

ACRONYMS & DEFINITIONS

AAR	After Action Review
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
BAR	Brief Arrival Report
CAD	Computer-Aided Dispatch
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive
CCP	Casualty Collection Point
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CERT	Community Emergency Response Teams
CISD/CISM	Critical Incident Stress Debriefing / Management
COUNTY	Jackson County
DECON	Decontamination
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DPSST	Department Public Safety Standards Training
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECSO	Emergency Communications of Southern Oregon
EMR	Elevator Mechanical Room
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERG	Emergency Response Guidebook
EVT	Emergency Vehicle Technician
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FD3	Fire District 3 (Jackson County)
FDBC	Fire Defense Board Chief
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMZ	Fire Management Zone
FRSO	Fire Rescue Standing Orders

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GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HAM	Amateur Radio Operator
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material(s)
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement
IMT	Incident Management Team
ISO	Incident Safety Officer
IT	Information Technology
JCSO	Jackson County Sheriff's Office
JOC	Joint Operations Center
L2SA	Level 2 Staging Area
LCAN	Location Conditions Actions Needs
LE	Law Enforcement
LEO	Law Enforcement Officer
LEDS	Law Enforcement Data System
LSC	Logistics Section Chief
LOTO	Lock-Out/ Tag-Out
MA	Mutual Aid
MCI	Mass Casualty Incident
ME	Medical Examiner
MFR	Medford Fire Rescue
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRE	Meal Ready to Eat
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

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NIMS	National Incident Management System
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
NWS	National Weather Service
NYRH	New York Roof Hook
OSC	Operations Section Chief
ODF	Oregon Department of Forestry
ODOE	Oregon Department of Energy
ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation
OEM	Oregon Emergency Management
OERS	Oregon Emergency Response System
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Administration
OSP	Oregon State Police
PA	Public Assistance / Public Address
PAR	Personnel Accountability Report
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPL	Pacific Power and Light
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point (9-1-1)
PSC	Planning Section Chief
Recon	Reconnaissance
RMS	Record Management System
SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SitRep	Situation Report
SOG	(USAR) Shoring Operations Guide
SOG	Special Operations Group (<i>retired term, replaced by TRT</i>)
SO	Sheriff's Office
START	Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment
TAT	Turn Around Time

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TFL	Task Force Leader
TLO	Task, Location, Objective
TRA	Temporary Refuge Area
TRT	Technical Rescue Team
UC	Unified Command
UCAN-A	Unit Conditions Actions Needs-Air
UGB	Urban Growth Boundary
URM	Un-Reinforced Masonry
USAR/US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
VEIS	Vent Enter Isolate Search
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

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Abandon: Used when an immediate withdrawal of personnel to a safe area is necessary. The person calling for the signal must define the area to be abandoned. Personnel will drop their tools and abandon the area.

Actual Event: A disaster (natural or man-made) that has warranted action to protect life, property, environment, public health or safety. Natural disasters include earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, etc.; man-made (either intentional or accidental) incidents can include chemical spills, terrorist attacks, explosives, biological attacks, etc.

After Action Review: The After Action Review assesses and measures our performance at an incident. Recommendations for improvements are made. The Improvement Plan outlines the actions that the exercising jurisdiction(s) plans to take to address recommendations contained in the After Action Report.

Against Construction: Vertical ventilation operation where the head cut "rolls rafters" Low 8 / high 5 are generally performed against construction. Also a term used with defensive strips.

Agency Representative: A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating State, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

All Hazards: Any incident caused by terrorism, natural disasters, or any CBRNE accident. Such incidents require a multi-jurisdictional and multi-functional response and recovery effort.

Anchored-In: *Local term developed in conjunction with airport fire.* ARFF apparatus no longer need to be mobile. Additional hose lines may be attached to the crash trucks at this point only.

Assignments: Tasks given to resources to perform within a given operational period that are based on operational objectives defined in the IAP.

Attack Pumper: Fire engine pumping the hose lines which are actually extinguishing the fire.

Back-Up: The second hose line of a fire attack. Not an independent assignment, part /role of the fire attack company or group.

Base: The location at which primary Logistical functions for an incident are coordinated and administered. There is only one Base per incident. (Incident name or other designator will be added to the term Base.) The Incident Command Post may be collocated with the Base.

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Building Size (Small, Medium, Large, Mega): Based off of a 200' hoseline, the building size is determined by a maximum depth of 150' to 175' into a structure with an IDLH atmosphere. Determine the percentage (%) of an area that can be reached by a 200 foot hoseline.

Small: a 200' hoseline can access 100% of the building.

Medium: a 200' hoseline can access approximately 75% of the building/fire area.

Large: a 200' hoseline can access approximately 50% of the building/fire area.

Mega: a 200' hoseline can access approximately 25% of the building/fire area.

Branch: The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of the Operations or Logistics functions.

Cache: A pre-determined complement of tools, equipment and/or supplies stored in a designated location, available for incident use.

C.A.N. Reports: These reports are initiated by Command or Division Supervisors to companies and are considered progress reports. They should state the current Conditions, Actions, and Needs.

Chain-of-Command: A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

Check-In: The process through which responders are entered in to the ICS system at an incident.

Chief: The ICS title for individuals responsible for management of functional sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance/Administration. Additionally, the agency head of the Fire Department/Fire District.

Civilian: A person that is not a member of the fire department.

Code 13: Used when a Firefighter's life is in imminent danger from a hostile person (i.e.: taken hostage), when clear text or attempt to abandon the area is not an option. **Will not** receive a verbal confirmation from ECSO but will elicit prompt law response. This is an unquestioned request and applicable in all aspects of your duty.

Cold Zone: The area where no significant danger or threat can be reasonably anticipated. This could be achieved by distance, geographic location or inaccessible areas from the incident.

Command: The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

Command Staff: In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Command and the Legal Officer, Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander.

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Communications Unit: An organizational unit in the Logistics Section responsible for providing communication services in the EOC. A Communications Unit may also be a facility (e.g., a trailer or mobile van) used to support an Incident Communications Center.

Courtesy Lock: Small padlock carried by engine companies used to secure a facility, door, fence or gate that we forced. All are keyed the same to allow for another company to open for the property owner later. Labeled with our phone.

Courtesy Ride: Allowing a civilian(s) to ride in our apparatus when they are in distress or in need of assistance. Provide ECSO starting and ending mileages.

Curb Cock: (AKA CC, CC valve, or curb stop) is a shut-off valve that allows water to be turned off at a customer's property.

Defensive Fire Conditions: The incident problem has evolved to the point that lives and property are no longer savable and offensive tactics are no longer effective or safe; the primary focus with these conditions will generally be exposure protection.

Delegation of Authority: A written statement of authority issued by an agency executive to allow another entity specific operational control of an incident element. The statement identifies legal authorities and restrictions, financial authorities and restrictions, reporting requirements, mission objectives and priorities, public information and communications process.

Deputy: A fully qualified individual who is designated authority to support a Section Chief manage a functional operation or perform specific tasks.

Directed Search: See ORIENTED LEADER SEARCH

Division: A Division is used to divide an incident into geographical area(s) of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the span-of-control of the Incident Commander. To manage span-of-control, establish geographic area(s) where companies are working together doing different tasks to accomplish objectives assigned by the Incident Commander (Division Supervisor will pick the tactics). Assign a leader and geographic / area designator (Division 2, Delta Division).

Emergency Declaration: Oregon Revised Statue 401 provides counties and cities the authority to declare an emergency in order to provide the governing body flexibility to manage critical resources, protect the public and is the gateway to access state/federal assets for response and recovery assistance.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support major emergency or disaster takes place. JCSO HQ - 5179 Crater Lake Hwy (1st Choice) or ECSO (2nd Choice).

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Emergency Traffic: Used by the Incident Commander to gain control of the radio traffic for specific circumstances such as but not limited to a change in strategy (offensive to defensive); declare and identify an imminent hazard due to structural stability; or other sudden changes to circumstances deemed worthy by the IC. Once declared the IC controls all radio traffic on the incident and crews will maintain radio discipline/silence until the Emergency Traffic is cleared by the IC (*****NOTE: this change to Emergency Traffic conflicts with the RVFCA Model Operating Guideline #3.04*****).

Evacuate / Evacuation: Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of **civilians** from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas.

Exhaust Point: Opening(s), either existing or created by us, to allow for heat and smoke to exit the building. Usually used during a PPA.

Fast Attack: Retired Term. See WORKING COMMAND.

Fill Site Pumper: Engine company who is drawing water from a fixed source and filling tenders.

Fixed Command - ICP and the IC is not mobile. Either in the street or from a vehicle (engine or BC rig). Usually employed when the incident requires strong direct command presence from the outset. ICP location is broadcast during the follow-up radio report.

Flank: Wildland term. The perpendicular spread of the fire as opposed to the head or heel.

Flow Path: The movement of heat and smoke from the higher air pressure within the fire area to all other lower air pressure areas both inside and outside of a fire building.

Function: Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved, e.g., the planning function. A sixth function, Intelligence, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.

General Staff: A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief.

Group: A group is established to divide the incident into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. When multiple companies are working in the same area working on the same assignment, assign a leader and functional designator.

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Hazard: Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) –Substance in a quantity, or form, posing a risk to health, safety, and/or property when manufactured, stored, or transported. It may be toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive, an irritant, or a strong sensitizer and pose a threat to health and the environment when improperly managed.

Head: Wildland term. The leading edge of the fire. Generally, the most intense fire and fastest moving.

High 5: Vertical vent term for our steep pitch roof cut pattern as it involves “5 cuts” and is steep (high).

Hotwash (Tailboard AAR): A hotwash is the "after-action" discussions and evaluations that occurs while on scene or in quarters right after an incident response. The main purpose of a hotwash / Tailboard A.A.R. is to identify strengths and weaknesses of the response to a given event. This is not a formal AAR managed by the training department(s). Sharing of info with other crews is encouraged.

Hot Zone: The area where a direct and immediate hazard exists. Term is used in firefighting, HAZMAT and Active Threat scenarios with slightly different meanings.

Incident – As used in the FRSO, this term is intended to describe a range of situations from routine to catastrophic emergencies and other events which require management (parades, large public gatherings etc.)

Incident Action Plan: An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing on scene incident activities.

Incident Command Post: The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized all-hazards emergency management approach that provides an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents.

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Incident Commander: The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site. The term differs for EOC Command that is responsible for EOC support and coordination of the incident.

Incident Management Team: The IC and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident. An IMT is also referred to as a specialized team delegated authority for a specific incident mission.

Incident Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selecting appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction for EOC activities. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

Incipient: "Incipient stage fire" means a fire which is in the initial or beginning stage and which can be controlled or extinguished by portable fire extinguishers, without the need for protective clothing or breathing apparatus.

Investigating: When a company arrives to an incident and no problem is apparent they will advise "Nothing Showing". Investigating is the process by which the crew determines if, and to what degree, an emergency exists.

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., City, County, State or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Level 1 Staging: 1 block from the emergency scene in the same direction you are approaching from generally companies will not pass the last hydrant if reasonable.

Level 2 Staging: A specified staging area designated by the IC, will usually include a dedicated staging officer.

Liaison Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from other jurisdictions and external stakeholders.

Light Smoke Showing: Describes a situation where there is smoke showing but may be remedied **without** the use of all responding companies. When the first company arrives and advises light smoke showing it is understood they will be investigating. Additional responding companies will continue Code 3 unless directed to reduce, stage, or return by the Incident Commander.

Logistics: Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

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Logistics Section: The section responsible for providing facilities, services, resource support and procurement functions in support of an incident.

Louver: Process of getting a vertical vent opening to “hinge” on a rafter after all of the cuts are made. i.e. opening the hole.

Low 8: Vertical vent term for our low pitch roof cut pattern as it involves “8 cuts” and is not steep (low).

MAYDAY: Radio term used to signify that your life is in danger and that you need immediate help. Also see “Code 13”.

Mutual-Aid Agreement: Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or supplies according to specified terms.

National Incident Management System: A system that provides a consistent nationwide approach for State, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

Nothing Showing: When the first company arrives and advises nothing is showing it is understood they will be investigating. Additional responding companies will continue Code 1 unless directed to stage or return by the Incident Commander.

On-Deck: Defined as a forward staging position located just outside the immediate hazard zone. Once a crew is assigned to an On-Deck position, they are first and foremost available to assist with a MAYDAY until they are given an assignment by command. Personnel will walk into the forward “On-Deck” area with full PPE, RIT bag, RIT tarp/carryall, and a flashlight. The first engine assigned to a dedicated “RIT” assignment will establish the RIT cache (see the “RIT – Pre-Activation” protocol).

Operational Period: The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the IAP. Operational periods can be of various lengths, (12-16 hours is common in the wildland setting), although usually not over 24 hours.

Operations Section: The section responsible for strategies and tasking to support EOC objectives.

Oriented Leader Search: Search technique where 1 member directs the actions of his partner(s) while remaining in an anchored position.

Overhaul Period: Period beginning after complete knock down is achieved.

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PACE: An acronym for Contingency Planning in the Interface. **P**Primary plan (Offensive), **A**lternate plan (Offensive), **C**ontingency plan (Defensive), **E**mergency plan (Defensive).

Passport: The actual tag used to track the personnel on a scene. 1 tag stays in the vehicle and the other is held by either a division sup or the IC.

Performance Guideline: Step-by-step guide to a particular task or equipment set-up. Also used to capture a lot of valuable information regarding a specific tactic or topic. Often very detailed and valuable in training and evaluation. Not designed for use on the emergency scene. Some have corresponding Protocols to aid you on scene.

Personnel Accountability: The ability to account for the location and welfare of all incident personnel.

Plain Text: Common terms and definitions that can be understood by individuals from all responder disciplines.

Plan: These FRSO have three plans included. TRT, HAZMAT and HIGHRISE. All three disciplines require more information that is reasonable for a Performance Guideline. All three areas also have Protocols in place to guide initial operations.

Planning Meeting: The meeting held as the culmination of the IAP development to direct objectives and priorities for the next operational period.

Planning Section: Is responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of situational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the IAP.

Priority Radio Traffic: When a company encounters a situation/condition that was not expected or they feel command needs to be aware of the information right away. This is considered "Red Flag" information (usually bad news) and may require adjustments to the current IAP or Strategy. This includes but is not limited to:

- Unable to complete a critical assigned task/tactical objective
- Urgent need to be reinforced/backed-up to complete an assigned task/tactical objective
- Victims encountered
- Working fire in concealed spaces not easily controlled by the locating unit
- A roof report that includes a working attic fire, unsafe roof structure/members, or an imminent collapse threat
- Sudden, significant incident events such as flashover, backdraft, or collapse

Positive Pressure Attack: A fire attack where blowers pressurize the fire building and exhaust smoke and heat to allow firefighters make an interior attack following the clean air.

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Positive Pressure Ventilation: Using blowers to clear heat and smoke after the fire is knocked down.

Primary Search: First search of a fire building. Usually rapid and possibly less complete.

Preplanned Event: A preplanned event is a non-emergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for events such as parades, concerts, or sporting events, etc.

Protocol: Agreed upon set of expectations / mandates / policy and-or procedures. Usually 1-2 pages. There are 4 types: call types, tactics, scene scenarios and facility specific. Some are also married to a corresponding Performance Guideline. Formatted for use while enroute or on scene if necessary. Some will refer you to a corresponding Plan.

Public Information Officer (PIO): A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Record Management System: *Fire House / Emergency reporting.* Where we document our on scene actions and EMS charts.

Recovery Mode: (ARFF SPECIFIC) *Local term developed in conjunction with airport fire.* Emergency is stable but the aircraft CANNOT be moved until cleared by the FAA and NTSB. See below for other definition.

Recovery Mode: Used to describe a scenario where a victim is surely deceased and we will not take any risk to recover the body. See above for separate definition.

Recycle: A timely and efficient means of air replacement and re-hydration of assigned companies while still maintaining their Division assignment.

Rehab: An assignment to a formal rehab location (close to the emergency scene and post gross-decontamination) where companies will be medically evaluated, rehydrated, and receive nutritional replenishment.

Rescue Mode: Personnel are performing a rescue of a person whom is in imminent danger. 2-in and 2-out is not required. Incident may either be in a fixed or working command posture.

Rescue Profile: A Rescue Profile is a method of categorizing the way firefighters look at a particular fire with regard to potential or known life hazards and any subsequent rescue actions that are/might be required.

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Resource Typing: Resource typing is the categorization of resources that are commonly exchanged through mutual aid. Resource typing definitions help define resource capabilities for ease of ordering and mobilization during a disaster.

Roof Report: Ladder or engine companies assigned to the roof should provide a roof report to command soon after making access. This should include but not be limited to:

- Type of roof (peaked, flat, etc.)
- Condition of the roof (stable or unstable)
- Fire or smoke conditions (location)
- Location of any firewalls
- Heavy roof loads (if present)
- Conditions in the attic (if known)
- Basic blueprint of the building if it is unusual

Safety Officer (ISO): A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.

Safety Zone: A preplanned location of sufficient size, location and access that will protect fire personnel from the fires progress without using fire shelters.

Section: The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management, e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established).

Secondary Search: A second search of the fire building. Usually completed by a different company than who performed the primary search. Usually far more thorough.

Single Resource: An individual, a piece of equipment and its personnel complement, or a crew/team of individuals with an identified work supervisor that can be used on an incident.

Span of Control: The number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Optimal span of control is a ratio between 1:3 and 1:7.)

Staging Area: Location established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The Operations Section manages Staging Areas.

Status Change: Companies who are changing their work location, have completed their work assignment, or need to Recycle/Rehab. This must be transmitted to their supervisor prior to making the change and requires an accountability adjustment by the Division Supervisor or Incident Commander.

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Strategy: The general actions selected to accomplish incident objectives set by Incident Command.

Strike Team (NIMS): Multiple units, often five (5) in number, of the same resource category that have an assigned Strike Team Leader.

Supply Pumper: Engine supplying the Attack Pumper. Either from tank water, a fixed source or our porta-tanks.

Tactical Tender: Local term used to describe a tender that also has a rated pump, fire hose, ladders, SCBA and various basic tools. Also staffed by an officer and engineer.

Task Force (NIMS): Any combination of single resources, but typically two (2) to five (5), assembled to meet a specific tactical need.

Task Location Objective (TLO): When assigning units, the Incident Commander must identify the Task, Location, and Objective(s). The assignment has to state what the task is (stretch/advance attack lines), the location (to the front door on the Alpha side), and the objective(s) (for fire control, search, check for extension, etc.).

Temporary Refuge Area: An area where firefighters can immediately take refuge for temporary shelter and short-term relief without using a fire shelter in the event that emergency egress to an established safety zone is compromised. Examples: lee side of structure, inside of structure, large lawn or parking area, cab of apparatus, burned area.

Transitional Fire Control: One of our three offensive tactical options. Streams are directed into the building from the exterior until sufficient interior improvement allows for the interior advance to occur. The transitional fire control is carried out in very close proximity to the building with the understanding that we intend to go inside as quickly as possible.

Trench / Trench Rescue: a specialized form of [rescue](#), a subset of [confined space rescue](#). Trench rescue involves shoring up the sides of a [trench](#) (excavation), and digging a trapped person out of a collapsed ditch.

Type: A classification of resources in the ICS that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size; power; capacity; or, in the case of incident management teams, experience and qualifications.

Unified Command: The application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single IAP.

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Unit: The organizational element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.

Unity of Command: The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person. The purpose of unity of command is to ensure unity of effort under one responsible commander for every objective.

Vent Plan: A prioritized tactical list of actions to safely mitigate the ventilation needs.

Vent Point: Openings, either existing or created by us, to allow for our blowers to pressurize the fire building.

Vent Profile: The amount of air available within the compartment to sustain combustion, determined by the location and number of ventilation points; ventilation controlled vs. under ventilated vs. free burning.

Vent Size Up: The act of evaluating the ventilation needs of the involved compartment or structure. The results of the vent size up lead to a ventilation plan.

Warm Zone: The area of the incident where risk is potential but not guaranteed. Term used during firefighting and active threat scenarios with different terminology.

Withdraw: Radio term used when an orderly withdrawal of Firefighters is required and can be completed; no imminent threat exists. Personnel will gather up their tools and withdraw from the area.

Working Command: *Formerly Fast Attack.* The IC and the ICP is not fixed. Usually employed when the situation requires the immediate task level efforts of the IC to attempt to stabilize the situation. The officer is forward operating with his/her company.

Working Fire: A situation that will likely require the commitment of all responding companies. This designator advises that the companies will be engaged in tactical activities and possibly held on scene for an extended period of time.