FEMS Board – Executive Committee  
Agenda – 1/5/2015

1. Call to Order
   a. From the Board: Agenda Additions
   b. From the Public: Matters Not Listed on the Agenda

2. Consent Agenda
   a. December minutes

3. Fire Rescue System Strategic Plan - update
   a. Plan progress –
      i. Training for new officers

4. Unfinished Business
   a. FEMSB Work Plan Items/Policy - for Decision/Action

   b. Volunteer Recruitment and Retention - update
      i. Ivy Station Recruitment and Retention Plan – update

   c. FEMSB Committees – continued discussion

5. New Business
   a. Field Operations Guide
   b. ISO Rating

6. Next Meeting
   a. Monday February 2nd, 2015 1600hrs. ACFR Conference Room

7. Adjournment
A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Albemarle County Fire/EMS Board was held on Monday, December 1, 2014 at 1600 hours in the Fire Rescue Conference Room of the County Office Building, Stagecoach Road, Charlottesville.

The following members were in attendance:
Dayton Haugh, Charlottesville-Albemarle Rescue Squad
Preston Gentry, Crozet Volunteer Fire Department
Kostas Alibertis, Western Albemarle Rescue Squad
Dan Eggleston, Albemarle County Fire and Rescue

Others in Attendance:
Tom LaBelle, Albemarle County Fire & Rescue
John Oprandy, Albemarle County Fire & Rescue
David Puckett, Albemarle County Fire & Rescue

1. Call to Order
Chief Eggleston called the meeting to order at 1623 hrs.

a. From the Board: Agenda Additions
None were presented, and the meeting proceeded.

b. From the Public: Matters not Listed on the Agenda
None were presented, and the meeting proceeded.

2. Consent Agenda
a. November 2014 Minutes

MOTION: Chief Haugh moved to approve the minutes of November 2014 as presented. Chief Alibertis seconded the motion, which passed unanimously (4-0).

3. Fire Rescue System Strategic Plan
a. Plan progress – No presentation.

4. Unfinished Business
a. FEMSB Work Plan Items/Policy - for Decision/Discussion
There were no items for decision or discussion.

b. Volunteer Recruitment and Retention Plan – update
i. Ivy Station recruitment and retention plan – Chief LaBelle reported that recruitment at Ivy continues to go well, with three more volunteers released as firefighters through the BC process over the weekend, for 22 total at the station and two more to be voted on in December. Of the 22, he said, including this weekend there are eight released and another five who are doing their initial assessments. He said that by December they should have three more released, with three more in January. Chief LaBelle said that over the last few months, they've refined the releasal process, after the FEMS Board passed the release document back in the spring. He noted that they're also starting to pick up volunteers at Hollymead and Monticello.

Chief Eggleston reported that Scottsville Rescue had kicked off a recruitment plan, and he and Chief LaBelle had gone down for a town hall type meeting where they had three or four individuals who were interested in joining – and two of them were retired military, one of them a pilot. He said that this worked out really well.

c. FEMS Board Committees
Chief LaBelle reported that the Recruitment and Retention Committee began the process, and he had a conversation with Chief Lagomarsino and Chief Lambert about that committee going through the process first to see if it makes sense rather than having everyone jump through hoops first only to find out it wasn’t going to work. He said that the committee sat down a few weeks ago – and the chairman, Mike Lencioni from East Rivanna, is filling in the document from the FEMS Board meeting and also understands what the FEMS Board is looking for, in terms of coming forward and being specific about what committees need. Chief LaBelle stated that they have their Recruitment and Retention Committee meeting the following night at Station 8, and his intention is to have a rough draft before the FEMS Board that clearly explains the scope of work, responsibilities and activities of the committee. He said that if the EC feels it makes sense, they would continue with the other committees and Chief Lagomarsino and Chief Lambert.

Chief Eggleston said that this should be discussed Thursday so that the full FEMS Board is comfortable with that same direction.

Chief LaBelle said that they should be handing out the rough draft on that same documented, and the FEMS Board had seen an unedited version that listed out all the subject areas that would be covered, but they didn’t have information based on a specific committee. He said that at this FEMS Board meeting, they would see an example with an actual committee having filled out what it believes its responsibilities are, noting that it's a work in progress.
Chief Alibertis said that he’d attended one of those meetings, and part of it seems to have to do with a disassociation between the representative and the agency – because they don’t have a reporting structure, and some of them just stood up at a membership meeting and said what they talked about at the Recruitment and Retention Committee. He stated that it’s very difficult for the committee to be effective when that individual has no way to convey information in either direction, because they’re not speaking on behalf of anybody with what they think is a consensus.

Chief LaBelle said that there are some members of that committee who are clearly – with or without rank – leaders within in their organizations, and others are brand new and have been asked by their chief to attend.

Chief Alibertis said that he had mentioned to several chiefs that they should give some consideration to structure so the person can be useful and beneficial.

Chief LaBelle said that he wasn’t certain that every member of that committee did stand up at their monthly meetings and give an actual report of what they were working on and what they were thinking about.

Chief Gentry said that Elsie did a good job.

Chief LaBelle said that he considered her a leader, along with Mike Lencioni and Neil Pierce from Scottsville.

Chief Eggleston said that it might be helpful for Mike to give a report-out to the FEMS Board so if they have questions about it they can ask him directly.

Chief LaBelle said that one question is whether the committee chairs, which in some cases are members of the volunteer organizations and in other cases are staff members, give the report – or if they ask someone from the FEMS Board to participate in the committee process so there’s someone at that level who has ownership of the product as well.

Chief Eggleston said that what he’s heard from a lot of the chiefs is that they didn’t necessarily want to sit on the committees, but wanted to hear what was going on in some cases.

Chief Alibertis stated that it would be great if they came with three to four of their top line items and one question.
Chief Eggleston said they could talk about it further on Thursday and try it out to see if there’s interest, as there are a lot of good things going on – but people may just not be aware of them.

Chief LaBelle said that the FEMS Board is at a size that it’s difficult to just go in and suggest thinking about something, and it’s more effective to show up with a document or plan and let them dissect it – which is why the Recruitment and Retention Committee is being brought forward as a model.

d. Ebola
Chief Oprandy reported that they hadn’t made any substantive progress at this point in time, but had gotten some PPE from CARS that was helpful and were still operating under the kit that’s currently on the vehicle. He said that he had made a call to Tom Berry and Gary Morris to talk with them about the regional concept UVA is exploring, and the desire to do something specific for Charlottesville and Albemarle. Chief Oprandy said that over the next few months, they would make progress in training people and training the team at Station 11 – and there would likely be more progress over the next month.

Chief Eggleston asked if they had received word from UVA as to whether they would help with the training.

Chief Oprandy said they talked with Dr. Brady about that team being involved with the University’s training, and he assumed that would happen there and at Martha Jefferson; it’s just a matter of figuring out how to make it work and the de-con procedures when they arrive. He stated that it’s faded off a bit, but it’s not gone and is still something that they need to deal with.

Chief Puckett said that it would take a little while to develop the educational materials associated with it.

Chief Eggleston commented that the donning and doffing is much more difficult than what it appears to be, which is why they wanted UVA to provide that training instead of doing it themselves.

Chief Haugh asked if there was anyone currently trained to actually do anything in the event of an incident.

Chief Oprandy said that there wasn’t, outside of a normal response.
Chief Haugh said that UVA had indicated they could respond in the daytime, Monday through Friday.

Chief Oprandy said that he wasn’t sure if they were trained outside of handling it in the hospital setting.

Chief Eggleston said that there was some groundwork that Bill wanted to do in terms of talking to legal staff about deviation from protocols, so that is all happening too.

5. New Business
a. Turnout Gear Inventory Report
Chief LaBelle reported that they were able to make it to all the fire stations, but still needed to make it to Scottsville, and were able to do a general census – with the number not quite concrete at this point at 453 volunteers in the County versus the 670 originally in the system. He said that they also went through to make sure the time people spent was effective, and they did LODA training as well as gear inspection, with the online training now finished and usable for all the members. Chief LaBelle said that it went pretty well, and people seemed pleased with the effort.

Chief Puckett said that there is a big group of turnout gear that’s reaching the end of its useful life, and that’s based on purchase from a 2008 grant that covered the entire County. He stated that it has a 10-year life cycle, so there will be significant budget issues coming up, with stations already saying that they don’t get enough money now to outfit new personnel much less replace the bulk of existing members. Chief Puckett said that they’re working with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to try to figure out what this will look like for the coming year, with a $130,000 increase just in that one line item to replace what’s expiring in 2015. He said that this won’t likely decrease over the next few years, so OMB is having to manage this in a difficult budget year already. Chief Puckett said that they’ve been talking about some different funding ideas, and ultimately they would bring it back to FEMS, including using expired gear that’s still in really good condition, marking it and using it for firefighter academies except for live burns; having non-IDLH personnel in $200 extrication suits rather than $2,000 turnout gear; and maintaining a central supply to provide more flexibility with gear that fits.

Chief Eggleston stated that it doesn’t qualify for a capital item, so it would have to be an operational expenditure.

Chief Puckett said that the cost in FY06 was $66,900; FY18 projected cost is $376,700.
Chief Eggleston stated that part of this is coming from a multi-year needs assessment, which is why the number is so high.

Chief Alibertis asked if they used a set in the academy for training.

Chief Eggleston responded that they did, and some of it gets torn up.

Chief Puckett said that concrete floors are hard on gear, so using the older gear for training makes sense except for burns. He said that they also got funding through the Innovation Fund to open a “gear repair shop” in the County, but they will provide the training for free – which takes place in Ohio. Chief Puckett said that everything is paid for except for time, whereas now they’re sending gear off to repair holes and tears.

b. Map Book Updates

Chief Alibertis stated that Christina Davis used to send out map book updates every time a street was changed, etc., which was helpful in establishing a turn by turn book – but over the last year or two, those stopped coming. He said that this year when they tried to go reconcile, they were given the old map book and the new map book from GIS, and they had to figure out what was different and what was in the first due area. Chief Alibertis said that it’s a tremendous amount of work and is changing – making it especially difficult if they can’t track it – and it would be helpful to have the page inserts just as replacements, so they can create a turn by turn.

Chief Haugh said that he wondered if she wasn’t just getting them emailed from GIS anymore.

Chief Puckett said that he had spoken to GIS after their conversation, and they showed him emails that had gone out about it, and her name was on the email address – so he wasn’t sure if he was receiving them, but it seems that GIS is trying to send the updates.

Chief Alibertis said that there was a breakdown for a long time when they received nothing, and they were trying to start it back up, but this year when they got the new map books and tried to reconcile them, there were huge differences.

Chief Puckett said that the question is whether they’ve been fixed again or not.

Chief Alibertis said it had been over a year since he’d gotten anything.

Chief Puckett said he would check with Christina to see if she was still getting them; and
if so, if she was forwarding them out to everyone. He said that it seems as though some people are getting them, others are not, but he would look into it. He said that it sounds as though there’s an attempt to send them, they’re just not getting distributed.

Chief Eggleston said that they’re pretty large files.

Chief Haugh said that they can be upwards of six pages.

Chief Puckett commented that they want to get away from the book altogether, but they don’t know yet what it’s replacement will be.

Chief Alibertis said that Damon had sent a long email with eight or so line items about what they want to do.

Chief Eggleston said that the ultimate goal would be to get computers in apparatus, but that’s a CIP initiative that’s not even funded yet.

Chief Puckett said that Office of EMS grants provided them for Earlysville, Scottsville, etc., so more stations have them than don’t.

Chief Eggleston said they still needed a platform.

Chief Puckett said that would come with the new CAD system, but that’s 18 months away.

c. ECC Operations

Chief Alibertis said that they had a situation recently in which there was a call for service and the unit was tied up on a call, so he went to the station and picked up a unit – and in the process, the other unit freed up. He said that when the unit freed up, because he was responding, ECC said that the other unit could disregard and return to quarters. Chief Alibertis said that then ECC canceled him and returned him to quarters – and the other unit was the duty crew and should have taken the call, but he was less than a half mile away and because there was a delay he wanted to go ahead and get there. He stated that the issue was that ECC was trying to make decisions and reassign units without having all the information, and it’s an operational decision so the question is whether it can be made easier for them in the decision process.

Chief Eggleston said that they’re talking about two different situations – and Western is a different situation. He explained that this morning there was another concurrent call while the first unit was at the hospital, and Station 5 made a quick switch-up and told the
dispatcher what they were going to do and the dispatcher picked up on it and made a
good call. Chief Eggleston said that that’s totally different than what may happen at
Rescue 8 or 12, so they need to know the difference between the two – and he wasn’t
sure what kind of conversations they’d had with Kathy about that. He said that they
can’t use the same algorithm for each station, because there are people around who
can pick up the second call.

Chief Alibertis said that what frustrated him was that they were canceling and returning
units to quarters without appreciating that he was closer and there was no first
responder, even though the other unit was the duty crew.

Chief Eggleston said that conversation happens across the board, and sometimes units
say they will respond because they’re close.

Chief Puckett asked Chief Alibertis if he was in an ambulance.

Chief Alibertis said that he marked up as a chief officer, but he was in an ambulance
because he picked up.

Chief Puckett said that the confusion was that they had two ambulances coming.

Chief Alibertis said that nobody was knowing who’s going because both units have been
canceled and then reassigned, and maybe putting something in place that stipulates if
there’s a chief officer, the response defers to them – or some standard.

Chief Puckett said that seems to be the logical way to deal with it, or have it addressed
on the other side so when you mark up, continue where the second ambulance is.

Chief Alibertis said that if it’s an all-page, you may not know who’s coming, and ECC
doesn’t have the benefit of knowing who’s closer – they only know that the assignment
was satisfied by some response.

Chief Eggleston said that the duty officer or chief officer would be the better person to
make that call anyway, but it does take a bit of radio traffic and he wasn’t sure what the
answer was for that – but in some of the unusual cases, they just have to pick up the
radio and explain it to ECC.

Chief Haugh said that there’s no way to write some algorithm to cure it, unless they get
ECC to know where everybody is and exactly what they’re doing – so they’re doing the
best they can with what they have to work with.
Chief Alibertis said that his solution is that they should defer to a field officer instead of trying to make that decision in-house, but according to Kathy at ECC, staff is pushing to have ECC determine it.

Chief Eggleston said that he wasn’t quite sure he understood her response.

Chief Alibertis said that everything she had told him was the opposite of what he was suggesting as far as response from the field.

Chief Oprandy said that there’s a line somewhere, where if there’s a chief officer out there, that’s not what they’re talking about. He said that they’ve often talked about heads-up dispatching in which they take on more responsibility and try to push some operational decisions and think ahead of the command officer.

Chief Alibertis said that he told Kathy he was going to bring it up, and he didn’t want their personnel to get caught in the middle either.

Chief Haugh said that they’re always caught in the middle, and if you want them to think and stay ahead, then you’re always going to have situations where you want to change what they do – so they’re just going to have to accept the fact that they may have to get on the radio and change the protocol.

Chief Gentry said that a lot of times his station get called to the interstate, and if he doesn’t have a truck signed on at the time, they ask how he wants to handle it – and often Augusta County is also responding so they hold the second engine.

Chief Haugh said that if they had assumed they shouldn’t do anything, someone would complain about that, so they really are caught in the middle.

Chief LaBelle said that he heard the call that Chief Alibertis is mentioning, and the dispatcher was being “somewhat aggressive” about redirecting units. He stated that she was trying to put units back in service, rather than advising the chief or the responding unit about the other responder and asking how they wanted ECC to handle it.

Chief Alibertis said that maybe at that point, they should defer to a chief officer or the unit in the field.

Chief Eggleston said that they want ECC to play an active role in the process.
Chief Oprandy said that sometimes they’re just not going to get it right, and they want to be careful not to smack somebody every time.

Chief Gentry said that he hears chiefs complain about ECC not making a decision, but they minute they do, they get smacked.

Chief Alibertis agreed, but said that they need to clarify where the line is and convey it to them.

Chief Eggleston said that if Kathy feels she is getting conflicting information, they need to talk with her about it, and establishing that line is the most important thing.

Chief Gentry stated that it’s always been the case where the chief officer or incident commander calls the shots from the field.

Chief Haugh said that they’ve never countermanded a chief officer’s command.

Chief Alibertis said that they certainly have, and ECC refused to roll a call to Station 10 because Crozet didn’t get out on a particular request. He stated that he was responding to that call with Kathy’s husband, Kenny.

Chief Eggleston said that he would follow up with her to make sure they’re clear, and if there’s any pushback they would have to address it. He stated that there are still some new people who are getting acclimated.

Chief Haugh asked if they could get an Active-911 IPad or PC-based system.

Chief Puckett said that he wasn’t sure if all the units had Active-911 on any one particular account.

Chief Haugh said that everyone would have to give them access to their account, but it would all show up on one screen.

Chief Oprandy asked if they could control who they see.

Chief Haugh said they can’t, but they can control the colors of the apparatus.
Chief Puckett said that there’s a setting where units only show up if they mark “responding,” but that shifts the burden on them to turn it on which they probably don’t want to do.

Chief Alibertis said you can turn your settings to not show up at all.

Chief Puckett said it would be complicated to have 400 people figure that out though.

d. Other Business
Chief LaBelle stated that he forgot to mention that at the FEMS Board meeting, he would be giving an update on the Health & Welfare of the System report.

Chief Puckett reported that they put together a few lines in the CIP for pagers, and it now has to go to the Board of Supervisors for re-appropriation, with the earliest being January for a decision.

Chief Oprandy said that the deadline was probably earlier to get the executive summary to them, so it may not be until February.

Chief Puckett said that it ended up being about $50,000, which was not going to do everything – and they’re about $400 per pager, so that would provide about 125 pagers. He said that divided by 13 agencies, that would mean 9 or 10 pagers per agency, so at some point they would have to determine how to distribute.

Chief Gentry asked if they based it on what was put in from individual companies.

Chief Puckett said that it was.

Chief Gentry said that some companies have bought all their pagers, so they shouldn’t get 9 or 10 more if they replaced all of theirs.

Chief Puckett said there would probably be varying opinions, which some stations feeling that they should have some new ones if they paid for others on their own. He stated that the funding going forward was still questionable in terms of adding another round next year to get all the way up to speed.

Chief Oprandy reported that they had a pile of incidents that had been in the queue for years and just need to have small details added. He explained that the policy doesn’t allow for other people to go in and fix those incident reports, but he wanted to know if
Captain Pitt could go out and close those out so it would clean out the pending incidents.

Chief Gentry said that if Western runs a call, it appears in his RMS.

Chief Oprandy explained that most of that should go away because of the 3001 Code, but if there were any that got through, he could clean those up too. He said that he didn’t want the chiefs to be upset if Chief Pitt did this housekeeping.

Chief Gentry said that if the incident seems to have some major issues, it should be pulled aside, but minor items such as missing zip codes could be handled.

Chief Oprandy said that he could give Chief Pitt some parameters to work with, and closing those things out would be helpful.

Chief Haugh and Chief Eggleston agreed.

Chief Oprandy said that he would instruct him to start with 2013 and go back.

Chief Alibertis said that it would show an edit, so if it ever got pulled it would show that edit and they could always reconcile in it and still track the incidents.

Chief Eggleston mentioned that there had been a series of town hall meetings with the Board of Supervisors and the public in which they are discussing the five-year needs for the County, and there is a huge discrepancy in terms of what they can fund and what won’t be funded – meaning that revenues are still flat, with just a slight increase. He said that Tom Foley needs some direction as to what to propose next year, so the Board would meet on Wednesday to talk about five-year needs, and Chief Eggleston said that he would be serving on that panel and would cover the main items that fire rescue needs over that period. He added that there wouldn’t be any big decisions, they just need to get some direction as to what the priority items are.

6. Adjournment
The meeting adjourned at 1712 hrs.
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Policy

Purpose

The purpose of this guideline is to provide a consistent approach to emergency incident management. These concepts are written as guidelines to provide officers the ability to adjust tactics to a specific emergency and are not intended to replace one of the most important assets on the scene, the thinking officer.

These guidelines are written to provide a standardized set of strategies for various incident types. Officers should deviate from the guidelines when conditions or situations warrant and should immediately notify the Chief Officer or Incident Commander of their actions.

Scope

This guideline applies to all departments in Albemarle County’s coordinated fire rescue system and all members should be familiar with the tactical guidelines. Company officers should understand all company assignments and how each unit works within the overall strategy.

Expectations

All personnel should be intimately familiar with the tactical guidelines. Company officers should understand all company assignments and how each unit works within the larger picture. All personnel should know the guidelines well enough, so that when they have to deviate from the guidelines, they realize the impact their actions will have on other operating companies, and communicate accordingly.
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Command

Incident Size Up
It is critical that the company officer properly size up and communicate a concise and standard size up of every situation. The size-up paints a picture for responding units and prompts the dispatcher to ensure the appropriate resources are allocated based on the incident type. At a minimum the initial radio report should include the following:

- Unit Number
- Conditions (Verify situation or declare a “working incident” and specify the type)
- Occupancy type
- Establish Command using rank and name

  Example: Engine 21 arriving on location of a two story residential structure with smoke showing from Side Charlie. Captain Jones will have Main St command.

After a more complete assessment, including a 360° survey and interviewing occupants or bystanders, it is often necessary to provide a follow up report including the following:

- Declare operational mode
- Initial actions
- Deviation from FOG
- Safety Messages

  Example: ECC- Command for an update. Confirming working fire showing from the second floor on Side Charlie with reported occupants inside; unknown location. We’ll be in Rescue Mode, resetting the fire and entering for fire attack. Passing command to the next arriving officer.

Operational Mode

**Rescue Mode**: Command option where critical life safety situations are present. Command will announce as a “Working Fire”. This mode will be declared when there is entrapment of occupants or firefighters. This should be considered on non-fire related emergencies. (structural collapse, confined space, trench collapse) The Rescue Mode ends when the occupants or firefighters have been removed or the determination for rescue is NOT possible.
**Offensive Mode:** Command option when a determination of the first arriving officer deems rescue is NOT imminent. This mode may start out with a quick exterior “Reset” of the fire and transition to an interior attack. Command will announce as a “Working Fire”.

**Defensive Mode:** Command option when the Rescue Mode is not imminent and there are NO life safety issues. This Mode is declared when risks outweigh benefits. This Mode identifies an exterior attack for an extended duration—“Risk a little to Save a little”.

**Investigative Mode:** Command option where the first-in unit investigates and other apparatus assume level 1 staging. This is when there is NO visible or apparent emergency upon arrival. Example: Responding for a fire alarm with nothing out of the ordinary evident upon arrival.

**Passing Command**
The first arriving unit is often required to take immediate action in order to mitigate the situation. When the company officer becomes engaged with operations they often lose the ability to effectively command the scene.

In these cases, the officer may elect to pass command to the next arriving officer in order to make the transfer of command more efficient. The passing of command does not, however, alleviate the responsibility of command until the next officer arrives on scene and confirms the transfer of command. A situation report should be provided whenever possible and passing command shall take place no more than once.

**Transferring Command**
The process of moving the responsibility for incident command from one Incident Commander to another is called “transfer of command.” It should be recognized that transition of command on an expanding incident is to be expected. It does not reflect on the competency of the current Incident Commander.

The incoming Incident Commander should perform an assessment of the situation with the existing Incident Commander. This assessment should include an overview of the situation, the incident action plan, resource assignments, and any outstanding needs. Whenever possible this briefing should take place face to face.

Once the briefing is complete the new Incident Commander shall notify ECC and all units assigned to the incident of the change in command. The person relieved of command may then be reassigned as necessary.
Incident Progress Reporting

Progress reporting during all phases of operations relays vital information between Incident Commanders and companies operating at the incident. Incident action plans are driven by the completion of tactical objectives. If an objective cannot be completed, the IC needs to be advised so that the safety of crews operating can be evaluated and the strategy or tactics can be modified. An easy way to answer and transmit a progress report is by the use of the CAN report.

The CAN report stands for Conditions, Actions, Needs. By using this model, the person giving the report easily identifies how well they are doing, the conditions they are facing and any support or resource needs they have. On scene CAN reports should be requested or given to the IC every 10 minutes until the incident has been declared under control. This 10 minute notification time is also a benchmark for PAR (Personnel Accountability Reports). In our system the ECC officer will prompt and request a PAR at the benchmark times of 10, 20, and every 20 minutes thereafter.

Example: Command- E-20. E-20 on second floor with moderate heat and smoke conditions, knocking down fire, additional crew needed with tools to pull ceiling on second floor.

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<tr>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Actions</th>
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<tr>
<td>Conditions observed</td>
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<td>Smoke &amp; heat conditions</td>
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<td>Obstacles</td>
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<td>Structural stability</td>
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<td>Additional hoselines or more water</td>
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<td>Fuel loads</td>
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<td>Support to current assignment</td>
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<td>What’s burning</td>
<td>Completing assigned objective</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interior layout</td>
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Resource Management

It’s essential that sufficient resources are on scene or responding to an incident to successfully mitigate the incident. The Incident Commander can request additional resources in a number of ways.
- Notify the dispatcher of an escalating call type. This prompts the dispatcher to reclassify the incident type and dispatch the appropriate units. Example: Arrive on scene of an alarm activation to find a structure fire.
- Request additional specific units such as an engine or tanker.
- Upgrade the alarm level to receive a predetermined amount of additional resources. Example: Upgrade a structure fire to a second alarm派遣4 additional engines.

**Pre-Arrival Assignments** have been adopted for some incident types to reduce the amount of radio traffic and make operations more efficient. They have been designed to handle the majority of incidents, but it is important to note that the Incident Commander may need to modify them based on each specific incident’s parameters. An individual unit may not be able to fulfill their assignment. In this case, the unit must notify the Incident Commander and other responding units so the appropriate adjustments can be made.

**Unit staffing** levels and location are essential to the success of the pre-arrival assignments and the ability of the Incident Commander to plan accordingly. In order to ensure all units know their likely assignment all units should announce their staffing level and location (when not in quarters) when they mark responding. Staffing levels should include the number of personnel on the unit and in the case of a structure fire it should be followed by the number of interior firefighters.

*Example: Engine 21 responding with a crew of 5; 3 interior from Pantops.*

**Freelancing** occurs when a person or crew work outside of the established chain of command. This results in a lack of accountability, jeopardizes safety, and will not be tolerated. All personnel shall have a specific assignment by command or be in staging/rehab. All crews shall have a supervisor that is responsible for their accountability, safety, and ensure their assignment is completed.

**Staging**

**Level 1 Staging**
Level 1 staging is a strategic stand by point for units arriving on a multi company response other than the first arriving unit.

Level 1 staging should be an uncommitted location close to the scene (approx. 1 block) for deployment. All arriving units other than the first arriving unit should secure a secondary water source (where applicable); approach the incident from alternative routes, and position units in a strategic location to be rapidly and effectively deployed. *During Level 1 staging all personnel stay with their apparatus until Command gives further assignment.*
**Level 2 Staging**

Level 2 staging is a designated location to centralize all resources potentially needed by command.

Level 2 staging should be considered when responding to Hazardous-Material incidents, Mass Casualty Incidents, Working Fires or any other Special Operations Incidents. Command should communicate to ECC the location for Level 2 staging and assign a staging manager. The location should be an appropriate distance away from the scene to reduce further congestion.

**Level 3 Staging**

Level 3 staging is an area designated by command to assemble personnel and firefighting equipment utilized during fire ground operations in the HOT ZONE.

*During High Rise Operations, Level 3 staging should be considered two floors below the fire floor.* Equipment such as spare bottles, high rise packs, forcible entry tools, and personnel can be designated to Level 3 staging.

Level 3 staging can also be utilized in areas associated with Lobby Control or during large commercial incidents. Command or Operations Sector when implemented assigns the location.

**Structure Fires**

**Incident Priorities**

The following priorities will guide decision making during the incident:

- Life Safety
- Incident Stabilization
- Property Conservation

When operating at structure fires, the following tactical goals apply:
SEQENTIAL ACTIONS: To take place in order:

Size Up

Size-up must occur at every fire, and as a result of the size-up, the resources available and situational conditions; weather, fire location, size, structure, construction etc. A tactical plan for that fire must be developed, communicated and implemented. First arriving officers/incident commanders are responsible for obtaining a 360° view of the structure involved. Where impractical because of building size or obstructions, the incident commander should delegate other arriving units to view parts of the structure unseen by the incident commander.

- **Radio Benchmarks**
  - *Initial Radio Report (Unit number, building type, conditions, establish command)*
  - *Declare Operational Mode (Rescue Mode, Offensive Mode, Defensive Mode, Investigative Mode)*

Locate the Fire

The location and extent of the fire in the building must be determined. Officers should use all means available to make this determination. Thermal Imagery should be booted prior to arrival and at the ready for the initial 360° lap of the structure. The location of the fire and current conditions will dictate the best location to attack the fire.

Identify the Flow Path

The incident commander should identify the presence and/or location of the flow path. Effort should be taken to control ventilation and the flow path to protect potential building occupants and limit fire growth. If a flow path is visible, consider closing doors and windows to limit air flow. When closing doors and windows, firefighters should be aware of any potential rescues readily accessible via doors/windows.

Cool the Space from the Safest Location

Given information obtained during the size up, locating the fire and identifying the flow path, the incident commander will determine if high heat conditions exist inside the structure. When high conditions are present, the incident commander will determine the safest and most direct way to apply water to the superheated space, or directly on the fire when available. The primary goal in this step is to reduce the thermal threat to firefighters and potential occupants as soon as reasonably possible.
Radio Benchmarks

- Fire has been “Reset” (State location)
- Communicate method of continued operations

Extinguish the Fire

Once the thermal threats have been controlled, the fire should be extinguished in the most direct manner possible. The incident commander should recognize the potential for the thermal threat to return and should move to extinguish the fire quickly. The incident commander should ensure the proper initial rescue crew (two out) are in place for interior fire attack operations.

Radio Benchmarks

- “Water on the Fire,” when water is applied to seat of fire

ACTIONS OF OPPORTUNITY: May occur at any time

Rescue

The incident commander should consider the potential for rescues at all times. Firefighters should be prepared to remove occupants. It should be reinforced that often the best action the fire department can take is to suppress the fire. The incident commander and fireground officers must make a rapid and informed choice on the priority and sequence of suppression activities verses occupant removal. As life safety is the highest tactical priority, rescue shall always take precedence. The incident commander must determine the best course of action to ensure the best outcome for occupants based on the conditions at that time.

Salvage

Firefighters should use compartmentalization to control fire spread and smoke whenever possible.

Special Note on Ventilation:

Fire departments should manage, and control the openings to the structure to limit fire growth and spread and to control the flow path of inlet air and fire gases during tactical operations. All ventilation must be coordinated with suppression activities. Uncontrolled ventilation allows additional oxygen into the structure which may result in a rapid increase in the size and hazard of the fire due to increased heat release rates.
Rural Water Supply
Establishing a water supply is essential to fire operations and is a high priority on all structure fires. As such, a coordinated effort has to be made to establish the initial water supply while simultaneously preparing for a more extended operation.

The goals of any water supply operation are:
- **Rapid**: quickly deployed, supporting the initial attack;
- **Efficient**: providing maximum GPM/fire flow, based on available water;
- **Expandable**: enabling the water supply to increase as needed; and
- **Uninterrupted**: providing a continuous flow for the duration of the fire.

Rural water supply in particular can be complicated by a number of factors including distance from the scene, length of the driveway, number of available apparatus, and the required coordination between units. For this reason pre-planning and training on water supply operations must be conducted regularly to be successful. In order to make operations more efficient and allow command to communicate assignments more easily the following predetermined water supply plans have been developed.

**Relay Operations**
If a water source, either pressurized or non-pressurized, exists within 3000' of the incident a relay operation is the preferred method for sustained water supply. A relay operation requires each arriving engine to lay approximately 1000' of hose in order to be strategically placed throughout the supply line. This operation requires coordination and can take a considerable amount of time to set up so tankers should be utilized to nurse until the relay is established.

**Short Driveway**
The majority of driveways throughout the County are less than a 1000' in length. In these cases, the first arriving engine (attack engine) should lay a supply line with a manifold or Siamese from the end of the driveway or designated dump site to the incident. A nursing operation should be utilized until a tanker shuttle is established.

**Long Driveway**
If a driveway is longer than 1000' in length the first arriving engine (attack engine) should pick a spot approx. a 1000’ from the incident and lay a supply line from that point. The second arriving unit (engine or tanker) should then lay a supply line with manifold or Siamese from the end of the driveway or designated dump site to the attack engine’s line. A nursing operation should be utilized until a tanker shuttle is established.
**Nursing Operations**
A nursing operation is the process of supplying the attack engine directly from a tanker’s onboard water. This is the quickest and most reliable way to provide water for fire attack and should be used until a tanker shuttle can be established. Nursing operations should continue until enough tankers assemble to simultaneously supply the attack engine and fill the dump tank to establish a draft. The goal is to maintain an uninterrupted supply while the tanker shuttle is established.

**Dump Site**
The dump site is where the supply engine (typically the second engine) sets up the dump tank and supplies the attack engine. Although the dump site is often established at the end of the driveway it may be in an open area of larger estates in order to have a shorter hose lay and to keep units off the road. Regardless of the location, an attempt should be made to keep the road open for tankers and if possible keep the driveway open for additional apparatus. The attack engine will need to determine the location of the dump site in order to know where to begin laying supply line. The supply engine operator will assume dump site coordinator and report to the water supply officer when established.

**Fill Site**
The fill site is where tankers go to refill with water. The fill site engine (typically the fifth engine) will establish the fill site and prepare to fill tankers as they arrive. The fill site should be set up to fill tankers at maximum capacity and although multiple tankers may be hooked up only one should be filled at a time. The fill site engine officer or operator will assume fill site coordinator and report to the water supply officer when established.

**Communications**
Frequently water supply operations are moved to a separate tac channel in order to reduce radio traffic on the primary channel. In this case, the fill site engine and all tankers should move to the alternate channel. It is important for the attack and supply engines to remain on the primary channel though to communicate water supply availability and needs while monitoring essential operational radio traffic. It may be necessary for the supply engine (dump site coordinator) to monitor both channels to communicate with incoming tankers until a water supply officer is established.
**Single Family Dwelling**

**Reduced Residential Structure Fire**

A reduced structure fire response is dispatched when the caller doesn’t indicate a fire at the location, but reports conditions that indicate the threat of a fire. Examples include odor of something burning, smoke in a structure, or sparks from an outlet or appliance.

If the responding officer feels the dispatch information indicates conditions are escalating or the situation will likely require additional resources the incident should be upgraded to a full structure fire assignment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alarm</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Tanker Box</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2 Engines, Fire Marshal, ACFR BC</td>
<td>1 Tanker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Residential Structure Fire**

A structure fire response is dispatched when the caller indicates a fire in the structure or an exterior fire that is threatening the structure.

If enroute dispatch information warrants or the officer arrives to find a significant fire they should notify ECC of a “working fire”. This will trigger system wide notifications so that additional resources are standing by if necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alarm</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Tanker Box</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>4 Engines, 1 Ambulance, Fire Marshal, ACFR BC</td>
<td>3 Tankers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>4 Engines, 1 Squad, 1 Air Utility, 1 Medic Unit</td>
<td>2 Tankers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>2 Engines, 1 Squad, 1 Medic Unit</td>
<td>2 Tankers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A truck may replace an engine in some areas
First Engine (Fire Attack Group)

**Recommended Supervisor:** Radio Designation:

| Company Officer or Senior Firefighter | Fire Attack |

**Primary Responsibilities:**

1. Position Side A, leaving room for Truck if assigned
2. Size Up
3. Locate the Fire
4. Identify and Control Flow Path
5. Cool The Space from the Safest Location
6. Extinguish the Fire
7. Rescues as identified
8. Provide updates to command on location, conditions, actions, and needs - CAN report

**Secondary Responsibilities:**

1. Overhaul
2. Salvage

**Riding Assignments:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position/Assignment</th>
<th>Responsibility (Unless directed otherwise by command)</th>
<th>Tool Considerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Alpha** Pump Operator | 1. Prepare for water supply  
2. Short Driveway (<1000’) Lay in from driveway or identified dumpsite  
3. Long Driveway (>1000’) Split Lay approx. 1000’ from structure  
4. Relay Pump (Supply < 4000’) Split Lay approx. 1000’ from structure  
5. Charge primary attack line to a min. of 120 units or 150 gpm  
6. Pull and charge secondary attack line to POE  
7. Establish water supply  
8. Position tools, fans, etc. for use as needed | Radio |
| **Bravo** Group Supervisor | 1. Size up/Establish Command  
2. Complete 360° survey  
3. Interview occupants  
4. Determine mode (Rescue/Offensive/Defensive)  
5. Monitor fire conditions  
6. Update ECC/Command - CAN report  
7. Assumes hose controller assignments if no seat 4 | Radio, TIC, Personal Light, 4’ Pike Pole |
| **Charlie** Nozzleman | 1. Pull primary attack line and position as directed by officer  
2. Reset the fire  
3. Control flashover conditions  
4. Control and extinguish fire | Radio, Personal Light |
| **Delta** Hose Controller | 1. Assist with positioning of the line  
2. Feed hose through point of entry  
3. Load floor with hose  
4. Position at friction points and feed hose  
5. Control the door | Radio, Personal Light |
Second Engine (Search/Rescue Group)

Recommended Supervisor: Company Officer or Senior Firefighter  
Radio Designation: Search

Primary Responsibilities:

1. Complete 1st Engine’s supply line
2. Rescue Mode
   a. Initiate VEIS or search operations*
3. Offensive Mode
   a. Initial Two-Out until RIT is established (Third Engine)
   b. Secure secondary attack line on Side A
   c. Control the door
4. Conduct a rapid primary search of structure (primary – known victim location, fire floor, secondary – above fire floor, tertiary – remaining floors)*
5. Extricate victims as found
6. Provide medical assistance to victims until turned over to EMS provider
7. Provide updates to command on location, conditions, actions, and needs- CAN report

Secondary Responsibilities:

1. Communicate location of fire to Fire Attack group

Riding Assignments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position/Assignment</th>
<th>Responsibility (Unless directed otherwise by command)</th>
<th>Tool Considerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Alpha Pump Operator | 1. Complete 1st Engine’s supply line  
2. Secure hydrant or prepare for rural water operations  
3. Ensure continuous water supply to 1st engine  
4. Assume dump site coordinator if rural water supply | • Radio |
| Bravo Group Supervisor (Anchor) | 1. Conduct 360° survey of structure  
2. Develop search plan  
3. Monitor fire conditions  
4. Anchor for rapid room searches  
5. Update Command- CAN report | • Radio  
• TIC  
• Personal Light  
• Forcible entry tool (non-specific)  
• Search line (as needed – commercial) |
| Charlie Active Searcher 1 | 1. Follow officer’s search plan  
2. Conduct search  
3. Maintain communication with Anchor (officer)  
4. Expedite removal of victims | • Radio  
• Personal Light  
• Search Tool |
| Delta Active Searcher 2 | 1. Follow officer’s search plan  
2. Conduct search  
3. Maintain communication with Anchor (officer)  
4. Expedite removal of victims | • Radio  
• Personal Light  
• Search Tool |

*May be completed by the Truck company when available.
# Third Engine (Rapid Intervention Team- RIT)

**Recommended Supervisor:** Company Officer or Senior Firefighter  
**Radio Designation:** RIT

## Primary Responsibilities:

1. Position near Side A if possible or Side C if applicable  
2. Conduct a 360° survey of the structure to identify structure layout, egress points, special considerations  
3. Notify command of any imminent safety concerns  
4. Gather appropriate tools/equipment and locate an accessible staging area  
5. Upon RIT being activated try to make contact with downed firefighter/s and or individual that knew their last location  
6. Make entrance to building, locate firefighter/s, and give a CAN report to supervisor as well as patient status  
7. Turn firefighter over to EMS if available and report to supervisor

## Secondary Responsibilities:

1. Throw ladders for secondary means of egress that do not require leaving the scene*  
2. Control utilities if accessible*  
3. Provide situation report to safety officer once established

## Riding Assignments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position/Assignment</th>
<th>Responsibility (Unless directed otherwise by command)</th>
<th>Tool Considerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Alpha**  
RIT Alpha | | |
| 1. Ensure a backup line is in place  
2. Locates equipment staging location  
3. Operate power equipment | • Radio  
• Personal Light  
• Power Equipment (saws)  
• Stokes Basket  
• Irons  
• RIT Pack |
| **Bravo**  
Group Supervisor | | |
| 1. Conduct 360° survey of structure  
2. Control utilities if accessible  
3. Monitor fire conditions  
4. Selects point of entry if activated  
5. Update Command- CAN report | • Radio  
• TIC  
• Personal Light  
• 4’ – 6’ Pike Pole  
• Search rope/hose line |
| **Charlie**  
RIT Charlie | | |
| 1. Establish secondary points of egress (ladders) | • Radio  
• Personal Light  
• Ladders |
| **Delta**  
RIT Delta | | |
| 1. Establish secondary points of egress (ladders) | • Radio  
• Personal Light  
• Ladders |

*May be completed by the Truck company when available.
Fourth Engine (Back Up)

**Recommended Supervisor:**
Company Officer or Senior Firefighter  

**Radio Designation:**
Back Up

**Primary Responsibilities:**
1. Stage apparatus out of the path of egress
2. DPO reports to the command post as a Command Aide
3. Gather overhaul equipment and stage at point of entry (Pike poles, saws, etc)
4. Staff the Back Up line until directed otherwise

**Secondary Responsibilities:**
1. On deck for next assignment
   a. Support fire attack
   b. Overhaul*
   c. Relieve initial crews

**Riding Assignments:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position/Assignment</th>
<th>Responsibility (Unless directed otherwise by command)</th>
<th>Tool Considerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alpha</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command Aide</td>
<td>1. Collect Pass Tags and report to the command post</td>
<td>• Radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Personal Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bravo</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Supervisor</td>
<td>1. Conduct 360° survey of structure</td>
<td>• Radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Staff back up line until directed otherwise</td>
<td>• TIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Update Command- CAN report</td>
<td>• Personal Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 6’ Pike Pole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Tools as needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Charlie</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Up Charlie</td>
<td>1. Ensure a back up line is in place</td>
<td>• Radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Gather tools and stage at point of entry</td>
<td>• Personal Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Staff back up line until directed otherwise</td>
<td>• 6’ Pike Pole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Tools as needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delta</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Up Delta</td>
<td>1. Gather tools and stage at point of entry</td>
<td>• Radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Staff back up line until directed otherwise</td>
<td>• Personal Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 6’ Pike Pole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Tools as needed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*May be completed by the Truck company when available.
Truck (When Available)

Recommended Supervisor: Company Officer or Senior Firefighter

Radio Designation: Truck

Primary Responsibilities:

*In some cases a truck/tower may be on the assignment. Upon arrival they will need to evaluate the scene to determine which of the following tasks still need to be completed. In all cases actions must be coordinated with command.

1. Stage on side Alpha and prepare the aerial for operations unless directed otherwise by Command
2. Rescue Mode
   a. Initiate VEIS or search operations
3. Forcible entry
4. Conduct a rapid primary search of structure (primary – known victim location, fire floor, secondary – above fire floor, tertiary – remaining floors)
5. Extricate victims as found
6. Throw ladders for secondary means of egress
7. Control utilities if accessible

Secondary Responsibilities:

1. Ventilation
2. Salvage
3. Overhaul

Riding Assignments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position/Assignment</th>
<th>Responsibility (Unless directed otherwise by command)</th>
<th>Tool Considerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Alpha Truck Operator | 1. Set up truck and prepare for aerial operations | • Radio  
|                      |                                                     | • Personal Light    |
| Bravo Group Supervisor | 1. Conduct 360° survey of structure  
|                         | 2. Develop search plan  
|                         | 3. Update Command- CAN report | • Radio  
|                          |                                                  | • TIC  
|                          |                                                  | • Personal Light  
|                          |                                                  | • 6’ Pike Pole  
|                          |                                                  | • Tools as needed |
| Charlie Truck Charlie   | 1. Force the door  
|                         | 2. Conduct search  
|                         | 3. Ladder the building | • Radio  
|                          |                                                  | • Personal Light  
|                          |                                                  | • 6’ Pike Pole  
|                          |                                                  | • Tools as needed |
| Delta Truck Delta       | 1. Force the door  
|                         | 2. Conduct search  
|                         | 3. Ladder the building | • Radio  
|                         |                                                  | • Personal Light  
|                         |                                                  | • 6’ Pike Pole  
|                         |                                                  | • Tools as needed |

Date
Ambulance (Rehab)

Recommended Supervisor: Company Officer or Senior Firefighter
Radio Designation: Rehab

Primary Responsibilities:
1. Stage away from the scene to avoid getting blocked in
2. Identify and treat patients
3. Establish Rehab area (Co-Located with Staging)
4. Monitor and treat crews as necessary

Secondary Responsibilities:
1. If crew is firefighter trained, Command may elect to use the crew as two out until additional resources arrive.

Riding Assignments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position/Assignment</th>
<th>Responsibility (Unless directed otherwise by command)</th>
<th>Tool Considerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Alpha Driver**    | 1. Establish rehab area with Staging and stage equipment | • Radio  
• EMS equipment |
| **Bravo AIC**       | 1. Identify and treat patients  
2. Monitor firefighter vital signs  
3. Release firefighters back to Staging as cleared | • Radio  
• EMS equipment |
| **Charlie Attendant** | 1. Identify and treat patients  
2. Monitor firefighter vital signs  
3. Release firefighters back to Staging as cleared | • Radio  
• EMS equipment |
| **Delta Attendant** | 1. Identify and treat patients  
2. Monitor firefighter vital signs  
3. Release firefighters back to Staging as cleared | • Radio  
• EMS equipment |
Fifth Engine (Tanker Task Force)

Recommended Supervisor: Company Officer or Senior Firefighter
Radio Designation: Fill Site

Primary Responsibilities:

1. Select fill site and respond directly to it
2. Establish fill site with a minimum of 2 fill lines
3. Establish draft and supply manifold @ 1000gpm
4. Fill tankers as they arrive

Secondary Responsibilities:

1. Send extra personnel to the scene on returning tankers.

Unit Assignments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assignment</th>
<th>Responsibility (Unless directed otherwise by command)</th>
<th>Tool Considerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha Pump Operator</td>
<td>1. Establish fill site with a minimum of 2 fill lines 2. Establish draft and supply manifold @ min of 1000gpm 3. Fill tankers as they arrive</td>
<td>Radio, Supply Hose, Manifold, Hard Sleeves, Strainer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bravo Fill Site Coordinator</td>
<td>1. Select fill site and respond directly to it 2. Assume Fill Site Coordinator</td>
<td>Radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlie</td>
<td>1. Assist with fill site set up</td>
<td>Radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>1. Assist with fill site set up</td>
<td>Radio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tankers (Tanker Task Force)

Recommended Supervisor: Driver Pump Operator  
Radio Designation: Tanker #

Primary Responsibilities:

1. Respond to scene and pump water directly to attack engine through manifold/siamese (nursing operation)
2. Assist supply engine with setting up dump site
3. Dump water in tank and continue to fill site

*Supplying the attack engine is always the first priority. Tankers should continue to nurse if the tanker currently supplying the attack engine has <1/4 tank

Secondary Responsibilities:

1. Drop extra personnel off at scene

Unit Assignments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assignment</th>
<th>Responsibility (Unless directed otherwise by command)</th>
<th>Tool Considerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tanker 1</strong></td>
<td>1. Respond to scene and pump water directly to attack engine through manifold/siamese (nursing operation)&lt;br&gt;2. Assist supply engine with setting up dump site&lt;br&gt;3. When empty proceed to fill site</td>
<td>• Radio&lt;br&gt;• Dump Tank&lt;br&gt;• Hard Sleeves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tanker 2</strong></td>
<td>1. If Tanker 1 has &lt; ¼ tank continue nursing operation&lt;br&gt;2. If Tanker 1 has &gt; ¼ tank dump enough water in tank to establish draft; when draft is established dump remaining water&lt;br&gt;3. When empty proceed to fill site</td>
<td>• Radio&lt;br&gt;• Dump Tank&lt;br&gt;• Hard Sleeves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tanker 3</strong></td>
<td>1. If Tanker 2 has &lt; ¼ tank continue nursing operation&lt;br&gt;2. If Tanker 2 has &gt; ¼ tank dump enough water in tank to establish draft; when draft is established dump remaining water&lt;br&gt;3. When empty proceed to fill site</td>
<td>• Radio&lt;br&gt;• Dump Tank&lt;br&gt;• Hard Sleeves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First Chief (Command)

Recommended Supervisor: N/A  Radio Designation: Command

Primary Responsibilities:

1. Receive report from initial IC (face to face if possible).
2. Assume command if appropriate.
3. Establish command post.
4. Develop and communicate IAP.
   Incident Objectives:
   - Rescue
   - Exposures
   - Confinement
   - Extinguishment
   - Overhaul
   - Ventilation
   - Salvage
5. Maintain accountability until a dedicated accountability officer is established.
6. Conduct a PAR check at 10 minutes, 20 minutes, and every 20 minutes thereafter.
7. Evaluate resources and request more as necessary.
Second Chief (Safety Officer)

Recommended Supervisor: Incident Command  
Radio Designation: Safety

Primary Responsibilities:

1. Receive situation update and IAP from Command.
2. Request situation report from RIT Group supervisor about the safety of the structure.
3. Complete 360° survey and identify safety concerns.
4. Provide Command with a situation report and any immediate needs.
5. Continually monitor the building and conditions and report changes to Command.
**Definitions**

Accountability Officer – Assigned Officer responsible for the tracking and verification of personnel on the fireground.

Defensive Mode – Command option when the Rescue Mode is not imminent and there are NO life-safety issues. This Mode is declared when risks outweigh benefits. This Mode identifies an exterior attack for an extended duration—“Risk a little to Save a little”

Door Control – The process of ensuring the entrance door providing access to the fire area is controlled and closed as much as possible after teams enter the structure. Steps must be taken to prevent the door from locking behind the entering members. By controlling the door, we are controlling the flow path of fire conditions from the high pressure of the fire area towards the low pressure area on the other side of the door. Door control also limits fire development by controlling the flow path of fresh air at the lower level of the open door towards the seat of the fire.

Driver Pump Operations (DPO) – A description of the duties and responsibilities that the Drivers (Position “A”) are required to perform on scene.

Fire Department Connection (FDC) – Water supply connection on Commercial and Multi-Family Buildings, which supplies water to the sprinkler system and/or standpipe system.

Flashover - A transition in the development of a compartment fire when surfaces exposed to thermal radiation from fire gases in excess of 1100°F reach ignition temperature more or less simultaneously. This causes the fire to spread rapidly throughout the space, resulting in fire involvement of the entire compartment or enclosed space.

Flow Path - The movement of heat and smoke from the higher pressure within the fire area towards the lower pressure areas accessible via doors, window openings and roof structures. As the heated fire gases are moving towards the low pressure areas, the energy of the fire is pulling in additional oxygen from the low pressure areas. Based on varying building design and the available ventilation openings (doors, windows, etc.), there may be several flow paths within a structure. Any operations conducted in the flow path will place members at significant risk due to the increased flow of fire, heat and smoke toward their position.

Flow Path Control - The tactic of controlling or closing ventilation points which will: Limit additional oxygen into the space thereby limiting fire development, heat release rate and smoke production. Control the movement of the heat and smoke conditions out of the fire area to the exterior and to other areas within the building.
Incident Commander – Referred to as “Command” of the incident. This is the first or highest ranking Officer or Acting Officer on the incident, who is responsible for the oversight or direction of the Incident strategy.

Initial Rapid Intervention Crew (IRIC) – Crew of personnel who temporarily assembles to provide for the safety and rescue of the firefighting crews. Once additional manpower assemble to meet the required “Two-In, Two-Out” Rule, they assume their primary function on the fireground.

Investigative Mode - Command option where the first-in unit investigates and other apparatus stage. This is when there is NO visible or apparent emergency upon arrival. Example: Responding for a fire alarm with nothing showing upon arrival.

Offensive Mode-When a determination of the first arriving officer deems rescue is NOT imminent. This mode may start out with a quick exterior attack and transition to an interior attack. Command will announce as a “Working Fire”

On-Deck – The movement from one position to another. This is used as a description when personnel move from the Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC) to interior Fire Attack/Search Crews etc.

Operations (Forward Ops.) – Assigned Officer who provides tactical direction to personnel engaged in firefighting and rescue operations. This person can be located close to or in the building where the incident is taking place.

Mayday – A standard distress call to indicate that a firefighter, emergency medical technician, or team is in immediate danger and requires assistance. “Mayday, Mayday, Mayday”

Medical Rehab Group – Group of personnel who are assigned to monitoring, documentation and possible care of personnel who have been engaged in firefighting operations.

Personal Accountability Report (PAR) – A system utilized by the Incident Commander (IC) via the radio and accountability System, to verify the status of personnel at an incident.

Primary Hydrant/Water Source – Hydrant or water source closest to the incident.

Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC) – Crew of personnel solely dedicated to the safety and rescue of the firefighting crews.

Rescue Mode - Command option where critical life safety situations are present. Command will announce as a “Working Fire”. This mode will be declared when there is entrapment of occupants or firefighters. This should be considered on non-fire related emergencies.
(structural collapse, confined space, trench collapse) The Rescue Mode ends when the occupants or firefighters have been removed or the determination for rescue is NOT possible.

Rural Water Supply - A water supply system established where a distribution system is not present. Mostly found in the rural parts of the locality where apparatus is required to shuttle water to the incident.

Safety Officer – Assigned Officer responsible for the overall safety of the incident operation.

Secondary Hydrant/Water Source – Hydrant or water source near the incident, but from another direction that is separate from the primary hydrant or water source.

S.L.I.C.E.R.S.– Slice is a Fire Attack Mode tactic used to reduce temperatures inside a building prior to entry by firefighting personnel for extinguishment or rescue.

Staging Area – Group of personnel assembled away from the incident, which are prepared and teamed for incident operations.

Truck Operations – Support Operations that are assigned to Truck Companies that provide assistance in firefighting and rescue operations.

VENT-ENTER-ISOLATE-SEARCH (V.E.I.S.) – is the approved tactic when entering a structure through an opening (door or window) to search an area for the location of the fire or to locate possible victims. The priority upon entering the area via a window is to close the door to that room or area in order to isolate that area being searched from the fire area. When entering a fire area via a doorway entrance, the door needs to be controlled until the fire area is further isolated or a charged hoseline is advancing on the fire. By isolating the area, we are controlling the flow path of the fire, heat and smoke towards the ventilation point as well as controlling the air flow from the ventilation point towards the fire area.