



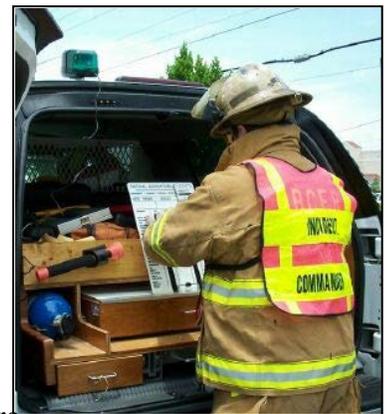
Standards - NFPA 1500

Indications – Any incident involving two or more companies requires formal activation of the Incident Command System. The Incident Commander can utilize the command board for Level II and Level III accountability.

Limitations – When the incident has expanded beyond the use of the standard hand-held command board (more than 5 units under the direction of the IC), the Incident Commander should utilize the larger command board in the command vehicle, or the command board in the department command bus.

Procedures - Upon arrival at the incident scene, the Command Officer should obtain a verbal report, either face-to-face or via radio from the current Incident Commander. The verbal report is a working Incident Action Plan and should contain the following information:

- Current conditions
- Actions taken
- Needs



The Command Officer should announce over the radio they are assuming command. The position of the command post should be announced to the Communication Center as well as to personnel on scene.

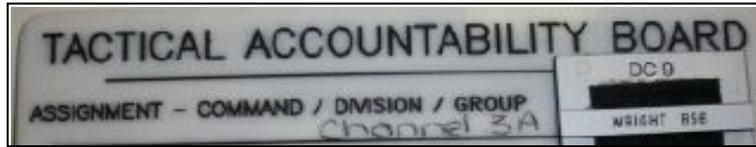
The Command Officer should announce the scene is at “Level II accountability”. This means all units on scene as well as arriving units should report to the command post with their Unit Identification Pad (UIP).



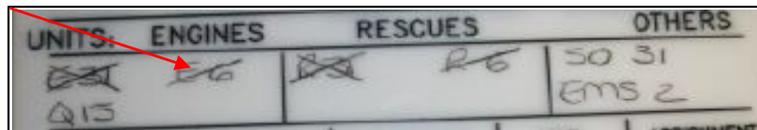
The command board is divided into various sections and includes standard benchmarks.

Below is a description of the key areas of the command board:

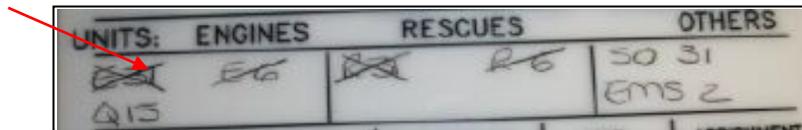
Top Portion: The top portion of the board is for the Incident Commander to write the command name and place their UIP. Many Incident Commanders also choose to write the assigned radio channel in this space.



Middle Portion: The Incident Commander should write units still responding to the scene in this section. The Incident Commander will place one diagonal line through the unit ID as the units arrive on scene.

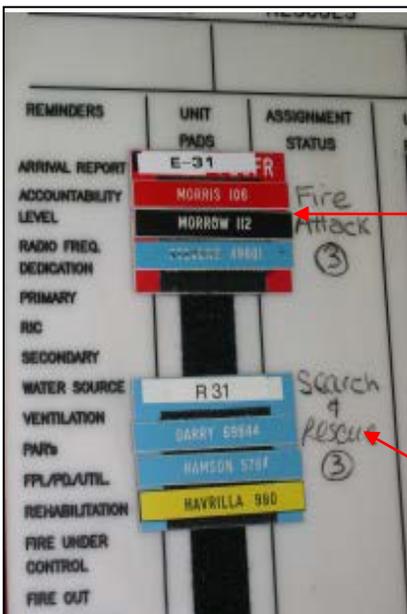


The Incident Commander will then place another diagonal line (making an X) through the unit when they are assigned to a function.



Bottom Portion:

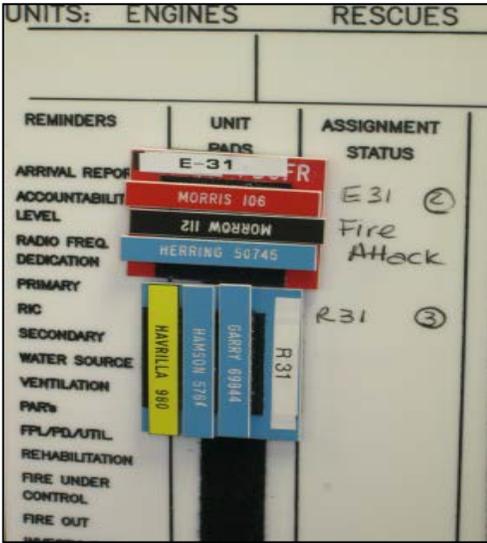
For convenience, the standard benchmarks are provided along the left side of the command board. As units are assigned to a function, the Incident Commander should place their UIP on the command board.



Typically UIP's placed horizontally on the left side of the board indicate units working in the hot zone. Horizontal UIP's denotes the unit is operating as a single resource.

NOTE: The driver personnel accountability tag should be placed on the UIP upside down if the driver is at the pump panel and not with the crew.

A written notation as to their assigned function as well as stated PAR should be written next to the units UIP.



Units that are assigned together as a Group are placed together. The unit responsible for supervisory functions is placed in the horizontal position while the subordinate unit is placed in the vertical position.

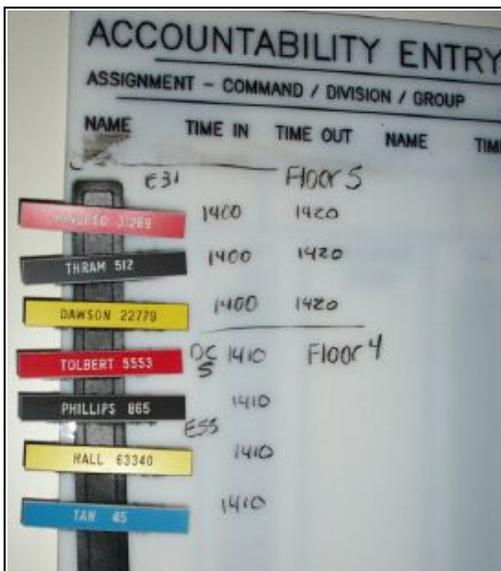
Units that are assigned to assist other units with a task (ex: help move hose through the front door) are not considered Groups and should not be placed on the board in the manner indicated above.



The right side of the command board is typically reserved for units assigned to the cold zone.

The UIP should be placed with a notation as to their assigned function.

Back of Board: Level III Accountability should be tracked on the back of the command board.



In Level III accountability personnel need to submit their Personnel Accountability Tag (PAT) from under their helmet to the Entry/Site Access Officer.

The Entry/Site Access Officer should record the time personnel enter and exit the hazardous environment. See SOG 1515 for additional information on Level III Accountability.