

# INCIDENT COMMAND

## Initial Radio Report

- Unit designation and number of personnel on scene
- Address or cross street
- Building/ area description
- Conditions present- What and from where? (heavy smoke from window on A/B corner)
- Mode of Command (Investigative, Attack, or Command; name incident and ID ICP location)
- Actions- What are you and your crew doing? (pulling lines, triage, isolating area...)
- Water Supply- Do you have one? Need one? Engineer securing his own?
- Alarm Augmentation -Working? Second, Confined Space Response?
- AFTER INITIAL RADIO REPORT, COMPLETE 360

## Follow Up Report

- Pertinent information found on 360 (if any) “360 complete, fire impinging on exposure....”
- Objective- Strategic level, big picture. What is the overall goal of the incident?
- Strategy- Offensive vs defensive
- Assignments for companies arriving on scene

## INCIDENT PRIORITIES

- Life Safety
- Incident Stabilization
- Property Conservation
- Environment

## LEVELS OF COMMAND

- Strategic Level of Command-White Hat, big picture, WHAT are you trying to accomplish?
  - “Hold the fire to the building of origin”, “obtain primary all clear”
- Tactical Level of Command- Red Hat, HOW will you accomplish your objective?
  - “vertical ventilation”, “fire attack”, “primary search”
- Task Level- The Action Level-Yellow Hat, digital manipulation of tools
  - “flowing water”, “cutting offensive louver”, “operating TIC”

## MODES OF COMMAND

- Investigative Mode
- Attack Mode
- Command Mode

## STRATEGIC MODE OF OPERATION (STRATEGY)

- OFFENSIVE OR DEFENSIVE

# INCIDENT COMMAND (con't)

## TRANSFER OF COMMAND

- On arrival conditions
- Current situation, conditions, problems, hazards and safety concerns
- Effectiveness of actions taken
- Organization and assignment of operating companies – personnel accountability
- Need for additional resources
- Incident Action Plan (ICS Form 201)

## 15 MINUTE TIME CLOCK SITUATION REPORT

- Metro Net will start Incident Clock for all incidents involving IDLH operations. Time Clock begins at time of dispatch and will be broadcast to Incident Commander Every 15 Minutes
- Update on Conditions
- Updated Objectives
- Updated Strategic mode of operation (offensive vs. defensive)

PAR/CAR Reports if appropriate (incident is still active)

## INCIDENT COMMAND DESIGNATORS

### DIVISIONS:

- Divisions are geographic area designators
- For vertical divisions, use floor or level as designator for division identifiers (Division 1, 2...)
  - Exterior stairwells shared by multiple occupants in building likely utilize numerical divisions
- For horizontal divisions, such as strip centers and wildland fires, use letter designators for division identifiers (Division A, B, Z...)
  - Townhomes or apartments with interior stairwells NOT shared by multiple occupants

### GROUPS:

- Groups perform a function
- Groups will be named by their functional responsibility (Example: Ventilation Group, Search Group, or Fire Attack)

### TACTICAL SIDES:

- Tactical sides are for direction or reference points
- The Alpha Side can be either the address front of the building or the tactical front of the building (first arriving officer or IC's discretion) must be clearly communicated to all personnel at the scene

### BELOW GRADE FLOORS/LEVELS:

- The street level will be referred to as "Division 1". Any floors below street level will be referred to as a "Sub-level". If there are multiple below grade floors, those levels will correspond with their "Sub-level" designation. (Example: *the first floor below street grade is "Sub-level 1", the second floor below grade, "Sub-level 2", Etc.*)