

LEESBURG
FIRE
DEPARTMENT
PLAY BOOK



Updated 2021

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1. Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this book is to establish foundational operating norms so that all combat personnel, at all levels, will be better equipped to perform well because they have a good understanding of how incidents will be mitigated and managed. It is further intended to promote safer operations by eliminating oversights that can occur because of a “figure it out when we get there” mentality. *This document is not designed to be a tool to criticize an Officer, it is intended as a quality improvement tool.* By breaking down the tasks that must be accomplished at fires in certain types of buildings, and then preplanning assignments of the first arriving companies, we can also create a more organized and effective rescue initiative and fire attack.

This book is intended to be a “living document” in that it will be a perpetual work in progress. At inception, it includes preplans for many of the basic building types, some hose stretches that we have agreed are worthy of being recognized as “standards” that all combat members should be capable of deploying, and some specific tactical recommendations for crews operating at specific buildings. As time goes along, other building types will be identified, better ideas for hose tactics will be discovered and replace current practices, and other important features and sections will surely be added to this book. All personnel are encouraged to actively seek training, explore better ways of “skinning the cat”, and offer these concepts as additions or better alternatives to what we currently do. Our commitment is that we will honestly evaluate all suggestions and incorporate them if they prove to be good.

Fire Ground Philosophy

Firefighting has long been described as organized chaos. There is no arguing the point that firefighting can easily descend into chaos if crews and commanders fail to take a task oriented, professional approach. Through training and preplanning we will bring organization to the fire ground so that we can work professionally and accomplish the best possible outcome with the resources at our disposal.

In order to operate safely and effectively, we will take an organized approach to mitigating fires based on a set of well-established objectives that must be accomplished at all fires. The old acronym RECEO will be the guide that we will use to establish our objectives by priority.

Because time is an absolute enemy at any fire scene, it is imperative that crews understand the overall game plan and what their role will be BEFORE the fire occurs. This can only be accomplished through knowledge and training. Communicating the plan is what the first section of this document is all about. The more crews can anticipate what the IC will call for, the better everything will work. The battle will be won or lost before the tones ever sound. Preparation is the deciding factor.

R.E.C.E.O

Rescue

Life is always our foremost concern, both the life of victims and of our own personnel. While other tasks will almost always have to be performed simultaneously, these other tasks will be in support of the rescue effort. Rescue is job #1.

Exposures

Our next tactical priority after rescue is to protect property that has not yet been destroyed by the fire but is in jeopardy. It must be understood that while the natural tendency is to immediately attack the fire, it is inexcusable to allow additional buildings, vehicles, or other valuables to be destroyed while we extinguish a fire in a structure, vehicle, or area that is already lost.

Confine

After protecting exposures, we can then focus on stopping the advancing fire by cutting it off from further extension within the building it is in. Basically, this means placing lines to stop the fire's spread. It could also include securing fire doors in buildings so equipped, or just closing interior doors between the fire and the remainder of the building as a crew conducts a search.

Extinguish

With rescues accomplished or underway, exposures protected, and the fire confined to prevent its spread to the remainder of the building, the fire must now be extinguished. This is the much-anticipated step that will ultimately bring resolution to the incident. We want to overwhelm the fire so that the damage is brought to a quick end and we can begin or accelerate steps to improve conditions, thus making the scene safer for everyone.

Overhaul

The final phase where complete extinguishment is accomplished and goes along with salvage, the process of saving as much of the property owner's valuables as we can and securing the building against additional loss from theft or the elements.

Through this entire process, it is important that each crew operate with direction and purpose, and that safety is always given due consideration. Crews will also maintain integrity and accountability at all times. The fire ground is dynamic and therefore conditions must be constantly re-evaluated and changes reported promptly to command.

Our mission must always be kept in mind. The sole purpose for our existence as a fire department is to serve the people of our community and we will take all necessary steps and go to all practical extremes to make things better for them in their hour of need. We will not walk away after an incident and leave them standing in the yard, unsure of what to do next. Rather we will seek ways that we can be of service and do all we can to aid them, until we have done all that is possible.

2. Summary

- We **will EXPECT FIRE** on every structure fire run.
- We **will** maintain a high extinguishment and search culture.
- We **will** train religiously so that we are prepared.
- We **will** operate with safety as a priority.
- We **will** have a plan and execute accordingly. If conditions require changing the plan, we will, but we will still have a plan. The plan will be based on RECEO.
- We **will** be focused and professional. Adrenalin and drama are not part of the plan.
- We **will** maintain crew competency.
- Each crew **will** operate purposefully within the plan and be constantly alert to changing conditions. Progress will be clearly communicated.
- We **will** operate with the intention of exceeding expectations, both the department's expectations and more importantly, the citizen.

Fire Ground Definitions

All hands working – Indicates every company on the fire is working at this current time.

Backup line – Additional *CHARGED* line that's staged where the primary attack line made entry. This line shall be equal or greater in length and size.

Booster backup – A tactic used when 2 engines connect their booster tanks to total 1,500 gallons of attack water. Utilized so additional manpower can come to the scene.

Bulk load – A 2 ½ line reduced down to 1 ¾ line staged on the apparatus.

CAN HANDLE – Indicates a water can and single company can handle the fire.

CAN Report – Conditions, Actions and Needs.

Defensive Mode - A phrase used over radio transmission to indicate to incoming units that an exterior attack is taking place.

Division – Refers to the level story on multi story buildings.

Dressed hydrant – LDH is placed on the steamer port and two gate valves are placed on the two side ports.

Evacuation profile – Residents needing evacuation from a building that has active fire but not needing imminent rescue.

Exposure – Building or structure in most danger that's adjacent to the building on fire.

Fire out – When the fire is fully extinguished.

Fire under control – When fire spread is believed to not spread any further and full extinguishment is imminent.

Forward lay – Supply line is laid from the hydrant to the scene.

High rise pack – A 2 ½ inch hose bundle that is utilized to work off a standpipe.

Hose bundle – A bundle of 1 ¾ hose strap together in a set amount of length.

Investigative Mode – A phrase used to indicate you are investigating a building for fire or smoke. Investigative mode is used when no obvious smoke or fire is showing.

Irons – ProBar married to a 8lbs flat head axe.

Offensive Mode – A phrase used over radio transmission to indicate to incoming units that an interior attack is taking place.

PAR – Personal accountability record. Used by the IC to check accountability on scene.

Preconnect – Attack line that is already connected to a pump discharge and staged on the apparatus.

Primary attack line – The primary hose line that is utilized to extinguish active fire.

Primary search – A rapid search, starting at the location of the fire and searching back. “Primary all clear” is the verbiage used to signify when a primary search is completed with no victims found.

Quadrants - The interior of the structure is broken into four quadrants. Looking at Alpha Side, the left, front of the structure is Alpha/Bravo Quadrant.

Rescue Mode – A confirmed report of a victim entrapped inside a building on fire. A phrase used over radio transmission to indicate to incoming units that the company is actively rescuing victims and not stretching a line.

Reverse lay – Supply line is dropped at the scene and the engine drives to the hydrant.

Secondary line – A second line attack line. *Secondary line does not get deployed until the Primary attack line makes the fire.*

Secondary search – A thorough search following a primary search. Typically performed after knock down.

Utilities controlled – Indicates all utilities have been shut off.

VES – A rapid search of a room or area of known/suspected victim needing rescue.

VES Irons – ProBar married to a 6ft NY hook.

Water on the fire – When engine company locates the fire and starts extinguishment.

Water supply established – Indicates a continuous water supply is established (hydrant or water tender/shuttle).

3. Division of this Book

This book is currently divided into three sections, they are:

Part I, Fire Attack Plans

This section is divided by building type and lists first due assignments based on RECEO. It is intended to provide a beginning game plan for IC's and give incoming apparatus a heads-up of what to expect at working fires where an offensive attack is selected. **These plans do not eliminate the need for an initial size-up and ongoing size-ups of the building and conditions. It is understood that circumstances may require deviation.**

Part II, Defensive and Advance Fire Attack

Considerations for defensive and advance fire attack.

Part III, RIT (Rapid Intervention Team)

A compilation of how we will operate when assigned RIT.

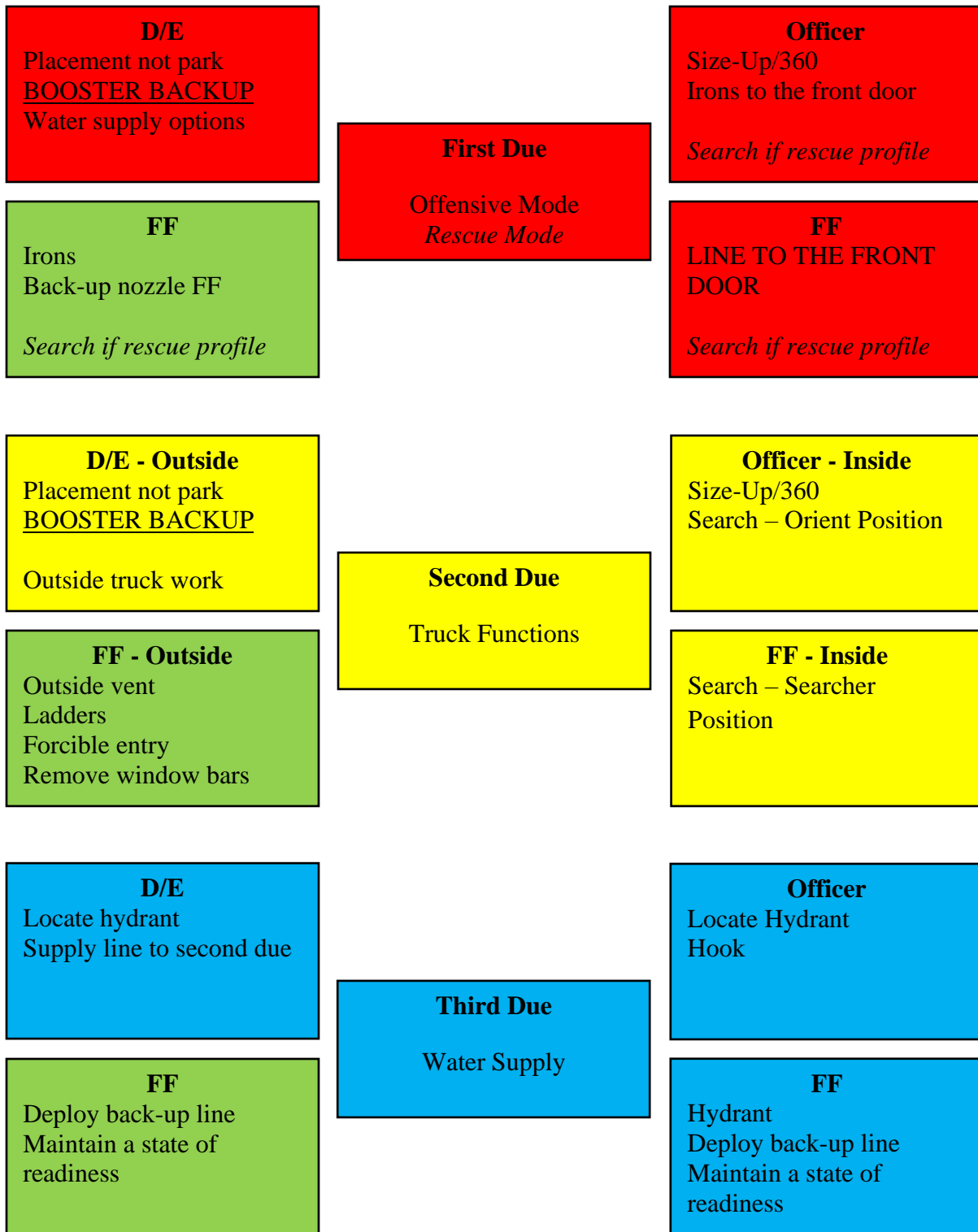
4. Part I: Fire Attack Plans

Leesburg Fire Department Priorities

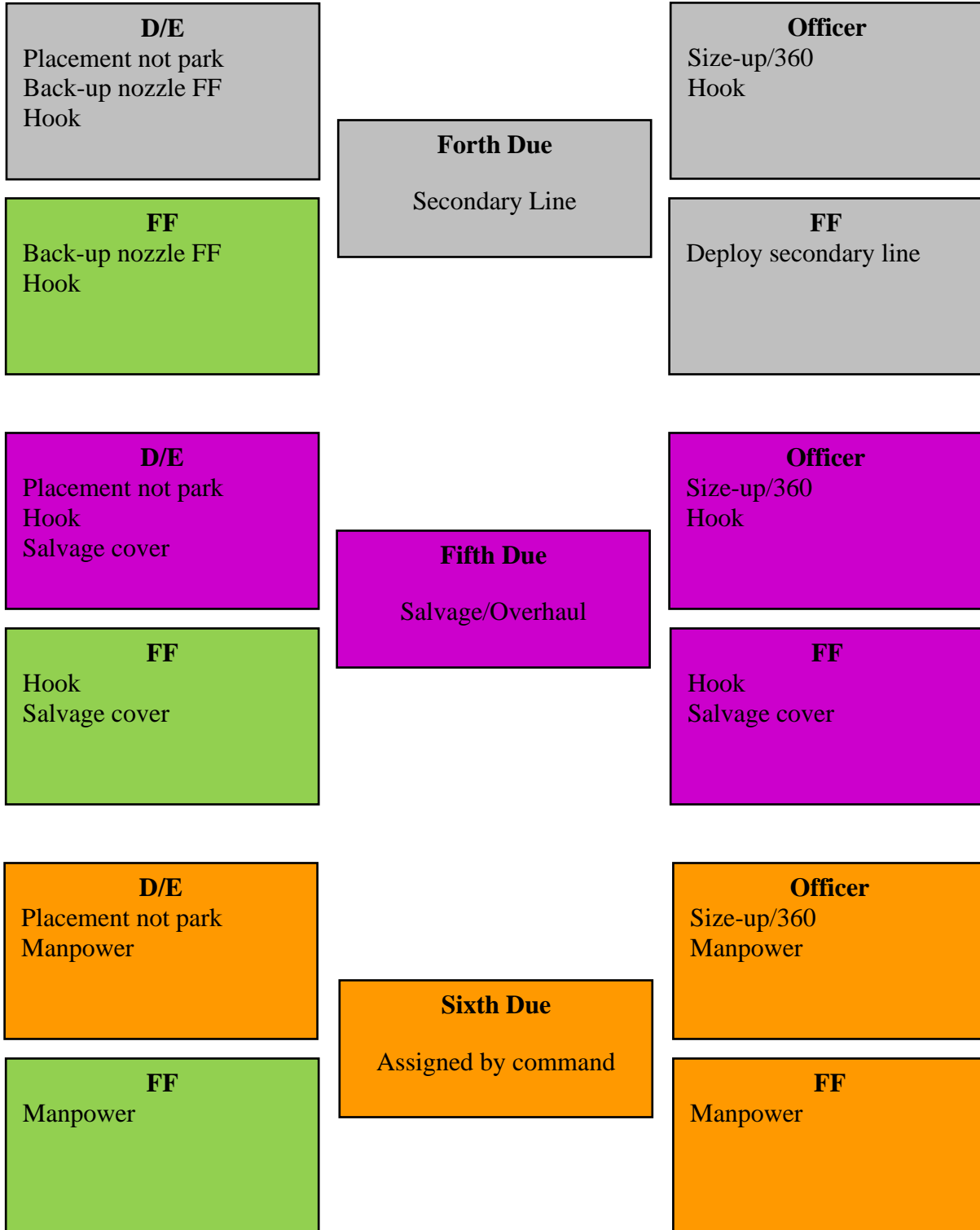
These are the priorities that should take place on every offensive fire attack in this order.

- Primary attack.
- Search.
- RIT (3rd Due Leesburg Unit).
- Back-up line.
- Ventilation.
- Secondary line.
- Salvage and overhaul.

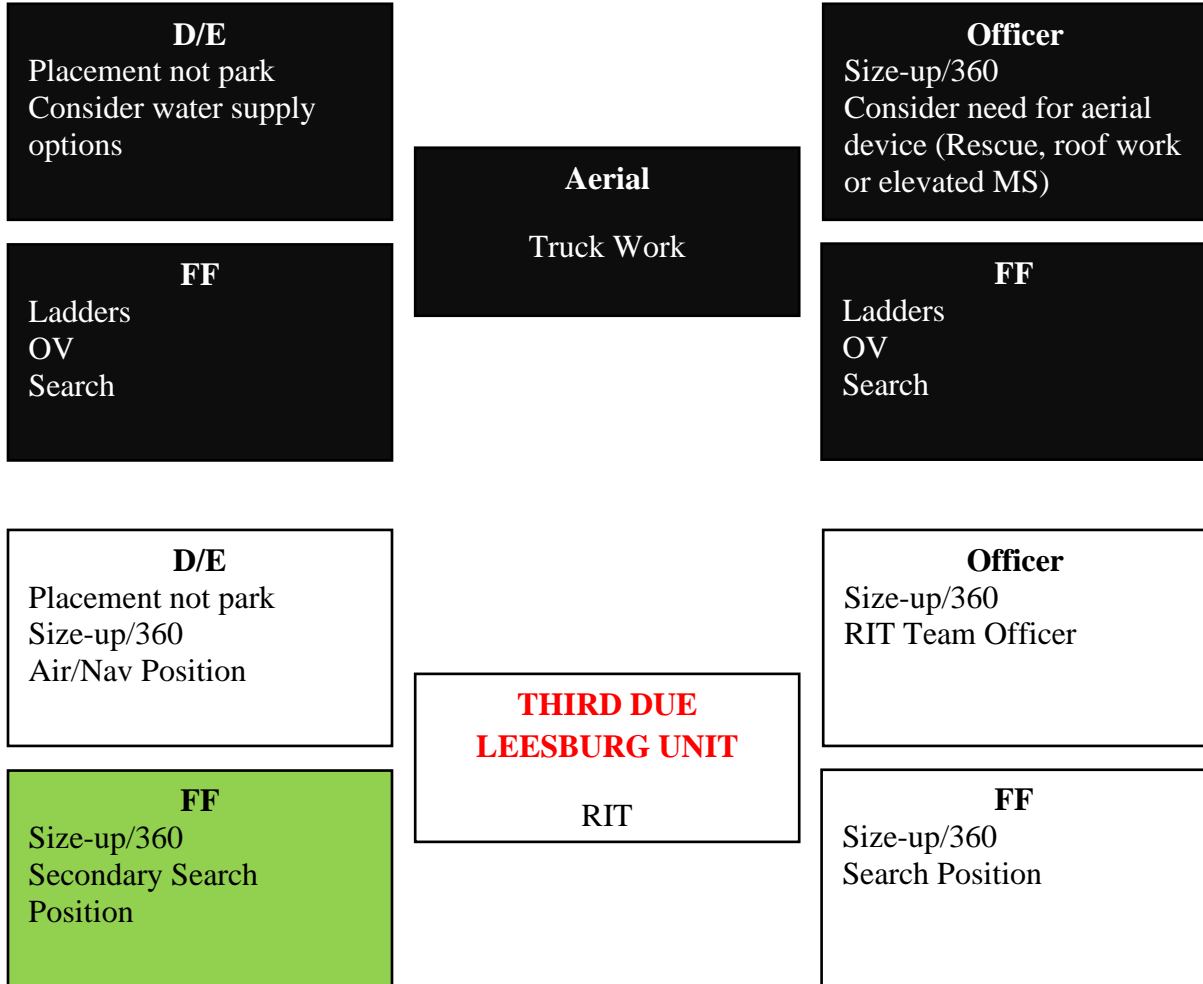
Single Family Dwelling - Offensive



Single Family Dwelling - Offensive



Single Family Dwelling - Offensive



Single Family Dwelling - Offensive

Single Family Dwelling, Offensive

All companies will have with their crew at least one set of forcible entry tools and a TIC. While most often attacked from the tank, consider establishing own supply line for advanced fires. The two in- two out rule must be complied with prior to the establishment of RIT.

Note:

The first arriving unit will determine if the fire meets the profile and will advise incoming units of modifications to the plan based on size-up.

First Due Apparatus: Primary Attack

- **Officer:** On scene report, determine attack mode, information gathering from occupants and/or bystanders, determine length and size of attack line, 360 of fire building, determine entry point for initial attack line, bring irons to the front door, report interior conditions, back-up nozzle firefighter and search immediate fire area.
- **Tools Carried:** Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), radio, hook, flashlight, Irons to the front door
- **Engineer:** Proper placement of apparatus, consider aerial placement, set pump, assist Firefighter with hose deployment and flaking the line out, determine water supply possibilities or booster back-up, deploy backup line.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, gloves, helmet
- **Firefighter: (Nozzle)** Pull proper attack line to appropriate location, forcible entry if necessary, fire attack, protect the search crews
- **Tools Carried: The primary job of the first due firefighter is stretching the appropriate line.** Flashlight, radio, *any other hand tools carried are considered extra.*

If 4th firefighter is available

- **Firefighter: (Irons)** Assisted nozzleman with flaking out the initial line, forcible entry, back-up man for the nozzleman.
- **Tools Carried:** Irons, flashlight, radio

Single Family Dwelling - Offensive

Second Due Apparatus: Truck Functions

- **Officer: (Inside Team)** Perform 360, secure utilities if not done, forcible entry, primary search (Orient position when searching)
- **Tools Carried:** Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), radio, flashlight, hook or Irons

- **Engineer: (Outside Team)** Proper placement of apparatus, set pump, booster back up, outside ventilation, throwing ladders for roof access or 2nd story egress, removal of window bars.
- **Tools Carried:** Hook, flashlight, radio, K12, ladders, chainsaw

- **Firefighter: (Inside Team)** Searcher during primary search
- **Tools Carried:** Flashlight, radio, Irons, Water Can

If 4th firefighter is available

- **Firefighter: (Outside Team)** Outside ventilation, throwing ladders and removal of window bars
- **Tools Carried:** Hook, flashlight, radio, K12, ladders, chainsaw

Third Due Apparatus: Water Supply

- **Officer:** Locate the closest hydrant, determine where the back-up line needs to go.
- **Tools carried:** Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), flashlight, radio, hook.

- **Engineer:** Supply the scene by either forward or reserve lay, Connect supply line to 1st or 2nd due.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, flashlight, Irons.

- **Firefighter:** Pull proper back-up line to appropriate location, protect the primary line.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, flashlight

If 4th firefighter is available

- **Firefighter:** Assist with back-up line deployment.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, flashlight, hook

Additional Apparatus:

- As assigned by command.

Note:

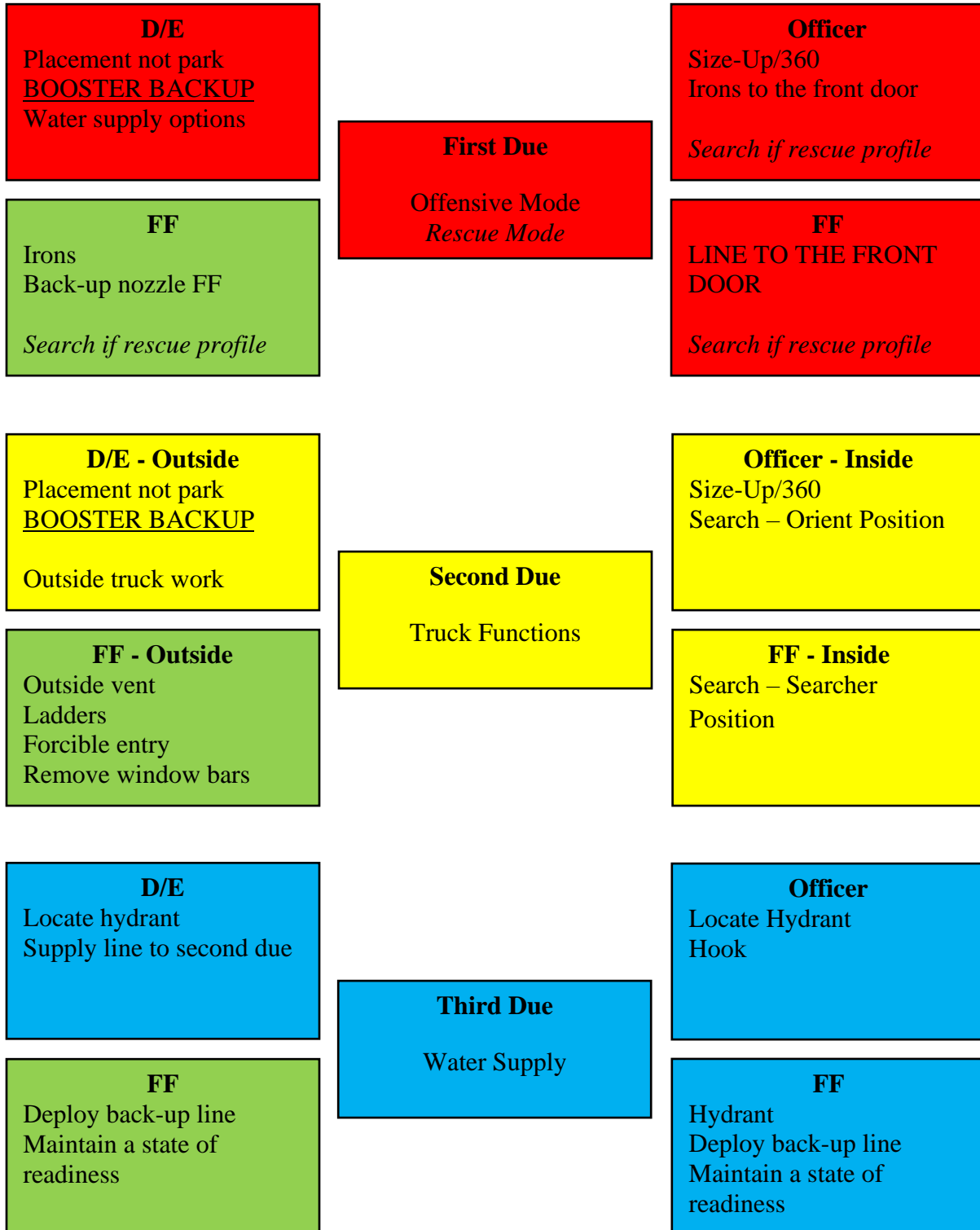
Single Family Dwelling - Offensive

These assignments will fit most single-family dwelling fires. Unusual circumstances may necessitate rapid priority or tactical changes. All officers must still size-up, evaluate, and be prepared to deviate based on findings that don't fit the usual profile. Size-up must be an on-going process throughout the incident.

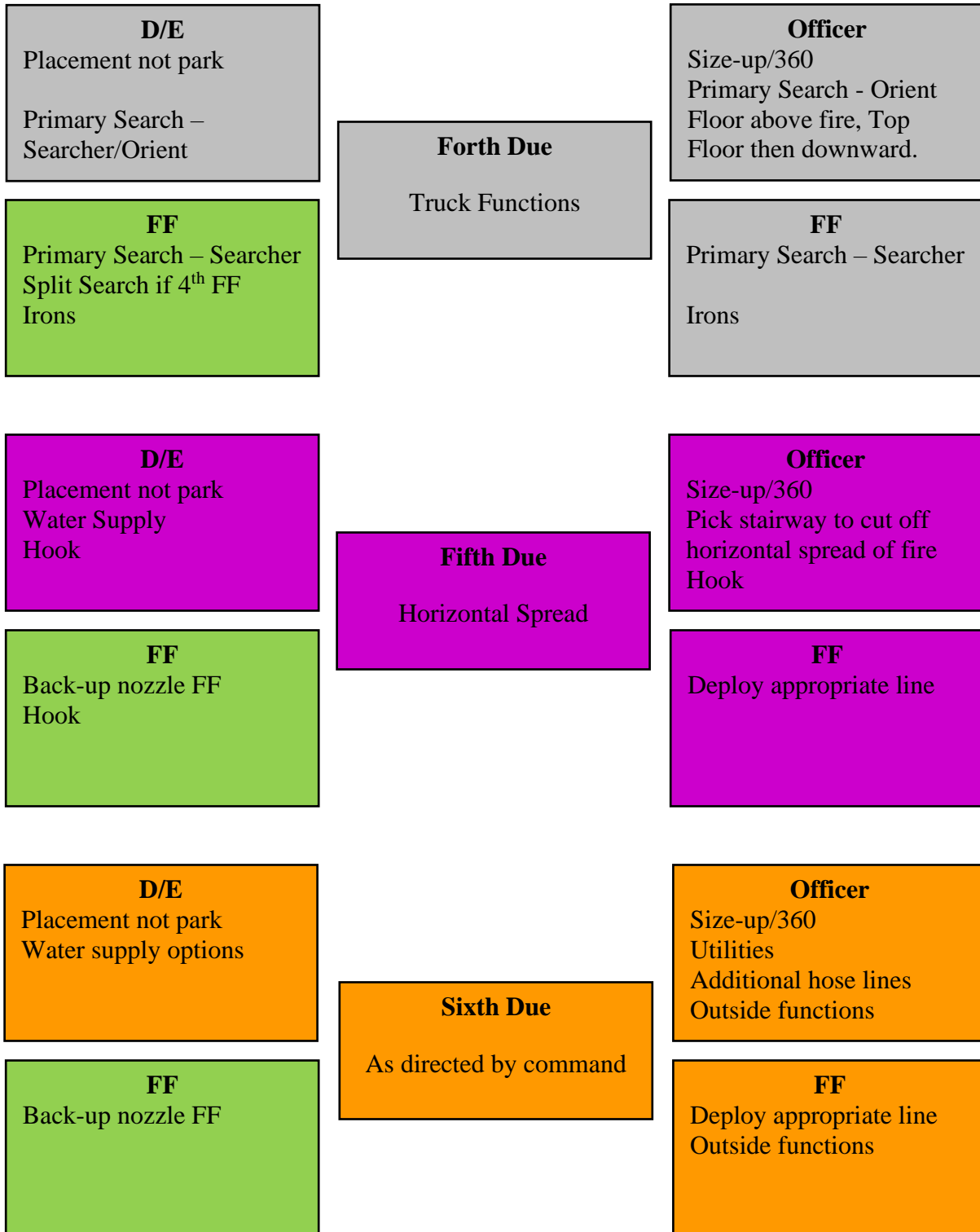
If the 1st due officer has designated themselves in "Rescue Mode", the 2nd due now becomes "Primary Attack" apparatus and all other positions move down.

If any officer has reasonable doubt that the fire is too advanced to extinguish with two booster tanks, declares "defensive mode" upon arrival, or the 2nd due is a significant time away they should advise the 2nd due unit to handle water supply.

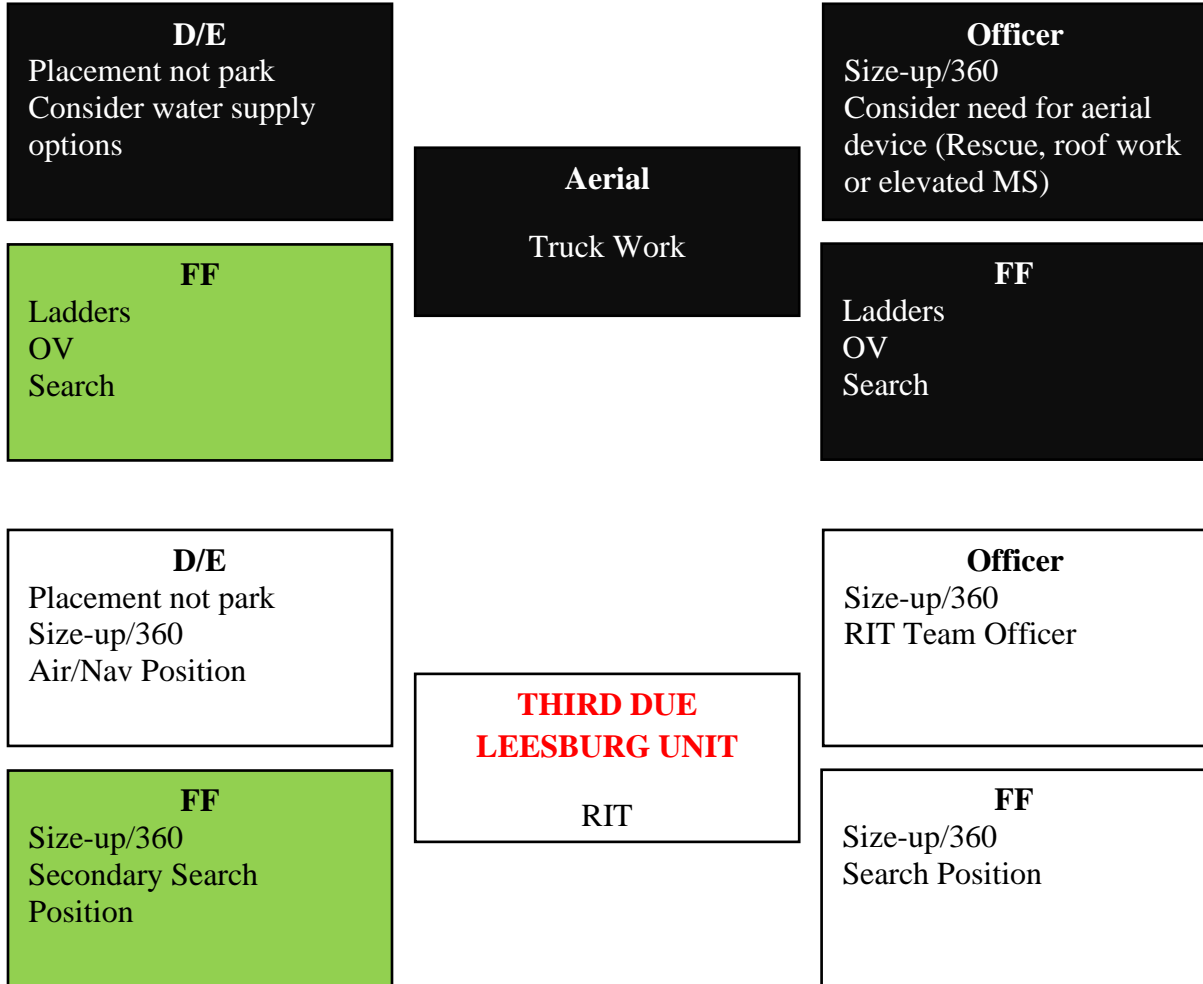
Multi-Story Apartment (No SP) - Offensive



Multi-Story Apartment (No SP) - Offensive



Multi-Story Apartment (No SP) - Offensive



Multi-Story Apartment (No SP) - Offensive

Multi-story Apartment/Office, no usable SP- Offensive

- All companies will have with their crew at least one set of forcible entry tools and a TIC. The two in- two out rule must be complied with prior to the establishment of RIT.
- **Working fires in these types of buildings will require that groups and/or divisions be established as early as possible.*
- In the absence of a chief officer already on scene or expected to arrive immediately after the first due apparatus, the officer of the first arriving apparatus will establish command, in the “command” mode or make it clear that command is being passed to another apparatus who will be arriving immediately after the first due apparatus. This is not to limit the command choices of the first arriving officer, but rather to ensure that command is provided.
- Engineers should keep in mind that the incoming aerial will have a delayed response and remember to leave room.
- Officers arriving to working fires in a multi-story structure should consider requesting a second alarm.

Note:

The first arriving unit will determine if the fire meets the profile and will advise incoming units of modifications to the plan based on size-up.

First Due Apparatus: Primary Attack

- **Officer:** On scene report, determine attack mode, information gathering from occupants and/or bystanders, 360 of fire building, determine entry point for initial attack line, assist firefighter with flaking line out, report interior conditions, back-up nozzle firefighter and search immediate fire area.
- **Tools Carried:** Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), radio, hook, flashlight.
- **Engineer:** Proper placement of apparatus, consider aerial placement, set pump, assist Firefighter with hose deployment and flaking the line out, determine water supply possibilities or booster back-up.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, gloves, helmet
- **Firefighter: (Nozzle)** Stretch appropriate line, protect the search crews and means of egress for fleeing victims.

Multi-Story Apartment (No SP) - Offensive

- **Tools Carried:** The primary job of the first due firefighter is stretching the appropriate line. Flashlight, radio, *any other hand tools carried are considered extra.*

If 4th firefighter is available

- **Firefighter: (Irons)** Forcible entry, back-up man for the nozzleman.
- **Tools Carried:** Irons, flashlight, radio

Second Due Apparatus: Truck Functions

- **Officer: (Inside Team)** Perform 360, secure utilities if not done, forcible entry, primary search, VES, opening up ceiling for extension.
- **Tools Carried:** Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), radio, flashlight, hook or Bar/Axe

- **Engineer: (Outside Team)** Proper placement of apparatus, set pump, booster back up, outside ventilation, throwing ladders for roof access or 2nd story egress, removal of window bars.
- **Tools Carried:** Hook, flashlight, radio, K12, ladders, saw

- **Firefighter: (Inside Team)** Primary search, VES, forcible entry, opening up ceiling for extension.
- **Tools Carried:** Flashlight, radio, Bar/Axe, hook

If 4th firefighter is available

- **Firefighter: (Outside Team)** Outside ventilation, throwing ladders, removal of window bars, deploy back up line to protect egress.
- **Tools Carried:** Hook, flashlight, radio, K12, ladders, saw

Third Due Apparatus: Water Supply

- **Officer:** Locate the closest hydrant, determine where the back-up line needs to go.
- **Tools carried:** Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), flashlight, radio, hook

- **Engineer:** Supply the scene by either forward or reverse lay, connect to 1st or 2nd due.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, flashlight, irons.

- **Firefighter:** Pull proper back-up line to back up primary line.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, flashlight.

If 4th firefighter is available

- **Firefighter:** Assist with deployment of back-up line.

Multi-Story Apartment (No SP) - Offensive

- **Tools Carried:** Radio, flashlight, irons

Fourth Due Apparatus: Truck Functions

- Primary search of other floors, beginning with floor above the fire, then top floor, and then moving downward to cover other floors from the top.

Next Arriving Engine:

- Consider establishing own water supply.
- Deploy hose line to the floor above the fire or stretch hose line to cut off horizontal spread.
- Maintain position and constantly check for fire extension
- Frequent overhead check for fire while advancing

Next Arriving Apparatus:

- Secure utilities (coordinate with command, it may not be desirable to de-energize entire building).
- Provide ventilation.
- Throw ground ladders for optional egress.

Other arriving Apparatus:

- As directed by command.
- Expected uses include: moving supplies to interior staging locations, providing additional RIT's, additional search/victim removal, additional hose lines, relieving operating crews.

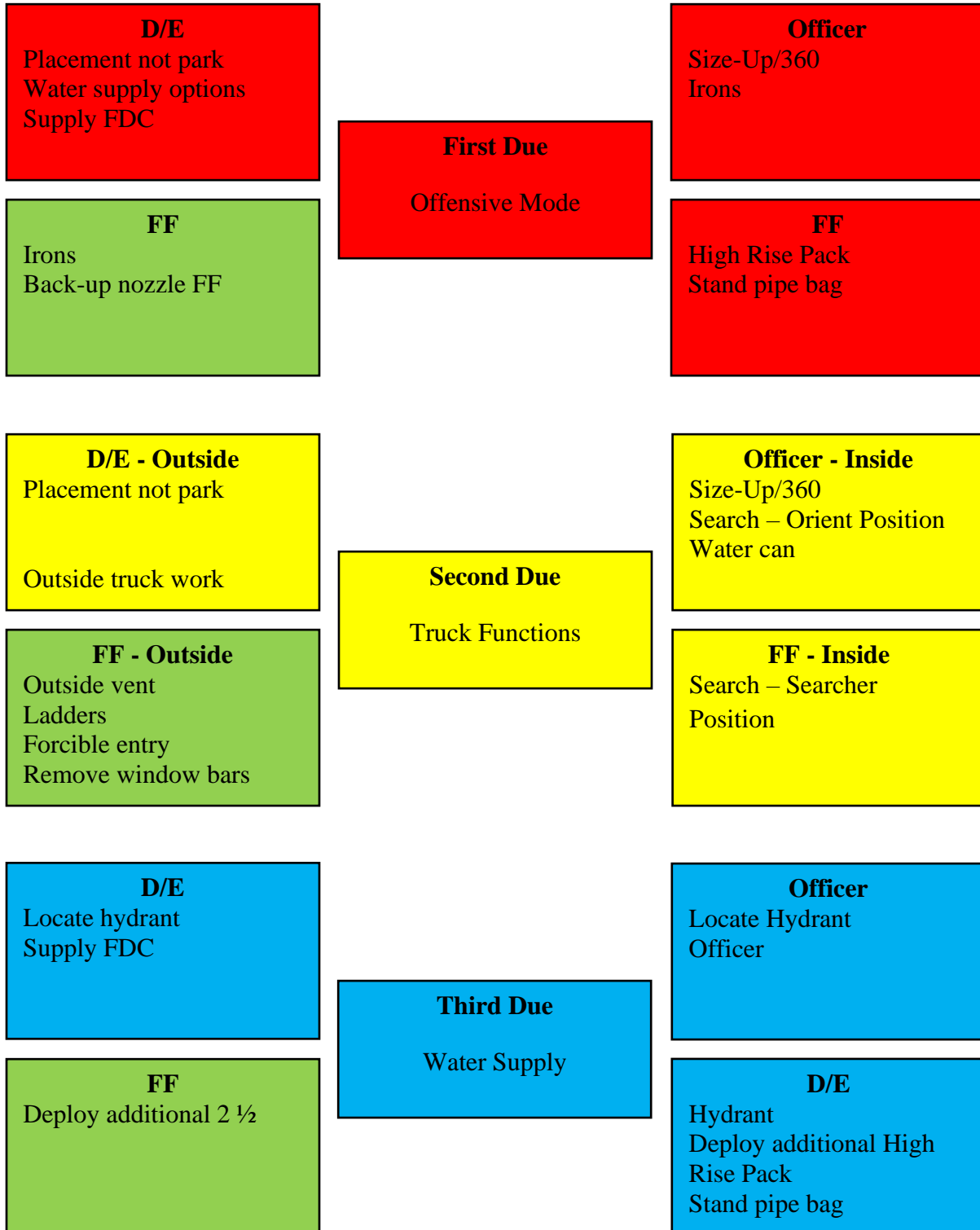
If one of these units is an aerial, they should additionally:

- Position to best advantage to compliment placement of first aerial, keeping in mind possible usage for elevated rescue or defensive attack.
- Plan for water supply if needed.

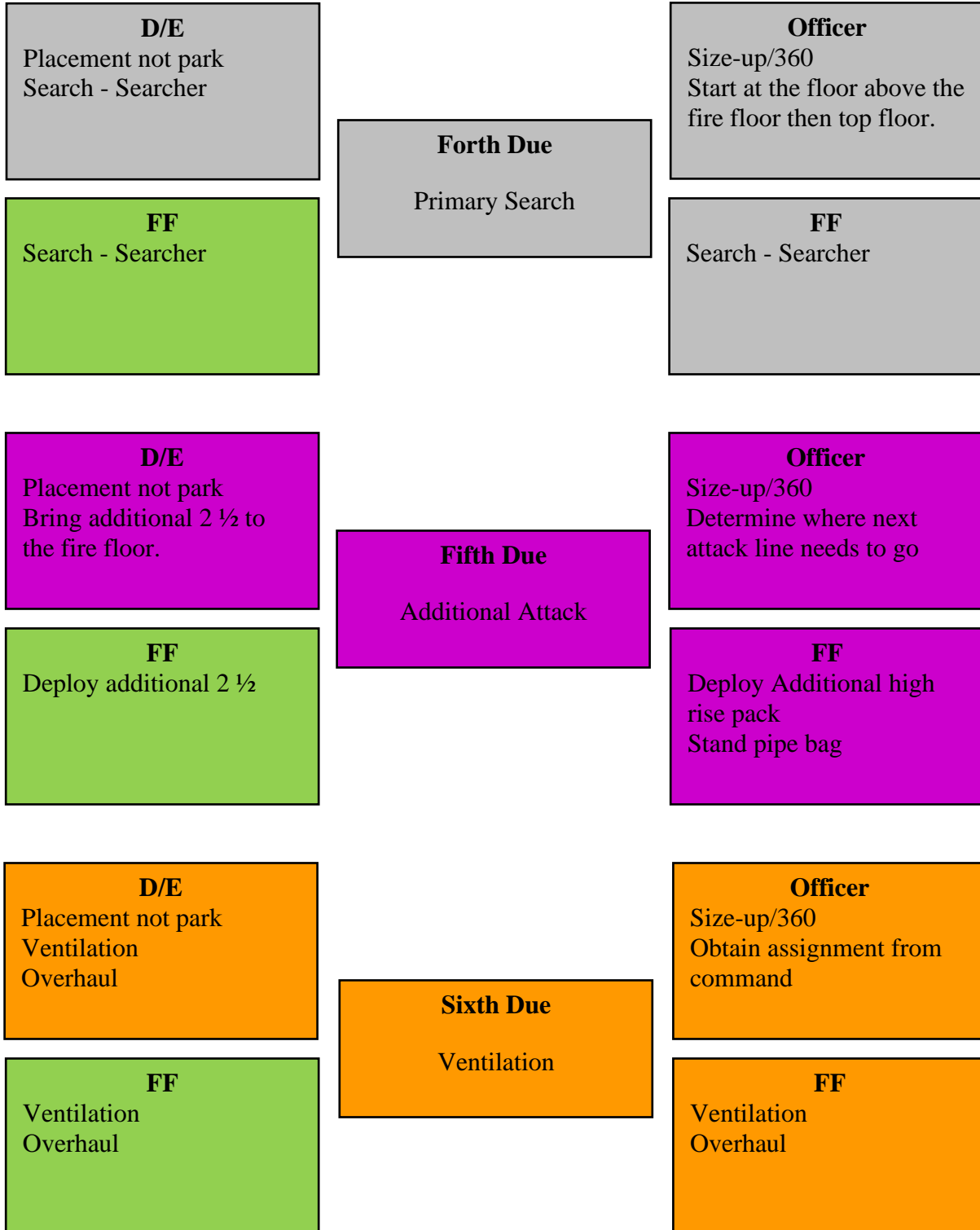
Note:

These assignments will fit most multi-story apartment/office fires. Unusual circumstances may necessitate rapid priority or tactical changes. All officers must still size-up, evaluate, and be prepared to deviate based on findings that don't fit the usual profile. Size-up must be an on-going process throughout the incident.

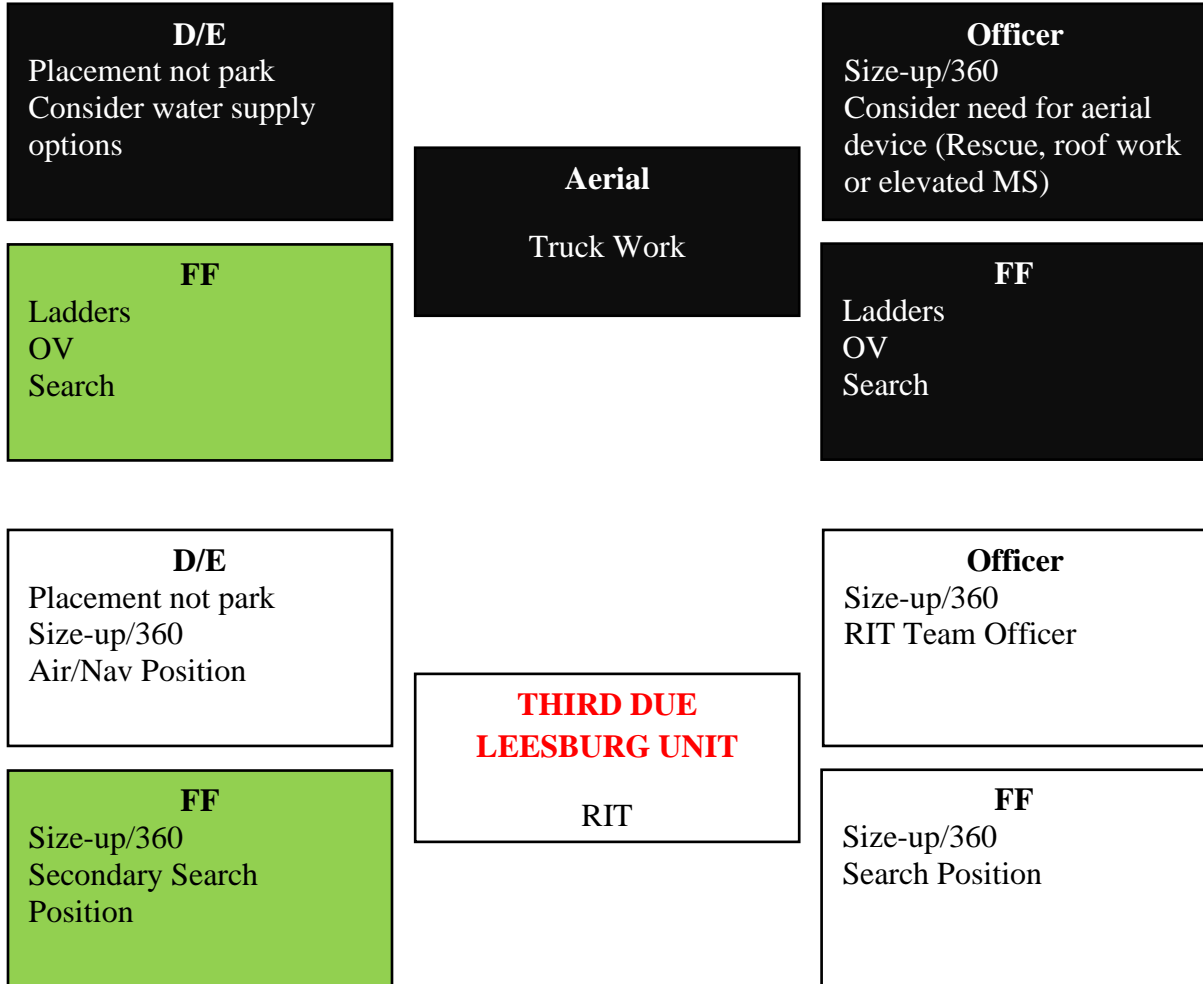
Multi-Story Apartment with SP - Offensive



Multi-Story Apartment with SP - Offensive



Multi-Story Apartment with SP - Offensive



Multi-Story Apartment with SP - Offensive

Multi-story Apartment/Office, with SP- Offensive

- All companies will have with their crew at least one set of forcible entry tools and a TIC. The two in- two out rule must be complied with prior to the establishment of RIT.
- **Working fires in these types of buildings will require that groups and/or divisions be established as early as possible.*
- In the absence of a chief officer already on scene or expected to arrive immediately after the first due apparatus, the officer of the first arriving apparatus will establish command, in the “command” mode or make it clear that command is being passed to another apparatus who will be arriving immediately after the first due apparatus. This is not to limit the command choices of the first arriving officer, but rather to ensure that command is provided.

Note:

The first arriving unit will determine if the fire meets the profile and will advise incoming units of modifications to the plan based on size-up.

First Due Apparatus: Primary Attack

- **Officer:** On scene report, determine attack mode, information gathering from occupants and/or bystanders, 360 of fire building, determine entry point for initial attack line, report interior conditions, back-up nozzle firefighter and search immediate fire area.
- **Tools Carried:** Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), radio, hook, flashlight.
- **Engineer:** Proper placement of apparatus, consider aerial placement, set pump, Locate FDC and charge system if system is dry, secure a water supply.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, gloves, helmet
- **Firefighter: (Nozzle)** Deploy 2 ½ inch high rise pack, gather standpipe bag, protect the search crews and means of egress for fleeing victims.
- **Tools Carried:** The primary job of the first due firefighter is stretching the appropriate line. Stand pipe bag, flashlight, radio, *any other hand tools carried are considered extra.*

If 4th firefighter is available

- **Firefighter: (Irons)** Forcible entry, back-up man for the nozzleman, Consider additional 2 ½ inch hose.
- **Tools Carried:** Irons, Hose, flashlight, radio

Multi-Story Apartment with SP - Offensive

Note: Choose the enclosed stairwell/ exterior stairway closest to the fire. Take needed hose and equipment to a secure landing with SP connection on floor below fire. Build attack line from this location. This line will be used to attack the fire but must also be able to protect firefighter's egress and provide lifeline out.

Second Due Apparatus: Truck Functions

- **Officer: (Inside Team)** Perform 360, secure utilities if not done, forcible entry, primary search, VES, opening up ceiling for extension.
- **Tools Carried:** Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), radio, flashlight, water can, hook.

- **Engineer: (Outside Team)** Proper placement of apparatus, throwing ladders, removal of window bars.
- **Tools Carried:** Hook, flashlight, radio, K12, ladders, saw

- **Firefighter: (Inside Team)** Primary search, VES, forcible entry, opening up ceiling for extension.
- **Tools Carried:** Flashlight, radio, Bar/Axe, hook, water can

If 4th firefighter is available

- **Firefighter: (Outside Team)** Outside ventilation, throwing ladders, removal of window bars.
- **Tools Carried:** Hook, flashlight, radio, K12, ladders, saw

Third Due Apparatus: Water Supply

- **Officer:** Locate the closest hydrant, determine where back up line needs to go.
- **Tools carried:** Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), flashlight, radio, Bar/Axe

- **Engineer:** Supply the scene by either forward or reverse lay, supply FDC
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, flashlight, irons.

- **Firefighter:** Pull proper back-up line to appropriate location.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, flashlight.

If 4th firefighter is available

- **Firefighter:** Assist with deployment of back-up line.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, flashlight, Irons

Multi-Story Apartment with SP - Offensive

Fourth Due Apparatus: Truck Functions

- Primary search of other floors, beginning with floor above the fire, then top floor, and then moving downward to cover other floors from the top. Determine best method of protecting occupants (remove or shelter in place). Report plans to command and advice of additional resource needs.
- Fourth due apparatus should be coordinating with 2nd due apparatus assigned to TRUCK FUNCTIONS

Next Arriving Engine:

- Consider establishing own water supply.
- Bring extra 2 ½ inch hose up to the attack team.
- Deploy hose line to the floor above the fire or stretch hose line to cut off horizontal spread.
- Maintain position and constantly check for fire extension.
- Frequent overhead check for fire while advancing.

Next Arriving Apparatus:

- Secure utilities (coordinate with command, it may not be desirable to de-energize entire building) and report completion to command.
- Provide ventilation.
- Throw ground ladders for optional egress.

Other Arriving Apparatus:

- As directed by command.
- Expected uses include: moving supplies to interior staging locations, providing additional RIT's, additional search/victim removal, additional hose lines, relieving operating crews.

If one of these two units is an aerial, they should additionally:

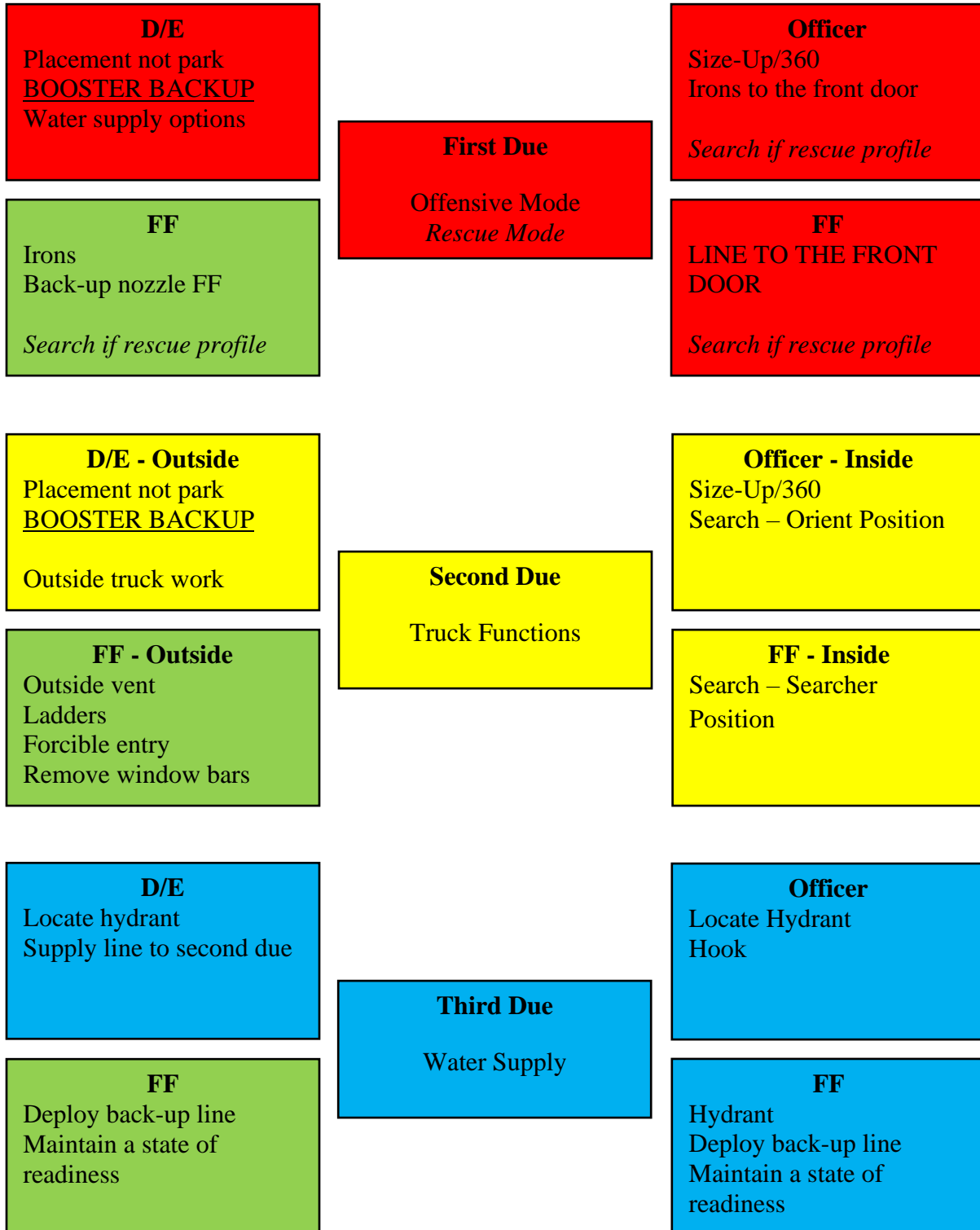
- Position to best advantage to compliment placement of first aerial, keeping in mind possible usage for elevated rescue or defensive attack.
- Plan for water supply if needed.

Multi-Story Apartment with SP - Offensive

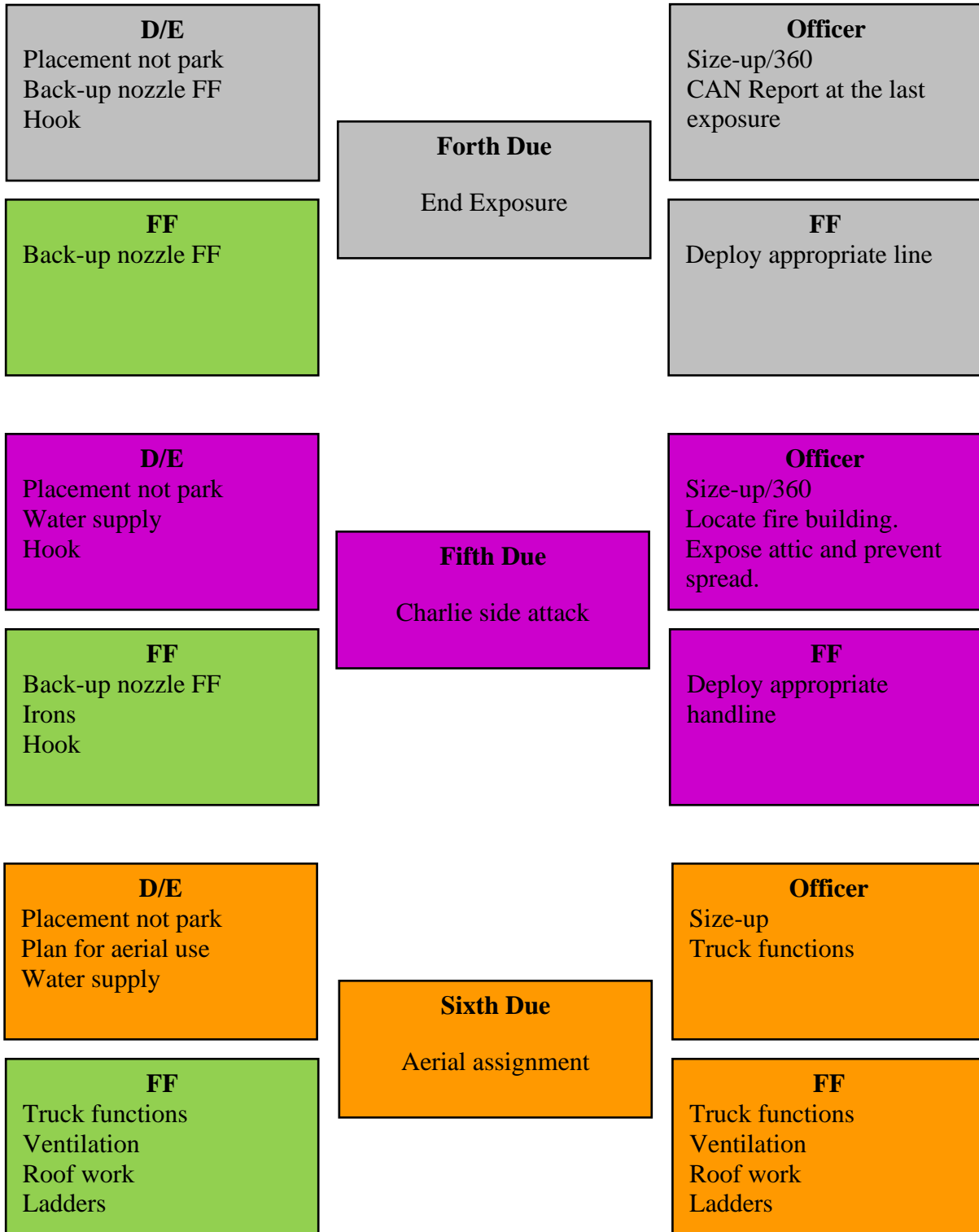
Note:

These assignments will fit most multi-story apartment/office fires with SP's. Unusual circumstances may necessitate rapid priority or tactical changes. All officers must still size-up, evaluate, and be prepared to deviate based on findings that don't fit the usual profile. Size-up must be an on-going process throughout the incident.

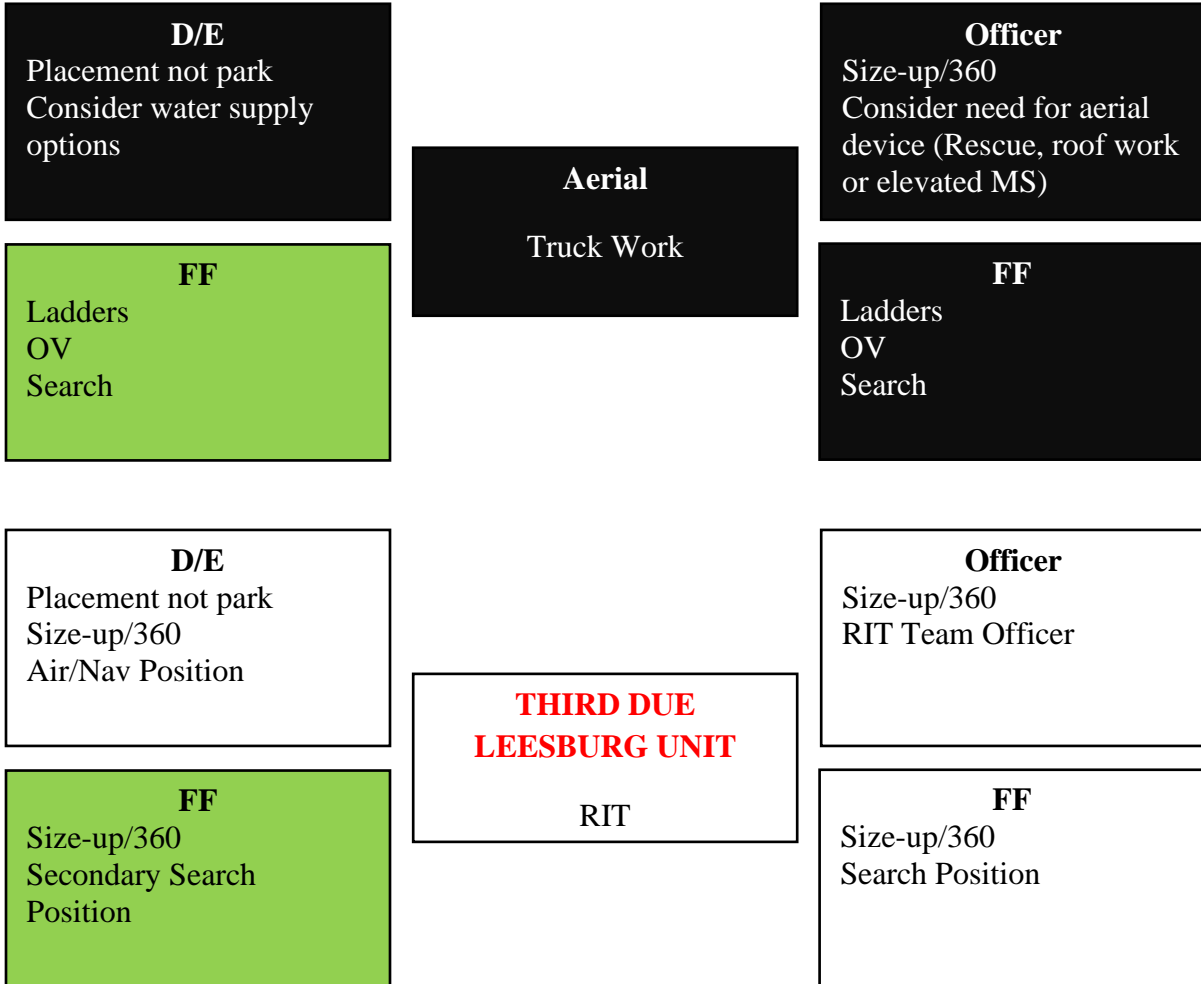
Row Apt/Strip mall - Offensive



Row Apt/Strip mall - Offensive



Row Apt/Strip mall - Offensive



Row Apt/Strip mall - Offensive

Row Apartments/Strip Mall- Offensive

- This category is intended to cover long, relatively narrow buildings with multiple units under a common roof, whether the attic is divided by separation walls or not.
- All companies will have with their crew at least one set of forcible entry tools and a TIC. The two in- two out rule must be complied with prior to the establishment of RIT.
- **Working fires in these types of buildings will require that groups and/or divisions be established as early as possible.*
- In the absence of a chief officer already on scene or expected to arrive immediately after the first due apparatus, the officer of the first arriving apparatus will establish command, in the “command” mode or make it clear that command is being passed to another apparatus who will be arriving immediately after the first due apparatus. This is not to limit the command choices of the first arriving officer, but rather to ensure that command is provided.

Note:

The first arriving unit will determine if the fire meets the profile and will advise incoming units of modifications to the plan based on size-up.

First Due Apparatus: Primary Attack

- **Officer:** On scene report, determine attack mode, information gathering from occupants and/or bystanders, 360 of fire building, determine entry point for initial attack line, report interior conditions, back-up nozzle firefighter and search immediate fire area.
- **Tools Carried:** Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), radio, hook, flashlight.
- **Engineer:** Proper placement of apparatus, consider aerial placement, set pump, assist Firefighter with hose deployment and flaking the line out, determine water supply possibilities or booster back-up, deploy backup line.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, gloves, helmet
- **Firefighter: (Nozzle)** Deploy 2 ½, protect the search crews and means of egress for fleeing victims.
- **Tools Carried:** The primary job of the first due firefighter is stretching the appropriate line. Flashlight, radio, *any other hand tools carried are considered extra.*

If 4th firefighter is available

Row Apt/Strip mall - Offensive

- **Firefighter: (Irons)** Forcible entry, back-up man for the nozzleman, Consider additional large water line (2 ½ handle line, RAM monitor, Ground monitor or Deck gun).
- **Tools Carried:** Irons, flashlight, radio
- If fire has spread to multiple occupancies: determine worst exposure and stretch line to confine and protect from fire spread in that direction. This will typically mean positioning on the side of the fire with the largest portion of unburned building. REPORT ACTIONS TO INBOUND UNITS OR COMMAND, IF ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

Second Due: Truck Functions

- **Officer: (Inside Team)** Perform 360, secure utilities if not done, forcible entry, primary search, opening up ceiling for extension.
- **Tools Carried:** Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), radio, flashlight, hook or Bar/Axe
- **Engineer: (Outside Team)** Proper placement of apparatus, set pump, booster back up, outside ventilation, throwing ladders for roof access or 2nd story egress, removal of window bars.
- **Tools Carried:** Hook, flashlight, radio, K12, ladders, saw
- **Firefighter: (Inside Team)** Primary search, forcible entry, opening up ceiling for extension.
- **Tools Carried:** Flashlight, radio, Bar/Axe, hook

If 4th firefighter is available

- **Firefighter: (Outside Team)** Outside ventilation, throwing ladders, removal of window bars.
- **Tools Carried:** Hook, flashlight, radio, K12, ladders, saw

Third Due Engine: Water Supply

- **Officer:** Locate the closest hydrant, determine where the back-up line needs to go.
- **Tools carried:** Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), flashlight, radio, hook.
- **Engineer:** Supply the scene by forward or reverse lay, Connect supply line to 1st or 2nd due.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, flashlight, Irons.
- **Firefighter:** Pull proper back-up line to appropriate location, protect the primary line or deploy line to the store front next door.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, flashlight

If 4th firefighter is available

Row Apt/Strip mall - Offensive

- **Firefighter:** Assist with back-up line deployment.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, flashlight, hook

Fourth Due Apparatus: Next Exposure

- Ensure that first hose line has reached objective, assist with completing stretch if required.
- Once confirmation of first line is accomplished, stretch a line to the next endangered exposure.
- Give command a CAN report.

Note: If command is advised that additional lines are required to overcome the fire, this assignment may be changed to stretching an additional line into the fire occupancy.

Fifth Due Apparatus: End Exposure

- Establish own water supply.
- Deploy a line to the last exposure and check for extension.
- Force door of fire occupancy and adjacent occupancies on either side.
- CAN report.

Next Arriving Apparatus: Charlie Side

- Position to best advantage for pumping lines into occupancies on each side of fire occupancies. Leave room for aerial.
- Force door of fire occupancy and adjacent occupancies on either side.
- Secure utilities if easily done (electric service and gas valves are usually at rear of these type structures). Report utility status to command.

First Due Aerial:

- Position at front of building to best advantage to provide defensive elevated stream should need arise or operate streams through front windows
- Establish or plan for own water supply.
- Assist with ventilation as required and help monitor for extension.

Row Apt/Strip mall - Offensive

- Truck Functions

Second Due Aerial:

- Position at rear of building to best advantage to provide defensive elevated stream should need arise.
- Establish or plan for own water supply.
- Assist with ventilation as required and help monitor for extension.
- Rear or Secondary RIT

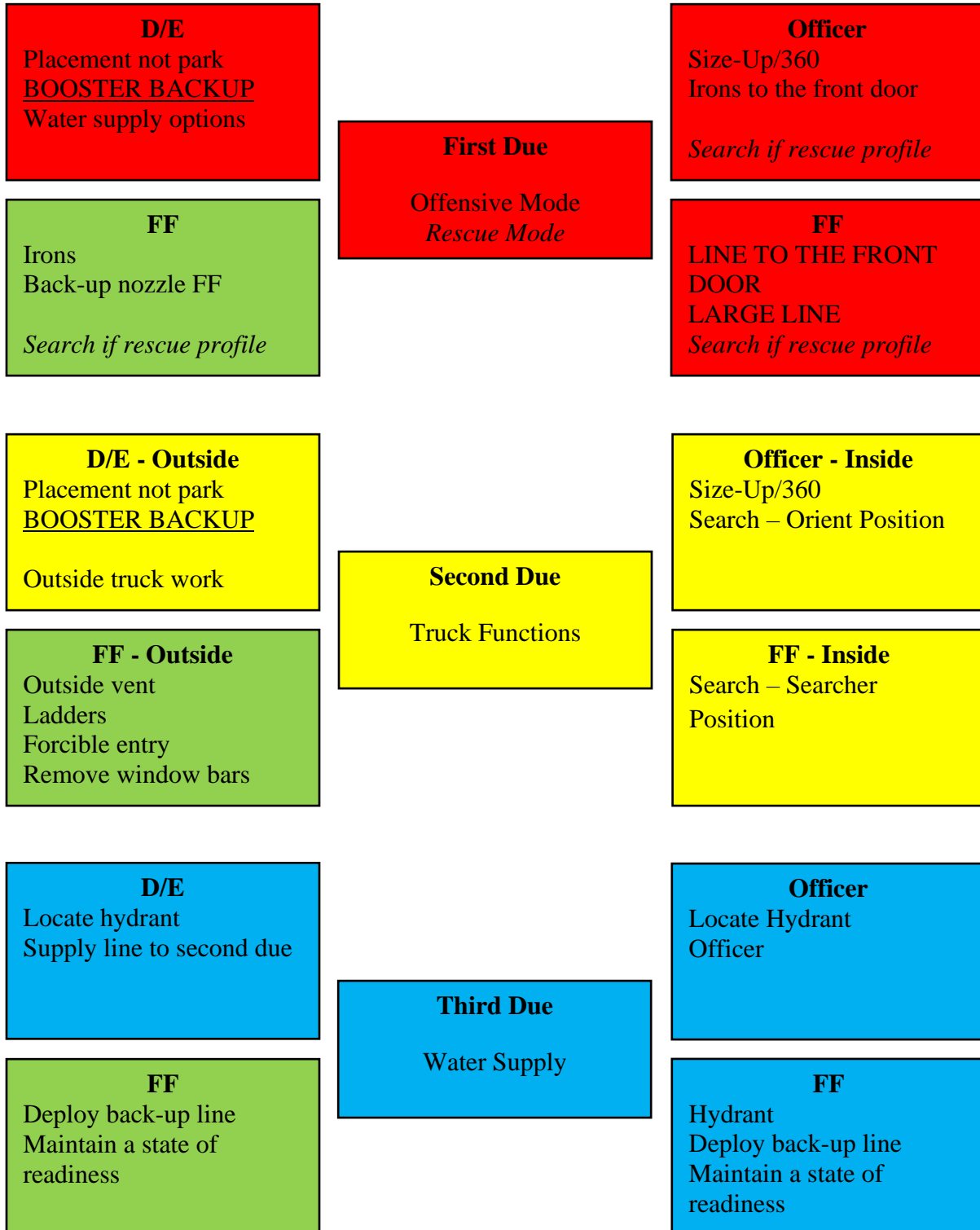
Other Arriving Apparatus:

- As directed by command.
- Expected uses include: providing additional RIT's, additional search/victim removal, additional hose lines, relieving operating crews.

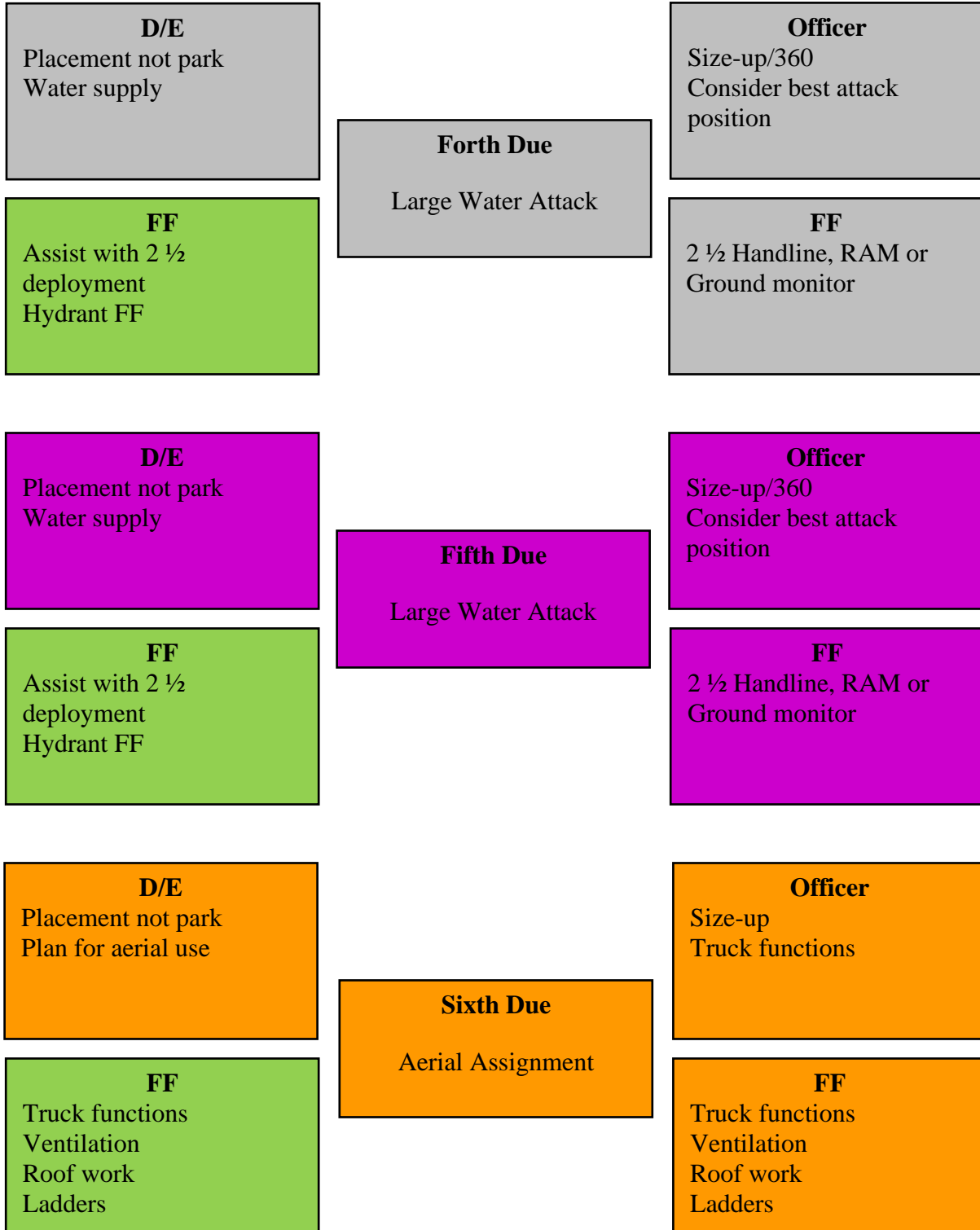
Note:

These assignments will fit most row apartment/strip mall fires. Unusual circumstances may necessitate rapid priority or tactical changes. All officers must still size-up, evaluate, and be prepared to deviate based on findings that don't fit the usual profile. Size-up must be an on-going process throughout the incident.

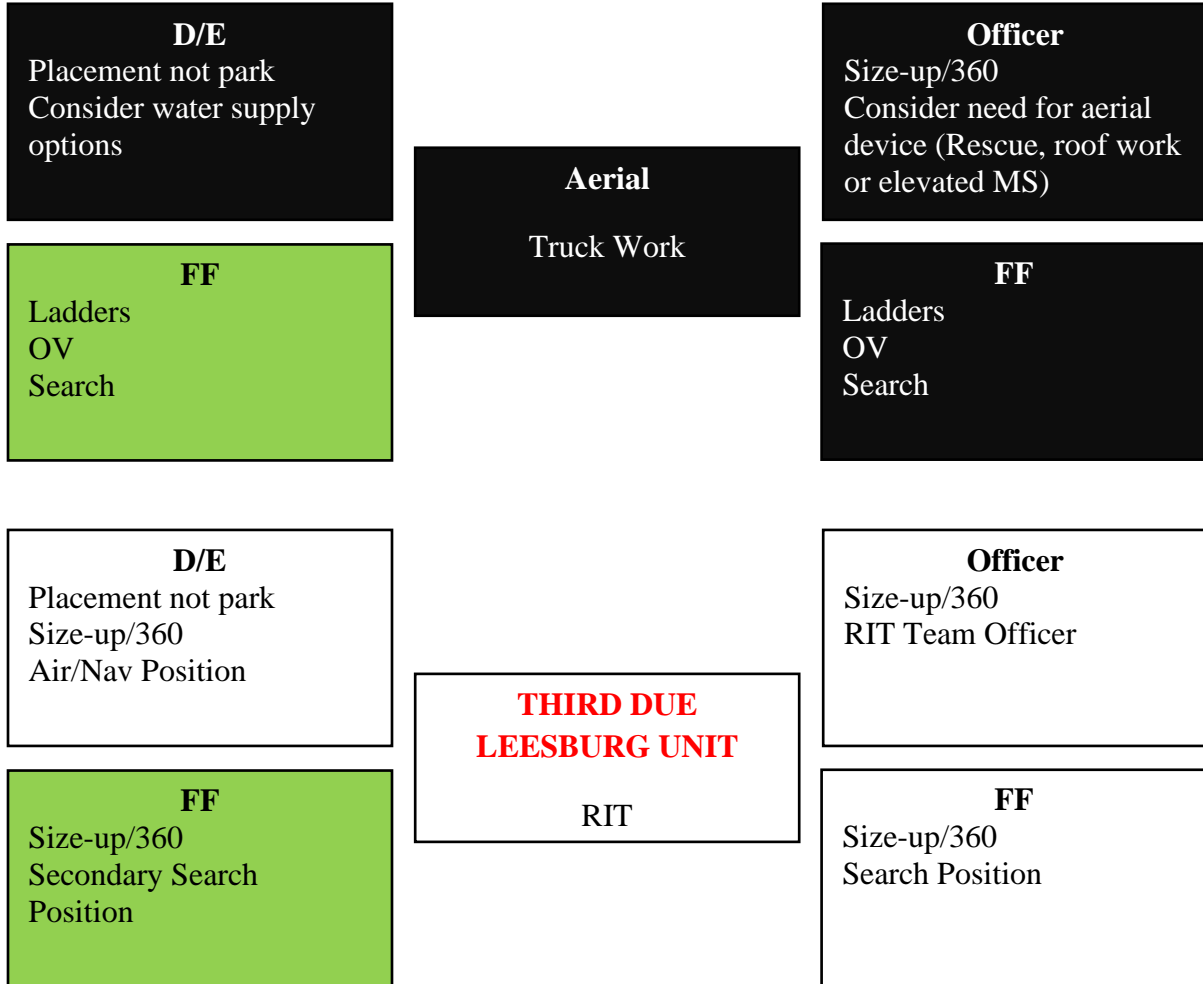
Large grocery, metal, industrial - Offensive



Large grocery, metal, industrial - Offensive



Large grocery, metal, industrial - Offensive



Large grocery, metal, industrial - Offensive

Grocery/Large Open Retail/Industrial Metal Buildings- Offensive

- These type structures must be carefully evaluated due to typical roof construction (exposed steel bar joist) leading to early collapse. Due to the volume of the building, visible smoke on arrival will likely indicate an advanced fire. The size and openness of these type structures leads to crews easily becoming lost. **In all grocery or large open retails (i.e. Publix, Wal-Mart type stores), if an IDLH atmosphere exists in the building, ALL crews shall operate from a hose line or rope at all times. For smaller industrial or retail stores, requirement for a rope line shall be at the discretion of the company officer or command.**
- All companies will have with their crew at least one set of forcible entry tools and a TIC. The two in- two out rule must be complied with prior to the establishment of RIT.
- **Working fires in these types of buildings will require that groups and/or divisions be established as early as possible.*
- In the absence of a chief officer already on scene or expected to arrive immediately after the first due apparatus, the officer of the first arriving apparatus will establish command, in the “command” mode or make it clear that command is being passed to another apparatus who will be arriving immediately after the first due apparatus. This is not to limit the command choices of the first arriving officer, but rather to ensure that command is provided.

Note:

The first arriving unit will determine if the fire meets the profile and will advise incoming units of modifications to the plan based on size-up.

First Due Apparatus:

- **Officer:** On scene report, determine attack mode, information gathering from occupants and/or bystanders, 360 of fire building, determine entry point for initial attack line, report interior conditions, back-up nozzle firefighter and search immediate fire area.
- **Tools Carried:** Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), radio, hook, flashlight.
- **Engineer:** Proper placement of apparatus, consider aerial placement, set pump, assist Firefighter with hose deployment and flaking the line out, determine water supply possibilities or booster back-up, deploy backup line.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, gloves, helmet
- **Firefighter: (Nozzle)** Deploy 2 ½ hose, protect the search crews and means of egress for fleeing victims.

Large grocery, metal, industrial - Offensive

- **Tools Carried:** The primary job of the first due firefighter is stretching the appropriate line. Flashlight, radio, *any other hand tools carried are considered extra.*

If 4th firefighter is available

- **Firefighter: (Irons)** Forcible entry, back-up man for the nozzleman, consider additional 2 ½ hose for attack line, Consider additional large water line (2 ½ handle line, RAM monitor, Ground monitor or Deck gun).

Second Due Apparatus: Truck Functions

- **Officer: (Inside Team)** Perform 360, secure utilities if not done, forcible entry, primary search, opening up ceiling for extension.
- **Tools Carried:** Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), radio, flashlight, hook or Bar/Axe, search rope
- **Engineer: (Outside Team)** Proper placement of apparatus, set pump, booster back up, outside ventilation, throwing ladders for roof access or 2nd story egress, removal of window bars.
- **Tools Carried:** Hook, flashlight, radio, K12, ladders, saw
- **Firefighter: (Inside Team)** Primary search, forcible entry, opening up ceiling for extension.
- **Tools Carried:** Flashlight, radio, Bar/Axe, hook

If 4th firefighter is available

- **Firefighter: (Outside Team)** Outside ventilation, throwing ladders, removal of window bars, deploy back up line to protect egress.
- **Tools Carried:** Hook, flashlight, radio, K12, ladders, saw

Third Due Engine: Water Supply

- **Officer:** Locate the closest hydrant, determine where the back-up line needs to go.
- **Tools carried:** Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), flashlight, radio, hook.
- **Engineer:** Supply scene by forward or reverse lay, connect supply line to 1st or 2nd due.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, flashlight, Irons.
- **Firefighter:** Pull proper back-up line to appropriate location, protect the primary line or deploy line to the store front next door.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, flashlight

If 4th firefighter is available

Large grocery, metal, industrial - Offensive

- **Firefighter:** Assist with back-up line deployment.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, flashlight, hook

Next two (2) arriving Engines:

- If first lines did not reach fire:
 - Establish own water supply.
 - Position to best advantage for fire attack.
 - 2 ½" attack line to fire. Consider using Ram Monitor if circumstances are conducive.

OR

- If first lines have reached fire, as directed by command, either:
 - Assist with primary search/rescue.
 - Provide additional attack line, possibly from first engine, check water availability.

First Due Aerial:

- Position for best advantage should the fire become defensive.
- Plan for water supply eventuality.
- Assist those civilians attempting exit of building.
- Recon fire location if not yet known.
- Primary search.

Second Due Aerial:

- Position opposite first aerial.
- Plan for water supply eventuality.
- Secure utilities (note: it may not be desirable to disconnect electricity to entire building, consult with command).
- Open all exterior doors.

Large grocery, metal, industrial - Offensive

- Ventilate roof if safe to do so. Provide multiple 4'x4' openings as closely over fire as possible. Because of the danger of early roof collapse in these types of buildings, a good roof size-up must be made *and* clearance from command obtained prior to beginning a roof operation.

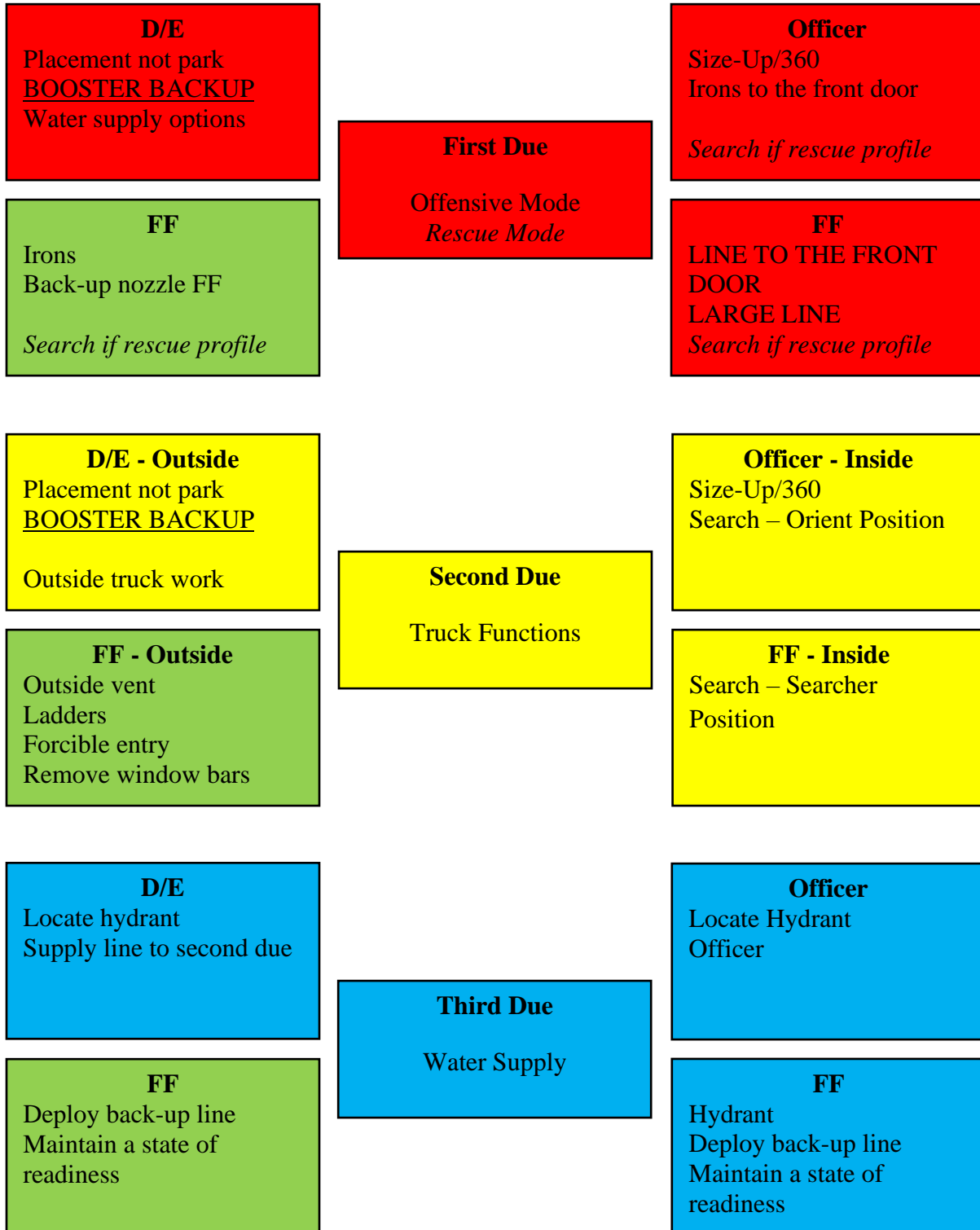
Other arriving apparatus:

- As directed by command.
- Expected uses include: providing additional RIT's, additional search/victim removal, additional hose lines, relieving operating crews.

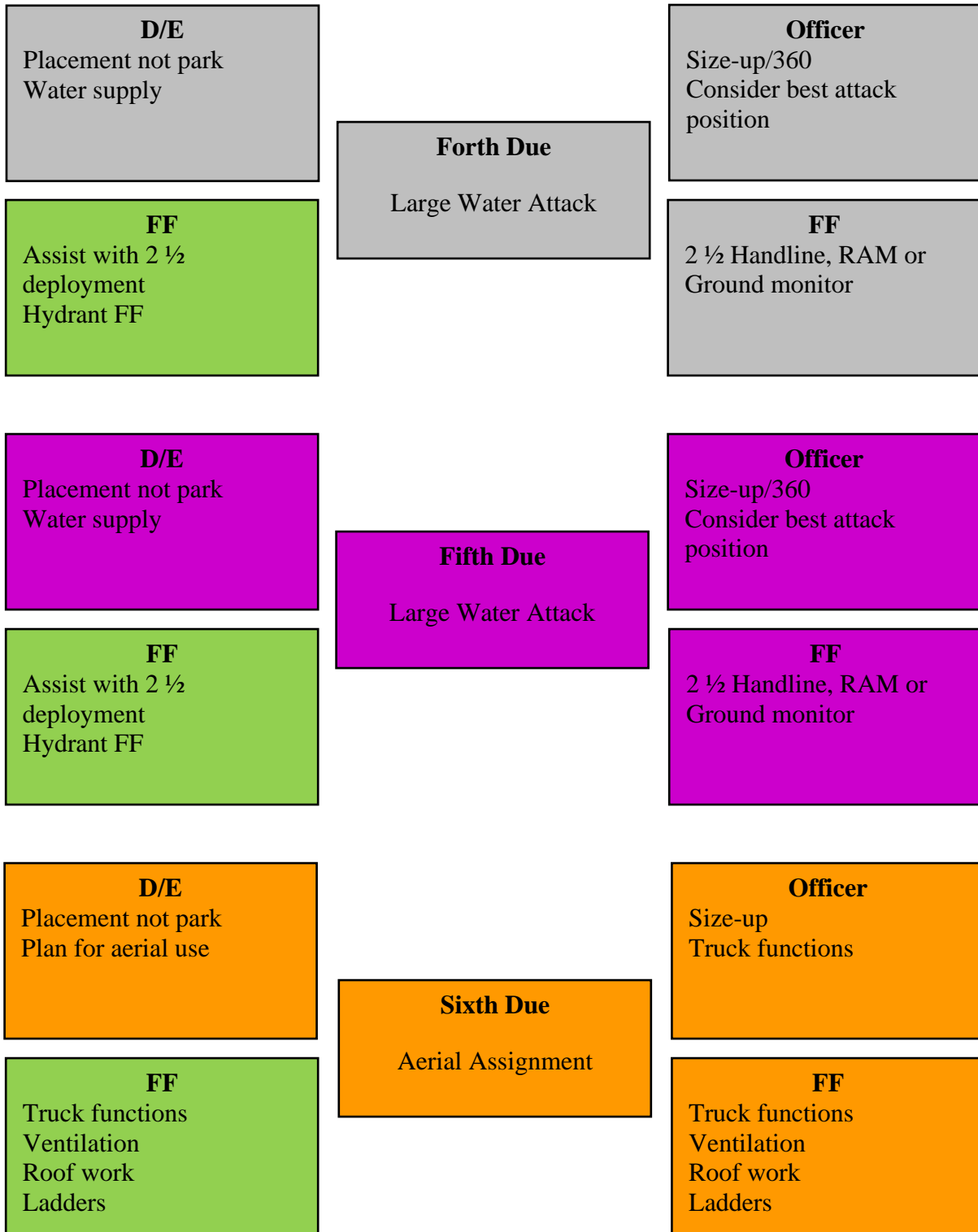
Note:

These assignments will fit most grocery/large open retail/ industrial metal building fires. Unusual circumstances may necessitate rapid priority or tactical changes. All officers must still size-up, evaluate, and be prepared to deviate based on findings that don't fit the usual profile. Size-up must be an on-going process throughout the incident.

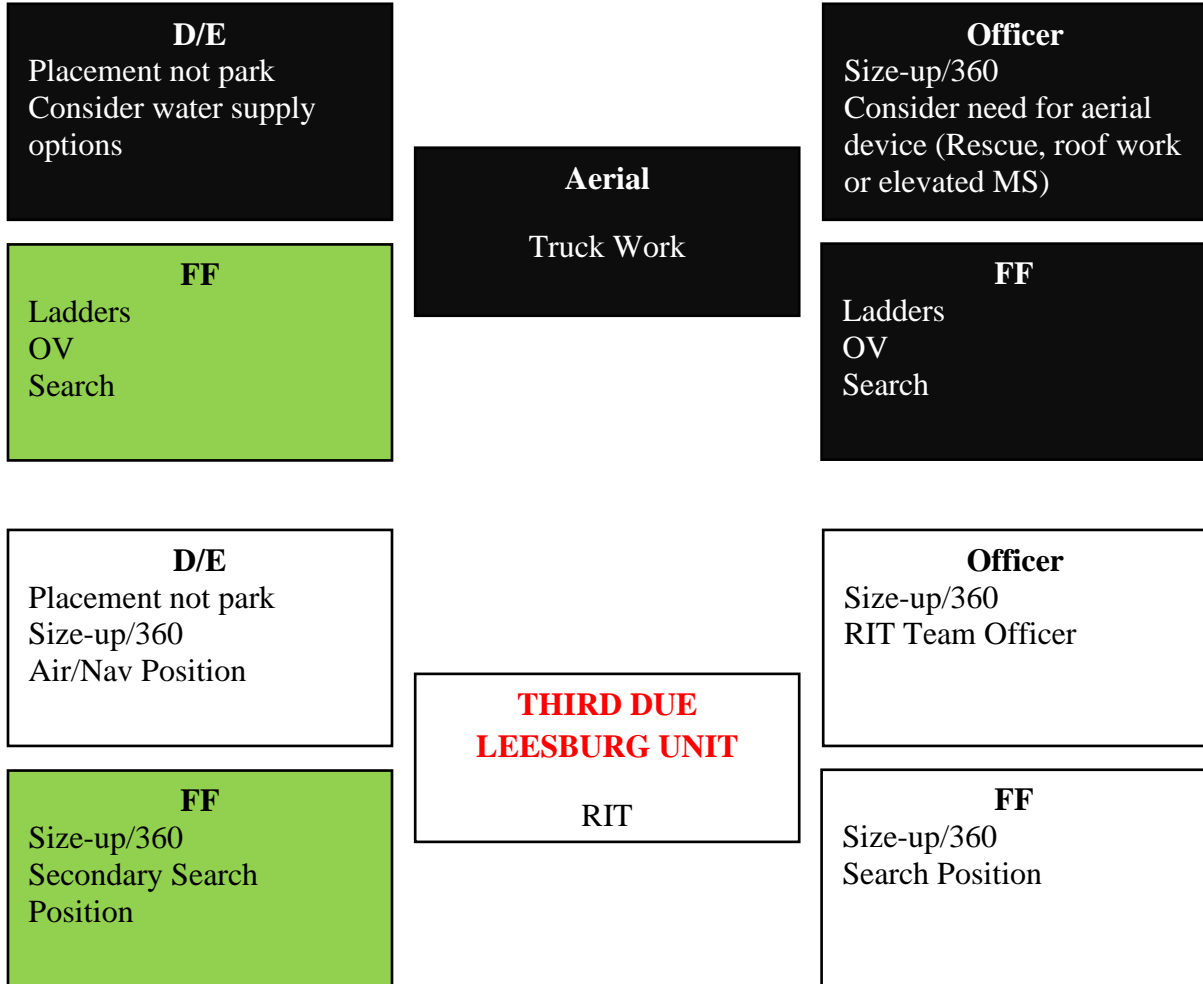
Church/auditorium- Offensive



Church/auditorium- Offensive



Church/auditorium- Offensive



Church/auditorium- Offensive

Churches/Large Auditoriums - Offensive

- All companies will have with their crew at least one set of forcible entry tools and a TIC. The two in- two out rule must be complied with prior to the establishment of RIT.
- This preplan is intended to deal with assembly buildings with open auditoriums. These buildings, more often than not, have attached wings that are divided into smaller classrooms and offices. They frequently have detached buildings that also present exposure problems. Upholstered wooden pews, carpeting, and books provide ample fire load and due to most having tall ceilings, fires are often well advanced in unoccupied buildings before they are discovered. Unique building features create unusual problems, such as steeple collapse.
- **Working fires in these types of buildings will require that groups and/or divisions be established as early as possible.*
- In the absence of a chief officer already on scene or expected to arrive immediately after the first due apparatus, the officer of the first arriving apparatus will establish command, in the “command” mode or make it clear that command is being passed to another apparatus who will be arriving immediately after the first due apparatus. This is not to limit the command choices of the first arriving officer, but rather to ensure that command is provided.

Note:

The first arriving unit will determine if the fire meets the profile and will advise incoming units of modifications to the plan based on size-up.

First Due Apparatus:

- **Officer:** On scene report, determine attack mode, information gathering from occupants and/or bystanders, 360 of fire building, determine entry point for initial attack line, report interior conditions, back-up nozzle firefighter and search immediate fire area.
- **Tools Carried:** Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), radio, hook, flashlight.
- **Engineer:** Proper placement of apparatus, consider aerial placement, set pump, assist Firefighter with hose deployment and flaking the line out, determine water supply possibilities or booster back-up, deploy backup line.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, gloves, helmet
- **Firefighter: (Nozzle)** Deploy 2 ½ hose, protect the search crews and means of egress for fleeing victims.

Church/auditorium- Offensive

- **Tools Carried:** The primary job of the first due firefighter is stretching the appropriate line. Flashlight, radio, *any other hand tools carried are considered extra.*

If 4th firefighter is available

- **Firefighter: (Irons)** Forcible entry, back-up man for the nozzleman, consider additional 2 ½ hose for attack line, consider additional large water line (2 ½ handle line, RAM monitor, Ground monitor or Deck gun).

Second Due Apparatus: Truck Functions

- **Officer: (Inside Team)** Perform 360, secure utilities if not done, forcible entry, primary search, opening up ceiling for extension.
- **Tools Carried:** Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), radio, flashlight, hook or Bar/Axe
- **Engineer: (Outside Team)** Proper placement of apparatus, set pump, booster back up, outside ventilation, throwing ladders for roof access or 2nd story egress, removal of window bars.
- **Tools Carried:** Hook, flashlight, radio, K12, ladders, saw
- **Firefighter: (Inside Team)** Primary search, forcible entry, opening up ceiling for extension.
- **Tools Carried:** Flashlight, radio, Bar/Axe, hook

If 4th firefighter is available

- **Firefighter: (Outside Team)** Outside ventilation, throwing ladders, removal of window bars, deploy back up line to protect egress.
- **Tools Carried:** Hook, flashlight, radio, K12, ladders, saw

Third Due Engine: Water Supply

- **Officer:** Locate the closest hydrant, determine where the back-up line needs to go.
- **Tools carried:** Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC), flashlight, radio, hook.
- **Engineer:** Supply the scene by forward or reverse lay, connect supply line to 1st or 2nd due.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, flashlight, Irons.
- **Firefighter:** Pull proper back-up line to appropriate location, protect the primary line or deploy line to the store front next door.
- **Tools Carried:** Radio, flashlight

If 4th firefighter is available

- **Firefighter:** Assist with back-up line deployment.

Church/auditorium- Offensive

- **Tools Carried:** Radio, flashlight, hook

First Due Aerial:

- Position for defensive use of aerial master stream (position for aerial rescue if required. However, most of these structures are single story and will not require an aerial for rescue).
- Provide for own water supply.
- If a rescue potential exists, inside and outside team will recon fire and provide primary search.
- If no rescue profile exists, the inside team will support fire attack crew(s); the outside team will open all exterior doors, secure utilities, and provide ventilation.

Second Due Aerial:

- Position to protect any other exposure. If no other exposures, position to compliment first aerial if defensive operation is required.
- Plan for own water supply.
- If all outside functions are completed, then assist with primary search or support initial attack crews.

Next arriving apparatus:

- Establish own water supply
- Protect interior exposures

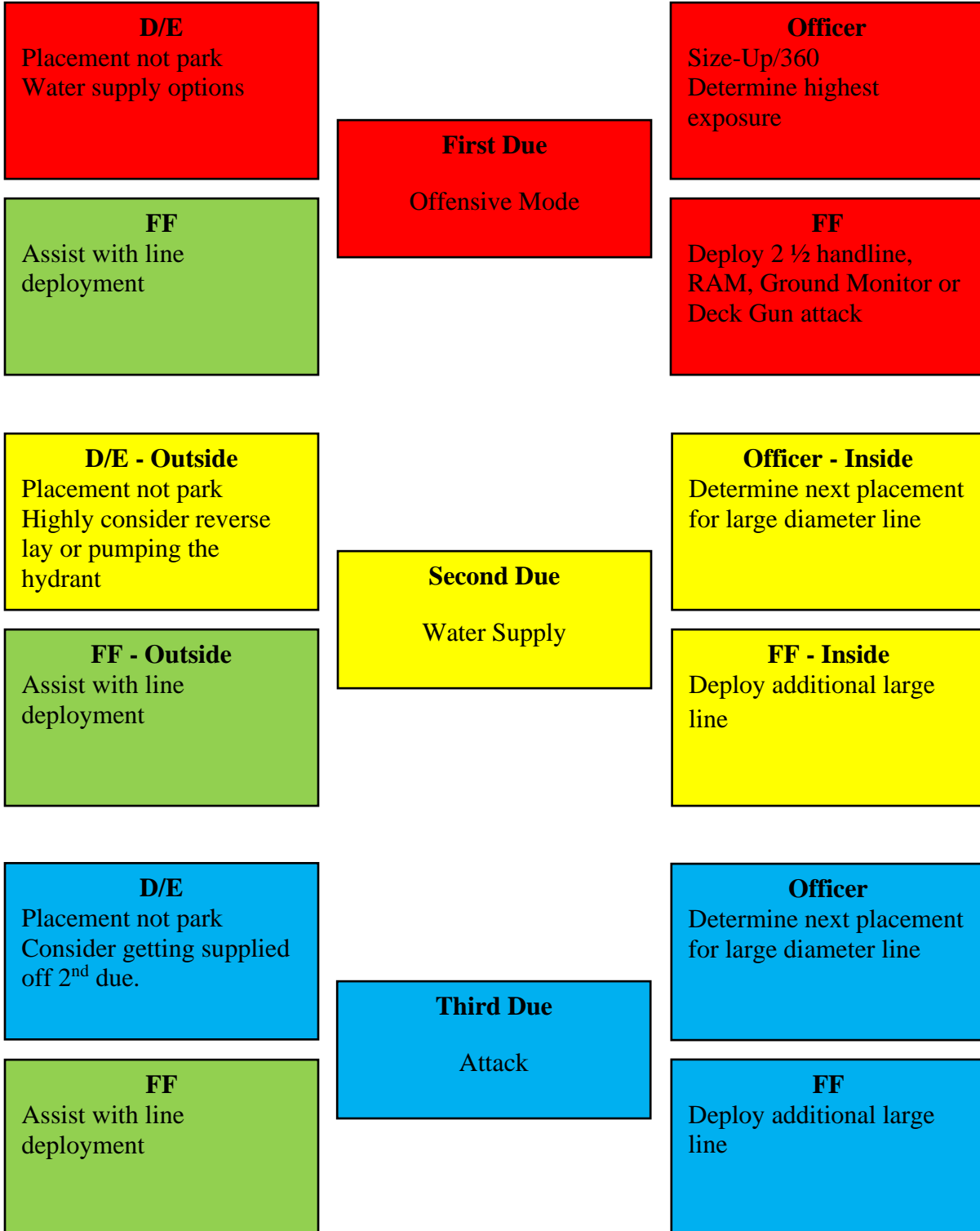
Other arriving apparatus:

- As directed by command.
- Expected uses include: providing additional RIT's, additional search/victim removal, additional hose lines, relieving operating crews.

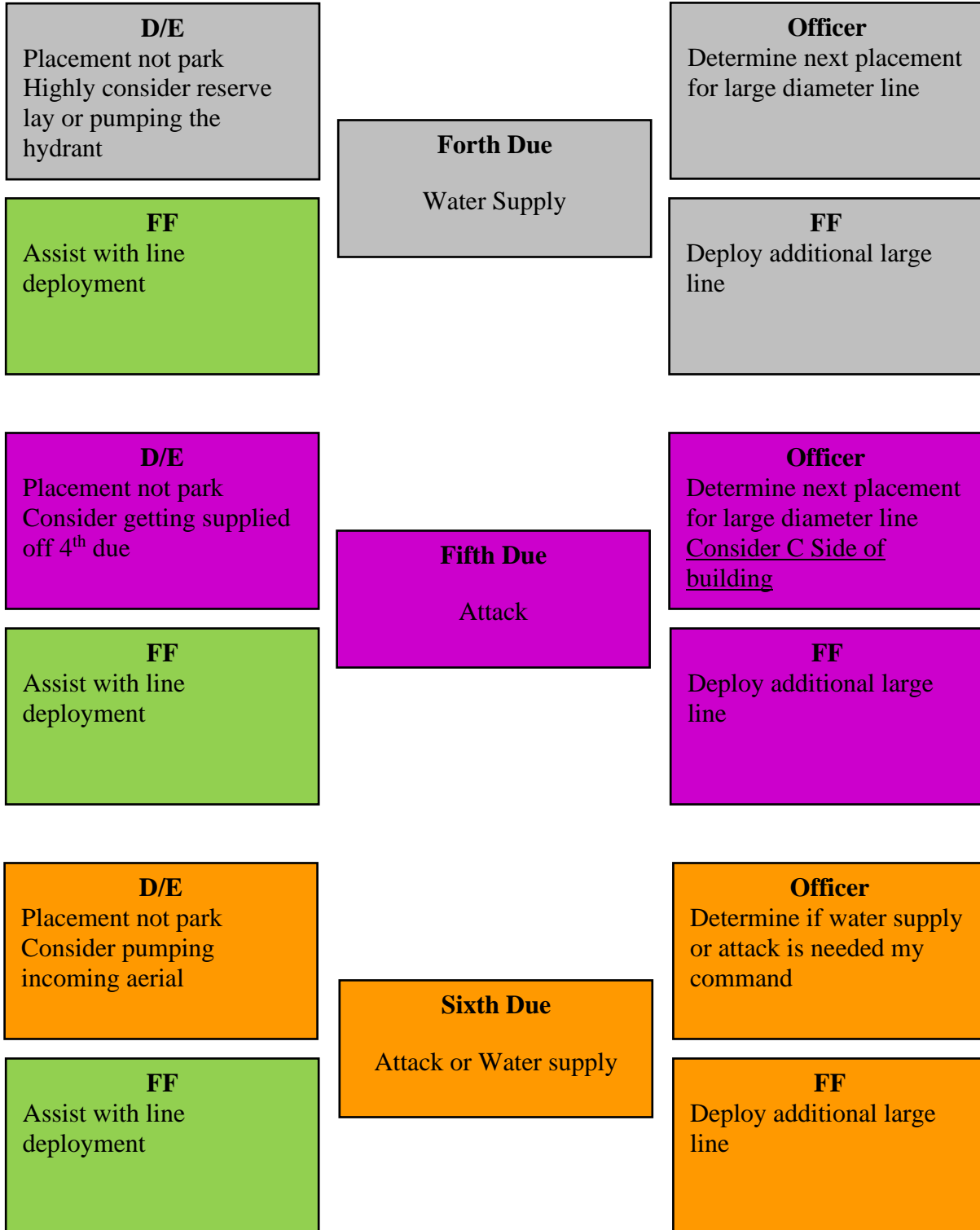
Note:

These assignments will fit most Church/Large Auditorium fires. Unusual circumstances may necessitate rapid priority or tactical changes. All officers must still size-up, evaluate, and be prepared to deviate based on findings that don't fit the usual profile. Size-up must be an on-going process throughout the incident.

Defensive Fires



Defensive Fires



Defensive Fires

D/E
Placement not park
Consider water supply options

FF
Assist with water supply
Assist with deploying aerial

Aerial
Elevated Master Stream

Officer
Size-up/360
Consider need for aerial device and placement

FF
Assist with water supply
Assist with deploying aerial

Defensive Fires

Defensive Attacks

- A defensive attack strategy will be employed at the direction of the incident commander. A determination to go defensive will be the result of risk analysis indicating that the risks to operating personnel by working in the structure are too great in comparison to the potential to save lives and property.
- Due to the diversity of building/property configurations, it is more difficult to specify exactly what first due apparatus will be assigned. However, the objectives for the overall operation can be established and crews can anticipate assignments based on that rational.
- Basic indicators that should lead to the decision to operate defensively are:
 - Advanced fire with no reasonable chance for a viable rescue.
 - Advanced fire with high probability of collapse due to condition of building or construction type.
 - Inadequate personnel or equipment resources to safely support an offensive attack (a change to offensive may be considered once enough resources are available).
 - Fully involved structure.

This is not an all-inclusive list; there may be other, less common factors that lead to the decision to operate defensively.

Defensive Operations Guidelines:

- **Booster backup is not a tactic that should be utilized for defensive fires.**
- Defensive attack strategies will still be based on RECEO.
- There may be victims on the outside of the structure. They must receive first attention from arriving units.
- Exposures must be protected before efforts are focused on the fire.
- Defensive operations require a lot of water. Incoming engines need avoid forward lays and plan to dedicate engines on the closest hydrants. This will allow more engines to utilize a single hydrant.
- Surround and drown is the name of the game. Use the equipment at your disposal to deliver the most water possible with the fewest personnel. Constantly evaluate if your stream is being effective and make adjustments so that it is.

Defensive Fires

- Aerials usually have the advantage of being able to get the most water where it needs to be. Give aerials priority in positioning.
- If aerial streams are not going to be used, the traditional use of truck companies to support engine operations will still work. If there are victims on the outside, they are priority. Once victims are taken care of or if there are none, utilities must be secured. Truck companies should eliminate hazards on the fire ground and support engine company efforts by making openings as required, placing ladders as required, removing debris as required, and assisting with hose line movement as required. Truck companies may even be assigned to deploy and operate a hose line at a defensive operation.

Advance Fires/Combination Attack

Advanced Fires/Combination Attack

- One fire ground situation that often results in total loss of the structure is a well-advanced fire in a large building with extension into the portion of the attic over the fire. Early recognition of this situation and then close coordination of resources to mount an interior *defensive* operation and an exterior defensive operation simultaneously (combination attack) will provide the best possibility for a successful outcome.
- Size-up must include an evaluation of the fire's progress through the attic. As always, rescue remains the top priority and if a viable rescue or rescues are possible, all initial firefighting activity must support the rescue effort. Once this has been accomplished, or if there is no rescue profile, efforts will be directed to exposures and then to saving as much of the fire building as possible.
- With rescue and exposures taken care of, we now turn our attention to the building on fire. As already expressed, an accurate evaluation of the extent of attic involvement must be made. If the fire has the entire attic, the only safe option is a purely defensive operation. If it is determined that the fire has not extended throughout the attic, then a combination attack may be possible so that the fire can be stopped from spreading through the entire building.

Keys to success in this situation are to:

- Determine where within the building to take a stand. The idea is to give the fire the portion of the building already burning and focus efforts on drawing a "line in the sand" that will be a tactically defensible position where we can cut the fire off and prevent its spread to the unburned portion of the building. The location chosen must be far enough ahead of the advancing fire to allow for set up time and it must be a location where the attic can be exposed across the entire width of the building.
- Establish a very strong command structure so that this task can be accomplished completely in a very short time. It is important to consider the features of the building when choosing the location to set up a defensive line. It must be at a location where the attic can be opened and no concealed area left where the fire can run around the defensive line. Adequate personnel and equipment are essential and close supervision of crews will be required so that the effort is focused, complete, and done safely. A sector officer or an operation chief who thoroughly understands the plan will need to work in face to face contact with the crews to ensure that the plan is understood and completed quickly.

Combination Attack – General Plan

- Determine the extent of attic involvement.
- Based on extent of involvement, features of the building, and available resources, choose a location to set up the defensive line across the building. It

Advance Fires/Combination Attack

must be understood that some buildings will not be conducive to this tactic. This is best suited to buildings that are long in comparison to their width. The defensive line must be at a location that will not collapse as a result of the collapse of the burning portion of the building.

- Open the ceiling across the entire length of the building at the chosen location. The opening should be plenty wide to operate streams from below and at an angle back toward the burning portion of the building. Interior walls should also be opened so that a clear path exists along the defensive line from one end to the other. Exterior soffits on either end of the building must also be opened at the defensive line.
- Enough 2 ½" hose lines should be advanced into the building under the opened ceiling so that the entire width of the building is covered with streams and with over-whelming GPM's. RAM Monitor and ground monitors are desirable. Streams must also cover exterior soffits on either end of the building at the defensive line. Unlike other interior operations, we are not going to advance to the fire but prevent the fire from extending past the defensive line as it advances toward us.
- If time permits, a trench cut can be made across the building just ahead of the defensive line (toward the fire). This will complement the operation below. *Under no circumstances should a trench cut be undertaken unless the defensive hose-lines are in place below.* If a trench cut is to be attempted, a conventional roof vent should be completed between the fire and the proposed trench cut first to slow the fire's progress toward the trench cut.
- Once the defensive line is completed (or as it is being completed if enough resources are available), aerial streams, master streams, and appropriate hand lines may be deployed on the body of the fire.

Rapid Intervention Team

Part III RIT

- Leesburg Fire Department will operate the RIT assignment by the LFD SOG which are based on the FDTN RIT guidelines.
- Due to the closest unit assignment for structure fires, all Leesburg units may not be dispatched to a fire in the city. When a structure fire is dispatched the Battalion Chief should quickly listen to the assignment. The Battalion Chief should make every effort to add additional Leesburg units to the dispatch for the assignment of RIT.
- If an LFD unit is not assigned RIT, the assignment should go to LCFR Squad. The reason behind this is every LCFR squad carries RIT equipment, have at least 3 firefighters and train on RIT.
- Outside city limit response
 - Occasionally, an LFD unit will be dispatched to a structure outside the city limits. If this is to occur, the Battalion Chief should add an additional LFD unit to the dispatch for the assignment of RIT.
 - If only a single LFD unit is responding with outside agencies, the officer should make every effort to add Battalion 60 and an additional LFD unit for the assignment of RIT.
- Multi-Alarm Fires
 - Any structure fire that goes behind a single alarm will require additional RIT team assignments.
 - This may require the assignment of RIT not an LFD or LCFR Squad unit. If this is the case the Battalion Chief should be aware who they assign RIT and aware of the type of RIT bag they carry. Surrounding agencies utilize different SCBA's and the only option for air will be a "Trans Fill" or Mask Swap.
- Multi-Story Fires
 - If crews are operating off a standpipe in a multi-story building, RIT should be staged at the floor below the fire floor.
 - Due to the amount of manpower required for a multi-story building fire, the Battalion Chief should strongly consider assigning 2 RIT teams.