

**TITLE 655 BOARD OF FIREFIGHTING
PERSONNEL STANDARDS AND EDUCATION**

LSA Document #04-297(F)

DIGEST

Amends 655 IAC 1-1-5.1 and adds 655 IAC 1-2.1-111 through 655 IAC 1-2.1-115 to add certifications for National Incident Management System-First Responder certifications and make conforming section changes. Effective 30 days after filing with the Secretary of State.

655 IAC 1-1-5.1	655 IAC 1-2.1-113
655 IAC 1-2.1-111	655 IAC 1-2.1-114
655 IAC 1-2.1-112	655 IAC 1-2.1-115

SECTION 1. 655 IAC 1-1-5.1, AS AMENDED AT 28 IR 2693, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

655 IAC 1-1-5.1 Certifications under this rule; requirements

Authority: IC 22-14-2-7

Affected: IC 22-14-2-7

Sec. 5.1. (a) Any Indiana fire service person may enter the voluntary certification program by submitting an application and verification by competency based testing for the certification sought. Applications shall be **as follows:**

- (1) Legibly signed by the authorized instructor who has taken responsibility for the verified competencies.
- (2) Legibly completed in full. ~~and~~
- (3) Provided by the board upon request.

(b) Any Indiana nonfire service person may enter the voluntary certification program by submitting an application and verification by competency based testing for the certification sought. Applications shall be **as follows:**

- (1) Legibly signed by the authorized instructor who has taken responsibility for the verified competencies.
- (2) Legibly completed in full. ~~and~~
- (3) Provided by the board upon request.

(c) Certifications are available for the following:

(1) Fire service person as follows:

Certification	Requirements
Basic Firefighter	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-3
Firefighter I	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-4
Firefighter II	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-5
Driver/Operator-Pumper	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-6
Driver/Operator-Aerial	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-6.1
Driver/Operator-Wildland Fire Apparatus	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-6.2
Driver/Operator-Aircraft Crash and Rescue	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-6.3
Driver/Operator-Mobile Water Supply	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-6.4
Airport Firefighter-Aircraft Crash and Rescue	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-7
Fire Officer-Strategy and Tactics	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-7.1
Fire Officer I	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-8
Fire Officer II	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-9
Fire Officer III	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-10

Fire Officer IV	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-11
Public Fire and Life Safety Educator I	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-16
Public Fire and Life Safety Educator II	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-17
Public Fire and Life Safety Educator III	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-18
Safety Officer	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-22
Firefighter-Wildland Fire Suppression I	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-23
Firefighter-Wildland Fire Suppression II	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-23.1
Emergency Vehicle Technician I	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-25 through 655 IAC 1-2.1-35
Emergency Vehicle Technician II	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-36 through 655 IAC 1-2.1-60
Fire Service Engineering Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-61 through 655 IAC 1-2.1-64
Motor Sports Emergency Responder	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-65 through 655 IAC 1-2.1-74
Rope Rescuer-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-75
Rope Rescuer-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-96
Rope Rescuer-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-97
Rescue Technician-Surface Water Rescue	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-75.1
Vehicle and Machinery Rescuer-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-75.2
Vehicle and Machinery Rescuer-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-98
Vehicle and Machinery Rescuer-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-99
Confined Space Rescuer-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-75.3
Confined Space Rescuer-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-100
Confined Space Rescuer-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-101
Structural Collapse Rescuer-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-75.4
Structural Collapse Rescuer-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-102
Structural Collapse Rescuer-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-103
Trench Rescuer-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-75.5
Trench Rescuer-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-104
Trench Rescuer-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-105
Swift Water Rescuer-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-76.1
Swift Water Rescuer-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-106
Swift Water Rescuer-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-107
Wilderness Rescuer-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-108
Wilderness Rescuer-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-109
Wilderness Rescuer-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-110
Land-Based Firefighter-Marine Vessel Fires	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-88(a)
Fire Medic I	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-89
Fire Medic II	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-90
Fire Medic III	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-91
Fire Medic IV	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-92
Public Information Officer	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-93
Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist I	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-94
Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist II	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-95
National Incident Management System-First Responder-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-112
National Incident Management System-First Responder-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-113
National Incident Management System-First Responder-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-114
National Incident Management System-First Responder-Command	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-115

(2) Fire department instructors as follows:

Certification	Requirements
Instructor I	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-19
Instructor II/III	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-20
Instructor-Swift Water Rescue	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-19.1
(3) Firefighting training and education programs as follows:	
Certification	Requirements
Basic Firefighter	655 IAC 1-2.1-3
Firefighter I	655 IAC 1-2.1-4(a)
Firefighter II	655 IAC 1-2.1-5(a)
Driver/Operator-Pumper	655 IAC 1-2.1-6(a)
Driver/Operator-Aerial	655 IAC 1-2.1-6.1(a)
Driver/Operator-Wildland Fire Apparatus	655 IAC 1-2.1-6.2(a)
Driver/Operator-Aircraft Crash and Rescue	655 IAC 1-2.1-6.3(a)
Driver/Operator-Mobile Water Supply	655 IAC 1-2.1-6.4(a)
Fire Officer-Strategy and Tactics	655 IAC 1-2.1-7.1(a)
Airport Firefighter-Aircraft Crash and Rescue	655 IAC 1-2.1-7(a)
Fire Officer I	655 IAC 1-2.1-8(a)
Fire Officer II	655 IAC 1-2.1-9(a)
Fire Officer III	655 IAC 1-2.1-10(a)
Fire Officer IV	655 IAC 1-2.1-11(a)
Fire Inspector I	655 IAC 1-2.1-12(a)
Fire Inspector II	655 IAC 1-2.1-13(a)
Fire Inspector III	655 IAC 1-2.1-14(a)
Fire Investigator I	655 IAC 1-2.1-15(a)
Public Fire and Life Safety Educator I	655 IAC 1-2.1-16(a)
Public Fire and Life Safety Educator II	655 IAC 1-2.1-17(a)
Public Fire and Life Safety Educator III	655 IAC 1-2.1-18(a)
Safety Officer	655 IAC 1-2.1-22(a)
Firefighter-Wildland Fire Suppression I	655 IAC 1-2.1-23(a)
Firefighter-Wildland Fire Suppression II	655 IAC 1-2.1-23.1(a)
Hazardous Materials First Responder-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-24
Hazardous Materials First Responder-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-24.1
Hazardous Materials Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-24.2
Hazardous Materials-Incident Command	655 IAC 1-2.1-24.3
Emergency Vehicle Technician I	655 IAC 1-2.1-25 through 655 IAC 1-2.1-35
Emergency Vehicle Technician II	655 IAC 1-2.1-36 through 655 IAC 1-2.1-60
Fire Service Engineering Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-61 through 655 IAC 1-2.1-64
Motor Sports Emergency Responder	655 IAC 1-2.1-65 through 655 IAC 1-2.1-74
Rope Rescuer-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-75(a)
Rope Rescuer-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-96(a)
Rope Rescuer-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-97(a)
Rescue Technician-Surface Water Rescue	655 IAC 1-2.1-75.1
Vehicle and Machinery Rescuer-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-75.2(a)
Vehicle and Machinery Rescuer-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-98(a)
Vehicle and Machinery Rescuer-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-99(a)
Confined Space Rescuer-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-75.3(a)
Confined Space Rescuer-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-100(a)
Confined Space Rescuer-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-101(a)
Structural Collapse Rescuer-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-75.4(a)
Structural Collapse Rescuer-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-102(a)
Structural Collapse Rescuer-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-103(a)
Trench Rescuer-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-75.5(a)
Trench Rescuer-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-104(a)
Trench Rescuer-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-105(a)
Swift Water Rescuer-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-76.1(a)

Swift Water Rescuer-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-106(a)
Swift Water Rescuer-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-107(a)
Wilderness Rescuer-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-108(a)
Wilderness Rescuer-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-109(a)
Wilderness Rescuer-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-110(a)
Land-Based Firefighter-Marine Vessel Fires	655 IAC 1-2.1-88(a)
Fire Medic I	655 IAC 1-2.1-89
Fire Medic II	655 IAC 1-2.1-90
Fire Medic III	655 IAC 1-2.1-91
Fire Medic IV	655 IAC 1-2.1-92
Public Information Officer	655 IAC 1-2.1-93
Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist I	655 IAC 1-2.1-94
Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist II	655 IAC 1-2.1-95
National Incident Management System-First Responder- Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-112
National Incident Management System-First Responder- Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-113
National Incident Management System-First Responder-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-114
National Incident Management System-First Responder-Command	655 IAC 1-2.1-115
Instructor I	655 IAC 1-2.1-19(a)
Instructor II/III	655 IAC 1-2.1-20(a)
Instructor-Swift Water Rescue	655 IAC 1-2.1-19.1

(4) Nonfire service person as follows:

Certification	Requirements
Fire Inspector I	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-12
Fire Inspector II	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-13
Fire Inspector III	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-14
Fire Investigator I	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-15
Hazardous Materials First Responder-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-24 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-2
Hazardous Materials First Responder-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-24.1 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-2
Hazardous Materials-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-24.2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-2
Hazardous Materials-Incident Command	655 IAC 1-2.1-24.3 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-2
Public Fire and Life Safety Educator I	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-16
Public Fire and Life Safety Educator II	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-17
Public Fire and Life Safety Educator III	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-18
Swift Water Rescuer-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-76.1
Swift Water Rescuer-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-106
Swift Water Rescuer-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-107
Public Information Officer	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-93
Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist I	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-94
Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist II	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-95
National Incident Management System-First Responder-Awareness	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-112
National Incident Management System-First Responder-Operations	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-113
National Incident Management System-First Responder-Technician	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-114
National Incident Management System-First Responder-Command	655 IAC 1-2.1-2 and 655 IAC 1-2.1-115

(Board of Firefighting Personnel Standards and Education; 655 IAC 1-1-5.1; filed Jul 18, 1996, 3:00 p.m.: 19 IR 3384; filed Sep 24, 1999, 10:02 a.m.: 23 IR 326; readopted filed Aug 27, 2001, 10:55 a.m.: 25 IR 203; filed Nov 16, 2001, 4:37 p.m.: 25 IR 1157;

errata, 26 IR 383; filed Jul 14, 2004, 10:00 a.m.: 27 IR 4010; filed Apr 13, 2005, 11:30 a.m.: 28 IR 2693; filed Sep 21, 2005, 1:30 p.m.: 29 IR 477)

SECTION 2. 655 IAC 1-2.1-111 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

655 IAC 1-2.1-111 Definitions for National Incident Management System-First Responder certifications

Authority: IC 22-14-2-7

Affected: IC 36-8-10.5-7

Sec. 111. The following definitions apply to National Incident Management System-First Responder certifications:

(1) “Agency” means the Indiana department of homeland security.
(2) “Agency representative” means a person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating federal, state, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency’s or organization’s participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

(3) “Air operations branch” means the branch responsible for managing all aircraft operations, including both tactical and operational, at an incident.

(4) “Area command” means an organization established to oversee the management of:

(A) multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization; or

(B) large or multiple incidents to which several incident management teams have been assigned.

Area command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed.

(5) “Assessment” means the evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision making.

(6) “Assignments” means tasks given to resources to perform within a given operational period that are based on operational objectives defined in the IAP.

(7) “Assistant” means the title for subordinates of principal command staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be assigned to unit leaders.

(8) “Base” means that location at which the primary logistics functions are coordinated and administered. The ICP may be collocated with the base. There is only one (1) base per incident.

(9) “Branch” means the organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A branch is organizationally situated between the:

(A) section and the division or group in the operations section; and

(B) section and units in the logistics section.

Branches are identified by the use of Roman numerals or by functional area.

(10) “Camp” means the location where resources may be kept to support incident operations if a base is not accessible to all resources.

(11) “Chain of command” means a series of:

(A) command;

(B) control;

(C) executive; or

(D) management;

positions in hierarchical order of authority.

(12) “Chief” means the incident command system title for individuals responsible for management of functional sections, such as the following:

(A) Operations.

(B) Planning.

(C) Financial/Administrative.

(D) Logistics.

(13) “Command” means the act of:

(A) directing;

(B) ordering; or

(C) controlling;

by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

(14) “Command staff” means the incident commander and the special staff positions of:

- (A) public information officer;**
- (B) safety officer;**
- (C) liaison officer; and**
- (D) other positions as required;**

who report directly to the incident commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

(15) “Demobilization” means the processes and procedures used by all organizations:

- (A) federal;**
- (B) state;**
- (C) local; and**
- (D) tribal;**

for deactivating and transporting all resources that have been used to respond to or support the response to an incident to their home base.

(16) “Deputy” means a fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy can act as relief for a superior and, therefore, must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the following:

- (A) The incident commander.**
- (B) General staff.**
- (C) Branch directors.**

(17) “Direct tactical assignment” means an assignment issued by the incident commander and received by the recipient before the arrival of the resources in the staging area.

(18) “Division” means the partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. A division is:

- (A) established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the operations chief; and**
- (B) located within the ICS organization between the branch and resources in the operations section.**

(19) “Emergency operations center” or “EOC” means the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or located in a more central or permanently established facility within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by:

- (A) major functional disciplines, for example:**
 - (i) fire;**
 - (ii) law enforcement; and**
 - (iii) medical;**

services;

- (B) jurisdiction, for example:**

- (i) federal;**
- (ii) state;**
- (iii) regional;**
- (iv) county;**
- (v) city; or**
- (vi) tribal; or**

- (C) some combination thereof.**

(20) “Event” means a planned, nonemergency activity, for example:

- (A) parades;**
- (B) concerts; or**
- (C) sporting events.**

(21) “Finance/administrative” means the monitoring of incident-related costs and administration of procurement contracts.

(22) “General staff” means a group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the incident commander. The general staff normally consists of the following:

- (A) The operations section chief.**
- (B) The planning section chief.**
- (C) The logistics section chief.**
- (D) The finance/administration section chief.**

(23) “Group” means an entity established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are:

- (A) composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division; and**

(B) when activated, located between branches and resources in the operations section.

(24) “Incident” means an occurrence or event, natural or caused by humans, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. The term can, for example, include the following:

- (A) Major disasters.
- (B) Emergencies.
- (C) Terrorist attacks.
- (D) Terrorist threats.
- (E) Wildland and urban fires.
- (F) Floods.
- (G) Hazardous materials spills.
- (H) Nuclear accidents.
- (I) Aircraft accidents.
- (J) Earthquakes.
- (K) Hurricanes.
- (L) Tornadoes.
- (M) Tropical storms.
- (N) War-related disasters.
- (O) Public health and medical emergencies.
- (P) Other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

(25) “Incident action plan” or “IAP” means an oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. The term may include the following:

- (A) Identification of operational resources and assignments.
- (B) Attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one (1) or more operational periods.

(26) “Incident commander” or “IC” means the individual responsible for all incident activities, including the following:

- (A) The development of strategies and tactics.
- (B) The ordering and release of resources.

The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

(27) “Incident command post” or “ICP” means the field location at which the primary tactical level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP:

- (A) may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities; and
- (B) is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

(28) “Incident command system” or “ICS” means a standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. An ICS is:

- (A) the combination of:
 - (i) facilities;
 - (ii) equipment;
 - (iii) personnel;
 - (iv) procedures; and
 - (v) communications;

operating within a common organizational structure and designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents; and

(B) used:

- (i) for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents; and
- (ii) by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field level incident management operations.

(29) “Incident facilities” means the facilities near the incident area that will be used in the course of incident management activities including the following:

- (A) The incident command post.
- (B) Staging areas.
- (C) The base.
- (D) The camp.
- (E) The helibase and helispots.

(30) “Incident objectives” means statements of guidance and direction necessary for selecting an appropriate strategy or strategies and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives:

(A) are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed; and

(B) must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

(31) “Liaison officer” means a member of the command staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

(32) “Logistics” means providing resources and other services to support incident management.

(33) “Logistics section” means the section responsible for providing logistics support for the incident.

(34) “Major disaster” means any natural catastrophe, including any:

(A) hurricane;

(B) tornado;

(C) storm;

(D) high water;

(E) wind-driven water;

(F) tidal wave;

(G) tsunami;

(H) earthquake;

(I) volcanic eruption;

(J) landslide;

(K) mudslide;

(L) snowstorm; or

(M) drought;

or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under 42 U.S.C. 5122 to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

(35) “Multi-agency coordination” means multiple agencies working together to accomplish a mutually understood common goal.

(36) “Multi-agency coordination entity” means an entity that functions within a broader multi-agency coordination system and may:

(A) establish the priorities among incidents and associated resource allocations;

(B) deconflict agency policies; and

(C) provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

(37) “Multi-agency coordination system” means a system designed to provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination.

The components of a multi-agency coordination system include the following:

(A) Facilities.

(B) Equipment.

(C) EOCs.

(D) Specific multi-agency coordination entities.

(E) Personnel.

(F) Procedures.

(G) Communications.

These systems assist agencies and organizations to fully integrate the subsystems of the NIMS.

(38) “Multi-jurisdictional incident” means an incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under unified command.

(39) “National Incident Management System” or “NIMS” means a system mandated by the federal government that provides a consistent nationwide approach for state, local, and tribal governments, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among state, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes the following core set of concepts, principles, and terminology:

(A) The ICS.

(B) Multi-agency coordination systems.

(C) Training.

- (D) The identification and management of resources, including systems for classifying types of resources.
 - (E) Qualification and certification.
 - (F) The collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.
- (40) "Operational period" means the time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the IAP, and can be of various lengths, although usually not over twenty-four (24) hours.
- (41) "Operations section" means the section responsible for all tactical incident operations. In ICS, the term normally includes subordinate branches, divisions, and groups.
- (42) "Planning" means the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident for the preparation and documentation of the IAP and includes the maintenance of information on the following:
- (A) The current and forecasted situation.
 - (B) The status of resources assigned to the incident.
- (43) "Planning section" means the section responsible for incident planning.
- (44) "Public information officer" means a member of the command staff responsible for interfacing with:
- (A) the public and media; or
 - (B) other agencies;
- with incident-related information requirements.
- (45) "Resource management" means a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. The term under the NIMS includes the following:
- (A) Mutual aid agreements.
 - (B) The use of special:
 - (i) federal;
 - (ii) state;
 - (iii) local; and
 - (iv) tribal;teams.
 - (C) Resource mobilization protocols.
- (46) "Resources" means personnel and items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources:
- (A) are described by kind and type; and
 - (B) may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an:
 - (i) incident; or
 - (ii) EOC.
- (47) "Section" means the organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management, for example, the following:
- (A) Operations.
 - (B) Planning.
 - (C) Finance/Administrative.
 - (D) Logistics.
- The section is organizationally situated between the branch and the incident commander and is commanded by a chief.
- (48) "Single command" means a type of command that is used when:
- (A) an incident occurs within a single jurisdiction; and
 - (B) there is no jurisdictional or functional agency overlap.
- (49) "Span of control" means the number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for and is usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. Under the NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7.
- (50) "Staging area" means a location established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The operations section manages staging areas.
- (51) "Strategy" means the general direction selected to accomplish incident objectives set by the IC.
- (52) "Tactics" means the science of arranging and maneuvering resources in action during an incident.
- (53) "Technical specialist" means a person who:
- (A) is assigned to an incident;
 - (B) possesses special skills; and
 - (C) is activated only when needed.
- (54) "Terrorism" means an activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is:

(A) a violation of the criminal laws of:

- (i) the United States; or
- (ii) any state or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs; and

(B) intended to:

- (i) intimidate or coerce the civilian population;
- (ii) influence a government; or
- (iii) affect the conduct of a government;

by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

(55) "Type" means a classification of resources in the ICS that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Type 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of:

- (A) size;
- (B) power;
- (C) capacity; or
- (D) in the case of incident management teams, experience and qualifications.

(56) "Unified area command" means an area command that is established involving multi-jurisdictional incidents.

(57) "Unified command" or "UC" means an application of ICS used when:

- (A) there is more than one (1) agency with incident jurisdiction; or
- (B) incidents cross political jurisdictions.

Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior person from the agencies or disciplines, or both, participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single IAP.

(58) "Unit" means the organizational element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning or logistics activity.

(59) "Unity of command" means the concept by which each person within an organization reports to one (1) and only one (1) designated person. The purpose of unity of command is to ensure unity of effort under one (1) responsible commander for every objective.

(Board of Firefighting Personnel Standards and Education; 655 IAC 1-2.1-111; filed Sep 21, 2005, 1:30 p.m.: 29 IR 481)

SECTION 3. 655 IAC 1-2.1-112 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

655 IAC 1-2.1-112 National Incident Management System-First Responder-Awareness

Authority: IC 22-14-2-7

Affected: IC 22-14-2-7

Sec. 112. (a) The minimum training standards for National Incident Management System-First Responder-Awareness certification shall be as set out in this section.

(b) The candidate shall perform the following:

- (1)** List and explain the uses of the command staff.
- (2)** Identify and explain the role of each of the five (5) major management functions for general staff.
- (3)** Identify the principles of span of control.
- (4)** Identify the ICS position titles, utilizing the organizational level, title, and support position.
- (5)** Identify and explain the role of each of the organizational components.
- (6)** Identify the incident facilities and explain the functions of each.
- (7)** Identify accountability guidelines and procedures.
- (8)** Explain and demonstrate the transfer of command.
- (9)** Demonstrate the expansion of the basic ICS into an all purpose management tool.
- (10)** Explain the utilization of an IAP.
- (11)** Explain unity of command.

(Board of Firefighting Personnel Standards and Education; 655 IAC 1-2.1-112; filed Sep 21, 2005, 1:30 p.m.: 29 IR 485)

SECTION 4. 655 IAC 1-2.1-113 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

655 IAC 1-2.1-113 National Incident Management System-First Responder-Operations

Authority: IC 22-14-2-7

Affected: IC 36-8-10.5-7

Sec. 113. (a) The minimum training standards for National Incident Management System-First Responder-Operations certification shall be as set out in this section.

(b) The candidate shall perform the following:

- (1) Demonstrate the ability to establish command.**
- (2) Demonstrate the ability to begin establishing incident facilities.**
- (3) Develop an IAP for each operational level.**
- (4) Demonstrate the process of transferring command.**
- (5) Explain the unity of command and chain of command.**
- (6) Explain the span of control.**
- (7) Demonstrate the use of integrated communications using the three (3) key elements.**
- (8) Demonstrate the development of a communications plan.**
- (9) Explain and demonstrate the difference between single command and unified command.**
- (10) Explain the functions of the planning chief.**
- (11) Name and explain the functions of the planning units.**
- (12) Explain the functions of the logistics chief.**
- (13) Name and explain the functions of the logistics branch.**
- (14) Explain the functions of the finance/administrative chief.**
- (15) Name and explain the unit functions of the finance/administrative section.**
- (16) Describe the functional roles in resource management.**
- (17) Describe the types of resources often used in incidents.**
- (18) Identify how resources are procured.**
- (19) Provide examples of how resources are typed for various applications.**
- (20) Explain why resource status keeping is important to effective incident operations.**

(c) The candidate shall have been certified as a National Incident Management System-First Responder-Awareness. (Board of Firefighting Personnel Standards and Education; 655 IAC 1-2.1-113; filed Sep 21, 2005, 1:30 p.m.: 29 IR 485)

SECTION 5. 655 IAC 1-2.1-114 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

655 IAC 1-2.1-114 National Incident Management System-First Responder-Technician

Authority: IC 22-14-2-7

Affected: IC 22-14-2-7

Sec. 114. (a) The minimum training standards for National Incident Management System-First Responder-Technician certification shall be as set out in this section.

(b) The candidate shall perform the following:

- (1) Match responsibility statements to each ICS organizational element.**
- (2) List the ICS positions, which may include deputies, and describe the deputies' roles and responsibilities.**
- (3) Describe the differences between deputies and assistants.**
- (4) Describe ICS reporting and working relationships for technical specialists and agency representatives.**
- (5) Describe reporting relationships and information flow within the ICS organization.**
- (6) Describe the steps in assuming and transferring command at an incident.**
- (7) List the major elements included in the incident briefing.**
- (8) Develop a sample organization around a major event, including the use of all appropriate sections and organizational modules.**
- (9) Describe how incidents can best be managed by appropriate and early designation of command staff and delegation of authority.**
- (10) Describe how unified command functions on a multi-jurisdictional incident.**
- (11) List the minimum staff requirements within each organizational element for at least two (2) incidents of different sizes.**
- (12) Describe the role and use of forms in effective incident management.**
- (13) Identify and describe four (4) basic principles of resource management.**
- (14) Identify the basic steps in managing resources for an incident.**
- (15) Identify the contents and use of the operational planning worksheet.**

- (16) Identify the organizational elements at an incident that can order resources.
- (17) Describe the differences between single and multipoint resource ordering and the reasons for each.
- (18) Describe why and how resources are assigned to the following:
 - (A) Staging areas.
 - (B) Camps.
 - (C) Direct tactical assignments.
- (19) Describe the purpose and importance of planning for demobilization.
- (20) Describe five (5) key considerations associated with resource management and the reasons for each consideration.
- (21) Describe the functions and general duties associated with each element of the air operations branch organization.
- (22) Diagram a full air operations branch organization using a simulated scenario.
- (23) Describe the function and use of the air operations summary worksheet.
- (24) List the major steps involved in the planning process.
- (25) Identify the ICS titles of personnel who have responsibilities in developing the IAP and list their duties.
- (26) As part of an exercise, identify incident objectives for a simulated scenario.
- (27) As part of an exercise, describe appropriate strategies and tactics to meet incident objectives for a simulated scenario.
- (28) Explain the use of operational periods in the planning process and how operational periods are derived.
- (29) Explain the function of the operational planning worksheet and other forms that may be used in preparing the IAP.
- (30) Explain the criteria for determining when the IAP should be prepared in writing.
- (31) Identify the kinds of supporting materials included in an IAP.
- (32) List the major sections in a demobilization plan.
- (33) As part of a group exercise, develop an IAP for a simulated scenario.

(c) The candidate shall have been certified as a National Incident Management System-First Responder-Operations. (*Board of Firefighting Personnel Standards and Education; 655 IAC 1-2.1-114; filed Sep 21, 2005, 1:30 p.m.: 29 IR 485*)

SECTION 6. 655 IAC 1-2.1-115 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

655 IAC 1-2.1-115 National Incident Management System-First Responder-Command

Authority: IC 22-14-2-7

Affected: IC 36-8-10.5-7

Sec. 115. (a) The minimum training standards for National Incident Management System-First Responder-Command certification shall be as set out in this section.

- (b) The candidate shall perform the following:
 - (1) Identify the steps built into the ICS design to compensate for previous incident management problems.
 - (2) Describe the primary guidelines related to command staff and general staff.
 - (3) Summarize the principal responsibilities for each member of the command staff and general staff.
 - (4) Describe the roles of deputies and assistants in incident management.
 - (5) Describe the purposes and responsibilities of agency representatives and reporting relationships and how they can be used effectively within the incident organization.
 - (6) Develop a command staff and general staff organization around a simulated scenario.
 - (7) Define unified command.
 - (8) Define the advantages of unified command and the kinds of situations that may require a unified command organization.
 - (9) Identify the primary features of a unified command organization.
 - (10) Given a simulated situation, describe roles and reporting relationships under a unified command that involves agencies from within the same jurisdiction and under multi-jurisdictional conditions.
 - (11) Describe areas of cost saving that may apply under a unified command structure.
 - (12) Given a simulated situation, describe an appropriate unified command organization.
 - (13) List the principal factors often found in or related to major incidents.
 - (14) List the principal factors often found in or related to complex incidents.
 - (15) List the four (4) expansion options for incident organization and describe the conditions under which they would be applied.
 - (16) Through an exercise, demonstrate how to apply the various options related to major or complex incident management.

- (17) Define area command.
- (18) Identify differences among area command, unified command, multi-agency coordination systems, and EOCs.
- (19) List the principal advantages of using area command.
- (20) Describe how, when, and where area command would be established.
- (21) Describe the area command organization.
- (22) Identify six (6) primary functional responsibilities of area command.
- (23) Given a simulated situation, develop an area command organization.
- (24) Describe the kinds of incident management problems that can occur due to the lack of multi-agency coordination.
- (25) Define the essential terms related to multi-agency coordination.
- (26) Identify the levels at which multi-agency coordination is commonly accomplished.
- (27) Identify essential differences among area command, multi-agency coordination, and EOCs.
- (28) Identify the primary components of a multi-agency coordination system.
- (29) List the responsibilities of a multi-agency coordination group.
- (30) Identify the major guidelines for establishing and using multi-agency coordination systems and multi-agency groups.
- (31) Identify principal positions within a multi-agency coordination system.

(c) The candidate shall have been certified as a National Incident Management System-First Responder-Technician. *(Board of Firefighting Personnel Standards and Education; 655 IAC 1-2.1-115; filed Sep 21, 2005, 1:30 p.m.: 29 IR 486)*

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