



# SOUTH LYON FIRE DEPARTMENT

## Manual of Procedures 426

### COMMAND FUNCTION #2 – ASSUME, CONFIRM AND THE POSITIONING OF COMMAND

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Revised:

Approved: Chief Mike Kennedy

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#### I. Establishing Command

Command shall be formally declared on all incidents where two (2) or more Units are dispatched.

One or two company responses that are not going to escalate beyond the commitment of these companies do not require the first arriving unit or officer to assume Command. The first arriving unit or officer will remain responsible for any needed Command when required.

The first Unit or member to arrive to the scene of a multi-unit dispatched incident will assume command of the incident by transmitting a standard Initial Radio Report (IRR), SLFD MOP 429 Function 5 – Communications.

The confirmation of Command occurs when Novi Dispatch uses the Order Model to repeat the IRR back to all responding units, confirming that the initial arriving Unit is in Command of the Incident.

Assuming command causes the first-arriving Unit or member (the IC) to size up the incident, determine the incident's strategy and formulate an incident action plan (IAP). All of this is executed and shared with all the incident participants when the IC transmits an IRR.

When the incident begins with an in-place IC, all later-arriving units will be assigned based on the IC's IAP. This puts all the incident players on the same page. Everyone knows what the problem is and what action is being taken to solve it.

***The absence of an effective IC is the most common reason for ragged incident beginnings and unsafe endings. Effective (and coordinated) action is the result of beginning (and ongoing) incident operations with an in-place and in-charge IC.***

Once command has been established, all routine communication between Novi Radio and the incident will be directed through Command.



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The initial Incident Commander shall remain in Command until Command is transferred or the incident is stabilized and Command is terminated.

A formal IC must be in place, performing the functions of command, whenever a hazard zone exists.

### **II. Naming Command - Radio Designation**

The radio designation "COMMAND" will be used along with the major cross road, or the specific occupancy name of the incident site (i.e. "Lake Street Command", "Witch's Hat Command"). This designation will not change throughout the duration of the incident.

The designation of "Command" will remain with the IC throughout the duration of the entire incident.

### **III. COMMAND POSITIONING**

The IC's position will greatly affect their ability to control the incident scene. Typically, the Company Officer of the first arriving Engine Company will become the initial IC for the incident, IC #1.

There are three command positions that a Company Officer can place themselves in, depending on the situation. These three command positions are:

- Investigating Command position
- Fast-Attacking Command position – Inside the hazard zone
- "Command" position - Stationary, inside of a Command Post (CP).

### **IV. Investigative Command Position (Nothing Showing)**

This is a mobile IC on a portable radio, moving around and evaluating conditions while trying to identify the incident problem. The company officer should remain with their company to investigate while utilizing a portable radio to command the incident.

### **V. Fast Attacking Command Position**

Many times, the strength of our local IMS is the fast-attacking IC, who directly supervises the use of quick force at the beginning of the event. That action is reinforced and upgraded by response chiefs who come in behind the initial fast attacking IC to quickly establish a stationary, exterior command post that supports and expands on the fast-attacking IC's initial actions. The fast-attacking command position provides the front-end command structure for that capability.



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The Fast Attacking Command position is defined as: IC #1 enters the hazard zone (when in the offensive strategy) in full PPE, with a portable radio, supervising and assisting their crew in the attack.

The advantages of a Fast Attacking IC:

- Enhances crew safety and accountability
- Gives the IC another set of critical factors to evaluate and base unit assignments on (interior conditions)
- Usually solves the problem quickly

The disadvantages of a Fast Attacking IC:

- Combining action and command is tough to do
- Difficult communication position (full PPE in a hazard zone)
- Limited field of vision
- Reduces strategic span of control

The entire response team coming in behind a fast attacking IC must realize that the initial IC is in an attack position, not a command position. We trade off this position disadvantage because many times this initial front end “hit” is enough to stabilize the incidents problems.

When the front-end assault doesn’t stabilize the situation, the fast-attacking IC is not in the best position to continue command; they are in the worst position. The Fast Attacking Command position should end in one of three (3) ways:

1. Situation is quickly stabilized.
2. Command is transferred from the Fast Attacking Company Officer IC (#1) to a subsequent arriving Command Officer (IC #2).
3. If the situation is not stabilized and there is a delay in the arrival of a command officer, the Fast Attacking Company Officer IC must move to an exterior (stationary) command position and operate in the Command position. When this happens, the Company Officer has the following crew options:

- Move up one of your crew members to Company Officer. Minimum 2 person Company in a hazard zone
- Assign your crew member(s) to another Company in the hazard zone. This must be acknowledged by both the original and the receiving officer and by their inclusion in the accountability system.
- Have crew exit with the IC and perform IC support roles



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- No crew will remain in a hazard zone without radio communications

### **VI. COMPANY OFFICER IC'S**

There are 3 operational levels that function at the scene of a hazard zone. They are:

- Strategic level
- Tactical level
- Task level

Each of these levels is distinct and has their own set of responsibilities.

For the majority of the incidents we respond to, the initial responsibility for managing all 3 organizational levels is handled by IC#1, when they are a Company Officer.

The first arriving Company Officer IC will size up the incident's critical factors, declare the incident strategy and assume command. IC #1 has initial command and control responsibility for the entire incident operation on the strategic level until command is transferred or terminated.

On the tactical level, the fast attacking IC will implement and execute an incident action plan that addresses the incidents critical factors in order to facilitate the completion of the tactical priorities.

A fast attacking company officer IC will also directly supervise and assist their crew members with the tasks required to bring the incident's problems under control.

In most cases, this initial attack wave eliminates the incident hazards. For incidents that are not quickly controlled, are escalating, or are significant in scope and size upon our arrival, the strategic and tactical operational levels must be upgraded with Chief Officers as required.

The strategic level of command on these types of incidents will be the 1st operational level that is upgraded. This command transfer significantly improves the IC's position and ability to perform and manage the 8 functions of command and the corresponding strategic safety requirements for the entire incident operation. Placing the IC in a standard Command Post (CP) position where they can exclusively focus on incident management, enhances and facilitates both the completion of the tactical priorities and firefighter task level safety.



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### **VII. COMMAND POSITION - COMPANY OFFICER**

The Command Position is defined as: a command position that is stationary, remote, outside of the hazard zone and inside of a vehicle (Command Post – CP). The most effective command position is inside a CP, not inside a burning building.

Certain incidents, by virtue of their size, complexity, or potential for rapid expansion, demand early, strong, stationary command from the outset of the incident. In these cases, the first arriving Company Officer (IC #1) will assume command and, from the beginning of the event, stay out of the hazard zone in a stationary exterior CP (most of these situations present as larger, defensive fires). A tactical worksheet shall be initiated and utilized to assist in managing these types of incidents.

If the Company Officer assumes a Command position from the onset of the Incident, the following options are available to assign of the remaining crew members on the IC's Unit.

- A. "Move up" an acting officer within the Company. This is determined by the individual and collective capabilities and experience of the crew.
- B. Assign the crew members to perform staff functions to assist the IC. Staff functions include recon/reporting, communications assistance; help with tactical worksheet tracking etc.
- C. Assign company personnel to another Company. This must be acknowledged by both the original and the receiving officer and by their inclusion in the accountability system.

"Passing Command" to a unit that is not on the scene creates a gap in the Command process and compromises incident management and safety. To prevent this command and control gap, command shall not be transferred to any officer who is not physically located on the scene.

When a Chief Officer arrives at the scene first or at the same time as the initial arriving Company, the Chief Officer should assume Command of the incident.

### **VIII. COMMAND POSITION – CHIEF OFFICER**

A stationary Command Post (CP) allows the IC to begin packaging command for the on-going operation and escalation of that incident. Physically locating the IC in the Command position puts the IC in the strongest possible position to carry out the functions of command, accomplish the incident's tactical objectives, and ensure the safety of all members working on the fireground.



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### IX. TRANSFERRING COMMAND

To a major extent, command effectiveness is directly connected to regular command positioning; the entire command system revolves around the rapid establishment of a stationary, remote IC, operating in a standard CP.

By setting up and staying in a CP, the IC is in the ideal position to maintain on-line control; remain continuously available to communicate; and monitor and evaluate responders' changing welfare and survival needs while they are operating within the hazard zone.

The 1st arriving Chief Officer will respond directly to the scene. If an active hazard zone still exists, or if there is still tactical benchmarks to coordinate, command should be upgraded into the Command position. When arriving to the scene, IC #2 must transfer command in the following manner:

1. Size-Up - Verify that all operating positions match the current incident conditions
2. Transmit that your unit is On-Scene ("Chief 1 On-Scene")
3. Contact IC #1 and announce that you'll be transferring command: "taking it from out here"
4. Verify the position & function of all hazard zone resource with IC#1
5. Contact and Confirm the command transfer with Dispatch, announce the current strategy, and make a resource determination

Command transfers should be short and sweet. When IC #1 (usually a fast-attacking IC) transmits a concise, clear initial radio report, unit assignments and condition reports, it ensures that IC #2 (usually a command officer working out of an SUV) will have quality information to quickly facilitate the command transfer.

*Chief Mike Kennedy*

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Approved by

Rescinds:

Manual of Procedures, 406 Incident Command System (February 19, 2012)