

Union County Standard Operating Guidelines  
**Fireground Operations**

**Fireground Operations, SOG 3.08**

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**Strategy**

1. Intent and Purpose

To facilitate a more effective and efficient management of emergency operations during an emergency.

2. Priorities

a. Priorities are identified as a result of the on scene analysis of the emergency situation (size-up). Since emergencies are dynamic in nature, and change as they progress and/or are affected by the efforts of the Fire Department, the priorities involved, in any given emergency situation will also change.

b. Priorities provide the basis for determining operational objectives. In a general sense, the basic priorities may be divided into three (3) broad categories. In basic order of importance, they are as follows:

Life Safety – all factors and operations, which affect the safety and well being of persons involved in the emergency. Involved persons include victims, bystanders, and emergency personnel.

Hazard Control – Those operations or activities required to stop the spread or growth of an emergency incident, and bring about its final termination.

Property Conservation (commonly referred to as “loss stopped”) – Those operations or activities required for stopping or reducing additional loss to property and reducing the impact on the environment.

c. Although priorities are normally placed into a hierarchy, overlapping can and does occur. Such a case of overlapping may be illustrated by a situation where rapid control of a fire is necessary to protect life safety.

3. Operational Objectives

a. Objectives are derived from the priorities. They are specific in nature and must be realistic in the sense that they can be accomplished with the available resources. They must be communicated in short, easy to understand terms.

b. Objectives normally follow the same hierarchy as the priorities from which they have been derived. Objectives may; however, also overlap in the same sense as priorities sometimes do.

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- c. Objectives change as priorities change. Simultaneous achievement of objectives requires close coordination by the Incident Commander.

4. Strategies

- a. The choice of strategy is dependent upon the objectives that have been set. As with priorities and objectives, the chosen strategy must change in accordance with changes in the nature of the emergency. There are three (3) basic strategies:

Offensive – An aggressive attack or effort to bring about rapid control of a problem (i.e. a quick attack at the seat of a small fire).

Marginal Offensive/Defensive – Initial efforts concentrate on achieving confinement of a problem while additional resources are amassed to begin an offensive control operation.

Defensive – Strictly an effort to confine a problem (i.e. using heavy streams to protect exposures without attacking the main body of fire).

5. Planning & Decision Making

- a. On-scene emergency operation planning and decision making requires analysis of the factors involved, realistic projection and forecasting, identification of priorities, objectives and strategies, and evaluation of results. The following is a guide for on-scene emergency operational planning and decision-making.

Determine the nature and extent of the problem (size-up).

Estimate growth and spread potential.

Determine priorities based on existing and projected conditions.

Determine objectives based on priorities and available resources.

Determine strategy based on objectives.

Develop a plan of action based on objectives and strategy.

Establish time frames and points of evaluation.

Modify plans or actions as required by evaluation.