

Santa Barbara City Fire Department - Standard Operating Procedures Emergency Operations	Code: E-I-4
Risk Management	
Chpt: I Command Procedures	Revised: 5/2018 Pages: 3

I. PURPOSE

A. To establish a formal procedure to reduce the inherent risk of injury or death to firefighters.

II. PROCEDURE

A. Fire Department operations present inherent risk of injury or death to firefighters. It is a goal of the Santa Barbara City Fire Department to provide the safest possible work environment for its members. It is imperative that each member operates in a safe manner for the own safety as well as for the safety of others. Toward that goal, all members are expected to make decisions consistent with the following Risk Management Principles.

1. **RISK A LOT TO SAVE A LIFE.** Firefighters may accept significant risk of injury or death **ONLY** when protecting savable human life.
2. **RISK A LITTLE TO SAVE PROPERTY.** Reduced levels of risk to firefighters are acceptable when protecting savable property, **ONLY** after balanced evaluations of hazards, **AND** appropriate control measures are established.
3. **RISK NOTHING WHEN NOTHING CAN BE SAVED.** No risk to the safety of firefighters will be accepted if no reasonable probability exists to save lives or property.
4. When risk to firefighters is excessive **AND** control measures inadequate, consider disengagement or defensive posture.

B. Minimum actions to reduce or avoid risk during operations include

1. Effective Incident Command established (Company Unity, Unity of Command, and Appropriate Span of Control)
2. SBFD Command Algorithm utilized
3. Actions consistent with Standard Operating Procedures
4. Well-defined Incident Action Plan (IAP) that incorporates contingencies
5. Proper personal protective equipment utilized
6. Accountability system established

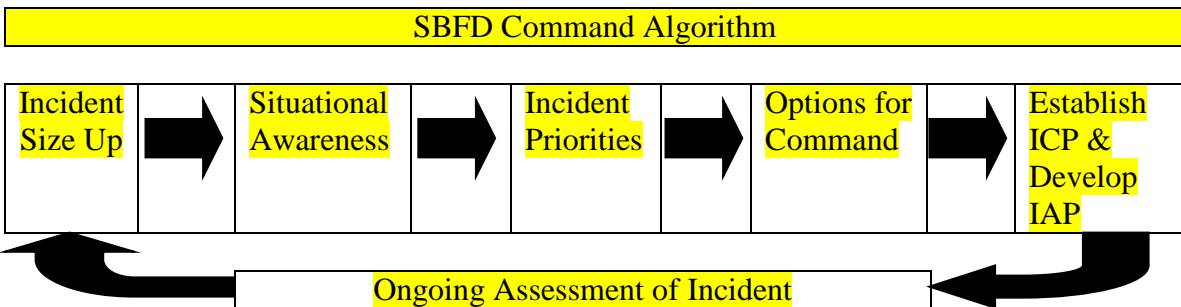
Risk Management

7. Continuous risk assessment by all members
8. Provide effective training

C. Santa Barbara City Fire Department Risk Management Principles

SBFD Risk Management Principles Table		
<p style="text-align: center;">RISK A LOT TO SAVE A LIFE.</p> <p>Firefighters may accept significant risk of injury or death ONLY when protecting savable human life.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RISK A LITTLE TO SAVE PROPERTY.</p> <p>Reduced levels of risk to firefighters are acceptable when protecting savable property, ONLY after balanced evaluations of hazards, AND appropriate control measures are established.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RISK NOTHING WHEN NOTHING CAN BE SAVED.</p> <p>No risk to the safety of firefighters will be accepted if no reasonable probability exists to save lives or property.</p>
<p>When risk to firefighters is excessive AND control measures inadequate, consider disengagement or defensive posture.</p>		

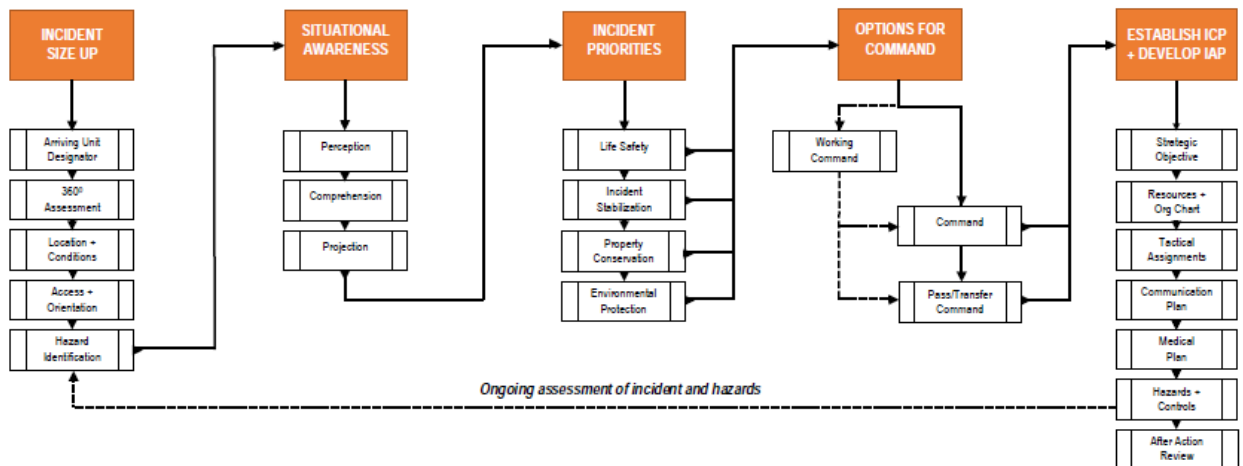
D. SBFD Command Algorithm



1. Incident Size Up includes
 - a. Announcing arriving unit designator
 - b. Completing a 360 degree assessment
 - c. Giving a clear location and conditions present
 - d. Access and orientation
 - e. Hazard Identification

Risk Management

2. Situational Awareness includes
 - a. Perception
 - b. Comprehension
 - c. Projection
3. Incident Priorities
 - a. Life Safety
 - b. Incident Stabilization
 - c. Property Conservation
 - d. Environmental Protection
4. Options for Command
 - a. Establish Command
 - b. Pass/Transfer Command
5. Establish ICP and Develop IAP
 - a. Strategic Objectives
 - b. Resources and ORG Chart
 - c. Tactical assignments
 - d. Communication Plan
 - e. Medical Plan
 - f. Hazards and Controls
6. After Action Review



III. References

- A. Firescope California, Structure Fire Operations, ICS-500