2-13</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

SUPERVISION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>7. Be responsible for your actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Accept responsibility for team performanceb) Credit subordinates for good performance	<p>SLIDE: 3-2-14</p>
<p>8. Know yourself and seek self-improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Know strengths/weaknesses and skill levelb) Ask questions of peers and superiorsc) Actively listen to feedback	<p>SLIDE: 3-2-15</p>
<p>9. Know your firefighters and look out for their well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Safety #1 priorityb) Take care of your subordinates' needsc) Resolve conflicts at the lowest possible level	<p>What is your number one priority?</p>
<p>10. Set the example</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Share information (hazards, hardships, etc.)b) Remain positivec) Make the right decision no matter how difficult	<p>SLIDE: 3-2-16</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

SUPERVISION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>11. Make sound and timely decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Maintain situation awarenessb) Develop alternatives and contingenciesc) Improvise to meet objectives <p>12. Keep your firefighters informed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Provide accurate and timely briefingsb) Give the reason for assignments and tasksc) Make yourself available <p>13. Ensure the task is understood, supervised and accomplished</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Issue clear instructionsb) Observe and assess actions without micro-managing	<p>How do you make sound and timely decisions?</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-2-17</p> <p>What is one of the best ways to keep personnel motivated?</p> <p>What do you need to do before holding personnel accountable?</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-2-18</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

SUPERVISION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>c) Use positive feedback to modify duties, tasks and assignments when appropriate</p> <p>14. Develop a sense of responsibility in your firefighters</p> <p>a) Clearly state expectations</p> <p>b) Delegate tasks</p> <p>c) Give “heads up” of upcoming task assignments</p> <p>15. Build the Team</p> <p>a) Conduct frequent debriefings to identify lessons learned</p> <p>b) Recognize individual and team accomplishments (reward them appropriately)</p> <p>c) Apply disciplinary measures equally and without prejudice</p> <p>16. Employ your team in accordance with its capabilities</p> <p>a) Set goals and objectives that are realistic and achievable within performance standards</p> <p>b) Observe human behavior as well as fire behavior</p>	<p>SLIDE: 3-2-19</p> <p>What can you do to build teamwork?</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-2-20</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-2-21</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

SUPERVISION

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

- c) Consider team experience, conditioning, fatigue, training and injury limitations when accepting assignments
- d) Consider individual skill levels when assigning tasks

SLIDE: 3-2-22

V. LEADERSHIP STYLES

When is each of the following styles appropriate?

A. Autocratic

- 1. A one-way street with information flowing downhill

B. Laissez-faire

- 1. A "go-your-own-way" style
- 2. Relies on all members of the organization working toward a common goal and moving in the proper direction with minimal supervision

SLIDE: 3-2-23

C. Democratic

- 1. Also known as participative management
- 2. Objectives and organizations are established at the top with information constantly flowing up from the bottom as to progress and needs
- 3. These needs are then addressed by top management, with information then flowing back down the chain

D. A ST/TFL may have to play all of these roles



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

SUPERVISION

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

Which style best fits you? Is it always the most appropriate style?



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

SUPERVISION

SUMMARY:

The most essential element of successful all-risk incidents is competent and confident leadership. Leadership means providing purpose, direction and motivation for firefighters working to accomplish difficult tasks under dangerous, stressful circumstances.

EVALUATION:

The student will complete a written quiz at a time determined by the instructor.

ASSIGNMENT:

Review your notes and read the appropriate section(s) of the Student Manual in preparation for the upcoming quiz. Study for the next session.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INCIDENT RESPONSIBILITIES

TOPIC: COORDINATION WITH OTHER ICS FUNCTIONAL AREAS

TIME FRAME: 0:45

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level II

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given a written quiz

Behavior: The student will confirm a knowledge of the Strike Team/Task Force Leader's roles and responsibilities as they apply to coordination with other ICS functional areas

Standard: With a minimum 80% accuracy according to the information contained in the S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader All-Risk Student Manual

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- FOG, ICS 420-1
- Appropriate audio visual equipment
- Appropriate audio visual material

REFERENCES:

- Field Operations Guide, ICS 420-1, FIRESCOPE, January 2001

PREPARATION: As a Strike Team/Task Force Leader, you will be responsible for coordinating with adjoining forces, with other agencies, either in or outside of your Strike Team/Task Force, and with Command and General Staff. Your ability to coordinate these functions will directly contribute to your success as a Strike Team/Task Force Leader. Cooperation between resources can go a long way toward getting a job done!



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

COORDINATION WITH
OTHER ICS FUNCTIONAL
AREAS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>B. Other possible resources within your assigned Division or Group</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Other ST/TF's2. US&R Teams3. Single increment resources<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Enginesb) Crewsc) Dozersd) Contract equipment (water tenders, graders, etc.) <p>C. Operations that <u>MUST</u> be coordinated</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Firing operations2. Hazardous materials operations3. Lifting operations4. Rescue operations	<p>What other resources might be assigned to a Division or Group?</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-3-4</p> <p>What operations could impact adjacent resources and therefore must be coordinated?</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-3-5</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

COORDINATION WITH
OTHER ICS FUNCTIONAL
AREAS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prescriptions• Over the counter meds• Mole skin, eye wash, etc.	<p>SLIDE: 3-3-11</p>
c) Food Unit <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Sack lunches2) Water and ice	<p>SLIDE: 3-3-12</p>
d) Supply Unit <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Orders for items needed<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sleeping bags• Batteries• Gloves2) Orders for replacement items<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hose• Fittings• Nomex	<p>SLIDE: 3-3-13</p>
e) Ground Support Unit <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Equipment failure/breakdown issues, etc.	
f) Facilities	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

COORDINATION WITH
OTHER ICS FUNCTIONAL
AREAS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>B. Command Staff interaction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Information (PIO)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Proximity of the media to your ST/TFb) Significant event involvement	<p>SLIDE: 3-3-17</p> <p>ACTIVITY: 3-3-1</p> <p>Problem Resolution: Interaction with ICS Functional Areas</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INTERNAL/EXTERNAL
COORDINATION

SUMMARY:

Operational coordination and coordination between the ST/TFL, other agencies, and the Command and General Staff is critical to the successful outcome of a mission. The better you are at orchestrating this coordination, the more effective you will be as a ST/TFL.

EVALUATION:

The student will complete a written quiz and activity at a time determined by the instructor.

ASSIGNMENT:

Review your notes and read appropriate section(s) of the Student Manual in preparation for the upcoming quiz. Study for the next session.



Problem Resolution: Interaction with ICS Functional Areas

TIME: 0:15

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Flip Charts
- Pens

INTRODUCTION:

Problems come in all shapes and sizes (Murphy's Law). A Strike Team/Task Force Leader is faced with numerous problems on all incidents. This exercise will help the student identify where in the incident management organization they can resolve a variety of problems.

DIRECTIONS:

- A. Break the class into groups of 4 or 5 students.
- B. Give each group a problem which may be encountered by a division / group supervisor that would be mitigated by interaction with another incident management section.

Some potential problem scenarios:

- Water tender assigned to Strike Team/Task Force leaves for water and does not return
- An injury occurs on the Strike Team/Task Force
- Fuel shortage or equipment breakdown
- A supervisor on a single resource assigned to your Strike Team/Task Force refuses an assignment
- Crew requests air lift of drip torches and drip torch fuel
- Assigned resources inadequate to implement tactics as directed in IAP



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

COORDINATION WITH OTHER ICS
FUNCTIONAL AREAS
INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET 3-3-1

- C. Have each group identify what section(s) they would have to deal with to remedy their problem.
- D. Have each group appoint a spokesperson to present their findings.
- E. Utilize solutions on the following page to guide students through problem resolution.



Problem Resolution: Interaction with ICS Functional Areas

Potential solutions to problem solving scenarios:

1. Water tender assigned to Strike Team/Task Force leaves for water and does not return:

Plans unit -	Check-in Resource unit
Logistics -	Ground support
Finance -	Procurement
Operations -	DIVS, Staging, Operations

2. Injury occurs on Strike Team/Task Force:

Operations -	DIVS
Logistics -	Medical Unit
Safety -	Safety Officer
Finance -	Compensation / Claims

3. Fuel shortage / equipment breakdown:

Logistics -	Ground Support
Operations -	DIVS
Plans -	Resource Unit



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

COORDINATION WITH OTHER ICS
FUNCTIONAL AREAS
INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET 3-3-1

4. A supervisor on a single resource assigned to your Strike Team/Task Force refuses an assignment:

Liaison - Agency Rep

Logistics

Operations - DIVS, OSC1

Safety

5. Crew requests air lift of drip torches and drip torch fuel:

Operations - Helibase

**Logistics - Supply Unit
Ground Support**



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INCIDENT RESPONSIBILITIES

TOPIC: STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE RESPONSE

TIME FRAME: 2:00

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level II

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given a written quiz

Behavior: The student will confirm a knowledge of various aspects of Strike Team assembly, travel and check-in while assigned to an incident

Standard: With a minimum 80% accuracy according to the information contained in the S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader All-Risk Student Manual

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Writing board with markers/erasers
- Appropriate audio visual equipment
- Appropriate audio visual material

REFERENCES:

- Task Force/Strike Team Leader, S-330, NWCG, September 1996

PREPARATION:

Choosing an appropriate assembly area, moving the strike team with logistical support, and gathering the appropriate personnel and equipment information for check-in are very important to the success of the Strike Team/Task Force Leader.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE
RESPONSE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>a) Initial attack is usually a code-3 response for protection of life and property</p> <p>b) Immediate need is a request for the current operational period, may or may not be a code-3 response</p> <p>c) Planned need is a request for the next or future operational period, normally not a code-3 response</p>	<p>What is immediate need?</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-4-11</p> <p>What is planned need?</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-4-12</p> <p>ACTIVITY: (10 minutes)</p> <p>Discuss the definition of an operational period (FOG 12-8). Discuss examples of different time frames for commercial fires, high rise fires, wildland fires, floods, earthquakes, etc.</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-4-13</p>
<p>4. Resource survey and equipment check</p> <p>NOTE: Refer students to Student Information Sheet 3-4-2, Strike Team Engine and Crew Data Sheet, in the Student Manual</p>	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE
RESPONSE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>a) Upon arrival at the rendezvous point you should make a survey of the assigned resources</p> <p>b) You have the authority to eliminate any vehicle, piece of equipment, or any personnel you feel is unsafe or unsuitable</p> <p>c) Conduct a readiness inspection and briefing to make sure all resources are ready to fulfill the assignment</p>	<p>SLIDE: 3-4-14</p>
<p>1) Determine if there are any limitations, mechanical or otherwise, that would impede travel</p> <p>2) Fuel type, tank capacity, and cruising range to determine fuel stops</p>	<p>SLIDE: 3-4-15</p>
<p>3) Special equipment and certifications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chain saws• Lighting capabilities• Portable generators• Portable pumps• Appropriate fire tools• Breathing apparatus• Medical/rescue equipment	<p>SLIDE: 3-4-16</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE
RESPONSE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>4) Determine mobile and portable communications capabilities and frequencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 16 channels for engines• 32 channels for ST/TFL vehicle <p>NOTE: Refer students to Appendix A in the FOG “Communications”</p> <p>5) Personnel information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Names• Genders (motel pairing)• ICS qualifications• Medical certifications (e.g., EMT, EMT-P) <p>6) How long since personnel last slept and ate?</p> <p>7) Do personnel have proper safety gear and PPE?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If not, can it be obtained at incident base? <p>8) Personnel special needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medical• Allergies, etc.	<p>SLIDE: 3-4-17</p> <p>What actions might be taken if a piece of equipment failed to</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE
RESPONSE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">2) Tape3) Numbers4) Shoe polish <p>8. Tailgate safety session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Review chain-of-command within the team<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Who will maintain supervision in your absence?b) Determine travel frequencyc) Brief company officers on dispatch informationd) Advise crews of expectations<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Performance2) Conduct <p>NOTE: Refer students to Student Information Sheet 3-4-3, Code of Conduct for Strike Teams, in the Student Manual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3) Disciplinee) Discuss travel procedure <p>NOTE: Refer students to Student Information Sheet 3-4-4, Strike Team Briefing Checklist, in the Student Manual</p>	<p>SLIDE: 3-4-21</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-4-22</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-4-23</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE
RESPONSE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>C. Logistical needs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Schedule food, fuel, water and rest stops<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Generally every two hours2. Consider fatigue factors3. Try to feed and fuel prior to incident arrival; you may not have time once you arrive4. Finances<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Agency credit cardsb) State Purchase Order (SPO)c) Fuel cards <p>NOTE: Discuss agency specifics for payment of logistical needs</p> <p>D. Revising Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Be sure to contact agency or incident dispatch if events occur that could effect your established ETA<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) For vehicle accidents involving the ST/TF<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Provide medical treatment2) Request additional response<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Law enforcement• Ambulance	<p>SLIDE: 3-4-30</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-4-31</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-4-32</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE
RESPONSE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>3) Contact agency dispatch</p> <p>4) Complete agency specific on-scene forms or paperwork</p> <p>5) Log incident on form ICS Form 214</p>	<p>SLIDE: 3-4-33</p> <p>ACTIVITY: (15 minutes) Create a classroom discussion from the following scenario:</p> <p>An engine in your ST is involved in an accident where damage to the engine has occurred.</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-4-34</p> <p>As a ST/TFL, what decisions do you make regarding the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do you (ST/TFL) leave the damaged vehicle?• If so, do you stay with the vehicle or go on with the ST/TF?• If you stay and the ST/TFL goes on, who is in charge of the ST/TF?



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE
RESPONSE

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

SLIDE: 3-4-41

ACTIVITY: 3-4-2
Check-In List ICS-211
(10 minutes)

Utilizing the Strike Team information from the previous activity (3-4-1), have students complete the check-in form



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE
RESPONSE

SUMMARY:

Prior to assembling, the Strike Team/Task Force Leader must select an appropriate site. Upon assembly he/she must brief the team on the assignment, operational procedures and his/her expectations, and gather information on the equipment and personnel assigned to the Strike Team/Task Force. Safe travel routes must be pre-determined and the team must be kept together. All of the above will enable to the Strike Team/Task Force Leader to check-in in a timely manner.

EVALUATION:

The student will complete a written quiz and activities at a time determined by the instructor.

ASSIGNMENT:

Review your notes and read the appropriate section(s) of your Student Manual in preparation for the upcoming quiz. Study for the next session.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader –
ALL RISK

STRIKE TEAM/TASK
FORCE RESPONSE
INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET 3-4-1

STRIKE TEAM ASSEMBLY BRIEFING

TIME: 0:20

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Strike Team Engine and Crew Data Sheet

INTRODUCTION:

This exercise is based on an Engine Strike Team response to the Ridge Incident. The student groups will capture appropriate information from the student activity sheet and will perform a strike team assembly briefing.

DIRECTIONS:

1. Break the class into groups. The instructor should configure the groups based on the student profiles. A mix of agencies, and/or experience level should be reflected in each group.
2. The students will have 10 minutes to review the information on the student activity sheet 2-2-1. A member of the group will be selected to perform the strike team assembly briefing as the strike team leader. The remainder of the group will be the strike team members and may ask questions during the briefing.
3. The instructor will select one group to perform the strike team assembly briefing in front of the class.
4. The instructor will facilitate discussion and direct questions to other groups as to the completeness and appropriateness of the briefing.
5. The instructor will use the Instructor Key to facilitate the critique of the briefing.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader –
ALL RISK

STRIKE TEAM/TASK
FORCE RESPONSE
INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET 3-4-1

Ridge Fire Strike Team Dispatch

It is September 3. The OES Fire Rescue Regional Coordinator has received a resource order for an OES Engine Strike Team. You are assigned as the Strike Team Leader for OES ST 5800B. The Strike Team is to respond Code 2 to the Ridge Fire Incident Base at the Shasta County Fairgrounds in Anderson, CA. The Local Area OES Fire Rescue Coordinator would like you to take a Strike Team Leader Trainee with you and will confirm who that will be as soon as the availability of the Trainee is confirmed. It is now 1500 hours, the strike team assembly has been planned for 1700 hours at a fire station in Merced. Your travel route is north on Highway 99 to Interstate 5 and then North to Anderson.

The incident your strike team is responding to is a wildland fire. The fire is in CDF jurisdiction in the Shasta Trinity Unit west of Redding. The incident number is CASHU 009110, request number E-62. With the severe fire weather that the region is experiencing and new starts occurring, you are directed to travel on California Travel Net and to monitor OES 1 for possible divert to new fires. A report time isn't specified in the dispatch information, but dispatch informs you that preliminary information on "one of the fires there have been structures lost and a possible engine burnover." The phone number for the expanded dispatch at SHU is (530) 225-2499.

On your arrival at the assembly location at the fire station, all five of the OES Engines are present. A message for you indicates that a Trainee is not available and you should not wait to respond.

Engines and staffing assigned to your strike team:

OES Engine 280, 1 Fire Captain, 1 Fire Apparatus Engineer, and 1 Firefighter
OES Engine 278, 2 Fire Apparatus Engineers, 1 Firefighter
OES Engine 276, 1 Fire Captain, 1 Fire Apparatus Engineer, 1 Fire Fighter
OES Engine 279, 1 Fire Apparatus Engineer, 2 Firefighters
OES Engine 277, 3 Fire Apparatus Engineers

After completing your introductions, readiness inspection, and strike team resource survey form, you gather all personnel for your strike team assembly briefing.

Brief your strike team members prior to response to your assignment.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader –
ALL RISK

STRIKE TEAM/TASK
FORCE RESPONSE
INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET 3-4-1

INSTRUCTOR KEY

1. **Dispatch information including:**
 - Order number
 - Request number
 - Travel Route
 - Communication Frequencies
 - Report location and time (if given)
 - Resource Designator (OES ST 5800B)
 - Response mode (Code 2)
2. **Travel procedures including:**
 - Vehicle positioning (slowest in front, STL's preference for location)
3. **Safety including:**
 - Adequate spacing
 - Safe speed
 - Headlights on
 - Lead resource to alert others to traffic hazards
4. **Logistical considerations including:**
 - Rest Stops
 - Fuel
 - Meals
5. **Chain-of-command**
 - STL is the contact point for information and assignment.
 - Who is in charge when STL is not present? (Assign aide)
6. **Expectations**
 - Strike team WILL stay together, no wandering off without permission
 - Performance
 - Conduct of Strike Team Members
 - Discipline
 - Keeping STL informed (accidents, injury, other significant issues)
7. **Finance issues**
 - Fuel
 - Meals
 - Repair



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader –
ALL RISK

STRIKE TEAM/TASK
FORCE RESPONSE
INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET 3-4-1

8. Assignment

- Possible duration

STRIKE TEAM MEMBERS MUST HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO ASK QUESTIONS FOR CLARIFICATION DURING THE BRIEFING!



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INCIDENT RESPONSIBILITIES

TOPIC: ASSIGNMENT/STATUS

TIME FRAME: 2:00

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level II

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given a written quiz

Behavior: The student will confirm a knowledge of various aspects of Strike Team/Task Force assignments and availability status while assigned to an incident

Standard: With a minimum 80% accuracy according to the information contained in the S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader All-Risk Student Manual

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Writing board with markers/erasers
- Appropriate audio visual equipment
- Appropriate audio visual material

REFERENCES:

- S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader, NWCG, September 1996

PREPARATION: While assigned to the incident, the Strike Team/Task Force Leader is responsible for obtaining all necessary information concerning the assignment by a briefing from the Division/Group Supervisor and through the Incident Action Plan (IAP). Whether on assigned status or available status, it is the responsibility of the Strike Team/Task Force Leader to keep informed of the incident status.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ASSIGNMENT/STATUS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>C. Describe the primary ST/TFL responsibilities while on out-of-service status</p>	<p>SLIDE: 3-5-6</p>
<p>II. STATUS</p>	
<p>A. Available Status</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Definition: Resources assigned to an incident and available for an assignment2. When the strike team is placed in available status, personnel and equipment must be kept together in a "state of readiness" and capable of meeting the three-minute response time	<p>SLIDE: 3-5-7</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Responsibilities<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Available status means you are ready to respond within three minutesb) Regardless of your location	<p>SLIDE: 3-5-8</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Chain-of-Command<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) While on available status you are assigned to the Operations Section Chief (OSC)b) If you have logistical needs you can order through<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Staging Area Manager, if in staging2) Supply if in incident base	<p>SLIDE: 3-5-9</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ASSIGNMENT/STATUS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
a) What channels/frequencies to operate on (see IAP)	SLIDE: 3-5-12
7. Ensure resources are ready for a tactical assignment	
a) Brief team company officers on preparation requirements for assignment	SLIDE: 3-5-13
b) Respond to logistical needs of team in order to prepare for assignment	
1) Food/Drinks	
2) Fuel	
3) Work materials	
4) Communications needs	
c) Plan ahead	SLIDE: 3-5-14
d) Delegate readiness preparations to subordinates	
1) Assign specific responsibilities to ensure needs are promptly handled	
2) Follow up	
e) Keep your supervisor informed of problems	SLIDE: 3-5-15
8. Incident Assignment	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ASSIGNMENT/STATUS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>a) After briefing with DIVS, you as the ST/TFL are responsible for implementing the tactics that will complete the incident/division objectives for the area assigned to you</p> <p>b) Brief team personnel</p> <p>1) Elements of the briefing should include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Division assignment for the team• Safety considerations for assignment• Resources allotted for assignment• Individual assignment within the team• Geographic references• Timetables• Communications procedures• Command organization for division	<p>SLIDE: 3-5-16</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-5-17</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-5-18</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ASSIGNMENT/STATUS

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

2) Follow-up briefings may need to occur

ACTIVITY: 3-5-1
Strike Team/Task
Force Assignment
Briefing

What would be some
circumstances
requiring follow-up
briefings?

SLIDE: 3-5-19

- Changes to assigned resource configurations
- Changes in tactics
- Changes to safety and LCES considerations

SLIDE: 3-5-20

c) Monitor work progress and make changes when necessary

1) Obtain information concerning progress by

- Personal observation
- Special reports from assigned personnel
- Periodic routine reports
- Reports from adjacent resources and lookouts (LCES)



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ASSIGNMENT/STATUS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>Provide/request assistance</p> <p>Coordinate activities</p> <p>Keep informed of incident status (i.e. fire behavior)</p> <p>NOTE: Use caution if using non-assigned frequencies for intra-team communications. Always monitor assigned TAC frequencies</p> <p>NOTE: Refer students to Student Information Sheet 3-5-1, Frequency Misuse Memo, in Student Manual</p>	<p>SLIDE: 3-5-24</p> <p>ACTIVITY: (10 Minutes) Ask the question:</p> <p>What are some activities that require coordination with adjacent forces during all-risk situations? (Discuss)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Fire▪ Earthquake▪ Flood <p>SLIDE: 3-5-25</p> <p>Examples could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Firing operation on a wildland fire• Search and rescue operations on an earthquake incident



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ASSIGNMENT/STATUS

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

- 6) In all situations, escape routes, safety zones, and danger areas should be made known
 - To all team members
 - Adjoining resources in Division/Group

9. Other ST/TFL duties while at assignment
 - a) The ST/TFL needs to be available to support team resources in order that they may efficiently and effectively complete their assigned objectives

 - b) Determine Need for Assistance on assigned work task
 - 1) The ST/TFL must use personal judgment in determining whether the situation encountered warrants a request for additional resources

 - 2) Procedures for requesting assistance include
 - Identify the need for assistance (i.e., equipment failure, sickness, etc.)

- Levee reinforcement on a flood incident

SLIDE: 3-5-26

SLIDE: 3-5-27

SLIDE: 3-5-28

SLIDE: 3-5-29



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ASSIGNMENT/STATUS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Verify assistance required to implement corrective action• Notify and coordinate with DIVS and request assistance according to procedures discussed in briefing <p>c) Coordinate Activities with Adjacent ST/TF and single resources</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Identify resources working adjacent to or coordinating with ST/TF from briefings, IAP and DIVS2) Verify communication channels assigned to adjacent resources from current IAP or your DIVS3) Decide how this coordination will take place and notify<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Through channels: STL to DIVS• Direct: STL to STL or adjacent resource <p>d) Submit situation and resource status information to DIVS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Gather information to include in report through personal observation and reports from subordinates<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Situation status in assigned work areas	<p>SLIDE: 3-5-30</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-5-31</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-5-32</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ASSIGNMENT/STATUS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deviations from assignment• Conditions affecting ST/TF operations• Hazardous conditions and work progress• Effectiveness of air operations within assigned area• Property loss or damage <p>2) Keep DIVS informed of any significant changes in status, conditions, or any communication problems</p> <p>3) Keep DIVS informed of additional resources needed as well as excess resources</p> <p>e) Report and document special events</p> <p>1) Obtain information concerning the event from personnel or by personal observation, and document in Unit Log (ICS Form 214)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nature of event• Location• Magnitude• Personnel involved• Initial action taken	<p>SLIDE: 3-5-33</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-5-34</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ASSIGNMENT/STATUS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>3) <u>Verify</u> validity of requests and obtain information needed for Logistics Unit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nature of request• Location• Identification of equipment involved• When it is needed <p>4) Order according to procedures discussed in briefing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Notify</u> DIVS if ST/TF resource is out-of-service or if requested logistical needs are not being filled within a reasonable period of time <p>g) Brief Oncoming Relief</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Progress during operational period (completed objectives)2) Reference points or geographical features specific to assignment (drop points, water supplies, etc.)3) Hazards or special conditions <p>10. Completing Operational Period Responsibilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Debrief Appropriate Personnel	<p>SLIDE: 3-5-41</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-5-42</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-5-43</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ASSIGNMENT/STATUS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Assigned personnel2) Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS)3) Planning Section4) Other incident functions as they apply	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">b) Assist company officers within team on apparatus, personnel, and equipment needs<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Lodging2) Feeding3) Prepare logistical needs for next operational period4) Resolve personnel welfare problems	<p>SLIDE: 3-5-44</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">c) Administrative Duties<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Personnel time2) Equipment time3) Unit Log (214)	<p>SLIDE: 3-5-45</p>
<p>C. Out-of-Service Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Definition: Resources assigned to an incident but unable to respond for mechanical, rest, or personnel reasons2. Special considerations	<p>SLIDE: 3-5-46</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ASSIGNMENT/STATUS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Agency restrictions (i.e. CDF vs. USFS on shift/off duty activities)b) Custodial dutiesc) Inmates and wards vs. corpsmembers or hotshots <p>3. Subject to reactivation at any time</p>	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

ASSIGNMENT/STATUS

SUMMARY:

The Strike Team/Task Force Leader should review general incident activities with their Strike Team/Task Force and identify assignments specific to their team on the assigned Division/Group. As Strike Team/Task Force Leader, you are responsible for monitoring work progress and safety, coordinating activities with adjacent resources, executing necessary changes, determining and requesting logistical support, and relaying relevant incident information to your Division/Group Supervisor.

EVALUATION:

The student will complete a written quiz and activities at a time determined by the instructor.

ASSIGNMENT:

Review your notes and read the appropriate section(s) of the Student Manual in preparation for the upcoming quiz. Study for the next session.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

ASSIGNMENT STATUS
INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET 3-5-1

STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE ASSIGNMENT BRIEFING

TIME: 0:30

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- McNally Fire Incident Action Plan

INTRODUCTION:

As the Strike Team/Task Force Leader you have the responsibility to ascertain and disseminate assignments for your Strike Team/Task Force. You must be able to gather the information from an IAP, the operational briefing and your Division/Group Supervisor.

This activity is based on a wildland fire in California called the McNally Fire. The incident consists of 8 Divisions and 2 branches working 12-hour shifts. The students will assume the role of Strike Team Leader/Task Force Leader and will give a briefing to their subordinates based on the McNally IAP. Groups will be assigned to various Divisions.

DIRECTIONS:

1. Break the class into groups (4 groups of not less than 3 students is desired) and refer students to the McNally Fire IAP, in their reference appendix (A). Using the IAP and the scenario briefing, give the class a briefing on the McNally Fire.
2. Give each group their assignment:

a. Group 1	STCR 9480 G Horn	Division A/B
b. Group 2	STEN 6601 C Stump	Division C/E/G/H
c. Group 3	STEN 9430 C Morgan	Division Q
d. Group 4	STCR 1182 G Miller	Division Z/T
3. Allow approximately 10 minutes for groups to discuss and answer questions. The group will identify one member to be the spokesperson.
4. Have the group utilize the Line Assignment Worksheet to assist them
5. Each spokesperson will present the information gathered from the scenario question sheet in the form of a briefing to the strike team/task force (the class).



BRIEFING STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE ON ASSIGNMENT SCENARIO ACTIVITY – INSTRUCTOR KEY

Who do you report to?

- **Group 1-Mark Mackenzie**
- **Group 2-Donna McCain**
- **Group 3-Rob Martin**
- **Group 4-Brent Woffinden**

Where do you report?

- **Group 1-Division A/B**
- **Group 2-Division C/E/G/H**
- **Group 3-Division Q**
- **Group 4-Division Z/T**

What operational period are you working?

- **Day**

What are your objectives?

- **Group 1-Continue Mop-up and hold burn out**
- **Group 2-Continue Mop-up 100 feet, Finalize removal of hazard trees, Rehab of dozer and handlines**
- **Group 3-Prep line, burn as needed and hold**
- **Group 4-Patrol and mop-up, begin rehab**

What are your safety considerations?

- **Maintain LCES at all times**
- **Utilize Hazard trees sop**
- **Caution around fallers**
- **Caution around dozers**
- **Maintain work rest ratio**
- **Keep speed down**



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

ASSIGNMENT STATUS
INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET 3-5-1

- **Food and garbage secure from bears**
- **Watch for poison oak**
- **Wash hands before eating**
- **Keep hydrated**

On what channel/frequency would you contact your DIV/Grp Sup?

- **Group 1- Channel 1 – 168.0500**
- **Group 2- Channel 2 – 168.2000**
- **Group 3- Channel 7 – 154.2800**
- **Group 4- Channel 4 – 173.9125**

What is the name of the OPS chief for your operational period?

- **Buck Wickham**

What Drop Points would you go to for food water equipment on your division?

- **Group 1- DP 1 or 2**
- **Group 2- DP 2 or 3 or 6**
- **Group 3- DP 4**
- **Group 4- DP 1 or 4**

Are there any significant fire behavior issues for your assigned division?

Group 1: Activity is expected to become active as solar heating of fuels and slight winds become an influence on the fireline. Short runs and flare-ups can be expected in response to holdover heat. The significant holdover heat makes mop-up of perimeter and inside the burn crucial. Care must be taken due to snags, stump holes, and other hazards when working around the fire perimeter.

Group 2: Activity in this division will be minimal. No extreme fire behavior is anticipated in this area. Holdover heat still holds potential should a significant weather event occur.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

ASSIGNMENT STATUS
INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET 3-5-1

Group 3: Activity is expected to become active as solar heating of fuels and slight winds become an influence on the fireline. Short runs and flare-ups can be expected in response to holdover heat. The significant holdover heat makes mop-up of perimeter and inside the burn crucial. Care must be taken due to snags, stump holes, and other hazards when working around the fire perimeter.

Group 4: Activity is expected to become active as solar heating of fuels and slight winds become an influence on the fireline. Short runs and flare-ups can be expected in response to holdover heat. The significant holdover heat makes mop-up of perimeter and inside the burn crucial. Care must be taken due to snags, stump holes, and other hazards when working around the fire perimeter.

Additional questions:

What channel/frequency would you contact FOBS Vanhomer on Division M?

- **Channel 5 - 173.9625**

One of your firefighters has been stung by a bee and is showing symptoms of anaphylactic shock. What notifications are you going to make?

- **Notify supervisor**
- **Coordinate with air attack**

Your firefighter was sent to Kern Valley Medical Center. How would you contact him?

- **Phone (661)326-2667**



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISKq

INCIDENT RESPONSIBILITIES

TOPIC: DEMOBILIZATION

TIME FRAME: :45

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level II

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given a written quiz

Behavior: The student will confirm a knowledge of the incident demobilization and post incident responsibilities of a Strike Team/Task Force Leader

Standard: With a minimum 80% accuracy according to the information contained in the S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader All-Risk Student Manual

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Writing board with markers/erasers
- Appropriate audio visual equipment
- Appropriate audio visual material

REFERENCES:

- S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader, NWCG, September 1996

PREPARATION:

Like incident mobilization, demobilization requires that an orderly, safe, and cost effective movement of personnel and equipment be accomplished. It is important that all of the assigned team resources stay in Strike Team/Task Force configuration and ready to respond in the event that a divert request is placed, or until the team is given permission to disband.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

DEMOBILIZATION

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

I. OBJECTIVES

- A. Describe the process to ensure that assigned resources are ready for demobilization
- B. List the administrative duties which must be completed prior to demobilization
- C. Describe how the demobilization process applies to a ST/TFL, as opposed to a single resource leader

SLIDE: 3-6-1

SLIDE: 3-6-2

SLIDE: 3-6-3

II. THE DEMOBILIZATION PROCESS

A. Responsibilities

- 1. The Demobilization Unit Leader is responsible for developing the Incident Demobilization Plan
- 2. Demobilization and release will take place in accordance with the Incident Demobilization Plan, using ICS Form 221 and ICS Form 212, if applicable

Who is responsible for demobilization?

What form is used for demobilization?

NOTE: Refer students to Student Information Sheets 3-6-1, Blank Demobilization Checkout Form, 362, Sample Demobilization Plan, and 3-6-3, ICS Form 212, in the Student Manual

SLIDE: 3-6-4



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

DEMOBILIZATION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">2. Unit log (ICS Form 214) completed and turned in3. Personnel time finalized4. Equipment time finalized5. Final inspection of equipment and personnel	<p>SLIDE: 3-6-7</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-6-8</p>
<p>C. Check-out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Complete the ICS Form 221 (Demobilization Form)<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Obtain demobilization form from the Demobilization Unit in the Planning Sectionb) Inspect form to ensure all information is accuratec) Complete block #11<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Sections/Units that you are required to report to will be identified with a check in the appropriate boxd) Demobilization can be relatively painless if you are prepared and plan aheade) Return the completed Form 221	<p>What can you do to prepare for demobilization?</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-6-9</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

DEMOBILIZATION

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>1) Return the completed form to the Demobilization Unit in the Planning Section</p> <p>2) Give Demobilization Unit your estimated time of departure and arrival at home base</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Include feeding and rest stops• This time may vary if resources are from different locations• Give ETA to STL's home base• Contact home agency with ETA's <p>III. TRAVEL HOME</p> <p>A. Assemble team for a final briefing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Critique the assignment and performance<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Good work should be acknowledged2. Perform last visual assessment of personnel and equipment to assure readiness3. Discuss travel route/rest stops	<p>What do you need to do when you turn in ICS Form 221?</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-6-10</p> <p>SLIDE: 3-6-11</p> <p>What do you need to address at the final briefing?</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

DEMOBILIZATION

SUMMARY:

Demobilization is one of the last activities as a STL. It is important to review the assignment and brief personnel prior to leaving the incident. Successful demobilization will be achieved with early preparation and attention to the demobilization process during the entire assignment.

EVALUATION:

The student will complete a written quiz at a time determined by the instructor.

ASSIGNMENT:

Review your notes and read the appropriate section(s) in your Student Manual in preparation for the upcoming quiz. Study for the next session.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

TACTICS AND SAFETY

TOPIC: RISK MANAGEMENT

TIME FRAME: 2:00

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level II

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given a written quiz

Behavior: The student will identify the elements of the risk management process, including how to properly refuse risk

Standard: With a minimum 80% accuracy according to the information contained in the S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader All-Risk Student Manual

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Writing board/pad with markers/erasers
- Appropriate audio visual equipment
- Appropriate audio visual material

REFERENCES:

- Field Operations Guide, ICS 420-1, FIRESCOPE, January 2001
- Incident Response Pocket Guide, NWCG, January 2002

PREPARATION:

The Strike Team/Task Force Leader is responsible for the actions of the assigned resources. As a manager, you have the responsibility to carry out your assignment in an effective and safe manner. You must be able to apply an ongoing risk management process in order to identify and mitigate any hazards that may affect the outcome of your assignment, or you have the option to refuse an assignment that you consider too risky.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

RISK MANAGEMENT

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

I. OBJECTIVES

- A. Understand the concept of risk management and the Risk Management Process
- B. Understand risk assessment and its applications
- C. Understand the concepts of risk control
- D. Know how to properly refuse risk

SLIDE: 4-1-1
SLIDE: 4-1-2

II. RISK MANAGEMENT

NOTE: Refer students to Student Information Sheet 4-1-1, ICS Form 215A, in the Student Manual and explain its use

- A. History
 - 1. The following process was adapted from the U.S. Army for our emergency response mission
- B. You have the responsibility and the authority to implement a Risk Management Process
 - 1. As a ST/TFL, you coordinate the activities of a set of emergency resources, each having their own leader
 - a) You apply and adjust the tactics directed by the DIVS into tactical assignments for each resource assigned on your ST/TF
 - 2. Part of this application of tactics means a risk management process must be applied to the decision to commit any resource to an assignment in a hazardous environment

SLIDE: 4-1-3

SLIDE: 4-1-4



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

RISK MANAGEMENT

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

- a) Risks are addressed in a general sense, in the ICS Form 215A and the IAP. The DIVS will further address risks as they apply to the ST/TF
- b) But a risk management process cannot truly be planned and implemented until you see the work site and associated emergency environment
- c) Advise all personnel on the ST/TF that they are Safety Officers and need to actively participate in the process

SLIDE: 4-1-5

SLIDE: 4-1-6

III. RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

NOTE: Refer students to the Incident Response Pocket Guide, Risk Management Process

- A. Definition: A process of evaluating and mitigating hazards in the work environment
- B. The steps of the Risk Management Process
 - 1. Situation Awareness
 - 2. Hazard Assessment
 - 3. Hazard Control
 - 4. Decision Point
 - 5. Evaluate
- C. Breakdown of the steps

What is the Risk Management Process?

SLIDE: 4-1-7



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

RISK MANAGEMENT

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

1. Situation Awareness
 - a) Gather information
 - 1) Objectives
 - 2) Communications
 - 3) Fire behavior (history, current and predicted)
 - 4) Weather (current and predicted)
 - 5) Chain of command
 - 6) Complete size-up
 - b) Where can you gather information?
 - 1) Personal observations
 - 2) IAP
 - 3) Briefings
 - 4) Prior shift
 - 5) Adjoining forces
 - 6) Air resources
 - 7) Scouts
 - 8) Field Observers
 - c) Rapid information gathering requires that you know reliable resources, make clear requests and focus on your tactical objectives

SLIDE: 4-1-8

SLIDE: 4-1-9



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

RISK MANAGEMENT

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

- d) Barriers to situation awareness
 - 1) Fatigue
 - 2) Time pressure
 - 3) Inexperience
 - 4) Overconfidence
 - 5) Distraction
 - 6) Supervisory pressure
 - 7) Peer pressure/group thinking
 - 8) Subjective perception (everyone sees things differently)

What are some barriers to situation awareness?

SLIDE: 4-1-10

- e) These barriers interfere with accurate information gathering and distort the perception of the current situation

How do these barriers affect situation awareness?

SLIDE: 4-1-11

2. Hazard Assessment

- a) Identify potential hazards
 - 1) Probability

What is step 2 in the Risk Management Process?

SLIDE: 4-1-12



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

RISK MANAGEMENT

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

- b) Estimate potential hazard
 - 1) Worst case scenario
- c) Utilize job aid checklists
 - 1) Look up, down, around
 - 2) 18 Situations
 - 3) Common denominators of fatality fires, etc.
- d) Some simple key factors
 - 1) Know the mission
 - 2) Know your authority
 - 3) Know essential information
 - 4) Set strategic priorities
 - 5) Have alternative plans and contingencies
 - 6) Communicate clearly and to the point

How do you make good decisions under stress?

SLIDE: 4-1-13

What is step 3 in the Risk Management Process and what do you do when you identify a hazard?

SLIDE: 4-1-14

3. Hazard Control



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

RISK MANAGEMENT

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

- a) When a hazard is identified, measures must be implemented to reduce or eliminate the hazard
- b) Risk controls can vary from a simple briefing that provides awareness to an elaborate aerial lookout and communications network on a major incident
- c) Job aid checklists
 - 1) Ten Standard Fire Orders
 - 2) LCES system
 - 3) 2-in-2-out rule
- d) PPE is a basic risk control
 - 1) Ensure that PPE is used at all times
- e) Safety equipment
 - 1) Shoring
 - 2) Flagging, etc.
- f) LCES is the heart of the Ten Standard Fire Orders and can be adapted to all risk incidents
- g) THE MINIMUM MANDATORY RISK CONTROLS ON EVERY ASSIGNMENT

SLIDE: 4-1-15

What equipment can you use for basic risk control?

Can LCES be used on all risk situations?

SLIDE: 4-1-16



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

RISK MANAGEMENT

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

WILL INCLUDE ESTABLISHING THE LCES SYSTEM

- h) Every incident will dictate what other risk controls must be implemented

SLIDE: 4-1-17

ACTIVITY: 4-1-1

Hazard Assessment/
Risk Controls/
Mitigation

What is step 4 of the Risk Management Process?

SLIDE: 4-1-18 – 24

SLIDE: 4-1-25

4. Decision Point

- a) You should ask the following three questions before initiating any action on an incident (Go/No Go)

1) Are controls in place for identified hazards?

- NO - Reassess the situation
- YES - Next question

2) Are selected tactics based on expected fire behavior?

- NO - Reassess the situation
- YES - Next question

3) Have instructions been given and understood?

- NO - Reassess the situation

SLIDE: 4-1-26



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

RISK MANAGEMENT

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

- YES - Initiate action

NOTE: Refer students to Student Information Sheet 4-1-2, Decision Making Under Stress, in the Student Manual

- b) The five hazardous attitudes that effect the decision making process
 - 1) Anti-Authority - Disregards procedures and directions
 - 2) Impulsive - Acts without adequate situation awareness
 - 3) Invulnerable - Does not think about worst-case scenario
 - 4) Macho - Overconfident
 - 5) Resigned - Lets events occur without taking action

5. Evaluate

- a) ST/TFL's earn their pay in this step of the Risk Management Process. You must coordinate the resources working for you

SLIDE: 4-1-27

Why do people take on assignments when it is obvious the answer to one or more of these questions is "NO?" (Generate class discussion)

SLIDE: 4-1-28

What is step 5 in the Risk Management Process?

SLIDE: 4-1-29



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

RISK MANAGEMENT

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

so they can accomplish the tactical objectives of the plan

- b) Reevaluate during the entire operational period to ensure the plan is working
- c) Whenever your ongoing reevaluation of the operation tells you an adjustment is needed, it should be a cue to update your situation awareness, hazard assessment and control
- d) Build an understanding with ST/TF personnel of the objectives and safety concerns
- e) Assign company officers to direct operations based on their training and experience
- f) Actively solicit feedback
- g) Maintain control

D. Practical application

- 1. Talk up the "what-ifs" to maintain alertness
- 2. Briefings at times of situational transition
 - a) "Here's what we face"
 - b) "Here's what I think we should do"
 - c) "Here's why"

SLIDE: 4-1-30

What management strategies would you use as a ST/TFL?

SLIDE: 4-1-31

SLIDE: 4-1-32



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

RISK MANAGEMENT

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

- d) "Here's what I think we should keep an eye on " (trigger points)
- e) "Now talk to me"

SLIDE: 4-1-33

IV. HOW TO PROPERLY REFUSE RISK

NOTE: Refer students to Student Information Sheet 4-1-3, How to Properly Refuse Risk, in the Student Manual and review

- A. Everyone has the right and obligation to report safety problems
- B. Everyone also has the obligation to identify alternatives for completing the assignment

How do you turn down an assignment?

SLIDE: 4-1-34

- C. Turning down an assignment
 - 1. Cannot take assignment(s) as given
 - 2. Unable to negotiate an alternate solution
 - 3. Based on assessment of risks
 - a) Violation of safe work practices
 - b) Environmental conditions
 - c) Lack of qualification or experience
 - d) Defective equipment
 - e) Lack of logistical support

Who do you notify and when?

SLIDE: 4-1-35



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

RISK MANAGEMENT

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

D. Notifications

1. Individual notifies his/her supervisor
2. Individual/supervisor notifies Safety Officer immediately
3. If an assignment is turned down and offered to another resource, the supervisor must notify of prior refusal

SLIDE: 4-1-36

ACTIVITY: 4-1-2

Gavilan Fire –

Go/No Go

SLIDE: 4-1-37 - 64



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

RISK MANAGEMENT

SUMMARY:

As a Strike Team/Task Force Leader, you must employ some form of risk management whenever engaged in a tactical assignment. Risk Management is the process of evaluating and mitigating hazards in the work environment. Elements of this process are: situation awareness, hazard assessment, hazard control, the decision point, and evaluation. You should also consider properly refusing any assignment you determine to be too risky.

EVALUATION:

The student will complete a written quiz and activities at a time determined by the instructor.

ASSIGNMENT:

Review your notes and read the appropriate section(s) of the Student Manual in preparation for the upcoming quiz. Study for the next session.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

RISK MANAGEMENT
INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET4-1-1

HAZARD ASSESSMENT/RISK CONTROLS/MITIGATION

TIME: 0:30

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- PowerPoint slides
- Projector and screen
- Flip chart
- Pens

INTRODUCTION:

As a Strike Team/Task Force Leader, you have the responsibility for the safety of all personnel within your division or functional assignment. You must be able to assess hazards quickly and apply risk control measures to mitigate those hazards.

DIRECTIONS:

Show slides and read the corresponding scenario descriptions. After each slide and description, ask the trainees to do a hazard assessment that identifies potential hazards, and then to determine risk controls that would mitigate the hazards identified. This can be done in small groups or as an individual exercise. Have one person from each group present their list to the class for discussion.

This exercise should encourage class interaction, as there are no single correct answers. Instructors should be prepared to facilitate discussion on a range of solutions for each scenario. The main focus of the exercise should be to prompt trainees to view situations from the perspective of a Strike Team/Task Force Leader in order to handle risks on your assignment from a management level.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

RISK MANAGEMENT
INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET 4-1-1

All Risk Strike Team/Task Force Leader Slide Narratives

SLIDE #1: Building collapse with USAR and Dog Team

You are the Strike Team Leader with a Type I Engine Strike Team activated on a large earthquake. Your initial assignment is a nursing home building collapse. You are to: 1) Control any fire 2) Locate and rescue survivors and 3) Identify location of deceased for later removal. You have one Tech Specialist and one Urban Search and Rescue Dog for assistance.

HAZARD ASSESSMENT?

RISK CONTROL / MITIGATION?

SLIDE #2: I-Zone structure with timber fire background at night

You arrive at a wildland fire threatening numerous homes you are assigned as a Task Force Leader with: Two Type II Engines, one Type I crew, one Type II Dozer/transport, and one Type I water tender. You are not familiar with the area and have not seen it in daylight. You are assigned to a division with multiple structures on narrow driveways. Ash and embers are falling on your location.

HAZARD ASSESSMENT?

RISK CONTROLS / MITIGATION?

SLIDE #3: Commercial passenger plane down on a street in a commercial area

The plane aborted take off and went off the end of the runway. You are dispatched as a Strike Team Leader of Type I Engines to be formed at the incident. Upon your arrival this is what you see.

HAZARD ASSESSMENT?

RISK CONTROLS / MITIGATION?



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

RISK MANAGEMENT
INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET 4-1-1

SLIDE #4: Military hand crew on road with military transport trucks

You are assigned as a Task Force Leader for military troops used as a hand crew. Your Task Force consists of 80 troops with military 6x6 for transportation. When arriving on your assignment at the drop off point, you hear the Operation Section Chief alert the divisions to a predicted wind shift.

HAZARD ASSESSMENT?

RISK CONTROLS / MITIGATION?

SLIDE #5: Line assignment, two structure Engines on dirt road under power lines

You are the Strike Team Leader on a Type II Engine Strike Team. Due to a mechanical problem with your vehicle, you arrive on your assignment well after your Strike Team. The adjacent division is having serious problems holding a firing operation. Upon your arrival this is what you see.

HAZARD ASSESSMENT?

RISK CONTROLS / MITIGATION?

SLIDE #6: Rear view of Dozer working in heavy brush direct attack

You and your Type II Dozer Strike Team are assigned to construct direct line in heavy brush. The Safety Officer at the morning operational briefing advised that the division you are assigned may have open mine shafts.

HAZARD ASSESSMENT?

RISK CONTROLS / MITIGATION?



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

RISK MANAGEMENT
INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET 4-1-2

Risk Management Process – Gavilan Incident/Go-No Go

TIME: 0:30

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- PowerPoint slides
- Incident Response Pocket Guide
- Fire Line Handbook

INTRODUCTION:

As a Strike Team/Task Force Leader, you are responsible for the safety of all personnel on your team. You must be able to quickly assess hazards and apply the Risk Management Process to identify and mitigate those hazards.

DIRECTIONS:

- View the Gavilan PowerPoint slide presentation and walk students through the Risk Management Process.

SEGMENT 1 - SLIDES 37-46

- This segment is focused on the white house at the end of the street.
- Have the students determine appropriate responses using their Student Activity Sheet, with the intention of saving the white house.
- Review with the students after five minutes. The activity is designed to make quick decisions, simulating fire line actions.

SEGMENT 2 - SLIDES 47-49

- In this segment, we move up the street to the houses above the white house.
- Have the students repeat the Risk Management Process after viewing the fire's progress and the threat to the other houses.
- This segment is open to group discussion. You will need to facilitate the key points within the Risk Management Process.

SEGMENT 3 - SLIDES 50-64

- Show remaining slides of incident as it occurred (without intervention)
- Discuss with the students the viability of their plans and ask if anyone would modify their plan in light of the outcome witnessed.



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SCENARIO:

You have arrived at your assignment of structure protection and have located the OSC at N. Stage Coach Lane and Vista Del Lago. You're looking down at Vista Del Lago and the OSC points out the white house on the point and the houses above it as threatened structures he wants you to protect. The fire is below the structures and has spotted above the white house, which is two minutes away.

Location: San Diego, Co.
Month: February, 2002
Time: 1400 hours
Winds: E-NE @ 12-20 MPH (Red Flag Warning)
Temperature: 80° F
One Hour Fuels: 12% (heavy brush, N aspect)
RH: 18%

GROUP ASSIGNMENT:

1. List the Risk Management components during each step in the process using your Student Activity Sheet.
2. Utilize your Fireline Handbook and Incident Response Pocket Guide

Situation Awareness (Step One)

- Obtain Briefing
- Tailgate/Safety Session with ST
- Identify Hazards
- Current and future situation
- Need for action

Hazard Assessment (Step Two)

- Assess hazards (utilize fireline handbook and response guide)
- Assess the impact of each hazard in terms of potential loss, cost and mission

Hazard Control (Step Three)

- Determine the best approach to mitigate or control the risk from hazards assessed
- Establish controls (LCES, limit exposure time)



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Decision Point (Step Four)

- Consider whether controls are in place for identified hazards
- Reject the action if the risk is unacceptable (Refusal of Risk process)
- Go/No Go

Evaluation (Step Five)

- Ensure controls are implemented and accomplished to standards
- Supervise/evaluate effectiveness of controls and decisions
- Adjust controls as necessary and as the situation changes
- Anticipate consequences of decisions. Have alternate plan/contingencies
- Maintain feedback line



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TACTICS AND SAFETY

TOPIC: ENTRAPMENT AVOIDANCE

TIME FRAME: 2:30

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level II

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given a written quiz

Behavior: The student will confirm a knowledge of entrapment avoidance

Standard: With a minimum 80% accuracy according to the information contained in the S-330 All Risk Strike Team/Task Force Leader Student Manual

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Writing board/pad with markers/erasers
- Appropriate audiovisual equipment and screen
- Appropriate audiovisual materials

REFERENCES:

- "Entrapment Avoidance," PowerPoint Program, U.S. Forest Service Wildland Fire Safety Office, March 2002

PREPARATION:

The intent of Entrapment Avoidance is two-fold: 1) to examine the decision processes for engagement/disengagement on the fire ground and 2) to examine factors that determine effectiveness of escape routes and safety zones. This training does not address last resort survival actions after firefighters become entrapped.



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ENTRAPMENT AVOIDANCE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>I. OBJECTIVES</p> <p>A. Part 1 - Decision Making</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Describe the role that LCES has in the Risk Management Process2. Describe a protocol for negotiating an unsafe assignment3. Define Trigger Point and Levels of Engagement4. Given a set of fireline conditions, identify valid trigger points <p>B. Part 2 - Recognition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Describe a procedure for recognizing escape routes and safety zones when engaging a fire2. Given a set of fireline conditions, estimate minimum safety zone size <p>C. Part 3 - The Human Factor</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify human factors that contribute to fireline decision errors2. Given a fire scenario, determine the appropriate level of engagement as conditions change	<p>SLIDE: 4-2-1</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-2</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-3</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-4</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-5</p>



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ENTRAPMENT AVOIDANCE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>II. WHERE DO WE START?</p> <p>A. Skills To Avoid Entrapment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ability to gain good situation awareness2. Ability to anticipate fire behavior3. Ability to select effective strategy and tactics4. Ability to make decisions about when to engage a fire5. Ability to recognize good safety zones and escape route opportunities <p>NOTE: The focus of this program will be on the last two skills</p> <p>B. Escape and safety</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Concept of escape has been in firefighting before the Rules of Engagement2. The really smart firefighter has an escape and safety contingency plan in place before engaging a fire <p>III. ENTRAPMENT AVOIDANCE PART 1: DECISION-MAKING</p>	<p>SLIDE: 4-2-6</p> <p>What skills do we use to avoid entrapment?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-7</p> <p>When do firefighters consider safety zones and escape routes?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-8</p>



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ENTRAPMENT AVOIDANCE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>A. Key decision points for avoiding entrapment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Decide when and where you engage the fire2. Accept a new assignment and engage the fire with planned suppression actions3. Continue those suppression actions when changes have occurred <p>B. Risk decision options for engaging a fire</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Engage fire with planned assignment2. Negotiate the assignment3. Turn down the assignment <p>C. Rules of Engagement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The rules of engagement have been a part of firefighting doctrine since 1958	<p>SLIDE: 4-2-9</p> <p>How do you avoid entrapment on the fireline?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-10</p> <p>What options would you consider for a new fireline assignment?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-11</p> <p>When were the Rules of Engagement a part of firefighting doctrine?</p>



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>2. For better or worse, firefighting has become more complex and so have the Rules of Engagement</p>	
<p>D. Risk Management</p>	<p>SLIDE: 4-2-12</p>
	<p>What is the risk management process?</p>
<p>1. The risk management process is a procedural approach to using the rules of engagement</p>	
<p>2. It supports your decision-making on the fireline</p>	<p>SLIDE: 4-2-13</p>
<p>E. LCES</p>	
	<p>Is LCES all you need to know?</p>
<p>1. LCES is one part of the Rules of Engagement</p>	
	<p>How does LCES relate to the Fire Orders?</p>
<p>2. L, C, E, and S are the key operational actions that are in the Fire Orders</p>	
	<p>What role does LCES have in the Risk Management Process?</p>
<p>3. LCES is the MINIMUM level of hazard control that MUST be in place before making the decision to engage a fire</p>	
	<p>SLIDE: 4-2-14</p>
<p>F. The right to know</p>	



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>H. Trigger points</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A pre-identified or anticipated event that when it occurs, initiates a pre-planned response2. Evaluate the situation and make a decision3. Evaluation is Step 5 of the Risk Management Process4. Trigger points are anticipated by<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Trends in weatherb) Changes in fuel type and terrainc) Tactical progressd) Logistical support5. Trigger point examples for the fire environment<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Wind direction switchesb) Rapidly dropping Relative Humidity (RH)	<p>What is a trigger point?</p> <p>What does hitting a trigger point mean?</p> <p>What changing factors can affect our mission and safety?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-18</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-19</p> <p>What are some trigger point examples for the fire environment?</p>



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">c) Wind and slope come into alignmentd) Combination RH & wind speed threshold exceedede) Daily transition time of surface fire to torching	
<p>6. Trigger point examples for fire operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Loss of lookoutb) Loss of communicationc) Escape time increasesd) Failure to meet performance standardse) Air support divertedf) Excessive fatigue	<p>Can you think of any others?</p> <p>What are some trigger point examples for fire operations?</p>
<p>7. Trigger points will vary by geographic area and fuel type</p>	<p>Can you think of any more?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-20</p> <p>Are all trigger points created equal?</p> <p>What things should you do on a fire so you</p>



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>8. Identifying valid trigger points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Get a good briefingb) Seek local expertisec) Take weather observations regularlyd) Find out if there are predictive tools being used <p>I. Levels of engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Validate, continuing with full engagement of the fire2. Implement your pre-planned response<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Continue full engagementb) Hold in placec) Change tactics	<p>are able to identify valid trigger points?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-21</p> <p>ACTIVITY:</p> <p>Trigger Point</p> <p>Lead the class through the activity on the following slides:</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-22 - 26</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-27</p> <p>What do you do when a Trigger Point is hit?</p>



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>2) Extreme situations may require crews to drop gear in order to move faster</p> <p>6. Leader's responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Communicate a clear change order to your firefightersb) Account for all your firefightersc) Insure your firefighters change engagement as plannedd) Communicate the information to adjacent resources and up the chain of commande) Insure an experienced firefighter with a radio is the last person out during a retreat (most probably you)f) Re-assess the situation and re-brief before re-engaging the fire	<p>SLIDE: 4-2-31</p> <p>What responsibilities do leaders have when they initiate a change in the level of engagement?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-32</p>
<p>IV. ENTRAPMENT AVOIDANCE PART 2: RECOGNITION</p> <p>A. Escape Route & Safety Zone Recognition</p>	<p>SLIDE: 4-2-33</p> <p>How do we recognize effective escape routes and safety</p>



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A process to use<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Observe the areab) Visualize fire spreadc) Identify valid safety zonesd) Time the escapee) Inform othersf) Evaluate conditions 2. Observe the area<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Personally observe potential safety zones and escape routes in the work areab) Situation Awareness is step 1 of the Risk Management Process 3. Visualize fire spread<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Build a mental picture of the fire behavior you would expectb) Anticipate flame lengthsc) Anticipate convective influences	<p>zones so we can make those decisions?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-34</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-35</p> <p>What observations do you want to make?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-36</p>



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
	What other fire behavior indicators could you visualize?
d) Nomogram outputs e) Look up/down/around triggers	
	SLIDE: 4-2-37
4. Identify valid safety zones	
a) Compare the fire behavior you visualize with the size and location of potential safety zones you observe in order to identify any true safety zones available	
b) Hope for the best; plan for the worse case scenario	
	SLIDE: 4-2-38
5. Time the escape	
	How can you judge the time it will take to get to a potential safety zone?
a) Have someone walk and time the route b) Make notes on possible hazards along the route	
	SLIDE: 4-2-39
6. Inform others	
	How do you inform your personnel of LCES considerations?



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Face to face is the best form of communicationb) Give clear instructions and make sure they are understoodc) Communicate the location and path of travel to those who work for you and adjoining resourcesd) Flag or otherwise mark the escape route or safety zone <p>7. Evaluate conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) You must continually evaluate your escape and safety plan to insure that it will still workb) Time of day and fire intensity need to be monitored and notedc) Tactical progress should meet performance standards and travel distances should meet estimated time framesd) Evaluation is step 5 of the Risk Management Process	<p>SLIDE: 4-2-40</p> <p>How often do you evaluate your escape and safety plan?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-41</p>
<p>B. What is a Safety Zone</p>	<p>What are the requirements for an effective safety zone?</p>



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>1. Requirements for an effective safety zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Pre-planned before the fire is engagedb) Sufficient size to mitigate anticipated heat impact for expected number of firefighters without fire shelter usec) Located away from hazardous terrain featuresd) Other hazards mitigated<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Snags2) Rolling debris3) Vehicle traffic <p>2. Do you know where your Zone is?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Three primary types of safety zones<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) The black – used for direct attack, should be your first choice2) Natural features – used for direct and indirect attack3) Constructed sites – used primarily for indirect attack and urban interface fires	<p>What other hazards would you need to mitigate?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-42</p> <p>What are the three primary types of safety zones?</p>



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>C. What is an Escape Route?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Requirements for an effective escape route<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Pre-planned before fire is engagedb) Escape time allows for a positive safety margin given the fire's anticipated rate of spreadc) Located so path of firefighter travel is away from the head of the fired) No significant travel barriers<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Steep slopes2) Rocks3) Loose soil4) Dense vegetation	<p>ACTIVITY:</p> <p>Estimating Safety Zone Size</p> <p>Lead the class through the activity on the following slides:</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-46 – 52</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-53</p> <p>What are the requirements for an effective escape route?</p>



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>2. How far is it, anyway?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Someone needs to walk it and time itb) Allow for at least 150% of an individual's travel time to determine escape time for a full crew or multiple crewsc) Allow even more time for effects of fatigue later in the shiftd) Remember the slowest person/equipment <p>3. Uphill escape routes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Avoid steep uphill escape routesb) Firefighter travel rates are significantly slowerc) Fire travels faster uphill <p>4. Safety margin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Your safety margin is simply the time you estimate it will take the fire to spread to	<p>What other travel barriers should you consider?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-54</p> <p>How do you calculate escape time?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-55</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-56</p> <p>What is the definition of a safety margin?</p>



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>your location, minus your known escape time</p> <p>1) This needs to be a positive number</p> <p>5. Safety Margin Paradox</p> <p>a) Firefighter escape time will increase during the burning period (fireline progress and fatigue)</p> <p>b) Fire rate of spread will increase during the burning period</p> <p>c) Safety Margin will decrease</p> <p>6. Safety margin minimum</p> <p>a) When fire environment conditions degrade, you must shorten escape time or even go to a less aggressive level of engagement</p> <p>1) Escape times of 5-10 minutes may be required</p> <p>b) When fire environment conditions improve, you can increase your escape time and become more aggressive in the level of engagement</p>	<p>SLIDE: 4-2-57</p> <p>What is Safety Margin Paradox?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-58</p> <p>How far away from my safety zone can I be and still have a positive safety margin?</p>



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>1) Escape times of 30-60 minutes may be acceptable</p> <p>7. Adjusting LCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) When safety margins shrink below 5 minutes, it should be considered a standard trigger pointb) Conditions on fires seldom remain constantc) You may need to adjust any or all parts of your LCES system several times during a shift to reflect changing conditions	<p>SLIDE: 4-2-59</p> <p>When should you adjust LCES considerations?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-60</p>
<p>V. ENTRAPMENT AVOIDANCE PART 3: THE HUMAN FACTOR</p> <p>A. Escape and safety decision paths</p> <p>1. Decision point considerations if a trigger point is hit during a situation change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Continue full engagement	<p>SLIDE: 4-2-61</p> <p>What are your decision point considerations if a trigger point is hit during a situation change?</p>



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>b) Hold in place</p> <p>c) Change tactics</p> <p>d) Disengage and retreat</p> <p>2. Options for disengagement and retreat</p> <p>a) Normal escape</p> <p>1) Adequate safety zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Life is good <p>2) Inadequate safety zone</p> <p>3) Deploy shelter</p> <p>b) Escape route cut off</p> <p>1) Select a deployment site</p> <p>d. No escape route in place</p> <p>2) Select a deployment site</p> <p>3. Escape route problems</p> <p>a) Lookout observation error</p> <p>b) Communication of disengagement alarm error</p> <p>c) Escape time estimation error</p>	<p>If you disengage and retreat, what options are available to you?</p> <p>What would be some of the reasons for escape route problems?</p>



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>d) Failure to establish LCES</p> <p>B. Fires don't kill firefighters</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Firefighter decision errors kill firefighters2. Your decision-making and communication skills as a leader will determine the outcome <p>C. Entrapments = decision errors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Where entrapments most frequently occur<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Indirect or downhill fireline constructionb) Small fires escaping initial attack firesc) Isolated areas of large fires2. Those most frequently involved<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Firefighters with less than 2 or more than 15 years of experience3. When entrapments typically happen	<p>SLIDE: 4-2-62</p> <p>What puts firefighters in harms way?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-63</p> <p>Where do entrapments most frequently occur?</p> <p>Who is most frequently involved?</p> <p>When do entrapments typically happen?</p>



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) During the burning periodb) When a situation changes <p>4. Why entrapments happen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Low experience level with local factorsb) Distraction, especially due to fatigue or stressc) Hazardous attitudes	<p>Why do entrapments happen?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-2-64</p>
<p>D. The Bottom Line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. This training session was an opportunity for each of us to assess how we approach firefighter safety and a forum to learn from others2. No rules, standards, policies, or checklists will ensure your safety on the fireline3. Maintaining awareness of your situation and using fundamental firefighting methods are the foundation for safe and effective fireline operations	<p>SLIDE: 4-2-65 – 68</p> <p>Student Activity 4-2-1</p>



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SUMMARY:

This training session was an opportunity for each of us to assess how we approach firefighter safety and a forum to learn from others. No rules, standards, policies, or checklists will ensure your safety on the fireline. Maintaining awareness of your situation and using fundamental firefighting methods are the foundation for safe and effective fireline operations.

EVALUATION:

The student will complete a written quiz and activities at a time determined by the instructor.

ASSIGNMENT:

Review your notes and read the appropriate section(s) in the Student Manual in preparation for the upcoming quiz. Study for the next session.



Case Study Instructor Guide

This short case study focuses on decision-making regarding appropriate level of engagement on a fire in Colorado. This case study analysis can be run as a classroom Q&A with individual responses or as a small group exercise.

- Handout the Case Study Analysis Worksheet and read the following situation overview to the students

Incident: High Meadows Fire
Location: Bailey, Colorado (65 miles west of Denver)
Date: June 13, 2000
Crew: Kern Valley IHC (personnel involved listed below)

Supt 1	Anthony Escobar
Captain 1A	Ron Napoles (cameraman)
Captain 1B	Leif Mathiesen
Squad Leader 1C	Heath Cota
Squad Leader 1D	Trenton Burnett
Firefighter	Gabe Sarzotti

This is the crew's first shift on the fire. Their assignment is to construct direct handline in order to prevent fire spread and protect structures. They are transported to the fire by school bus and begin their work on the fireline at about 1000. The weather forecast calls for a dry cold front passage in the morning bringing northwest winds 15-20 m.p.h. behind the front; minimum RH 15-20%; maximum temps 70-72 degrees; Haines Index of 5.

- Show the 11 minute video sequence

Using Windows Explorer, select the CD drive on your computer, then click on the "Scenario-Case Study" folder, and then double click the "Case Study Video" file to begin. To enlarge the viewing size you can click on "View" and select "Full Screen." This will slightly degrade the video quality.

Most computer systems have pre-installed multi-media software such as Microsoft Media Player or Apple QuickTime that will enable you to play this file. If yours does not, Microsoft Media Player has been included on this CD.

- Facilitate the analysis of the event

After showing the case study video, use small group or individual question and answer techniques to address the following questions on the Case Study Analysis Worksheet handout.



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INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET 4-2-1
ENTRAPMENT AVOIDANCE

1. What information did the Superintendent communicate to his Captains based on his initial scouting actions?
Description of terrain features near the crew, location of the fire edge, and the location of a good clean burned area.
2. What was the Superintendent going to do after briefing his Captains?
Work his way to a location where he could look back and see the fire activity.
3. What fire behavior threshold/trigger point was discussed?
Individual trees torching, with potential for fire to pickup and runs to occur.
4. What relative humidity did Captain 1B get when he took weather?
RH of 20%
5. Describe the fire behavior at the beginning of the scenario?
Running ground fire with individual tree torching.
6. Describe the fire behavior at the end of the scenario?
Active crown fire.
7. What was Firefighter Sarzotti doing during the shift?
Working as another lookout, in addition to the Superintendent.
8. How did the crew react to the increasing fire behavior?
Incrementally reduced the aggressiveness of their tactics by changing their location relative to the direction of fire spread and giving up sections of line.
9. When the crew changed their level of engagement or location what key task did they perform?
Accounted for all crewmembers.



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TACTICS AND SAFETY

TOPIC: TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS – WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE

TIME FRAME: 2:30

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level II

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given a written quiz

Behavior: The student will confirm a knowledge of wildland and urban interface tactical considerations

Standard: With a minimum 80% accuracy according to the information contained in the S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader All-Risk Student Manual

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Writing board/pad with markers/erasers
- Appropriate audiovisual equipment and screen
- Appropriate audiovisual materials

REFERENCES:

- Fireline Handbook, NWCG, January 1998

PREPARATION:

Each year more of California's residents move into wildland/urban interface areas, creating further potential for lives and property to be threatened during our many wildland fires. Committing to the protection of these homes places firefighters in even more danger than in a purely wildland situation. Taking an often defensive stand in the face of an oncoming wildland fire, places us in an extremely vulnerable position. Implementing the tactical guidelines in this lesson will allow you and your team to achieve safe and effective operations.



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TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>a) The distinction must be made as to whether you are engaged in perimeter control or structure protection</p> <p>1) This does not preclude the possibility of direct attack on a fire if that is the best tactic for protecting the structure</p> <p>b) Once you are committed to structure protection, the critical distinction to secure the structure(s) takes precedence over perimeter control</p> <p>1) Once assigned to structure protection, as opposed to perimeter control, you may</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Have unburned fuel between you and the fire• Be attempting frontal assault on the fire <p>2) It is important to remember that you are still in a wildland fire environment</p>	<p>SLIDE: 4-3-9</p> <p>Which Watch Out Situations are frequently compromised during structure protection?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-3-10</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-3-11</p>
<p>III. URBAN INTERFACE INCIDENTS</p> <p>A. Structure Triage Guidelines</p>	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">c) Proximity of fuels and predicted flame length to structure<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) No defensible spaced) Position on slope relative to fire spreade) Fire behavior and intensity<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) The greater the intensity, the wider the defensible space neededf) Flammability of roof and siding<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Wood roof and siding2) Vinyl siding, etc.g) Timing and available resources<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Time to position resources2) Lack of resources	<p>SLIDE: 4-3-14</p> <p>What factors make an attempt to save a structure too dangerous?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-3-15</p>
<p>4. Factors that may make an attempt to save a structure unsuccessful or too dangerous are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) No safety zone and refuge availableb) No place to park engine safelyc) Fire is making a sustained run and there is little or no clearance	<p>SLIDE: 4-3-16</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">d) Fire behavior is extreme<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Spot fires2) Significant fire runse) Water supply will not last as long as the threatf) Fire's intensity dictates you leave the area NOWg) Roof is more than ¼ involvedh) Fire inside the structure<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Windows broken2) Windy conditionsi) You cannot safely remain at the structure and your escape route may be compromisedj) If a structure becomes well involved leave it and move on to one that can be saved	<p>SLIDE: 4-3-17</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-3-18</p>
<p>B. Structure Assessment Checklist components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Address/property name<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Numerical street address, ranch name, etc.	<p>What items would you need to know to assess structure assessment?</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">b) Number of residents on site2. Road Access<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Road surface<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Paved, gravel, dirtb) Adequate width, vegetation clearance, safety zones along the roadc) Undercarriage problems<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) 4x4 access onlyd) Turnouts & turnaroundse) Bridge load limitsf) Stream crossings<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Approach angle2) Crossing depth and surfaceg) Terrain<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Road slope2) Location on slope/near chimneys3) Saddles4) Canyon bottomh) Grade<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Greater than 15%	<p>SLIDE: 4-3-19</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-3-20</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-3-21</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>4. Clearances/exposures/defensible space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Structure location<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Narrow ridge2) Canyon3) Mid-slope4) Chimneyb) Adequate clearance around structure- minimum of 100'<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) The steeper the slope, the more clearance requiredc) Surrounding fuels<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) The larger and denser the fuels, the more clearance requiredd) Flammable fuels<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Trees, ladder fuels, shrubs2) Fuels adjacent to structures/improvements<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is there time to remove these fuels?	<p>SLIDE: 4-3-24</p> <p>What would you need to consider regarding clearances or exposures?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-3-25</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-3-26</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">e) Other combustibles near structure<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Wood piles, furniture, fuel tanksf) Is there adequate clearance around fuel tankg) Power lines or transformers<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) DO NOT park under lines	<p>SLIDE: 4-3-27</p>
<p>5. Hazardous Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Chemicals, pesticides, herbicides, petroleum products, paint products<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Look for symbols such as Department of Transportation (DOT), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), etc.	<p>SLIDE: 4-3-28</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-3-29</p>
<p>6. Water Sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Hydrant/standpipe<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Gpm, size, pressure (static, residual)b) Other sources<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Storage tank2) Swimming pool3) Hot tub4) Pond	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
5) Irrigation ditch/canal	
	SLIDE: 4-3-30
7. Evacuation	
a) Is safe evacuation possible?	
1) Yes – coordinate with on-scene law enforcement and emergency services personnel	
2) No - Safe refuge (shelter in place)	
	SLIDE: 4-3-31
8. Estimated resources for protection	
a) Numbers and types of engines, water tenders, crews, dozers	
b) Rule of Thumb One engine per structure, one additional engine for every 4 structures to be used as back-up and for patrol. For structures that are close together (50' or less), one engine may be adequate to protect 2 structures	
c) Is aviation support available?	
	SLIDE: 4-3-32
C. Structure Protection Guidelines	
1. DO NOT enter a structure unless you are	
a) Using the structure as a refuge	
NOTE: Anytime you take refuge, be it in a fire shelter, vehicle, or structure, always notify your supervisor immediately, advising of your location and any assistance needed	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>b) Mitigating interior hazards</p> <p>c) All personnel that enter a structure will treat the property with due respect, conduct themselves in a professional manner, and document accordingly</p> <p>NOTE: Refer student to Student Information Sheet 4-3-1, OES letter regarding structure entry, in the Student Manual</p> <p>2. Firefighters safety and survival is the number one priority</p> <p>3. Equipment placement</p> <p>a) Identify escape routes and safety zones and make them know to all crewmembers</p> <p>b) Always stay mobile and wear all your PPE</p> <p>c) Back equipment in for quick escape</p> <p>d) Mark entrance to long driveways to show that protection is in place</p> <p>1) Very important when structure cannot be seen from the road</p> <p>2) Multiple ribbons at end of drive on street</p> <p>3) Ribbon/flagging across drive entrance</p>	<p>SLIDE: 4-3-33</p> <p>How do you properly place equipment?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-3-34</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-3-35</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
4) Sign or other pre-determined signal	
e) Park in a cleared area	SLIDE: 4-3-36
1) Overhead hazards	
f) Protect your equipment	
1) Park behind the structure	
2) Be aware of spot fires	
3) Ember protection	
	SLIDE: 4-3-37
g) Watch for hazards	
1) Drop-offs, pot holes	
2) Fuel tanks	
3) Chemicals	
4) Wells/septic tanks	
h) Keep egress route clear	
1) Park extra equipment in staging	
2) Keep hose off to the side	
	SLIDE: 4-3-38
i) Have an engine/crew protection line charged and readily available	
j) Do not make long hoselays	
k) Try to keep visual contact with all crewmembers	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>4. Water use guidelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Keep at least 100 gallons of water reserved in your tankb) Top off tank at every opportunity - use garden hosec) Draft from swimming pool, hot tub, pondd) STAY MOBILE - Do not hook up to hydrant except to refill the tanke) CONSERVE WATER - Avoid wetting down an areaf) Apply water only if it controls fire spread or significantly reduces heating of structure being protectedg) Keep fire out of the heavier fuelsh) Extinguish fire at its lowest intensity, not when it is flaring upi) Knock down fire in the lighter fuelsj) Have enough water to last duration of main heat wave and to protect crew <p>5. Class A Foam Use Guidelines</p>	<p>SLIDE: 4-3-39</p> <p>What are some considerations for water use?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-3-40</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-3-41</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>a) Direct attack – apply to base of flame</p> <p>b) Indirect attack – lay out wet line and fire out</p> <p>c) Apply to structure (roof and siding) 10-15 minutes before fire arrives</p> <p>6. Preparing a structure</p> <p>a) Determine if residents are home</p> <p>1) Law enforcement has the legal responsibility for evacuation</p> <p>2) If residents decide to stay, advise them to use the structure when the fire arrives (shelter in place) <u>if it is safe to do so</u></p> <p>b) Place a ladder (preferably the owner's) at the corner of the structure on the side with least fire threat and away from power drop</p>	<p>How should foam be utilized on structure protection?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-3-42</p> <p>How could you prepare a structure prior to the fire arriving?</p> <p>Who has the legal responsibility for evacuations?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-3-43</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE

SUMMARY:

As a Strike Team/Task Force Leader on a wildland/urban interface fire, it is vital to distinguish between wildland perimeter control and structure protection, and know to which you are assigned. Once committed to structure protection, you should orient yourself to the area and situation, know and implement the structure triage guidelines, the components of structure assessment, and the structure protection guidelines. You must bear in mind at all times that structure protection places you in an unusually vulnerable position in a wildland fire environment.

EVALUATION:

The student will complete a written quiz at a time determined by the instructor.

ASSIGNMENT:

Review your notes and read the appropriate section(s) in the Student Manual in preparation for the upcoming quiz. Study for the next session.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICS AND SAFETY

TOPIC: TACTICAL CONSIDERATION – URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

TIME FRAME: 1:00

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level I

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given a written quiz

Behavior: The student will confirm a knowledge of Urban Search & Rescue tactical considerations

Standard: With a minimum 80% accuracy according to the information contained in the S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader All-Risk Student Manual

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Field Operations Guide
- Appropriate audio visual equipment
- Appropriate audio visual material

REFERENCES:

- Field Operations Guide, ICS 420-1, FIRESCOPE, January 2001
- Rescue Systems I curriculum, CDF/SFT, December 2000

PREPARATION:

The California fire service has a long history of responding to “all risk” incidents, including the field of Urban Search and Rescue. The ever present possibility of seismic activity along California’s fault lines make Earthquakes one of the many types of incidents a Strike Team/Task Force Leader must be prepared to confront. Further training to at least the Rescue Systems I level is highly recommended for anyone facing this prospect. The terror attacks of 9/11/01 and the potential for this to occur again, serve to underscore the need for this level of proficiency. Every Strike Team/Task Force Leader in the modern fire service must have a working knowledge of the principles, techniques, equipment, and terminology of Urban Search and Rescue.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS
– URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Stormsb) Flood, snow loadc) Tornadod) Hurricane <p>4. Earthquake</p> <p>5. Terrorism Incident</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Domestic (Oklahoma City)b) Foreign based terror attack (9/11) <p>NOTE: US&R incidents often occur in conjunction with mass casualty, hazardous materials, or law enforcement incidents</p>	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-51</p> <p>Does anyone know when and where US&R began?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-4-52</p>
<p>B. History</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Some of the first “Urban Search and Rescue” techniques were pioneered by British fire service during the “Blitz” of 19402. US&R practices became common for the California fire service in the 1980’s and gave rise to the National Task Force concept in the 90’s <p>III. INITIAL ATTACK RESPONSE</p>	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-53</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS
– URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">5. Radio waves are likely to be crowded with traffic; consider staying off the air for first 30 minutes or until a roll call6. Reestablishing organizational order from the chaos of a US&R event may be challenging	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-56</p>
<p>D. A Seismic event may cause widespread destruction and fire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Remember, you may be on your own for an extended time2. Overpasses, bridges, highways, and communications (radio & cell phones) may be down3. It may be difficult for Mutual Aid forces to reach you right away	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-57</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">4. Your operational priority in initial attack may be to “do the most good for the most people”5. Hasty search techniques<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Rapid assessmentb) Assists in size-upc) Helps determine priorities	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-58</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">6. Greatest survivability will be for those who can be reached soonest – surface victims and walking wounded	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-59</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS
– URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>7. Survival statistics of collapse victims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Surface Victims<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) 50% of total victims are rescued by spontaneous efforts and initial attackb) Lightly Trapped<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Account for 30% of total victimsc) Trapped Within Void Spaces<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Account for 15% of total victimsd) Heavily Trapped<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Account for 5% of total victims <p>NOTE: The longer a victim remains trapped, the less their chances for survival</p> <p>8. Know that the California Fire and Rescue Service's Mutual Aid System will send resources to you</p>	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-60</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-4-61</p> <p>Aside from structural damage, what often occurs at US&R incidents?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-4-62</p>
<p>IV. RESOURCE CAPABILITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Engine Strike Teams can be used effectively in a US&R environment	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS
– URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Fires are almost always present in initial stages of a US&R event, so fire suppression might be a primary assignment 2. First-In crews may have been on initial attack for 24-72 hours 3. Your assignment may be to cover behind initial attack resources	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-63</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-4-64</p>
<p>B. Training, equipment, ICS US&R Typing</p>	
<p>NOTE: A reference is the Field Operations Guide 420-1, Chapter 15 (pink pages)</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Training<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Rescue Systems I (RSI)<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Utilized for “Basic” and “Light” levels2) Nationally recognized skill level3) Highly recommended; virtually essential for performing technical rescue tasks4) Necessary level for ICS Typing and OES US&R Engine staffing b) Rescue Systems II (RSII)<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Utilized for “Medium” and higher operational levels c) The ability to which a Strike Team can play an effective technical role depends	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-65</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS
– URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>heavily upon the extent to which it is trained and equipped for US&R operations</p> <p>NOTE: One of your jobs may be to train local fire personnel or other responders RSI subjects (OJT)</p> <p>d) Untrained personnel can have a viable role, such as “human chain” for debris removal</p> <p>1) Consider the extent to which they can be deployed safely</p> <p>e) Remember the importance of self-sufficiency of your Strike Team for first 24-72 hours of operations, at a minimum</p>	<p>Is a ST or TF of any use if not specially trained?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-4-66</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-4-67</p>
<p>2. Equipment</p> <p>NOTE: Refer students to the FOG US&R OSD, Pages 15-10 & 15-11</p> <p>a) Typing and equipment levels</p> <p>1) Basic Operational Level Type 4</p> <p>2) Light Type 3</p> <p>3) Medium Type 2</p> <p>4) Heavy Type 1</p>	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-68 - 26</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS
– URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p data-bbox="287 321 623 359">3. ICS US&R Typing</p> <p data-bbox="134 394 967 464">NOTE: Refer students FOG, Chapter 15, for the following definitions and explanations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="365 499 867 537">a) US&R “Company” and “Crew”<li data-bbox="365 569 927 606">b) Intermediate or “Rapid Response”<li data-bbox="365 638 972 707">c) US&R Task Force-FEMA Emergency Support Function (ESF-9)<li data-bbox="365 739 937 808">d) Of the 28 National TF’s, 8 are from California<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="443 846 992 915">1) They are not “FEMA” TF’s unless they are federally activated<li data-bbox="365 1020 974 1089">e) Incident Support Team (IST) – FEMA (Red, White, Blue)<li data-bbox="365 1127 937 1239">f) Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT), Disaster Mortuary Team (DMORT), FEMA (ESF-8)<li data-bbox="365 1339 1000 1409">g) Swiftwater operations fall under US&R, but are of a specialized nature<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="443 1444 961 1623">1) US&R Engines would probably function in support role on swiftwater incident<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="521 1587 932 1623">• Stretching hose or rope<li data-bbox="443 1656 984 1768">2) It is critical that personnel do not enter water without Personal Flotation Devices (PFD’s)	<p data-bbox="1133 951 1344 982">SLIDE: 4-4-27</p> <p data-bbox="1133 1268 1344 1299">SLIDE: 4-4-28</p> <p data-bbox="1133 1797 1344 1829">SLIDE: 4-4-29</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS
– URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>V. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS</p> <p>A. In California, use of the Incident Command System is nearly universal - not so elsewhere</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Modular in development, like other ICS / FIRESCOPE disciplines in the FOG2. The nature of US&R events and the number of agencies with jurisdiction often leads to a Unified Command3. Law Enforcement will rightly view a terrorism incident as a criminal event4. Organizational structure builds progressively <p>NOTE: Refer students to FOG, pages 15-25 through 15-28</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Initial Responseb) Reinforced Responsec) Multi-Group/Division Responsed) Multi-Branch Response <p>NOTE: Be aware of local sensitivities. Understand that a local fire jurisdiction will most likely view the incident possessively; US&R personnel from “outside” the host agency may often be viewed as outsiders</p>	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-30</p> <p>How are responders sometimes viewed when entering another jurisdiction?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-4-31</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-4-32</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS
– URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">9) Knee pads10) Elbow pads11) Communications gear	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">3. Hydration4. Sleep “plan” and crew rotation5. Primary Collapse Zone<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Laterally, 1.5 x the height of the structure6. Secondary collapse – aftershocks7. Secondary explosive devices	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-35</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">8. Scene security<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Civil disobedienceb) Looting9. “Volunteer” assistance<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Oklahoma City’s only rescuer fatality was an RN hit by falling debris10. No eating in working area, just as in a Haz. Mat. Incident	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-36</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">B. Specialized US&R resources<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. US&R Technical Specialists2. US&R Canine	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-37</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS
– URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">3. Structural Engineers (especially Army Corps of Engineers)4. Heavy equipment – construction companies5. Haz. Mat. personnel <p>NOTE: Be prepared to see a high degree of disorganization upon your Strike Team's arrival at a US&R incident</p>	
<p>C. Organizational structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. With the formalized structure of IST, operational period lengths may be established, just as in an "extended attack" wildland or campaign incident2. Operational period length may vary depending upon the needs of the incident (i.e., 4 hours, 12 hours)	<p>What is the proper length of operational period on a US&R incident?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-4-38</p>
<p>D. Media – US&R incidents tend to generate a lot of media interest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Media helicopters are able to film in great detail from quite a distance, even in restricted air space	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-39</p>
<p>E. Construction types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Light Frame	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-40</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS
– URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">2. Heavy Wall3. Heavy Floor4. Pre-Cast	
<p>F. Collapse types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Lean-to Collapse2. V-Shape3. Pancake4. Cantilever	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-41</p>
<p>G. Building marking systems</p>	
<p>NOTE: Refer students to the FOG, pages 15-16 through 15-18, and review</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Structure/hazard markings2. Search markings	
	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-42</p>
	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-43 –46</p>
	<p>For what period of time should you be able to support your ST/TF at a US&R incident?</p>
	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-47</p>
<p>H. Logistical considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Respond prepared to support yourself for at least 24 hours – have	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS
– URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">I. Victim recovery<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Respect for dignity of the deceased2. Coroner and Medical Examiner3. Temporary “field” morgue4. Odor of decomposition (human remains) J. Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM)K. Ability to reconstitute lost capability of host jurisdiction’s US&R/Special Operations functionsL. Disengagement and Demobilization	<p>SLIDE: 4-4-51</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS
– URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

SUMMARY:

As a Strike Team/Task Force Leader with the potential to respond to Urban Search and Rescue incidents, it is essential to be at least familiar with your initial attack responsibilities, the levels of training, types of resources and equipment, and their operational capabilities. You should also understand the organizational structure and the safety, operational, and political considerations involved in US&R situations. A grasp of these issues will enhance your ability to function as a ST/TFL, with or without additional specialized training, though additional training is highly recommended.

EVALUATION:

The student will complete a written quiz at a time determined by the instructor.

ASSIGNMENT:

Review your notes and read the appropriate section(s) of the Student Manual in preparation for the upcoming quiz. Study for the next session.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICS AND SAFETY

TOPIC: TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS - SWIFTWATER/FLOOD

TIME FRAME: 0:30

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level I

AUTHORITY:

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given a written quiz

Behavior: The student will confirm a knowledge of swiftwater/flood rescue tactical considerations

Standard: With a minimum 80% accuracy according to the information contained in the S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader All Risk Student Manual

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Writing board/pad with markers/erasers
- Appropriate audiovisual equipment
- Appropriate audiovisual materials

REFERENCES:

- Field Operations Guide, ICS 420-1, FIRESCOPE, January 2001
- Flood Fighting Methods, California Dept. of Water Resources, Division of Flood Management, 1997
- OES Swiftwater/Flood Rescue Operational System Description, January 2001

PREPARATION:

Swiftwater/flood incidents are low frequency and high risk in nature. As such, they are some of the most dangerous situations you will ever encounter. As a Strike Team/Task Force Leader, you may respond to flooding or swiftwater emergencies. It will be your responsibility to handle tactical operations safely and efficiently. You will need a basic understanding of safety, tactics and how to work within the command structure of an incident.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
SWIFTWATER/FLOOD

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. No turnouts worn2. No one within 10' of the water not wearing a Personal Flotation Device (PFD)3. Those next to the water must wear helmets4. Accountability<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) At all timesb) Number of personnel and locationsc) Check-back time tables5. Safety throw bags available and ready for deployment6. Knives available and ready for use7. DO NOT tie rescuers to the rope8. Whistles for communications<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Commands<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) 1 blast - stop, look & listen2) 2 blasts - look upstream3) 3 blasts - look downstream4) 3 repeated blasts - EMERGENCY <p>III. SIZE UP</p>	<p>As a ST/TFL, what considerations would you have in putting your personnel near the water?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-5-5</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-5-6</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-5-7</p> <p>What are the whistle commands?</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
SWIFTWATER/FLOOD

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>4. Temperature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Ambientb) Water <p>B. Probabilities</p> <p>1. Movement and Measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Depth, speed and path of waterb) Stay ahead of the problemc) Spotter/Safety Officer <p>C. Strategic Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>L</u>ocate2. <u>A</u>ccess3. <u>S</u>tabilize4. <u>T</u>ransport <p>D. Tactical Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Talk2. Reach3. Throw4. Row5. Go/Tow6. "Helo"	<p>How do you determine future probabilities and tactical deployment?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-5-11</p> <p>What are your strategic priorities in water rescue?</p> <p>What are your tactical objectives?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-5-12</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
SWIFTWATER/FLOOD

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>E. ICS Operation System</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Operations are unique in that specialized training and equipment are required to mitigate the incident in the safest and most efficient manner possible2. Personnel should only employ tactics to which they are trained <p>NOTE: Refer students to the FOG US&R, Swiftwater/Flood Appendices</p> <p>F. Unified Command</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Multiple Agencies and Jurisdictions2. Single Command Post<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Common communicationsb) Coordinationc) Safetyd) Ensure maximum utilization of resources <p>G. Dangers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Force of water2. Victim grabbing and sinking you on rescue3. Low head dam, strainers, holes, rock sieves	<p>What determines your applied tactics? SLIDE: 4-5-13</p> <p>What organizational structure is best utilized on SWR/flood incidents? SLIDE: 4-5-14</p> <p>What are some of the dangers of swiftwater rescue? SLIDE: 4-5-15</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
SWIFTWATER/FLOOD

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

IV. FLOOD FIGHTING METHODS

A. Sandbagging

1. The use of sandbags is a simple and effective method of preventing or reducing damage from flood water or debris
2. Two-person operation
3. Bags only half filled
4. Fold over the empty flap
5. Place each bag over the folded top of the preceding bag and stomp into place before placing the next bag
6. Always finish one complete layer of sandbags before starting the next layer
7. Stagger the second layer of bags, stomping each bag into place before placing the next bag

B. Diverting Water away from homes

1. Redirect the water
 - a) Sandbags
 - b) Wooden barriers

How do you protect homes during floods?

SLIDE: 4-5-16

How do you effectively fill sandbags?

How do you stack the sandbags?

SLIDE: 4-5-17

How do you divert water away from the homes?

SLIDE: 4-5-18



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
SWIFTWATER/FLOOD

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>2. Board up doors, vents and windows</p>	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
SWIFTWATER/FLOOD

SUMMARY:

Swiftwater/flood incidents can be extremely dangerous. Know your safety, size-up, and operational considerations. Request assistance quickly and account for your personnel at all times. Perform only to your level of training and experience, and consider obtaining a higher level of training before responding to such an incident as a ST/TFL.

EVALUATION:

The student will complete a written quiz at a time determined by the instructor.

ASSIGNMENT:

Review your notes and read the appropriate section(s) of the Student Manual in preparation for the upcoming quiz. Study for the next session.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICS AND SAFETY

TOPIC: TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS - MULTI CASUALTY

TIME FRAME: 0:30

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level I

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given a written quiz

Behavior: The student will confirm a knowledge of the tactical considerations of Multi - Casualty Incidents.

Standard: With a minimum 80% accuracy according to the information contained in the S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – All Risk Student Manual

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Writing board/pad with markers/erasers
- Appropriate audiovisual equipment and screen
- Appropriate audiovisual materials
- ICS 420-1 Field Operations Guidebook (FOG)

REFERENCES:

- Field Operations Guidebook (FOG), ICS 420-1, FIRESCOPE, January 2001

PREPARATION:

Multi - Casualty Incidents (MCI) can be among the most resource and personnel intensive emergencies that responders face. The demands placed upon emergency responders by large numbers of casualties could potentially cause a severe drain on any jurisdiction's fire and EMS personnel. Since the California Fire & Rescue Services Mutual Aid System would react to orders by sending resources to MCI's the same way it would any other large incident, ST/TFL's should be prepared to deploy their resources to this type of response. Knowledge of the FIRESCOPE MCI Response model, organizational structure, terminology and practices will help potential leaders deploy their resources effectively.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
MULTI CASUALTY

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

V. MODULAR DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

NOTE: Have students follow along in the FOG (Blue pages)

- A. Initial Response Organization
 - 1. IC handles all Command and General Staff functions
 - 2. First resource with appropriate communications establishes contact with the appropriate hospital and becomes the Medical Communications Coordinator

- B. Reinforced Response Organization
 - 1. IC designates
 - a) Triage Unit Leader
 - b) Treatment Unit Leader
 - c) Treatment Teams
 - d) Ground Ambulance Coordinator

- C. Multi-Leader Response Organization
 - 1. IC designates OSC
 - 2. OSC designates
 - a) Medical Supply Coordinator
 - b) A manager for each treatment category
 - c) Patient Transportation Group Supervisor

- D. Multi-Group Response Organization
 - 1. All positions within the Medical Group and Transportation Group are filled
 - 2. Air Operations Branch Director assigned
 - 3. Air Ambulance Coordinator assigned
 - 4. Extrication Group Supervisor assigned

SLIDE: 4-6-10

SLIDE: 4-6-11

SLIDE: 4-6-12



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS –
MULTI CASUALTY

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

E. Multi-Branch Organization

1. Also referred to as “Complete Incident Organization”
2. Full activation of ICS
3. Multi - Casualty Branch Director coordinates with other branches
 - a) Has 3 Medical Divisions (geographical)
 - b) Only one Patient Transportation Group

SLIDE: 4-6-13

If ST/TF's are being ordered at a MCI, what has likely occurred in the local jurisdiction?

SLIDE: 4-6-14

NOTE: If a MCI has ordered a ST/TF, it is probable that local resources have been drawn down. The chief role of the ST/TFL is to become part of the organizational structure and to supply additional personnel to the incident.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS – MULTI
CASUALTY

SUMMARY:

Though Multi - Casualty incidents begin with response by local jurisdictions, large incidents may require additional resources from the Fire and Rescue Services Mutual Aid System. ST/TFL's should be familiar with the organizational structure of MCI's, in order to deploy their ST/TF appropriately. The primary reference for MCI organizational structure is the FOG Manual and is useful for identifying the standard FIRESCOPE positions and definitions. The key to understanding these roles is to practice your own Op. Area or Mutual Aid Regional MCI plan.

EVALUATION:

The student will complete a written quiz at a time determined by the instructor.

ASSIGNMENT:

Review your notes and read the appropriate section(s) in your Student Manual in preparation for the upcoming quiz. Study for our next session.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

TACTICS AND SAFETY

TOPIC: INDEPENDENT ACTION VS. FREELANCING

TIME FRAME: 0:30

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level II

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: Given a written quiz

Behavior: The student will confirm knowledge of the indications and contra-indications of taking independent action.

Standard: With a minimum 80% accuracy according to the information contained in the S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader All-Risk Student Manual

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Writing board with markers/erasers
- Appropriate video equipment and screen
- Slides/overhead transparencies for this lesson plan

REFERENCES:

- "Interface Improv: An Argument for Independent Action," Wildfire Magazine, Mark Bisbee, April/May 2000

PREPARATION:

As a Strike Team Leader, you may arrive at an incident that is active but lacks the structure to adequately assign resources or designate incident objectives. A Strike Team/Task Force Leader must be prepared to work in dynamic and possibly escalating situations.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INDEPENDENT ACTION VS.
FREELANCING

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>3. You encounter a situation that requires immediate action or has life safety implications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Victims of a floodb) Victims trapped in a building collapsec) Incident within an incident<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Coming up on a traffic accident while en route to your assignment <p>D. Responsibilities when taking Independent Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Conduct a risk analysis2. Communicate with someone within the incident command structure if and when possible3. Develop a plan with clear objectives for your ST/TF4. Establish some type of order/structure5. Consider LCES in your planning/actions6. Notify your Agency Representative when possible7. Coordinate with adjacent resources8. Work within the scope of your ST/TF abilities and training9. Monitor incident status and your crew's progress10. Keep the safety of your crew as a priority	<p>SLIDE: 4-7-6</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-7-7</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-7-8</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INDEPENDENT ACTION VS.
FREELANCING

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">11. Communicate situation status with your ST/TF on a frequent basis12. Always know the location and status of your resources13. Document all actions on the ICS Form-214E. Contradictions of taking independent action<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. You have an immediate need assignment2. Your ST/TF does not have the appropriate skills, equipment or resources3. You cannot provide for the safety of your crew4. Your actions will add to the chaos or conflict with incident objectives5. Your actions will have adverse implications (i.e., life safety, financial)	<p>SLIDE: 4-7-9</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-7-10</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-7-11</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-7-12</p>
<p>III. FREELANCING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Unlike independent action, freelancing takes place when you act without regard to the incident needs and crew safety. There are always consequences for your actions	<p>What are some examples of freelancing?</p> <p>SLIDE: 4-7-13</p>



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INDEPENDENT ACTION VS.
FREELANCING

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Examples of Freelancing<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Taking action at an incident that has a functioning command structure without authorization, coordination or controlb) Working outside the scope of your assignment<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Example: Initiating firing operations without proper notification	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INDEPENDENT ACTION VS.
FREELANCING

SUMMARY:

It is important that the strike team leader understand the indications and contra-indications of taking independent action, and the difference between independent action and freelancing.

EVALUATION:

The student will complete a written quiz at a time determined by the instructor.

ASSIGNMENT:

Review your notes and read the appropriate section(s) of your Student Manual in preparation for the upcoming quiz. Study for the next session.



PRECOURSE WORK ASSIGNMENT

You are required to complete the work assignment as a prerequisite to your participation in this course. The assignment consists of a pre-course test, which provides a basis for reviewing the principles of the Incident Command System, as well as key operational elements essential to performance expectations of this position. You are requested to bring this completed assignment on the first day of class. You will also be required to participate in discussing the subject matter covered.

Reference sources which will facilitate your resolution of the assignments are as follows:

Required: (students must bring to class)

- Field Operations Guide, 420-1
- Fireline Handbook, NFES 0065, with Appendix B, NFES 1265

Recommended:

- Interagency Initial Response Pocket Guide, NFES 1077



TASK FORCE/STRIKE TEAM LEADER
PRE-TEST

This is a combination Fill-In, True/False test. Respond to each question as briefly and concisely as possible:

1. A Strike Team of Water Tenders may be “formed-up” on an incident, provided a leader is assigned. True _____ False _____
2. Who is responsible for documenting and investigating injury claims and property damage associated with the incident?
3. Define the term, “Planned Need”:
4. Refueling and tire repair is provided by the _____ Unit, under the _____ Branch, which reports to the _____ Section Chief?
5. Assign suffix identifiers to the following Strike Team resources:
 - a. Type I Fire Crew
 - b. Type I Engine
 - c. Type I Dozer
 - d. Type II Engine
 - e. Type II Fire Crew
 - f. Type IV Engine
6. Emergency medical needs for personnel assignment to an incident are provided by the _____ Unit, which is subordinate to the _____ Branch, which functions under the _____ Section Chief.
7. What radio frequency must be monitored when traveling?
8. Divisions are established on a wildland incident in a counter clockwise fashion. True _____ False _____
9. The first letter in the prefix of a resource designator comprised of engines from the same county, but several participating agencies is _____.
10. What is the ICS map symbology for the boundaries of a Division?
11. A Strike Team/Task Force Leader may have an assistant. True _____ False _____



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

PRE-COURSE WORK
ASSIGNMENT

12. What is the most reliable method of monitoring work progress as a Strike Team/Task Force Leader?

13. While a Strike Team/Task Force Leader may not attend the planning meeting, he/she does participate in development of plans for the next _____

14. Identify the three types of resource status.

15. The Strike Team/Task Force Leader receives his/her briefing from the _____ or the _____.

16. Under ICS, the Group Supervisor is assigned to the Division Supervisor. True _____
False _____

17. List essential elements of information the Strike Team/Task Force Leader must obtain at the time of dispatch.

18. Identify four incident facility locations where resources may be checked in.

19. If your resources arrive and are assigned prior to your arrival, list three things you should do while enroute or immediately upon your arrival.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

PRE-COURSE WORK
ASSIGNMENT

20. As a Strike Team/Task Force Leader, you have the authority and the responsibility to eliminate any vehicle, equipment item or person which, in your opinion, is _____ or _____.

21. A member of your Task Force is about to deplete his/her supply of a prescription medication. With whom should you make contact in an effort to resolve the situation?

22. A Type I Air Tanker has a minimum capacity of _____ gallons.

23. Incident Action Plan's (IAP) should be distributed down to the _____ level.

24. Which basic communication nets are recommended for an extended attack incident?

25. Responsibility for the incident traffic plan is assigned to the _____ Unit.

26. When Operations has not been established, Staging reports to the _____.

27. When your resources are in "Available Status," you must be ready to respond within _____ minutes.

28. To accommodate logistical needs while in Staging, the _____ should be your primary point of contact.

29. While staging at the Incident Base, your status is classified as _____.

30. What is the span-of-control ratio commonly used in ICS?

31. When assigned to Division 3 on a structure fire, on what floor would you deploy your resources?



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

PRE-COURSE WORK
ASSIGNMENT

32. Your _____ Representative should be contacted regarding any agency specific problems.

33. Crew rotation is best facilitated while in a/an _____ status.

34. Identify three briefing sources available to you prior to assignment.

35. When you are released from an incident, it will be in accordance with the _____ Plan.

36. Identify the numerical designator for the following ICS forms:

Division Assignment List _____	Unit Log _____
Communications Plan _____	IAP Safety Analysis _____
Resource Check In _____	Organization Assignment List _____
Incident Objectives _____	Air Operations Summary _____
Medical Plan _____	Incident Briefing Form _____

37. Illustrate the following ICS map symbology:

Spot Fire	Staging Area	Helibase
Static Water Source	Completed Dozer Line	
Uncontrolled Fire Edge	Branch Break	

38. The Field Observer reports to the _____ Unit Leader, in the _____ Section.

39. How many standard tones have been allocated for repeater access and in which reference source are they identified?

40. What is the repeater frequency for the State Travel Net?

41. What is the standard CDF "Air-to-Ground" frequency?

42. What is the total personnel staffing difference between a US&R "AR" Company Strike Team and a US&R "GR" Crew Strike Team?



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

PRE-COURSE WORK
ASSIGNMENT

43. What is the minimum horsepower requirement for a Type II Dozer?

44. When facilitating down-slope line construction, safety zones are incorporated by _____ the control lines.
45. What is the minimum number of personnel required for a Type I Dozer Strike Team?

46. According to the Field Operations Guide, what is the minimum 1.5" hose compliment requirement for a Type III Engine?

47. The term _____ shall be used to clear radio traffic.
48. Under the ICS Organizational Guide, how many Operational Branch Directors are recommended for an incident with 15 Divisions?

49. When a multi-casualty incident requires a multi-casualty Branch Director, the Patient Transportation Group Supervisor reports to the Medical Division Supervisor. True _____
False _____
50. State correct ICS nomenclature for a unit with the following specifications:
Chassis: One ton Tank Capacity: 250 Gallons
Staffing: 3 Pump Rating: 85 G.P.M./150 P.S.I.
Hose: 300 ft. 1.5" and 800 ft. 1" Hand Tools: Standard compliment



TASK FORCE/STRIKE TEAM LEADER
PRE-TEST - KEY

This is a combination Fill-In, True/False test. Respond to each question as briefly and concisely as possible:

1. A Strike Team of Water Tenders may be “formed-up” on an incident, provided a leader is assigned. **FALSE**
2. Who is responsible for documenting and investigating injury claims and property damage associated with the incident? **COMPENSATION AND CLAIMS UNIT**
3. Define the term, “Planned Need”: **FOR FUTURE OPERATIONAL PERIODS**
4. Refueling and tire repair is provided by the **GROUND SUPPORT** Unit, under the **LOGISTICS** Branch, which reports to the **LOGISTICS** Section Chief?
5. Assign suffix identifiers to the following Strike Team resources:
 - a. Type I Fire Crew **G**
 - b. Type I Engine **A**
 - c. Type I Dozer **K**
 - d. Type II Engine **B**
 - e. Type II Fire Crew **H**
 - f. Type IV Engine **D**
6. Emergency medical needs for personnel assigned to an incident are provided by the **MEDICAL** Unit, which is subordinate to the **LOGISTICS** Branch, which functions under the **LOGISTICS** Section Chief.
7. What radio frequency must be monitored when traveling? **TRAVEL FREQUENCY**
8. Divisions are established on a wildland incident in a counter clockwise fashion. **FALSE**
9. The first letter in the prefix of a resource designator comprised of engines from the same county, but several participating agencies is **X**.
10. What is the ICS map symbology for the boundaries of a division? **) (**
11. A Strike Team/Task Force Leader may have an assistant. **FALSE**



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

PRE-COURSE WORK
ASSIGNMENT - KEY

12. What is the most reliable method of monitoring work progress as a Strike Team/Task Force Leader? **PERSONAL OBSERVATION**
13. While a Strike Team/Task Force Leader may not attend the planning meeting, he/she does participate in development of plans for the next **OPERATIONAL PERIOD**.
14. Identify the three types of resource status. **ASSIGNED; AVAILABLE; OUT-OF-SERVICE**
15. The Strike Team/Task Force Leader receives his/her briefing from the **DIVISION SUPERVISOR** or the **OPERATION SECTION CHIEF**.
16. Under ICS, the Group Supervisor is assigned to the Division Supervisor. **FALSE**
17. List essential elements of information the Strike Team/Task Force Leader must obtain at the time of dispatch. **INCIDENT #; ORDER #; ASSIGNMENT; TRAVEL ROUTE; TRAVEL FREQUENCY; INCIDENT FREQUENCY; REPORTING LOCATION & TIME; RESOURCE DESIGNATOR**
18. Identify four incident facility locations where resources may be checked in. **BASE; HELIBASE; ICP INCIDENT COMMAND POST; STAGING AREA**
19. If your resources arrive and are assigned prior to your arrival, list three things you should do while enroute or immediately upon your arrival. **LOCATE RESOURCE; ASSIGN RESOURCE LEADER TO ACT IN YOUR PLACE; REGROUP; LCES BRIEFING; SUPERVISOR BRIEFING**
20. As a Strike Team/Task Force Leader, you have the authority and the responsibility to eliminate any vehicle, equipment item or person which, in your opinion, is **UNSAFE** or **UNSUITABLE**.
21. A member of your Task Force is about to deplete his/her supply of a prescription medication. With whom should you make contact in an effort to resolve the situation? **AGENCY REP/HOME AGENCY**
22. A Type I Air Tanker has a minimum capacity of **3000** gallons.
23. Incident Action Plan's (IAP) should be distributed down to the **STRIKE TEAM LEADER** level.
24. Which basic communication nets are recommended for an extended attack incident? **COMMAND; TACTICAL; AIR-TO-GROUND**



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

PRE-COURSE WORK
ASSIGNMENT - KEY

25. Responsibility for the incident traffic plan is assigned to the **GROUND SUPPORT** Unit.
26. When Operations has not been established, Staging reports to the **INCIDENT COMMANDER**.
27. When your resources are in "Available Status," you must be ready to respond within **3** minutes.
28. To accommodate logistical needs while in Staging, the **STAM** should be your primary point of contact.
29. While staging at the Incident Base, your status is classified as **AVAILABLE**.
30. What is the span-of-control ratio commonly used in ICS? **3-7; 5 IDEAL**
31. When assigned to Division 3 on a structure fire, on what floor would you deploy your resources? **THIRD FLOOR**
32. Your **AGENCY** Representative should be contacted regarding any agency specific problems.
33. Crew rotation is best facilitated while in a/an **UNASSIGNED** status.
34. Identify three briefing sources available to you prior to assignment. **OPERATIONAL BRIEFING; IAP; SUPERVISOR BRIEFING; RESOURCES YOU ARE RELIEVING**
35. When you are released from an incident, it will be in accordance with the **DEMOB** Plan.
36. Identify the numerical designator for the following ICS forms:
Division Assignment List 204 Unit Log 214
Communications Plan 205 I.A.P. Safety Analysis 215A
Resource Check In 211 Organization Assignment List 203
Incident Objectives 202 Air Operations Summary 220
Medical Plan 206 Incident Briefing Form 201



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

PRE-COURSE WORK
ASSIGNMENT - KEY

37. Illustrate the following ICS map symbology:

Spot Fire: ♂ Staging Area: Ⓢ Helibase: Ⓜ
Static Water Source: Ⓜ Completed Dozer Line: **XXXXXXXXXXXX**
Uncontrolled Fire Edge: **TTTTTT** Branch Break: [I] [II]

38. The Field Observer reports to the **SITUATION** Unit Leader, in the **PLANNING** Section.

39. How many standard tones have been allocated for repeater access and in which reference source are they identified? **12; FIELD OPERATIONS GUIDE**

40. What is the repeater frequency for the State Travel Net? **168.325**

41. What is the standard CDF "Air-to-Ground" frequency? **151.220**

42. What is the total personnel staffing difference between a US&R "AR" (**13**) Company Strike Team and a US&R "GR" (**19**) Crew Strike Team? **6**

43. What is the minimum horsepower requirement for a Type II Dozer? **100 HP**

44. When facilitating down-slope line construction, safety zones are incorporated by **WIDENING** the control lines.

45. What is the minimum number of personnel required for a Type I Dozer Strike Team? **4**

46. According to the Field Operations Guide, what is the minimum 1.5" hose compliment requirement for a Type III Engine? **1000'**

47. The term **EMERGENCY TRAFFIC** shall be used to clear radio traffic.

48. Under the ICS Organizational Guide, how many Operational Branch Directors are recommended for an incident with 15 Divisions? **3**

49. When a multi-casualty incident requires a multi-casualty Branch Director, the Patient Transportation Group Supervisor reports to the Medical Division Supervisor. **FALSE**

50. State correct ICS nomenclature for a unit with the following specifications:

Chassis: One ton Tank Capacity: 250 Gallons
Staffing: 3 Pump Rating: 85 G.P.M./150 P.S.I.
Hose: 300 ft. 1.5" and 800 ft. 1" Hand Tools: Standard compliment

TYPE 4 ENGINE

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

**S-330 STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE
LEADER - ALL RISK**

UNIT 2 QUIZ

22 Questions - 34 Points

This is a multiple choice or fill in the blank test. For each of the following questions or statements, circle the correct answer or write the answer on the answer sheet that represents the best answer.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

UNIT 2 QUIZ

1. The Strike Team/Task Force concept maximizes the efficiency of multiple resources by
 - A. maximizing the use of resources
 - B. reducing the manager's span of control
 - C. simplifying communications
 - D. all of the above

2. To whom would you report the progress of the Strike Team/Task Force?
 - A. Division/Group Supervisor
 - B. Resource Unit Leader
 - C. Situation Unit Leader
 - D. Operations Chief

3. Define a Strike Team.

4. Define a Task Force.

5. The STL is mainly responsible for supervising _____ assignments.

6. A Type III Engine Strike Team would need a minimum of _____ personnel.

7. A Type I Hand Crew Strike Team would consist of a minimum of _____ personnel.

8. On a fireline assignment, should you mix Type I and Type 2 Hand Crews?

- A. True
- B. False

9. How many dozers and minimum personnel are there in a Dozer Strike Team?

- A. 2/6
- B. 3/5
- C. 2/4
- D. 3/8

10. A Type I Engine Strike Team consists of a minimum of _____ personnel.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

UNIT 2 QUIZ

11. It is the responsibility of the Strike Team Leader to know the qualifications of his/her assigned incident personnel.

- A. True
- B. False

Match the resource type with the best tactical assignment

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 12. Type II Dozer Strike Team | A. Handline construction |
| 13. Type III Engine Strike Team | B. Secondary fireline |
| 14. Type II Crew Strike Team | C. Commercial building fire |
| 15. Type I Crew Strike Team | D. Cold line construction |
| 16. Type I Engine Strike Team | E. Wildland structure protection |

Give resource designators to the following Strike Teams/Task Forces and write out the radio call for each.

17. Engines, Type 1, all OES owned from Mutual Aid Region 3

18. Crews, Type 1, CDF
1 Crew Tulare Unit
1 Crew Fresno-Kings Unit
STL from Fresno-Kings Unit

19. Ridge incident formed dozer strike team
1 Dozer, Type 1, privately owned
1 Dozer, Type 1, from LA Co. FD
1 Dozer, Tender, from Santa Barbara Co. FD

20. Cool Incident formed Task Force
1 Engine Type 2, from LAC
1 Engine Type 2, from LFD
1 Dozer Type 2, from LAC



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

UNIT 2 QUIZ

21. List five items you should have in your STL/TFL kit.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

22. List three ways a ST/TFL can ensure proper resource preparation for a potential assignment

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

**S-330 STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE
LEADER - ALL RISK**

UNIT 3 QUIZ

25 Questions - 51 Points

This is a multiple choice or fill in the blank test. For each of the following questions or statements, circle the correct answer or write the answer on the answer sheet that represents the best answer.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

UNIT 3 QUIZ

1. The Strike Team/Task Force Leader should document all significant events on the _____.
2. If a significant event occurs involving your ST/TF, your initial notification should include what components (list three)?
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
3. If a significant event occurs, it is important to _____ the scene of the incident.
4. If equipment lost or damaged cannot be replaced at the incident, be sure you have appropriate _____ and _____ for later purchase.
5. The three leadership styles are Autocratic, Laissez-Faire and Democratic.
 - A. True
 - B. False
6. Which of the following is not a leadership principle?
 - A. Authority
 - B. Evaluation
 - C. Responsibility
 - D. Accountability
7. List three operations that could impact adjacent resources and should be coordinated.

8. While mopping up in your assigned division, one of your engines advises you that they are experiencing electrical problems. Within the ICS structure, who do you contact for repairs?

9. Your Strike Team has been assigned to assist in sandbagging a levee in a flood fight. Within the ICS structure, where do you go to get Personal Floatation Devices to support your assignment?

10. After reviewing your assignment in the IAP, you discover that you do not have the correct radio frequencies. Within the ICS structure, where will you go to get the radio programmed with the correct frequencies?



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

UNIT 3 QUIZ

11. List the five official locations a ST/TF may check in.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

12. The _____ resource should be at the front of a Strike Team.

13. The local high school parking lot would be a good rendezvous point for your strike team at 14:00 hrs on a Tuesday in September, with school in session.

- A. True
- B. False

14. Name at least three logistical considerations concerning personnel on a Strike Team/Task Force, especially when traveling to or from an incident.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

15. List five items of information you need to receive from your agency dispatch.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

16. The NWCG Operational Leadership Guide sites "setting the example" as one of its recommendations. Give one example of how a leader can set the example.

17. What is the difference between planned need and immediate need resources?

18. When in available status, all personnel and equipment will be kept in a state of readiness to meet a response time of _____ minutes.

19. When requesting Logistical support you should _____ & _____, the request, and _____ the appropriate contacts.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

UNIT 3 QUIZ

20. While on available status you are assigned to the Logistics Section Chief.
- A. True
 - B. False
21. In addition to being briefed by the DIVS, a ST/TF Leader may obtain information from
- A. IAP
 - B. Plans Section
 - C. Shift Change Resources
 - D. All of the Above
22. You have briefed with your DIVS. List three of the eight elements your team briefing should include.
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
23. List five items you as ST/TFL do to prepare for demobilization with your resources.
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
24. The Demobilization checkout form is ICS Form _____.
- A. 205
 - B. 206
 - C. 214
 - D. 221
25. The _____ Unit Leader is responsible for the implementation of the Demob Plan.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

**S-330 STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE
LEADER - ALL RISK**

UNIT 4 QUIZ

27 Questions - 40 Points

This is a multiple choice or fill in the blank test. For each of the following questions or statements, circle the correct answer or write the answer on the answer sheet that represents the best answer.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

UNIT 4 QUIZ

1. Define Risk Management.

2. What are the five steps of the Risk Management Process?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

3. Anti-authority, impulsive, invulnerable, macho, and resigned are the five hazardous _____ that adversely affect the decision making process.

4. Which of the following is not a decision option for engaging a fire?

- A. Observe fire behavior
- B. Engage fire with planned assignment
- C. Negotiate the assignment
- D. Turn down the assignment

5. _____ is the minimum level of hazard control and must be in place before taking action on any incident.

6. List three conditions that trigger points may be based on on a wildland fire.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

7. One of your primary responsibilities as a leader when initiating a change in level of engagement is to account for all of your _____.

8. It is very important to orient yourself when arriving on a wildland or urban interface fire assignment.

- A. True
- B. False

9. Which of the following is not one of the three categories of structures in the Structure Triage Guidelines?

- A. Not threatened
- B. Dangerous but not threatened
- C. Threatened but have the potential to be saved
- D. Not able to be saved/too dangerous to protect



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

UNIT 4 QUIZ

10. List three factors that would make you decide not to attempt to save a structure during triage.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

11. Address/property name, road access, type of structure/structural features, clearance/exposure/defensible space, hazardous materials present, available water sources, evacuation issues, and estimated resources available are the components of the Structure _____ Checklist.

12. The Structure Protection Guidelines do not include safety measures.

- A. True
- B. False

13. What types of events typically lead to US&R involvement?

- A. Transportation accidents
- B. Earthquakes
- C. Terrorism incidents
- D. All of the above

14. In an initial attack US&R response, your first tactical consideration should be _____.

15. Incidents involving a need for US&R are frequently accompanied by _____.
As such, engines can be very useful, especially during initial attack.

16. List three safety considerations on a US&R incident.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

17. As a Strike Team/Task Force Leader on a US&R incident, you should ensure that your team is prepared to function independently for _____ to _____ hours.

What are the swiftwater/flood safety risk considerations in priority order?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 18. Priority #1 | A. Protect bystanders/civilians |
| 19. Priority #2 | B. Rescue team |
| 20. Priority #3 | C. Rescue the victim |
| 21. Priority #4 | D. Rescue self |

22. On a swiftwater/flood incident, anyone within _____ feet of the water must be wearing a Personal Flotation Device (PFD).



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

UNIT 4 QUIZ

23. When protecting structures or other improvements, what are the two primary flood fighting methods?
24. The definition of what constitutes a MCI is consistent throughout the state of California.
A. True
B. False
25. If a Strike Team or Task Force is ordered on a multi-casualty incident, what has likely happened in the local area?

26. One of the three indicators that Independent Action is applicable is arriving at the scene of a rapidly moving wildland fire with no _____ structure yet established.
27. Who would you at least attempt to communicate with regarding independent actions you are undertaking?
A. The incident if possible
B. Your Agency Representative
C. Adjacent resources
D. All of the above

KEY

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE LEADER - ALL RISK

UNIT 2 QUIZ

22 Questions - 34 Points

This is a multiple choice or fill in the blank test. For each of the following questions or statements, circle the correct answer or write the answer on the answer sheet that represents the best answer.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

KEY

UNIT 2 QUIZ

1. CONCEPT OF ST/TF LDR 001

The Strike Team/Task Force concept maximizes the efficiency of multiple resources by

- A. maximizing the use of resources
- B. reducing the manager's span of control
- C. simplifying communications
- D✓ all of the above

2. CONCEPT OF ST/TF LDR 003

To whom would you report the progress of the Strike Team/Task Force?

- A✓ Division/Group Supervisor
- B. Resource Unit Leader
- C. Situation Unit Leader
- D. Operations Chief

3. CONCEPT OF ST/TF LDR 004

Define a Strike Team.

Answer: STRIKE TEAMS ARE A SET NUMBER OF RESOURCES OF THE SAME KIND AND TYPE WITH COMMON COMMUNICATIONS AND A LEADER.

4. CONCEPT OF ST/TF LDR 005

Define a Task Force.

Answer: A GROUP OF RESOURCES WITH COMMON COMMUNICATIONS AND A LEADER, THAT MAY BE PRE-ESTABLISHED AND SENT TO AN INCIDENT, OR FORMED AT AN INCIDENT TO MEET A SPECIFIC FUNCTION.

5. CONCEPT OF ST/TF LDR 006

The STL is mainly responsible for supervising _____ assignments.

Answer: TACTICAL

6. RESRCE TYPING STANDS 001

A Type III Engine Strike Team would need a minimum of _____ personnel.

Answer: 16

7. RESRCE TYPING STANDS 002

A Type I Hand Crew SStrike Team would consist of a minimum of _____ personnel.

Answer: 30



8. RESRCE TYPING STANDS 003

On a fireline assignment, should you mix Type I and Type 2 Hand Crews?

- A. True
- B. False

9. RESRCE TYPING STANDS 004

How many dozers and minimum personnel are there in a Dozer Strike Team?

- A. 2/6
- B. 3/5
- C. 2/4
- D. 3/8

10. RESRCE TYPING STANDS 006

A Type I Engine Strike Team consists of a minimum of _____ personnel.

Answer: 21

11. RESRCE TYPING STANDS 007

It is the responsibility of the Strike Team Leader to know the qualifications of his/her assigned incident personnel.

- A. True
- B. False

RESRCE TYPING STANDS 008

Match the resource type with the best tactical assignment

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 12. Type II Dozer Strike Team | A. Handline construction |
| 13. Type III Engine Strike Team | B. Secondary fireline |
| 14. Type II Crew Strike Team | C. Commercial building fire |
| 15. Type I Crew Strike Team | D. Cold line construction |
| 16. Type I Engine Strike Team | E. Wildland structure protection |

Answer: B,E,D,A,C

RESOURCE DESIGN SYST 001

Give resource designators to the following Strike Teams/Task Forces and write out the radio call for each.

17. RESOURCE DESIGN SYST 008

Engines, Type 1, all OES owned from Mutual Aid Region 3

Answer: OES 3800-A, "OES STRIKE TEAM EIGHTEEN ZERO THREE ALPHA"



18. RESOURCE DESIGN SYST 003
Crews, Type 1, CDF
1 Crew Tulare Unit
1 Crew Fresno-Kings Unit
STL from Fresno-Kings Unit
-

Answer: CDF 9474-G, "CDF STRIKE TEAM NINETY FOUR SEVENTY FOUR GOLF"

19. RESOURCE DESIGN SYST 006
Ridge incident formed dozer strike team
1 Dozer, Type 1, privately owned
1 Dozer, Type 1, from LA Co. FD
1 Dozer, Tender, from Santa Barbara Co. FD
-

Answer: RIDGE ST 1-K, "RIDGE STRIKE TEAM ONE KILO"

20. RESOURCE DESIGN SYST 007
Cool Incident formed Task Force
1 Engine Type 2, from LAC
1 Engine Type 2, from LFD
1 Dozer Type 2, from LAC
-

Answer: COOL TF 1, "COOL TASK FORCE ONE"

21. PRE-DISPATCH PREPARA 001
List five items you should have in your STL/TFL kit.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Answer: FINANCIAL DOCUMENTS, VEHICLE ACTIVITY RECORDS, INJURY/ACCIDENT REPORTS, TIME KEEPING RECORDS, STAFFING/EQUIPMENT INFORMATION SHEETS, INVENTORY FORMS, OES DOCUMENTATION

22. PRE-DISPATCH PREPARA 003
List three ways a ST/TFL can ensure proper resource preparation for a potential assignment

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM
S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

KEY

UNIT 2 QUIZ

Answer: PERSONNEL TRAINING AND FITNESS; EQUIPMENT INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE; READINESS DRILLS

KEY

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE LEADER - ALL RISK

UNIT 3 QUIZ

25 Questions - 51 Points

This is a multiple choice or fill in the blank test. For each of the following questions or statements, circle the correct answer or write the answer on the answer sheet that represents the best answer.



1. ADMINISTRATION 001

The Strike Team/Task Force Leader should document all significant events on the _____.

Answer: ICS FORM 214

2. ADMINISTRATION 003

If a significant event occurs involving your ST/TF, your initial notification should include what components (list three)?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Answer: NATURE OF EVENT; LOCATION; MAGNITUDE; PERSONNEL INVOLVED; INITIAL ACTION TAKEN

3. ADMINISTRATION 004

If a significant event occurs, it is important to _____ the scene of the incident.

Answer: PRESERVE

4. ADMINISTRATION 005

If equipment lost or damaged cannot be replaced at the incident, be sure you have appropriate _____ and _____ for later purchase.

Answer: AUTHORIZATION; DOCUMENTATION

5. SUPERVISION 002

The three leadership styles are Autocratic, Laissez-Faire and Democratic.

- A True
B. False

6. SUPERVISION 004

Which of the following is not a leadership principle?

- A. Authority
B Evaluation
C. Responsibility
D. Accountability

7. COORDINATION 004

List three operations that could impact adjacent resources and should be coordinated.

Answer: BACKFIRING; HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (OPERATION OR RELEASE); LIFTING OPERATIONS; AIR OPERATIONS/RESCUE; SITUATIONS THAT PRECLUDE YOU FROM COMPLETING YOUR MISSION



8. COORDINATION 005

While mopping up in your assigned division, one of your engines advises you that they are experiencing electrical problems. Within the ICS structure, who do you contact for repairs?

Answer: DIVS

9. COORDINATION 006

Your Strike Team has been assigned to assist in sandbagging a levee in a flood fight. Within the ICS structure, where do you go to get Personal Floatation Devices to support your assignment?

Answer: SUPPLY UNIT

10. COORDINATION 007

After reviewing your assignment in the IAP, you discover that you do not have the correct radio frequencies. Within the ICS structure, where will you go to get the radio programmed with the correct frequencies?

Answer: COMMUNICATIONS UNIT

11. ST/TF RESPONSE 001

List the five official locations a ST/TF may check in.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Answer: ICP, BASE, HELIBASE, STAGING AREA, DIRECTLY TO THE INCIDENT

12. ST/TF RESPONSE 002

The _____ resource should be at the front of a Strike Team.

Answer: SLOWEST

13. ST/TF RESPONSE 003

The local high school parking lot would be a good rendezvous point for your strike team at 14:00 hrs on a Tuesday in September, with school in session.

- A. True
B. False



14. ST/TF RESPONSE 004

Name at least three logistical considerations concerning personnel on a Strike Team/Task Force, especially when traveling to or from an incident.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Answer: PPE; REST; DRINKING WATER; FOOD

15. ST/TF RESPONSE 005

List five items of information you need to receive from your agency dispatch.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Answer: INCIDENT NAME, ORDER NUMBER, REQUEST NUMBER, ASSIGNMENT, TRAVEL ROUTE, COMMUNICATION FREQUENCY (TRAVEL/INCIDENT), REPORTING LOCATION, RESOURCE DESIGNATOR

16. ST/TF RESPONSE 006

The NWCG Operational Leadership Guide sites "setting the example" as one of its recommendations. Give one example of how a leader can set the example.

Answer: SHARE INFORMATION; REMAIN POSITIVE; MAKE THE RIGHT DECISION, NO MATTER HOW DIFFICULT

17. ASSIGNMENT/STATUS 003

What is the difference between planned need and immediate need resources?

Answer: PLANNED NEED- NEXT OPERATIONAL PERIOD; IMMEDIATE NEED- CURRENT OPERATIONAL PERIOD

18. ASSIGNMENT/STATUS 004

When in available status, all personnel and equipment will be kept in a state of readiness to meet a response time of _____ minutes.

Answer: 3

19. ASSIGNMENT/STATUS 005

When requesting Logistical support you should _____ & _____, the request, and _____ the appropriate contacts.

Answer: IDENTIFY, VERIFY & NOTIFY



20. ASSGN/STATUS 002

While on available status you are assigned to the Logistics Section Chief.

- A. True
- B. False

21. ASSGN/STATUS 003

In addition to being briefed by the DIVS, a ST/TF Leader may obtain information from

- A. IAP
- B. Plans Section
- C. Shift Change Resources
- D. All of the Above

22. ASSGN/STATUS 004

You have briefed with your DIVS. List three of the eight elements your team briefing should include.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Answer: DIVISION ASSIGNMENT FOR THE TEAM, SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS FOR ASSIGNMENT, RESOURCES ALLOTTED FOR THE ASSIGNMENT, INDIVIDUAL ASSIGNMENT WITHIN THE TEAM, GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCES, TIMETABLES, COMMUNICATIONS PROCEDURES, COMMAND ORGANIZATION FOR THE DIVISION

23. DEMOBILIZATION 003

List five items you as ST/TFL do to prepare for demobilization with your resources.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Answer: KEEP PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT TIME UPDATED THROUGHOUT THE INCIDENT; ENSURE THAT PERSONNEL RECEIVE ADEQUATE REST; HAVE APPARATUS INSPECTED PRIOR TO STARTING CHECK-OUT PROCESS; TURN IN COMPLETED UNIT LOGS (214) AT THE END OF EACH OPERATIONAL PERIOD; PREPARE PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS BEFORE STARTING CHECK-OUT PROCESS; RETURN ALL CHECKED OUT EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES PRIOR TO STARTING DEMOBILIZATION PROCESS; ASSURE THAT ALL PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT ARE READY TO DEPART IN A FULL STATE OF READINESS



24. DEMOBILIZATION 004

The Demobilization checkout form is ICS Form _____.

- A. 205
- B. 206
- C. 214
- D. 221

25. DEMOBILIZATION 006

The _____ Unit Leader is responsible for the implementation of the Demob Plan.

Answer: DEMOBILIZATION

KEY

#	ID	Points	Type	Answers
	UNIT 4 1	2.00	SHO	A PROCESS OF EVALUATING AND MITIGATING HAZARDS IN THE WORK ENVIRONMENT
2	UNIT 4 2	5.00	SHO	SITUATION AWARENESS; HAZARD ASSESSMENT; HAZARD CONTROL; DECISION POINT; EVALUATE
3	UNIT 4 3	1.00	SHO	ATTITUDES
4	UNIT 4 4	1.00	MCS	A
5	UNIT 4 5	1.00	OPN	LCES
6	UNIT 4 6	3.00	OPN	TRENDS IN WEATHER; CHANGES IN FUEL TYPE, CHANGES IN TERRAIN; TACTICAL PROGRESS; LOGISTICAL SUPPORT
7	UNIT 4 7	1.00	OPN	PERSONNEL
8	UNIT 4 8	1.00	MCS	A
9	UNIT 4 9	1.00	MCS	B
10	UNIT 4 10	3.00	OPN	NO SAFETY ZONE OR REFUGE AVAILABLE; NO PLACE TO PARK ENGINE SAFELY; FIRE IS MAKING A SUSTAINED RUN AND THERE IS LITTLE OR NO CLEARANCE; EXTREME FIRE BEHAVIOR (SPOT FIRES, SIGNIFICANT FIRE RUNS); WATER SUPPLY WILL NOT LAST AS LONG AS THE THREAT; FIRE'S INTENSITY DICTATES YOU LEAVE THE AREA NOW; ROOF IS MORE THAN 1/4 INVOLVED; FIRE INSIDE THE STRUCTURE; YOU CANNOT SAFELY REMAIN AT THE STRUCTURE AND YOUR ESCAPE MAY BE COMPROMISED; A STRUCTURE BECOMES WELL INVOLVED
11	UNIT 4 11	1.00	OPN	ASSESSMENT
12	UNIT 4 12	1.00	MCS	B
13	UNIT 4 13	1.00	MCS	D
14	UNIT 4 14	1.00	OPN	PERSONNEL SAFETY
15	UNIT 4 15	1.00	OPN	FIRE
16	UNIT 4 16	3.00	OPN	APPLICATION OF LCES; PPE; HYDRATION; SLEEP PLAN; PRIMARY COLLAPSE ZONE; SECONDARY COLLAPSE ZONE; SECONDARY EXPLOSIVE DEVICES; SCENE SECURITY; VOLUNTEER INVOLVEMENT; NO EATING OR DRINKING AT SCENE
17	UNIT 4 17	2.00	OPN	24/72
18	UNIT 4 18	1.00	MAT	D
19	UNIT 4 18	1.00	MAT	B
20	UNIT 4 18	1.00	MAT	A
21	UNIT 4 18	1.00	MAT	C
22	UNIT 4 19	1.00	OPN	10
23	UNIT 4 20	2.00	OPN	SANDBAGGING, WATER DIVERSION
24	UNIT 4 21	1.00	MCS	B
25	UNIT 4 22	1.00	OPN	LOCAL RESOURCES HAVE MOST LIKELY BEEN DRAWN DOWN
26	UNIT 4 23	1.00	OPN	ICS
27	UNIT 4 24	1.00	MCS	D
SECTION 1 (27 items)		40.00		

KEY

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE LEADER - ALL RISK

UNIT 4 QUIZ

27 Questions - 40 Points

This is a multiple choice or fill in the blank test. For each of the following questions or statements, circle the correct answer or write the answer on the answer sheet that represents the best answer.



1. UNIT 4 001

Define Risk Management.

Answer: A PROCESS OF EVALUATING AND MITIGATING HAZARDS IN THE WORK ENVIRONMENT

2. UNIT 4 002

What are the five steps of the Risk Management Process?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Answer: SITUATION AWARENESS; HAZARD ASSESSMENT; HAZARD CONTROL; DECISION POINT; EVALUATE

3. UNIT 4 003

Anti-authority, impulsive, invulnerable, macho, and resigned are the five hazardous _____ that adversely affect the decision making process.

Answer: ATTITUDES

4. UNIT 4 004

Which of the following is not a decision option for engaging a fire?

- A. Observe fire behavior
- B. Engage fire with planned assignment
- C. Negotiate the assignment
- D. Turn down the assignment

5. UNIT 4 005

_____ is the minimum level of hazard control and must be in place before taking action on any incident.

Answer: LCES

6. UNIT 4 006

List three conditions that trigger points may be based on on a wildland fire.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Answer: TRENDS IN WEATHER; CHANGES IN FUEL TYPE, CHANGES IN TERRAIN; TACTICAL PROGRESS; LOGISTICAL SUPPORT



7. UNIT 4 007

One of your primary responsibilities as a leader when initiating a change in level of engagement is to account for all of your _____.

Answer: PERSONNEL

8. UNIT 4 008

It is very important to orient yourself when arriving on a wildland or urban interface fire assignment.

A✓ True

B. False

9. UNIT 4 009

Which of the following is not one of the three categories of structures in the Structure Triage Guidelines?

A. Not threatened

B✓ Dangerous but not threatened

C. Threatened but have the potential to be saved

D. Not able to be saved/too dangerous to protect

10. UNIT 4 010

List three factors that would make you decide not to attempt to save a structure during triage.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Answer: NO SAFETY ZONE OR REFUGE AVAILABLE; NO PLACE TO PARK ENGINE SAFELY; FIRE IS MAKING A SUSTAINED RUN AND THERE IS LITTLE OR NO CLEARANCE; EXTREME FIRE BEHAVIOR (SPOT FIRES, SIGNIFICANT FIRE RUNS); WATER SUPPLY WILL NOT LAST AS LONG AS THE THREAT; FIRE'S INTENSITY DICTATES YOU LEAVE THE AREA NOW; ROOF IS MORE THAN 1/4 INVOLVED; FIRE INSIDE THE STRUCTURE; YOU CANNOT SAFELY REMAIN AT THE STRUCTURE AND YOUR ESCAPE MAY BE COMPROMISED; A STRUCTURE BECOMES WELL INVOLVED

11. UNIT 4 011

Address/property name, road access, type of structure/structural features, clearance/exposure/defensible space, hazardous materials present, available water sources, evacuation issues, and estimated resources available are the components of the Structure _____ Checklist.

Answer: ASSESSMENT

12. UNIT 4 012

The Structure Protection Guidelines do not include safety measures.

A. True

B✓ False



13. UNIT 4 013

What types of events typically lead to US&R involvement?

- A. Transportation accidents
- B. Earthquakes
- C. Terrorism incidents
- D✓ All of the above

14. UNIT 4 014

In an initial attack US&R response, your first tactical consideration should be _____.

Answer: PERSONNEL SAFETY

15. UNIT 4 015

Incidents involving a need for US&R are frequently accompanied by _____.
As such, engines can be very useful, especially during initial attack.

Answer: FIRE

16. UNIT 4 016

List three safety considerations on a US&R incident.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Answer: APPLICATION OF LCES; PPE; HYDRATION; SLEEP PLAN; PRIMARY COLLAPSE ZONE; SECONDARY COLLAPSE ZONE; SECONDARY EXPLOSIVE DEVICES; SCENE SECURITY; VOLUNTEER INVOLVEMENT; NO EATING OR DRINKING AT SCENE

17. UNIT 4 017

As a Strike Team/Task Force Leader on a US&R incident, you should ensure that your team is prepared to function independently for _____ to _____ hours.

Answer: 24/72

UNIT 4 018

What are the swiftwater/flood safety risk considerations in priority order?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 18. Priority #1 | A. Protect bystanders/civilians |
| 19. Priority #2 | B. Rescue team |
| 20. Priority #3 | C. Rescue the victim |
| 21. Priority #4 | D. Rescue self |

Answer: D,B,A,C

22. UNIT 4 019

On a swiftwater/flood incident, anyone within _____ feet of the water must be wearing a Personal Flotation Device (PFD).

Answer: 10



23. UNIT 4 020

When protecting structures or other improvements, what are the two primary flood fighting methods?

Answer: SANDBAGGING, WATER DIVERSION

24. UNIT 4 021

The definition of what constitutes a MCI is consistent throughout the state of California.

- A. True
- B False

25. UNIT 4 022

If a Strike Team or Task Force is ordered on a multi-casualty incident, what has likely happened in the local area?

Answer: LOCAL RESOURCES HAVE MOST LIKELY BEEN DRAWN DOWN

26. UNIT 4 023

One of the three indicators that Independent Action is applicable is arriving at the scene of a rapidly moving wildland fire with no _____ structure yet established.

Answer: ICS

27. UNIT 4 024

Who would you at least attempt to communicate with regarding independent actions you are undertaking?

- A. The incident if possible
- B. Your Agency Representative
- C. Adjacent resources
- D All of the above



FINAL SCENARIO

URBAN INTERFACE TACTICAL DEPLOYMENT



TIME: 2:00

INTRODUCTION:

The exercise is based on a wildland fire in California called the Ridge Fire. The incident consists of six divisions on two branches. The students will assume the role of Strike Team /Task Force Leader and will manage and tactically deploy the resources assigned. The student will tactically deploy the Strike Team or Task Force to protect a small subdivision. All the groups will have the same conditions and the same subdivision, but will be assigned different resources to meet the objectives on the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

DIRECTIONS:

1. Break into your groups.

Group Assignments:

- a. Group 1: Strike Team of Engines, Type 1.
 - b. Group 2: Strike Team of Dozers, Agency, Type 2.
 - c. Group 3: Strike Team of Crews, Custodial, Type 1.
 - d. Group 4: Task Force consisting of: 1 Type 1 Custodial Crew; 1 Type 2 Crew (USFS OC or equivalent); 1 Type 3 Dozer, Agency; 1 Type 2 Engine, Volunteer Fire District; 1 Type 3 Engine, Agency.
 - e. Group 5: Strike Team of Engines, Type 3, Agency.
 - f. Group 6: Task Force consisting of: 1 Type 1 Dozer, Private Hire (CDF Immediate Need, Radios and PPE, Dozer Tender); 1 Type 1 Crew, Agency (Hotshot or equivalent), 1 Type 2 Engine, OES; 1 Type 1 Water Tender, Agency.
2. You will have approximately 30 minutes to discuss as a group and answer the questions.
 3. Using a map of the subdivision, you will tactically deploy your resources and indicate their actions on the map.
 4. Select a spokesperson to present your group's plan.



Ridge Fire Briefing

It is September 4. The region has been experiencing a north wind weather pattern and multiple fires are burning, with new starts occurring in the area. Due to the fire activity, firefighting resources are drawn down and resources needed to fill orders require long travel times.

A MACS Group (Multi-Agency Coordination System) is currently setting priorities for the fires in the region; the Ridge Fire is the third priority on the list. An Incident Command Team has assumed command of the fire and the current operational period is the first since taking command from the extended attack Incident Commander.

During the morning briefing you discover that many of the resources on the IAP 204's are not present. The Planning Section Chief says he believes they are still en route with an unknown ETA, or the resource orders have not yet been filled.

Your DIVS tells you that divisions have been created in front of the fire and that a small subdivision is the priority for your ST/TF. You are assigned to Branch II, Div. F. The fire is expected to get more active as the day warms up and it is expected to cross a drainage and make a run at the structures sometime around noon. This gives you and your resources 2 to 4 hours of work on the division before the fire reaches the subdivision.

Your DIVS orders you to get your equipment to the division and start an assessment of what you can accomplish with your resources. The DIVS is going on a helicopter recon and will join you on the division as soon as the flight is over. You are given the authority to tactically deploy your resources upon your arrival at the division. Other division resources may arrive or be diverted from other assignments during the operational period.

- 1. Based on the information in the IAP and the briefing from the DIVS, list questions you need to ask the DIVS prior to deploying your ST/TF.**

Prior to leaving Incident Base en route to your assignment, you brief your ST/TF.

- 2. Using your IAP and the information from the briefing with your DIVS, list the elements you will brief your resources on:**



Upon arrival on the division, you find the following:

The subdivision is located in a drainage at the 800 foot elevation, bordered by steep ridges that rise to above 1200 feet . Brush, grass and live oak are the predominate fuels at the 800 foot level and transition to brush mixed with a pine canopy at the 1200 foot level. Access is one-way in and out of the subdivision on Victoria . Lot size varies from 5 to 40 acres and the subdivision is in a water district with minimal fire flow. Although the fire approached the subdivision in the previous burning period, all evacuations have been voluntary and some of the residents are present at their properties.

See maps:

Overall incident map (back of IAP), 3-D topo map of Division and current fire perimeter, flat topo of same, map of subdivision, I-Zone structure description key map.

I-Zone descriptions:

Structure at: **31 Highland**; Single-story, wood siding, composition roof, narrow driveway, fuels encroaching on structure.

Structure at: **66 Highland**; Single-story, level lot, stucco siding, composition roof, large driveway, in-ground pool, cement patio.

Structure at: **127 Highland**; Single-story modular home, wood siding, composition roof, needles and leaves on roof, large accumulation of debris in yard, fuels encroaching on structure.

Structure at: **12 Highland Point Way**; Two-story, wood siding, composition roof, wood deck, heavy fuels immediately adjacent to structure, 30% slope with heavy fuels toward fire head.

Structure at: **7 Gann Lane**; Two-story, wood siding, metal roof, good clearance and access, wood deck, outbuilding with metal roof and wood siding, heavy fuels behind out-building.

Structure at: **16 Gann Lane**; Single-story, wood siding, composition roof, good clearance and access, outbuildings with composition roof and wood siding.

Structure at; **28 Gann Lane** ; Single-story, shake siding, metal roof, moderate fuels around structure, good access.

Structure at: **4 Sandy Lane**; Single-story, level lot, open space, stucco siding, composition roofing, ornamental landscaping (Tams, Junipers, etc), large driveway.

Structure at: **37 Sandy Lane**; Two-story, wood siding, concrete roofing, extensive decking, some encroaching fuels downslope towards fire, doughboy pool with road access.



Structure at: **10 Cindee Lane**; Single-story, wood siding, composition roof, large window area, poor clearance.

Structure at: **25 Cindee Lane**; Single-story, wood siding, composition roof, heavy fuel surrounding structure, doughboy pool.

Structure at: **29 Victoria**; Single-story, shake roof, stucco siding, heavy ornamental vegetation, in-ground pool with no vehicle access, lawn and patio.

Structure at: **50 Victoria**; Two-story, wood siding, shake roof, wood deck, light ground fuels, canopy fuels, good access.

Structure at: **57 Victoria**; Single-story, wood siding, composition roof, wood deck, wood piles in proximity to structure, open light fuels.

Structure at: **115 Victoria**; Single-story, wood siding, composition roof, detached garage, **spot fire threatening garage**, *homeowner on roof of garage with garden hose.*

3. Based on the information, tactically deploy the resources assigned to your ST/TF and indicate actions on the map. Applied tactics must be based on situation, assigned resources, and performance standards of those assigned resources, line production rates, etc.

4. Questions on the ST/TF tactical deployment

- a. How are resource assignments determined?**
- b. If a firing operation is part of the tactics, what is required?**
- c. How was LCES applied in planning the tactical deployment?**
- d. Did the I-Zone Tactics determine actions taken?**
- e. What Risk Management steps were applied in the tactical deployment?**
- f. What job aids were consulted to determine the feasibility of the plan?**
- g. After Structure Triage, what priorities were set and how were they determined?**

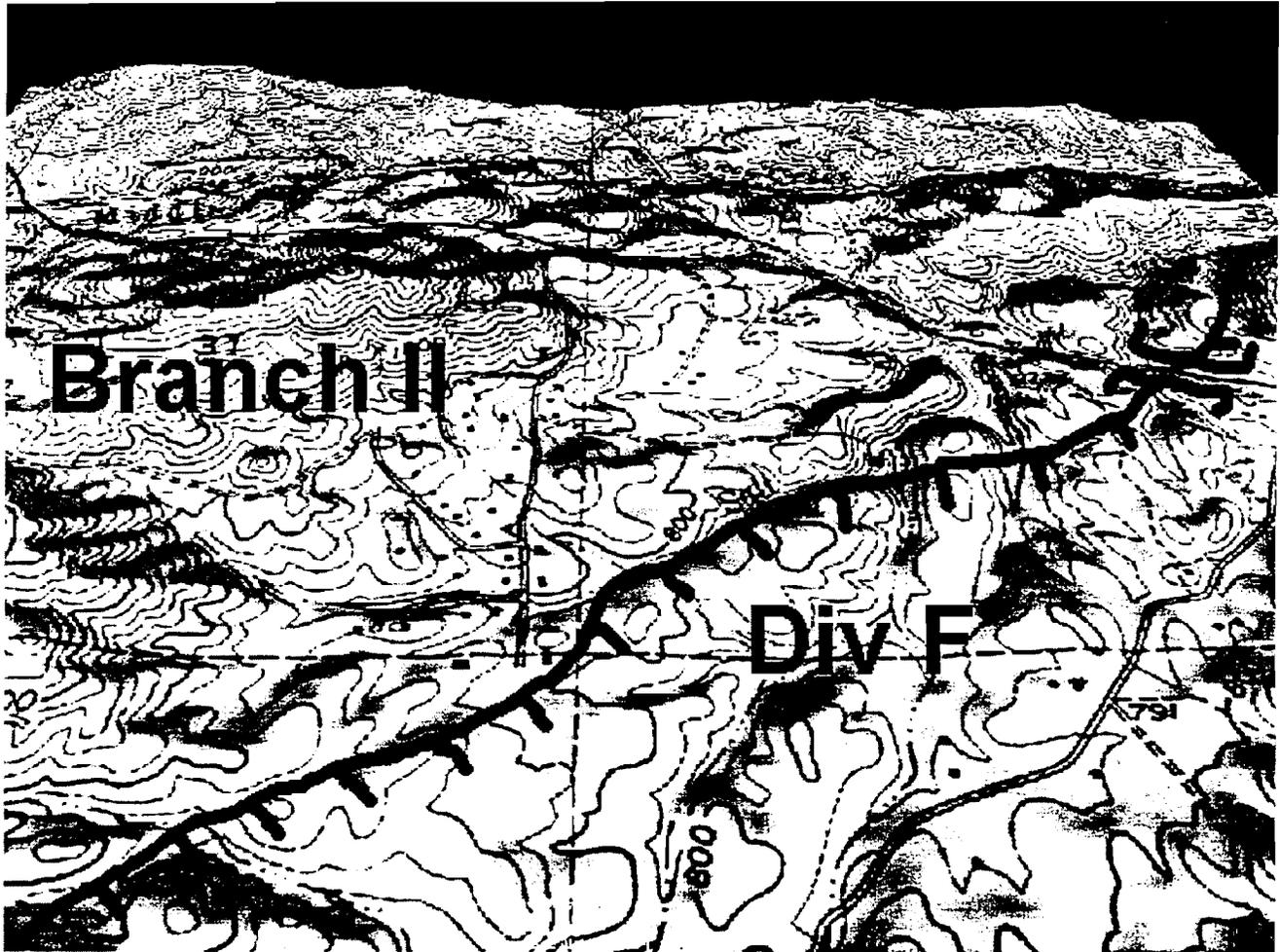


INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STUDENT ACTIVITY SHEET
FINAL SCENARIO

- h. What type of resources would best support your ST/TF to meet your division objectives?*
- i. How was a Go/No Go decision determined?*
- j. How will you handle the home owners and what do you tell them?*

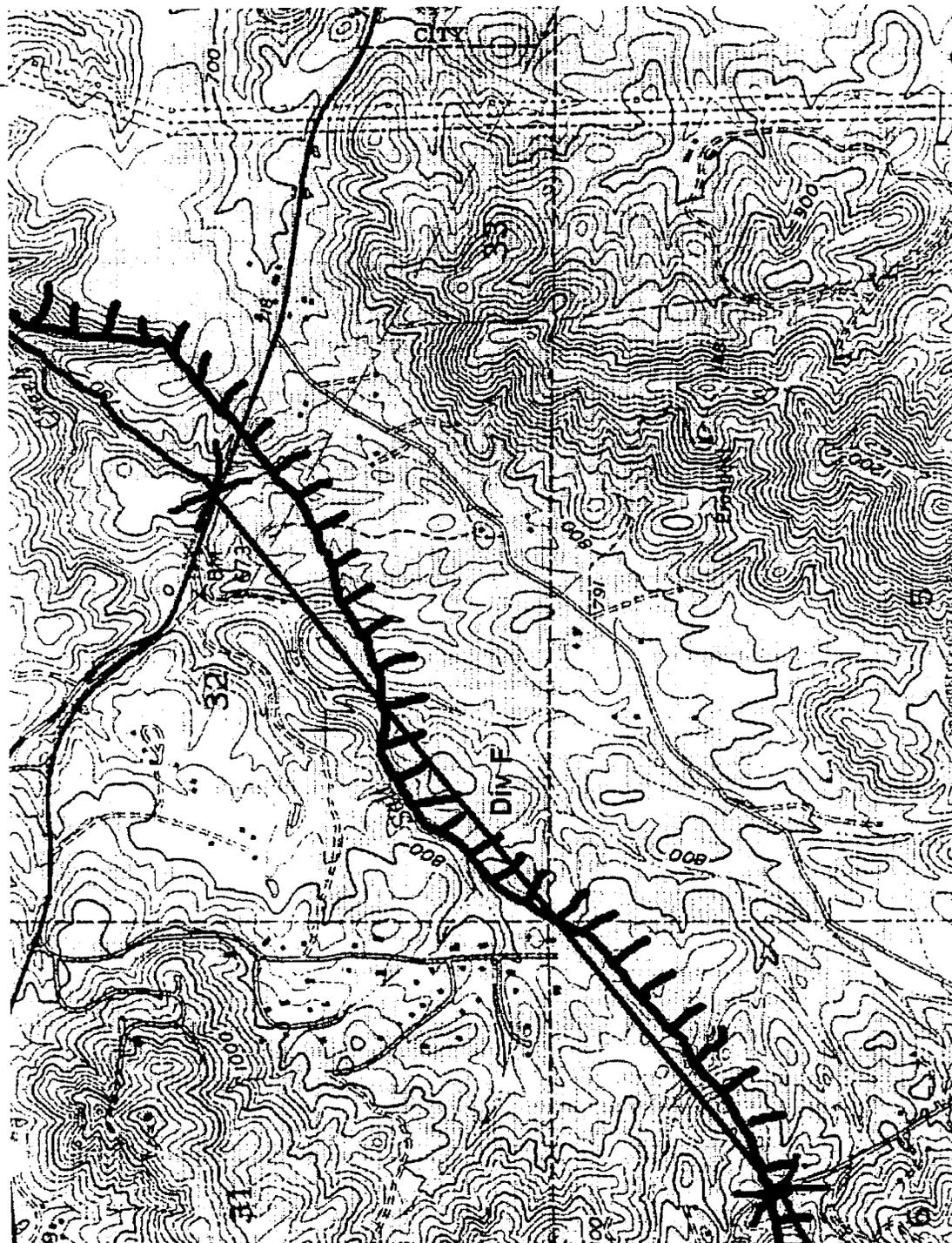




INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STUDENT ACTIVITY SHEET
FINAL SCENARIO

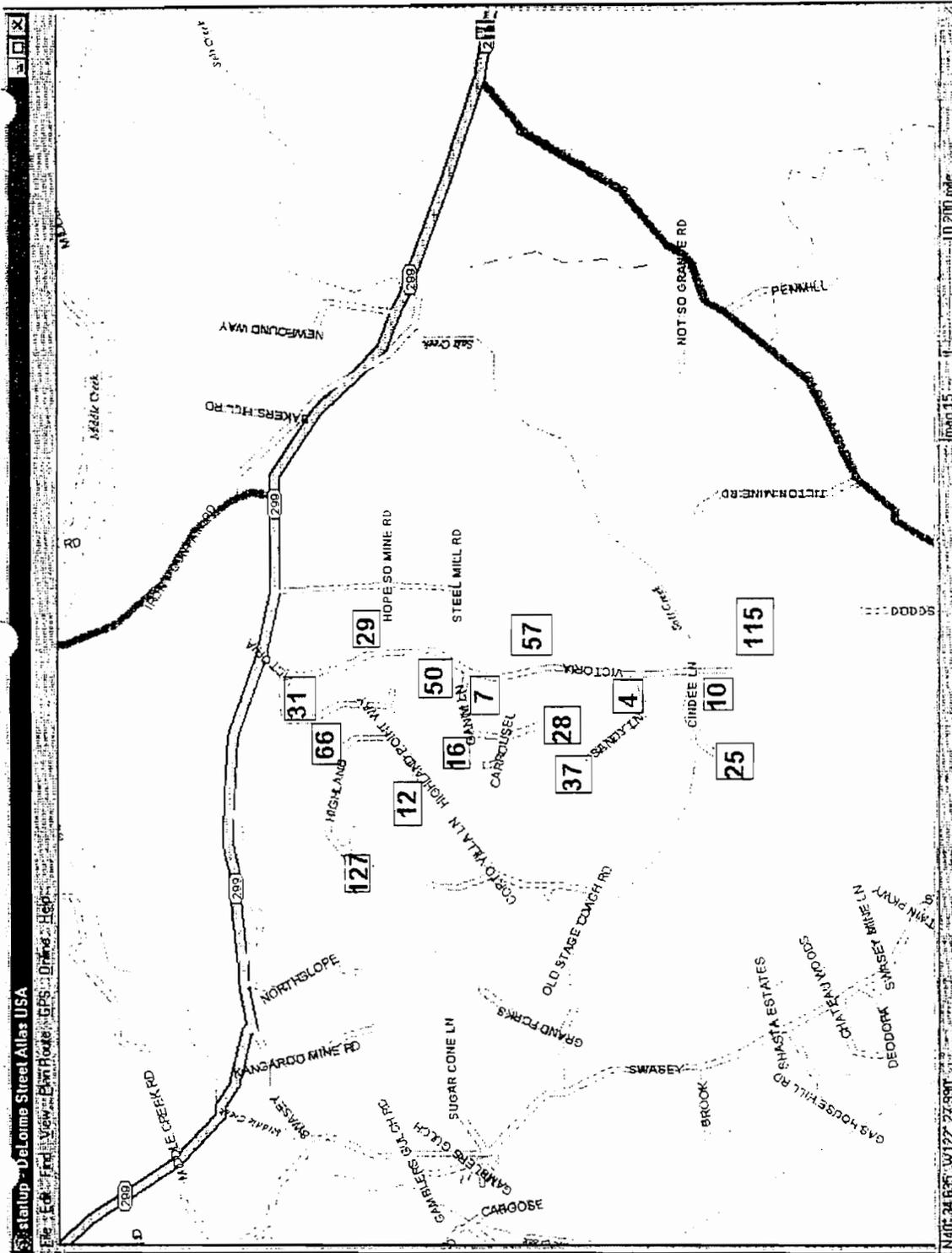




INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STUDENT ACTIVITY SHEET
FINAL SCENARIO

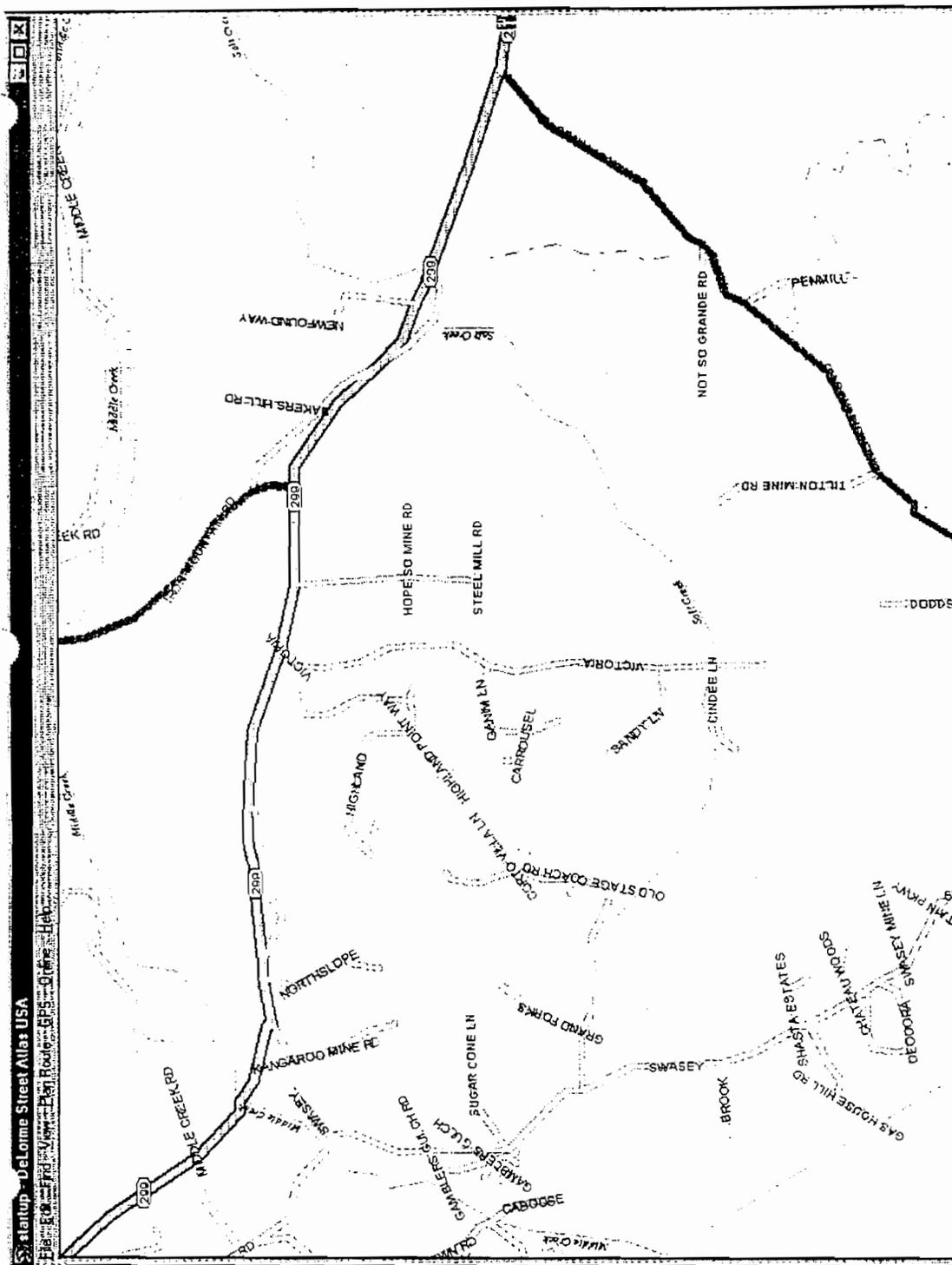




INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STUDENT ACTIVITY SHEET
FINAL SCENARIO





INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STUDENT ACTIVITY SHEET
FORM ICS-202
FINAL SCENARIO

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES	1. Incident Name RIDGE FIRE	2. Date 09/04/02	3. Time (24 hours) 06:00-06:00
4. Operational Period 09/04/02-09/05/02			
5. General Control Objectives for the Incident (include alternatives) BRANCH I, II OBJECTIVES: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. PROVIDE FOR PUBLIC & EMERGENCY PERSONNEL SAFETY2. KEEP FIRE NORTH OF MIDDLETOWN CEMETERY3. KEEP FIRE WEST OF MANZANITA SCHOOL4. KEEP FIRE SOUTH OF SACRAMENTO RIVER5. KEEP FIRE EAST OF SWAYZE DRIVE SUBDIVISION IN DIV F6. KEEP FIRE NORTH OF 17 HILL7. KEEP FIRE SOUTH OF SALT CREEK			
6. Weather Forecast for Period EE ATTACHED FIRE WEATHER FORECAST			
7. General Safety Message SEE ATTACHED SAFETY MESSAGE			
8. Attachments (mark if attached)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organization List - ICS 203	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medical Plan - ICS 206	<input type="checkbox"/> (Other)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Div. Assignment Lists - ICS 204	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incident Map	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications Plan - ICS 205	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Prepared by (Planning Section Chief)	10. Approved by (Incident Commander)		



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STUDENT ACTIVITY SHEET
FORM ICS-203
FINAL SCENARIO

ORGANIZATION ASSIGNMENT LIST		9. Operations Section	
1. Incident Name RIDGE FIRE		Chief	MIKE CHUCHEL
		Deputy	MIKE TERWILLIGER
2. Date 09/04/02	3. Time 05:00	a. Branch I - Division/Groups	
4. Operational Period 09/04/02-09/05/02		Branch Director	JESSE SISNEROS
		Deputy	
Position		Division/Group	A
NAME		Division/Group	ROY DOWDY
5. Incident Commander and Staff		Division/Group	B
Incident Commander	KEN MCLEAN	Division/Group	M. AVERY
Deputy	GARY DURDEN	Division/Group	C
Safety Officer	CHUCK SCHOENDIENST	Division/Group	J. YOUNG
Information Officer	GARY LYON	Division/Group	
Liaison Officer		Division/Group	
6. Agency Representative		b. Branch II - Division/Groups	
Agency	Name	Branch Director	M. JONSSON
CDC	GLENN ROGNE LT.	Deputy	
7. Planning Section		Division/Group	D
Chief	W. WILLIAMS	Division/Group	L. CALDWELL
Deputy		Division/Group	E
Resources Unit	S. SHERMAN	Division/Group	D. TODD
Situation Unit	M. SISNEROS	Division/Group	F
Documentation Unit	S. MURCHLAND	Division/Group	R. BURNETT
Demobilization Unit	K. BAILEY	Division/Group	
Technical Specialists		Division/Group	
Human Resources		Division/Group	
Training		c. Branch II - Division/Groups	
8. Logistics Section		Branch Director	
Chief	B. WILLIAMS	Deputy	
Deputy		Division/Group	
Supply Unit	C. HOAG	Division/Group	
Facilities Unit	L. CASTRO	Division/Group	
Ground Support Unit	R. CORNING	Division/Group	
Communications Unit	R. POUND	Division/Group	
Medical Unit	D. MUNRO	Division/Group	
Security Unit		Division/Group	
Food Unit		Division/Group	
		d. Air Operations Branch	
		Air Operations Branch Director	E. STELLE
		Air Attack Supervisor	C. CLAVEN
		Air Support Supervisor	
		Helicopter Coordinator	J. RAMAGE
		Air Tanker Coordinator	
		10. Finance Section	
		Chief	A.D. HILL
		Deputy	
		Time Unit	W. DARNALL
		Procurement Unit	
		Compensation/Claims Unit	
		Cost Unit	
		Prepared by (Resource Unit Leader)	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STUDENT ACTIVITY SHEET
FORM ICS-204
FINAL SCENARIO

DIVISION ASSIGNMENT LIST		1. Branch I		2. Division/Group B			
3. Incident Name Ridge Fire		4. Operational Period Date: 09/04/02 Time: 06:00-06:00					
5. Operations Personnel							
Operations Chief	Mike Chuchel	Division/Group Supervisor	M. Avery				
Branch Director	J. Sisneros	Air Attack Supervisor No.					
6. Resources Assigned this Period							
Strike Team/Task Force/ Resource Designator	Leader	Number Persons	Trans. Needed	Drop Off PT./Time	Pick Up PT./Time		
Eng MVU 3372	Unk	3					
ST XGL 3060C	R. MacDonald						
7. Control Operations Report to ICP Mop up and Patrol							
8. Special Instructions Take all needed supplies for shift and haul out all trash							
9. Division/Group Communication Summary							
Function	Frequency	System	Channel	Function	Frequency	System	Channel
Command	159.300	King NIFC	1	Logistics		King NIFC	
Tactical Div/Group	151.460	King NIFC	4	Air to Ground	170.000	King NIFC	7
Prepared by (Resource Unit Ldr.)		Approved by (Planning Sect. Ch.)			Date		Time



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STUDENT ACTIVITY SHEET
FORM ICS-204
FINAL SCENARIO

DIVISION ASSIGNMENT LIST		1. Branch II	2. Division/Group F
3. Incident Name Ridge Fire		4. Operational Period Date: 09/04/02 Time: 06:00-06:00	

5. Operations Personnel

Operations Chief	Mike Chuchel	Division/Group Supervisor	R. Burnett
Branch Director	M. Jonsson	Air Attack Supervisor No.	

6. Resources Assigned this Period

Strike Team/Task Force/ Resource Designator	Leader	Number Persons	Trans. Needed	Drop Off PT./Time	Pick Up PT./Time
TBA	TBA			06:00	06:00
TBA	TBA			06:00	06:00
TBA	TBA				

Control Operations
 Control and control upper portion of division
 Mop up fire from advancing/flanking toward subdivision west of current location
 Initiate preparation of subdivision for fire advancement into subdivision
 Mop up

8. Special Instructions

9. Division/Group Communication Summary

Function	Frequency	System	Channel	Function	Frequency	System	Channel
Command	159.300	King NIFC	1	Logistics		King NIFC	
Tactical Div/Group	151.475	King NIFC	5	Air to Ground	170.000	King NIFC	7

Prepared by (Resource Unit Ldr.)	Approved by (Planning Sect. Ch.)	Date	Time
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INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM
 S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STUDENT ACTIVITY SHEET
 FORM ICS-205
 FINAL SCENARIO

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN		1. Incident Name RIDGE FIRE		2. Date/Time Prepared 09/04/02		3. Operational Period Date/Time 06:00-6:00	
4. Basic Radio Channel Utilization							
Radio Type/Cache	Channel	Function	Frequency/Tone	Assignment	Remarks		
King NIFC	1	COMMAND	TX 159.300 151.355	COMMAND NET	TONES 1, 4, OR 8		
King NIFC	2	COMMAND	155.085	COMMAND	COUNTY COMMAND		
King NIFC	3	CDF TAC-5	151.250	TACTICAL	BRANCH I DIV A		
King NIFC	4	CDF TAC-12	151.460	TACTICAL	BRANCH I DIV B, C		
King NIFC	5	CDF TAC-13	151.475	TACTICAL	BRANCH II DIV D, E, AND F		
King NIFC	6	YELLOW TAC	153.890	TACTICAL	NORTH COUNTY TAC		
King NIFC	7	AIR/GROUND	170.000	AIR/GROUND			
King NIFC							
5. Prepared by (Communications Unit)							



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STUDENT ACTIVITY SHEET
FORM ICS-206
FINAL SCENARIO

MEDICAL PLAN	1. Incident Name	2. Date Prepared	3. Time Prepared	4. Operational Period				
	RIDGE FIRE	09/04/02	05:00	09/04/02				
5. Incident Medical Aid Station								
Medical Aid Stations	Location					Paramedics		
						Yes	No	
INCIDENT BASE	LAKE PARK						X	
6. Transportation								
A. Ambulance Services								
Name	Address			Phone	Paramedics			
					Yes	No		
MERCY AIR	MERCY MED CENTER			MED UNIT/BASE	X			
AMR AMBULANCE	REDDING MEDICAL CENTER			760-723-2000	X			
B. Incident Ambulances								
Name	Location					Paramedics		
						Yes	No	
AMR	LAKE PARK					X		
7. Hospitals								
Name	Address	Travel Time		Phone	Helipad		Burn Center	
		Air	Gnd		Yes	No	Yes	No
REDDING MEDICAL	12127 HEIGHTS BLVD	10	35		X			X
MERCY MEDICAL	12145 HEIGHTS BLVD	10	35		X			X
8. Medical Emergency Procedures								
<p>1. ACUTE PATIENTS FROM FIRELINE TO BE SENT TO MERCY MEDICAL CENTER VIA AIR AMBULANCE. COORDINATE AIR TRANSPORT THROUGH BRANCH DIRECTOR.</p> <p>2. ALL OTHERS TO BE TRANSPORTED VIA GROUND TO INCIDENT BASE FOR TREATMENT, EVALUATION AND TRANSPORT AS NEEDED.</p>								
9. Prepared by (Medical Unit Leader)				10. Reviewed by (Safety Officer)				



SAFETY MESSAGE

RIDGE FIRE SEPTEMBER 4

OPERATIONAL PERIOD 0800 TO 2000

HYDRATION -HYDRATION-HYDRATION

WATCH FOR SIGNS OF HEAT STRESS IN YOURSELF AND YOUR PARTNERS

MINE SHAFTS EXIST IN MANY OF THE DIVISIONS. BEWARE OF DEPRESSIONS
AND HIDDEN AIR SHAFTS

STEEP TERRAIN AND ROLLING MATERIAL POSE HAZARDS IN ALL DIVISIONS
BE AWARE OF POISON OAK AND RATTLESNAKES

THE 500 KV LINES ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE FIRE ARE STILL ENERGIZED. BE
CAUTIOUS WHEN WORKING IN THE AREA.

REPORT ALL INJURIES AND ACCIDENTS VIA THE CHAIN-OF-COMMAND
IMMEDIATELY. ALL PAPERWORK AND ACCIDENT FORMS MUST BE COMPLETED
PRIOR TO SHIFT CHANGE.

Prepared by I.B. Safe – SOFR I



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

STUDENT ACTIVITY SHEET
FINAL SCENARIO

TO: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

SITE SPECIFIC FORECAST FOR THE Ridge Fire Fax 530 225-1234

ATTN: PLANS Phone 530 225-4321

INTERAGENCY FIRE WEATHER UNIT

OPERATIONS AND COORDINATION CENTER

REDDING, CALIFORNIA

0500 pst September 4

SYNOPSIS

A approaching Pacific trough will bring higher humidities and wind tonight and Wednesday as well as slightly cooler temperatures. The high pressure gradient winds will diminish from the north-northeast experienced yesterday and will switch to the southeast and south.

FORECAST FOR Today...

WEATHER.....Mostly clear.

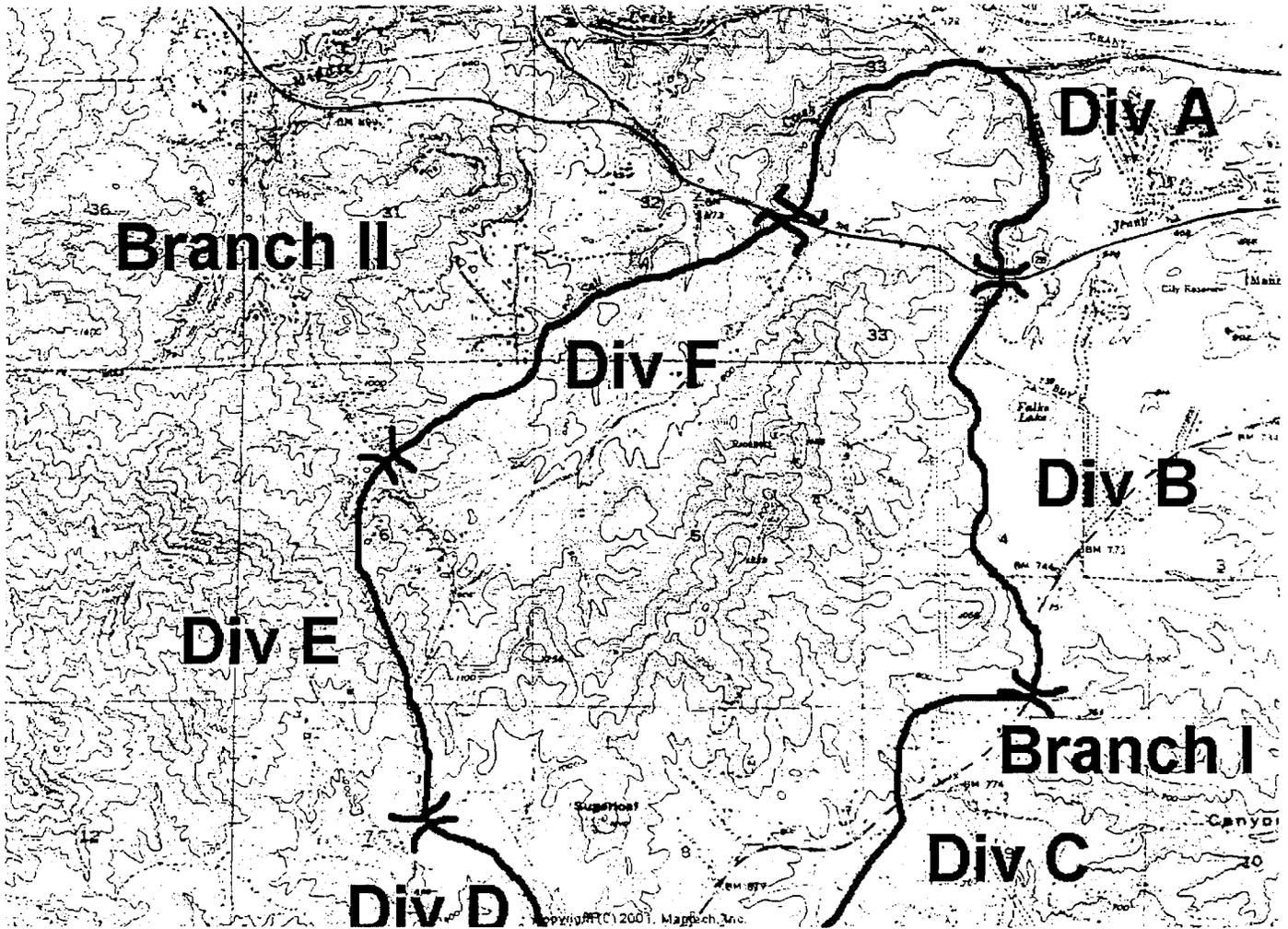
HIGH TEMPERATURES.....Upper 90's to 100

MINIMUM HUMIDITY.....20%

EYE LEVEL WINDS.....Southeast 8 – 12 switching to South 10 – 15 with gusts to 18 by late afternoon.

THE OUTLOOK FOR Wednesday through Friday...

Clear light winds, temperatures in the upper 90's





FINAL SCENARIO

URBAN INTERFACE TACTICAL DEPLOYMENT



TIME: 2:00

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- PowerPoint Slides
- Projector and screen
- White board and markers

SLIDE: 1

SLIDE: 2

INTRODUCTION:

The exercise is based on a wildland fire in California called the Ridge Fire. The incident consists of six divisions on two branches. The students will assume the role of Strike Team/Task Force Leader and will manage and tactically deploy the resources assigned. The student will tactically deploy the Strike Team or Task Force to protect a small subdivision. All the groups will have the same conditions and the same subdivision, but will be assigned different resources to meet the objectives on the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

SLIDE: 3

DIRECTIONS:

1. Break the class into groups, (5 groups of not less than 3 students is desired), and hand out a Ridge Fire IAP. Using the IAP and the Scenario briefing PowerPoint program, give the class a briefing on the Ridge Fire.
2. After the briefing, assign the groups to Branch II, Division F:
 - a. Group 1: Strike Team of Engines, Type 1.
 - b. Group 2: Strike Team of Dozers, Agency, Type 2.
 - c. Group 3: Strike Team of Crews, Custodial, Type 1.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET
FINAL SCENARIO

SLIDE: 4

- d. Group 4: Task Force consisting of: 1 Type 1 Custodial Crew; 1 Type 2 Crew (USFS OC or equivalent); 1 Type 3 Dozer, Agency; 1 Type 2 Engine, Volunteer Fire District; 1 Type 3 Engine, Agency.
- e. Group 5: Strike Team of Engines, Type 3, Agency.

SLIDE: 5

- f. Group 6: Task Force consisting of: 1 Type 1 Dozer, Private Hire (CDF Immediate Need, radios and PPE, Dozer Tender); 1 Type 1 Crew, Agency (Hotshot or equivalent), 1 Type 2 Engine, OES; 1 Type 1 Water Tender, Agency.

SLIDE: 6

3. Hand out student scenario question sheets. Allow approximately 30 minutes for the students to discuss and answer the questions. The students, using the map of the subdivision, will tactically deploy the assigned resources and indicate their actions on the map.
4. A spokesperson from each group will present to the class their group's solution on the tactical deployment of resources.
5. Utilizing the instructor scenario question key, the instructor is to critique each group's answers based on the recommended answers provided.
6. The instructor will facilitate class discussion on each group's tactical deployment and actions assigned to the resources and can suggest alternate solutions and/or actions to be taken.



Ridge Fire Briefing

SLIDE: 7

It is September 4. The region has been experiencing a north wind weather pattern and multiple fires are burning, with new starts occurring in the area. Due to the fire activity, firefighting resources are drawn down and resources needed to fill orders require long travel times.

SLIDE: 8

A MACS Group (Multi-Agency Coordination System) is currently setting priorities for the fires in the region; the Ridge Fire is the third priority on the list. An Incident Command Team has assumed command of the fire and the current operational period is the first since taking command from the extended attack Incident Commander.

SLIDE: 9

During the morning briefing you discover that many of the resources on the IAP 204's are not present. The Planning Section Chief says he believes they are still en route with an unknown ETA, or the resource orders have not yet been filled.

SLIDE: 10

Your DIVS tells you that divisions have been created in front of the fire and that a small subdivision is the priority for your ST/TF. You are assigned to Branch II Division F. The fire is expected to become more active as the day warms up, and it is expected to cross a drainage and make a run at the structures sometime around noon. This gives you and your resources 2 to 4 hours of work on the division before the fire reaches the subdivision.

SLIDE: 11

Your DIVS orders you to get your equipment to the division and start an assessment of what you can accomplish with your resources. The DIVS is going on a helicopter recon and will join you on the division as soon as the flight is over. You are given the authority to tactically deploy your resources upon your arrival at the division. Other division resources may arrive or be diverted from other assignments during the operational period.

SLIDE: 12

INSTRUCTOR KEY

- 1. Based on the information in the IAP and the briefing from the DIVS, list questions you need to ask the DIVS prior to deploying your ST/TF.***



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET
FINAL SCENARIO

- a) *Availability and method of ordering air support.*
- b) *When does the DIVS expect assessment of assignment?*
- c) *Will the DIVS have communication with the ST/TF while on the recon and what frequency?*
- d) *Any restriction on tactics such as firing operations?*
- e) *How frequent does the DIVS want progress reports?*
- f) *Safety considerations?*
- g) *Support, including logistical and resource ordering?*
- h) *Others...*

Prior to leaving Incident Base en route to your assignment, you brief your ST/TF.

SLIDE: 13

- 2. *Using your IAP and the information from the briefing with your DIVS, what do you include in your briefing to the ST/TF?*
 - a) *Division assignment*
 - b) *Safety considerations*
 - c) *Resources assigned*
 - d) *Individual resource assignment*
 - e) *Geographical references and orientation*
 - f) *Timetables*
 - g) *Communications procedure including ordering of air support*
 - h) *Command organization for division*
 - i) *9) Others...*



SLIDE: 14

Upon arrival on the division you find the following:

The subdivision is located in a drainage at the 800 foot elevation, bordered by steep ridges that rise to above 1200 feet. Brush, grass and live oak are the predominate fuels at the 800 foot level and transition to brush mixed with a pine canopy at the 1200 foot level. Access is one-way in and out of the subdivision on Victoria. Lot size varies from 5 to 40 acres and the subdivision is in a water district with minimal fire flow. Although the fire approached the subdivision in the previous burning period, all evacuations have been voluntary and some of the residents are present at their properties.

SLIDE: 15

Overall incident map

SLIDE: 16

3-D topo map of current fire perimeter

SLIDE: 17

Topo map of current fire perimeter

SLIDE: 18

Map of subdivision

SLIDE: 19

I-Zone structure description key map

SLIDE: 20

Structure at: **31 Highland**; Single-story, wood siding, composition roof, narrow driveway, fuels encroaching on structure

SLIDE: 21

Structure at: **66 Highland**; Single-story, level lot, stucco siding, composition roof, large driveway, in-ground pool, cement patio

SLIDE: 22



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET
FINAL SCENARIO

Structure at: **127 Highland**; Single-story modular home, wood siding, composition roof, needles and leaves on roof, large accumulation of debris in yard, fuels encroaching on structure

SLIDE: 23

Structure at: **12 Highland Point Way**; Two-story, wood siding, composition roof, wood deck, heavy fuels immediately adjacent to structure, 30% slope with heavy fuels toward fire head

SLIDE: 24

Structure at: **7 Gann Lane**; Two-story, wood siding, metal roof, good clearance and access, wood deck, outbuilding with metal roof and wood siding, heavy fuels behind out-building

SLIDE: 25

Structure at: **16 Gann Lane**; Single-story, wood siding, composition roof, good clearance and access, outbuildings with composition roof and wood siding

SLIDE: 26

Structure at; **28 Gann Lane**; Single-story, shake siding, metal roof, moderate fuels around structure, good access

SLIDE: 27

Structure at: **4 Sandy Lane**; Single-story, level lot, open space, stucco siding, composition roofing, ornamental landscaping (Tams, Junipers, etc), large driveway

SLIDE: 28

Structure at: **37 Sandy Lane**; Two-story, wood siding, concrete roofing, extensive decking, some encroaching fuels downslope towards fire, doughboy pool with road access

SLIDE: 29

Structure at: **10 Cindee Lane**; Single-story, wood siding, composition roof, large window area, poor clearance

SLIDE: 30

Structure at: **25 Cindee Lane**; Single-story, wood siding, composition roof, heavy fuel surrounding structure, doughboy pool

SLIDE: 31



Structure at: **29 Victoria**; Single-story, shake roof, stucco siding, heavy ornamental vegetation, in-ground pool with no vehicle access, lawn and patio

SLIDE: 32

Structure at: **50 Victoria**; Two-story, wood siding, shake roof, wood deck, light ground fuels, canopy fuels, good access

SLIDE: 33

Structure at: **57 Victoria**; Single-story, wood siding, composition roof, wood deck, wood piles in proximity to structure, open light fuels

SLIDE: 34

Structure at: **115 Victoria**; Single-story, wood siding, composition roof, detached garage, **spot fire threatening garage, homeowner on roof of garage with garden hose**

SLIDE: 35

- 3. Based on the information, tactically deploy the resources assigned to your ST/TF and indicate actions on the map. Applied tactics must be based on situation, assigned resources, and performance standards of assigned resources, line production rates, etc.**

Instructor will facilitate class discussion on each group's tactical deployment and actions assigned to the resources and may suggest alternate solutions and/or actions to be taken

SLIDE: 36

Subdivision Reference (leave up for students)

- 4. Questions on the ST/TF tactical deployment**

SLIDE: 37 (Leave up for student)

- a) How are resource assignments determined?**

Should be determined based on information gathered at the ST/TF resource assembly and suitability of the resource for the assignment.

- b) If a firing operation is part of the tactics, what is required?**



Firing operations require knowledge and authorization from chain-of-command and meet the principals of backfiring and burning out.

c) How was LCES applied in planning the tactical deployment?

??

d) Did the I-Zone Tactics determine actions taken?

??

e) What Risk Management steps were applied in the tactical deployment?

**1. Situation awareness 2. Hazard assessment 3. Hazard control/mitigation
4. Decision point 5. Evaluate**

f) What job aids were consulted to determine the feasibility of the plan?

Fireline Handbook, Incident Response Pocket Guide,

g) After Structure Triage, what priorities were set and how were they determined?

??

h) What type of resources would best support your ST/TF to meet your division objectives?

??

i) How was a Go/No Go decision determined?

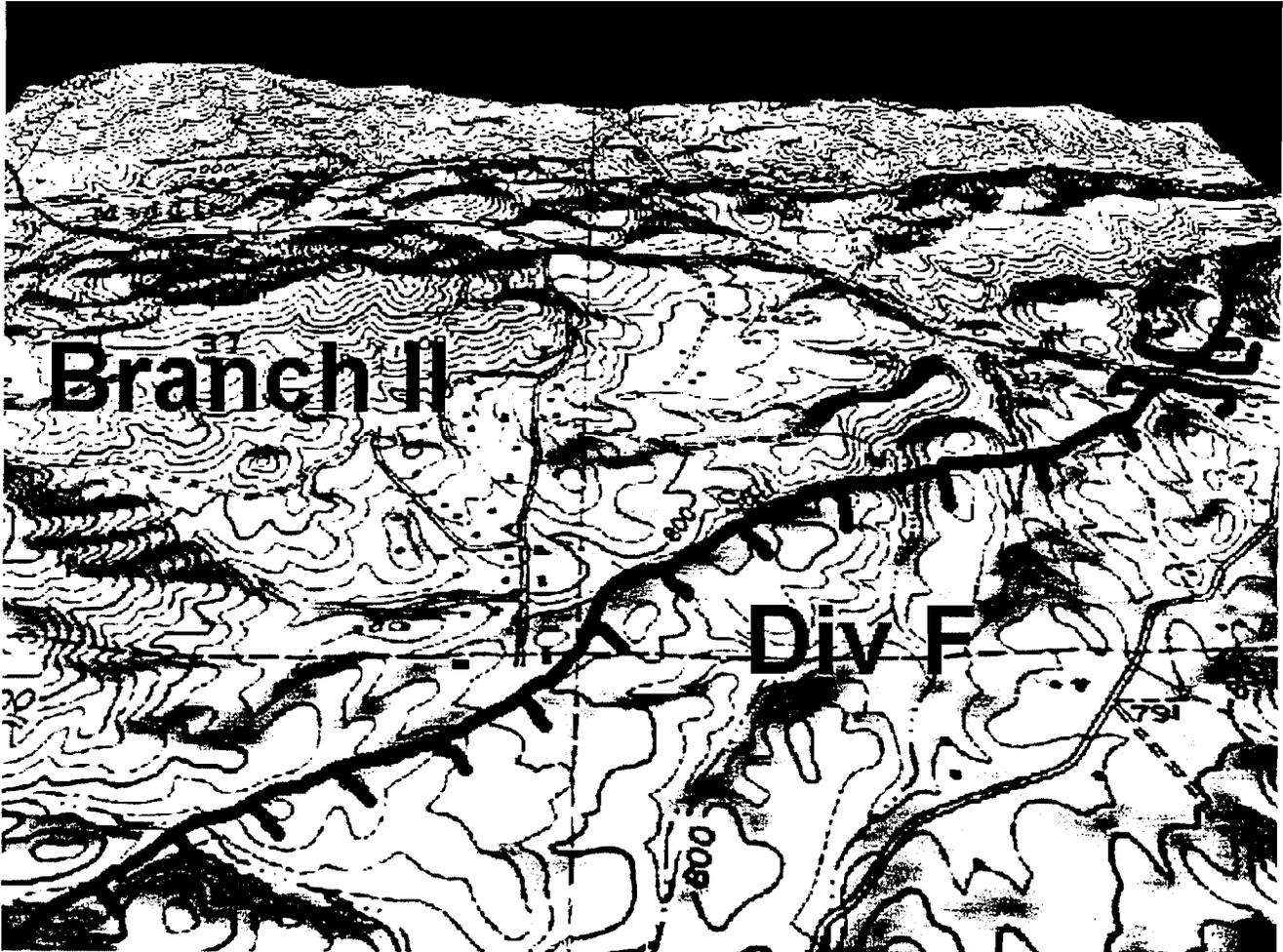
??

j) How will you handle the home owners and what do you tell them?

??

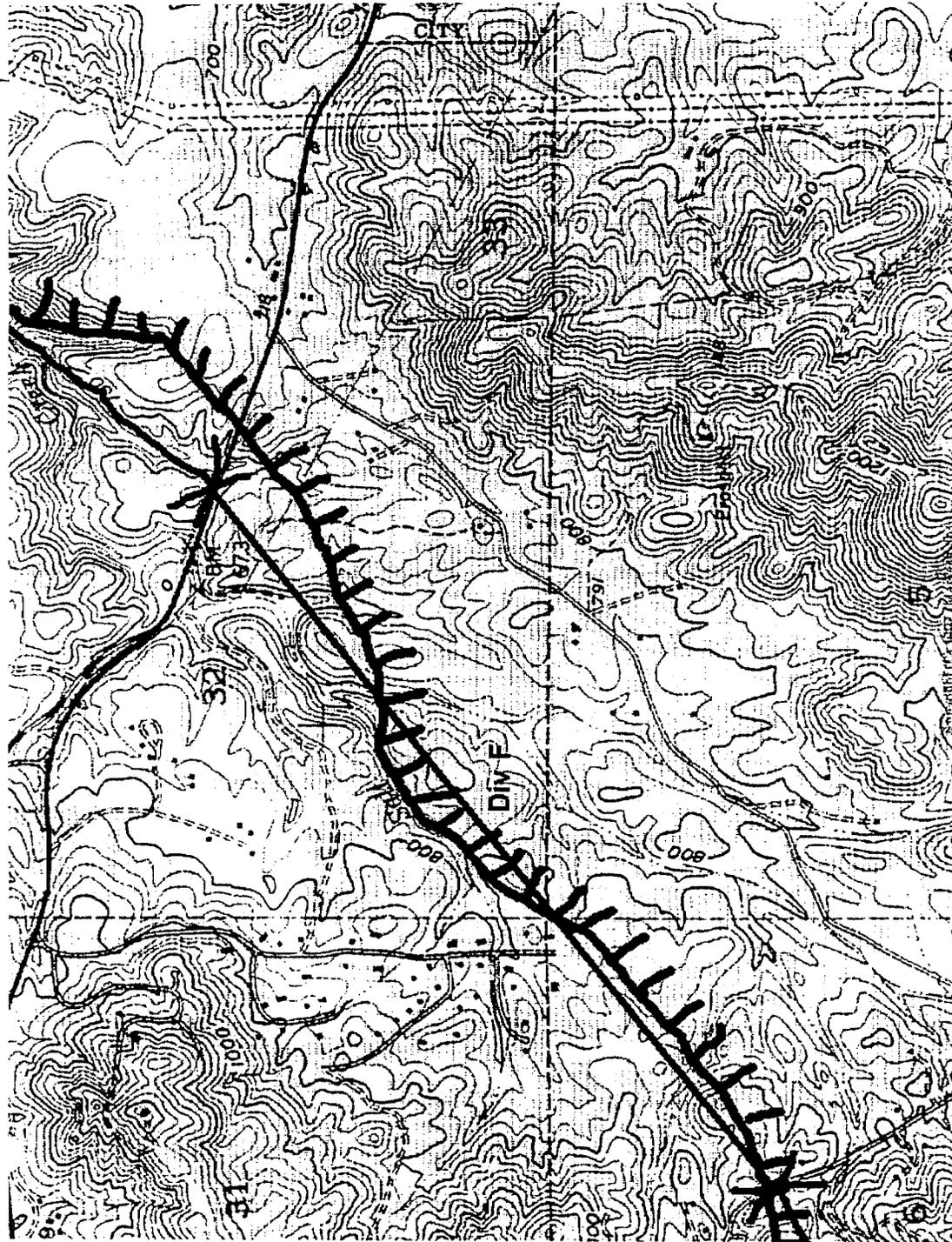


SLIDE: 16



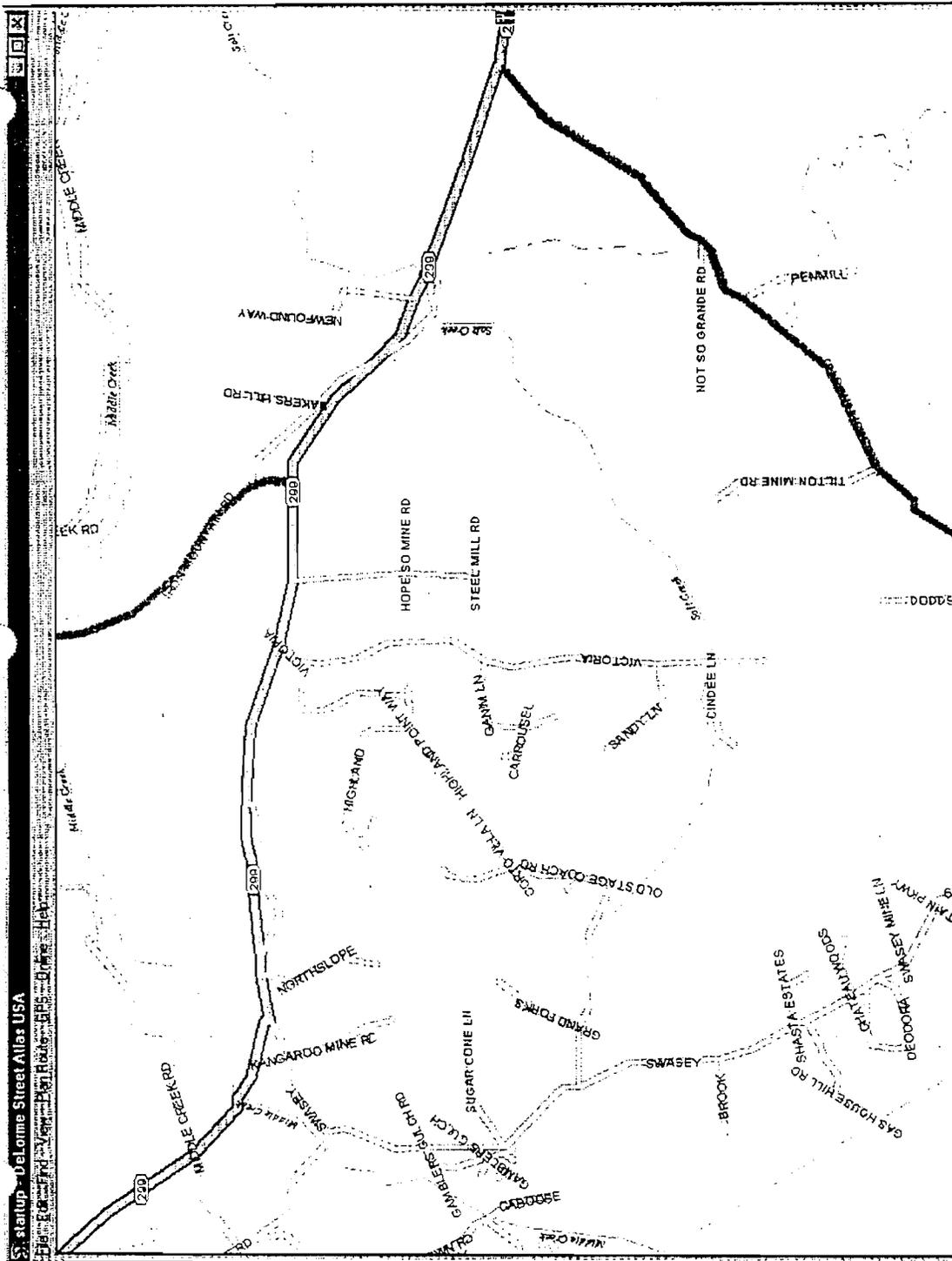


SLIDE: 17





SLIDE: 19





INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET
FORM ICS-202
FINAL SCENARIO

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES	1. Incident Name RIDGE FIRE	2. Date 09/04/02	3. Time (24 hours) 06:00-06:00
4. Operational Period 09/04/02-09/05/02			
5. General Control Objectives for the Incident (include alternatives) BRANCH I, II OBJECTIVES: <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. PROVIDE FOR PUBLIC & EMERGENCY PERSONNEL SAFETY2. KEEP FIRE NORTH OF MIDDLETOWN CEMETERY3. KEEP FIRE WEST OF MANZANITA SCHOOL4. KEEP FIRE SOUTH OF SACRAMENTO RIVER5. KEEP FIRE EAST OF SWAYZE DRIVE SUBDIVISION IN DIV F6. KEEP FIRE NORTH OF 17 HILL7. KEEP FIRE SOUTH OF SALT CREEK			
6. Weather Forecast for Period EE ATTACHED FIRE WEATHER FORECAST			
7. General Safety Message SEE ATTACHED SAFETY MESSAGE			
8. Attachments (mark if attached)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organization List - ICS 203	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medical Plan - ICS 206	<input type="checkbox"/> (Other)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Div. Assignment Lists - ICS 204	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incident Map	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications Plan - ICS 205	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Prepared by (Planning Section Chief)	10. Approved by (Incident Commander)		



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET
FORM ICS-203
FINAL SCENARIO

ORGANIZATION ASSIGNMENT LIST		9. Operations Section	
1. Incident Name RIDGE FIRE		Chief	MIKE CHUCHEL
		Deputy	MIKE TERWILLIGER
2. Date 09/04/02	3. Time 05:00	a. Branch I - Division/Groups	
4. Operational Period 09/04/02-09/05/02		Branch Director	JESSE SISNEROS
		Deputy	
		Division/Group	A ROY, DOWDY
		Division/Group	B M. AVERY
		Division/Group	C J. YOUNG
		Division/Group	
		Division/Group	
5. Incident Commander and Staff		b. Branch II - Division/Groups	
Incident Commander	KEN MCLEAN	Branch Director	M. JONSSON
Deputy	GARY DURDEN	Deputy	
Safety Officer	CHUCK SCHOENDIENST	Division/Group	D L. CALDWELL
Information Officer	GARY LYON	Division/Group	E D. TODD
Liaison Officer		Division/Group	F R. BURNETT
6. Agency Representative		Division/Group	
Agency	Name	Division/Group	
CDC	GLENN ROGNE LT.	Division/Group	
7. Planning Section		Division/Group	
Chief	W. WILLIAMS	Division/Group	
Deputy		c. Branch II - Division/Groups	
Resources Unit	S. SHERMAN	Branch Director	
Situation Unit	M. SISNEROS	Deputy	
Documentation Unit	S. MURCHLAND	Division/Group	
Demobilization Unit	K. BAILEY	Division/Group	
Technical Specialists		Division/Group	
Human Resources		Division/Group	
Training		d. Air Operations Branch	
8. Logistics Section		Air Operations Branch Director	E. STELLE
Chief	B. WILLIAMS	Air Attack Supervisor	C. CLAVEN
Deputy		Air Support Supervisor	
Supply Unit	C. HOAG	Helicopter Coordinator	J. RAMAGE
Facilities Unit	L. CASTRO	Air Tanker Coordinator	
Ground Support Unit	R. CORNING	10. Finance Section	
Communications Unit	R. POUND	Chief	A.D. HILL
Medical Unit	D. MUNRO	Deputy	
Security Unit		Time Unit	W. DARNALL
Food Unit		Procurement Unit	
		Compensation/Claims Unit	
		Cost Unit	
		Prepared by (Resource Unit Leader)	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET
FORM ICS-204
FINAL SCENARIO

DIVISION ASSIGNMENT LIST		1. Branch II		2. Division/Group F			
3. Incident Name Ridge Fire		4. Operational Period Date: 09/04/02 Time: 06:00-06:00					
5. Operations Personnel							
Operations Chief	Mike Chuchel	Division/Group Supervisor	R. Burnett				
Branch Director	M. Jonsson	Air Attack Supervisor No.					
6. Resources Assigned this Period							
Strike Team/Task Force/ Resource Designator	Leader	Number Persons	Trans. Needed	Drop Off PT./Time	Pick Up PT./Time		
TBA	TBA			06:00	06:00		
TBA	TBA			06:00	06:00		
TBA	TBA						
7. Control Operations							
Control and control upper portion of division							
Keep fire from advancing/flanking toward subdivision west of current location							
Initiate preparation of subdivision for fire advancement into subdivision							
Mop up							
8. Special Instructions							
9. Division/Group Communication Summary							
Function	Frequency	System	Channel	Function	Frequency	System	Channel
Command	159.300	King NIFC	1	Logistics		King NIFC	
Tactical Div/Group	151.475	King NIFC	5	Air to Ground	170.000	King NIFC	7
Prepared by (Resource Unit Ldr.)		Approved by (Planning Sect. Ch.)		Date		Time	



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET
FORM ICS-220
FINAL SCENARIO

AIR OPERATIONS SUMMARY		1. Incident Name				Helibases			
						Fixed Wing Bases			
4. Personnel and Communications		Name	Air/Air Frequency	Air/Ground Frequency	5. Remarks (Spec. Instructions, Safety Notes, Hazards, Priorities)				
Air Operations Director									
Air Attack Supervisor									
Helicopter Coordinator									
Air Tanker Coordinator									
6. Location/Function	7. Assignment	8. Fixed Wing		9. Helicopters		10. Time		11. Aircraft Assigned	12. Operating Base
		No.	Type	No.	Type	Available	Commence		
		13. Totals							
14. Air Operations Support Equipment					15. Prepared by (include Date and Time)				



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM
S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET
FORM ICS-205
FINAL SCENARIO

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN		1. Incident Name RIDGE FIRE		2. Date/Time Prepared 09/04/02		3. Operational Period Date/Time 06:00-6:00	
4. Basic Radio Channel Utilization							
Radio Type/Cache	Channel	Function	Frequency/Tone	Assignment	Remarks		
King NIFC	1	COMMAND	TX 159.300 151.355	COMMAND NET	TONES 1, 4, OR 8		
King NIFC	2	COMMAND	155.085	COMMAND	COUNTY COMMAND		
King NIFC	3	CDF TAC-5	151.250	TACTICAL	BRANCH I DIV A		
King NIFC	4	CDF TAC-12	151.460	TACTICAL	BRANCH I DIV B, C		
King NIFC	5	CDF TAC-13	151.475	TACTICAL	BRANCH II DIV D, E, AND F		
King NIFC	6	YELLOW TAC	153.890	TACTICAL	NORTH COUNTY TAC		
King NIFC	7	AIR/GROUND	170.000	AIR/GROUND			
King NIFC							
5. Prepared by (Communications Unit)							



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET
FORM ICS-206
FINAL SCENARIO

MEDICAL PLAN	1. Incident Name	2. Date Prepared	3. Time Prepared	4. Operational Period				
	RIDGE FIRE	09/04/02	05:00	09/04/02				
5. Incident Medical Aid Station								
Medical Aid Stations	Location			Paramedics				
				Yes	No			
INCIDENT BASE	LAKE PARK				X			
6. Transportation								
A. Ambulance Services								
Name	Address		Phone	Paramedics				
				Yes	No			
MERCY AIR	MERCY MED CENTER		MED UNIT/BASE	X				
AMR AMBULANCE	REDDING MEDICAL CENTER		760-723-2000	X				
B. Incident Ambulances								
Name	Location			Paramedics				
				Yes	No			
AMR	LAKE PARK			X				
7. Hospitals								
Name	Address	Travel Time		Phone	Helipad		Burn Center	
		Air	Grnd		Yes	No	Yes	No
REDDING MEDICAL	12127 HEIGHTS BLVD	10	35		X			X
MERCY MEDICAL	12145 HEIGHTS BLVD	10	35		X			X
8. Medical Emergency Procedures								
1. ACUTE PATIENTS FROM FIRELINE TO BE SENT TO MERCY MEDICAL CENTER VIA AIR AMBULANCE. COORDINATE AIR TRANSPORT THROUGH BRANCH DIRECTOR.								
2. ALL OTHERS TO BE TRANSPORTED VIA GROUND TO INCIDENT BASE FOR TREATMENT, EVALUATION AND TRANSPORT AS NEEDED.								
9. Prepared by (Medical Unit Leader)					10. Reviewed by (Safety Officer)			



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET
FINAL SCENARIO

SAFETY MESSAGE

RIDGE FIRE

SEPTEMBER 4

OPERATIONAL PERIOD 0800 TO 2000

HYDRATION -HYDRATION-HYDRATION

WATCH FOR SIGNS OF HEAT STRESS IN YOURSELF AND YOUR PARTNERS

MINE SHAFTS EXIST IN MANY OF THE DIVISIONS. BEWARE OF DEPRESSIONS AND HIDDEN AIR SHAFTS

STEEP TERRAIN AND ROLLING MATERIAL POSE HAZARDS IN ALL DIVISIONS

BE AWARE OF POISON OAK AND RATTLESNAKES

THE 500 KV LINES ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE FIRE ARE STILL ENERGIZED. BE CAUTIOUS WHEN WORKING IN THE AREA.

REPORT ALL INJURIES AND ACCIDENTS VIA THE CHAIN-OF-COMMAND IMMEDIATELY. ALL PAPERWORK AND ACCIDENT FORMS MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO SHIFT CHANGE.

Prepared by I.B. Safe – SOFR I



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader – ALL RISK

INSTRUCTOR ACTIVITY SHEET
FINAL SCENARIO

TO: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

SITE SPECIFIC FORECAST FOR THE Ridge Fire Fax 530 225-1234

ATTN: PLANS Phone 530 225-4321

INTERAGENCY FIRE WEATHER UNIT

OPERATIONS AND COORDINATION CENTER

REDDING, CALIFORNIA

0500 pst September 4

SYNOPSIS

A approaching Pacific trough will bring higher humidities and wind tonight and Wednesday as well as slightly cooler temperatures. The high pressure gradient winds will diminish from the north-northeast experienced yesterday and will switch to the southeast and south.

FORECAST FOR Today...

WEATHER.....Mostly clear.

HIGH TEMPERATURES.....Upper 90's to 100

MINIMUM HUMIDITY.....20%

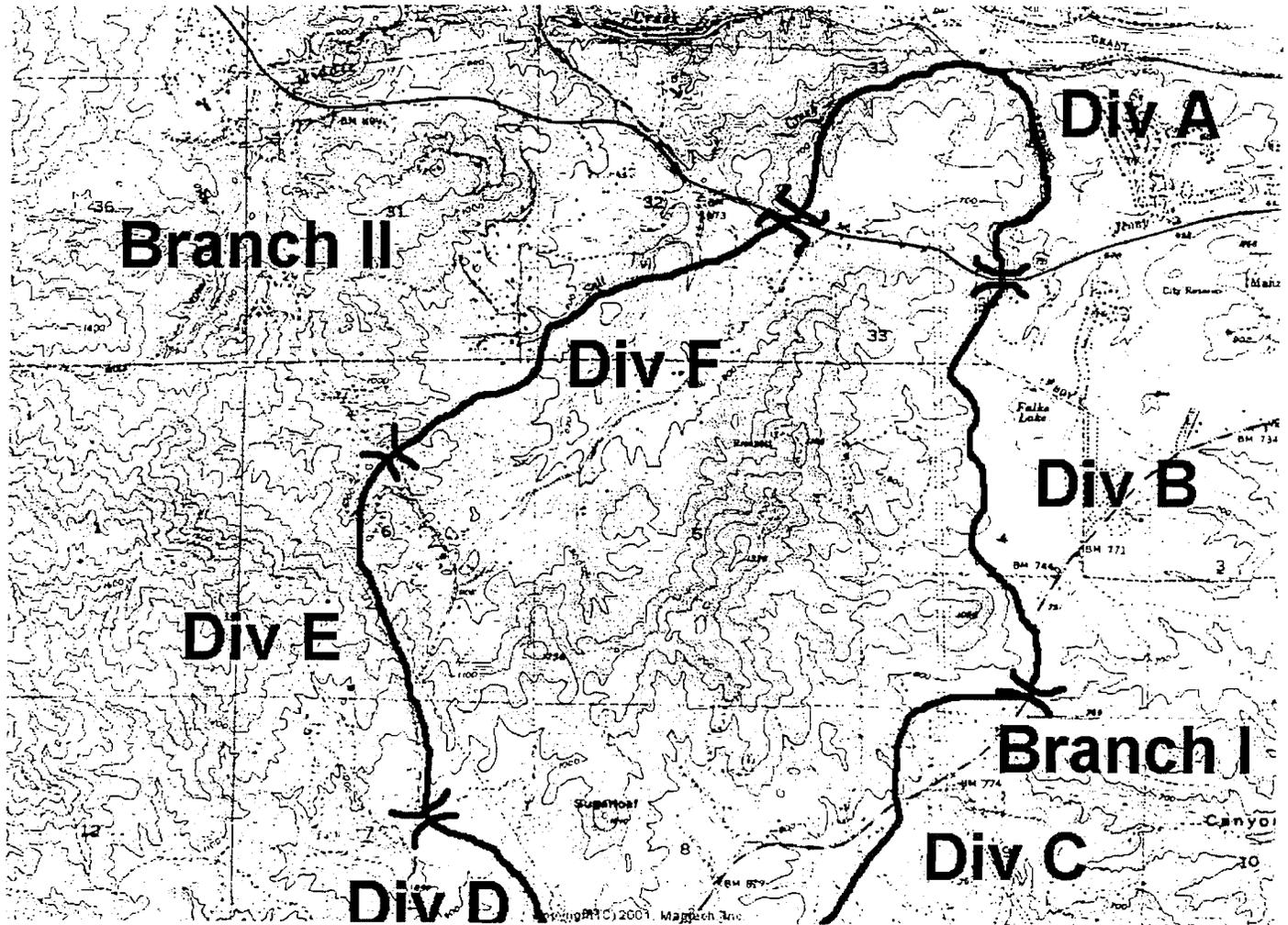
EYE LEVEL WINDS.....Southeast 8 – 12 switching to South 10 – 15 with gusts to 18 by late afternoon.

THE OUTLOOK FOR Wednesday through Friday...

Clear light winds, temperatures in the upper 90's



SLIDE: 15



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

**S-330 STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE
LEADER - ALL RISK**

FINAL EXAM

75 Questions - 75 Points

This is a multiple choice test. For each of the following questions or statements, fill in the bubble on the answer sheet that represents the best answer.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

FINAL EXAM

1. The definition of a Strike Team is
 - A. a group of resources with common communication and a leader, that may be pre-established and sent to an incident, or formed at an incident.
 - B. specified combinations of the same kind and type of resources, with common communications and a leader.
 - C. any combination of engines that does not meet the criteria for a Task Force
 - D. none of the above
2. When requesting and managing resources, the Strike Team concept is designed to maximize the efficiency of multiple resources on an incident.
 - A. True
 - B. False
3. All dozer types can work in all fuel types, the difference is the rate of production.
 - A. True
 - B. False
4. What is the minimum number of people in a Crew Strike Team?
 - A. 28
 - B. 30
 - C. 34
 - D. 36
5. The differences between a Type 1 and a Type 2 Crew consists of
 - A. experience, training, PPE, communications, and transportation
 - B. experience, training, supervision, PPE, and transportation
 - C. experience, training, supervision, communications, and PPE
 - D. experience, training, supervision, communications, and transportation

Match the following mnemonic designators with the position

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| 6. Strike Team Leader Engine | A. STCR |
| 7. Strike Team Leader Tractor/Plow | B. STDZ |
| 8. Strike Team Leader Crew | C. STEN |
| 9. Strike Team Leader Dozer | D. STPL |

Match the following alpha designators with the kind and type

- | | |
|-------------------|------|
| 10. Engine Type 1 | A. C |
| 11. Engine Type 2 | B. D |
| 12. Engine Type 3 | C. B |
| 13. Engine Type 4 | D. A |



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

FINAL EXAM

14. In what reference guide can you find agency or area resource designators?

- A. MACS 410-2
- B. Field Operations Guide
- C. Fireline Handbook
- D. Both A and B

Match the following alpha designators with the kind and type

- | | |
|------------------|------|
| 15. Dozer Type 3 | A. G |
| 16. Crew Type 1 | B. H |
| 17. Crew Type 2 | C. K |
| 18. Dozer Type 1 | D. L |
| 19. Dozer Type 2 | E. M |

20. Which guide should you have in your Strike Team/Task Force Leader kit.

- A. Field Operations Guide
- B. Fireline Handbook
- C. Interagency Response Guide
- D. All of the above

21. Which of the following would prepare a Strike Team/Task Force for potential assignment?

- A. Ensuring the personnel are fit and properly trained
- B. Ensuring that equipment is well maintained and appropriately complemented
- C. Participating in pre-season readiness drills
- D. All of the above

22. One year after an incident, you become involved with a lawsuit stemming from that incident. Which document should you have filled out at the end of each operational period to prepare for this possibility?

- A. DD-14
- B. ICS 211
- C. ICS 214
- D. S-239

23. While in incident base, if an engine crew in your ST/TF from another agency is requesting to be replaced, you should _____.

- A. call the agency by phone
- B. contact the Agency Representative on the incident for the agency personnel requesting relief
- C. contact the Resource Unit Leader
- D. all of the above



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

FINAL EXAM

24. Which of the following is an accurate statement regarding personnel performance evaluations on an incident?
- A. All personnel should be evaluated
 - B. Only overhead personnel should be evaluated
 - C. Only those completing Position Task Books need to be evaluated
 - D. Those completing Position Task Books or who make an individual request should be evaluated
25. If a significant event occurs on your Strike Team or Task Force, it is OK to speak to the media once you have been interviewed by the investigative team.
- A. True
 - B. False
26. The most uninvolved style of leadership is
- A. Autocratic
 - B. Laissez-Faire
 - C. Democratic
 - D. Republican
27. A Strike Team/Task Force Leader should not delegate any of his/her responsibilities.
- A. True
 - B. False
28. According to the NWCG Operational Leadership Guide, the best way to motivate personnel is to
- A. make the plan know
 - B. solicit two-way communication
 - C. both A and B
 - D. none of the above
29. Which unit would you contact to arrange transportation of a Type 2 Crew Strike Team?
- A. Resources
 - B. Facilities
 - C. Ground Support
 - D. All of the above
30. The Documentation Unit does which of the following?
- A. Prepares comprehensive incident reports
 - B. Provides photographs and maps
 - C. Maintains accurate and complete incident files, provides duplication services, files, maintains and stores materials
 - D. All of the above



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

FINAL EXAM

31. Which of the following most accurately describes the function of the Ground Support Unit?
- A. Provides watering of the grounds at the base heliport for dust control
 - B. Provides logistical support for vehicles and major equipment, and provides transportation services
 - C. Provides logistical support for engines and dozers
 - D. Provides delivery of food, water and other supplies
32. In order to update your Strike Team or Task Force's pay documents, you would go to the Time Unit, in the Logistics Section.
- A. True
 - B. False
33. You take a multi-agency Strike Team to an incident and are unfamiliar with one of the agencies on your team. Who would you go to for assistance in dealing with this agency's policies?
- A. A Crew Tech. Spec.
 - B. The Agency Rep. for that agency
 - C. The Resource Unit Leader
 - D. The OES Agency Rep.
34. Which of the following operations must be coordinated with adjoining forces?
- A. Firing
 - B. Haz Mat involvement
 - C. Lifting/rescue
 - D. All of the above
35. Which of the following is not typically covered in a briefing at an initial rendezvous point?
- A. Specific tactics
 - B. Travel frequency
 - C. ST/TFL expectations
 - D. Conduct
36. Which of the following is generally not a logistical concern for a Strike Team/Task Force Leader enroute to an incident with a Strike Team/Task Force?
- A. Food and water
 - B. Fuel
 - C. Access to landline telephones
 - D. Rest stops



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

FINAL EXAM

37. Generally, the _____ vehicle should set the pace for the Strike Team/Task Force.
- A. ST/TFL's
 - B. slowest
 - C. fastest
 - D. heaviest
38. Which of the following is not information you would typically obtain from your agency dispatch when responding to an incident?
- A. Appropriate places to stop along the way for fuel and feeding
 - B. Incident and request numbers
 - C. Reporting location
 - D. Resource designator
39. When you modify your tactical assignment for any reason, you must notify the Division/Group Supervisor.
- A. True
 - B. False
40. When being relieved, it is important to brief relief forces on
- A. progress accomplished during the operational period
 - B. reference points or geographic features
 - C. hazards or special considerations
 - D. all of the above
41. The Strike Team/Task Force Leader receives information concerning tactical assignments from the
- A. IAP
 - B. DIVS
 - C. Resources being relieved
 - D. All of the above
42. When on available status, a resource must be ready to respond _____.
- A. when called
 - B. in 3 minutes
 - C. in 5 minutes
 - D. in 15 minutes
43. How many operational briefings does a Strike Team/Task Force Leader attend during a 24 hour period?
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. A ST/TFL does not attend operational briefings



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

FINAL EXAM

44. When engaged in a tactical assignment, a Strike Team/Task Force Leader should
- A. identify logistical support needed
 - B. verify the need
 - C. notify the DIVS
 - D. all of the above
45. The following accurately represents the eight elements in a Strike Team/Task Force briefing; division assignment for the team, safety considerations for assignment, resources allotted for assignment, individual assignment within the team, geographic references, timetables, communications procedures, and command organization for division.
- A. True
 - B. False
46. Which of the following frequencies need you not be concerned with once assigned to a wildland fire?
- A. Command
 - B. Travel
 - C. Tactical
 - D. Air-to-ground
47. There are several ways you, as a Crew Strike Team/Task Force Leader, can monitor your crew's work progress but the most reliable is personal observation.
- A. True
 - B. False
48. Even while on out-of-service status, you are always subject to reactivation and should be adequately prepared.
- A. True
 - B. False
49. Releases from an incident will be in accordance with the
- A. Incident Action Plan
 - B. Demobilization Plan
 - C. Incident Radio Communication Plan
 - D. Operational Plan
50. What ICS form is utilized for Demobilization?
- A. ICS 201
 - B. ICS 205
 - C. ICS 214
 - D. ICS 221



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

FINAL EXAM

51. As the last step in the demobilization process, you should have Strike Team vehicle inspections completed.
- A. True
 - B. False
52. The Agency Representative should be contacted prior to your leaving the incident and if possible, you should maintain contact with _____ in case you are re-routed to another incident.
- A. your agency dispatch
 - B. the DIVS
 - C. the Demob Unit Leader
 - D. incident dispatch
53. Your Strike Team should leave the incident fully equipped but need not be concerned about another dispatch until returning to your home base.
- A. True
 - B. False
54. Fatigue, time pressures, inexperience, over confidence, distractions, supervisory pressure, peer pressure/group think, and selective perception are all considered _____
- A. steps of the Risk Management Process
 - B. hazardous attitudes
 - C. barriers to situation awareness
 - D. barriers to success
55. _____ is the minimum mandatory risk control that should be used on every assignment.
- A. LCES
 - B. Risk Refusal
 - C. Risk Control
 - D. The Risk Management Process
56. Situation awareness, hazard assessment, hazard control, decision point, and evaluate are the five steps of the Risk Management Process.
- A. True
 - B. False
57. You should be comfortable with your assignment. If you are not, you may turn down the assignment if _____
- A. it is unsafe due to work practices or environmental conditions
 - B. you lack the necessary qualifications or experience
 - C. defective equipment is being used
 - D. all of the above



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

FINAL EXAM

58. If you do turn down a risky assignment, you should be ready to
- A. identify safe alternatives
 - B. notify your home unit or agency
 - C. both A and B
 - D. be sent home
59. Which of the following is an accurate definition of a "trigger point?"
- A. A geographic location that, if hit by fire, initiates an evacuation of personnel
 - B. A weather event that, if it occurs, initiates an evacuation of personnel
 - C. A pre-identified or anticipated event that when it occurs, initiates a pre-planned response
 - D. None of the above is an accurate definition
60. If a change in the level of engagement is called for requiring a personnel evacuation, who should be the last person out?
- A. Any motorized equipment
 - B. Someone with a radio, preferably the leader
 - C. Air support
 - D. Who is last out is of no importance
61. Each of the following is a requirement for an effective safety zone except
- A. it should be three times the average fuel height in radius (i.e., average fuel height = 30', safety zone should be a radius or 90')
 - B. it should be pre-planned before the fire is engaged
 - C. it should be sufficient size to mitigate anticipated heat impact for the expected number of firefighters without fire shelter use
 - D. it should be located away from hazardous terrain features and other hazards
62. During structure protection, entry into a building is not permitted for personal comfort however, preparation of the interior is essential.
- A. True
 - B. False
63. When considering escape routes and safety zones, you should always incorporate a safety margin, which is a measure of
- A. slope
 - B. distance
 - C. both A and B
 - D. time



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

FINAL EXAM

64. It is imperative to orient yourself upon arrival on any wildland/urban interface incident. This orientation includes cardinal directions, landmarks, roads, potential escape routes, water sources, adjacent resources. Any remaining information can be gained later, when you receive an IAP.
- A. True
 - B. False
65. According to the Structure Triage Guidelines, which of the following is a factor that would make a structure too dangerous to protect?
- A. No safe refuge
 - B. Little or no clearance
 - C. Extreme fire behavior
 - D. All of the above
66. When assessing a structure on an urban interface fire that is located on a slope, a minimum of _____ feet around the structure would be considered adequate.
- A. 30
 - B. 50
 - C. 100
 - D. 150
67. When responding to a US&R incident, you and your Strike Team or Task Force should be prepared to support yourselves for at least _____ hours.
- A. 8
 - B. 12
 - C. 24
 - D. 72
68. If in the vicinity of a collapsed or compromised structure, be especially cautious in the "primary collapse zone," which is _____ times the height of the structure, in feet.
- A. 1.5
 - B. 2
 - C. 2.5
 - D. 3
69. When involved in swiftwater/flood rescue, the four risk considerations are (in priority order)
- A. rescue the victim, protect bystanders, rescue self, rescue team
 - B. rescue the victim, rescue self, rescue team, protect bystanders
 - C. rescue self, rescue team, protect bystanders, rescue the victim
 - D. rescue self, rescue the victim, rescue team, protect bystanders



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

FINAL EXAM

70. On a swiftwater/flood rescue, a primary safety precaution is ensuring that each rescuer be securely tied to the rescue rope.
- A. True
 - B. False
71. Regarding multi-casualty incidents, START is the standard model for
- A. ordering resources
 - B. modular growth of an incident
 - C. local jurisdiction plan development
 - D. triage
72. When assigned to any type of incident, your first tactical priority should always be
- A. to mitigate the incident
 - B. personnel safety
 - C. to protect victims and bystanders
 - D. to protect the environment
73. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the difference between independent action and freelancing?
- A. There is no difference
 - B. Independent action is often necessary and should be taken when appropriate and ordered by a superior. If it is not ordered, it is considered "freelancing"
 - C. Independent action should be taken when action is needed but an ICS system has not been established or has become overwhelmed. Freelancing is acting without regard to incident needs or crew safety
 - D. None of the above accurately describes the difference
74. Which of the following is a contraindication of taking independent action?
- A. Your Strike Team/Task Force does not have the appropriate skills, equipment or resources
 - B. You cannot provide for the safety of your crew
 - C. Your actions will add to the chaos or conflict with incident objectives
 - D. Your actions will have adverse implications
 - E. All of the above
75. When I complete this course I will be a Strike Team/Task Force Leader.
- A. True
 - B. False

KEY

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE LEADER - ALL RISK

FINAL EXAM

75 Questions - 75 Points

This is a multiple choice test. For each of the following questions or statements, fill in the bubble on the answer sheet that represents the best answer.



1. CONCEPT OF ST/TFL 001

The definition of a Strike Team is

- A. a group of resources with common communication and a leader, that may be pre-established and sent to an incident, or formed at an incident.
- B. specified combinations of the same kind and type of resources, with common communications and a leader.
- C. any combination of engines that does not meet the criteria for a Task Force
- D. none of the above

2. CONCEPT OF ST/TFL 002

When requesting and managing resources, the Strike Team concept is designed to maximize the efficiency of multiple resources on an incident.

- A. True
- B. False

3. RSRCE TYPING STAND 001

All dozer types can work in all fuel types, the difference is the rate of production.

- A. True
- B. False

4. RSRCE TYPING STAND 002

What is the minimum number of people in a Crew Strike Team?

- A. 28
- B. 30
- C. 34
- D. 36

5. RSRCE TYPING STAND 003

The differences between a Type 1 and a Type 2 Crew consists of

- A. experience, training, PPE, communications, and transportation
- B. experience, training, supervision, PPE, and transportation
- C. experience, training, supervision, communications, and PPE
- D. experience, training, supervision, communications, and transportation

RSRCE DESIGN SYSTEM 001

Match the following mnemonic designators with the position

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| 6. Strike Team Leader Engine | A. STCR |
| 7. Strike Team Leader Tractor/Plow | B. STDZ |
| 8. Strike Team Leader Crew | C. STEN |
| 9. Strike Team Leader Dozer | D. STPL |

Answer: C,D,A,B



RSRCE DESIGN SYSTEM 002

Match the following alpha designators with the kind and type

- | | |
|-------------------|------|
| 10. Engine Type 1 | A. C |
| 11. Engine Type 2 | B. D |
| 12. Engine Type 3 | C. B |
| 13. Engine Type 4 | D. A |

Answer: D,C,A,B

14. RSRCE DESIGN SYSTEM 003

In what reference guide can you find agency or area resource designators?

- A. MACS 410-2
- B. Field Operations Guide
- C. Fireline Handbook
- D✓ Both A and B

RSRCE DESIGN SYSTEM 006

Match the following alpha designators with the kind and type

- | | |
|------------------|------|
| 15. Dozer Type 3 | A. G |
| 16. Crew Type 1 | B. H |
| 17. Crew Type 2 | C. K |
| 18. Dozer Type 1 | D. L |
| 19. Dozer Type 2 | E. M |

Answer: E,A,B,C,D

20. PRE-DISPATCH PREP 001

Which guide should you have in your Strike Team/Task Force Leader kit.

- A. Field Operations Guide
- B. Fireline Handbook
- C. Interagency Response Guide
- D✓ All of the above

21. PRE-DISPATCH PREP 002

Which of the following would prepare a Strike Team/Task Force for potential assignment?

- A. Ensuring the personnel are fit and properly trained
- B. Ensuring that equipment is well maintained and appropriately complemented
- C. Participating in pre-season readiness drills
- D✓ All of the above



22. ADMINISTRATION 001

One year after an incident, you become involved with a lawsuit stemming from that incident. Which document should you have filled out at the end of each operational period to prepare for this possibility?

- A. DD-14
- B. ICS 211
- C✓ ICS 214
- D. S-239

23. ADMINISTRATION 004

While in incident base, if an engine crew in your ST/TF from another agency is requesting to be replaced, you should _____.

- A. call the agency by phone
- B✓ contact the Agency Representative on the incident for the agency personnel requesting relief
- C. contact the Resource Unit Leader
- D. all of the above

24. ADMINISTRATION 005

Which of the following is an accurate statement regarding personnel performance evaluations on an incident?

- A. All personnel should be evaluated
- B. Only overhead personnel should be evaluated
- C. Only those completing Position Task Books need to be evaluated
- D✓ Those completing Position Task Books or who make an individual request should be evaluated

25. ADMINISTRATION 006

If a significant event occurs on your Strike Team or Task Force, it is OK to speak to the media once you have been interviewed by the investigative team.

- A. True
- B✓ False

26. SUPERVISION 001

The most uninvolved style of leadership is

- A. Autocratic
- B✓ Laissez-Faire
- C. Democratic
- D. Republican

27. SUPERVISION 002

A Strike Team/Task Force Leader should not delegate any of his/her responsibilities.

- A. True
- B✓ False



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

KEY

FINAL EXAM

28. SUPERVISION 003

According to the NWCG Operational Leadership Guide, the best way to motivate personnel is to

- A. make the plan know
- B. solicit two-way communication
- C✓ both A and B
- D. none of the above

29. COORDINATION 001

Which unit would you contact to arrange transportation of a Type 2 Crew Strike Team?

- A. Resources
- B. Facilities
- C✓ Ground Support
- D. All of the above

30. COORDINATION 002

The Documentation Unit does which of the following?

- A. Prepares comprehensive incident reports
- B. Provides photographs and maps
- C✓ Maintains accurate and complete incident files, provides duplication services, files, maintains and stores materials
- D. All of the above

31. COORDINATION 003

Which of the following most accurately describes the function of the Ground Support Unit?

- A. Provides watering of the grounds at the base heliport for dust control
- B✓ Provides logistical support for vehicles and major equipment, and provides transportation services
- C. Provides logistical support for engines and dozers
- D. Provides delivery of food, water and other supplies

32. COORDINATION 005

In order to update your Strike Team or Task Force's pay documents, you would go to the Time Unit, in the Logistics Section.

- A. True
- B✓ False



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

KEY

FINAL EXAM

33. COORDINATION 006

You take a multi-agency Strike Team to an incident and are unfamiliar with one of the agencies on your team. Who would you go to for assistance in dealing with this agency's policies?

- A. A Crew Tech. Spec.
- B. The Agency Rep. for that agency
- C. The Resource Unit Leader
- D. The OES Agency Rep.

34. COORDINATION 007

Which of the following operations must be coordinated with adjoining forces?

- A. Firing
- B. Haz Mat involvement
- C. Lifting/rescue
- D. All of the above

35. ST/TF RESPONSE 001

Which of the following is not typically covered in a briefing at an initial rendezvous point?

- A. Specific tactics
- B. Travel frequency
- C. ST/TFL expectations
- D. Conduct

36. ST/TF RESPONSE 002

Which of the following is generally not a logistical concern for a Strike Team/Task Force Leader enroute to an incident with a Strike Team/Task Force?

- A. Food and water
- B. Fuel
- C. Access to landline telephones
- D. Rest stops

37. ST/TF RESPONSE 003

Generally, the _____ vehicle should set the pace for the Strike Team/Task Force.

- A. ST/TFL's
- B. slowest
- C. fastest
- D. heaviest



38. ST/TF RESPONSE 004

Which of the following is not information you would typically obtain from your agency dispatch when responding to an incident?

- A✓ Appropriate places to stop along the way for fuel and feeding
- B. Incident and request numbers
- C. Reporting location
- D. Resource designator

39. ASSIGNMENT/STATUS 001

When you modify your tactical assignment for any reason, you must notify the Division/Group Supervisor.

- A✓ True
- B. False

40. ASSIGNMENT/STATUS 002

When being relieved, it is important to brief relief forces on

- A. progress accomplished during the operational period
- B. reference points or geographic features
- C. hazards or special considerations
- D✓ all of the above

41. ASSIGNMENT/STATUS 003

The Strike Team/Task Force Leader receives information concerning tactical assignments from the

- A. IAP
- B. DIVS
- C. Resources being relieved
- D✓ All of the above

42. ASSIGNMENT/STATUS 004

When on available status, a resource must be ready to respond _____.

- A. when called
- B✓ in 3 minutes
- C. in 5 minutes
- D. in 15 minutes

43. ASSIGNMENT/STATUS 005

How many operational briefings does a Strike Team/Task Force Leader attend during a 24 hour period?

- A✓ 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. A ST/TFL does not attend operational briefings



44. ASSIGNMENT/STATUS 006
When engaged in a tactical assignment, a Strike Team/Task Force Leader should
- A. identify logistical support needed
 - B. verify the need
 - C. notify the DIVS
 - D✓ all of the above
45. ASSIGNMENT/STATUS 007
The following accurately represents the eight elements in a Strike Team/Task Force briefing; division assignment for the team, safety considerations for assignment, resources allotted for assignment, individual assignment within the team, geographic references, timetables, communications procedures, and command organization for division.
- A✓ True
 - B. False
46. ASSIGNMENT/STATUS 008
Which of the following frequencies need you not be concerned with once assigned to a wildland fire?
- A. Command
 - B✓ Travel
 - C. Tactical
 - D. Air-to-ground
47. ASSIGNMENT/STATUS 009
There are several ways you, as a Crew Strike Team/Task Force Leader, can monitor your crew's work progress but the most reliable is personal observation.
- A✓ True
 - B. False
48. ASSIGNMENT/STATUS 010
Even while on out-of-service status, you are always subject to reactivation and should be adequately prepared.
- A✓ True
 - B. False
49. DEMOBILIZATION 001
Releases from an incident will be in accordance with the
- A. Incident Action Plan
 - B✓ Demobilization Plan
 - C. Incident Radio Communication Plan
 - D. Operational Plan



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

S-330 Strike Team/Task Force Leader - ALL RISK

KEY

FINAL EXAM

50. DEMOBILIZATION 002

What ICS form is utilized for Demobilization?

- A. ICS 201
- B. ICS 205
- C. ICS 214
- D✓ ICS 221

51. DEMOBILIZATION 003

As the last step in the demobilization process, you should have Strike Team vehicle inspections completed.

- A. True
- B✓ False

52. DEMOBILIZATION 004

The Agency Representative should be contacted prior to your leaving the incident and if possible, you should maintain contact with _____ in case you are re-routed to another incident.

- A✓ your agency dispatch
- B. the DIVS
- C. the Demob Unit Leader
- D. incident dispatch

53. DEMOBILIZATION 005

Your Strike Team should leave the incident fully equipped but need not be concerned about another dispatch until returning to your home base.

- A. True
- B✓ False

54. RISK MANAGEMENT 001

Fatigue, time pressures, inexperience, over confidence, distractions, supervisory pressure, peer pressure/group think, and selective perception are all considered

- A. steps of the Risk Management Process
- B. hazardous attitudes
- C✓ barriers to situation awareness
- D. barriers to success

55. RISK MANAGEMENT 002

_____ is the minimum mandatory risk control that should be used on every assignment.

- A✓ LCES
- B. Risk Refusal
- C. Risk Control
- D. The Risk Management Process



56. RISK MANAGEMENT 003

Situation awareness, hazard assessment, hazard control, decision point, and evaluate are the five steps of the Risk Management Process.

- A✓ True
- B. False

57. RISK MANAGEMENT 004

You should be comfortable with your assignment. If you are not, you may turn down the assignment if

- A. it is unsafe due to work practices or environmental conditions
- B. you lack the necessary qualifications or experience
- C. defective equipment is being used
- D✓ all of the above

58. RISK MANAGEMENT 006

If you do turn down a risky assignment, you should be ready to

- A✓ identify safe alternatives
- B. notify your home unit or agency
- C. both A and B
- D. be sent home

59. ENTRAPMENT AVOIDANCE 001

Which of the following is an accurate definition of a "trigger point?"

- A. A geographic location that, if hit by fire, initiates an evacuation of personnel
- B. A weather event that, if it occurs, initiates an evacuation of personnel
- C✓ A pre-identified or anticipated event that when it occurs, initiates a pre-planned response
- D. None of the above is an accurate definition

60. ENTRAPMENT AVOIDANCE 002

If a change in the level of engagement is called for requiring a personnel evacuation, who should be the last person out?

- A. Any motorized equipment
- B✓ Someone with a radio, preferably the leader
- C. Air support
- D. Who is last out is of no importance



61. ENTRAPMENT AVOIDANCE 003

Each of the following is a requirement for an effective safety zone except

- A✓ it should be three times the average fuel height in radius (i.e., average fuel height = 30', safety zone should be a radius or 90')
- B. it should be pre-planned before the fire is engaged
- C. it should be sufficient size to mitigate anticipated heat impact for the expected number of firefighters without fire shelter use
- D. it should be located away from hazardous terrain features and other hazards

62. TACT CONSID-WLD/URBN 001

During structure protection, entry into a building is not permitted for personal comfort however, preparation of the interior is essential.

- A✓ True
- B. False

63. TACT CONSID-WLD/URBN 002

When considering escape routes and safety zones, you should always incorporate a safety margin, which is a measure of

- A. slope
- B. distance
- C. both A and B
- D✓ time

64. TACT CONSID-WLD/URBN 003

It is imperative to orient yourself upon arrival on any wildland/urban interface incident. This orientation includes cardinal directions, landmarks, roads, potential escape routes, water sources, adjacent resources. Any remaining information can be gained later, when you receive an IAP.

- A. True
- B✓ False

65. TACT CONSID-WLD/URBN 004

According to the Structure Triage Guidelines, which of the following is a factor that would make a structure too dangerous to protect?

- A. No safe refuge
- B. Little or no clearance
- C. Extreme fire behavior
- D✓ All of the above



66. TACT CONSID-WLD/URBN 005

When assessing a structure on an urban interface fire that is located on a slope, a minimum of _____ feet around the structure would be considered adequate.

- A. 30
- B. 50
- C✓ 100
- D. 150

67. TACT CONSID-US&R 001

When responding to a US&R incident, you and your Strike Team or Task Force should be prepared to support yourselves for at least _____ hours.

- A. 8
- B. 12
- C✓ 24
- D. 72

68. TACT CONSID-US&R 002

If in the vicinity of a collapsed or compromised structure, be especially cautious in the "primary collapse zone," which is _____ times the height of the structure, in feet.

- A✓ 1.5
- B. 2
- C. 2.5
- D. 3

69. TACT CONSID-SWIFT/FL 001

When involved in swiftwater/flood rescue, the four risk considerations are (in priority order)

- A. rescue the victim, protect bystanders, rescue self, rescue team
- B. rescue the victim, rescue self, rescue team, protect bystanders
- C✓ rescue self, rescue team, protect bystanders, rescue the victim
- D. rescue self, rescue the victim, rescue team, protect bystanders

70. TACT CONSID-SWIFT/FL 002

On a swiftwater/flood rescue, a primary safety precaution is ensuring that each rescuer be securely tied to the rescue rope.

- A. True
- B✓ False

71. TACT CONSID-MLTI-CAS 001

Regarding multi-casualty incidents, START is the standard model for

- A. ordering resources
- B. modular growth of an incident
- C. local jurisdiction plan development
- D✓ triage



72. TACT CONSID-MLTI-CAS 002

When assigned to any type of incident, your first tactical priority should always be

- A. to mitigate the incident
- B personnel safety
- C. to protect victims and bystanders
- D. to protect the environment

73. ACTION VS FREELANCNG 001

Which of the following is the most accurate description of the difference between independent action and freelancing?

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- C Independent action should be taken when action is needed but an ICS system has not been established or has become overwhelmed. Freelancing is acting without regard to incident needs or crew safety
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74. ACTION VS FREELANCNG 002

Which of the following is a contraindication of taking independent action?

- A. Your Strike Team/Task Force does not have the appropriate skills, equipment or resources
- B. You cannot provide for the safety of your crew
- C. Your actions will add to the chaos or conflict with incident objectives
- D. Your actions will have adverse implications
- E All of the above

75. INTRODUCTION 001

When I complete this course I will be a Strike Team/Task Force Leader.

- A. True
- B False