

**2/10/2025 | 6:00 PM**

**Municipal Services Center, Centennial Conference Room  
3600 Tremont Road**

City Staff and Commission members are required to attend in person.

**If you are joining through Zoom, please click the link below to join the meeting:**

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81902625757?pwd=TIbxWzyPTZsaNxcxF2DO6jNZn6XcK.1>

**Meeting ID:** 819 0262 5757

**Passcode:** 357590

- 1. Call to Order/Roll Call**
- 2. Approval of Minutes**
- 3. Unfinished Business**
- 4. New Business**
  - a. Review UAFD Lieutenant Promotional Exam Protested Questions
- 5. Updates & Reports**
- 6. Adjournment**

Upper Arlington Fire Department – Lieutenant Examination  
 Protest Form  
 January 23, 2025

Use a separate form for each question protested

Protested question: # 79

Reference source: Strategy and Tactics p.170

Reason for protest: I am challenging the answer to question 79;

The study material states that the warm zone is an intermediate area where different levels of protective clothing may be required depending on conditions. Specifically, it explains that firefighters working in the warm zone "may need to be in full protective clothing, but not breathe air from their SCBA." This indicates that while SCBA is not always required in the warm zone, full

PPE is necessary depending on the situation. Making the answer as false implies that full PPE and SCBA are never required in the warm zone, which conflicts with the books clarification that protective clothing levels are situational. Cont.

Requested adjustment: \_\_\_\_\_

I requested the question to be thrown out as the question does not align with the explanation provided in the books.

Text must be legible; please type, print, or write clearly

The text clearly outlines circumstances where full PPE is required in the main zone, making the question overly simplistic and misleading.

**Upper Arlington Fire Department  
Lieutenant Exam- Protest Response**

Reference source: Structural Firefighting Strategy & Tactics 4th edition

79. Which of the following statements about fire zones are correct? 170

1. Full protective clothing, including SCBA, is required in the warm zone.
  2. The Command Post is located in the cold zone.
  3. The exclusion zone is the zone where citizens are not allowed; it is normally staffed by police officers.
  4. Rehab / Medical is best located in the warm zone.
- a. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are correct
  - b. 1 and 4 only are correct
  - c.\* 2 only is correct
  - d. 2 and 3 only are correct

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The Candidate argues that option #1: “full protective clothing, including SCBA, is required in the warm zone” would not be a “false” statement with the understanding that protective clothing levels including the SCBA would be situational.

The candidate believes the question should be thrown out because he/she believes the question is misleading and does not align with explanations provided in the book

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**Response to protest**

The question asks which of the following statements (four in total) about fire zones are correct.

Statement #1: Full protective clothing, including SCBA, is required in the warm zone.

This statement is false as the warm zone is an intermediate zone that may require all protective gear including an SCBA or limited protective gear dependent on the situation. The statement asserts that when in the warm zone you must be in full protective gear and are required to wear an SCBA which is simply not true and therefore makes the statement false or incorrect. This is supported in the last paragraph of page 170 and finishes on page 171.

Statement #2: The Command Post is located in the cold zone.

The command post is located out of the hazard zone which allows incident command and support personnel to work in a safe area, free from hazards. The candidate does not argue this, as the statement is a true or for this purpose correct. This statement is supported on page 170 and indicated in the section in bold “cold zone”

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Statement #3: The exclusion zone is the zone where citizens are not allowed; it is normally staffed by police officers.

There is no mention of an exclusion zone. The book refers to three zones: hot, warm and cold. Police officers help control the “perimeter” to ensure citizens do not walk into a hazard zone. In the book’s example it is stated the perimeter could be several blocks from the hazard. This statement is also false or incorrect and the candidate does not disagree, and it is supported in the last paragraph of column 1 on page 170.

Statement #4: Rehab / Medical is best located in the warm zone.

The rehab/medical would never be set up in an area that has potential hazards. Rehab/medical is set up in the cold zone as supported on page 170, second column, second paragraph. The candidate here again does not disagree with this statement as the statement is false or incorrect.

During the pretest instructions, the candidates were instructed to always pick the best and most appropriate answer. The candidate in his/her argument does not disagree with statements 2, 3 or 4.

Statement #2 is correct  
Statement #3 is incorrect  
Statement #4 is incorrect

The candidate had the following choices to select the best and most appropriate answer:

- a. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are correct
- b. 1 and 4 only are correct
- c.\* 2 only is correct
- d. 2 and 3 only are correct

The best and only possible answer would be “c” as statement 1 is paired with statement 4 in the listing of answers. To further argue against the candidate’s protest, the text states that the warm zone does not always require the use of a SCBA which makes statement #1 incorrect or false. While not discussed in this section, it should be also noted that a SCBA is considered part of a firefighter’s Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

**Recommendation for consideration:**

While the candidate tries to argue something that is incorrect, he/she fails to discuss the other statements which by deduction would have helped to choose the correct response. While not reflective of the question or the exam, I am confident that the candidate has been on a fireground, in the warm zone, without full protective gear and his/her SCBA at one point, if not many in his/her career.

The recommendation for your consideration should be to deny the protest as answer “c” is the best and most appropriate answer and is supported by the text.

### Incident Summary (Continued)

levels recommended in NFPA 1710) at the time of the fire (NFPA 1710, 2020). The first chief officer arrived at 7:09 PM and verified a fire behind the furniture store on the loading dock that connected a furniture store to the front and a warehouse to the rear. This first-arriving chief officer ordered an engine company to respond to that location with a 1½-in. (38-mm) hose line to combat the fire. The second-arriving chief officer checked the furniture store at the front and found no indications of fire spread into the store at that time. Later reports confirmed fires in the store and warehouse. The modern furniture provided a large fuel load. At approximately 7:26 PM (19 minutes after the original dispatch), a store employee called 911 reporting that he was trapped inside the building. This employee was rescued. At this time, three hose lines were inside the main showroom: an initial 1½-in. (38-mm) hose line, a 1-in. (25-mm) booster hose

line, and a 2½-in. (65-mm) hose line. All three hose lines were pulled off a single pumper that was supplied by another pumper through a single 2½-in. (65-mm) supply line approximately 1850 ft (564 m) long.

Six fire companies working inside the furniture store became disoriented when heavy smoke obscured vision as the fire rapidly intensified **FIGURE 155-9B**. Several calls for help were received from interior crews along with at least one mayday. Fire conditions were so severe that rescue attempts by other fire companies were unsuccessful. The nine fire fighters remaining inside the building were caught in the rapid fire progression and were killed.

NIOSH Fire Fighter Fatality Investigation Summary [F2007-18]. February 11, 2009, "Nine Career Fire Fighters Die in Rapid Fire Progression at Commercial Furniture Showroom—South Carolina," <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/fire/reports/face200718.html>, Accessed November 26, 2019.

positions. A risk-versus-benefit analysis is essential. The crucial question that any IC must ask is:

*What could I potentially save in relation to the risk being taken?*

Obviously, no building is worth a fire fighter's life; therefore, imminent risk to a fire fighter's life to save a building is unacceptable. Also, remember that nothing should be risked to save what is already lost.

When total collapse is imminent, the collapse zone represents a **no-entry zone** that no one is permitted to enter, regardless of the level of protective clothing. No-entry zones can also exist within buildings, especially when roof or floor structures are suspect (see case study). In addition, no-entry zones would include other areas containing imminent hazards such as falling glass, areas containing atmospheres within or near the flammable range, and any other area that the IC or safety officer deems too hazardous to enter.

Collapse and no-entry zones are not the only safety considerations regarding access. The concept of limiting access to the fire scene is defined in a variety of ways. It seems appropriate to extend the lessons learned from hazardous materials responses regarding zones, as similar zones are possible at structure fires. In this text, working areas are called hazard control zones, whereas a wide area beyond the working zones is known as the **fire perimeter**. The fire perimeter

is usually staffed by police, who keep unauthorized people away from the scene, as in an isolation area at a hazardous materials incident. Incident conditions must be considered when determining the dimensions of the fire perimeter. Two blocks in all directions beyond the building on fire is a good general rule for the fire perimeter.

Within the **hazard control zone**, there could be several subdivisions. In most cases there will be a **cold zone** where personal protective clothing is not required (similar to the cold zone at a hazardous materials incident). The **command post**, as well as other staff and command functions, would be based in this safe area. The cold zone would also include rehabilitation and medical treatment areas.

The **hot zone** would be an operating area, considered safe only for individuals wearing appropriate levels of personal protective clothing (much like the hot zone at a hazardous materials incident). The IC and safety officer have a responsibility to establish and enforce the hot zone. Everyone has a responsibility to abide by their decision.

It is not always necessary to establish a **warm zone** during a structure fire. A warm zone is established when different levels of protective clothing are needed for various areas. It is an intermediate zone (between the hot and cold zones). For example, fire fighters working close to a structure (warm zone) may need to be in full protective clothing, but not

## Incident Summary

### Indiana Roof Collapse

On August 5, 2014, a 40-year-old male volunteer assistant fire chief died after being trapped under a roof collapse while fighting a fire in a commercial storage building **FIGURE IS5-10**.

The county dispatch center transmitted Box 9101 for county Fire Station 91 at 2059 hours to a septic tank cleaning business for a confirmed commercial structure fire. The fire chief of Fire Station 91 (Chief 9101) communicated to the county dispatch center that the response was incorrect. A fire station from another county was first due at this address. Note: The boundary for both fire stations runs through the center of this property. Chief 9101 also relayed to the county dispatch center that Fire Station 91 would continue their response. Chief 9101 was the first unit on the scene at 2105 hours in a vehicle designated as Battalion 9 and assumed command.

The fire was in a pole barn-style building with metal siding and a roof with wood-truss supports and a pan ceiling (a metal ceiling that blocks the truss, creating a cockloft). Heavy fire was showing through the roof on side Bravo and side Charlie of the structure when the first-due company arrived. After a brief conversation with the assistant fire chief (victim), the IC decided to open the doors on the north end (side Alpha) of the building to set an unmanned ground monitor to keep the contents of the building cool. Access was made through both a doorway and overhead door on the north side. Smoke conditions were light with good visibility.

The assistant fire chief was assigned to side Alpha. A defensive fire attack was initiated. The assistant fire chief was one of three fire fighters who had entered side Alpha of the structure to stretch a 2½-in. (65-mm) hose line to protect equipment and acetylene cylinders. The crew was operating approximately 50 ft (15.2 m) inside the structure and



**FIGURE IS5-10** The 2014 roof collapse that occurred in Indiana.

Source: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Death in the line of duty . . . <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/fire/pdfs/face201418.pdf>. Accessed May 14, 2020.

then decided to change the 2½-in. (65-mm) nozzle to a portable ground monitor (deck gun). During the changeover, one fire fighter left the interior to go outside and charge the hose line. The fire was already in the overhead truss system above the assistant fire chief and the fire fighter, and the fire was likely concealed by the ceiling.

As the third fire fighter got to the overhead door, a loud crash occurred. The truss system failed and the ceiling and roof assembly collapsed on the assistant fire chief and fire fighter. The assistant fire chief was killed by the collapsing truss system. The fire fighter, who suffered a broken leg, was able to crawl under some equipment before being rescued by a RIC from Squad 18.

Source: NIOSH Fire Fighter Fatality Investigation Summary [F2014-18], July 18, 2018, "Volunteer Assistant Chief Killed and One Fire Fighter Injured by Roof Collapse in a Commercial Storage Building—Indiana," <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/fire/reports/face201418.html>. Last reviewed August 7, 2018. Accessed December 11, 2019.

breathing air from their SCBA. Members entering the (hot zone) would be required to don their SCBA face pieces. When the fire is in a larger building, donning the SCBA face piece may be delayed until the fire fighter reaches an area that is or could be an immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) atmosphere. Again, this intermediate area is referred to as a warm zone. For example, the hot zone for a fire in a multistory building would normally include

the fire floor, floors above the fire, and one or two floors below the fire. Lower floors could be the warm zone.

**FIGURE 5-17** illustrates hazard control zones, with the building's interior being considered the hot zone. Fire fighters entering the building would be expected to be in full turnout gear, breathing from their SCBA. The area on all sides of the exterior would be the cold zone, and the fire perimeter would be located beyond

Upper Arlington Fire Department – Lieutenant Examination  
Protest Form  
January 23, 2025

Use a separate form for each question protested

Protested question: # 82

Reference source: Structural Firefighting Strategy & Tactics

Reason for protest: The priority list as follows:

- 1) People on the fire floor
- 2) People in proximity to the fire area on same level
- 3) People on floors above the fire csp over fire area
- 4) People on the top floor

Requested adjustment: People get one point  
or throw questions out

Text must be legible; please type, print, or write clearly

**Upper Arlington Fire Department  
Lieutenant Exam- Protest Response**

Reference source: Structural Firefighting Strategy & Tactics 4th edition

82. Given a fire on the seventh floor of a twelve story residential high-rise structure, Klaene identifies the folks on the \_\_\_\_\_ as a higher priority for rescue than folks on the \_\_\_\_\_ floor. 216
- a. 12th / 9th
  - b. 8th / 12th
  - c. 9th / 8th
  - d.\* Both a and b are correct.

The Candidates argues that the priority for rescue is as follows:

- 1 – people on the fire floor
- 2 – people in proximity to the fire area on the same level
- 3 – people on the floor above the fire over the fire area
- 4 – people on the top floor

The candidate would like to see everyone get one point or throw the question out

### **Response to protest**

The candidates were given a situation of a fire on the seventh floor of an apartment building and then had to review the multiple-choice options to see what would be correct with respect to a higher priority when given two floors as part of the question. The candidate is correct in the listing of priorities and the full listing, as stated in the text on page 216 is as follows:

- 1 – People on the fire floor nearest to the immediate fire area
- 2 – People in proximity to the fire area on the same floor as the fire
- 3 – People on the floor above the fire, especially immediately over the fire
- 4 – People on the top floor
- 5 – People on the floors between the floor above the fire and the top floor
- 6 – People on the floors above the fire

Given the multiple-choice options, the candidate is asked what floor is a higher priority for rescue than folks on another floor as listed as a possible answer. The key here is not the “highest” but a “higher” priority as written in the question.

Selection a. - 12<sup>th</sup> / 9<sup>th</sup>

Correct, the 12<sup>th</sup> floor is a higher priority than the 9<sup>th</sup> floor, which is two floors above the fire on the 7<sup>th</sup> floor and between the fire floor and the top floor.

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Selection b. – 8<sup>th</sup> / 12<sup>th</sup>

Correct, the 8<sup>th</sup> floor is the floor above the fire on the 7<sup>th</sup> floor and is a “higher” priority than the 12<sup>th</sup> floor which is the top floor.

Selection c. 9<sup>th</sup> / 8<sup>th</sup>

Incorrect, in this case, the 9<sup>th</sup> floor that is two floors above the fire floor (and not the top floor) and for this case, is considered a floor between the fire floor and the top floor is not a higher priority than the 8<sup>th</sup> floor which is directly above the fire floor on floor 7.

Selection d. – Both a and b

As explained above, both selections “a” and “b” are correct

**Recommendation for consideration:**

It appears the question could have been misinterpreted with respect to the words “higher” as asked in the question and the word “highest” which was not part of the question.

The recommendation for your consideration should be to deny the protest as answer “d” is the best and most appropriate answer and is supported by the text on page 216.

and occupants when smoke conditions obscure vision. Most fire fighters have experience in homes and apartment buildings where most fires occur. The same tactics and procedures used in small, compartmented buildings could be fatal when used in a large, open structure with low visibility. Searching a small room using a right- or left-hand search can be safe and effective. A larger open area would require the use of a rope or other guideline and different search techniques.

A thermal imaging camera (TIC) can be used to quickly scan a small room prior to entry. Larger rooms may require the fire fighters conducting the search to advance with the TIC as they check around obstacles and advance throughout the compartment. A very large room may require substantial escape time, which may be more than the time available when the low-pressure alarm on the self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) sounds. The person in charge of the search may need to assign someone as timekeeper. New technology also allows the accountability officer to monitor air supply from a remote location. As one crew depletes their air supply a second crew will need to move forward to continue the search. Large compartments can produce large, overwhelming fires that can overrun a hose crew.

## Prioritizing Rescues by Location/Proximity

After determining the total number of occupants and developing a strategy for a complete or partial evacuation, the search and rescue priorities should be established. This must be evaluated by determining which occupants are in the greatest danger. Search and rescue should then prioritize on the basis of rescuing those in the greatest danger first. The priority list is as follows:

1. People on the fire floor nearest to the immediate fire area
2. People in proximity to the fire area on the same level as the fire
3. People on the floor above the fire, especially immediately over the fire area
4. People on the top floor (unless fire conditions result in smoke stratification; see Chapter 12, High-Rise Buildings)
5. People on the floors between the floor above the fire and the top floor
6. People on the floors below the fire

7. People in nearby buildings
8. People outside (in the collapse or falling glass zones)

Note: Number eight in the list could be placed anywhere in the priority list, depending on the structural integrity of the building, falling glass, etc. Rescue priorities are shown in **FIGURE 6-6**.

Those in the greatest danger should be rescued first. An exception to this priority list would be when it is not possible to save everyone. In these situations, the IC should opt to save the largest number of people possible. This will require committing resources to areas where the largest number of occupants can be rescued. Another possible exception exists if one or more of the floors are known to be unoccupied, for example, a fire at midnight in the office building shown in Figure 6-6 where the only occupants are security personnel on the first floor and a nightclub on the top floor. Even in this case, the first-due engine company should be assigned to attack the second-floor fire.

### NOTE

Most occupants either will escape on their own or, if given direction, will be able to evacuate without assistance.

The key to successful search operations is to be *systematic*. In most cases, the IC should follow the priorities listed above in assigning primary search areas. Crews should use a consistent method of marking and recording areas that have been searched so that all threatened areas are checked. The primary search is a quick but thorough search of the area. The secondary search ensures that no one was missed the first time through. If conditions and resources permit, a secondary search should be conducted as soon as the primary search is complete.

### NOTE

The key to a successful search is to be systematic.

To ensure complete coverage during the secondary search, good practice dictates using a different crew. For example, if the first truck crew conducted the primary search of the fire floor and the second truck crew checked the floor above during the primary