

# ***FIRE RESCUE***

## **ALBEMARLE COUNTY**

460 Stagecoach Road, Suite F Charlottesville, VA 22902-6489  
 Voice: 434-296-5833 FAX: 434-972-4123

***www.ACFireRescue.org***

### **Albemarle County Fire and Emergency Medical Services Executive Committee Agenda**

Monday, May 9, 2022 | 1630 Hours | Virtual Meeting

<b>Agenda Item</b>	<b>Name</b>
I. Call to Order A. From the Board: Matters Not Listed on the Agenda	D. Eggleston
II. Approval of Consent Agenda A. March 7, 2022 Minutes	D. Eggleston
III. Executive Session	
IV. Unfinished Business A.	
V. New Business A. Funding for North Garden Building Expansion B. Single Family Dwelling Draft Policy	D. Eggleston P. Burkett
VI. Next Meeting A. May 9, 2022 at 1630 hours – Virtual Meeting	

**ALBEMARLE COUNTY FIRE/EMS BOARD**  
FEMS BOARD EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
VIRTUAL MEETING  
MONDAY, MARCH 7, 2022– 1630 HOURS

A virtual meeting of the Albemarle County Fire/EMS Board Executive Committee was held on Monday, March 7, 2022, at 1630 hours.

The following members were in attendance:

Heather Childress, Albemarle County Fire Rescue  
Virginia Leavell, Charlottesville/Albemarle Rescue Squad  
Todd Richardson, Earlysville Volunteer Fire Department  
Michael Grandstaff, Scottsville Volunteer Fire Department  
Kostas Alibertis, Western Albemarle Rescue Squad

Others in attendance:

David Puckett, Albemarle County Fire Rescue  
Christina Davis, Albemarle County Fire Rescue  
Nicole Jones, Albemarle County IT Department

**I. Call to Order**

Chief Childress called the meeting to order at 1630 hrs.

**Meeting Statement**

Chief Childress read the following statement: “This meeting is being held pursuant to and in compliance with Ordinance No. 20-A(14), ‘An Ordinance to Ensure the Continuity of Government During the COVID-19 Disaster.’ The opportunities for the public to access and participate in the electronic meeting are posted on the Albemarle County website at [www.acfirerescue.org](http://www.acfirerescue.org) under the Fire Rescue and EMS Board section.”

**A. From the Board: Matters Not Listed on the Agenda**

There were none presented.

**II. Consent Agenda**

A. February 7, 2022 Minutes.

**MOTION:** Chief Grandstaff motioned, seconded by Chief Richardson, to approve the Consent Agenda as presented. The motion passed 5-0.

**III. Executive Session**

There was none held.

**IV. Unfinished Business**

**A. Lexipol**

i. Policy Manual

Chief Childress stated that she and Chief Puckett continued to work on the Policy Manual but had not made much progress since the last meeting. She said that the chiefs could contact Ms. Davis about how they would like to be contacted as the chief for their organizations, so they can be listed and can receive policy updates. She stated that they hoped to have something out to them soon, noting that she and Ms. Davis would work with Chief Richardson and Chief Williams because there were some EMS-specific policies.

#### ii. Organizational Structure

Chief Childress stated that this pertains to Chief Oprandy shifting over to be the official emergency manager, and they are hiring for a Deputy Chief of Community Risk and Resilience. She noted that Chief Oprandy has been working on updating the organizational chart, which would be shared with them as soon as possible. She said they were accepting applications now and would be open into the first few days of April.

### **V. New Business**

#### **A. Budget**

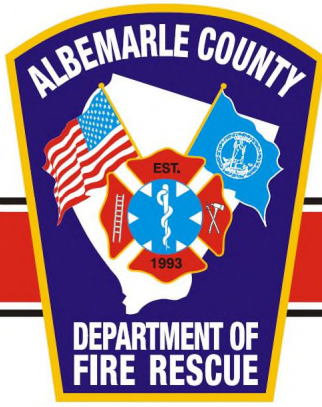
Chief Childress reported that there were Board of Supervisors budget work sessions happening throughout March, with a vote in April for implementation on July 1. She said that included in the budget, there was \$100K for ACFR's volunteer reimbursement program, and she wasn't sure if that would increase moving forward. She said that there was also funding for the Community Response Team in cooperation with the Department of Social Services, ACPD, and ACFR. She added that there was also funding for the Pantops Engine in the budget submission.

### **VI. Next Meeting**

#### **A. Monday, April 4, 2022 at 1630 hours – Virtual Meeting**

#### **Adjournment**

At 16:38 hrs., the FEMS Executive Committee adjourned its meeting.



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### **ALBEMARLE COUNTY FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES BOARD**

#### **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

#### **ATTENDANCE LOG**

Date: March 7, 2022

#### **VOTING MEMBERS (OR DESIGNATES)**

Chief Virginia Leavell (CARS): Virginia Leavell

Chief Todd Richardson (Earlysville): Todd Richardson

Chief Michael Grandstaff (Scottsville Fire): Michael Grandstaff

Chief Kostas Alibertis (WARS): Kostas Alibertis

Deputy Chief Heather Childress (ACFR): Heather Childress

#### **GUESTS & OTHERS**

*Guest/Other*

*Organization/Agency/Affiliation*

David Puckett ACFR

Nicole Jones A/V Specialist, Dept. of Information Technology

Christina Davis ACFR



# FIRE RESCUE

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### ALBEMARLE COUNTY FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES BOARD EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ACTION RECORD

AGENDA TITLE/ISSUE:	AGENDA DATE:
Approval of Consent Agenda	March 7, 2022
MOTION:	MOTION MADE BY:      SECONDED BY:
Approve Consent Agenda	Chief Michael Grandstaff      Chief Todd Richardson
SUBSEQUENT MOTIONS/AMENDMENTS:	
1.	

CALL OF THE QUESTION:	Yes	No	Abstain
Deputy Chief Heather Childress (ACFR)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chief Virginia Leavell (CARS)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chief Todd Richardson (Earlysville)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chief Michael Grandstaff (Scottsville Fire)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chief Kostas Alibertis (Western Albemarle)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I hereby attest that the foregoing is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Christina Davis  
 Clerk

\_\_\_\_\_  
 March 7, 2022  
 Date

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# SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING

## OVERVIEW

A single-family dwelling is simply a detached structure that is constructed to house one or more families in a single place of residence.

Between the years of 2015-2019 26% of fires reported in the USA occurred in homes. During the same timeframe, 75% of civilian deaths and 72% of all reported injuries occurred because of home fires.

Most home fires and fire casualties result from 5 causes: cooking, heating, electrical distribution and lighting equipment, intentional fire setting, and smoking materials. Cooking is the leading cause of home fires and home fire injuries. Smoking is the leading cause of home fire deaths.

The single-family dwelling can be found throughout the County and in several different settings. Single-family dwellings are often found in housing developments where they are surrounded by similar structures. Additionally, single-family structures can be found situated somewhat alone in a rural setting. Access to these structures may be simple or complex and is often related to the location, with urban, suburban, and rural structures presenting with different obstacles.

Typically, these structures will range in height from one to three stories, and they may or may not have a basement. For structures without a basement, they may be built on either a slab or a crawl space.

Single-family dwellings may be served by several utilities; water, sewer, gas, electric, and communications systems are the most common utilities. These utilities may be connected to the traditional grid, or they may be locally connected. Larger single-family dwellings may be equipped with commercial utility installations or multiple installations of the same utility.

The Effective Response Force (ERF) for single-family dwelling fires should be 18 for hydranted responses and 21 for non-hydranted responses.

## CONSTRUCTION STYLES

The region contains multiple construction styles and types of single-family dwellings. These styles include, but are not limited to, colonial, rambler or ranch, Cape Cod, split level, split foyer, balloon frame, hybrid, McMansion / estate homes, and cluster homes.

### Colonial Style

This style of home usually has two stories above ground and may or may not have a basement. The front door leads into the main entryway and stairwell for the residence and all rooms will typically branch off this entryway. Living and dining areas are typically on the first floor with bedrooms being on the second floor. An example is shown in **Figure 1**.





**Figure 1: Colonial Style Single-Family Dwelling**

### Rambler or Ranch Style

Rambler or ranch style homes are typically single-story homes that may or may not have a basement. The floor plan for these homes contains both open and compartmentalized areas. The living and dining area of these homes is typically open while the bedrooms and compartmentalized. The presence of large windows typically indicates the location of the living area. Additionally, these homes will typically have large, extended, eaves. An example is shown in **Figure 2**.



**Figure 2: Ranch / Rambler Style Single-Family Dwelling**

### Cape Cod

This style home is typically one-and-a-half stories above ground and may or may not have a basement. The front door provides access to the main stairwell leading to the upper bedrooms and to the basement, if present. The top floor will contain knee walls and dormers. Fires in these structures will require personnel to pay special attention to the knee wall areas to search for hidden fire. Additionally, fire in the knee wall area can quickly spread to the attic space. An example is shown in **Figure 3**.





**Figure 3: Cape Cod Style Single-Family Dwelling**

### Split Foyer

A split foyer style home is a two-story home with stairs at the foyer level, which will allow access to both levels of the home. The floors of a split foyer home should be labeled as floor one and floor two. The presence of living quarters should be expected on the first floor. An example is shown in **Figure 4**.



**Figure 4: Split Foyer Style Single-Family Dwelling**

### Split-Level

A split-level style home is typically three levels. The front entry is on the level of the first floor and is between an upper and lower floor. Inside of the entry a short set of stairs will lead upstairs and downstairs. The floors of a split-level home should be labeled as basement, floor one, and floor two. Bedrooms are typically located on the second floor. An example is shown in **Figure 5**.



**Figure 5: Split Level Style Single-Family Dwelling**

### Balloon Frame

A balloon frame home is very similar to a colonial style residence in layout. However, the construction of the walls differs greatly. Balloon frame construction consists of walls that are built with long, continuous studs that run from the basement to the attic. There are no fire stops in the walls and no fire stops between the floors. This type of construction lends itself to rapid fire spread. A fire on any floor of a balloon frame structure will likely also involve the attic space and personnel should be cognizant of basement to attic fire spread. Some examples of this type of construction are shown in **Figure 6**.



**Figure 6: Two Balloon Frame Style Single-Family Dwellings**

### Hybrid

Hybrid style homes are relatively new and becoming more popular and can be a variation of multiple styles of residences. Hybrid homes are typically wood frame and are two separate occupancies separated by a fire wall in a one-story portion of the structure. This dividing space can be a garage, storage shed, or breezeway. Companies shall consider the potential for



extension to the exposure occupancy and hybrid style construction may require tactics as outline in the Townhome Guide. An example is shown in **Figure 7**.



**Figure 7: Hybrid Style Single-Family Dwelling side A and side D**

### McMansion / Estate

McMansion is a slang term that is used to describe the relatively recent building practice of constructing large, single-family dwellings. These homes may be located within subdivisions that only contain large homes or they may be located within subdivisions that have a mix of construction and design styles. Additionally, these homes may be encountered in the rural area. These homes typically range in size from 3,000 to well over 6,000 square feet. An example of an estate home and a McMansion style home is shown in **Figure 8**.

Despite the differences in the geographic location of these homes throughout the County, they share common characteristics that impact fire ground operations. These homes are typically wood frame and are constructed with large, open floor plans and large, open attic spaces. Additionally, the attic space is usually occupied with multiple, large HVAC units to facilitate the multiple zones necessary for air quality and conditioning. These HVAC units must be considered and remembered when developing an IAP as they account for a significant dead load within the attic space.

The interior layout of these homes is very similar to the colonial style residences only larger. The first floor typically houses the living and dining areas while the second floor normally houses the bedrooms. An exception to the bedroom location is that of the primary, or owner's suite, which is being built on the first floor more recently. Most of the rooms will have large, vaulted ceilings that will aid in fire travel. Additionally, a large, open foyer should be anticipated.

Due to the size of these homes, a 360 lap by the first arriving officer may not be possible. However, visualization of the Charlie side of the structure shall occur prior to entry. Companies should consider utilizing a later arriving company to complete the 360 lap and provide a report on conditions of all sides of the structure.



**Figure 8: Estate Style and McMansion Style Single-Family Dwellings**

### Cluster Homes

Cluster homes are a community of single-family detached homes, usually constructed of lightweight building materials, that are constructed in very close proximity. They are typically frame built and present with vinyl, wood, or fiber cement siding. These homes often present with zero clearance chimneys and narrow travel lanes separating each structure. These homes are spacious and have well-designed, open floor plans which aids in rapid fire spread. A high potential exists in these communities due to the proximity of the homes and the absence of any fire wall between the homes. An example is shown in **Figure 9**.



**Figure 9: Cluster Homes**

### DISPATCH PLAN HYDRANTED

- (4) Engines, (1) Truck, (1) Transport Unit, (1) Chief Officer (Minimum ERF 18 Personnel)

### DISPATCH PLAN NON-HYDRANTED

- (5) Engines, (3) Tankers, (1) Transport Unit, (1) Chief Officer (Minimum ERF 21 Personnel)

### DISPATCH ASSIGNMENTS

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Engine

- Determine and announce water supply as soon as possible.
  - In hydranted areas companies should generally lay in from a hydrant.
  - In non-hydranted areas companies should not lay in and should commit to the driveway.
- Size-up and command.
- Determine and announce Mode of Operation.
- Place 1<sup>st</sup> line in service

#### *Tactical Considerations:*

In hydranted areas the first engine shall normally lay in from a hydrant to the fire scene. If a hydrant is within 100' of the fire scene the company officer may elect to have the DPO hand jack the LDH and humat valve to the hydrant where the 2<sup>nd</sup> engine will complete the connection. If a hydrant is within 50' then the 1<sup>st</sup> engine may make an independent hydrant connection. Occasionally, exigent circumstances such as a known rescue or need for VEIS may negate the 1<sup>st</sup> engine from laying in. In these situations, the water supply plan must be passed to the next arriving engine(s).

In non-hydranted areas the first engine shall commit to the driveway and shall not deploy any LDH. This allows for additional companies to deploy closer to the residence and increase the number of personnel and equipment immediately available on the scene.

Apparatus positioning shall provide room for the arrival of an aerial apparatus if dispatched. Additionally, positioning shall take into consideration the anticipated hose deployment and generally shall not be more than 100' from the fire scene.

Initial decisions must be made based on a systematic consideration of deployment following the guidance of RECEO (Rescue, Exposure, Confinement, Extinguishment, Overhaul).

As the officer performs the walk-around of the structure, attention should be given to controlling or noting utilities. Gas utilities should be easily controlled during the walk-around while electric utilities may not be easily controlled. However, the location of the electric utility should be noted for future control.

The rapid application of water is the primary goal of the first arriving engine. Crews should work to insure this takes place, often simultaneously of the officer's walk around. Generally, fire attack should be transitional with the primary attack beginning from a safer area and pushing towards the fire. Attention should also be given to flow paths and any potential flow paths should be controlled. Once the fire attack transition has begun, the first line should be placed between the fire and any persons endangered by the fire. This is generally accomplished by stretching the line to the primary means of egress, normally the front door. The purpose of this line is to protect the primary means of egress for evacuating occupants and to confine and extinguish the fire. If it is determined there is no life hazard in the occupancy then the first line shall be positioned between the fire and the most at-risk exposure, either internal or external. Additionally, the requirement of rapid water application may require fire attack to be direct and to begin from the location of the original transitional attack. It should be noted that this tactic does not insure the first line enters via the primary egress point but does address rapid water application; additional attention should be directed towards the primary egress as appropriate.

As time and actions permit, the operator should look to deploy ladders to the building with an emphasis on placement to the fire room.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Engine

- Water Supply:
  - Complete water supply for 1<sup>st</sup> engine when in hydranted areas.
  - In non-hydranted areas deploy LDH down the driveway (less than 1,000') or perform a split lay of LDH down the driveway (greater than 1,000').
- Perform primary search and rescue in coordination with fire attack (1<sup>st</sup> engine).

### *Tactical Considerations:*

In hydranted areas the second engine shall complete the water supply (make the hydrant connection) for the first engine.

In non-hydranted areas the second engine shall deploy LDH down the driveway. When the driveway is less than 1,000' the LDH shall be deployed from the end of the driveway with the siamese. When the driveway is greater than 1,000' the LDH shall be deployed from a location approximately 1,000' from the 1<sup>st</sup> arriving engine and efforts should be made to prepare for relay-pump operations. Special consideration should be made to identify the water supply. If an appropriate non-pressurized source is available within 3,000' of the fire scene, then relay-pumping is desired over a tanker shuttle.

When the mode of operation is **Offensive**, the 2<sup>nd</sup> engine shall establish the initial 2-out until relieved of the responsibility by the next arriving company.



When the mode of operation is **Rescue**, the 2<sup>nd</sup> engine shall assist the 1<sup>st</sup> engine with rescue efforts or assume a complimentary role such as fire attack. Generally, the assumed role should be the compliment to the role of the 1<sup>st</sup> engine, either search or fire attack, unless immediate assistance is required by the 1<sup>st</sup> engine.

Search priorities and efforts shall focus first on any known area of victim location or refuge. Efforts shall then focus on the fire area, fire floor, floor above the fire, and remaining floors.

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Engine

- Water Supply:
  - Position for secondary water supply in hydranted areas.
  - In non-hydranted areas the 3<sup>rd</sup> engine shall generally assume the role of the dump site engine.
- Deploy second line.

#### *Tactical Considerations:*

In hydranted areas the third engine shall look to establish a secondary water supply.

In non-hydranted areas with driveways less than 1,000' the third engine shall assume the role of the dump site engine and shall work with arriving tankers to provide for continuous water to the fire scene. If the driveway is longer than 1,000' then the third engine shall prepare to operate within a relay-pump operation and deploy the siamese as appropriate.

Unless directed otherwise, the second line shall be deployed to back up the first line. This tactic allows for a rapidly deployable line in the event the first line suffers a burn through or catastrophic failure. The second line may also be used in a simultaneous fire attack in coordination with the first line. If the second line is not needed to support the primary fire attack, it may be deployed to the floor above.

### 4<sup>th</sup> Engine

- RIT
- Water Supply:
  - In hydranted areas the operator should complete the hydrant connection for the 3<sup>rd</sup> engine or for the tower ladder.
  - In non-hydranted areas the operator should assist the dump site operator after positioning out of the way. If no assistance is needed, the operator should join the crew to bolster the size of the RIT.

#### *Tactical Considerations:*

The Rapid Intervention Team (RIT) shall perform proactive measures to increase the safety of crews operating in the IDLH and on the fireground. These measures include the preparation of the RIT pack and the readiness of forcible entry and rescue equipment. Additionally, this may include the deployment of ladders for rescue / escape, the preparation of the search tag line, and / or the deployment of a dedicated hose line. Efforts should be made to soften the structure without creating additional flow paths (remove window bars).



## 5<sup>th</sup> Engine

- Hydranted Dispatch:
  - In the hydranted area and in the absence of an available tower ladder, a 5<sup>th</sup> engine will be added. The 5<sup>th</sup> engine should perform a walk-around and provided the IC an update and be prepared to fulfill duties typically assigned to the tower ladder.
- Non-Hydranted Dispatch:
  - In non-hydranted areas the 5<sup>th</sup> engine shall become the fill-site engine and should proceed to the nearest and most capable water site and prepare to fill tankers with attention to efficiency.

### *Tactical Considerations:*

In non-hydranted areas the 5<sup>th</sup> engine should work to identify the most appropriate and accessible water source. Upon identification of the water source, they shall proceed to the location and set up to provide adequate water supply to maintain water shuttle requirements.

In hydranted areas, the 5<sup>th</sup> engine should position out of the way of the scene. Generally, the crew should abandon the apparatus and proceed to the scene. Upon arrival to the scene a walk-around should be performed with a status update provided to the IC. The crew should then be prepared to perform duties normally assigned to the tower ladder that are not yet completed. Ladders shall be placed to the fire building with focus on areas directly involved in fire, where crews are operating, and areas of potential civilian / victim refuge. Additionally, if utilities have not been fully controlled, the 5<sup>th</sup> engine shall work to ensure all utilities are controlled. As appropriate and as necessary, under the guidance of the IC, ventilation shall be performed. The 5<sup>th</sup> engine may also be deployed to bolster the efforts of the Fire Attack Group and the Search Group.

## Tower Ladder

- Position on Side Alpha unless directed otherwise by the IC.
- If arriving first, perform size-up, establish command, determine and announce mode of operation.
- Perform 360° and communicate findings to IC.
- Prepare for immediate VEIS when appropriate.
- Perform forced entry.
- Initiate primary search and rescue if arriving prior to the second engine; this is inclusive of searching for fire. If arriving after the second engine, begin secondary search and / or assist in the primary search based on conditions and extent.
- Perform ventilation in coordination with fire attack and the IC.
- Ladder the structure
- Control utilities and prepare for salvage and overhaul.

### *Tactical Considerations:*

The role of the truck company is very important to the success of fire ground operations and personnel assigned to the truck must be able to adapt based on needs and at the direction of the IC. In the absence of a truck company, all tasks must still be completed and will generally fall to the 5<sup>th</sup> engine.

Nothing should delay the efforts of primary search or VEIS if conditions warrant.

Ventilation shall be coordinated with fire attack and the IC. Ventilation shall give special consideration to flow path and unnecessary flow paths shall be controlled.

Generally, the truck operator shall be responsible for ladders and utilities. The operator should place initial ladders to the fire building with focus on areas directly involved in fire, where crews are operating, and areas of potential civilian / victim refuge. If ladders are already in place, then additional ladders should be placed to enhance operational safety and increase ingress and egress points.

Based on the structure, fire extent, and at IC direction the truck company should be prepared to perform elevated master stream operations. Additionally, some single-family residential structures may require the tower ladder to be used for access to upper floors. Special consideration should be made to ensure apparatus placement allows for both options.

## Tankers

- 1<sup>st</sup> Tanker
  - Supply attack engine
    - If arriving prior to the 2<sup>nd</sup> engine, commit to driveway and supply 1<sup>st</sup> engine.
    - If arriving after the 2<sup>nd</sup> engine, supply water through the Siamese to support fire attack and begin establishing the dump site. No water should be dumped; rather, a nursing operation should be continued, and any water used to fill the dump tank(s) should come from subsequent tankers.
    - If arriving after the 3<sup>rd</sup> engine, supply water to support fire attack, assist in establishing the dump site, maintain uninterrupted supply until empty, and then proceed to the fill site.
- Subsequent Tankers
  - If 1<sup>st</sup> Tanker has < ¼ tank, then continue nursing operation.
  - If 1<sup>st</sup> Tanker has > ¼ tank, then dump enough water to establish draft. Once the draft is established then dump remaining water.
  - Proceed to fill site when empty.

### *Tactical Considerations:*

The primary responsibility shall always be to supply and support the fire attack and to maintain an uninterrupted flow to the fire scene. Tankers should continue nursing operations if the tanker currently supporting fire attack has < ¼ tank. In addition to appropriately supplying fire attack efforts, continued nursing provides the fill site unit enough time to establish an appropriate fill site.

The secondary responsibility of tankers is the establishment of the dump site in conjunction with the dump site engine.

Additional personnel that arrive on tankers and that are not needed for tanker operations should report to Staging or in the absence of Staging, the IC, for deployment as needed.

## Transport Unit

- Position for rapid egress

- Treatment of initial patients
- Set up and prepare for rehab
- Support fire ground operations at the direction of the IC
- If first arriving, perform size-up, establish command, determine and announce mode of operation.

#### *Tactical Considerations:*

There are multiple types of transport units that operate within Albemarle County. There are differences between EMS capability (BLS versus ALS) and differences between suppression capability. The IC shall consider the capabilities of the transport unit assigned to the incident and make any adjustments or additions that may be deemed necessary.

In general, the transport unit shall be responsible for maintaining a position that allows for rapid egress from the scene with focus placed on not becoming trapped due to apparatus and hose deployment. The transport unit shall be responsible for the treatment of initial patients. In the absence of initial patients, the transport unit shall prepare for and set up rehab.

If the transport unit is suppression capable and the arrival order warrants, the transport unit may be utilized in a suppression role such as search. If the transport unit is used in a suppression role a second transport unit shall be added.

#### **1<sup>st</sup> Chief Officer**

- Position with view of incident with attention to preferred apparatus placement
- Receive CAN from IC
- Size-up and assume role of IC
- Reaffirm or update the IAP

#### *Tactical Considerations:*

The standard plan of action for fires in single family dwellings shall be to address them according to the guidelines contained herein. However, it is understood that situations involving fire are dynamic and may require actions that are outside of standard practice. In those instances, all changes must be announced by the IC.

The goal of the IC should be to continue and / or update the appropriate IAP for the incident. The IAP shall be based on a thorough and continuous size-up, recognition of who and what are in danger, attention to safety considerations, and resource needs. The anticipated need for additional resources should be requested early.

Objectives at fires shall set within the following areas: Rescue, Exposure, Confinement, Extinguishment, Ventilation, and Salvage.

#### **Additional Chief Officers**

- Meet with IC
- Be prepared to operate any of multiple roles:
  - Safety Officer
  - Accountability Officer
  - Division Command

DRAFT