



Northeast Fire Department Association

Operations

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Tactical Guidelines: High-Rise Firefighting Guidelines

Approved by: _____

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I.

Purpose

To establish firefighting objectives for high-rise structures.

II.

Definitions

A. Automatic Alarm:

1. An alarm dispatched with minimal fire companies due to only a smoke or water flow detector (no visible smoke or fire).

B. Fire Company:

1. Engine, Quint, Ladder, or Truck.

C. Floors Above (Top Control):

1. Assignment above fire floor to look for extension of fire and search for victims and possibly establish ventilation.

D. High-rise (HR) Equipment:

1. A canvas bag with assorted items and strapped hose bundles with which all companies shall enter a high-rise building unless ordered otherwise.
2. A HR pack consists of the following items:
 - a. A canvas bag carrying pack for loose items
 - b. One 2-½" smooth bore nozzle capable of delivering 250 – 300 GPM
High Rise hose friction loss and nozzle pressure should not exceed 100PSI
 - c. 200 feet of hose with 2 ½" couplings (May be 2" or 2 ½")
 - d. In-line pressure gauge
 - e. A short section of 2 ½, 3" hose, and/or elbow
 - f. Hose straps for carrying hose bundles
 - g. One 18-inch lightweight pipe wrench
 - h. Two spanner wrenches
 - i. Sprinkler wedges, door stops, and stop lock straps
 - j. Wire brush
 - k. Optional – 5" Storz to two 2 ½" wye for supplying the standpipe
3. Forcible Entry Tools
4. Pike Pole
5. 4 spare SCBA bottles.

E. High-rise Structure:

1. Any building with four or more stories.
 2. Any building in which complete evacuation is not practical due to the height and/or configuration.
- F. Interior Staging (Resource Division):**
1. Area two floors below the fire or first tenable floor where equipment and personnel are held for use on the fire floors.
- G. Lobby Control:**
1. Functional position located in the lobby of the building responsible for numerous support activities.
- H. Rapid Intervention Team (RIT):**
1. Company committed to rapid rescue of trapped or lost firefighters
- I. Refuge and Treatment:**
1. Area three floors below the fire or one floor below Resource where escaping and injured occupants are held for treatment and safety.
- J. Reported High-Rise Fire:**
1. Full high-rise alarm dispatched due to a building occupant or other person reporting a fire within the building to Fire Alarm.
- K. Stairwell Support:**
1. Function of transporting equipment and supplies via the firefighter's stairwell
- L. Suppression Task Force:**
1. A minimum of four firefighters whose primary function is to locate & attack the fire. Typically, this will be the first and second and third Fire Apparatus.
- M. Water Supply:**
1. Function assigned to establish permanent water supply to standpipe and sprinkler system and ensure secure water path to fire floor.

III. General Information

- A. Background:**
1. The objective of this document is to set forth a standard guideline as authorized by the NEFDA Fire Chiefs.
 2. This document is not meant to relieve officers and firefighters of their responsibility for making tactical decisions and using good judgment. This guideline is designed to structure a sensible attack, rescue, and command framework that can be used in most situations. No predetermined plan can cover all situations that might be confronted in a high-rise fire.
- B. Response to High-Rise Incidents:**
1. Response to an Automatic Alarm in a high-rise building will be determined by each NEFDA department.

2. Recommended initial response to a reported fire in a high-rise:
 - a. 8 Fire Companies
 - b. 4 Battalion Chiefs
 - c. 3 Medics

3. Multiple Alarms
 - a. A second alarm will always be requested when an arriving company finds smoke showing or fire is discovered inside the building.
 - b. Second alarm shall consist of:
 1. 8 Fire Companies
 2. 3 Battalion Chiefs
 3. 2 Medics
 4. Red Cross / Rehab Unit
 5. Air Supply Unit
 6. Rescue 47/56
 - c. Third and greater alarms
 1. 5 Fire Companies
 2. 1 Battalion Chief
 3. 1 Medic

C. Objectives for the High-Rise Incident

1. Suppression
2. Water Supply
3. Lobby Control
4. Floors Above/Top Control
5. Interior Staging/Resource
6. Rapid Intervention
7. Command (first Battalion Chief)
8. Refuge and Treatment

IV. Guidelines

A. Automatic Alarm:

1. The first arriving company will attempt to meet with a building representative to determine if an actual emergency exists.
2. Investigate.
3. Upgrade (or downgrade) the response as necessary.

B. Reported High-Rise Fire:

1. First-arriving company will;
 - a. Obtain any pertinent information.
 - b. Secure building/master and elevator keys.
 - c. Pass initial information about conditions to Alarm or Command.
 - d. Recall appropriate elevators for Fire Department use.
 - e. Establish the Initial **Suppression Task Force**.

2. Members of the first, second, and third arriving Fire Companies will form the initial Suppression Task Force; Water Supply must also be established simultaneously. **In no case will the Suppression Task Force consist of less than four members.**
 - a. The Suppression Task Force will operate under the direction of the highest-ranking officer. The officer and task force will;
 1. Command the incident if a Battalion Chief is not already on- scene and will operate in the fast attack-mobile command mode until relieved of command. The Suppression Task Force officer will decide which floor the Suppression Task Force will ascend or descend to and how the movement will be made. Stairs will be utilized in any building less than 8 floors.
 2. Obtain building keys from lock box. Extra keys will be left in a secure place for the Lobby Control officer.
 3. Proceed to the upper floors carrying, at a minimum, the equipment listed in II.D.
 4. Check the layout of the floor below the fire floor before moving onto the fire floor in order to become familiar with the layout of the floor.
 5. Investigate conditions on the fire floor, take appropriate actions, and report back to Command or Alarm the conditions, actions, results of actions, and additional needs or resources on the fire floor.
 - b. If the Suppression Task Force should encounter a working fire or dangerous incident, the officer will report conditions to Command or alarm.
 - c. The Suppression Task Force officer will make frequent reports regarding progress; best stairwell for fire attack, evacuation route and ventilation to Command.
 - d. The Suppression Task Force will become part of the floor division. (Example: Division 7 if fire is found on the 7th floor). An officer assigned as the Division Officer will be responsible for all activities in that Division.
3. Water supply will be established by the Drivers of the first and second Fire Companies and will:
 - a. Locate and lay a 2 1/2' or 3" supply line to the sprinkler and/or standpipe connections.
 - b. Two supply lines at a minimum will supply the standpipe system.
 - c. Spot the supply apparatus in a safe location to minimize falling debris hazard (Driver Operator stays with apparatus).
 - d. Facilitate a water supply to the apparatus.
 - e. Fill all lines with water but do not pump the system unless it is a dry system or Command authorizes the pumping of the system.
 - f. Coordinate between the two drivers who will answer as "Water Supply".
4. The fourth arriving Fire Company shall establish **Lobby Control** with the **radio designation "Lobby"** and will:
 - a. Locate Lobby Control in the lobby area if possible or a pre-selected place that will best serve operational needs.
 - b. Initiate the following support activities:
 1. Establishing the initial accountability system in the lobby.
 2. Capturing and controlling the elevators.
 3. Controlling the air handling systems.
 4. Locating building communications systems.

5. Locating building utility services.
 6. Locating the building engineer.
 7. Locating stairwell entry and exit points.
 8. Obtaining, recording, dispersal and collection of access keys.
 9. Determining operational status of fire pumps.
 10. Controlling and recording company designations and names of personnel entering and exiting the building.
 11. Assigning personnel to the central control panel.
 12. Directing and controlling vertical access of incoming fire companies to the Resource Division or assigned area through safe routes.
 13. Placing a lifeline and forcible entry tools in each elevator being used.
 14. Providing each company entering the building with an operational telephone number in the Lobby Control area, if available, as a backup for communications.
5. The fifth Fire Company and third Battalion Chief shall establish **Floors Above/Top Control with the radio designation "Floors Above"** and will
 - a. Ascend to the floor(s) above the reported fire floor.
 - b. Assess conditions relating to search, rescue, evacuation, ventilation, fire extension, forcible entry, etc.
 - c. Take appropriate actions in regard to life and property.
 - d. Request additional resources early to allow all floors and stairwells above the fire floor to be investigated.
 - e. Floor Above Companies shall leave their high rise bag in the stairwell on the floor that they enter to provide visual confirmation that the Company is on that floor.
 6. The sixth arriving Fire Company will initiate a back-up line.
 - a. All members will enter the building and team up with the seventh arriving fire apparatus and deploy a second hose line for a back-up line.
 - b. The Division Supervisor will coordinate with the company in determining where the line will be connected to the standpipe.
 - c. The Division Supervisor may at their discretion assign the sixth fire apparatus to the Floors Above/Top Control Division. If this occurs, Command must be notified.
 7. The seventh arriving Fire Company will initiate a back-up line.
 - a. All members will enter the building and team up with the sixth arriving fire apparatus and deploy a second hose line for a back-up line.
 - b. The Division Supervisor will coordinate with the company in determining where the line will be connected to the standpipe.
 - c. The Division Supervisor may at their discretion assign the seventh fire apparatus to the Floors Above/Top Control Division. If this occurs, Command must be notified.
 8. The eighth arriving Fire Company will establish **Rapid Intervention, radio designation "Rapid Intervention"**, on the first tenable floor below the lowest floor involved in fire and will;
 - a. Assemble the appropriate tools to go aloft. Considerations include:
 1. Extra air packs
 2. Assortment of forcible entry tools

3. High-rise pack
 4. Lifeline
 5. Thermal imager
 6. RIT air supply
 - b. Maintain a strong awareness of the fire floor conditions.
9. Three medic units will be dispatched on the initial alarm. They will report their arrival to Command and be assigned as follows;
- a. The first medic unit will report to Command to fill the roles as Field Incident Technicians.
 - b. The second medic unit will proceed inside the building to two floors below the fire or the first tenable floor and set up Interior Staging/Resource.
 1. Manage all resources, personnel and equipment in the Interior Staging/Resource area.
 2. Carry up as many air bottles as possible.
 3. Carry up EMS Supplies.
 4. Maintain a communication link to Command.
 5. Maintain a list of all personnel and equipment.
 6. Maintain a list of all personnel entering or exiting the area by company.
 7. Advise Command when resources fall below predetermined levels.
 8. Assign crews to duties as requested by Command, Division Supervisors, or Group Supervisors.
 - c. The third medic will proceed inside the building to the floor below Interior Staging/Resource and set up Safe Refuge.
 1. Manage all resources, personnel and equipment in the Safe Refuge area.
 2. Carry up EMS Supplies.
 3. Maintain a communication link to Command.
 4. Maintain a list of all personnel, citizens, and patients.
10. The first arriving Battalion Chief shall establish formal Command. **Radio Designation is “(Incident Name) Command.”** The Incident Commander is responsible for the establishment and completion of the incident strategic goals. The Strategic Goals, in order of priority are:
- a. Remove or protect endangered occupants and treat the injured
 - b. Provide for the safety, accountability, and welfare of personnel.
 - c. Stabilize the incident and provide for life safety.
 - d. Conserve property.

V. Command

Effectively combating a working fire in a high-rise structure requires the assembly and coordination of sufficient fire-fighting forces to safely protect the occupants and property, and to extinguish the fire.

- A. Incident Command must establish and complete certain tactical objectives and:
 1. Obtain command from the officer in charge of the Suppression Task Force

2. Establish a 200-foot safety perimeter around the entire structure.
3. Select a suitable command post location
4. Confirm that all first-alarm companies are working to complete the following assignments
 - a. Suppression
 - b. Lobby
 - c. Water supply
 - d. Floors Above/Top Control
 - e. Interior Staging/Resource Division
 - f. Rapid Intervention
 - g. Safe Refuge
5. Adjust assignments based on immediate critical needs.
6. Be proactive in calling for additional alarms or resources.
7. Manage the incident by Implementing Branches, Divisions, and Groups. Use incoming Chief Officers to command those areas.
8. Assign the second arriving Battalion Chief
 - a. In most situations, the second Battalion Chief will be assigned to the Suppression Task Force.
 - b. Proceed to the fire floor with the Suppression Task Force.
 - c. Establish the attack and evacuation stairways.
 - d. Examine the floor for heat and smoke conditions, the status of the evacuation, any fire extension, and the presence of voids between the floors.
 - e. Set up Fire Divisions as necessary.
9. Assign the third arriving Battalion Chief:
 - a. In most situations, the third Battalion Chief will be assigned to Floors Above/Top Control.
 - b. Proceed to the floor above the Fire Division.
 - c. Conduct a search of all floors above the fire including the roof and stairways.
 - d. Confirm the status of the attack and evacuation stairways.
 - e. Confirm there is no fire extension.
10. Assign the fourth arriving Battalion Chief.
 - a. In most situations, the fourth Battalion Chief will report to the "Command Post" and assist with operations and advise the Incident Commander.
11. Assign the fifth arriving Battalion Chief.
 - a. Be assigned the duties of the Lobby Control Division Supervisor, but may be given another assignment at the Incident Commander's discretion.
 - b. Secure elevators.
 - c. Coordinate with the Building Engineer, security personnel, and building representative to:
 1. Establish use of building communications systems (portable radio, in-house phones, hard wired, telephones).

2. Locate all stairwells and determine roof access.
 3. Determine building's capabilities (pressurization, alarm, communications, sprinkler, standpipe, fire pump, etc.).
 4. Determine which floors have been notified and evacuated.
 5. Pressurize the stairwells.
 6. Control all HVAC systems.
 7. Monitor the buildings fire pump(s).
 8. Acquire floor plans and blueprints.
 - d. If necessary, establish a Lobby Staging Area and maintain accountability utilizing Company Passports.
 - e. Anticipate utilizing companies to provide for stairwell support to assist in moving equipment up and down the stairwells.
12. Assign the sixth arriving Battalion Chief.
- a. Establish/assume the duties of the Resource Division Supervisor, unless assigned other duties by Command.
 - b. Immediately acquire an adequate amount of floor space for the Division functions and establish a reserve of air bottles. The Resource Division should be divided into a rest and medical evaluation area, an equipment/supply area and a stand-by company area (new companies and rehabilitated companies) to facilitate the various functions of the Division.
 - c. Account for all companies assigned to the Division using company Passports and by logging in and out companies as they arrive and depart.
 - d. Maintain at least twenty (20) spare SCBA bottles to support operations.
 - e. Maintain hose, nozzles, and tools to support operations. Anticipate air, equipment, supply, medical; food/fluid needs and coordinate the delivery of such through the incident commander or the Logistics Section Chief, if established.
 - f. Provide medical monitoring for members reporting to the Resource Division.
13. Assign the seventh arriving Battalion Chief:
- a. Establish/assume the duties of the Safety Officer. Contact should be made with the RIT Team as soon as possible to insure adequate resources are in place in the event of a RIT activation.
 - b. May establish a Safety Group and utilize additional Safety Officers.

Appendix A Accountability

- A. All Companies entering the high-rise will leave Responder Boards with **Lobby Control**. Their Passports shall stay with them until assigned to a Division.
- B. **Lobby** will maintain Passports for **Lobby** and **Stairwell Support** Companies.
- C. Initial **Suppression, Floors Above/Top Control, Interior Staging/Resource and Refuge/Treatment** Companies will maintain control of their Passports and be prepared to establish Divisions.
- D. **Rapid Intervention** Companies will leave Passports with the Division or Group that they are assigned.
- E. Company Passports shall follow the Company as they change to different Divisions and be presented to the Division Officer.

Appendix B Communications

- A. Effective communications are essential to safe and coordinated high-rise operations. Primary on scene communications will be via the assigned fire ground frequency. When possible, support functions such as staging should be assigned to a different channel. EMS operations should be on another frequency to help lessen confusion and add efficiency to the operation.
 - 1. Additionally, cellular telephone communications between various support functions, e.g. Staging, Resource, Rehab, etc. and the Command Post may prove beneficial if tactical radio frequencies are overwhelmed. Other communication through hard wired systems, in-house phones and public address systems should be considered.
- B. When involved in high-rise operations, companies should carry all available portable radios with them.
- C. Radio Designations: When using radio aliases for the different Divisions, it is not necessary to use the term "Division", e.g., the Top Control Division is simply referred to as "Top Control". Only active fire floors will use the designation of "Division", e.g. firefighting efforts on the 7th floor would be referred to as "Division 7".
- D. After the establishment of the Resource Division, communications from fire attack divisions (e.g. Division 24) and the Top Control Division should be directly from those areas to the Resource Division for additional needs. It will be important for the Resource Division Supervisor to anticipate reflex time, equipment needs and personnel needs of the fire attack divisions and Top Control Division. The Division Supervisor shall maintain an appropriate inventory of both personnel and equipment so that operations can be sustained.

As an example:

Division 24: "Resource from Division 24"

Resource: "Resource, go ahead"

Division 24: "I need two additional companies"

Resource: "Resource received, I will be sending you Engines 1 and 2"

Division 24: "Division 24 received, Engines 1 and 2"

- E. The Field Incident Technicians at the Command Post will monitor the fire ground radio transmissions and maintain situational awareness of the movement of the companies on the tactical work board. Additionally, all Division/Group Supervisors must maintain an awareness of the companies they have assigned in their respective divisions and utilize company passports to maintain personnel accountability.
- F. Communications from the Fire Divisions and Top Control to the Command Post should be for status reports. These Divisions should request additional needs and replacement companies from Resource. Additionally, Lobby, Safe Refuge and Resource should request their additional needs for their respective areas from the Incident Commander.
- G. The two driver engineers supplying the FDC will select an individual to conduct radio communications. This may be identified as Water Supply. This will eliminate different members from answering for the group and will help streamline fire ground communications.

Appendix C Ventilation

- A. Horizontal ventilation in a commercial high-rise is usually not practical due to large windows and open floor plans. If windows are to be removed, careful coordination with the Incident Commander is required. Wind direction and velocity must be considered. Control of the adjacent areas around the fire should be obtained in order to achieve horizontal ventilation. Remember to have a charged line in place, remove the leeward window first and then the windward window.
- B. Vertical ventilation is most commonly performed using the fire attack stairwell providing that an opening is present at the roof and is secured in the "OPEN" position.
- C. If stairwell pressurization exists, do not initiate roof ventilation unless instructed to do so by the Incident Commander.
- D. The evacuation stairwell, that is clear of smoke, must not be utilized to effect vertical ventilation of the fire floor.
- E. Before HVAC systems are shut down, it must be determined what built-in smoke handling systems are present and whether they are operating properly. Shutting down these systems could make conditions worse.

Appendix D General Considerations

- A. The officer of the first company to arrive at the designated area for Level 2 staging will serve as the Staging Officer until relieved or given an assignment by the Incident Commander. The staging officer should consider establishing additional staging areas if needed and delegating staging officer responsibilities for those additional areas to other crew members.
- B. The Fire Attack Division Supervisor will designate the use of individual stairwells for positive pressure ventilation/fire attack, and evacuation. Selection of these stairwells **MUST** be coordinated and communicated to Command and other Division Supervisors so that evacuees are not trapped in stairwells by smoke and heat.
- C. If the fire has reached advanced stage, consideration should be given to the operation of two or more attack hand lines for safe advancement and fire extinguishment.
- D. In many buildings, PRV's and/or PRD's are installed to reduce, restrict or otherwise control the pressure available to the standpipe hose outlet. These outlets have the potential for pressure problems; therefore, they require the use of hose with 2 ½" couplings and a smoothbore nozzle.
- E. While pumping to a high-rise, supply lines should be connected to the apparatus on the side opposite the pump panel and all personnel shall be removed from a zone 50 feet on each side of the hose line supplying the Siamese. Warning tapes and/or cones should be utilized to maintain a safe zone.
- F. To simplify pumping to high-rise buildings, the general rule of thumb for 2 ½" hose is 145 psi plus 5 psi per floor. (20 floors is $20 \times 5 = 100$ plus 145 = 245psi).
- G. All supply lines will be laid and charged with water, but pumping into the system will NOT take place until ordered by the Incident Commander.
- H. If there is a danger from falling debris, Drivers should don their PPE and the hose lines should be covered with a heavy tarp, backboard or similar material. After all connections are made, safety devices put in place and pumping is engaged, Drivers should monitor operations from the cab of the engine.
- I. An in-line pressure gauge should be used at the standpipe outlet. Before attaching, flush the system and then attach the short section of 2 ½", 3", or an elbow, in-line gauge, hose and nozzle. The pressure can be regulated by the use of the hand wheel. As a rule, four (4) sections of 2 1/2" hose with the 1 3/16" smoothbore nozzle requires 86 psi at the outlet with water flowing.
- J. Consideration of keeping the stairwells free of smoke is a priority. One fire attack strategy is to make a hole in the stairwell wall and either attack the fire from that location or feed the line through the hole to maintain the door in a closed position.
- K. The initial attack lines should be connected to the standpipe outlet on the floor below the fire. Additional lines may be laid from the fire floor and below the fire as conditions warrant.
- L. To assist companies with the building layout, remove the "You Are Here" signs and take them with you.

- M. Consideration of the use of a search rope should be given to maintain company integrity under difficult circumstances. It also should be utilized to provide members with a lifeline for egress under extreme conditions and may be used to extend your search area.
- N. If using the standpipe connection inside the hose cabinets on the fire floor, a search rope must be connected to the stairway door and the other end tied to the valve in the hose cabinet to provide a life line back to the stairway.
- O. The Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC) should be utilized to help evaluate conditions and monitor firefighters' progress. Basic search techniques still have to be observed because the TIC is an electronic device and can malfunction.
- P. Elevators are the most effective means of transporting personnel and equipment aloft in high-rise buildings; however, improper use of elevators in fire situations can expose personnel to serious risk.
1. Lobby Control will summon all elevators to the ground floor, except for the ones being used by the Fire Attack Task Force, and secure them using the emergency service controls. If any elevator car cannot be located or accounted for, and there is reasonable probability of a working fire/smoke conditions, then the Lobby Control Division Supervisor will request additional resources to assist in the search/rescue effort.
 2. When elevators are used for transportation of personnel and equipment, they will be operated in the manual (if available) or fire service mode. A firefighter equipped with a radio, forcible entry tools and SCBA will be assigned to the elevator to assure that the Fire Department maintains control of the elevator. Passing the fire floor in an elevator that serves the floor(s) involved in fire represents a particularly hazardous situation and shall always be avoided.
 3. When The Fire Attack Task Force will first stop on floor five and then every fifth floor below the fire floor. This will enable the team to be sure the elevator is operating properly before advancing any higher. They shall then stop the elevator two floors below the fire floor and MUST proceed from there by stairwell to the fire floor.
 4. If the fire is below the eighth floor, elevators will not be used by initial companies. However, one elevator will be placed on manual control and one member assigned to the elevator for use by later companies.
 5. Before leaving the lobby and at each stop, the elevator operator will shine a flashlight up the shaft way to determine if any smoke or fire is in the shaft way. The operator should also note if any water is coming down the shaft from firefighting efforts or sprinkler activation. If any of these conditions are visible, the operator will report their findings to the Lobby Control Division Supervisor and evacuate the elevator.
 6. All members should be familiar with the characteristics of the various common types of elevators and their manual use.
 7. Ensure elevator operations by diking hoist way doors to prevent water from entering the shaft.
- Q. Wind is a serious concern when dealing with high-rise firefighting. It alone can override the effects

of all other variables of the fire. Improper tactics involving wind driven fires can have disastrous results.

1. Observe the fire characteristics to evaluate if a wind driven fire is present. If the fire is staying inside the window or if it briefly comes out and then goes back in the building, a wind driven fire is may be present.
 2. If a wind driven fire is observed, this information has to be announced immediately to the Incident Commander and all Companies.
 3. A wind driven fire is extremely dangerous and alternate means of combating the fire should be considered. Some of these are exterior streams, breached interior walls, holes in a wall to put the tip of the nozzle through, and piercing nozzles.
 4. Close supervision and control of the hallway area is required if any of these methods are used and/or a wind driven fire is observed. Conditions may resemble a blow torch effect with extremely high heat conditions.
- R. If the building does not have a standpipe system, consider utilizing an aerial ladder as the standpipe or utilizing a three (3) inch houseline as a soft standpipe system.

Strategic Objectives

Assigned Units

1. Command	_____	_____	_____
2. Suppression	_____	_____	_____
3. Water Supply	_____	_____	_____
4. Lobby Control	_____	_____	_____
5. Floors Above/Top	_____	_____	_____
6. Resource	_____	_____	_____
7. Rapid Intervention	_____	_____	_____
8. Refuge/Treatment	_____	_____	_____

Suggested Order of Assignments

1st Company: Officer & Firefighter-Suppression Team, Drv/Engineer- Water supply

2nd Company: Officer & Firefighter-Suppression Team, Drv/Engineer- Water supply

3rd Company: Suppression Team

4th Company: Lobby

5th Company: Floors Above/Top Control

6th Company: Suppression Team

7th Company: Suppression Team

8th Company: RIT

1st MICU: Assist Command

2nd MICU: Establish Interior Staging/Resource

3rd MICU: Refuge/Treatment

**DIVISION COMMANDS
PRE-ASSIGNED FUNCTIONS**

FLOORS ABOVE/TOP CONTROL DIVISION	5th Fire Company 3rd BC
FIRE FLOOR DIVISION (Suppression Task Force)	1st Fire Company 6th Fire Company 2nd Fire Company 7th Fire Company 3rd Fire Company 2nd BC
RAPID INTERVENTION	8th Fire Company Rescue 47/56
INTERIOR STAGING/RESOURCE DIVISION	2nd Medic 6th BC 2nd Alarm Company
REFUGE and TREATMENT	3rd Medic Later arriving Medics as needed
LOBBY CONTROL	4th Fire Company 5th BC

**WATER SUPPLY
Engineers from 1st &
2nd Fire Companies**

**COMMAND
(Outside falling debris zone)
1st Battalion Chief
4th Battalion Chief
7th Battalion Chief (Safety)
1st Medic**

**Staging
Located 2-3 Blocks Away
2nd Alarm Personnel**