



Public Input No. 11-NFPA 1561-2015 [Global Input]

NFPA 1561 uses in several locations especially in the Annex material the term "Incident Safety Officer". This should be changed throughout the document to "Safety Officer".

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NIMS, FIRESCOPE, NIMS Consortium, and NWCG refers to a "Safety Officer" as part of the Command Staff.. Also, the ordering process for this position is "Safety Officer".

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Dec 29 13:00:13 EST 2015

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-1-NFPA 1561-2018](#)

Statement: NIMS, FIRESCOPE, NIMS Consortium, and NWCG refers to a "Safety Officer" as part of the Command Staff.. Also, the ordering process for this position is "Safety Officer".



Public Input No. 1-NFPA 1561-2015 [Section No. 1.2]

1.2 Purpose.

The purpose of this standard is to define and describe the essential elements of an incident management system that meets the requirements of Chapter 8 of NFPA 1500,

Standard on Fire Hose Department Occupational Safety and Health Program ; 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3), "Procedures for handling emergency response"; and Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Wrong standard name

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Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-3-NFPA 1561-2018](#)

Statement: This change was made to correct the name of the document being referenced.



Public Input No. 16-NFPA 1561-2017 [Chapter 3 [Title Only]]

Definitions

3.3.37.1 Mobilization Center - An off-incident location at which emergency service personnel and equipment are temporarily located pending assignment, release, or reassignment.

3.3.56.1 Strike Team - Specialized combinations of the same kind and type of resources, with common communications and a leader.

3.3.60.1 Task Force - A group of unlike or type of resources with common communications and a leader that can be sent to an incident or formed at the incident.

3.3.63 Zone - Under an Area Command, a defined geographic area or function utilized to support the management of an incident (i.e. Area Command). A Zone may be assigned an Incident Management Team(s) or IC to provide management of a defined area or function. Zones may be identified geographically, numerically, or by functional name.

3.3.64 Unit - An organization element having responsibility for a specific function within the Operations, Planning, Logistics, or Finance/Administration Sections.

5.10.29* The all hazard Planning "P" shall be used in developing an all hazard Incident Action Plan.

(paste in figure 5.10.2.9)

The use of the FEMA forms are indicated in the chart.

*5.10.2.9 .1 Planning Process

(paste in Text and Planning Process 5.10.2.9.1)

Annex "C" Area Command

Add fourth sentence in paragraph that states: "When area command is established, incident commander(s) for each of the incidents under the authority of the the area command will report to and brief the area commander. Initially, such reports and briefing could be done by cell phone, landline, or radio on a command channel. (Replace next sentence to read:) " The area commander is designated by a Delegation of Authority and accountable to the agency or jurisdictional executive or administrator that has signed the Delegation of Authority."

Page 37 number 9.: Change 'Area Command Staging Officer to Area Command Staging Manager'.

New Text and Figure C.1 (f) text

A zone is a tool that may be used in Area Command. A planned or standardized Area Command implementation and operating policies and procedures should be developed, fully integrated, understood, and exercised prior to implementation. Pre-incident planning, coordination, training, and exercises are defined as Preparedness Elements of NIMS.

Zone - A defined geographic area or function utilized to support the management of an Incident (i.e. Area Command). A zone may be assigned an Incident Management Teams) or IC to provide management of a defined area or function. Zones may be identified geographically, numerically, or by functional name.

Geographic Zones are primarily used to provide an effective span of control. Area Command can use Functional Zones by assigning resources or Assisting/Cooperating Agencies in a logistical support role. This can also be used during Pre-Planned events, Natural Disasters, or Public Health emergencies for the distribution of equipment and/or supplies from defined points with or without being involved in actual incident operations.

Figures C-1 (f)

Example - Unified Area Command with subordinate Zones and assigned IMT's or IC's managing each Zone.

(paste in Figure C-1 (f)

The above example of how area command may be utilized for localized disasters and events that may result in the management of many individual incidents, where each has a rapidly changing demand for resources. Major disasters such as multiple terrorist incidents, earthquakes, tornadoes, hurricanes, civil

disturbances, sever storms, or oil spills may create a large number of incidents affecting multiple local, and jurisdictional/functional areas. These types of disasters may or may not cover an extraordinarily large geographic area (as seen with multiple wildland fires). Based upon the number of incidents in an impacted area, the potential impact, and the resulting complexity, these incidents provide an appropriate environment to consider designating an area command/unified area command. The magnitude of incidents could dictate that resources be stage and all incidents within the impacted area could be given to the area command/unified area command for resource allocation. Under these conditions, individual incidents would be given to the respective deputy unified area commanders (i.e. law, fire, EMS, or public works) for allocation of resources.

Again, area command is not opeational but is a resource support role to the indivual incident commanders. The structures above depicts an area command with subordinate zone commands. All subordinates under the zone would report to the zone command. A zone could be used to identify a geographic battalion or division for fire agencies or a bureau for law enforcement. So, using a fire battalion identifier could be identified such as: Zone 1 (Battalion 1); Zone 13 (Battalion 13); or Zone 15 (Battalion 15). A law enforcement agency could identify zones such as: Central Zone (Central Bureau); Metro Zone (Metro Bureau); or South Zone (South Bureau).

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description Approved</u>
NFPA_1561_figures_.docx	nfpa

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This is current text from FIRESCOPE FOG,FIRESCOPE Area Command document and NIMS Consortium Law Enforcement Model Procedure Guide on definitions or text.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Sun Oct 01 13:23:36 EDT 2017

Committee:

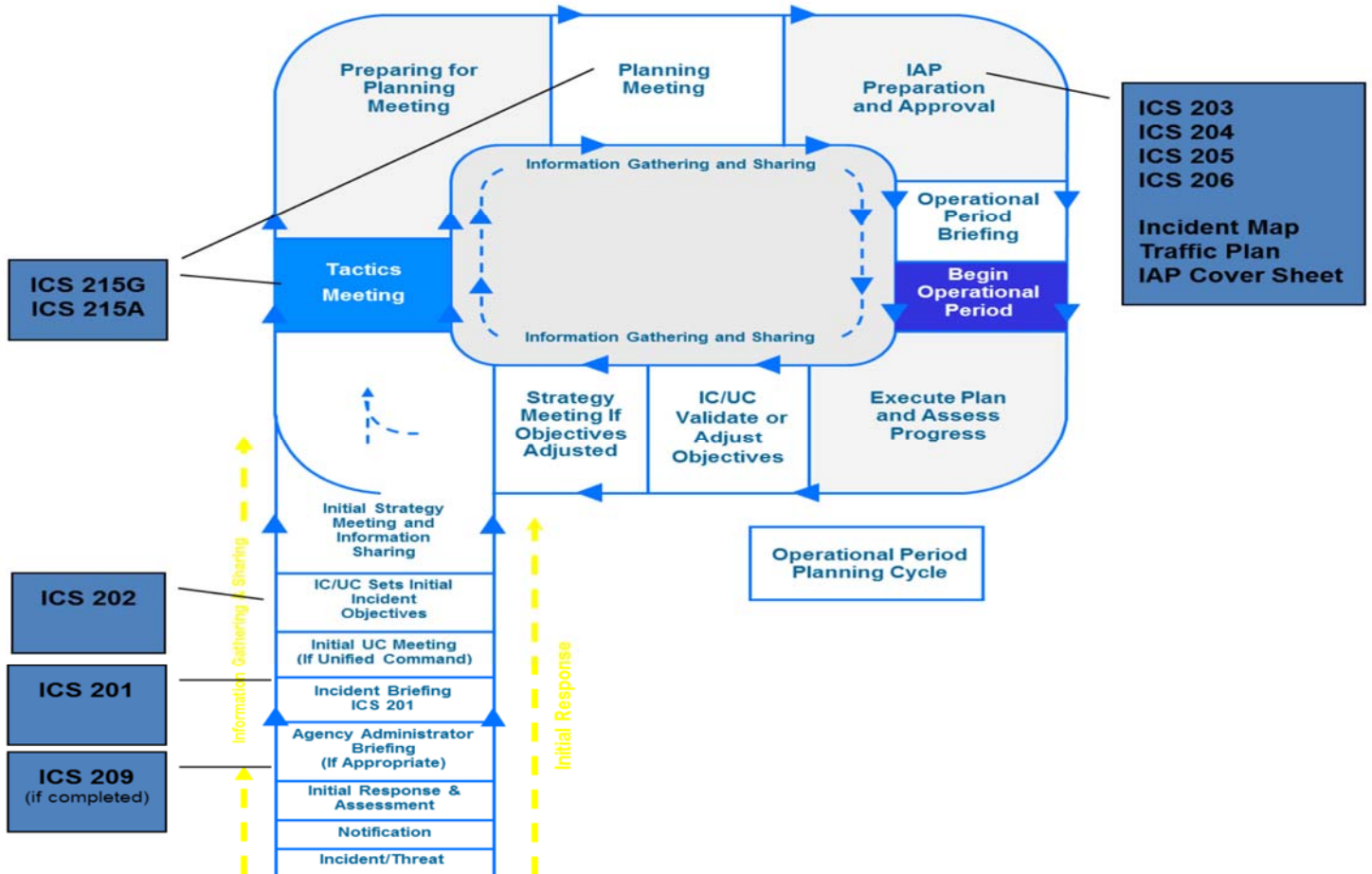
Committee Statement

Resolution: The material in this PI covers several sections across the document. The committee has agreed with all of the changes that were submitted in this PI and all have been individually addressing in FR's 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 32, and 33.

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5.10.2.9 * - Planning Process

The all hazard Planning “P” shall be used in developing an all hazard Incident Action Plan.



The use of the FEMA forms are indicated in the chart.

*5.10.2.9 * - Planning Process

Planning Process to develop a Incident Action Plan for a typical Type 3 Incident Action Plan.

Several documents which include the All-Hazards Planning P are available. These documents use the same All Hazard Planning “P.” Available documents are official government documents available for downloading from the FEMA.gov website. The first of these documents United States Fire Administration (USFA)/National Fire Academy (NFA) Field Operations Guide ICS 420-1. This document is written for All Hazard type incidents. It includes guidance for incidents involving Multi-Casualty, Urban Search and Rescue, Hazardous Materials and Mass Casualty, Terrorism/Weapons of Mass Destruction, High Rise, and Wildland type of incidents.

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The all-hazards Planning P is also used in the Emergency Management Institute's (EMI) all-hazards training curriculum used nationally. These courses include the O-305 All-Hazards Incident Management Team Course and all of the all-hazards position specific courses.

Type 3 IMT Core Concepts Overview

Use this document as a overview for a quick reference resource for remembering core concepts related to IMTs and the planning process.

Meeting Overview

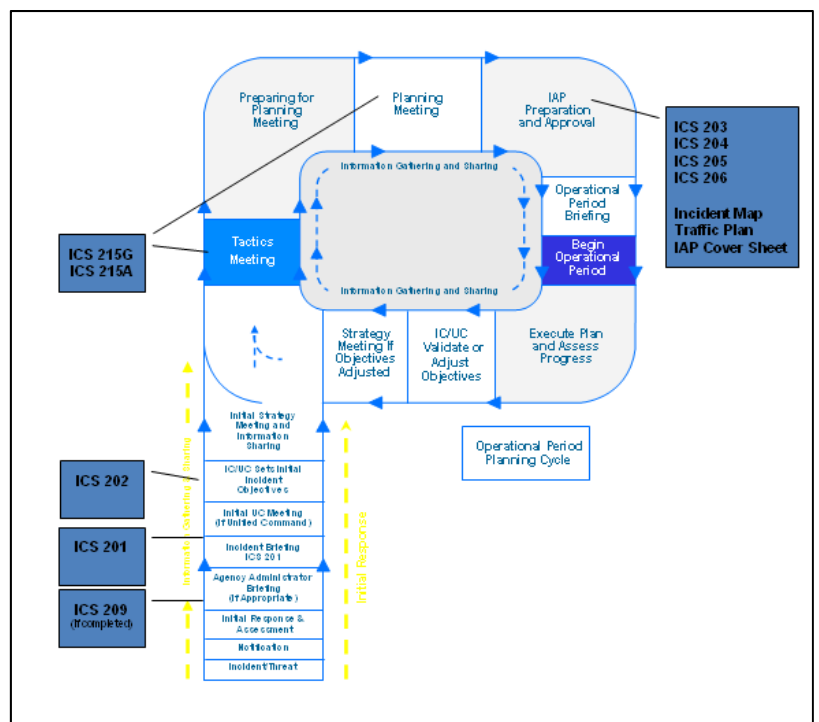
Meeting	Description	Who Attends
Strategy Meeting	IC communicates and establishes support for objectives from the Command and General Staff	All C&GS
Tactics Meeting	OSC communicates and establishes support for initial tactics from a small internal group	OSC PSC SOFR LSC Others by invite only.
Planning Meeting	PSC communicates and establishes support for defined tactics from the Command and General Staff	All C&GS
Operational Period Briefing	Command and General Staff communicate details of approved plans to Tactical Supervisors and representatives of supporting and cooperating agencies	All C&GS Tactical Supervisors Agency Representatives

Planning P Concepts

The Planning P provides the framework around which meetings and ICS forms are organized.

- **Strategy Meeting** – How will objectives set by the IC be accomplished?
- **Tactics Meeting** – How do resources selected by the OSC impact safety and logistics?
- **Planning Meeting** – How will Command and General Staff, led by the PSC, support the plan?
- **IAP Preparation and Approval** – How will the plan be formalized and

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communicated?

- **Operational Period Briefing** – How will all participants understand what will be done?

Useful Links

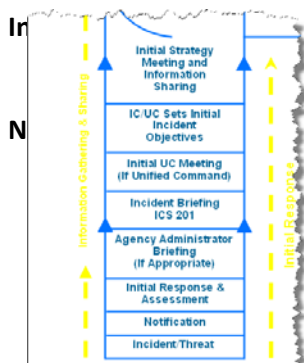
This list of links provides resources for additional research about Planning or general information about IMTs.

Site	Address
NIMS Resource Center	http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nims
NRF Resource Center	http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nrf
USFA Website	http://www.usfa.fema.gov
FEMA Website	http://www.fema.gov
National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC)	http://www.nifc.gov/
USFA on <i>Twitter</i> [®]	http://twitter.com/USFIRE

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Type 3 IMT Initial Response Overview



- Incident may be planned or unplanned
- Team is notified and dispatched to the incident
- Team members gather information
 - Should be done without disrupting the initial IC or other incident personnel
 - Good sources include Internet, TV, and radio

Initial Response and Assessment

- Initial responders or initial IMT attend
- Team members gather information:
 - AA from whom the team is working
 - Initial IC
 - Other staffed Command and General Staff positions

Agency Administrator Briefing (if appropriate)

- Outlines Type 3 IMT direction, fiscal constraints, and boundaries
- Emphasizes the AA's authority
 - Establish that the IMT is working for the AA
- May be difficult to receive in the all-hazard environment, due to the potential inability to identify primary agency head
- Other possibilities
 - Mission assignment
 - Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
 - Letter of Expectations
 - Who will order and from where

ICS Form 201: Incident Briefing

- Provides basic information regarding the incident
- Includes:
 - Map
 - Resources allocated
 - Record of the initial response
 - If a 201 is not already prepared, have the PSC fill one in as they are briefed and ask questions to fill in all of the blanks

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Initial UC Meeting (if Unified Command)

- Initial meeting of Unified Commanders
 - Must come to consensus on priorities
 - Determine who is the lead spokesperson for UC
- Opportunity to determine the appropriate roles and responsibilities of all representatives involved
 - Local and State governments
 - Tribal governments
 - Responsible party

IC/UC Sets Initial Incident Objectives

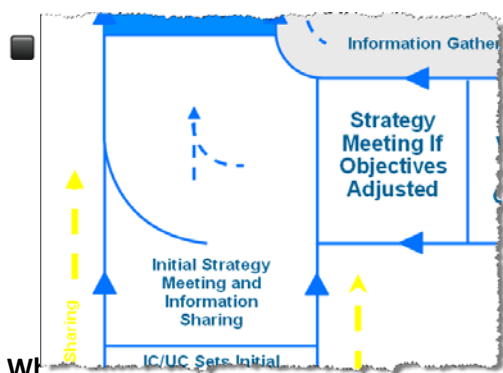
- IC determines objectives using SMART method

SMART Objectives

- **Specific**—Is the wording precise and unambiguous?
- **Measurable**—How will achievements be measured?
- **Action-oriented**—Is an action verb used to describe expected accomplishments?
- **Realistic**—Is the outcome achievable with given available resources?
- **Time-sensitive**—What is the timeframe? (if applicable)

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Type 3 IMT Strategy Meeting Overview



Purpose

- Report for objectives from the Command and General Staff
- Reiterate the incident objectives (using ICS 202: Incident Objectives)
- Establish Operational Periods
- Establish meeting schedules
- Communicate additional resource needs

Who Attends

- Command and General Staff members

Methodology

- Conduct meeting soon after the AA's and initial IC/UC briefings
- The ■ IC shares the incident objectives, strategies and schedule
- Each team member shares information

NOTE: Do not have an open discussion of tactics—the ⚙️ OSC and ▲ SOFR have the responsibility to

Inputs

Input	Role(s) Responsible
Incident Objectives	IC
Share information relevant to the Incident Objectives	All C&G staff



Outputs

Output	Role(s) Responsible
Strategy for the next Operational Period (ICS Form 202: Incident Objectives)	C&G staff

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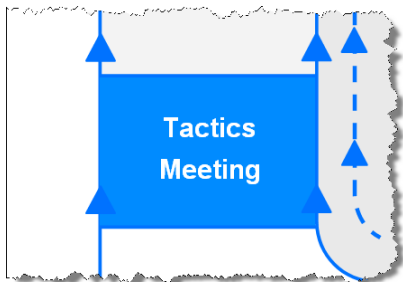
Roles and Responsibilities

Icon	Role Name	Responsibilities
	Incident Commander	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give overall direction• Communicate with staff• Play role of high-level manager• Set the operational periods for the incident• Define incident boundaries (with Agency)• Work with PSC to establish meeting
	Planning Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work with IC to establish meeting
ALL	Command and General	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communicate info• Consolidate resource

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Type 3 IMT Tactics Meeting Overview



Purpose

- OSC communicates and establishes support for initial tactics from a small internal group
 - Determines how the strategy will be used to achieve objectives
 - Assigns type and quantity of resources to implement tactics
 - Identifies methods for monitoring tactics and resources to determine adjustments (different tactics, different resources , or new strategy)
 - Identifies possible hazards and mitigation measures

Who Attends

- OSC
- LSC
- SOFR
- PSC (with Resources Unit Leader [RESL] if staffed)
- Others by invitation only

Methodology

- Coordinated by the OSC
- Complete the following draft forms:
 - ICS Form 215: Operational Planning Worksheet
 - ICS Form 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis
- Discuss tactics, hazard/risk, mitigation, and resources required, available, or needed

NOTE: The ICS 215 is a blueprint of tactical deployment for the next Operational Period will be developed and revised before the Planning Meeting. This is where formal deployment of resources and work assignments will be supported by the Command and General Staff and approved by the IC.

Inputs



Input	Role(s) Responsible
Draft of ICS Form 215: Operational Planning Worksheet	OSC
Draft of ICS Form 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis	SOFR/ OSC
Latest Intelligence	OSC / PSC
Probable tactics	OSC
List of available external resources	LSC
List of available resources on incident	PSC

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Outputs



Output	Role(s) Responsible
Completed draft ICS Form 215: Operational Planning Worksheet	OSC
Completed draft ICS Form 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis	SOFR

Roles and Responsibilities

Icon	Role Name	Responsibilities
	Planning Section Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop resource status information• Develop situation status, predictions, and alternative strategies• Gather intelligence and other information
	Operations Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determine probable tactics• Complete draft ICS 215: Operational Planning
	Logistics Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determine service and support needs for the
	Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work with OSC on tactical safety• Identify hazards/risk and mitigation measures using ICS 215A:

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Type 3 IMT Preparing for the Planning Meeting Overview



Purpose

Make preparations for an effective Planning Meeting.

Methodology

- Determine meeting location
- Communicate meeting location and time
- Maintain situational awareness
- Prepare displays

List of Displays

- Incident Objectives
- Incident Map

- ICS Form 215: Operational Planning Worksheet(s)
- ICS 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis
- Meeting Agenda
- Ground Rules
- Others items as appropriate

Inputs











Input	Role(s) Responsible
Completed draft ICS Form 215: Operational Planning Worksheet	PSC
Completed draft ICS Form 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis	PSC
Display of objectives	PSC
Display of agenda	PSC
Meeting location and set up (lighting, seating, etc.)	LSC
Latest information and intelligence	All C&G staff

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Roles and Responsibilities

Icon	Role Name	Responsibilities
	Incident Commander	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give overall direction• Communicate with staff• Play role of high-level manager (but do not get involved in details)• Confirm that objectives are still valid
	Planning Section Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare incident maps• Develop resource status information• Prepare and displays Planning Meeting materials• Develop situation status, predictions, and alternative strategies
	Operations Section Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obtain and communicate latest intelligence• Complete draft ICS 215: Operational Planning Worksheet• Determine probable tactics• Continue to manage the Operations section for the current period
	Logistics Section Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Help determine meeting location and set up the location• Determine service and support needs for the incident• Determine communications needs• Review draft ICS 215: Operational Planning Worksheet for needed resources
	Finance/Admin. Section Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collect information on rental, land use agreements and contracts• Calculate costs for alternative strategies
	Public Information Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determine methods to be used for information flow• Prepare to report on politically sensitive issues• Determine which agencies may assist in the prep of media releases
	Safety Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work with the OSC on tactical safety issues• Provide safety info on establishment and operation of incident base• Identify hazards/risks and mitigation measures using ICS 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis
	Liaison Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify cooperating and assisting agencies• Identify special agency needs• Determine capability/limits of cooperating and assisting agencies• Confirm names and contact location of agency representatives

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Type 3 IMT Planning Meeting Overview



Purpose

● PSC communicates and establishes support for defined tactics from the Command and General Staff.

Who Attends

- All Command and General Staff members
- In some cases, VIPs may attend as well

Methodology

- ● PSC presents ICS Forms 215 and 215A
 - Team develops alternative plans if necessary
 - Team members indicate support of the plan
- ■ IC approves the plan

NOTE: Open discussion of tactics does not take place during the meeting. Tactics are the responsibility of the

Inputs



Input	Role(s) Responsible
Completed draft ICS Form 215: Operational Planning Worksheet	OSC
Completed draft ICS Form 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis	SOER / OSC
Latest Intelligence	OSC / ● PSC
Probable tactics	OSC
Status of Resources	PSC

Outputs















Output	Role(s) Responsible
Support for the ICS Form 215: Operational Planning Worksheet	All C&G staff
Support for the ICS Form 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis	All C&G staff
■ Approved IAP	IC

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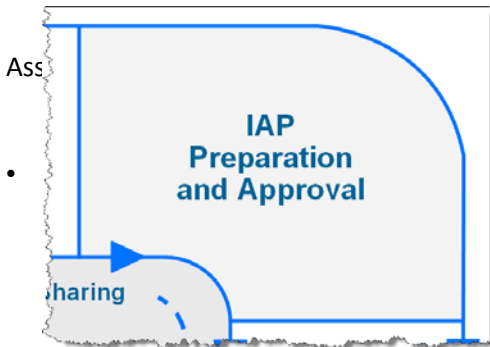
Sample Planning Meeting Agenda

#	Task	Role Responsible
1	Welcome, introduction, and ground rules	 PSC
2	Briefing on current situation	 OSC
3	Review incident objectives	 PSC,  IC
4	Presentation of the ICS Form 215: Operational Planning Worksheet a) Plot control lines, establish Branch/Division boundaries b) Identify group assignments c) Specify tactics for each Division/Group d) Specify resources needed by Division/Group e) Identify reporting locations and time	 OSC
5	Specify safety mitigation measures for identified hazards (ICS 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis)	 SOFR
6	Logistical issues (resource/supply issues, Communications Plan, Medical Plan, Traffic Plan)	 LSC
7	Financial issues	 F/ASC
8	Assisting & cooperating agency issues	 LOFR
9	Information issues (internal/external)	 PIO
10	Finalize, support and approval of the plan	 PSC
11	Closing remarks, IAP products due	 IC,  PSC

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Type 3 IMT IAP Preparation and Approval Overview



Purpose

Operational Period Briefing.

Methodology

- ● PSC determines the time when IAP components are due
- Planning Section assembles
- ■ IC Reviews and signs
- Planning Section makes copies of the IAP as needed

Included Components

- ICS 202: Incident Objectives
- ICS 203: Organization Assignment List
- ICS 204: Assignment List
- ICS 205: Incident Radio Communications Plan
- ICS 206: Medical Plan
- ICS 208: Safety Message
- Incident Map
- Traffic Plan
- Other Components (if Needed): Incident and Base Plan, Media Release, Fire Behavior Forecast, Weather Forecast, Resource Demobilization List, Site Safety Plan, and Human Resource Statement

NOTE: The Planning Section is under a tight timeframe. The IC needs to review and approve the IAP in time to make copies prior to the Operational Briefing. The copy job can take hours on large

Inputs ➔ ████████

Input	Role(s) Responsible
Completed ICS 202: Incident Objectives	PSC / ■ IC (signature)
Completed ICS 203: Organization Assignment List	PSC
Completed ICS 204: Assignment List	PSC
Completed ICS 205: Incident Radio Communications Plan	LSG
Completed ICS 206 : Medical Plan	LSG (completion) / ▲ SOFR (approval)
Completed ICS 208: Safety Message	SOFR
Incident Map	PSC
Traffic Plan	LSG
Other Components (as necessary)	PSC / C&G staff














Outputs ➔ ████████

Output	Role(s) Responsible
Assembled IAP	PSC
Create copies of IAP	PSC
Approved IAP	IC

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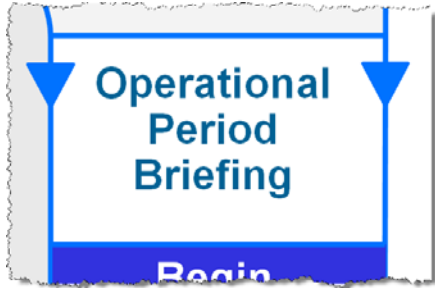
Roles and Responsibilities

Icon	Role Name	Responsibilities
	Incident Commander	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approve IAP (sign on ICS 202)• Prepare for next Operational Period
	Planning Section Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare ICS 202: Incident Objectives for  IC's approval• Prepare ICS 203: Organizational Assignment List• Work with staff to prepare ICS 204: Assignment List for each Division or Group• Prepare weather forecast• Prepare incident maps• Prepare resource demobilization list• Supervise assembly of IAP
	Operations Section Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manage the Operations Section during current Operational Period• Review the completed ICS 204: Assignment List (optional)• Prepare for next Operational Period
	Logistics Section Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present Communications Plan• Present Medical Plan• Present Traffic Plan• Present logistical info on where to obtain supplies, water, food, etc.
	Finance/Admin. Section Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support  PSC as needed• Provide cost data to  LSC for current and future resources• Prepare for next Operational Period
	Public Information Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare media release/message• Prepare for next Operational Period
	Safety Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare a general safety message using ICS 202: Incident Objectives• Approve ICS 206: Medical Plan
	Liaison Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support  PSC as needed• Advise  IC on possible participating agencies• Prepare for next Operational Period

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Type 3 IMT Operational Period Briefing Overview



Purpose

Command and General Staff communicate details of approved plans to Tactical Supervisors and representatives of supporting and cooperating agencies

Who Attends

- Presenters: Command and General Staff (and others as necessary)
- Audience: Tactical Supervisors for the Operational Period and representatives of supporting and cooperating agencies

Methodology

- **C** determines time of meeting
- **PSC** facilitates the briefing with support of the C&G staff, who detail the assignments and other relevant information in the IAP for the next Operational Period

NOTE: Upon conclusion of the briefing, the IMT responsibilities continue as they measure the effectiveness of their decisions, make adjustments, and prepare to start the planning cycle over again. On a large incident that requires 24-hour a day staffing, this planning cycle may need to be accomplished twice a day, once for each 12-hour Operational Period

Inputs



Presentation	Role(s) Responsible
Welcome, Ground Rules	PSC
Current Situation	OSC
Set/Review Incident Objective	OSC
Operational Plan (incident boundaries, tactics, assignments, resources)	OSC
Safety Issues (Safety Message)	SOFR
Logistical Issues (Communication Plan, Medical Plan, Traffic Plan)	LSC
Finance Issues	FSC
Assisting and Cooperating Agencies	LOFR
Information Issues (internal, external)	PIO
Closing remarks	IC
Conclusion	PSC









Outputs



Output	Role(s) Responsible
Presents IAP assignments to Tactical Supervisors	All C&G Staff
Issues assignments to Tactical Units	All Tactical Supervisors

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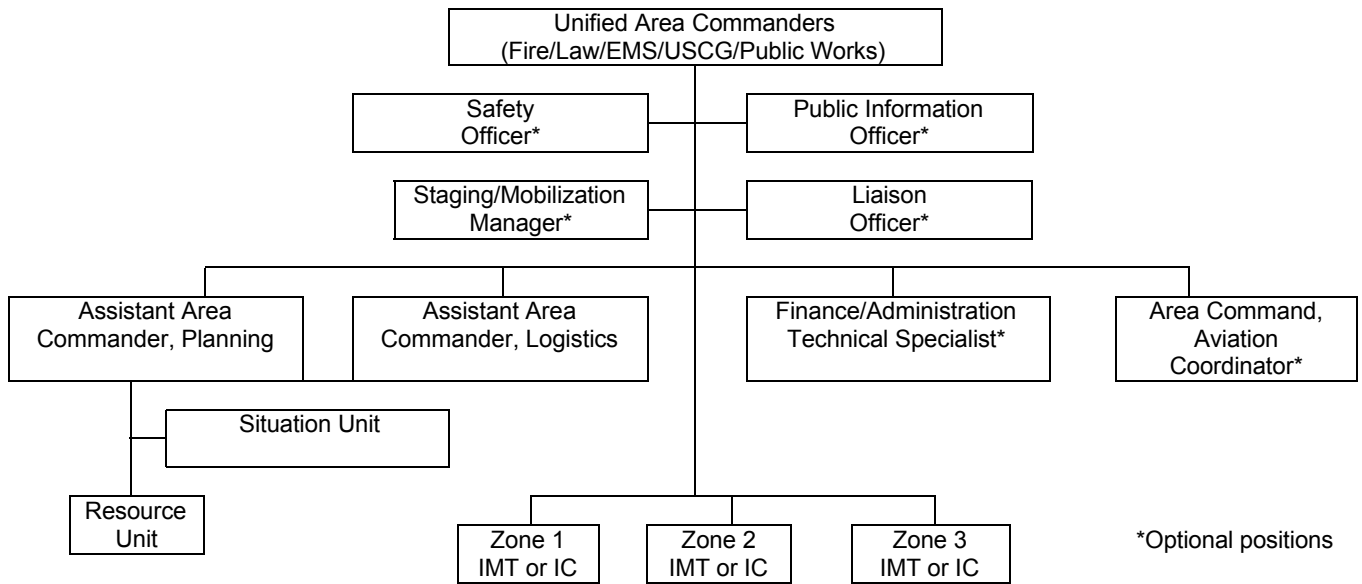
Roles and Responsibilities

Icon	Role Name	Responsibilities
	Incident Commander	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support PSC as needed• Provide closing comments• May present incident objectives
	Planning Section Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitate the briefing• Present incident maps• Present weather forecast (if no meteorologist)• Present other components as necessary
	Operations Section Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present Situation Report• Present and issue assignments to Tactical Supervisors using ICS 204
	Logistics Section Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present Communications Plan• Present Medical Plan• Present Traffic Plan• Present logistical information on where to obtain supplies, water, food, etc.
	Finance/Admin. Section Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present information on timesheets• Present information on reimbursement
	Public Information Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present media message• Report on politically sensitive issues• Discuss how to handle media
	Safety Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present safety message
		

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Figure c.1 (f)



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Public Input No. 21-NFPA 1561-2018 [New Section after 3.3]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Type your content here ...Add definition: Strike Team. Specified combinations of the same kind and type of resources, with common communications and a leader.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Defines a supervisory level used in the Incident Command System.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Jan 02 09:00:00 EST 2018

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-20-NFPA 1561-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has added this as it defines a supervisory level used in the incident command system. The committee has made these changes based up the submission of PI-16 and believes this material will enhance the safety of responders.



Public Input No. 22-NFPA 1561-2018 [New Section after 3.3]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Type your content here ...Add definition: Task Force. An unliked type or kind of resources with common communications and a leader that may be pre-established and sent to an incident, or formed at an incident.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

A supervisory level in the in the incident command system.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Murrey Loflin

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Submittal Date: Tue Jan 02 09:25:13 EST 2018

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-21-NFPA 1561-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has added this as it is a supervisory level in the incident command system. The committee has made these changes based up the submission of PI-16 and believes this material will enhance the safety of responders.



Public Input No. 23-NFPA 1561-2018 [New Section after 3.3]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Type your content here ...Add definition: Unit. An organizational element having responsibility for specific function with the Operations, Plans, Logistics, or Finance Sections.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Identifies an organizational element in one of the four sections of the incident command system.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Murrey Loflin

Organization: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 02 09:28:57 EST 2018

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-22-NFPA 1561-2018](#)

Statement: The committee is adding this as it identifies an organizational element in one of the four sections of the incident command system. The committee has made these changes based up the submission of PI-16 and believes this material will enhance the safety of responders.



Public Input No. 24-NFPA 1561-2018 [New Section after 3.3]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Type your content here ...Add definition: Base. The location wher the primary logistics functions are coordinated and adminstered (incident name or other designator will be added to the term "Base"). The Incident Command Post may be co-located with the base. There is only one base per incident.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adds a definition of a term used in the standard.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Murrey Loflin

Organization: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 02 09:37:33 EST 2018

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-16-NFPA 1561-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has added this term based on PI 24.



Public Input No. 8-NFPA 1561-2015 [New Section after 3.3.62]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Type your content here ...Definitions

3.3.63 Zone. A defined geographic area or function utilized to support the management of an Incident (i.e. Area Command). A Zone may be assigned an Incident Management Team(s) or IC to provide management of a defined area or function. Zones may be identified geographically, numerically, or by function name.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Zones have been defined and examples used in FIRESCOPE ICS 240 document and in the NIMS Consortium Public Works Model Procedure Guide. Zone have been used by Type 1 teams to manage large scale incidents.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Robert Neamy
Organization: V.P. NIMS Consortium
Affiliation: NIMS Conortium
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Dec 27 13:48:02 EST 2015
Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-23-NFPA 1561-2018](#)

Statement: Zones have been defined and examples used in FIRESCOPE ICS 240 document and in the NIMS Consortium Public Works Model Procedure Guide. Zone have been used by Type 1 teams to manage large scale incidents. The committee has made these changes based up the submission of PI-16 and believes this material will enhance the safety of responders.



Public Input No. 2-NFPA 1561-2015 [New Section after 4.1]

Planned Events

The ESO should utilize the Incident Management System during planned events to allow smooth transition to an emergency incident during a planned event.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Utilization of should language encourages ESO to utilize the same system to manage and organize planned events, which can have actual emergency events within the planned event. Providing consistency between planned and emergency events allows transitional efficiency.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: RANDALL HANIFEN
Organization: UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 20 14:19:30 EDT 2015
Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5-NFPA 1561-2018

Statement: Utilization of should language encourages ESO to utilize the same system to manage and organize planned events, which can have actual emergency events within the planned event. Providing consistency between planned and emergency events allows transitional efficiency.



Public Input No. 36-NFPA 1561-2018 [New Section after 5.3]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Type your content here ...Add a new paragraph after 5.3.6 to state: The incident commander shall ensure that a post incident analysis is conducted which complies with NFPA 1500.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

it is imperative that a Post Incident Analysis is conducted for all significant incidents and those involving a serious injury or death to a fire fighter.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Murrey Loflin

Organization: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 03 16:32:08 EST 2018

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-17-NFPA 1561-2018](#)

Statement: The committee is adding this new text as it is imperative that a post incident analysis is conducted for all significant incidents and those involving serious injury or death.



Public Input No. 35-NFPA 1561-2018 [Section No. 5.3.2 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

The incident commander shall ensure that adequate safety- Command Safety measures are in place, which comply with Chapter 7 of this standard .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Current language does not define what safety measures need to be in place. New language clarifies the requirement.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Murrey Loflin

Organization: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 03 16:28:27 EST 2018

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-6-NFPA 1561-2018

Statement: Current language does not define what safety measures need to be in place. New language clarifies the requirement.



Public Input No. 12-NFPA 1561-2016 [Section No. 5.3.7.1]

5.3.7.1

In establishing a command post, the incident commander shall ensure the following:

- (1) The command post is located in or tied to a vehicle to establish presence and visibility.
- (2) The command post includes radio capability to monitor and communicate with assigned tactical, command, and designated emergency traffic channels for that incident.
- (3) The location of the command post is communicated to the communications center.
- (4) The incident commander, or his or her designee, is present at the command post.
- (5)* The command post is located in the cold zone of an incident.

Item (3) i think is unnescessary, communications center in our jurisdiction has no need or want of that information

item (4) In incidents such as structure fires the incident commander is almost never at the command post but checking on all situations on the fire ground. If he is needed he is dispatched via radio. This gives the impression that the IC is stationary but in real world practice this is almost never so. Especially in the early stages of an incident

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

It would change the requirements of the IC to his discretion instead of mandatory language. Also the requirement to transmit the location of the command post to the communications center may be standard protocol in some jurisdictions but not in others

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Tim Zutaut

Organization: Mabscott Vol Fire Dept

Affiliation: Mabscott Volunteer Fire Department

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Sun Feb 14 16:21:50 EST 2016

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: The committee believes that the IC needs to be tied to a vehicle.



Public Input No. 3-NFPA 1561-2015 [Section No. 5.3.7.1]

5.3.7.1

In establishing a command post, the incident commander shall ensure the following:

- (1) The command post is located in or tied to a vehicle or structure to establish presence and visibility.
- (2) The command post includes radio capability to monitor and communicate with assigned tactical, command, and designated emergency traffic channels for that incident.
- (3) The location of the command post is communicated to the communications center.
- (4) The incident commander, or his or her designee, is present at the command post.
- (5)* The command post is located in the cold zone of an incident.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Type 3 and above IMT's may reference this standard. A type 3 or above command team needs more room than vehicles provide to operate properly.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: RANDALL HANIFEN
Organization: UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Mon Jul 20 14:41:18 EDT 2015
Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-7-NFPA 1561-2018](#)

Statement: Type 3 and above IMT's may reference this standard. A type 3 or above command team needs more room than vehicles provide to operate properly.



Public Input No. 26-NFPA 1561-2018 [New Section after 5.3.12.1]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Type your content here ...Add paragraph: For Type V and Type IV incidents, the Incident Commander will most often communicate the Incident Action Plan verbally to all on-scene resources.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This ensures that the Incident Action Plan is communicated to all on-scene resources by the Incident Commander.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Murrey Loflin

Organization: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 02 09:55:24 EST 2018

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-8-NFPA 1561-2018](#)

Statement: This ensures that the Incident Action Plan is communicated to all on-scene resources by the Incident Commander.



Public Input No. 25-NFPA 1561-2018 [Section No. 5.3.13]

5.3.13

The incident commander shall keep the Operations Section Chief, supervisory level positions, and safety officer informed of ~~strategic and tactical plans~~ the strategy, tactical objectives, and any changing conditions.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Clarifies supervisor levels that need to be advised of updates of the Incident Action Plan.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Murrey Loflin

Organization: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 02 09:45:59 EST 2018

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-9-NFPA 1561-2018](#)

Statement: Clarifies supervisor levels that need to be advised of updates of the Incident Action Plan.



Public Input No. 27-NFPA 1561-2018 [Sections 5.3.25, 5.3.26, 5.3.27]

Sections 5.3.25, 5.3.26, 5.3.27

5.3.25

The incident commander shall authorize release of information to the news media.

5.3.26*

The incident commander shall interface with any department operation center (DOC), area command, and in the absences of a DOC or area command, an established emergency operation center.

5.3.27

The incident commander shall establish a unified command at a multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional incident when agencies have jurisdictional responsibility for an incident, either geographic or functional.

[Move Paragraphs 5.3.25, 5.3.26, and 5.3.27 to 5.3 Incident Commander.](#)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

These paragraphs are functions of the Incident Commander and not related to the Incident Action Plan.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Murrey Loflin

Organization: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Jan 02 10:25:24 EST 2018

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-10-NFPA 1561-2018](#)

Statement: These are renumbered as they were in the incorrect sections.



Public Input No. 9-NFPA 1561-2015 [Section No. 5.6.3]

5.6.3

The relationships between an area commander, zone commands, and incident commanders, and between an area commander(s) and agency communication centers, need to be established prior to an incident.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

New text to be consistent with FIRESCOPE ICS 240 document and NIMS Consortium Public Works Model Procedure Guide. Type 1 Teams use this method of incident management for large scale incidents.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Robert Neamy
Organization: NIMS Consortium
Affiliation: VP NIMS Consortium
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Dec 27 14:01:45 EST 2015
Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-11-NFPA 1561-2018](#)
Statement: New text to be consistent with FIRESCOPE ICS 240 document and NIMS Consortium Public Works Model Procedure Guide. Type 1 Teams use this method of incident management for large scale incidents.



Public Input No. 4-NFPA 1561-2015 [New Section after 5.7]

Interaction with Emergency Operations Centers

When necessary, the Incident Commander will establish a link between the ICS Organization and the EOC to allow proper coordination between the MACS and the ICS. Possibly put reference to G191 ICS/EOC Interaction Course in Appendix A.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The increased use of EOC's during planning and large-scale events necessitates the inclusion of guidance on how to facilitate the interaction to ensure support of the incident.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: RANDALL HANIFEN
Organization: UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 20 14:55:47 EDT 2015
Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: The committee believes this is already addressed in 5.3.26



Public Input No. 28-NFPA 1561-2018 [Section No. 5.9.6]

5.9.6 Safety Officer.

5.9.6.1*

The safety officer (SO) shall be integrated within the incident management system as a command staff member. (See Annex C.)

5.9.6.2*

SOPs shall define criteria for the response or appointment of a safety officer.

5.9.6.3

If the safety officer is designated by the incident commander, the ESO shall establish criteria for appointment based upon 4.8.5.

5.9.6.4*

Assistant safety officers shall be assigned when activities, incident size, incident complexity, or other needs warrant extra personnel to ensure the achievement of safety functions.

5.9.6.5*

The safety officer and assistant safety officer(s) shall be specifically identifiable on the incident scene.

5.9.6.6*

The ESO shall have a policy for the assignment of the incident safety officer to ensure that a separate incident safety officer (SO) responds automatically.

5.9.6.7*

If a predesignated incident safety officer is not available, the incident commander shall appoint an incident safety officer that meets the requirements of 4.8.5.

5.9.6.8

An additional assistant incident safety officer(s) shall be appointed when the activities, size, or need of the incident warrants extra safety personnel.

5.9.6.9*

The safety officer shall make recommendations to the incident commander for the need of technical specialists based on the incident type, technical requirements, or specific agency needs of the incident.

5.9.6.9.1*

In cases where a designated incident safety officer does not meet the technician-level requirements of NFPA 1006, *Standard for Technical Rescuer Professional Qualifications*, the incident commander shall appoint an assistant incident safety officer or a technical specialist who meets the technician-level requirements of NFPA 1006 to assist with incident safety officer functions.

5.9.6.9.2*

In cases where a designated incident safety officer does not meet the technician-level requirements of NFPA 472, *Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents*, the incident commander shall appoint an assistant incident safety officer or a technical specialist who meets the technician-level requirements of NFPA 472 to assist with incident safety officer functions.

5.9.6.10

At an emergency incident, the incident commander shall be responsible for the overall management of the incident and the safety of all members involved at the scene. [1500:8.1.5]

5.9.6.11

At an emergency incident where activities are judged by the incident safety officer as posing an imminent threat to responder safety, the incident safety officer shall have the authority to stop, alter, or suspend those activities.

5.9.6.11.1

The incident safety officer shall immediately inform the incident commander of any actions taken to correct imminent hazards at the emergency scene.

5.9.6.11.2

At an emergency incident where an incident safety officer identifies unsafe conditions, operations, or hazards that do not present an imminent threat to responder, the incident safety officer shall take appropriate action through the incident commander to mitigate or eliminate the unsafe condition, operation, or hazard at the incident scene.

5.9.6.12

An assigned assistant incident safety officer(s) shall be granted the authority authorized in 5.9.6.11.

5.9.6.13*

The incident safety officer and assistant incident safety officer(s) shall be readily identifiable at the incident scene.

5.9.6.14*

Upon arrival or assignment as the incident safety officer at an incident, he or she shall obtain a situation-status briefing from the incident commander or designee that includes the verbal incident action plan.

Delete the term "incident" before safety officer in Section 5.9.6 and Annex material.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The term "safety officer" is the correct term used in the incident command system.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Murrey Loflin

Organization: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Street Address:

City:

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Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Jan 02 10:46:45 EST 2018

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-1-NFPA 1561-2018](#)

Statement: NIMS, FIRESCOPE, NIMS Consortium, and NWCG refers to a "Safety Officer" as part of the Command Staff.. Also, the ordering process for this position is "Safety Officer".



Public Input No. 20-NFPA 1561-2017 [Section No. 5.9.6.6]

5.9.6.6 *

The ESO shall have a policy for the assignment of the ~~incident~~ safety officer to ensure that a ~~separate incident safety~~ separate safety officer (SO) responds automatically.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Delete the term incident. Safety officer is the term used by the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and defined in this standard.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Murrey Loflin

Organization: NIOSH

Affiliation: NIOSH

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City:

State:

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Submittal Date: Sun Dec 10 16:05:50 EST 2017

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: Addressed in FR 1



Public Input No. 29-NFPA 1561-2018 [Section No. 5.9.7]

5.9.7 Scene Safety.

5.9.7.1

The safety officer shall monitor conditions, activities, and operations to determine whether they fall within the criteria as defined in the fire department's risk management plan.

5.9.7.2

When the perceived risk(s) is not within the criteria of 5.9.6.15.1, the safety officer shall take action as outlined in 5.3.15.

5.9.7.3

The major responsibilities of the safety officer, which shall apply to any incident, are as follows:

- (1) Participate in planning meetings
- (2) Identify hazardous situations associated with the incident
- (3) Review the IAP for safety implications
- (4) Exercise emergency authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts
- (5) Investigate accidents that have occurred within the incident area
- (6) Assign assistants as needed
- (7) Review and approve the medical plan
- (8) Maintain unit log

5.9.7.4*

The incident safety officer shall ensure that the incident scene rehabilitation area has been established.

5.9.7.5

The incident safety officer shall ensure compliance with the department's infection control plan and NFPA 1581, *Standard on Fire Department Infection Control Program*, during emergency medical service operations.

Delete the term "incident" in Paragraphs 5.9.7.4 and Paragraph 5.9.7.5.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The correct term used in the incident command system is safety officer.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Murrey Loflin

Organization: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Jan 02 10:50:18 EST 2018

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: Addressed in FR 1



Public Input No. 30-NFPA 1561-2018 [Section No. 6.4.3]

6.4.3*

The incident commander shall be provided with reports of elapsed time-on-scene at emergency incidents in 40 15 -minute intervals from the ESO communications center, until reports are terminated by the incident commander.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Change the time to be consistent with the rest of this standard and NFPA 1500.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Murrey Loflin

Organization: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 03 15:27:48 EST 2018

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-12-NFPA 1561-2018](#)

Statement: Change the time to be consistent with the rest of this standard and NFPA 1500.



Public Input No. 5-NFPA 1561-2015 [New Section after 7.2.1]

Training Curricula

Training programs should comply with NIMS ICS Position Specific Training Curricula.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Training curricula are now established by EMI via the ICS resource center.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: RANDALL HANIFEN
Organization: UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 20 16:41:35 EDT 2015
Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-13-NFPA 1561-2018](#)
Statement: Training curricula are now established by EMI via the ICS resource center.



Public Input No. 37-NFPA 1561-2018 [Section No. 8.6]

8.6 Assignment of Staff Aides.

The incident commander and members who are assigned a supervisory responsibility ~~that involves three or more companies or crews~~ under their command shall have an additional person (staff aide) assigned to facilitate the tracking and accountability of the assigned companies or crews.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Incident complexity can change which requires the incident commander and supervisory personnel (division, group, and branches) to have a staff aide/incident command technician assigned during the initial stages of an incident.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Murrey Loflin

Organization: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 04 11:43:14 EST 2018

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: The committee believes that this is not necessary in the document.



Public Input No. 13-NFPA 1561-2016 [Section No. 8.13.1]

8.13.1*

The incident commander (IC) shall appoint a safety officer (SO) at all applicable emergency incidents.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

8.13.1 states that the Incident Commander shall appoint a safety officer at all applicable incidents. Applicable should be defined or the language should state that at the Incident Commander's discretion

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Tim Zutaut

Organization: Mabscott Vol Fire Dept

Affiliation: Fire Service

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Sun Feb 14 16:35:54 EST 2016

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: The committee believes that this is addressed in the annex with regards to what or how "applicable" is used.



Public Input No. 19-NFPA 1561-2017 [Chapter A [Title Only]]

Explanatory Material

[New A.8.12.3 content and graphics on next page](#)

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
NFPA_1561_div_grouip_short.docx	use of divisions and groups	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

explanatory material for the safety of responders.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Robert Neamy

Organization: Retired Deputy Chief, Los Angeles Fire Department

Affiliation: VP NIMS Consortium

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Oct 06 13:06:42 EDT 2017

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-31-NFPA 1561-2018](#)

Statement: The committee has added this new annex to ensure the safety of responders relative to the use of groups and divisions an an incident.

Division Designation Tactical Assignments for a Multi-Story Incident

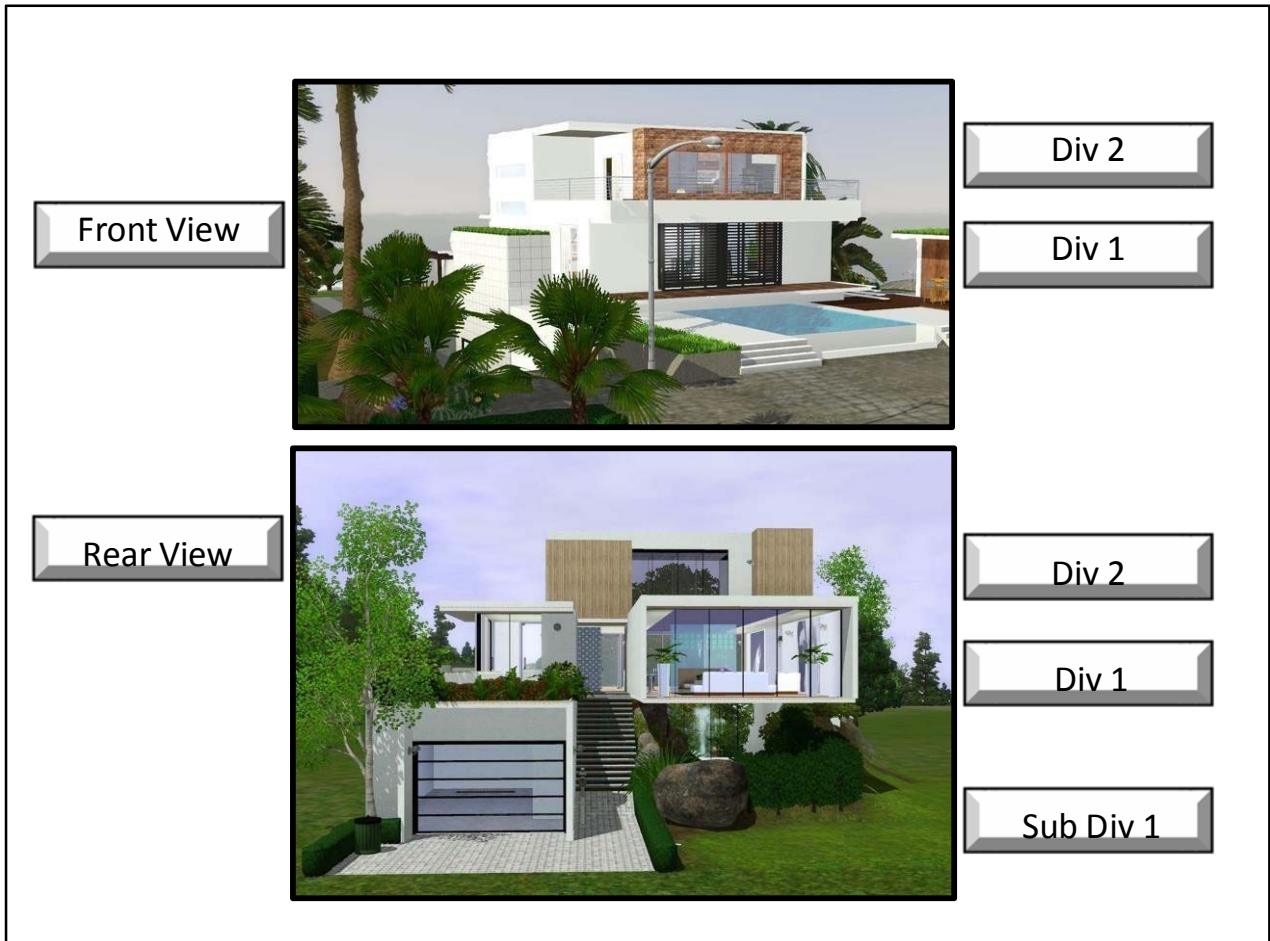
In multi-story occupancies, divisions will usually be indicated by floor number (Division 5 indicates 5h floor). When operating in levels below grade such as basements, the use of subdivisions is appropriate.



Divisions:

Divisions are geographic area designators.
Use floor or level as designator.

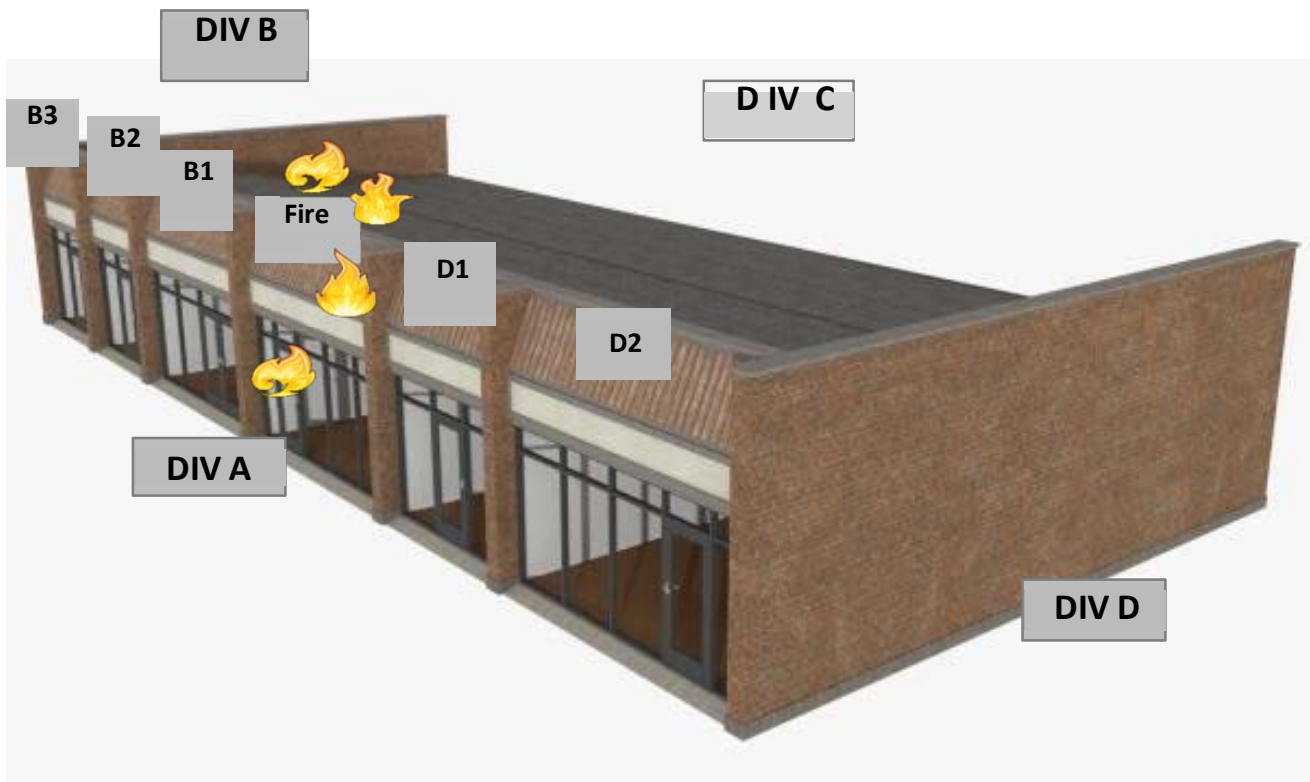
Example: If E-5 is assigned Division 2, he/she would be in charge of operations on the second above ground floor.



A structure can appear from the front as having fewer levels than it has. The illustration above emphasizes the importance of a 360 assessment.

Tactical Assignments for a Multi-Unit Incident (Strip Mall)

In multi-unit occupancies, exposures can be indicated by alpha letter identifier for the side of the extension followed by a number that starts adjacent to the unit on fire. For a one story strip mall where fire attack or incident activity is being initiated on the Division A (Alpha) side, and fire is extending to the Division B (Bravo) side, the IC will start with Bravo 1, then Bravo 2 and so on to address units requiring assigned resources. If the fire or incident activity extends to the Division D (Delta) side, the IC will start with Delta 1, then Delta 2. In a multi-story strip mall with a fire or incident activity on the second floor and a Division 2 is established, similarly to the one story structure, exposures to the Division Bravo side would be identified as Bravo 1, Bravo 2, and so on. Any exposure problems to the Division Delta side would be identified as Delta 1, Delta 2, and so on. The identifier for an exposure occupancy may be used for identification only and may not necessitate the assignment of an additional supervising Officer. The Incident Commander is responsible for clearly identifying areas of responsibility at multi-unit incidents.



Division/Group Designation

A Division is that organizational level having responsibility for operations within a defined geographic area. The Division level is organizational between Single Resources, Task Force, or the Strike Team and the Branch.

Groups are an organizational level responsible for a specified functional assignment at an incident. Examples are Salvage Group, Search and Rescue Group, Haz Mat Group, Traffic Control Group, Swat Group and Medical Group.

Command Structure: Division/Group, Basic Operational Approach

The use of Divisions/Groups in the ICS organization provides a standard system to divide the incident scene into smaller subordinate management units or areas. Complex emergency situations often exceed the capability of one officer to effectively manage the entire operation. Divisions/Groups reduce the span-of-control to more manageable smaller-sized units. Divisions/Groups allow the Incident Commander to communicate principally with these organizational levels, rather than multiple, individual Company Officers providing for effective command and incident scene organization. Generally, Division/Group responsibilities should be assigned early in the incident, typically to the first company assigned to a geographic area or function. This early establishment of Division/Group provides an effective Incident Command organization framework on which the operation can be built and expanded.

The number of Divisions/Groups that can be effectively managed by the Incident Commander varies. Normal span-of-control is three to seven. In fast moving, complex operations, a span-of-control of no more than five Divisions/Groups is indicated. In slower moving less complex operations, the Incident Commander may effectively manage more Divisions/Groups.

When the incident exceeds the span-of-control that the Incident Commander can effectively manage, the incident organization should be expanded to meet incident needs, by assigning Branches and/or Operations. The Operations Section is responsible for the Branches. Each Branch is responsible for several Divisions/Groups and should be assigned a separate radio channel if available.

Division/Group guidelines provide an array of major functions which may be selectively implemented according to the needs of a particular situation. This places responsibility for the details and execution of each particular function on a Division/Group.

When effective Divisions/Groups have been established, the Incident Commander can concentrate on overall strategy and resource assignment, allowing the Division/Group Supervisor to supervise their assigned units. The Incident Commander determines strategy and assigns objectives and resources to the Divisions/Groups. Each Division/Group Supervisor is responsible for the tactical deployment of the resources at their disposal, in order to complete the objectives assigned by the Incident Commander. Division/Group Supervisors are also responsible for communicating needs and progress to Incident Commander.

Divisions/Groups reduce the overall amount of radio communications. Most routine communications within a Division/Group should be conducted in a face-to-face manner

between Company Officers and their Division/Group Supervisor. This process reduces unnecessary radio traffic and increases the ability to transmit critical radio communications.

The safety of firefighting personnel represents the major reason for establishing Divisions/Groups. Each Division/Group Supervisor must maintain communication with assigned companies to control both their position and function. The Division/Group Supervisor must constantly monitor all hazardous situations and risks to personnel. The Division/Group Supervisor must take appropriate action to ensure that companies are operating in a safe and effective manner.

The Incident Commander should begin to assign Divisions/Groups based on the following factors:

Situations that will eventually involve a number of companies or functions, beyond the capability of the Incident Commander to directly control. The Incident Commander should initially assign Division/Group responsibilities to the first companies assigned to a geographic area or function until qualified personnel are available.

When the Incident Commander can no longer effectively manage the number of companies currently involved in the operation.

When companies are involved in complex operations (Large interior or geographic area, hazardous materials, technical rescues, etc.).

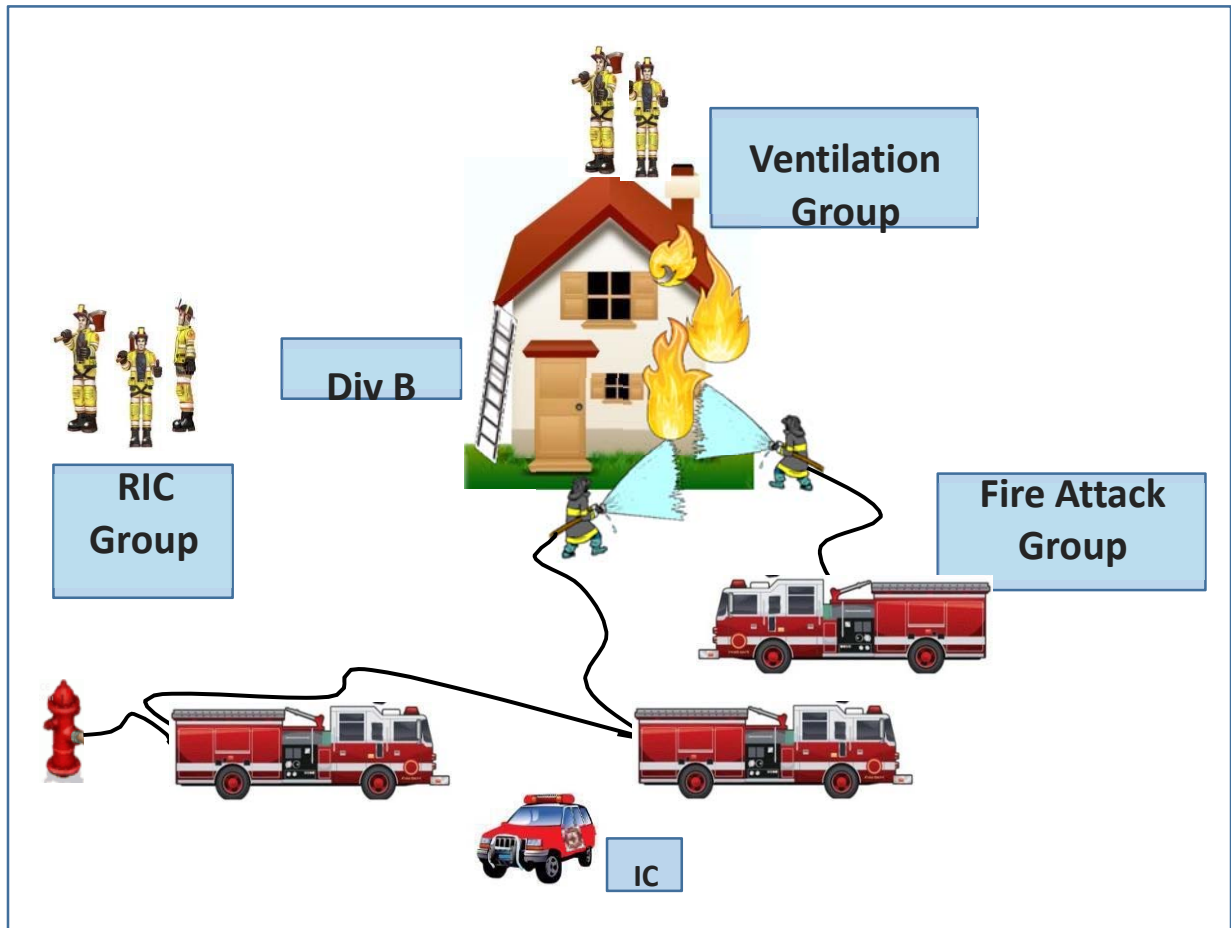
When companies are operating from tactical positions that the Incident Commander has little or no direct control over (i.e., out of sight).

When the situation presents special hazards and close control is required over operating companies (i.e., unstable structural conditions, hazardous materials, heavy fire load, marginal offensive situations, etc.).

When establishing a Division/Group, the Incident Commander will assign each Division/Group:

1. A supervisor
2. Tactical objectives
3. Communications
4. A radio designation (Roof Division, Division A, Salvage Group)
5. The identity of resources assigned to the Division/Group

NOTE: All personnel (including Division/Group Supervisors) operating in an IDLH must work in pairs.



Division/Group Supervisor Guidelines:

It will be the ongoing responsibility of the Incident Commander to assign Divisions/Groups as required for effective emergency operations. This assignment will relate to both geographic divisions and functional groups.

The Incident Commander shall advise each Division/Group Supervisor of specific objectives. The Supervisor needs to understand what tasks need to be delegated, the purpose of the tasks and the end state of the tasks.

The number of companies assigned to a Division/Group will depend upon conditions within that Division/Group. The Incident Commander will maintain accountability of all resources by tracking to which Division/Group they are assigned and the capability of that Division/Group to effectively direct operations. If a Division/Group Supervisor cannot control the resources within the Division/Group, they should notify the Incident Commander so that Division/Group responsibilities can be split or other corrective action taken. In most cases three to seven companies represent the maximum span-of-control for a Division/Group Supervisor.

How the incident is divided is determined by the needs of the incident. This should be accomplished by assigning Divisions to geographic locations (i.e., Roof Division, Division A, etc.) and assigning functional responsibilities to Groups (i.e., Ventilation Group, Salvage Group, etc.).

The guideline for span-of-control with Divisions/Groups is three to seven. This applies to Operational Division/Group. Many of the functional responsibilities (Information, Safety, etc.) are pre-assigned to certain individuals and are driven by standard operating guidelines.

Regular transfer of command guidelines will be followed in transferring Division/Group responsibility.

In some cases, a Division/Group Supervisor may be assigned to an area/function initially to evaluate and report conditions and advise the Incident Commander of needed tasks and resources. The assigned officer will proceed to the Division/Group, evaluate and report conditions to the Incident Commander, and assume responsibility for directing resources and operations within his/her assigned area of responsibility.

The Division/Group Supervisor must be in a position to directly supervise and monitor operations. This will require the Division/Group Supervisor to be equipped with the appropriate protective clothing and equipment for their area of responsibility. Division/Group Supervisors assigned to operate within the hazard zone must be accompanied by a partner.

Division/Group Supervisors will be responsible for and in control of all assigned functions within their Division/Group. This requires each Division/Group Supervisor to:

- Provide for life safety
- Complete objectives assigned by the Incident Commander.
- Account for all assigned personnel.
- Ensure that operations are conducted safely, including air management.
- Monitor work progress.
- Redirect activities as necessary.
- Coordinate actions with related activities and adjacent Divisions/Groups.
- Monitor welfare of assigned personnel, and rehab personnel as needed.
- Request additional resources to support tactical objectives.
- Provide the Incident Commander with essential and frequent progress reports.
- Reallocate resources within the Division/Group.

The Division/Group Supervisor should be readily identifiable and maintain a visible position as much as possible.

The primary function of Company Officers working within a Division/Group is to direct the operations of their individual crews in performing assigned tasks. Company Officers will advise their Division/Group Supervisor of work progress, preferably face-to-face. All requests for additional resources or assistance within a Division/Group must be directed to the Division/Group Supervisor. Division/Group Supervisors will communicate with the Incident Commander.

Through the chain of command, each Division/Group Supervisor will keep the Incident Commander informed of conditions, actions and needs through regular progress reports.

These progress reports are also called CAN reports (conditions, actions, and needs). The Division/Group Supervisor must prioritize progress reports to essential information only.

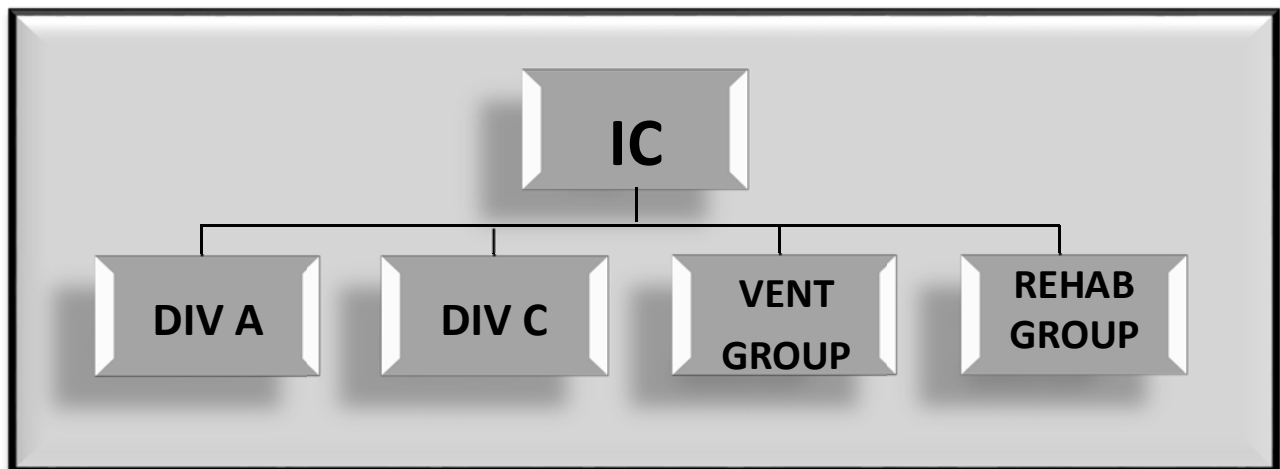
The Incident Commander must be advised immediately of significant changes, particularly those involving the ability or inability to complete an objective, hazardous conditions, accidents, structural collapse or weakened structure members, any safety concerns, etc.

When a company is re-assigned from Staging or Rehab to an operating Division/Group, the name of the Division/Group and assigned radio frequency will be provided. The Division/Group Supervisor will be informed of which companies or units have been assigned by the Incident Commander. It is then the responsibility of the Division/Group Supervisor to contact the assigned company to transmit any instructions and safety concerns relative to the specific action requested.

Division/Group Supervisors will monitor the condition of the crews operating in their Division/Group. Relief crews will be requested in a manner to safeguard the safety of personnel and maintain progress toward the Division/Group objectives.

Division/Group Supervisors will ensure an orderly and thorough reassignment of crews to Responder Rehab. Crews must report to Rehab intact to facilitate accountability.

Organization chart with Divisions and Group



[Type here]



Public Input No. 32-NFPA 1561-2018 [Section No. A.5.3.12.2]

A.5.3.12.2

In- During the initial stages of an incident, the IAP can- should be communicated verbally to all staged and assigned resources at an incident . For Type V and Type IV incidents, the Incident Commander should verbally communicate the IAP during the initial stages of the incident and throughout the incident as benchmarks are met or not met.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This additional language helps clarify the importance of communicating the incident action plan from the beginning of an incident.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Wed Jan 03 15:32:51 EST 2018

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-24-NFPA 1561-2018](#)

Statement: This additional language helps clarify the importance of communicating the incident action plan from the beginning of an incident.



Public Input No. 10-NFPA 1561-2015 [New Section after C.1]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Add attached new text after Figure C.1.(e) Area Command Organization for Multicasualty Incident -

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description Approved</u>
Zone_command_short.docx	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adding this text will make 1561 consistent with FIRESCOPE ICS 240 document and NIMS Consortium Public Works Model Procedure guide in regards to the use of Zones in Area Command.

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Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-30-NFPA 1561-2018](#)
Statement: Adding this text will make 1561 consistent with FIRESCOPE ICS 240 document and NIMS Consortium Public Works Model Procedure guide in regards to the use of Zones in Area Command.

Expanded Area Command Using Zones

Area command may be established to manage a single large scale incident or event covering a large geographic area and divided into geographic zones and managed by an incident management team (IMT) or an incident commander. Area command has been used nationally by implementing zones to divide up the geographic management area or to meet the functional needs of local government. Zone command sets incident-specific objectives. Area command provides strategic direction and oversight of incident management to ensure agency objectives and direction are met. Area command prioritizes incidents, allocates and reallocates critical resources to support identified needs, and ensures incident information is provided to all applicable parties.

Area command should not be confused with the functions performed by a multi-agency coordination (MAC) group that prioritizes resources to an area command/incident but does not reallocate resources unless the resources are released by the individual incident commander. Area command oversees management of the incident(s), the allocation and reallocation of assigned resources, and the coordination of assigned aviation resources.

An area command can be implemented and may manage several zone commands. Zones have been used nationally to manage large scale wildfires and natural and manmade disasters for more effective coordination and to manage local needs. An expanded area command may be established as a unified area command to support multi-jurisdictional or a multi-agency incident(s). In an expanded area command mode, resources may be reallocated between multiple zone commands and zone commands may allocate and reallocate resources to incidents within their command. Area command has several options on how to manage an impacted area.

Zone Command

A geographic area within an area command, normally, is staffed by an IMT or incident commander to oversee the management of an identified area. A zone command may be operational handling tactics within the identified area or non-operational fulfilling the functional needs of local government. A zone is defined as an identified area utilized to address a geographic area or purpose within the management of an area command.

Deputies

The area commander (including unified area commanders), assistant area commander - logistics, assistant area commander - planning, and assistant area commander - administrative/finance may have deputies which may be from the same agency or from an assisting agency. Deputies must have the same qualifications as the person for whom they work, as they must be ready to take over that position at any time. When span of control becomes an issue, a deputy may be assigned to manage the area command staff.

Major responsibilities of the deputies include the following:

- Obtaining briefing from area commander on expectations, concerns, and constraints
- Assisting area commanders in the execution of their duties/responsibilities
- Performing duties in the absence of the designated area commander
- Overseeing and facilitating area command organizational functions on behalf of the area commander
- Administering special projects as assigned

- Participating in agency administrator/executive close-out/after-action review
- Ensuring coordinated and efficient transfer of command
- Performing other duties as assigned

Example 1- An area command could be assigned to manage a large scale incident and the geographic area could be divided into north, east, south and west zones breaking the area into quadrants. A zone could be used by municipal fire agencies to identify a geographic battalion (e.g., Battalion 1 could be Zone 1; Battalion 7 could be Zone 7). Each zone would be operational and could have an IMT assigned to an ICP and staging area.

Example 2- Local support - Zone commands have been used to support local government during hurricanes and US&R incidents in a functional support role (non-operational), and can be used in health emergencies with defined points of distribution of supplies without being involved in the actual tactics.

Example 3- Another local support option is area command could be established to manage several non-operational zone commands. The area command would allocate/reallocate resources to geographic zone commands, and the zone command would facilitate the allocation/reallocation of resources to incidents within their geographic area of responsibility without being involved in the tactics. Task forces, strike teams, single resources, IC or type 3 or 4 IMTs could be assigned to incidents within the zone's geographic area.

An area command in the expanded mode using zones is responsible for making key decisions and implementing key procedures on how they will operate. These designs or procedures include, but are not limited to:

- determining what resources will be tracked at zone command;
- deciding whether to assign an IMT to manage each zone;
- determining how subordinate zones interface with area commands, DOCs, EOCs, and MAC groups based upon source ordering and the establishment of ordering points;
- determining how communication between area command and the zone commands will be conducted (by phones or other protocols) because of a large widespread impacted area;
- establishing a conference call schedule with the appropriate zone command organizations for situational updates and exchange of information regarding decisions made at both levels;
- determining whether the delegation of authority will be established by the individual zone commanders or by the area command;
- establishing if—based upon the challenges presented by scale and distance—zone commanders will interface with area command's function with a joint information center;
- determining if the zones will be operational or non-operational; and
- deciding the allocation and reallocation of resources.

Area Command/Unified Area Command

An expanded mode may be necessary to manage a large-scale disaster where a multi-agency or multi-jurisdiction disaster covers a very large geographic area. The coordination of this type of incident could require a command structure to provide strategic direction to subordinate zone commanders. Specific responsibilities for zone commanders regarding incidents under their authority should be identified and communicated by the area command. The positions used in area command can be utilized and function in an expanded mode using zones without additional qualifications. The responsible authority having jurisdiction shall determine all qualifications. Area command does not have direct operational responsibilities but does:

- meet agency direction established by delegation of authority and/or agency(s) policy;
- keep agency administrator(s) informed;
- develop overall incident strategy and broad management objectives for the assigned zone commands;
- coordinate the development of plans for individual zone commands;
- reallocate assigned resources as established priorities change for subordinate zone commands;
- assure direction and communication are provided for the overall management of the different zone commands;
- assure incident management objectives are met and do not conflict with each other or with agency policies;

- identify critical resource needs; and
- manage, supervise, and evaluate assigned zone commands and their IMT's performance.

An area command operating in an expanded mode will coordinate with dispatch centers, department operations centers (DOCs), EOCs, MAC groups, and appropriate state and federal coordination elements, such as JFOs, etc., as necessary. It is important to ensure subordinate zone commands have a clear understanding of agency/organization objectives, expectations, limitations, and constraints.

During an incident of this magnitude and type, the initial operational period may be managed by an area command/unified area command based upon the incident needs and should be incident driven. A large-scale incident generally has a significant amount of incidents that occur during the first 12 hours/initial operational period or during the overall management period that may require zone commands as a management tool for effective coordination.

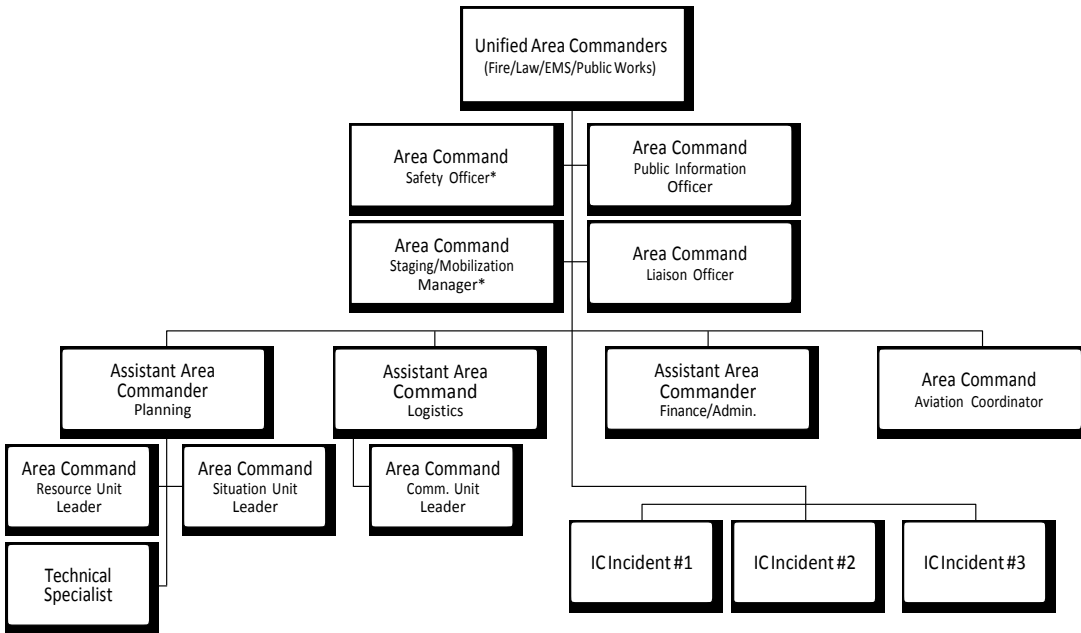
Major disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes, civil disturbances, severe storms, tornadoes, or oil spills may create a large number of incidents affecting multi-jurisdictional areas. Due to the size, number of incidents in an impacted area, and the potential impact, these incidents provide an appropriate environment to consider implementing an area command in an expanded mode using multiple zones. A planned or standardized area command in an expanded mode, operating policies and procedures should be developed, fully integrated, understood, and exercised prior to implementation. Pre-incident planning, coordination, training, and exercises are defined as preparedness elements of NIMS.

Area command not having direct operational responsibilities is ultimately responsible to provide strategic direction, leaving the tactical direction to zone commanders (when operational). Incident commanders will request and receive resources from a zone commander when established, or the area command when they are not established. Subordinate officers may not always concur with the area command's decision on critical resource allocation. However, they must understand that acquisition of resources and incident services is balanced with the priorities established for the identified impacted areas. Adjustments may need to be made to individual management plans, strategy, and tactical operations planned within their individual IAPs for the zone, based upon resource availability. All resources assigned to an area command remain assigned until released.

Area commands using zone commands are encouraged to use the ICS planning process to facilitate their work, but this process may be modified to meet the unique needs based upon the levels of management. A zone, whether operational or non-operational, will develop an IAP for all zone activities within the zone. The zone IAP must comply with the area command direction, delegation, and area command management plan. Area commanders should afford subordinate zone commanders as much flexibility as possible in the development of each zone's IAP. Zone command needs to be strategically located to work with area commanders and subordinate incident commanders. This will facilitate meetings and contact between the area command and the zone commanders. It is discouraged to co-locate area command with a zone command, a zone command with an incident command, an area command with one of the incidents it is managing, or to co-locate with EOCs or MAC groups. Doing so can cause confusion with the overall management.

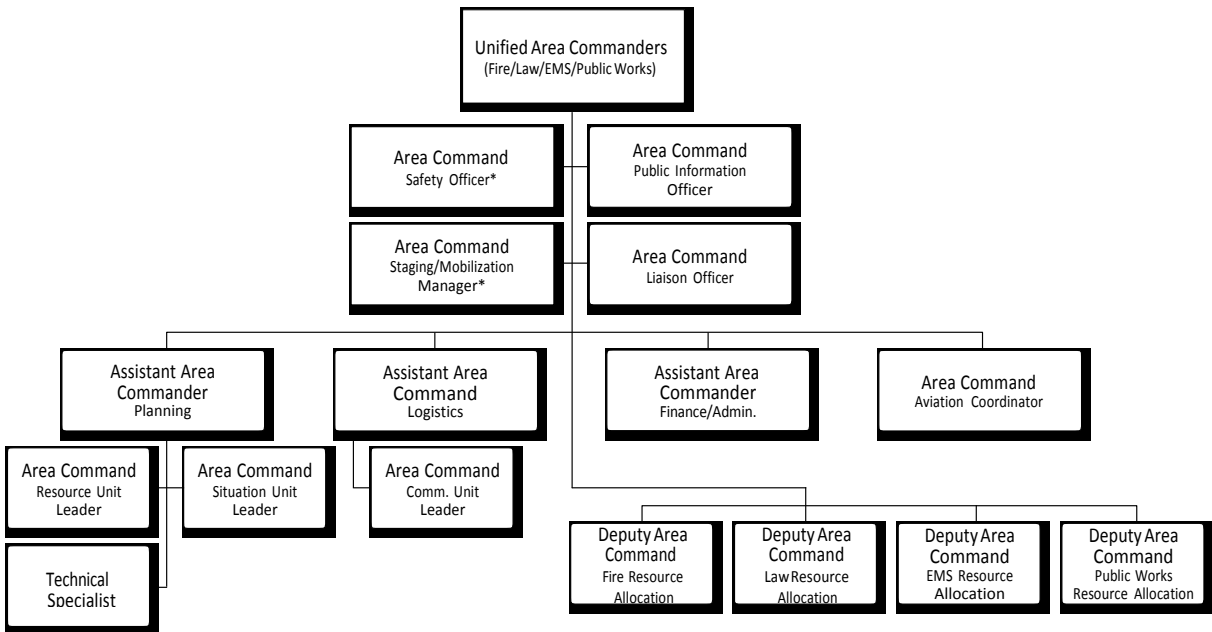
Example 1 - The following organization chart, which depicts a unified area command with an assistant area command for planning, logistics, admin/finance, and an aviation coordinator, is established to manage 2-7 incidents.

Figure 3.2.1 Unified Area Command with Assistant Area Command



Example 2 - The following organizational chart depicts an organization to establish a multi-discipline, unified area command with a deputy from fire, law, EMS, and public works, who are charged with allocating staged resources to incidents within the identified impact area. Once the resource clears the incident, these assigned resources become available and either return to the established area command staging, or are assigned to another incident. Each deputy area commander should have additional assistance such as a dispatch manager to assist with allocating and tracking of assigned resources.

Figure 3.2.2 Organization to Establish Multi-Discipline



*An area command may have the need to pre-position resources prior to allocating them to individual incident commanders. This can be facilitated by implementing an area command staging when it is desirable to have the

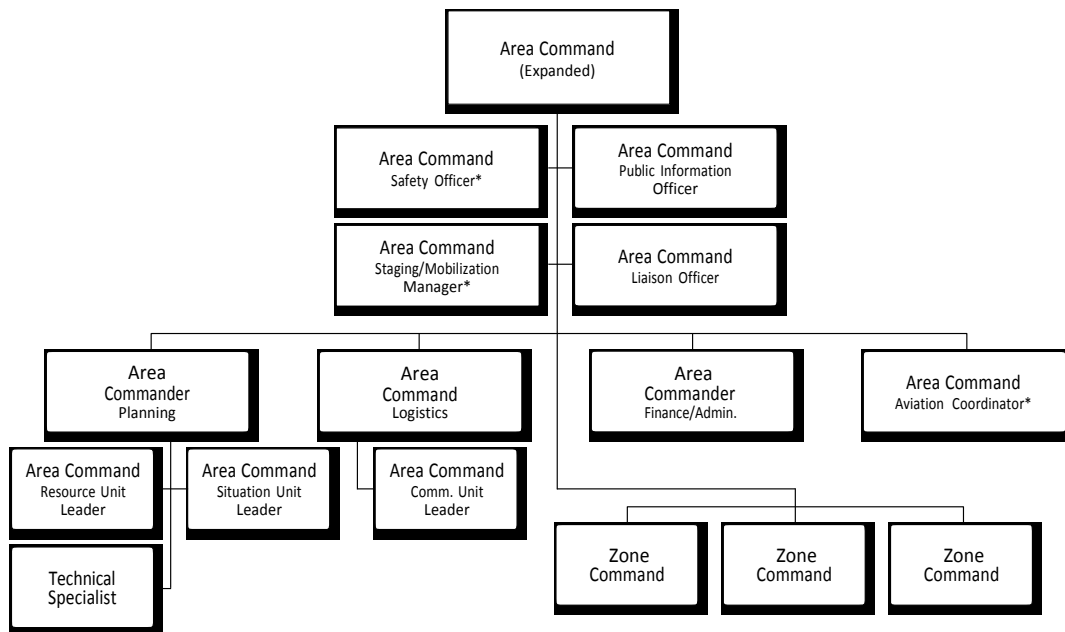
resources ready for deployment within three minutes, or designating a mobilization center when resources are being held prior to assignment, reassignment, or demobilization.

The following information is an example of how area command may be utilized for localized disasters and events that may result in many intense individual incidents, where each has a rapidly changing demand for resources.

Major disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes, civil disturbances, severe storms, tornadoes, or oil spills may create a large number of incidents affecting multiple, local, and jurisdictional/functional areas. These types of disasters may or may not cover an extraordinarily large geographic area (as seen with multiple wildland fires). Based upon the number of incidents in an impacted area, the potential impact, and the resulting complexity, these incidents provide an appropriate environment to consider designating an area command/unified area command. The magnitude of incidents could dictate that resources be staged and all incidents within the impacted area should be given to the area command/unified area command for resource allocation. Under these conditions, individual incidents would be given to the respective deputy unified area commanders (fire, law, EMS, and public works) for allocation/dispatch. Again, area command is not operational but is a resource support role to the individual incident commanders.

Example 3 – Area command with subordinate zone commands. All subordinates under the zone would report to the zone command.

Figure 3.2.3 Subordinate Zone Commands



*Implemented as needed.

An area command utilizing zone commanders is just an expanded level of management that can be utilized to oversee multiple zones. Planned or standardized area command implementation and operation policies and procedures should be developed, fully integrated, understood, and exercised prior to implementation. Pre-incident planning, coordination, training, and exercises are defined as preparedness elements of NIMS.

Area command is ultimately responsible and provides strategic direction, but leaves tactical direction to individual incident commanders or operational zone commanders. Incident commanders under a designated zone commander will request and receive resources from the designated ordering point subject to priorities set by the zone command. An area command may reallocate resources assigned to specific zone commands. Zone commanders and subordinate incident commanders must recognize critical priorities that are established by an

expanded area command. Individual zone commanders need to communicate to the area command the specific need for specialized resources. Due to resource availability, adjustments may need to be made in individual management plans and individual incident IAPs for incident strategies, tactical objectives, and resource assignments. All resources assigned to area command/unified area command remain assigned until released.

An area command and zone command should afford subordinate incident commanders as much flexibility as possible in the development of the individual incident commander's incident action plans (IAPs). Area command does not use IAPs but develops their own management plan that addresses all subordinate management teams within the described impacted area. Individual area command posts should be located in close proximity to the incidents under their authority. This will facilitate better communication.

Incident commanders should be notified when the decision is made to establish an area command or a zone command. When area command is initially established, each affected incident commander needs to be notified. The initial briefing may be accomplished via cell phone, landline, teleconference, or videoconference. Area command should avoid having the zone commanders leave their command posts. These existing incidents, and incidents that will occur, will be under the responsibility of zone command, which reports to an area command.

The incidents being managed by area command can be divided into zones. The individual incidents within each area command or zone can be managed by an individual incident commander or unified command. Area command can have long-term incidents that could require a large IMT to support it, or short-term incidents that will be handled by a single IC. For example, some large-scale incidents within the established area may have one or more US&R teams conducting search and rescue operations along with staff support.

Resources assigned to an area command staging can be allocated or re-allocated based on needs within the area command. The staging and dispatch functions at area command will need to track resources that have been ordered but have not arrived, as well as track unassigned resources located at the area command staging/mobilization center. If the IC on scene of existing incidents requests additional resources or services, the request will be made through the individual zone command to the area command.

Example 1 - Area command has been used to manage two to seven wildland incidents concurrently. The use by municipal agencies for disasters where hundreds of incidents can occur at the same time has created the need to expand a typical area command using zones. The prioritization and allocation of resources, based upon the magnitude of incidents or geographic area involved has created the need for this expansion.

Example 2 - Northridge Earthquake, January 17th, 1994: Area command was used to manage the Northridge Earthquake. This incident is a good example of the magnitude of incidents that can be generated, especially in the first 12 hrs. of a large incident. An agency needs to be prepared to implement a management plan immediately. It must not wait to establish an area command in the next operational period. The Los Angeles Fire Department went immediately into an area command. This earthquake, a 6.6 magnitude earthquake, struck the Los Angeles region at 0431 hours. The majority of damage occurred in the San Fernando Valley, knocking out cell phone service and several fire department radio tactical channels.

On January 17th, the day of the earthquake, the Los Angeles Fire Department logged 2,332 incidents—with the majority occurring in the initial 12-hour period. The significant incidents that resulted from this earthquake were numerous: 660 reported structure fires and 110 other types of fires, and widespread structure and freeway collapses. In just the northern area of the San Fernando Valley, the emergency responders experienced the collapse of the Antelope Valley Freeway with trapped motorists; an explosion of a 20-inch natural gas main, along with the rupture of a 56-inch water main with multiple adjacent structure fires involving single-family dwellings; mobile home park with numerous trailers collapsed and on fire; a brush fire along the Simi Valley Freeway; collapse of a three-story parking structure at the Northridge Fashion Center mall with an employee trapped; collapse of the four-story Kaiser Hospital; a structure fire at Cal State Northridge involving a three-story chemistry/science lab with hazardous materials involved; a train derailment with hazardous materials involved in the spill; and the collapse of a three-story Northridge Meadows apartment building, which ended up having 16 fatalities and numerous trapped occupants.

Like most disasters, reported incidents swelled, and an area command was established to facilitate assigning available resources to each incident. All the hospitals in the San Fernando Valley suffered damage, and patients had to be relocated from three of the six hospitals. The fire department had to obtain 20 water tenders for water

supply at all fires in approximately 250 sq. miles in the San Fernando Valley for several weeks. These water tenders were formed into fire task force configuration along with engines and truck companies to maintain the ability to deploy on reported structure fires. Fire pickup trucks were loaded with 2,000 feet of 3-1/2 inch hose and deployed from several fire stations to assist in long supply lines to augment water supply in the San Fernando Valley. Overall, there were 51 fatalities attributed to this Northridge Earthquake.

Figure 3.3.4 Comparative Definitions

Comparative Definitions					
Incident Management System	Unified Command	Area Command (Unified Area Command)	Multi-Agency Coordination Systems (MACS)	Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	Department Operations Center (DOC)
The management system used to direct all operations at the incident scene. The Incident Commander is located at an Incident Command Post (ICP) at the incident scene.	An application of the Incident Command System used when there is more than one agency or jurisdiction with incident jurisdiction. Agencies or jurisdictions work through a Unified Command at a single ICP to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.	Establish as necessary to provide command authority and coordination for two or more incidents often in proximity or for a large expanded incident. Area Command works directly with Incident Commanders. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional. Area Command is established at a fixed location other than an incident ICP.	An active or formal system used to coordinate resources and support between agencies or jurisdictions at the regional level. MACS functions are carried out by the MAC Group who interact with agencies or jurisdictions, not with incidents.	Also called expanded Emergency Command and Control Centers, etc. EOCs are used in varying ways at all levels of government and within private industry to provide agency coordination, direction, and control during emergencies as determined by agency or jurisdictional policy.	A DOC can be established to manage the individual agency's resources and coverage within the jurisdiction. It may facilitate mutual aid requests or assistance for hire requests. The DOC will handle individual agency issues such as recall of personnel and staffing of resources.

Figure 3.3.5 MAC Groups and Area Command

Comparison of MAC Groups and Area Command	
MAC Group	Area Command
Expansion of the off-site coordination and support system.	Expansion of the on-site Command function of the Incident Command System
Members are agency administrators or designees from the agencies involved or heavily committed to the incident.	Members are the most highly skilled incident management personnel.
Organization generally consists of the MAC Group (agency administrations), MAC Group Coordinator, and an intelligence and information support staff.	Organization generally consists of an Area Commander, Area Command Planning Chief, Area Command Logistics Chief and Area Command Staging. Area Command is modular and other positions may be implemented based upon need.
Is the agency administrator or designee.	Is delegated authority for specific incident(s) from the agency administrator.
Allocate and reallocate resources through the dispatch system by setting incident priorities.	Assign and reassign resources allocated to them by MAC, DOC, EOC or the normal dispatch system organization.
Make coordinated agency administrator-level decisions on issues that affect multiple agencies.	Ensure that incident objectives and strategies are complimentary between Incident Management staffs under their supervision.



Public Input No. 33-NFPA 1561-2018 [Section No. G.2]

G.2 Incident Command.

A command system is designed to do the following:

- (1) Fix the responsibility for command on one individual through a standard identification system
- (2) Ensure that a strong, direct, and visible command will be established from the onset of the incident
- (3) Establish an effective incident organization defining the activities and responsibilities assigned to the incident commander (IC) and the other individuals operating within the incident command system
- (4) Provide a system to process information to support incident management, planning, and decision-making
- (5) Provide a system for the orderly transfer of command to subsequent arriving officers
- (6) Ensure a seamless transition from a Type 5/4 incident to a Type 3/2/1 (NIMS)

The incident commander is responsible for building a command structure that matches the organizational needs of the incident to achieve the completion of the tactical objectives for the incident.

The tactical objectives (listed in order of priority) are as follows:

- (1) Remove endangered occupants and treat the injured.
- (2) Stabilize the incident and provide for life safety.
- (3) Conserve property.
- (4) Provide for the safety, accountability, and welfare of personnel. This priority is ongoing throughout the incident.

The functions of command define standard activities that are performed by the incident commander to achieve the tactical objectives.

The responsibilities of an incident commander include the following:

- (1) The first arriving responder from an ESO that has responsibility for the incident assumes command of the incident.
- (2) The incident commander conducts an initial and on-going situational assessment of the incident.
- (3) The incident commander establishes an effective communications plan.
- (4) The incident commander develops the incident objectives from the situational assessment and forms appropriate strategy and tactics.
- (5) The incident commander deploys available resources and requests additional resources based upon the needs of the incident.
- (6) The incident commander develops an incident organization for the management of the incident.
- (7) The incident commander reviews, evaluates, and revises the strategy and tactics based upon the needs of the incident.
- (8) The incident commander provides for the continuity, transfer, or termination of command.

As command is transferred, so is the responsibility for these functions. The first six functions must be addressed immediately from the initial assumption of command.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Added a period to the end of the sentence.

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Submission Date: Wed Jan 03 15:48:43 EST 2018

Committee:



Public Input No. 34-NFPA 1561-2018 [Section No. H.2]

H.2 Standard Incident Objectives.

The incident commander is responsible for the completion of the incident objectives as follows:

- (1) Life safety
- (2) Incident stabilization
- (3) Property conservation
- (4) Victim stabilization [Size-up, Rescue, Exposure, Confine, Extinguish, Overhaul and Ventilate, Salvage (S- RECEO-VS) medical]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

In his book Fire Fighting Tactics, Lloyd Layman used S-RECEO-VS. The "S" is for size up. The first arriving officer or fire department resource should size up or provide an estimate of the situation upon arrival. Chief Layman promoted the importance of size up just as SLICE-RS supports this process today. NIOSH Investigation Report F2015-19 OH.

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Submittal Date: Wed Jan 03 15:56:58 EST 2018

Committee:

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-15-NFPA 1561-2018](#)

Statement: In his book Fire Fighting Tactics, Lloyd Layman used S-RECEO-VS. The "S" is for size up. The first arriving officer or fire department resource should size up or provide an estimate of the situation upon arrival. Chief Layman promoted the importance of size up just as SLICE-RS supports this process today. NIOSH Investigation Report F2015-19 OH.