

# WILDLAND – COMMAND

## KEY CONSIDERATIONS:

- Be flexible, Wildland is very dynamic. ODF response varies greatly across our region.
- Radio scanning is highly recommended. Learn how to build a scan list on your portable.

## PROTOCOL:

### GENERAL COMMUNICATION:

- Initial units are dispatched by each agencies dispatch center on their dispatch frequency and report their arrival on their respective agencies' frequency. If both MFR and D3 are responding switch to the appropriate channel (host agency).
- Resource requests will normally be made on the agencies' dispatch frequency (or by cell phone) throughout the incident
- Consider monitoring the other agencies' frequency and / or RV TAC 3 during response. Protection Supervisors and Chief Officers are encouraged to communicate by cell when practical.
- Good radio discipline is essential, radio traffic should be brief and to the point.

### COMMAND MODES:

- Incident command that is mobile will be described as "**WORKING COMMAND**". This mode is a temporary situation to provide an opportunity for the Protection Supervisors and first responding Chief Officers to establish the tactical direction for initial resources.
- For incidents where the fire is not quickly controlled, a "**FIXED INCIDENT COMMAND POST**" (ICP) shall be established as soon as possible by either on scene supervisors or subsequent supervisors assuming Command. This ICP will normally be a **UNIFIED COMMAND** with ODF and local structural agency members present as soon as possible. Once a fixed ICP is established the location shall be announced; assume a working command is in place until the ICP is established and announced.

## PROCEDURE:

### FIRST DISCIPLINE ON SCENE:

- Provide an Arrival Report to their dispatch center
- Assume Command (Typically "Working Command")
- Request all responding resources switch to RV TAC 3 upon arrival

### FIRST UNIT FROM THE SECOND DISCIPLINE ON SCENE:

- Provide an Arrival Report to their dispatch center
- Communicates with the established IC for direction/ information on RV TAC 3.
- Coordinate fire control and remain in contact at all times
- Request all responding resources switch to RV TAC 3 upon arrival

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## SUPERVISOR ARRIVAL:

- The first supervisors (Chiefs and Protection Supervisors) from both disciplines will normally take an aggressive forward position to effectively establish the tactical objectives. (Working Command)
- The second supervisors (Chiefs and Protection Supervisors or Assistant District Forester) from both disciplines will normally establish a fixed ICP and assume command from the Working Command. Once both disciplines are represented, establish a unified command as needed.

## WILDLAND OR STRUCTURAL EMPHASIS IN SHARED JURISDICTIONS:

- Incidents that are primarily wildland driven will typically be led by ODF with structural agencies operating in a Branch, Division, or Group role.
- Incidents that are primarily structural fire driven will typically be led by the structural agencies with ODF operating in a Branch, Division, or Group role.

## INCREASING COMPLEXITY:

- As the incident escalates in complexity and RV TAC 3 becomes congested assign tactical frequencies for Perimeter Control and Structure Protection. Consider these options:
  - Perimeter Control – RV Tac 2, Red Net, or others
  - Structural Protection – RV Tac 5 & 6, or others
- RV TAC 3 will remain as the Command Frequency
- Some structural units may be left working for perimeter control – work on the appropriate channel. Some ODF resources may be involved in structural protection – they will operate on those channels.
- Perimeter control divisions will be assigned alphabetical divisions.
  - **'A' ALPHA** usually begins on the left flank. Continue clockwise and fill in more divisions as incident grows.
- Structural protection will be given names relating to streets or geographic area.
  - Example: GLEN ECHO GROUP or LONE PINE GROUP.