General Order Number: 06-01	**Effective Date:** September 1, 2019
Division: Emergency Operations	
Chapter: Standard Operating Procedures for Structural Fires	
By Order of the Fire Chief: Benjamin M. Barksdale	**Issue Date:** May 31, 2019

POLICY

This General Order establishes the operating procedures for structural firefighting operations and investigating potentially hazardous situations. All units are expected to follow the tactical and strategic performance measures outlined in this General Order.

Units are assigned specific tasks based upon the type of incident and order of dispatch. All units are required to complete the listed responsibilities based upon their position in the dispatch sequence. Any altering of assignments will only be as directed by the first dispatched Battalion Chief or Incident Commander (IC).

DEFINITIONS

Attic – The area immediately below a pitched roof.

Basement – Any area of the building having its floor partially or entirely below ground level. For the purpose of this General Order, the lowest level of a split foyer style home is not a basement.

Conditions, Actions, Needs Report (CAN) – A progress report that relays vital information to all companies and the IC.

Cockloft – A small space created when a flat roof is raised above the highest finished living space.

Command – Establishment of a fixed exterior command post.

Commercial Building – Structures used for industrial, mercantile, places of worship, storage or office use.

Command Officer – Career and Volunteer Chief Officers as established in *General Order 01-03, Chain-of-Command.*

Fire Watch Unit – Unit(s) assigned by IC to remain on scene after the property has been returned to the owner/representative to ensure that no rekindles occur.

Flank – To control or extinguish a fire from the exterior sides. (i.e., a flanking attack from side Bravo).

Flow Path – The movement of air or hot gases, smoke, and small particles between an inlet and outlet from the higher pressure within the fire area toward the lower pressure areas accessible through any opening outlet, both inside and outside a structure (i.e., doorways, windows, roof-cuts, vents, etc.).

High Rise Building – Buildings five stories or greater.

Incident Commander (IC) – The individual who has established or assumed command and is in control of the incident.

Level 1 Staging – Units take their assigned position and prepare to perform assigned tasks, while standing by with their crew outside the structure. Only the units designated by Tactical Command or the IC are to enter the structure.

Level 2 Staging – Units will position at a specific location as designated by Tactical Command or the IC. Personnel will remain with their apparatus, and no operational tasks shall be undertaken by these units.

Multi-Family Dwelling – Residential building containing more than one family unit(s) under one roof.

Obvious Rescue – A building occupant that is visible and in immediate danger of injury or death.

Outside-in-Fire – An exterior fire, that poses an immediate threat of spreading unimpeded to the interior of an exposed building.

Plenum – The space above a drop ceiling assembly or below a raised floor used for air supply to HVAC systems.

Proceed – A non-emergency response level, as directed by the IC or the first dispatched Battalion Chief, as dispatched by Public Safety Communications (PSC). Units will continue to the dispatched or designated location with the normal flow of traffic, obeying all traffic laws, speed limits, signals, signs and devices.

Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC) – A crew specifically designated by the IC, in accordance with *General Order 06-03, 2-In, 2-Out and Rapid Intervention*, whose sole responsibility is the rescue of members in distress. For the purpose of this General Order, the RIC will be a single resource.

Rapid Intervention Group (RIG) – A group specifically designated by the IC, in accordance with *General Order 06-03, 2-In, 2-Out and Rapid Intervention*, whose sole responsibility is the rescue of members in distress. A company arriving after RIC has been established will form the rapid intervention group.

Roof Report – Provides vital information to all companies and the IC related to construction type, dead loads or other pertinent features.

Search Company – A truck/tower company, rescue squad or rescue engine designated by the dispatch order to complete the tactical benchmark of the primary searches of the structure.

Single Family Dwelling – Residential building containing one family unit below one roof.

Special Service – A truck company, rescue squad, or a rescue engine operating as a rescue squad.

Tactical Benchmark – A planned action or assignment applied to a measurable and known standard to achieve a strategic goal.

Tactical Command – Established by the first unit officer on scene, working in a forward position with a crew, to provide direction to other responding units.

360 Report – A reconnaissance "lap" around a structure completed prior to building entry or hoseline deployment, intended to provide critical operational size-up details.

Transitional Attack – Initial exterior fire attack that is designed to knock down fire conditions and prevent additional fire spread prior to entry.

Type I Construction – Fire resistive construction.

Type II Construction – Noncombustible or limited combustible construction.

Type III Construction – Ordinary construction.

Type IV Construction – Heavy timber construction.

Type V Construction – Wood frame construction.

Unit Officer-in-Charge (OIC) – Company officer or individual in charge of a specific unit riding in the officer's seat of the apparatus.

Ventilation – Performed in coordination with fire attack to remove smoke and toxins without creating new flow paths.

Water Supply – A continuous and sustained water source from a municipal water system, shuttle operation, or drafting operation, that is supplied to an attack or relay engine.

PROCEDURES / RESPONSIBILITIES

I. General Provisions

A. Organizational

1. Strategic objectives, unit level objectives, and tactical benchmarks must be achieved by each unit within their assigned area of responsibility. Each unit and each objective are required for the safe and effective management of the structural fire incident.

2. Tactics and practices used during structure fire incidents require a collaborative approach to the overall management of the structure fire incident. The task assignments described for each unit should be accomplished in support of other units and without interfering or interrupting task assignments of other units.

3. Operational discipline and execution of tactical skills is critical to the safe and effective completion of our tasks and responsibilities on incident scenes.

B. Unit Officers

1. Provide CAN reports and update IC or Division/Group supervisor with:

   a) Operational location (Division/Quadrant)
   b) Description of structure and conditions observed
   c) Progress of assigned tasks to include any physical or operational needs
   d) Tactical Benchmarks achieved or not achieved throughout the incident

2. Be accountable for unit level objectives and tasks based on the dispatch order.

3. Operate as part of a team of two or more when inside a structure or an area that is Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH). Ensure the "2-OUT" is established in accordance with *General Order 06-03, 2-In, 2-Out and Rapid Intervention* prior to entering any IDLH environment.

II. Procedures/Responsibilities

A. Pre-Arrival –time prior to dispatch, response to the scene and approaching the scene. Benchmarks and considerations for Pre-Arrival include the following:

1. Area familiarization
2. Building construction knowledge
3. Building familiarization
4. Apparatus readiness
5. Personnel preparedness

6. Situational awareness related to responses, OOS units and street closures
7. Turnout Time requirements (*General Order 06-14, Emergency Response Time*)
8. Process dispatch information
9. Personnel fully dressed in appropriate PPE and equipped with mobile radios (*General Order 08-13, Personal Protective Equipment)*
10. Personnel seated and belted
11. Apparatus operated safely (*General Order 06-05, Departmental Driving Regulations*)
12. Announce water supply information
    a) Consideration of sprinkler/standpipe connections
13. Planning of tactical considerations due to known factors
14. Accessing any pre-plan information
15. Visual and audible observations while responding and approaching the incident

B. Arrival – Approach to the scene while processing factors that will affect initial operations. The formulation of the On-Scene Report and water supply plan, along with apparatus placement, is considered and decided during this time.

1. Engine companies will confirm via radio layout or water supply information is accurate.

    a) This is normally accomplished by a forward-lay of a supply line from a hydrant or supply point. Where distance or other obstacles are present, a split-lay or reverse-lay is acceptable. If either a split-lay or reverse-lay is utilized, the exact location and specific directions must be communicated, via radio, on the hydrant or water source location.

2. On-Scene Report – The critical information that needs to be announced by the first arriving unit for all Box Alarms and Street Alarms. This provides a consistent and structured method for delivering initial incident scene information to all responding units.

    a) The On-Scene Report shall include:
        (1) Verified address
        (2) Number of floors
        (3) Type of occupancy
        (4) Type of building construction including roof size up for multi-family dwellings and commercial buildings
        (5) Conditions found/pertinent information
        (6) Establishment of tactical command or command
            (a) Command Statement – The first arriving engine or special service is required to provide the on-scene report, then establish tactical command or command. This statement must be voiced over the radio. If a command officer arrives ahead of the first arriving engine

or special service, they shall establish command, provide an on-scene report, and announce location of command post.

Example: "Engine 899 is on the scene at 100 Main Street. We have a two-story single-family dwelling, type V, with fire showing from two windows on side Alpha. Establishing tactical command, stand by for my 360."

Example: "Engine 899 is on the scene at 100 Main Street. We have a three-story middle of the row garden apartment, type V, with a pitched roof, fire showing from the second floor on side Alpha. Establishing tactical command, unable to complete the 360."

3. 360 Report – Prior to entering the building or advancing hoselines, a 360 Report shall be completed. This lap will identify critical factors needed to ensure that companies are operating in the correct mode, a complete view of the building is seen and communicated to responding units and is a critical step in developing an Incident Action Plan. If, for any reason this tactical benchmark cannot be completed, it must be communicated via radio to all responding units and the IC immediately.

   a) The 360 Report shall include the following information:
      (1) # of floors from rear
      (2) Conditions evident
      (3) Absence or presence of a basement
         (a) Location of basement entrance
         (b) If there is fire or smoke in the basement

4. Announce mode of operation:

   a) Offensive - announce entry point, attack line size, and length
   b) Defensive
   c) Investigating

   Example: "Tactical command to all units, 360 is complete. We have a two-story single-family dwelling, no basement, fire showing from two windows on side Alpha. We are operating in the Offensive mode. We are advancing a 200' 1 ¾" line through side Alpha."

C. Strategic Priorities

1. Life Safety Benchmark – Achieved when units have confirmed that no occupant or responder lives are in need of rescue or emergency medical care. Primary and secondary searches are completed.

2. Incident Stabilization/Fire Control Benchmark – Achieved when units have confirmed the conditions are no longer getting worse and are improving. Fire is extinguished and extension is controlled.

3. Property Conservation Benchmark – Achieved when units have taken steps to protect property that is threatened but is salvageable.

4. Environmental Safety Benchmark – Achieved when the environment is no longer a hazard - atmospheric, structural, or otherwise. Risks to responders operating are managed and minimized.

5. Customer Service Benchmark – Achieved when responders have assured that occupant needs have been addressed and the path to recovery has been started.

6. Personnel Safety Benchmark – Achieved when operating responders have completed decontamination, evaluated through the rehabilitation process and have been confirmed to be able to return to duty.

7. Return to Service Benchmark – Achieved when all responders, apparatus, and equipment are restored to a condition to respond to another incident.

8. Documentation Benchmark – Achieved when all required documentation and after action reporting is completed.

9. Community Risk Reduction Benchmark – Where responders engage the community to ensure the risk of similar emergency incidents is minimized. The CRR Phase may immediately include evaluating neighboring locations in an effort to mitigate existing hazards, checking of smoke/fire protection devices, or to provide other fire safety and public education information.

III. Unit Objectives

A. The primary objective for all units and all personnel is to operate safely, thereby managing risk and minimizing hazards during all operations. All units and personnel shall:

1. Maintain personnel accountability at all times visually or by radio.
2. Ensure proper and appropriate use of approved PPE, including SCBA.
3. Operate with a Department issued portable radio or be partnered with a member with a portable radio, communicating and responding with appropriate unit designations as required.
4. Participate in critique and "lessons learned" processes at the conclusion of each incident.

B. Unit Officers

1. Complete unit Tactical Benchmarks and task assignments in a timely and effective manner.
2. Ensure completion of or communicate any inability to complete tactical benchmarks or task assignments to IC or Division/Group Supervisor.
3. Will use the RE-SLICERS acronym objectives as a basis for tactical decision making:
   a) RE – Rescue (throughout each phase)
   b) S – Size-up the scene
   c) L – Locate the fire
   d) I – Identify/Isolate Flow Path
   e) C – Cool the environment (ventilation and water on fire)
   f) E – Extinguishment
   g) R – Rescue (throughout each phase)
   h) S – Salvage

IV. Tactical Considerations

A. Outside-in-Fire – If the 360 Report reveals an "Outside-in-Fire," an initial attack line will be deployed to flank or extinguish the fire from the exterior of the structure. Any deviation from this attack line deployment shall be communicated to all responding units.

B. Basement Fires with a Direct Exterior Entrance Point – If the 360 Report reveals a fire in the basement, the primary point of attack will be through an exterior door that leads directly into the basement.

C. Roof Operations

1. No vertical ventilation or roof operations on any structure type shall begin without express direction from the IC.
2. Roof reports shall be communicated on all commercial buildings or as directed by IC.
   a) Reports shall be given from the top of a ladder or aerial platform prior to deploying on roof. The reports should include (CLAPT):

      (1) C – Construction of roof material
      (2) L – Location of dead loads
      (3) A – Already existing openings
      (4) P – Parapet (height/location)
      (5) T – Truss direction

V. Building Identification System

A. Sides:

1. Alpha – Normally the front or main entrance that bears the address. If unusual configuration, the first arriving unit will identify side Alpha utilizing a landmark (i.e. swimming pool, parking lot, etc.).
2. Bravo – Left side of building when facing side Alpha.
3. Charlie – Side opposite of side Alpha.
4. Delta – Right side of building when facing side Alpha.

B. Quadrants:

1. The building interior is divided into quadrants Alpha, Bravo, Charlie & Delta starting at the left front of side Alpha and moving clockwise.
   a) There may be a need to designate an Echo quadrant (Example: A parking garage in a doughnut style building).

C. Wings:

1. Used on buildings of large or unusual configuration.
2. Side Alpha is identified using a landmark.
3. Sides of Wings are identified clockwise.
4. Wings may be divided into Quadrants.
5. Refer to illustration 1.

D. Divisions:

1. Used to divide an incident into geographic areas of operation.
   a) IC may need to clarify Division identifiers based on layout of building.
   b) Example: "Battalion Chief 800 to all units operating at 3901 Suitland Road. The lobby floor is Division 2."

E. Exposures:

1. Corresponds to sides of building.
2. Building on side Bravo is Exposure Bravo, etc.
3. If the exposure is detached, it is designated as Bravo, Charlie, Delta.
4. If the exposure is attached (i.e. townhouses), exposures are designated Bravo 1, Bravo 2, Delta 1, Delta 2, etc.

F. Common or unusual building construction types:

1. Refer to illustrations 2, 3, and 4 for proper floor designation.

VI. Standpipe and Sprinkler System Operations

A. Standpipe connections are charged immediately to the reported fire floor if fire and smoke are visible.

1. Combination standpipe/sprinkler system shall be charged to appropriate (to include elevation considerations) attack line pounds per square inch (PSI).

B. Sprinkler connections are charged and maintained at 125 psi if:

1. Smoke or fire is visible.
2. Water motor gong is sounding.
3. OIC/IC orders it charged.

C. Engine company drivers must inform the IC when Fire Department Connections are charged.

VII. Tactical Benchmarks

A. Operational Procedures – each type of structure and unit tactical benchmarks are outlined in their individual Attachment and should be referenced for the operational expectations of the Department.

1. Street Alarms 06-01A
2. Single Family Dwelling 06-01B
3. Multi-Family Dwelling 06-01C
4. Commercial Structure 06-01D
5. High-Rise 06-01E
6. Chief Officer Operations 06-01F

REFERENCES

General Order 01-03, Chain-of-Command
General Order 06-03, 2-In, 2-Out and Rapid Intervention
General Order 06-14, Emergency Response Time
General Order 08-13, Personal Protective Equipment
General Order 06-05, Departmental Driving Regulations
NFPA 1710: Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments, 2016 Edition.

FORMS / ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Street Alarms 06-01A
Attachment B – Single Family Dwelling Fires 06-01B
Attachment C – Multi Family Dwelling Fires 06-01C
Attachment D – Commercial Structure Fires 06-01D
Attachment E – High-Rise Fires 06-01E
Attachment F – Command Officers Duties at Street Alarms and Box Alarms 06-01F
Illustration 1 – Wing Designation
Illustration 2 – Split Level Single Family House
Illustration 3 – Split Foyer Single Family House
Illustration 4 – Cape Cod Single Family House

STREET ALARMS
06-01A

I. Responsibilities

A. 1st Due Engine
1. Establish a water supply. The water source location should be announced via radio as soon as practical.
2. Normally, position on side Alpha without interfering with truck placement.
   a) Identify side Alpha if unusual configuration.
3. Support FDC or assign to another engine.
4. Provide on-scene report.
5. Establish tactical command.
6. Provide the 360 Report.
   a) If unable to complete the 360 Report, this shall be communicated via the radio.
7. Announce operational mode, entry point, and attack line size.
   a) Offensive/Defensive/Investigating
8. Direct other units to proceed or stage.
9. Control ventilation points and flow paths.
10. CAN Report
11. Advance an attack line capable of flowing 150 gallons per minute (gpm), or greater, to confine/control/extinguish fire.
12. Direct the 2nd engine's line placement.

B. 2nd Due Engine
1. Level 1 Stage unless directed by Tactical Command or the IC. If otherwise directed, typical responsibilities, in order of priority, will include:
   a) Ensure water supply for 1st engine is completed. If the 1st engine has secured their own water supply, consideration should be given to reverse laying from the 1st engine to another water source. This action should not interfere with the secondary water supply.
   b) Complete the 360 Report if the 1st engine was unable to complete.
   c) Assist 1st engine with their attack line.
   d) Advance an attack line capable of flowing 150 gpm from the 1st due engine. This attack line will back-up the 1st engine. Any deviation from this requires approval or direction by Tactical Command or IC.
   e) Support FDC as necessary.

C. 1st Due Truck
1. Normally position and operate on side Alpha.
2. Effect obvious rescues.
3. Ladders, lights, ventilation and support to sides Alpha and Bravo.
4. Assist the 1st engine.
5. Primary search of the fire area and notify IC.
6. Secure utilities and notify IC.
7. OIC should be assigned as fire floor division supervisor.

D. Search Company
   1. Level 1 stage unless directed by Tactical Command of the IC. If directed, typical responsibilities, in order of priority, will include:
      a) OIC is Search Group supervisor – notify IC when changing floors and coordinate with division supervisors
      b) Primary Searches
         (1) Fire floor area outside of fire rooms
         (2) Floor above fire
         (3) Top floor
         (4) Floors between top floor and fire floor searching downward
         (5) Exposures, starting with most threatened
      c) Communicate status of search to IC
      d) Secondary Searches as directed
      e) Request additional resources from IC for large structures
      f) If a Tower, consider positioning for tower use if possible
   2. Position to allow room for incoming truck companies.

SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING FIRES
06-01B

I. Responsibilities

A. 1st Due Engine
1. Establish a water supply. The water source location should be announced via radio as soon as practical.
2. Normally, position on side Alpha without interfering with truck placement.
   a) Identify side Alpha if unusual configuration
3. Provide on-scene report.
4. Establish tactical command.
5. Provide the 360 Report.
   a) If unable to complete the 360 Report, this shall be communicated via the radio.
6. Announce operational mode, entry point, and attack line size.
   a) Offensive/Defensive/Investigating
   b) If basement fire, verbalize entry point for fire attack
7. Effect obvious rescues.
8. Direct other units to proceed or stage.
9. Control ventilation points and flow paths.
10. Advance an attack line capable of flowing 150 gallons per minute (gpm), or greater, to confine/control/extinguish fire.
11. CAN Report

B. 2nd Due Engine – these items shall be accomplished in priority order:
1. Ensure water supply for 1st engine is completed. If the 1st engine has secured their own water supply, consideration should be given to reverse laying from the 1st engine to another water source. This action should not interfere with the secondary water supply.
2. Complete the 360 Report if the 1st engine was unable to complete.
3. Assist 1st engine with their attack line.
4. Advance an attack line capable of flowing 150 gpm, or greater, from the 1st due engine. This attack line will back-up the 1st engine unless otherwise directed by Tactical Command or IC.

C. 3rd Due Engine
1. Establish secondary water supply. The water source location should be announced via radio as soon as practical.
   a) If primary water supply is from a private system, use WSSC source for secondary water supply.
2. Normally positioned to operate or access the side opposite the 1st engine.
3. Provide an updated side Charlie report and verify the fire is not below operating companies.
4. Advance an attack line capable of flowing 150 gpm, or greater, to appropriate location via side Charlie, or as directed by IC. Typically floor above or attic.

D. 4th Due Engine (RIC) – these items shall be accomplished in priority order:
   1. Ensure water supply for 3rd due engine is completed. If the 3rd engine has secured their own water supply, consideration should be given to reverse laying from the 3rd engine to another water source.
   2. Establish RIC staging area near the entry point of the 1st engine.
      a) Crew shall have a sufficient amount of uncharged, ready to deploy, hose to cover the structure.
      b) Crew should obtain a RIC pack from 1st due truck company.
   3. Complete an exterior assessment of the structure, noting pertinent information about the structure and obstacles that may impede rescue.
   4. OIC does a face-to-face meeting with IC and becomes RIC/RIG supervisor.
   5. Monitor radio for Maydays and be prepared for immediate action.

E. 1st Due Truck
   1. Normally position and operate on side Alpha.
   2. Effect obvious rescues.
   3. Ladders, lights, ventilation and support to sides Alpha and Bravo.
   4. Primary search of the fire area and notify IC.
   5. Support units operating on fire floor or as directed by IC.
   6. OIC should be assigned as fire floor division supervisor.

F. 2nd Due Truck
   1. Normally position and operate on side Charlie.
   2. Effect obvious rescues.
   3. Ladders, lights, ventilation and support to sides Charlie and Delta.
   4. OIC should be assigned the floor above the fire division supervisor.
   5. Primary search of operating area or as directed and notify IC.
   6. Support units operating on floor above or as directed by IC.
   7. Roof report, if directed by IC.
   8. Secure utilities and notify IC.

G. Search Company
   1. OIC is Search Group supervisor – notify IC when changing floors and coordinate with division supervisors.
   2. Primary Searches
      a) Fire floor area outside of fire rooms
      b) Floor above fire
      c) Top floor
      d) Floors between top floor and fire floor searching downward
      e) Exposures, starting with most threatened
   3. Communicate status of search to IC.
   4. Secondary searches as directed by IC.
   5. Request additional resources from IC for large structures.
   6. If a Tower, consider positioning for tower use if possible.
      a) Do not block out 1st or 2nd trucks.

H. Working Fire Dispatch Engine
   1. Position the apparatus in an uncommitted location unless ordered to perform another assignment by IC.
   2. Crew reports to IC.

I. Working Fire Dispatch Special Service
   1. Gather RIC equipment
   2. Report to 4th engine OIC and become part of RIG

J. BLS Ambulance
   3. Park the unit away from and with the ability to leave the scene
   4. Aid bag, O2, AED, backboard, and stretcher to side Alpha
   5. Attempt to account for structure occupants
   6. Part of EMS Group and Rehab assistance

K. ALS Unit
   1. Park the unit away from and with the ability to leave the scene
   2. ALS equipment and stretcher to side Alpha
   3. Part of EMS Group and Rehab assistance

L. EMSDO
   1. Should be assigned EMS Group supervisor then Rehab supervisor
   2. CAN report to IC

M. Safety Officer
   1. Perform Incident Safety Officer role in coordination with IC
   2. Size up the scene and evaluate hazards and risks, including air monitoring
   3. Consider a scene safety plan
   4. Monitor PPE and SCBA compliance
   5. Prepare to deploy in a forward operating position, including RIC operations

N. Rehab Unit
   1. Park unit in a position not to impede incoming units
   2. Notify IC of unit location and when the unit is prepared to begin rehab

O. Tankers and Water Supply units
   1. As directed by IC

MULTI FAMILY DWELLING FIRES
06-01C

I. Responsibilities

A. 1st Due Engine
1. Establish a water supply. The water source location should be announced via radio as soon as practical.
2. Normally, position on side Alpha without interfering with truck placement.
   a) Identify side Alpha if unusual configuration
3. Support FDC or assign to another engine.
4. Provide on-scene report.
5. Establish tactical command.
6. Provide the 360 Report.
   a) If unable to complete the 360 Report, this shall be communicated via the radio.
7. Announce operational mode, entry point, and attack line size.
   a) Offensive/Defensive/Investigating
   b) If basement/terrace level fire, verbalize entry point for fire attack.
   c) If needed, assign unit to protect occupant stairwell.
8. Direct other units to proceed or stage.
9. Effect obvious rescues.
10. Control ventilation points and flow paths.
11. Advance an attack line capable of flowing 150 gallons per minute (gpm), or greater, to confine/control/extinguish fire.
12. CAN Report

B. 2nd Due Engine – these items shall be accomplished in priority order:
1. Ensure water supply for 1st engine is completed. If the 1st engine has secured their own water supply, consideration should be given to reverse laying from the 1st engine to another water source. This action should not interfere with the secondary water supply.
2. Complete the 360 Report if the 1st engine was unable to complete.
3. Assist 1st engine with their attack line.
4. Advance an attack line capable of flowing 150 gpm, or greater, from the 1st due engine. This attack line will back-up the 1st engine unless otherwise directed by Tactical Command or the IC.
5. Support FDC if assigned.

C. 3rd Due Engine
1. Establish secondary water supply. The water source location should be announced via radio as soon as practical.
   a) If primary water supply is from a private system, use WSSC source for secondary water supply. Request additional resources as necessary.
2. Normally positioned to operate or access the side opposite the 1st engine.

3. Provide an updated side Charlie report and verify the fire is not below operating companies.
4. Advance an attack line capable of flowing 150 gpm, or greater, attack line via side Charlie to the floor above the fire floor or the attic/cockloft as directed by Tactical Command or the IC.
5. Support FDC if assigned.

D. 4th Due Engine (RIC) – these items shall be accomplished in priority order:
1. Ensure water supply for 3rd due engine is completed. If the 3rd engine has secured their own water supply, consideration should be given to reverse laying from the 3rd engine to another water source.
2. Establish RIC staging area near the entry point of the 1st engine.
   a) Crew shall have a sufficient amount of hose to cover the structure uncharged but ready to deploy.
   b) Crew should obtain a RIC pack from the 1st due truck company.
3. Complete an exterior assessment of the structure, noting pertinent information about the structure and obstacles that may impede rescue.
4. OIC does a face-to-face meeting with IC and becomes RIC/RIG supervisor.
5. Monitor radio for Maydays and be prepared for immediate action.

E. 1st Due Truck
1. Normally position and operate on side Alpha.
2. Effect obvious rescues.
3. Ladders, lights, ventilation and support to sides Alpha and Bravo.
4. OIC should be assigned as fire floor division supervisor.
5. Primary search of the fire area and notify IC.
6. Support units operating on fire floor or as directed by IC.

F. 2nd Due Truck
1. Normally position and operate on side Charlie.
2. Effect obvious rescues.
3. Ladders, lights, ventilation and support to sides Charlie and Delta.
4. OIC should be assigned the floor above the fire division supervisor.
5. Support units operating on floor(s) above or as directed by IC.
6. Primary search of operating area or as directed by IC.
7. Secure utilities and notify IC.

G. Search Company
1. OIC is Search Group supervisor – notify IC when changing floors and coordinate with division supervisors.
2. Primary Searches
   a) Fire floor area outside of fire rooms
   b) Floor above fire
   c) Top floor
   d) Floors between top floor and fire floor searching downward
   e) Exposures, starting with most threatened

3. Communicate status of search to IC.
4. Secondary searches as directed.
5. Request additional resources from IC for large structures.
6. If a Tower, consider positioning for tower use if possible.
   a) Do not block out 1st or 2nd trucks.

H. Working Fire Dispatch Engine
   1. Position the apparatus in an uncommitted location unless ordered to perform another assignment by IC
   2. Crew reports to IC

I. Working Fire Dispatch Special Service
   1. Gather RIC equipment
   2. Report to 4th engine OIC and becomes part of RIG

J. BLS Ambulance
   1. Park the unit away from and with the ability to leave the scene
   2. Aid bag, O2, AED, backboard, and stretcher to side Alpha
   3. Attempt to account for structure occupants
   4. Part of EMS Group and Rehab assistance

K. ALS Unit
   1. Park the unit away from and with the ability to leave the scene
   2. ALS equipment and stretcher to side Alpha
   3. Part of EMS Group and Rehab assistance

L. EMSDO
   1. Should be assigned EMS Group supervisor then Rehab supervisor
   2. CAN Report to IC

M. Safety Officer
   1. Perform Incident Safety Officer role in coordination with IC
   2. Size up the scene and evaluate hazards and risks, including air monitoring
   3. Consider a scene safety plan
   4. Monitor PPE and SCBA compliance
   5. Prepare to deploy in a forward operating position, including RIC operations

N. Rehab Unit
   1. Park unit in a position not to impede incoming units
   2. Notify IC of unit location and when the unit is prepared to begin rehab

O. Tankers and Water Supply units
   1. As directed by IC

COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE FIRES
06-01D

I. Responsibilities

A. 1st Due Engine
1. Establish a water supply – consider need for dual supply lines or LDH. The water source location should be announced via radio as soon as practical.
2. Normally, position on side Alpha without interfering with truck placement.
   a) Identify side Alpha if unusual configuration.
3. Support FDC or assign to another engine.
4. Provide on-scene report.
5. Establish tactical command.
6. Provide the 360 Report.
   a) If unable to complete the 360 Report, this shall be communicated via the radio.
7. Announce operational mode, entry point, and attack line size.
   a) Offensive/Defensive/Investigating
   b) If basement fire, verbalize entry point for fire attack.
   c) Direct other units to proceed or stage.
8. Effect obvious rescues.
9. Control ventilation points and flow paths.
10. Advance an attack line capable of flowing 200 gallons per minute (gpm), or greater, to confine/control/extinguish fire.
11. Check plenum space.
12. CAN Report

B. 2nd Due Engine – these items shall be accomplished in priority order:
1. Ensure water supply for 1st engine is completed. If the 1st engine has secured their own water supply, consideration should be given to reverse laying from the 1st engine to another water source. This action should not interfere with the secondary water supply.
2. Complete the 360 Report if the 1st engine was unable to complete.
3. Assist 1st engine with their attack line.
4. Advance an attack line capable of flowing 200 gpm, or greater, from the 1st due engine. This attack line will back-up the 1st engine unless otherwise directed by Tactical Command or IC.
5. Support FDC if assigned.

C. 3rd Due Engine
1. Establish secondary water supply. The water source location should be announced via radio as soon as practical.
   a) If primary water supply is from a private system, use WSSC source for secondary water supply. Request additional resources as necessary.
2. Normally positioned to operate or access the side opposite the 1st engine.
3. Provide an updated side Charlie report and verify the fire is not below operating companies.

4. Advance an attack line capable of flowing 200 gpm, or greater, via side Charlie to exposure or roof as directed by IC.
5. Support FDC if assigned.

D. 4th Due Engine (RIC) – these items shall be accomplished in priority order:
1. Ensure water supply for 3rd due engine is completed. If the 3rd engine has secured their own water supply, consideration should be given to reverse laying from the 3rd engine to another water source.
2. Establish RIC staging area near the entry point of the 1st engine.
   a) Crew shall have a sufficient amount of uncharged, ready to deploy, hose to cover the structure.
   b) Crew should obtain a RIC pack from the 1st due truck company.
3. Complete an exterior assessment of the structure, noting pertinent information about the structure and obstacles that may impede rescue.
4. OIC does a face to face meeting with IC and becomes RIC/RIG supervisor.
5. Monitor radio for Maydays and be prepared for immediate action.

E. 1st Due Truck
1. Normally position and operate on side Alpha.
2. Effect obvious rescues.
3. Ladders, lights, ventilation and support to sides Alpha and Bravo.
4. OIC should be assigned as fire floor division supervisor.
5. Primary search of the fire area and notify IC.
6. Supports units operating on the fire floor.

F. 2nd Due Truck
1. Normally position and operate on side Charlie.
2. Effect obvious rescues.
3. Provide a roof report to IC..
4. Ladders, lights, ventilation and support to sides Charlie and Delta.
5. OIC should be assigned the floor above the fire division supervisor.
6. Support units operating on floor above or as directed by IC.
7. Primary search of operating area or as directed by IC.
8. Secure utilities and notify IC.

G. Search Company
1. OIC is Search Group supervisor – notify IC when changing floors and coordinate with division supervisors.
2. Primary Searches
   a) Fire floor area outside of fire rooms
   b) Floor above fire
   c) Top floor
   d) Floors between top floor and fire floor searching downward
   e) Exposures, starting with most threatened
3. Communicate status of search to IC.
4. Secondary searches as directed.

5. Request additional resources from IC for large structures.
6. If a Tower, consider positioning for tower use if possible.
   a) Do not block out 1st or 2nd trucks.

H. Working Fire Dispatch Engine
1. Position the apparatus in an uncommitted location unless ordered to perform another assignment by IC.
2. Crew reports to IC.

I. Working Fire Dispatch Special Service
1. Gather RIC equipment.
2. Report to 4th engine OIC and become part of RIG.

J. BLS Ambulance
1. Park the unit away from and with the ability to leave the scene.
2. Aid bag, O2, AED, backboard, and stretcher to side Alpha.
3. Attempt to account for structure occupants.
4. Part of EMS Group and Rehab assistance.

K. ALS Unit
1. Park the unit away from and with the ability to leave the scene.
2. ALS equipment and stretcher to side Alpha.
3. Part of EMS Group and Rehab assistance.

L. EMSDO
1. Should be assigned EMS Group supervisor then Rehab supervisor.
2. CAN report to IC.

M. Safety Officer
1. Perform Incident Safety Officer role in coordination with IC.
2. Size up the scene and evaluate hazards and risks, including air monitoring.
3. Consider a scene safety plan.
4. Monitor PPE and SCBA compliance.
5. Prepare to deploy in a forward operating position, including RIC operations.

N. Rehab Unit
1. Park unit in a position not to impede incoming units.
2. Notify IC of unit location and when the unit is prepared to begin rehab.

O. Tankers and Water Supply units
1. As directed by IC.

HIGH-RISE FIRES
06-01E

I. Responsibilities

A. 1st Due Engine
1. Establish a water supply. The water source location should be announced via radio as soon as practical.
2. Normally, position on side Alpha without interfering with truck placement.
   a) Identify side Alpha if unusual configuration.
3. Support FDC or assign to another engine.
4. Provide on-scene report.
5. Establish tactical command.
6. Check annunciator panel then announce operational mode.
   a) Offensive/Defensive/Investigating
   b) If fire is below grade, announce entry point.
   c) Communicate destination.
   d) Control elevator to destination below reported fire floor. Leave elevator key and return elevator to lobby.
7. Control ventilation points and flow paths.
8. Designate attack stairwell.
9. Advance an attack line capable of flowing 150 gallons per minute (gpm), or greater, attack line to confine/control/extinguish fire from the appropriate standpipe outlet or pre-connect attack line.
10. Direct other units to proceed or stage after reaching reported fire floor and providing CAN that includes:
    a) Floor number
    b) Unit number
    c) Stand pipe connection point

B. 2nd Due Engine – these items shall be accomplished in priority order:
1. Ensure water supply for 1st engine is completed. If the 1st engine has secured their own water supply, consideration should be given to reverse laying from the 1st engine to another water source. This action should not interfere with the secondary water supply.
2. Assist 1st engine with their attack line.
3. Advance an attack line capable of flowing 150 gpm, or greater, attack line from the standpipe outlet. This attack line will back-up the 1st engine unless otherwise directed by Tactical Command or IC.
4. Support FDC if assigned.

C. 3rd Due Engine
1. Establish secondary water supply. The water source location should be announced via radio as soon as practical.
   a) If primary water supply is from a private system, use WSSC source for secondary water supply. Request additional resources as necessary.

2. Normally position to operate or access the side opposite the 1st engine.
3. Provide side Charlie report.
4. Advance an attack line capable of flowing 150 gpm, or greater, attack line to floor above fire floor using the appropriate stand pipe outlet.
5. Support additional FDC if building is equipped (or pump into stairwell outlet).

D. 4th Due Engine – these items shall be completed in priority order:
1. Ensure water supply for 3rd engine is completed. If the 3rd engine has secured their own water supply, consideration should be given to reverse laying from the 3rd engine to another water source.
2. Support FDC if assigned.
3. Establish RIC staging area on floor below fire in attack stairwell.
   a) Crew shall have sufficient amount of uncharged, ready to deploy, hose to cover area of operation.
   b) Crew shall obtain a RIC pack.
4. RIC size-up.
5. Monitor radio for Maydays.
6. OIC communicates, via radio, with IC and becomes RIC/RIG supervisor.

E. 5th Due Engine
1. Position out of the way but prepared to assist with water supply if needed.
2. Confirm that 3rd engine's attack line is in place and operating.
3. Advance an attack line capable of flowing 150 gpm, or greater, to backup 3rd engine from the appropriate stand pipe outlet, unless otherwise directed by IC.

F. 1st Due Truck
1. Normally position and operate on side Alpha.
2. Effect obvious rescues.
3. Ladders, lights, ventilation and support to sides Alpha and Bravo.
4. OIC should be assigned fire floor division supervisor.
5. Pressurize the attack stairwell.
6. Supports units operating on the fire floor.
7. Primary search fire area and notify IC.
8. Roof report as assigned.

G. 2nd Due Truck
1. Normally position and operate on side Charlie.
2. Effect obvious rescues.
3. Ladder, lights, ventilation and support to sides Charlie and Delta.
4. OIC should be assigned floor Division supervisor.
5. Support units operating on floor above or as directed by IC.
6. Primary search room above fire or as directed by IC.
7. Roof report as assigned.
8. Secure utilities and notify IC.

H. Search Company
1. OIC is Search Group supervisor – notify IC when changing floors and coordinate with division supervisors.
2. Primary Searches
   a) Fire floor area outside of fire rooms
   b) Floor above fire
   c) Top floor
   d) Floors between top floor and fire floor
   e) Exposures, starting with most threatened
3. Communicate status of search to IC.
4. Secondary searches as directed by IC.
5. Request additional resources as needed.
6. If a Tower, consider positioning for tower use if possible.
   a) Do not block out 1st or 2nd trucks.

I. 4th Due Special Service - RIG
1. Gather RIC equipment.
2. Report to 4th due engine OIC and become part of RIG.
3. If truck/tower, consider use of aerial.

J. BLS Ambulance
1. Park the unit away from and with the ability to leave the scene.
2. Aid bag, O2, AED, backboard, stretcher to lobby (unless that's fire floor).
3. Attempt to account for structure unit occupants.
4. Part of EMS Group, then assist Rehab Group.

II. Working Fire Dispatch Resources:

3 - Engine Companies
2 - Truck Companies
1 – Search Company
1 – Battalion Chief
1 – Safety Officer
1 – EMSDO
1 – ALS Unit
1 – Rehab Unit

A. 6th Engine
1. Position apparatus in an uncommitted location unless ordered to perform another assignment by IC.
2. Report to lobby.

B. 7th Engine
1. Position apparatus in an uncommitted location unless ordered to perform another assignment by IC.
2. Report to lobby.

C. 8th Engine
   1. Position apparatus in an uncommitted location unless ordered to perform another assignment by IC.
   2. Report to lobby.

D. 4th Due Truck
   1. Position apparatus in an uncommitted location unless ordered to perform another assignment by IC.
   2. Report to lobby.

E. 5th Due Truck
   1. Position apparatus in an uncommitted location unless ordered to perform another assignment by IC.
   2. Report to lobby.

F. Search Company
   1. Position apparatus in an uncommitted location unless ordered to perform another assignment by IC.
   2. Report to lobby.

G. Battalion Chief
   1. Establish Lobby Division unless otherwise directed by IC.
   2. Coordinate building systems with WFD units.
      a) HVAC/pressurization systems
      b) Fire pump and fire suppression system
      c) Fire phone if equipped
      d) Building speaker system
      e) Elevators
   3. Coordinated ventilation.

H. ALS Unit
   1. Position unit away from and with ability to leave scene.
   2. ALS equipment to lobby, unless that's fire floor.
   3. Part of EMS Group, then assist Rehab Branch.

I. EMSDO
   1. EMS Group Supervisor, then Rehab Branch.
   2. Establish triage area for building occupants if necessary.
   3. CAN reports to IC.

J. Safety Officer
   1. Safety Group Supervisor.
   2. Advise IC on safety matters.
   3. Prepare to deploy to forward operating position, including RIG operations and air monitoring.

K. Rehab Unit
   1. Position to avoid blocking out other incoming units.
   2. Notify IC of unit location upon arrival and when ready to begin Rehab.

L. Tankers and Water Supply units
   1. As directed by IC.

COMMAND OFFICER DUTIES AT STREET ALARMS AND BOX ALARMS 06-01F

I. Responsibilities

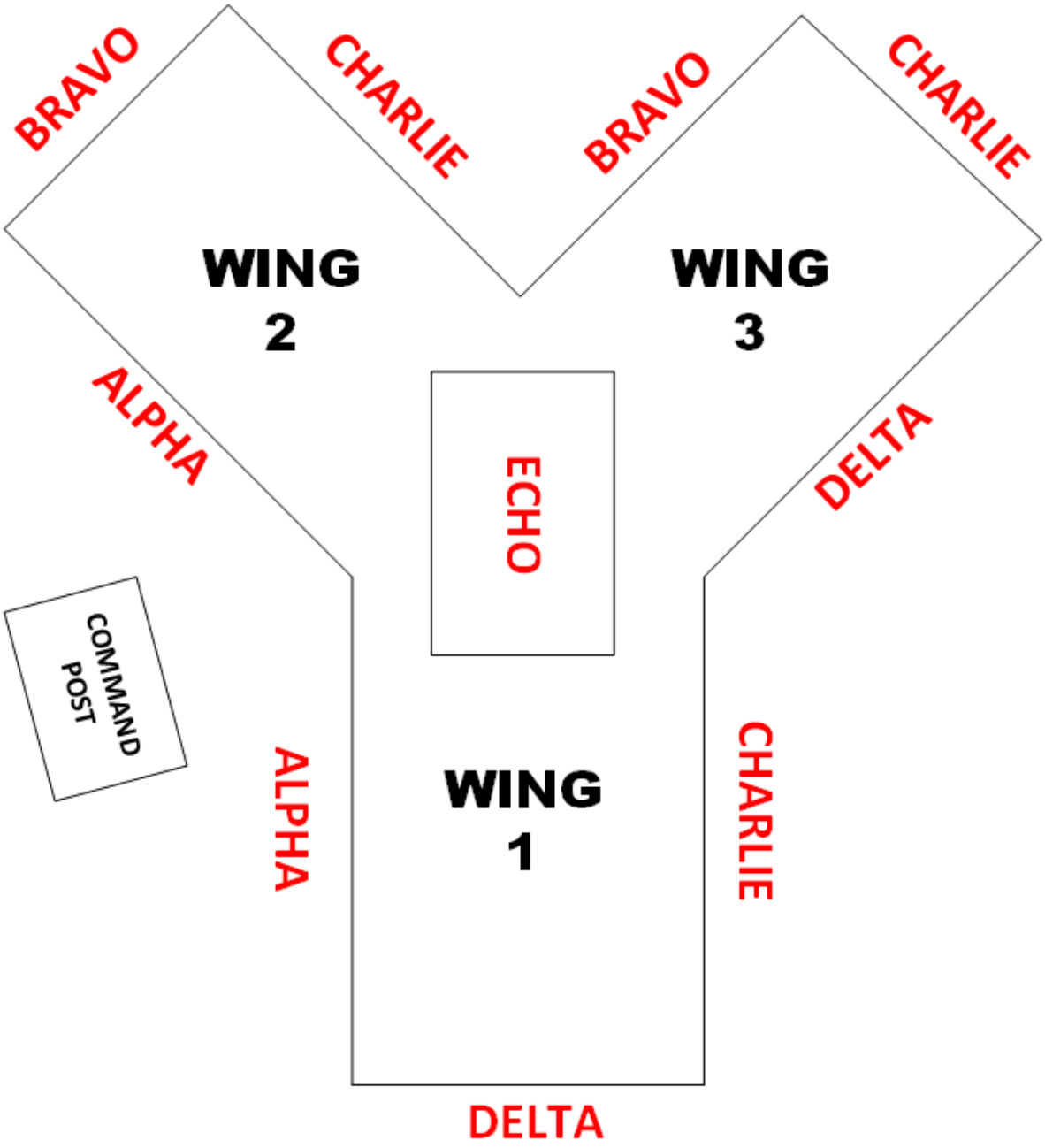
A. 1st Arriving Command Officer

1. Position in a location that keeps clear access for responding units yet provides an adequate view of operations – normally on side Alpha.
   a) Communicate the Command Post location via radio.
2. Assume Command from Tactical Command.
   a) Communicate the Command transition.
   b) Example of Command transition: "Battalion Chief 800 to Communications, I am on the scene assuming Green Street Command. Command Post located across from 1234 Green Street."
3. Obtain CAN report from Tactical Command.
4. Start incident documentation utilizing the Department approved Standard Command Sheet/Board.
5. Ensure any rescues have been addressed.
6. Ensure appropriate initial actions are taken and units are appropriately tasked, based on conditions found and reported.
7. Reassign the Tactical Command Unit.
   a) Example: "Command to Engine 800, you will now be assigned to Division 1 with Truck 800, who is the Division Supervisor."
8. Direct all units and operations.
9. Provide a progress report to include:
   a) Confirmation of address
   b) Size of structure/type of occupancy
   c) Severity of conditions
   d) Determine need for additional resources
10. Direct other units to proceed or stage.
11. Evaluate the current mode of operation.
12. Consider and request additional resources as needed.
13. Ensure there is adequate water supply for current and potential operations.
14. Ensure extinguishment.
15. Ensure PAR checks every 20 minutes, or after Maydays, Evacuations and/or Tactical Retreats.
16. Coordinate ventilation, designate ventilation stairwell and consider the use of vertical ventilation (roof operations).
17. Request Fire Marshal response as needed.
18. Coordinate overhaul with investigative activities.
19. Request utility companies as needed.
20. Request Office of Emergency Management (OEM) for occupant assistance and relocation.
21. Ensure all units complete Decontamination and Rehab.
22. Ensure tailboard critique is held with unit officers and crews for inclusion in the written After Action Review.

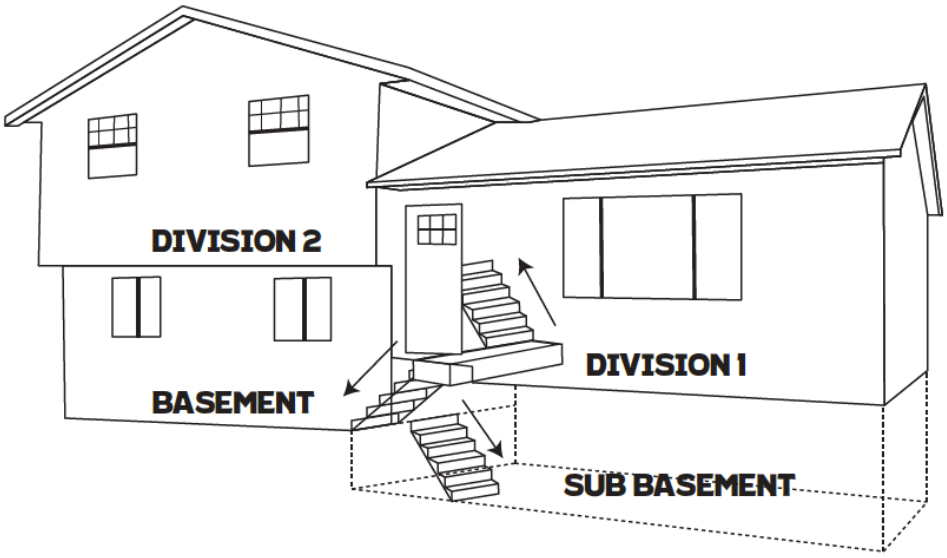
23. Make Department notifications as needed.
24. Designate a Fire Watch Unit as needed.
25. Ensure Community Risk Reduction (CRR) activities are coordinated.
    a) Post-Incident-Neighborhood-Intervention-Program
    b) Adopt-A-Neighborhood Program
    c) Immediate area smoke alarm and CO detector evaluations

B. Subsequent Arriving Command Officers
1. Position out of the way, clear of responding apparatus.
2. Second arriving command officer should report to Command Post to assist IC.
3. Subsequent arriving command officers should report to the command post with full PPE and SCBA for assignment to include:
    a) Command Post Support
    b) Safety
    c) Division/Group Supervisors
    d) Staging
    e) Accountability
    f) Water Supply
    g) Liaison
    h) Operations

Wing Designation

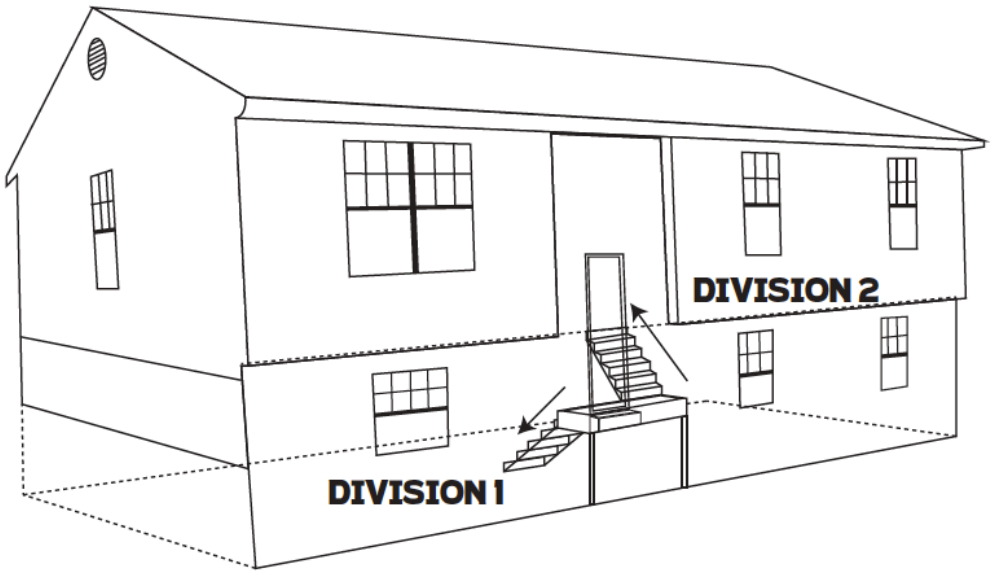


Split Level Single Family House



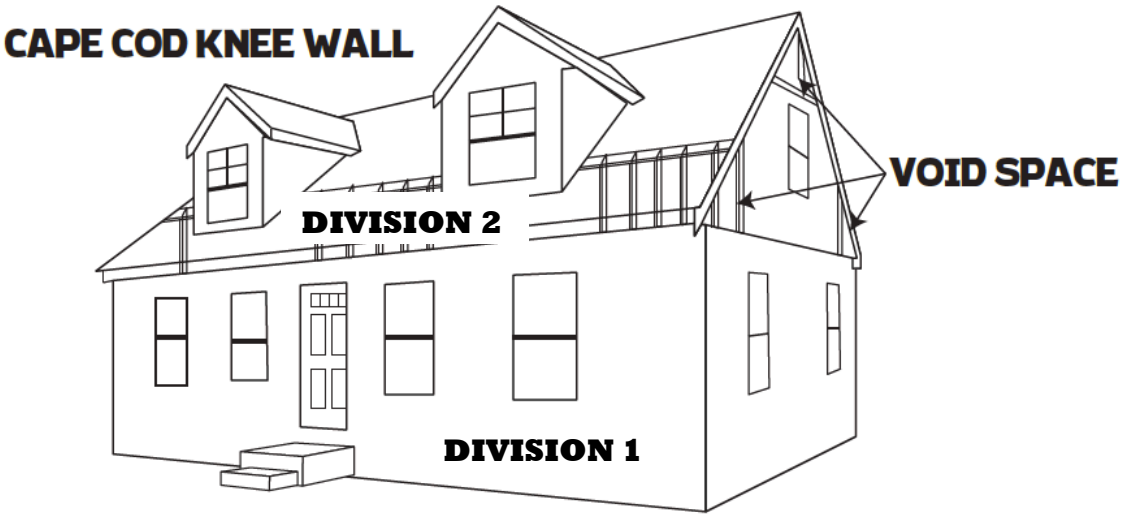
- The front door identifies Division 1
- May have a sub-basement
- Could have up to 4 separate floors/divisions
- Interior steps divide the quadrants
- Levels will only be identified in two quadrants (A & B, or C & D)

Split Foyer Single Family House



- Lower level identified as Division 1
- Upper level identified as Division 2
- Standard 4 quadrant layout
- Typically has a living side and a sleeping side (bay window vs. double hung)

Cape Cod Single Family House



- Identified by a steep pitched roof (8/12, 10/12, 12/12)
- Referred to as a 2 story "Cape Cod"
- If the second floor is finished, it will have knee walls and additional void spaces (A-framed ceilings)
- Construction traits – plaster and lathe, knotty pine paneling and tongue and groove
- Not all have dormers