

Westbury Fire Department

Officer Development Series

Lesson Plan: 90 Minute Cognitive Presentation

2018

Course: Module # 2 – **Size up / Situational Awareness**

Level of Instruction: Fire Officer Trainee

Type of Lesson: Cognitive

Clock time: 60-90 Minutes

Objectives:

Terminal Objective: The Fire Officer Trainee will be able to conduct a proper size up and gain situational awareness, with 80% accuracy. (Cognitive)

Enabling Objective: After receiving PowerPoint instruction, the Fire Officer Trainee will be able to identify the components of an effective size up and use such information to gain situational awareness, verified by achieving a minimum 80% on the course's written evaluation. (Cognitive)

Training Aid: **PowerPoint Presentation** – Title: Size up/Situational Awareness

Classroom: Westbury FD – HQ

Reference:

Method of Instruction: Cognitive Presentation

Student Prerequisite: Suggested: *Members attending be off probation*, but not required.

Student Assignment:

COURSE OUTLINE:

- I. **Preparation** - (1-2 Minutes)
 1. (Motivation) – SITUATIONAL AWARENESS?
 2. **Instructor** - Self Introduction
 3. **Terminal Objective**: The Fire Officer Trainee will recognize the components of an effective size up and be able to use this information to gain situational awareness at a fire scene, as presented in the course PowerPoint presentation, with 80% accuracy. (Cognitive)
 4. **Enabling Objective # 1**: After receiving PowerPoint instruction, the Fire Officer Trainee will identify the components of an effective size up, us such to gain situational awareness at a fire scene, verified by achieving a minimum 80% on the course written evaluation. (Cognitive)

- II. **Presentation** – (60-75 Minutes)
 1. **Safety**:
 - a. **Classroom Housekeeping**
 - Exits
 - Trash – clean up after yourself
 - Leave classroom as you found it
 - Bathroom use
 - Cell phone use
 - b. **Scene Safety** – (*everything we do reverts to: doing things safely*)
 - Conducting a proper size up and having situational awareness will have a direct effect on overall safety

 2. **Break Down of Slide Presentation** – (Course Outline)
 - Slide 1 - Motivation / Introduction**
 - (***Get their Attention***)
 - Instructor Introduction
 - Housekeeping - (**See II, 1a**)
 - Scene Safety – (**See II, 1b**)

Slide 2 – Introduction

Our course objectives – know:

- **What is Size up?** – general question – will be explained in this course
- **What is meant by situational Awareness?** – general question
- **Do You think we can lead effectively without them?**

These are the questions we hope you get a better perspective of by the end of this module

Slide 3 – Size up

- When does our size up begin?
 - Our day to day activities in the district – observations
 - Shopping in Walmart, home depot
 - Noticing the board up at Post and Old Country Rd as we drive
 - Putting in our memory bank until call to that location
 - Our Past History/Experiences with a specific location
 - Just there last week for signal 9 – invalid's in house
 - Been there 5x last 30 days for AFA – construction on 4th floor
 - As call is dispatched – utilizing their “additional info”
 - Smoke coming from the chimney
 - Resident is saying their kitchen is on fire ...

- Who does a Size up?
 - **Everyone** should be doing their own **independent** size up
 - Not everyone will see the same items
 - Not everyone will have access to same info
 - I didn't make that last call there, I've never been inside ...
 - Not everyone will process the items the same way
 - If your size up differs from your boss – say something!
 - Boss did you see that big hole in the floor?

- When should we be doing a size up?
 - A size up should start as soon as call is dispatched and be continuous and ongoing throughout ...
 - As you hear the alarm
 - As you arrive on scene – does it match what is already known
 - As you enter the structure – did things change when you open that door

- Does inside conditions match the outsides
 - Beautiful house outside – Colliers mansions inside
- As you prepare to do your task – what effect should my task have on what I’m seeing
- As you do your task - am I fulfilling the expected effect
 - Why isn’t my water on the fire darkening it down?
- As you complete your task – what effect did my actions have
 - What Did we do to the structure putting that 1500 GPM inside for 20 mins (1500 x 20 = 30000 x 8 lbs = 240,000 lbs)

*Not Just and action – but a though process **before and after***

- **What items should our Size Up include?**
 - Acronym: COAL WAS WEALTH – (*Will be broken down*)

Slide 4 – COAL WAS WEALTH

Diagram – general overview – (*will pick each item apart*)

Slide 5 – C : CONSTRUCTION

Will Dictates the Actions at all fires

2 Classes: 1. It burns or 2. It doesn’t

- If not sure of the 5 types, you should at least know which will burn and with will not!

a. Type I – Fire Resistive

- High rises – built concrete and protected steel
- Fire designed to stay within designed area
- Content fire – not structure fire
- Hot fires – Concrete retains the heat

b. Type II – Non-Combustible

- Big box stores, strip malls, newer commercials
- Built with fire rated materials
- Again, Content fire – not structure fire
- Most have some sort of required fire protection system

c. **Type III – Ordinary**

- “downtown or Main Street USE” - building on Post Ave
- Built Pre WWII – Brick with wood roof
- Content and structure fire - Roof workable – (multiple?)
- Not uncommon - Residential over Commercial
- Sign have – **King rows** of bricks (every 4-7 row direction change) – structural brick – without = Decorative or brick façade
- **Know the Characteristics may be facing–**
 - Could be Multiple ceiling and roof layers
 - Age = could have multiple renovations – Void space
 - Note: change in occupancy = a possible Renovation

d. **Type IV – Heavy Timber Frame**

- Buildings exoskeleton – Mass heavy timber compared to steel skeleton used in today construction
- Refer show – “**Barnwood Builders**”
- May have some in old barns up in Old Westbury?

e. **Type V – Wood Frame**

- Typical homes
- Content and Structure may be burning

o **You should know how each will react under fire conditions**

What affects:

- The observed conditions are having on the structure
- Our operations will have on the structure

o Another Factor to consider – **WHEN IT WAS BUILT?**

- Pre or Post WWII (Residential)
 - Balloon vs platform
 - Conventional vs Engineered materials

These Factors should ultimately affect your decision-making process!

***** If this is confusing = Need to take a building construction course - Again this course is an Overview...**

Slide 6 – O: OCCUPANCY Type

Will Dictates Severity

a. Commercial vs Residential

- Fire Load = size hose we'll need
- Maneuverability
- Area – distances that needs to be covered
- A residential plan for a commercial fire = bad formula
- Our tactics! Commercial:
 - Search rope becomes rule not exception
 - 2 ½ becomes the rule not the exception

b. Industrial vs Office

- Industrial – manufacturing what?
 - Heavy equipment/machinery
 - Obstacles
- Office – People
 - Open floor plan with cubical
 - Heavy fire loads - paper & synthetic material (Petroleum based products) – flake board desks... High heat!

c. Single Family vs Multi-family/Units

- Change in the resource needed – *(each apt. like 1 house)*
- More labor intensive – *Especially Early – lots need to get done and quickly!*
- Delays = bigger problem
 - Containing fire to area – quickly effect outcome
 - Getting areas searched (All)

d. Healthcare Facilities

- People bed ridden/ not mobile
- Medical equipment/ Oxygen
- Again, labor intensive

e. Educational facilities and places of assembly

- Massive amount of people – managing early
- Large areas

f. Storage Facilities

- Inside vs Outside type – different issues
- Regular vs Cold type – different issues

What about Mix Use - where we have Residential living spaces over a commercial?

- fire in residential area = 1.75, need maneuverability
- fire in commercial area – 2.5 for fire load
- **becomes a Fine Line** – will have to be defined by the incidents needs and what is presenting.

Each occupancy has a vast difference in **incident priorities**, some more immediately overwhelming than others:

- Knowing the difference prior to an alarm, for at location, helps setting plan in place, before we even arrive
- Understand what you see on the outside may not be what you encounter when go through front door!

Slide 7 – A: AREA

a. Length – street coverage

- Front and back ladder coverage

b. Width (depth)

- Note limited access issues – how do we figure this out when we don't have access via the sides (***report from roof***)
- Want our hose distance to cover at least **2x** depth to cover that floor

c. Height – Number of Stories/Floors

- Additional 50' hose, to get to that floor above or below

d. Square footage or AREA – Length x wide x height

- Used to help determine **GMP needed**
- $30 \times 40 \times 10 = 12,000/100$ so we need 120 GMP
- Quick math since dividing x 100 remove 2 0's them multiply
- $100 \times 100 \times 10 = 1000$ GPM for 100% involvement...

Note: Greater Area = Hotter and Smokier Fires
Greater Area = More Personnel

L: LIFE HAZARDS – always our # 1 Priority

a. Us as Firefighters

- Many of the times only life hazard is the choices as a firefighter make or what is asked of us from our leaders

b. Civilians – Them

- Understand when conditions are not tenable to support life
- You're not saving someone already dead!

*Nothing to gain = Nothing to risk ! **Risk vs Reward***

Slide 8 – W: WATER Supply

a. Hydrant availability

- Usually not an issue, plenty of hydrants unless an issue with the one we are expecting to use
- Should know prior to alarms where lacking = Compensate extra engines, tanker... **Note:** drafting not an option for us
 - Learned through Preplan or Dispatchers while in route

b. Hydrant distance

- > 1000' requires inline pumping
- Again should know where needed – Prior to alarm
 - *12 Beacon Rd – 3000' up driveway = Auto + 3 Engine!*
- What additional resources needed (additional engines) not so much for the crew, we need the Engine and the Hose
- What is this delay in water doing to our scene?
 - How do we compensate
 - What actions do we commit prior to getting hydrant?
 - What can we accomplish with that **500 gallon water can**, and up at the house with some pouring out of it?

c. Hydrants capabilities

- Dead end hydrant (off grid)
- Double spud hydrant vs steamer and double spud
 - What does it mean when we see either?

A: AUXILIARY SYSTEMS

a. Fire alarm system

- Should be giving us a head start of fire
- Builds complacency – what did signal 32 just do?

b. Fire sprinkler System

- Should keep fire in check if designs/operating correctly
- What is this doing to the fire and how will we need to adapt our operations?
 - Keeping smoke from rising = tougher search
 - Harder to find the seat of the fire
 - Heat signature displays on TIC
 - Personnel needed to augment system
 - Personnel to gain control of system/ os&y

c. Standpipe System

- How is this effect our operation?
 - 1st & 2nd Engine Pair up – 1st line rapid water on fire
 - Can be labor/manpower intensive
 - Experience of crew will have dramatic effect on operation (*how much directing is going on?*)
 - Being able to size up hose distance utilizing the floor below (*floor connecting from*)
 - *peak into that floor and size up - 3B = 2 doors down on right - so where is 4B – Same on floor above...*
 - *how much line do we need to get from stairs to 3B...*
 - Getting system augmented with FD water – from multiple locations – especially when multiple lines will be needed
 - Overcoming obstacles – vandalized system, open outlets throughout...
 - **Again, experience of crew will have a dramatic effect on a standpipe operations**

d. Special hazard systems - (Know via Pre-Plans)

- Cooking Hoods – Purple K
- Computer rooms with special extinguishing agents
- Metal X systems as in Oerlikon-Metco

Slide 9 – S: STREET CONDITIONS

Will directly affect the placement of our apparatus

a. Residential vs Commercial

- Wide – multiple vehicles vs just 1

b. **Congested vs Rapid flowing**

- Speed of traffic – Needs to be controlled early
- More Urgency to gain control of a roadway

c. **Limited access**

- Always or just specific times of day
 - One way in and out - Dead end obstacles.
 - Heavy traffic or parking on street times of day
 - Again, urgency to gain control – ONLY need Rigs allowed access on Block!

What about Utility poles? in Front or Back, on that street

- Will this play a role in our operation?

W: WEATHER

a. **Temperature**

- **Extremes** will have a dramatic effect on your personnel
 - Heat
 - Cold
- Needs for additional personnel
 - Have extremes should be thinking 2X regular response
 - Member operating typically not doing round 2!
- Need for extra personnel to provide for the operating personnel
 - Hydration, cooling, heating
 - Frozen hydrants (*extreme cold for extended periods*)

b. **Rain/Snow**

- What is this not only doing to your personnel; but the fire
 - Keeping smoke from immediately lifting
 - Creating Ice conditions – safety of personnel
 - Hiding hydrants – having to be dug out...
 - Wet, heavy, frozen gear – effect on personnel

c. Wind

- What affect will this have on your scene
- Wind driven/fed fire
- Should affect how (method), when and where we ventilate

Slide 10 – E: EXPOSURES

a. Side 1 – (front of the building)

- Is it always street # address side of the building?
- If not going to be - does everyone know?

b. Clockwise from side 1 – Side 2 (left side of building)

- 2 A , 2 B, 2 C how does that come into play
- Does everyone know Joe’s pizza is exposure 2B if using it

c. Clockwise from side 2 – Side 3 (rear of building)

- Opposite command – if IC doesn’t have eyes on this side who does and what is there radio designation of person who does? “Rear Sector” “963”...

d. Clockwise from side 3 – Side 4 (right side of building)

- 4 A, 4 B... again how do they come into play
- Does everyone know 4A is Al’s pet store?

e. Upper Floors

- Number of floors above fire floor
- Numbers of floors down from roof
- What if front doesn’t match the back?

Slide 11 – A: APPARATUS/PESONNEL – Resources

a. What apparatus is needed for this incident

- Typical house fire: APPARATUS:
- 2 engine, 2 trucks, 2 Ambulance, Fast
 - Primary engine – on hydrant
 - 2nd engine – Back up at hydrant in case 1st engine fails
 - Crew able to get 2 line in operations
 - 2 Ladder – aerial 1/2 corner, aerial 1/4 corner
 - Truck team with each line – Roof & OV covered
 - 1 civilian ambulance
 - 1 Firefighter ambulance
 - FAST Truck
 - ALL Other Apparatus = Troop Carrier – treat according and stage away from scene
- **This is all BASE OFF INCIDENT NEEDS – Talking our Typical Room and content house fire... Have More = Need More**

b. What personnel are on the Apparatus

- 21 M2 what does that mean = may need additional...
- What about command staff/ area sector leaders do we have – *especially when your IC as 2nd LT and came on 3rd rig?*
- Utilize the Mutual Aid Chiefs as Area/Sector Bosses
 - Better than standing around you at command
 - **Assign them and hold the accountable for that area!**

L: LOCATION

Types of conditions in that area:

1. Location in the district

Types/conditions learned from Past history:

- Commercial or Residential
- Levits, capes, splits section of town ...
- Size - mansions or splits?
- Accessibility
- Water
- Where – how long it takes to get there
- Locations – from our past history

*All can be achieved by the “**location**” being dispatched and information plugged in prior to being on scene!*

Then once on scene:

2. Location within the structure

- 1st floor vs Basement
- 2nd floor vs 1st
- Top floor effecting cockloft

Slide 12 – T: TIME

Probably the 1 factor that will have the biggest effect on our scenes

a. Time of day

- Do fires get noticed quicker day or night?
 - How is this going to affect our decisions
- Does occupancy differ time of day
 - How is this going to affect our decisions
- Do we have the same personnel response 7am as we do 7pm
 - How is this going to affect our decisions
 - What about the responses for assistance – Mutual aid

b. Duration of Burn

- A fire taking longer to get noticed – how will that affect our operation
- What affect is this duration having on our structure
 - Old construction vs New – is there a difference?

c. Time from Station to Scene

- What is this time factor doing to our scene?

d. Time of inception to the time of flashover

- How are this time going to affect where we are in the structure when this fire flashes?
- You change any variable in time:
 - Time fire takes being noticed,
 - Time to get rig out – traffic to HQ to get 4th on rig
 - Time to get from HQ – Scene
 - Time to get in the door.....

All will affect the fire stage as we go through the doors
(is it *still smoldering or ready for flashover as we enter?*)

Slide 13 – H: HAZARDS

a. Building Markings

- Truss
- Unsafe structure markings

b. Hazardous Material

- NFPA 704 marking
- Placards
- What is the material?
- What's the level of training on the rig?
- Do we even have the capabilities to mitigate?
- To you be an IC at HazMat call? must have HazMat IC –without it you are working outside scope of training and are a liability

c. Confined Space

- We operate to the awareness level - provide support
- Operations outside scope = Liability

d. High angle

- We operate to the awareness level - provide support
- Operations outside scope = Liability

e. Technical rescue

- We operate to the awareness level – provide support
- Operations outside scope = Liability

Slide 14 – SITUATIONAL AWARENESS “Using your mind before you hands”

1. What does it mean to have situational awareness?

- Taking in all the factors learned in your size up
- Assessing
- Putting into action
- A lot of the time we **physically see** but don't put into context to what is truly going on around us
- ITS SEEING THE BIGGER PICTURE

Slide 15 – SITUATIONAL AWARENESS - (Group activity)

Instructor gives what was found in the Size up

Student(s) individual or group – Will state what it means in having Situational Awareness: (*what does it mean for you as IC*)

Item 1 – Construction

Type V, Post WWII, Newer Addition side 3

- Wood frame – (structure can burn)
- Post WWII, Platform opposed to balloon frame
 - *Looks as if this had an extension out front too – since we don't see stacked window how we can determine if this is Balloon Frame – accessed by Neighbors houses (either side) – Neighbors house has same shape, but w/o front and windows are stacked = good chance you have a balloon frame house?*
- New addition, very possible engineered materials – Ask owner when build, if possible if the owner assessable? *Says 2012 very good chances!*
- Concerns with overhang if supports compromised

Item 2 – Occupancy

1 or 2 Family home (ways to tell - *check electric and or gas meter(s)*)

- Could have 2 separated areas to check, isolated from each other
- Fire load and maneuverability = 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Hose

Item 3 – Area

30' wide x 40' deep = 1200 sq ft per floor

- 40' x 2 = 80' or 2 length to cover floor
- 1 to door & 1 cover up = 100' so or 200' pre-connect good
- If going to attic + 1 floor = 250' better (2nd, 3rd line)
- **GPM needed** – 1200 sq ft x 10 (*Ceiling height*) = 12000 cu'
Divided by 100 = 120 GPM (*our 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ = 175 GMP*) so 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ is good.

Note: Also needs to be divided in % of floor on fire, if wasn't 100% as in this case (*entire floor was involved*)

Item 4 – Life Hazard

Car in the driveway & Front door found open

- If no one is confronting us telling us everyone is out needs to be a consideration
- Our life hazard = the choices we make – going to 2nd floor with can
Or the Choices made for us by our bosses

Item 5 – Water

Down the block, passing on way into scene, water district opened drained and ready to go

- No issue, unless it fails

Item 6 – Auxiliary Appliances

None

- No effect

Item 7 – Street conditions

Residential, street clear limited cars due to time of day

- Only an issue if we don't control access to who we want in operating in front of fire building.
- What if it was 7PM and everyone home from work? *Very different*

Item 8 – Weather

100 degrees and humid

- More Personnel, crew **unlikely** doing round 2!
- Whatever needed double – get coming early – got 15 min to get on scene and ready to relieve if not sooner!
- Rehab – coming early and lots

Item 9 – Exposures

Private dwellings sides 2 and 4, detached garage side 3 – not effected now – is that subject to change?

- Put in bank – if conditions don't get better from initial actions

Item 10 – Apparatus (and who's on it = resources)

Normally – 3 lines = minimum 3 engines, 1 truck for each line = 3 trucks, FAST, 2 ambulance 1 us, 1 them to start 3E, 4 L, 2 B should be good

- What can we expect from US – time of day/day of week...
- What's call Working fire adding
- What's 2nd Alarms adding ...
- What alarm is enough
- How do I add when not in the plan? Like REHAB
- **HEAT = X2** – especially not quickly knock down

- **On the Block** – 1 engine – other on 2nd hydrant
 - 1 ladder 1/2, 1 ladder 1/4 - FAST,
 - rehab,
 - 2 buses – 1 at opposite corners

Since HQ down the block – can we consider staging at HQ in AC – 1 min away? Keeping cool and Fresh

- What about Medical sector at HQ – same reasons?
 - Almost definitely if more of a long-term event

Item 11 – Location

Down block from HQ

2nd floor fully involved, auto exposing to attic via soffits

- Village – close, good water, no access issues...
- Minimum 3 line job as it appears
-

Item 12 – Time

11 am on a week day

- **Hit or miss response** – district members should be there?
 - As with all calls – assessed by immediate responses – “968 18...”
- Duration of burn – lots of fire showing = how long burning
- Long durations = what doing to “structure” Type 5 - will burn
- What duration doing new extension – Not yet involved
- What stage is this fire Re it flashing: (already flashed)
-

Item 13 – Hazards

None immediately showed

- No concerns yet

What's our Action Plan? – Going to get this - Offense – once get a competent crew on scene, if not transitional until we do.

III. **Evaluation** – (10 Minutes)

1. Written Exam - Need 80% to PASS

After completion of Quiz:

IV. **Summary** – (1-2 Minute)

1. *Review Exam – Have Students exchange Quiz*

Go over questions and Have Students Grade quiz

2. Comments on Evaluation or Class
3. **Objective** – After receiving instruction, the Fire Officer Trainee will identify the components of an effective size up and use such to gain situational awareness at a fire scene.
4. Thanks for taking time from day to better oneself, allowing you to progress forward in your development to a Fire Officer.

Westbury Fire Department

Quiz – Officers Development – Module 2 – Size Up

Student Name: _____

Date: _____

SCORE: _____

Question #1. (Which ***best*** applies)

Our Size up begins?

- a. With making observations in our day to day activities in the district
- b. Making observations at all alarms we go to
- c. Reading Pre-Plan reports
- d. All the above are effective ways to gain size up information prior to an alarm

Question #2.

The O in COAL WAS WEALTH in our size up stand for:

- a. Observed Hazards
- b. Occupancy
- c. Overhead Wires
- d. Observed Conditions

Question #3.

Who is responsible for performing a Size Up

- a. Only the Incident Command
- b. Only the Area Boss
- c. Only the Rig's Boss
- d. Everyone from IC – Firefighter in the back

Question # 4.

When should we be doing our size up:

- a. When we hear the alarm's dispatch information
- b. When we arrive on scene and can see the incident
- c. Before we commit to task assigned
- d. All the above

Question # 5.

Which statement regarding Building Types is not correct?

- a. Type V the highest number means it's the most fireproof
- b. Type II is the type construction typically found in our strip malls
- c. We typically find Type III's on "downtown" USA and includes Post Ave
- d. Type I fires are typically content fires and not structure fires

Question # 6.

When we talk about AREA we are talking Length, Width and Height of a structure, this information is important because it will help determine?

- a. Length of hose needed to cover a floor of the structure
- b. The gallons per minute needed to cover the area
- c. The square and cubic footage of the structure
- d. All of the above

Question # 7.

Which would not be considered an Auxiliary System:

- a. Sprinkler system
- b. Automatic Fire Alarm system
- c. Standpipe System
- d. Fire Patrol System

Question # 8.

Al's Pub

RUG R US

TONY'S
HAIRCUTS

Incident
Site

Mike's
Pizza

RUG R US would be considered Exposure

- a. 2A
- b. 2B
- c. 4A
- d. 4B

Question # 9.

When sizing up a structure, if we see this placard of the front, it means:

- a. Structure is abandoned a condition's inside is unsafe for firefighters
- b. Firefighting operations shall only be done from exterior
- c. Searches are not allowed
- d. Let's firefighters know this premise had a pervious fire



Question # 10.

Taking in the information we've learned in our size up, comprehending it as it pertains to our event and projecting an outcome before initiating actions is an example of having?

- a. Common Sense
- b. Situational Awareness
- c. Initial Action Plan
- d. Hind Sight

Testing Instructor: _____

Correct _____ x 10 = _____
(score)

80 % > = Passing

Westbury Fire Department

Answer Key – Officers Development – Module 2 – Size Up

Question #1. (Which best applies)

Our Size up begins?

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- b. Making observations at all alarms we go to
- c. Reading Pre-Plan reports
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The O in COAL WAS WEALTH in our size up stand for:

- B. Occupancy**

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Who is responsible for performing a Size Up

- D. Everyone from IC – Firefighter in the back**

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- d. All the above**

Question # 5.

Which statement regarding Building Types is not correct?

- A. Type V the highest number means it's the most fireproof - Opposite**

Question # 6.

When we talk about AREA we are talking Length, Width and Height of a structure, this information is important because it will help determine?

- a. Length of hose needed to cover a floor of the structure
- b. The gallons per minute needed to cover the area
- c. The square and cubic footage of the structure
- d. All of the above**

Question # 7.

Which would not be considered an Auxiliary System:

D- Fire Patrol System - persons not a system

Question # 8.



RUG R US would be considered Exposure

- a. 2 A**

Question # 9.

When sizing up a structure, if we see this placard on the front, it means:

- a. Structure is abandoned a condition's inside is unsafe for firefighter to enter**



Question # 10.

Taking in the information we've learned in our size up, comprehending it as it pertains to our event and projecting an outcome before initiating actions is an example of having?

- B. Situational Awareness**