

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

IS-100 Introduction to the Incident Command System (ICS)

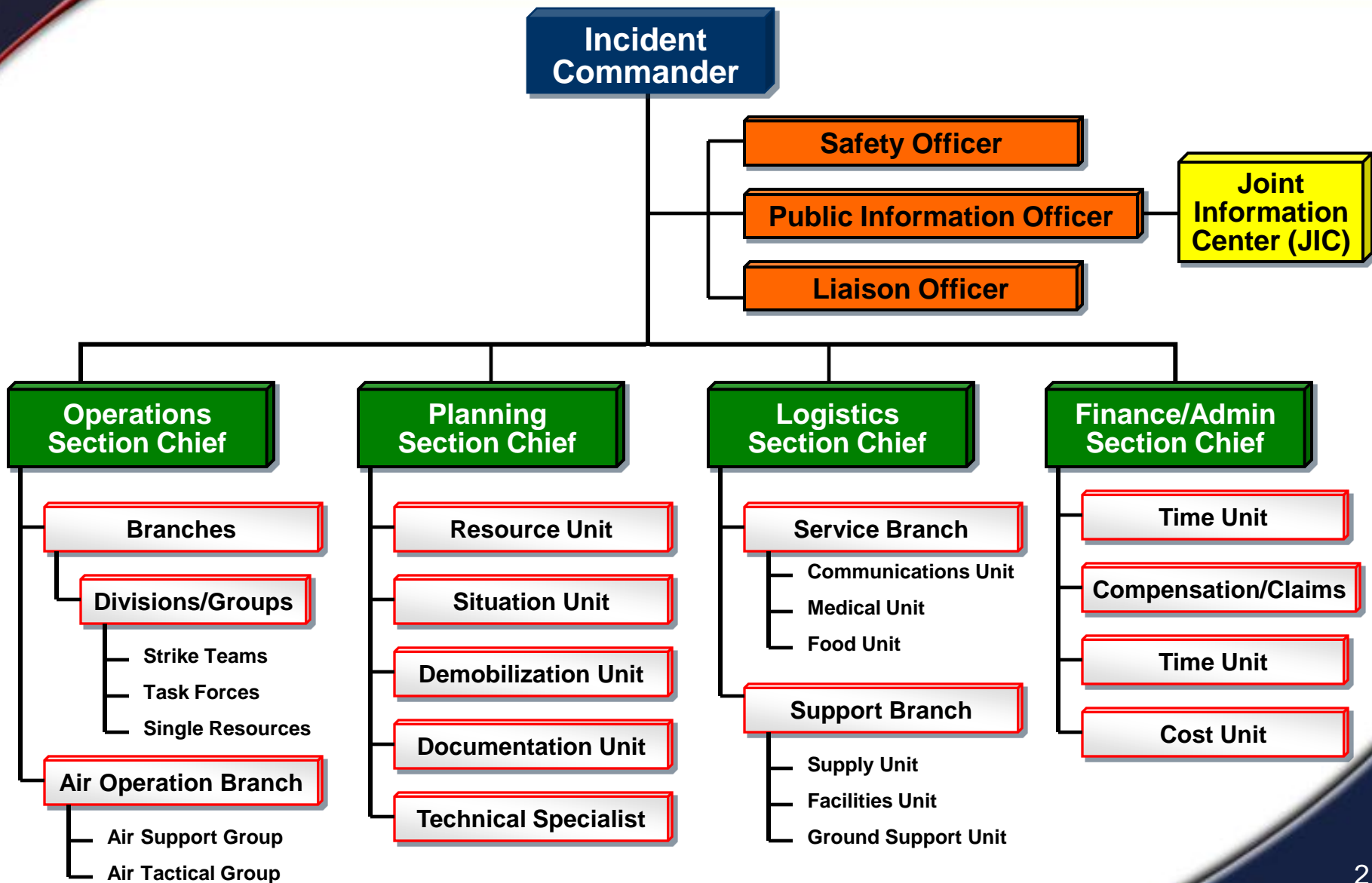
IS-700 National Incident Management System (NIMS)



FEMA

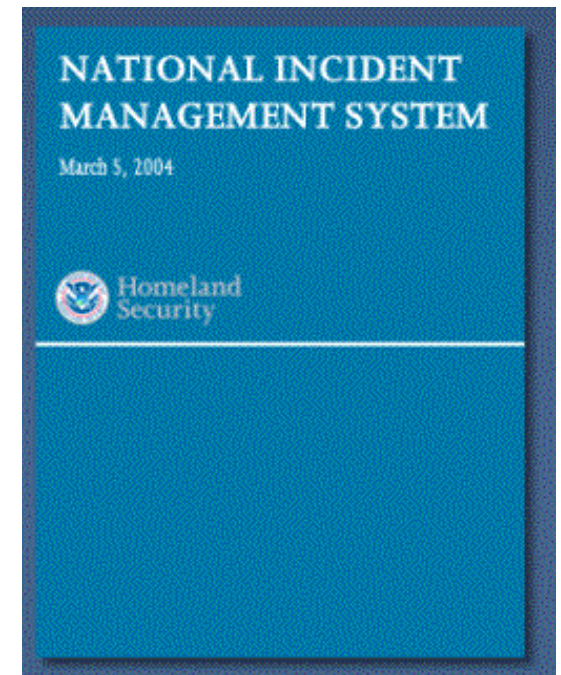


National Incident Management System



Subjects Covered

1. NIMS
2. National Response Plan (NRP)
3. ICS Overview
4. IC and Command Staff
5. Public Information
6. General Staff
7. Facilities
8. Resource Management





Why are You Here?

- ◆ Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5 – Issued February 28, 2003.
- ◆ Directed Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer NIMS.
- ◆ A comprehensive, national approach to incident management.
- ◆ Applicable across all jurisdictional levels and functions.

Your jurisdiction must adopt NIMS:

- ◆ by Oct 1, 2006 to be eligible for Federal Preparedness funds.

Course Objective

Provide an overview and comparison of :

- Incident Command System (ICS)
- The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) (California only)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- Complete the following NIMS Courses
 - IS 100 - Introduction to ICS – 23 question test
 - IS 700 - NIMS, An Introduction – 25 question test

NIMS Components

1. Command & Management
 - Incident Command System (ICS)
 - Multi-Agency Coordination Systems
 - Public Information Systems
2. Preparedness
3. Resource Management
4. Communications & Information Management
5. Supporting Technologies
6. On-going Management & Maintenance

Lessons learned have shown the need for:

- ◆ A coordinated response.
- ◆ Standardization.
- ◆ Interoperability.

NIMS is:

- ◆ Flexible to enable all responding organizations to work together.
- ◆ Standardized to improve overall response and interoperability.
- ◆ Based upon Organizational Best Practices
- ◆ Applicable across all jurisdictions and functions



Preparedness

- ◆ Planning
 - Plans
 - Procedures
 - Corrective Action Plans
 - Mitigation Plans
 - Recovery Plans
- ◆ Training & Exercises
- ◆ Qualifications & Certifications
- ◆ Equipment acquisition and certification
- ◆ Mutual-Aid agreements
- ◆ Publication Management



NIMS Integration Center

- ◆ Develop national standards for incident management training
- ◆ Establish certification and credentialing standards for key personnel
- ◆ Facilitate using modeling and simulation in training and exercises
- ◆ Facilitate the definition of training requirements and approved courses
- ◆ Review and approve lists of equipment meeting national standards



Multi-Agency Coordination Systems

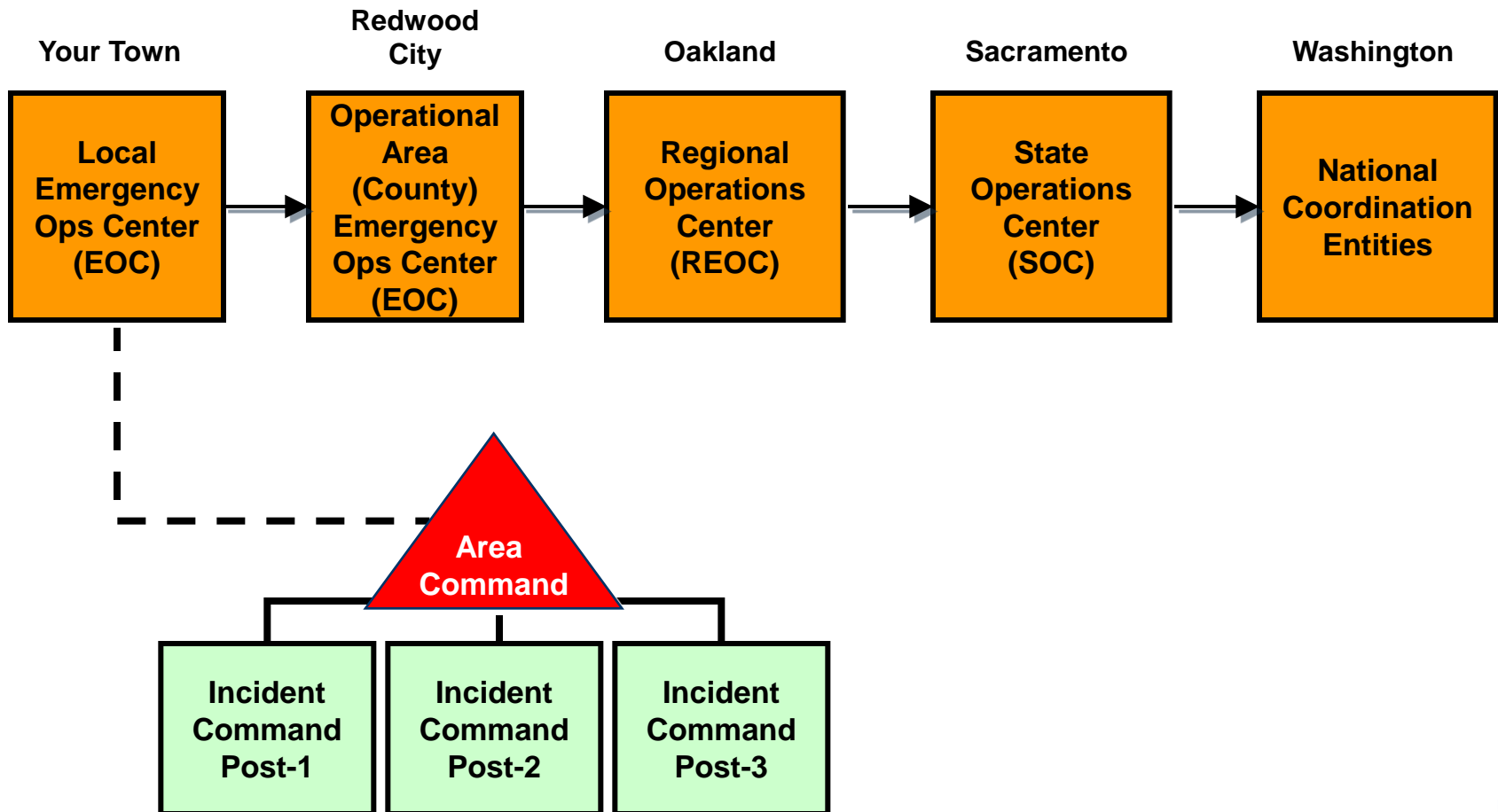
- Resources that cannot be obtained locally must be submitted through the “Multi-agency Coordination Entity”
- Facilitates logistic support and resource tracking
- Establishes priorities and make resource allocation decisions based on those priorities.
- Facilitate Logistics, Planning and Finance support



Multi-Agency Coordination Systems

- ◆ Support incident management policies and priorities
- ◆ Facilitate logistics support and resource tracking
- ◆ Make resource allocation decisions based on incident priorities
- ◆ Coordinate incident-related information
- ◆ Coordinate interagency and intergovernmental issues regarding incident management policies, priorities, and strategies

Multi-Agency Coordination Centers





Other Public Agency Reciprocal agreements

Examples of Public Agency Reciprocal Agreements are:

- California Fire Assistance Agreement
- Automatic Aid Agreement
- Regional Medical Health Cooperative Agreements
- Other jurisdictional agreements.



Interstate Agreements

Examples of Interstate Agreements are:

- Interstate Civil Defense Compact
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
- Tribal Governments (Under Development)



Private Sector & NGO Mutual Assistance Agreements

Examples of Assistance Agreements with the Private Sector or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) are:

- MOU with American Red Cross or The Salvation Army.
- Plan Bulldozer (Association of General Contractors)
- Water Agency Response Network (WARN)
- MOU with California Utility Emergency Association (CUEA)

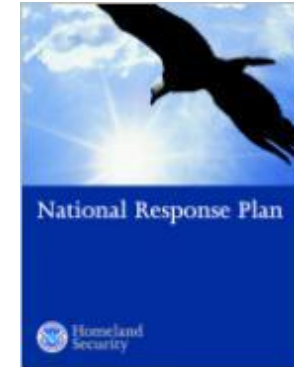


On-going Maintenance and Management

- ◆ **NIMS Integration Center**
- ◆ Defines training requirements and approved courses
- ◆ Develops on-going revisions and updates to NIMS
- ◆ Approves lists of equipment meeting national standards

- ◆ **Revisions can be proposed by:**
 - Local entities, States, regional groups, Federal departments and agencies, private organizations, professional associations

2 - National Response Plan



➤ **NRP: Establishes . . .**

- Federal coordination structures/mechanisms.
- Direction for incorporation of existing plans.
- Consistent approach to managing incidents.
- Course IS-800 Covers the National Response Plan
- Activated when the Secretary of DHS declares an:

“Incident of National Significance”



NRP - Emergency Support Functions

- ◆ ESF-1 Transportation
- ◆ ESF-2 Communications
- ◆ ESF-3 Public Works and Engineering
- ◆ ESF-4 Firefighting
- ◆ ESF-5 Emergency Management
- ◆ ESF-6 Mass Care Housing & Human Services
- ◆ ESF-7 Resource Support
- ◆ ESF-8 Public Health & Medical Services
- ◆ ESF-9 Urban Search & Rescue
- ◆ ESF-10 Oil & Hazardous Materials Response
- ◆ ESF-11 Agriculture & Natural Resources
- ◆ ESF-12 Energy
- ◆ ESF-13 Public Safety & Security
- ◆ ESF-14 Long-Term Recovery & Mitigation
- ◆ ESF-15 External Affairs

3 – ICS Overview

- ◆ Based on Organizational Best Practices
- ◆ Proven on-scene, all-hazard concept
- ◆ Interdisciplinary and organizationally flexible
- ◆ Appropriate for all types of incidents

- ◆ Used for :
 - Fires, Hazardous
 - Materials Incidents
 - Response to Natural Disasters
 - Mass-Casualty Incidents
 - Search & Rescue
 - Terrorist Incidents
 - Planned Events (VIP visits / conventions / public gatherings)

How does ICS work

Five Levels of Government

- State
- Regional
- Operational Area
- Local Government
- Field Response

Five Functions

- Management (IC)
- Operations
- Planning/Intel
- Logistics
- Finance/Admin



SEMS



Common Responsibilities for Incident Personnel

- ◆ Receive assignment from your agency
 - Dispatch on request, no self-dispatch
- ◆ Receive a deployment briefing
- ◆ Bring any specialized supplies or equipment
- ◆ Follow check-in procedures
- ◆ Obtain a briefing upon arrival
- ◆ Use clear text radio communications
- ◆ Acquire necessary work materials
- ◆ Organize and brief subordinates
- ◆ Brief relief personnel



Common Responsibilities for Incident Personnel

- ◆ Complete required forms/reports
- ◆ Follow demobilization Plan

Note:

- ◆ There is no correlation between your normal day-to-day duty titles and the ICS organization titles
- ◆ Use the ICS organizational titles when on scene
- ◆ This standardizes the command structure



ICS features

- Common terminology.
- Modular organization.
- Management by objectives.
- Reliance on an Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- Chain of command and unity of command
- Manageable span of control.
- Resource management.
- Information and intelligence management.
- Integrated communications.
- Transfer of command.
- Accountability.
- Mobilization/Demobilization



ICS features

- ◆ Meets the needs of incidents of any size
- ◆ Provides logistical and administrative support
- ◆ Cost effective by avoiding duplication of efforts
- ◆ Allows personnel from many agencies to meld into a common management structure



Modular Organization

- Develops in a top-down, modular fashion.
- Structure expands or contracts based on upon operational necessity
- Is based on the hazard environment created by the incident.
- Incident objectives determine the organizational size.
- Only functions/positions that are necessary will be filled.
- Each element must have a person in charge.



Modular Organization

The intent of this feature is that at each ICS / SEMS / NIMS level:

- Only those functional elements that are required to meet current objectives need to be activated.
- That all elements of the organization can be arranged in various ways within or under the five essential functions.
- That all elements of the organization can be arranged in various ways within or under the five essential functions.

Common Terminology

- ◆ **Using common terminology helps to define:**
 - Organizational functions.
 - Incident facilities.
 - Resource descriptions.
 - Position titles.
- ◆ Communications should be in plain English or clear text.

Management by Objectives

- ICS is managed by objectives.
- Objectives are communicated throughout the entire ICS organization through the incident planning process (Incident Action Plan)

- Overall Priorities
 - ◆ #1: Life Saving
 - ◆ #2: Incident Stabilization
 - ◆ #3: Property Preservation



Incident Action Plan

- ◆ **Every incident must have an Incident Action Plan (IAP) that:**

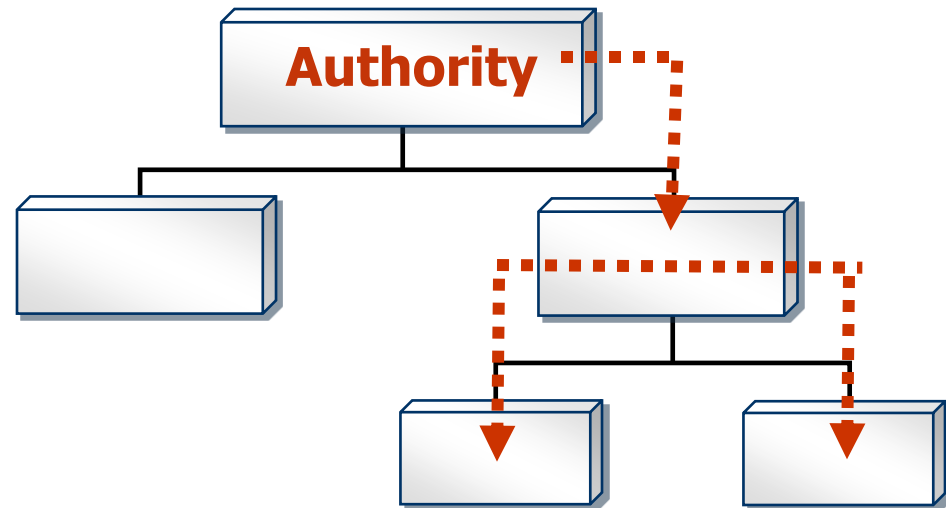
- Uses management by objectives
- Specifies measurable strategic objectives.
- States the activities to be completed.
- Covers a specified timeframe, called an operational period.
- May be oral or written—except for hazardous materials incidents, which require a written IAP

- ◆ **Every IAP must have four elements:**

- What do we want to do?
- Who is responsible for doing it?
- How do we communicate with each other?
- What is the procedure if someone is injured?

Chain of Command

- ◆ Chain of command is an orderly line of authority within the ranks of the incident management organization.



Unity of Command

- ◆ **Under unity of command, personnel:**
 - Report to only one supervisor.
 - Receive work assignments only from their supervisors.

Safety!

Don't confuse unity of command
with Unified Command!

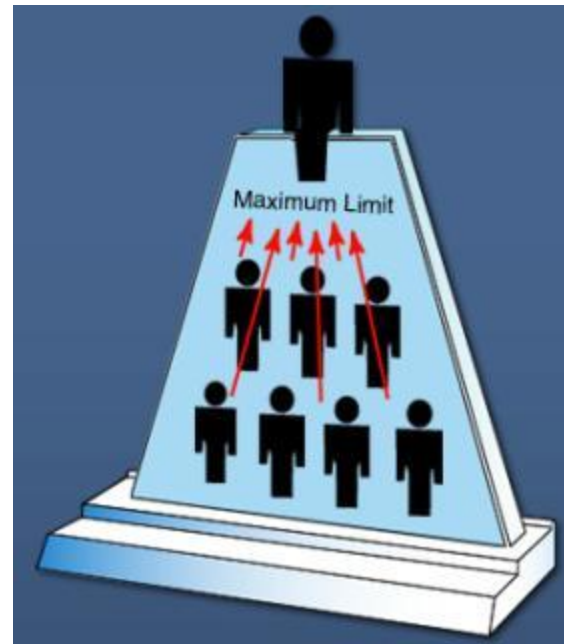
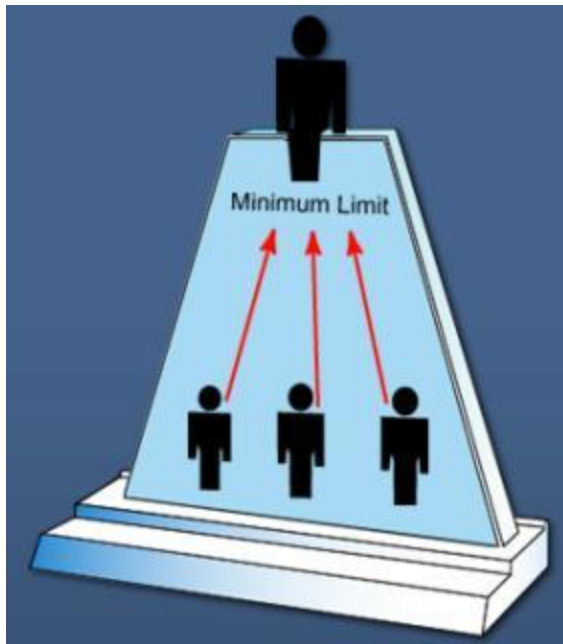
Span of Control

- ◆ **Span of control:**
 - Pertains to the number of individuals or resources that one supervisor can manage effectively during an incident.
 - Is key to effective and efficient incident management.
- ◆ **Span of control considerations are influenced by the:**
 - Type of incident.
 - Nature of the task.
 - Hazards and safety factors.
 - Distances between personnel and resources.

Span of Control

- ◆ **ICS span of control for any supervisor:**

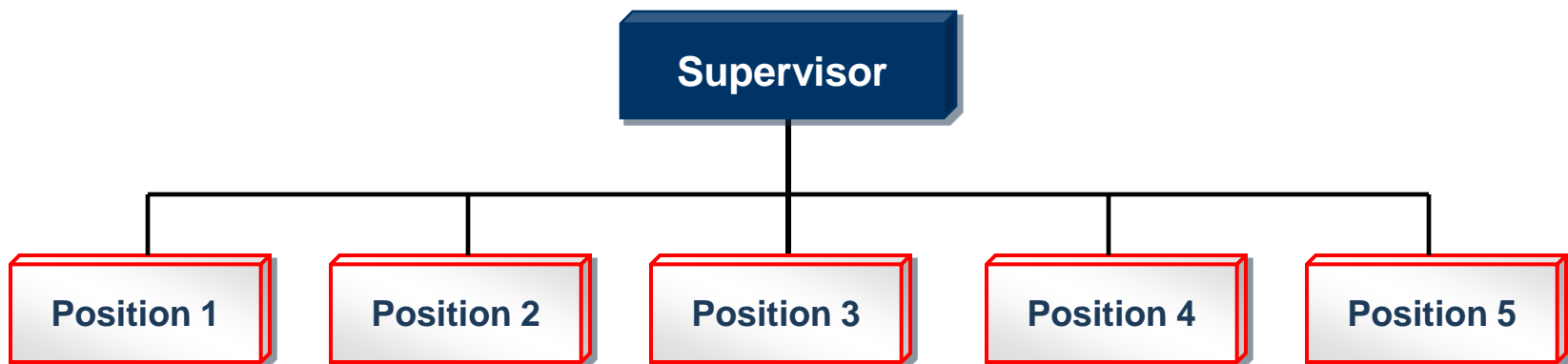
- Is between 3 and 7 subordinates.
- Optimally does not exceed 5 subordinates.



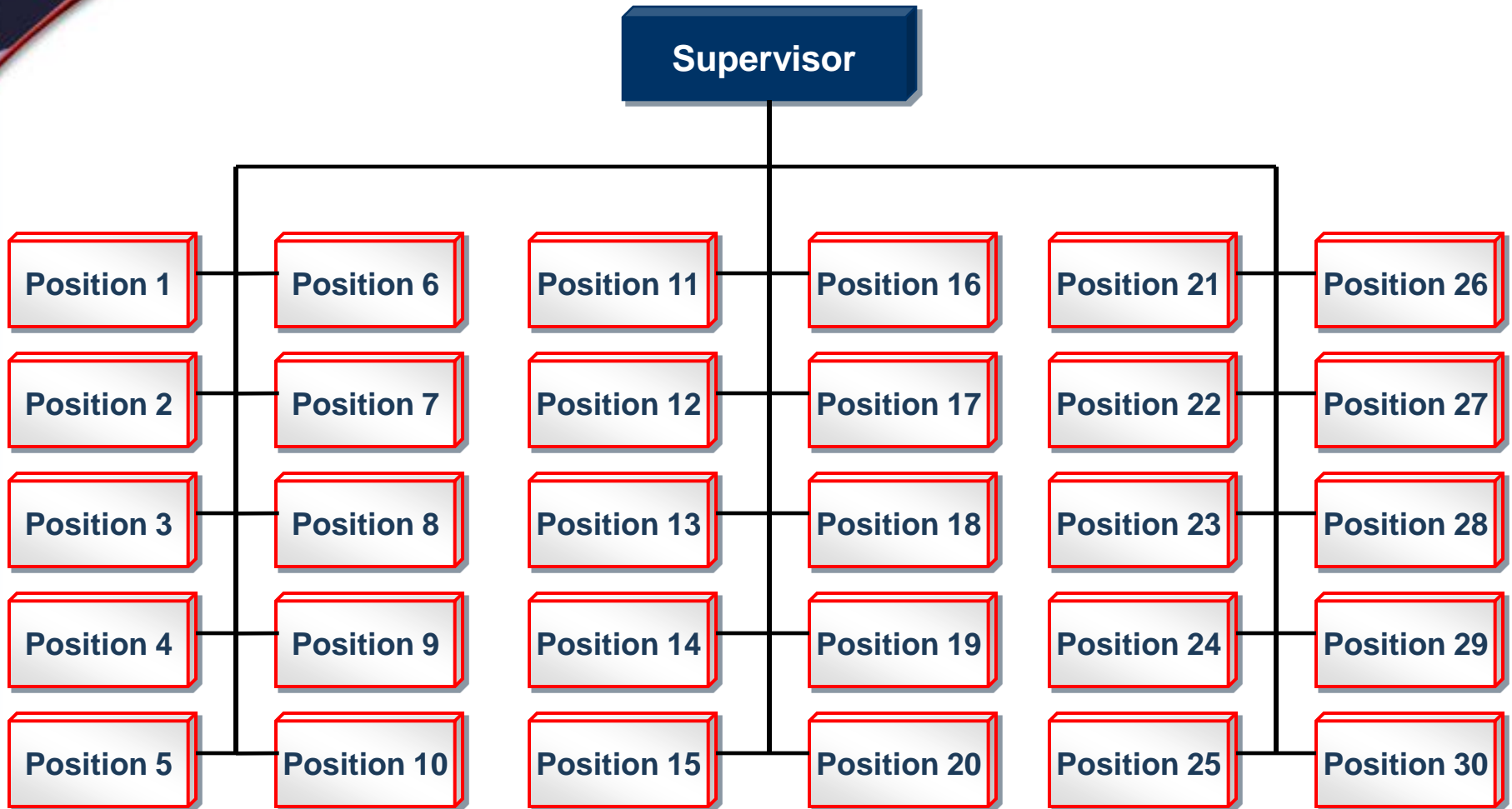
Span of Control

The recommended span of control for supervisory personnel at the field response level and all EOC levels should be in the 3-7 range.

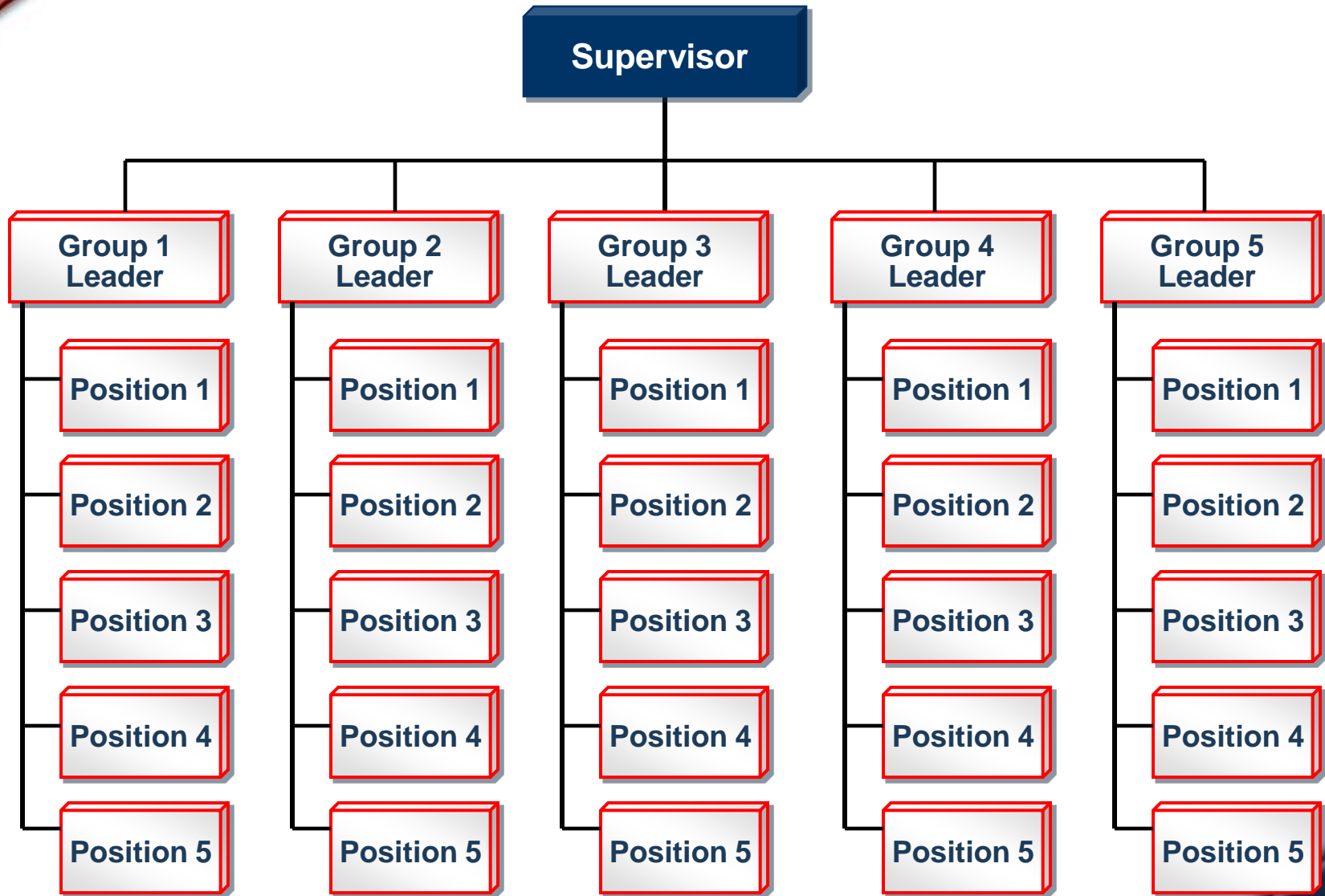
The optimum span of control is one to five, meaning that one supervisor has direct supervisory authority over five positions or resources.



What's wrong with this?

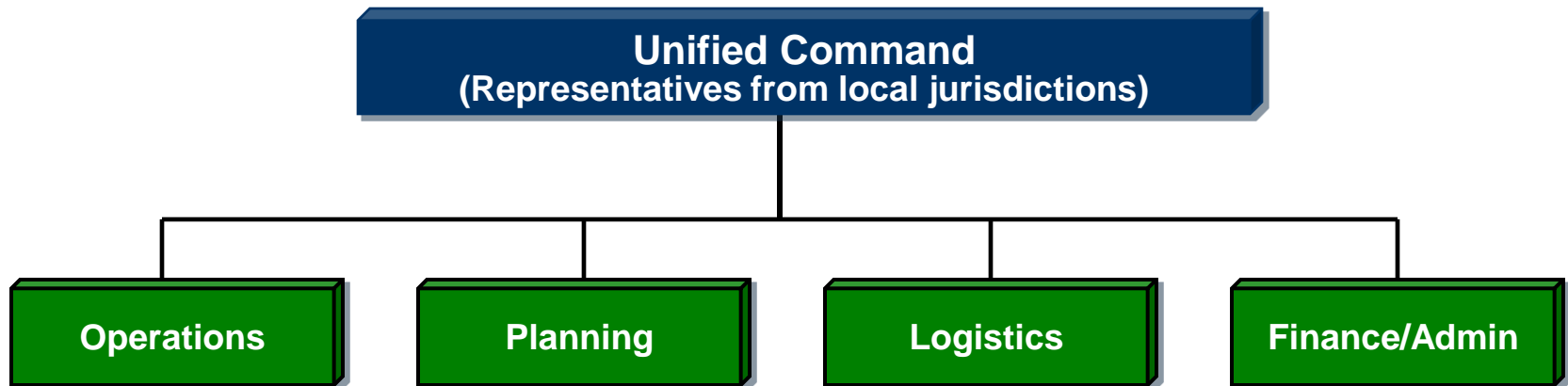


Proper Span of Control



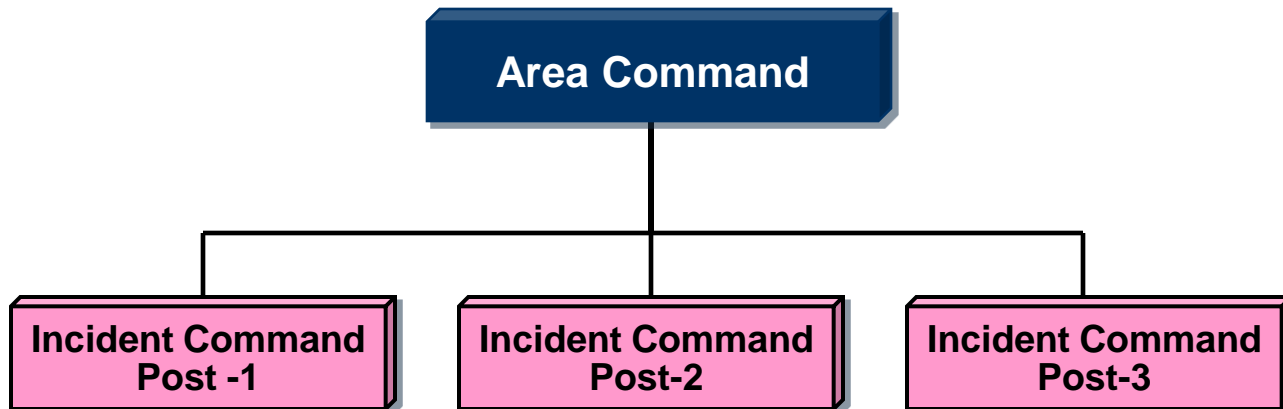
Unified Command

- More than one responding entity with jurisdictional authority.
- When incidents cross jurisdictional responsibilities.
- Agencies work together to:
 - Analyze intelligence
 - Establish objectives and strategies
- Unified Command does not change other features of ICS.

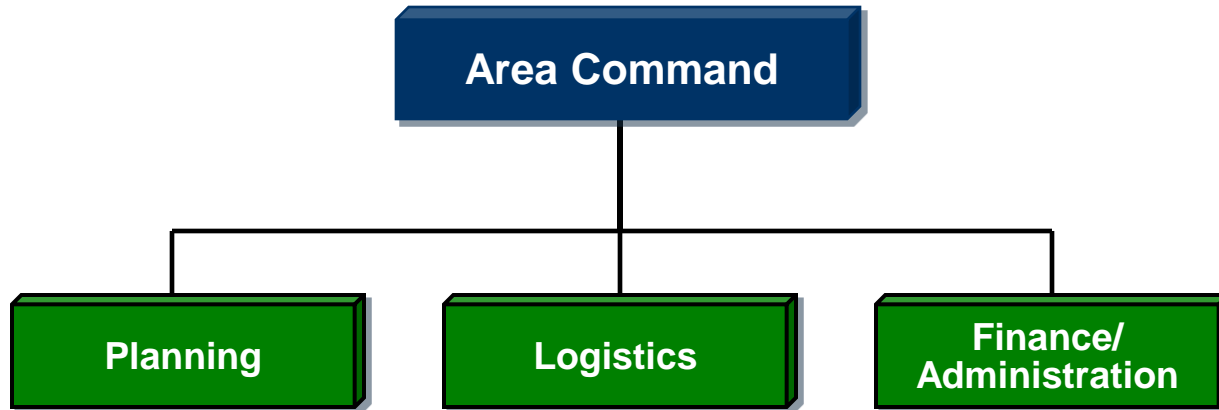


Area Command

- Multiple incidents within a jurisdiction
- Large incidents that cross jurisdictions
- Incidents that are not site-specific



Area Command



**No Operations Section in the
Area Command structure.**

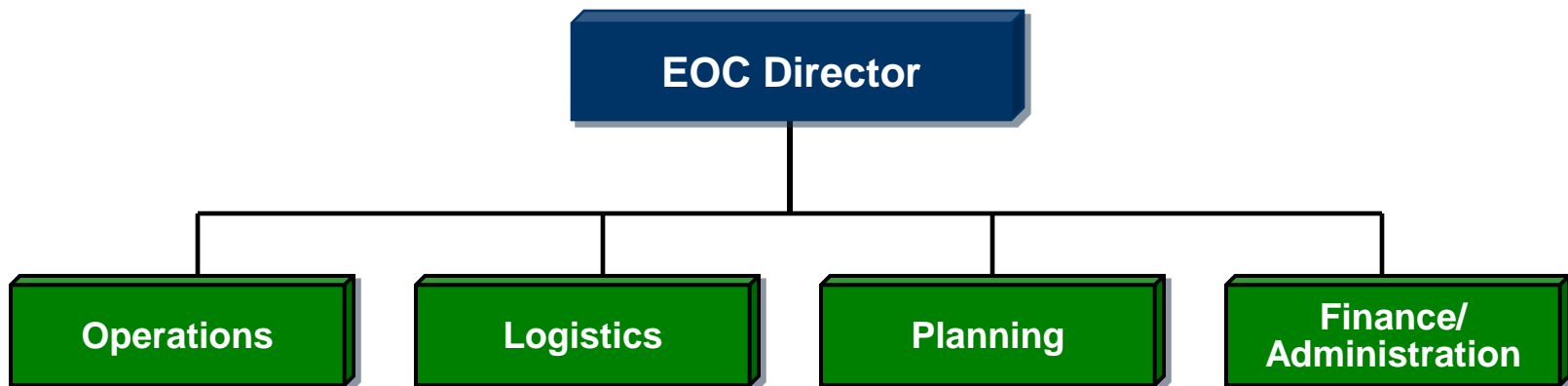
Operations are conducted on-scene at the individual ICP's

Emergency Operations Center

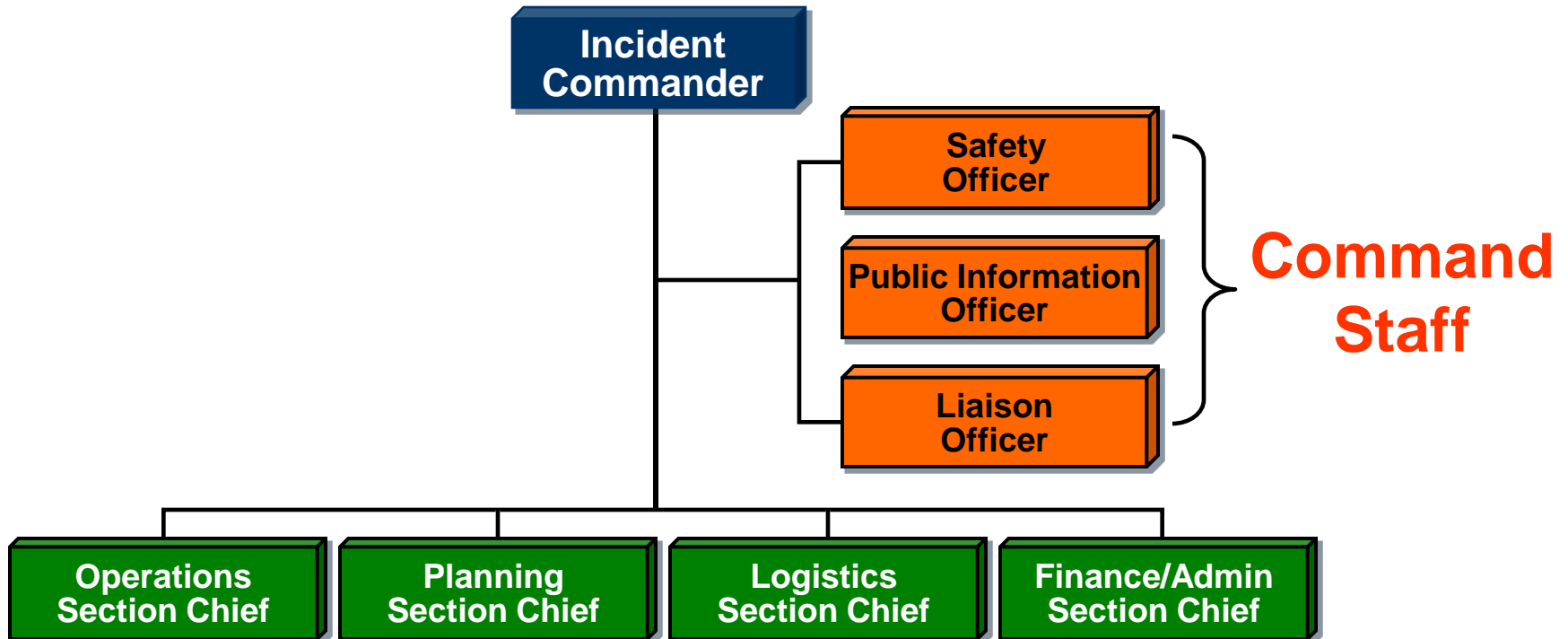
- Supports the Multi-Agency Coordination System
- Each of your jurisdictions has(?) an EOC

Operational Area (County) EOC is in the basement of the Hall of Justice (Courthouse)

- Emergency Command Center (ECC) is in OES Office
- Individual departments/agencies may have Departmental Operational Centers (DOC)



4 – IC and Command Staff





Incident Commander

◆ Incident Commander

- All incidents will have an IC
- Operates from the Incident Command Post
- Provides overall leadership for the incident
- Ensures incident safety
- Provides information services to internal & external stakeholders
- Establishes and maintains liaison with outside agencies
- First IC is in charge until authority is delegated to another person

Command Staff

◆ **Public Information Officer**

- Serves as the conduit between the IC the media and other stakeholders
- Operates within the “Joint Information System”

◆ **Liaison Officer**

- Point of contact for outside/supporting agencies that are assigned to the incident

◆ **Safety Officer**

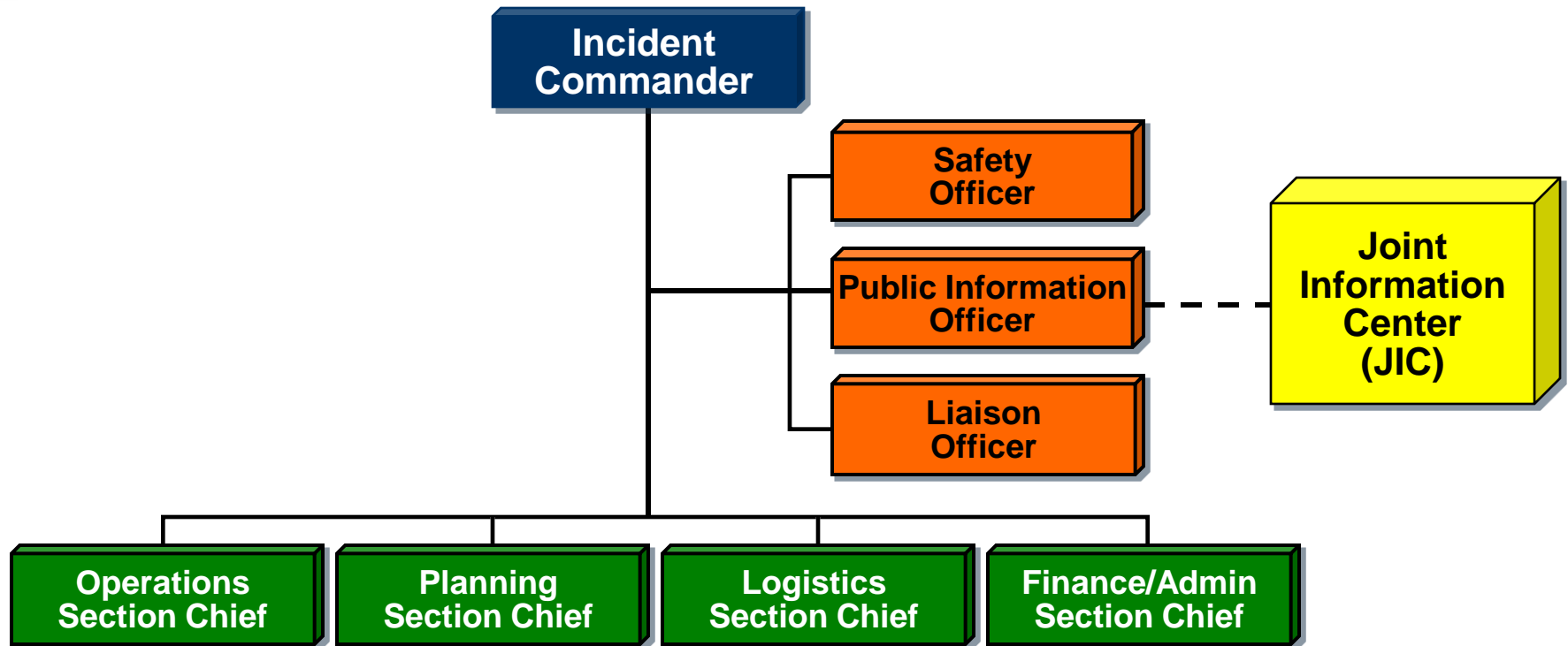
- Advises IC on matters of incident safety
- Develops policies to ensure safety of personnel



5 - Public Information

- ◆ Advises the IC
- ◆ Establishes and operates within the “Joint Information System”
- ◆ Ensures that decision makers and the public are informed
- ◆ Serves as conduit between the media and other organizations seeking information from the incident or event.

Joint Information Center (JIC)





Joint Information Center (JIC)

- ◆ Location where public information staff collocate
- ◆ Provides the structure for coordinating and disseminating critical information
- ◆ The JIC serves as a focal point for the coordination and dissemination of information to the public and media concerning incident prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.
- ◆ The JIC may be established at an on-scene location in coordination with State and local agencies depending on the requirements of the incident.

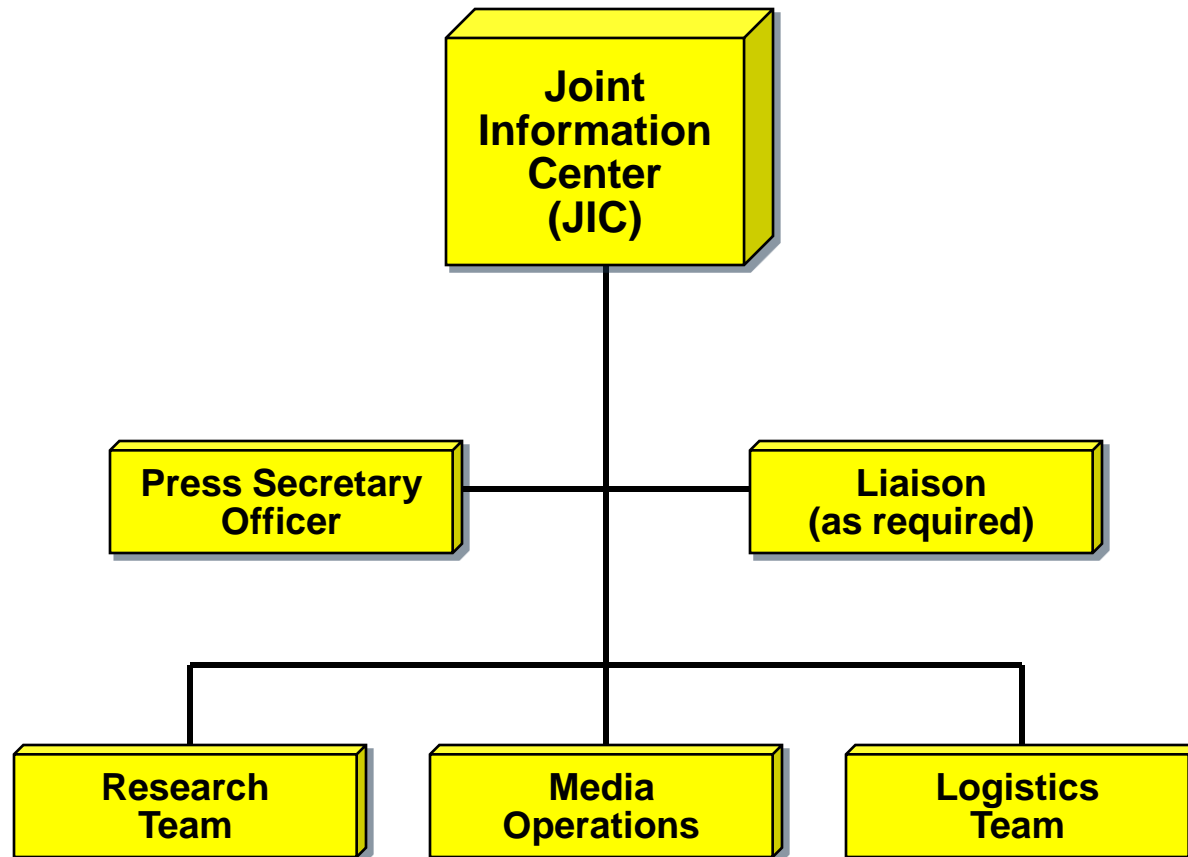


Joint Information Center (JIC)

JIC Characteristics:

- ◆ Includes representatives of all players in the response.
- ◆ All participating agencies retain their organizational independence
- ◆ Procedures and protocols for communicating and coordinating with other JICs using “Joint Information System Protocols”

Joint Information Center (JIC)

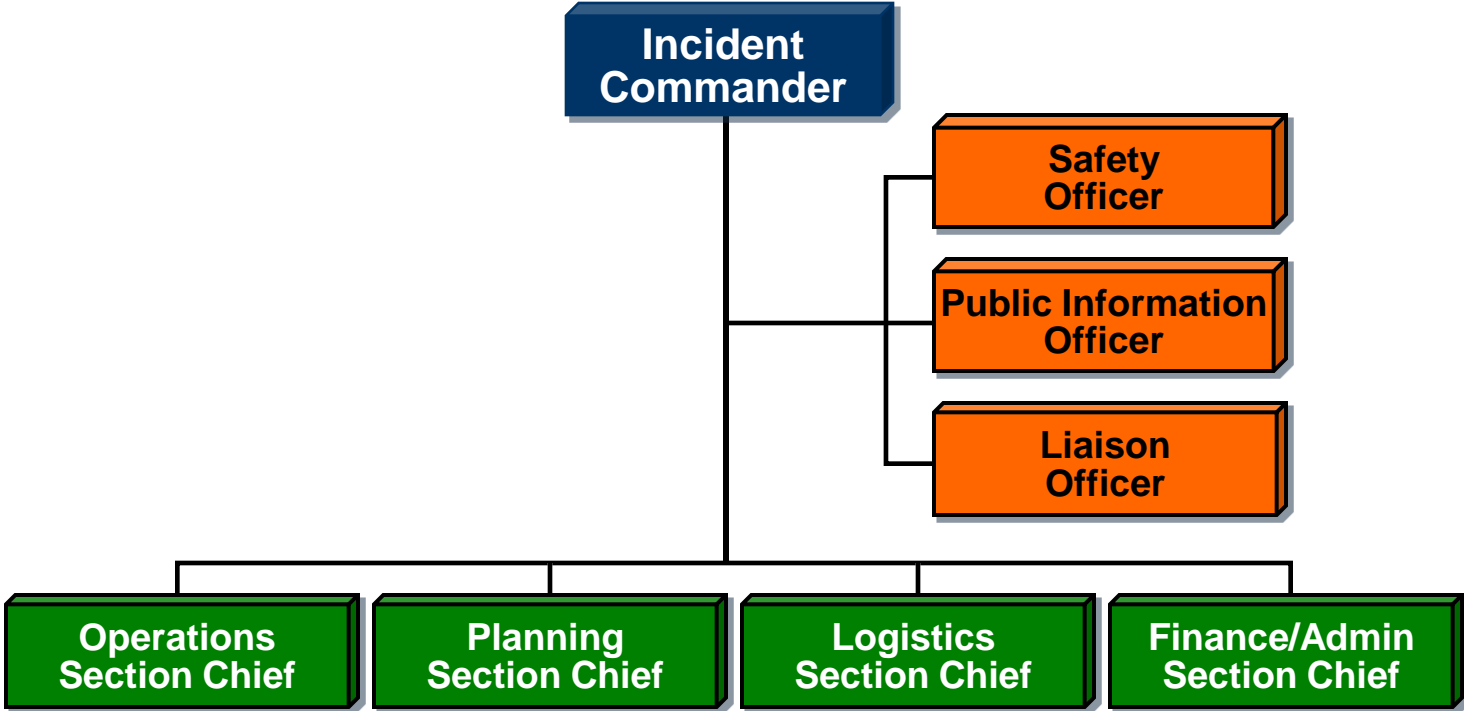




Joint Information Center (JIC)

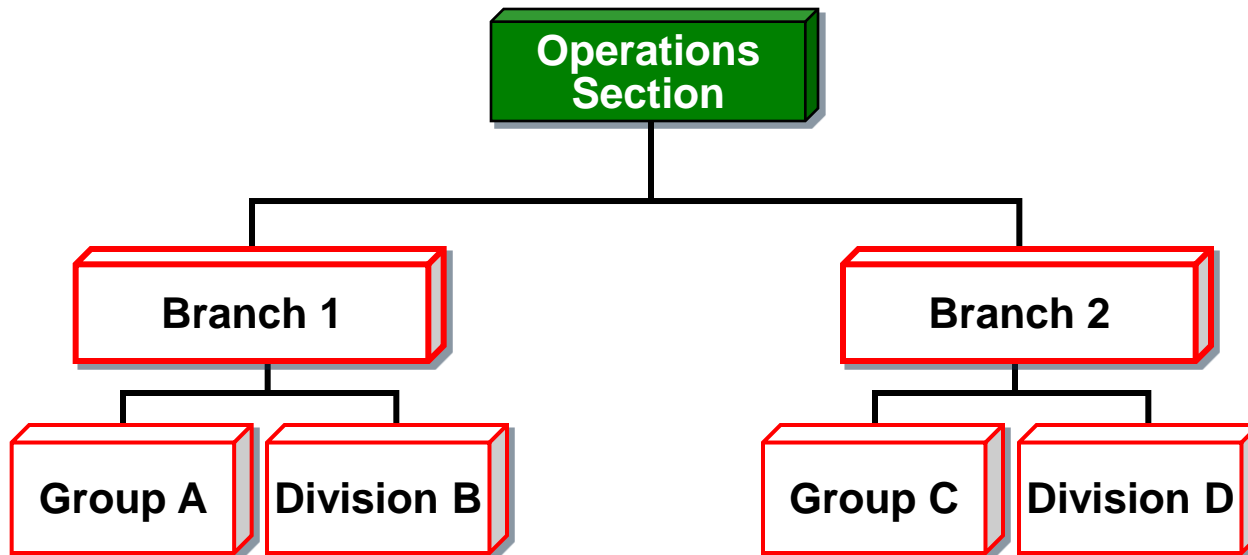
- ◆ The JIC may be established at an on-scene location in coordination with State and local agencies depending on the requirements of the incident.
- ◆ In most cases, the JIC is established at, or is virtually connected to, the JFO and is coordinated by Federal and State lead Public Information Officers
- ◆ In most Incidents of National Significance, the Federal lead will be a DHS Public Information Officer, who works with other Federal, State, local, tribal, NGO, and private-sector public affairs personnel.
- ◆ The JFO JIC works in close coordination with other JICs to integrate into a Joint Information System (JIS) providing consistent, coordinated, and timely information during an emergency.

6 - General Staff



General Staff

Operations Section





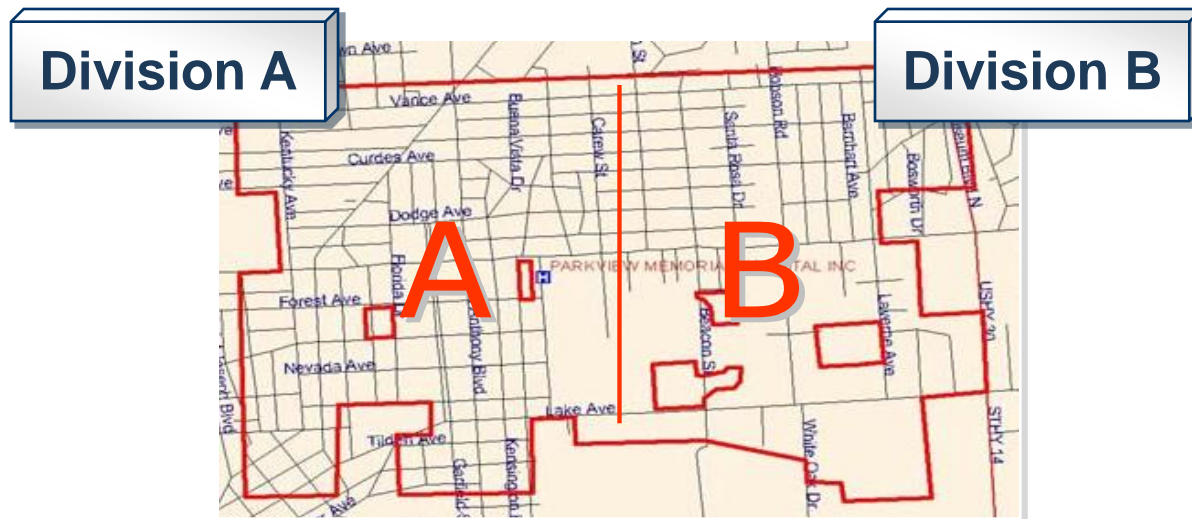
Operations Section

Responsible for:

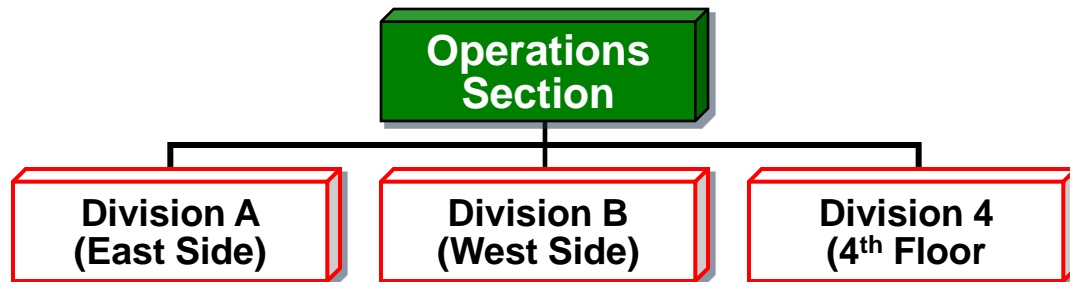
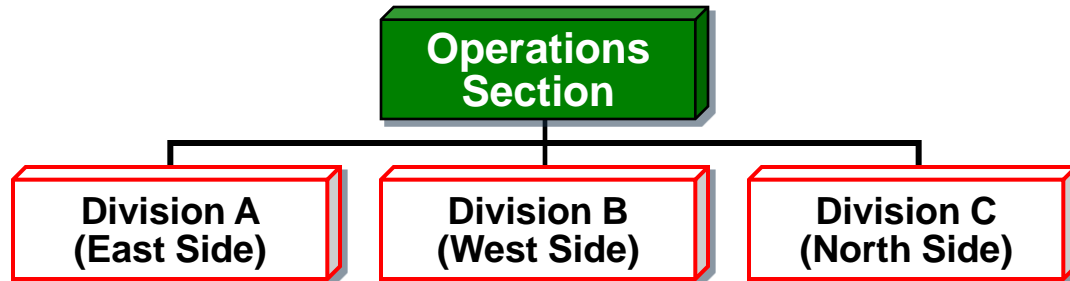
- Develops and implements strategy and tactics to carry out the incident objectives.
- Organizes, assigns, and supervises the tactical field resources.
- Supervises air operations and those resources in a Staging Area.
- Directs and coordinates all incident tactical operations.
- Is typically one of the first organizations to be assigned to the incident.
- Expands from the bottom up.
- Has the most incident resources.
- May have Staging Areas and special organizations.

Divisions

- Divided geographically based on the needs of the incident.
- Labeled using alphabet characters (A, B, C, etc.).
- Managed by a Supervisor.

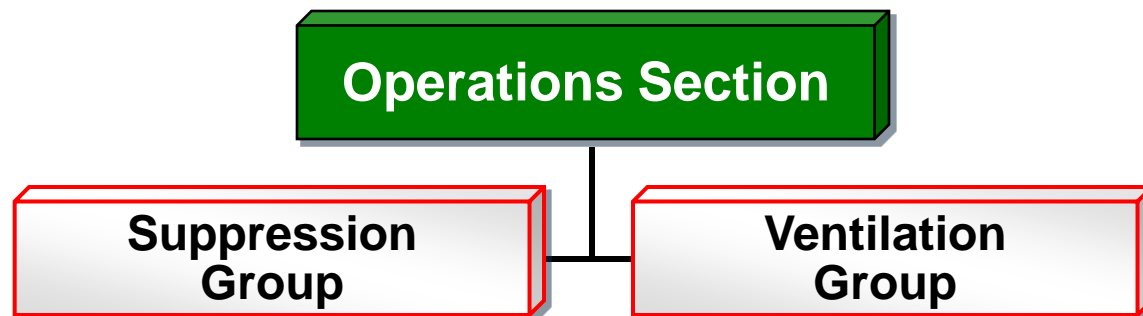


Divisions



Groups

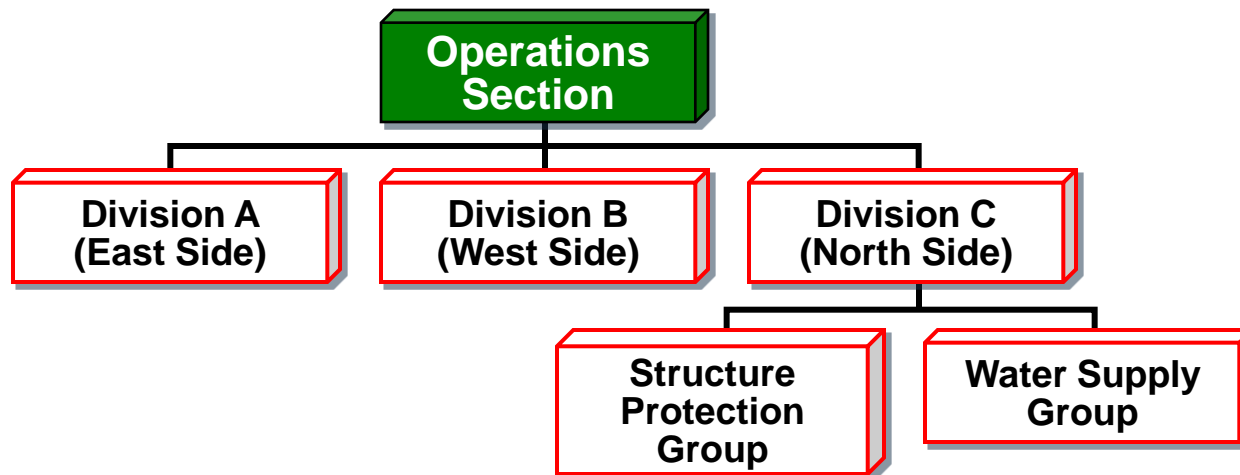
- Established based on the needs of an incident.
- Labeled according to the job that they are assigned.
- Managed by a Supervisor.
- Work wherever their assigned task is needed and are not limited geographically.



Division & Groups

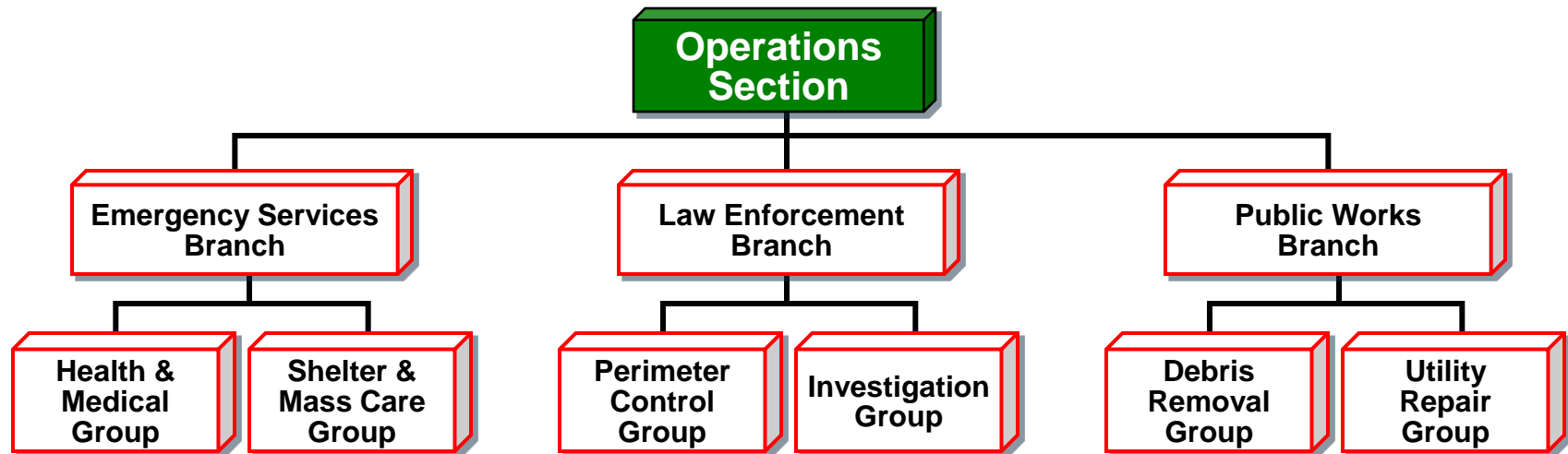
◆ Divisions and Groups:

- Can be used together on an incident.
- Are at an equal level in the organization. One does not supervise the other.

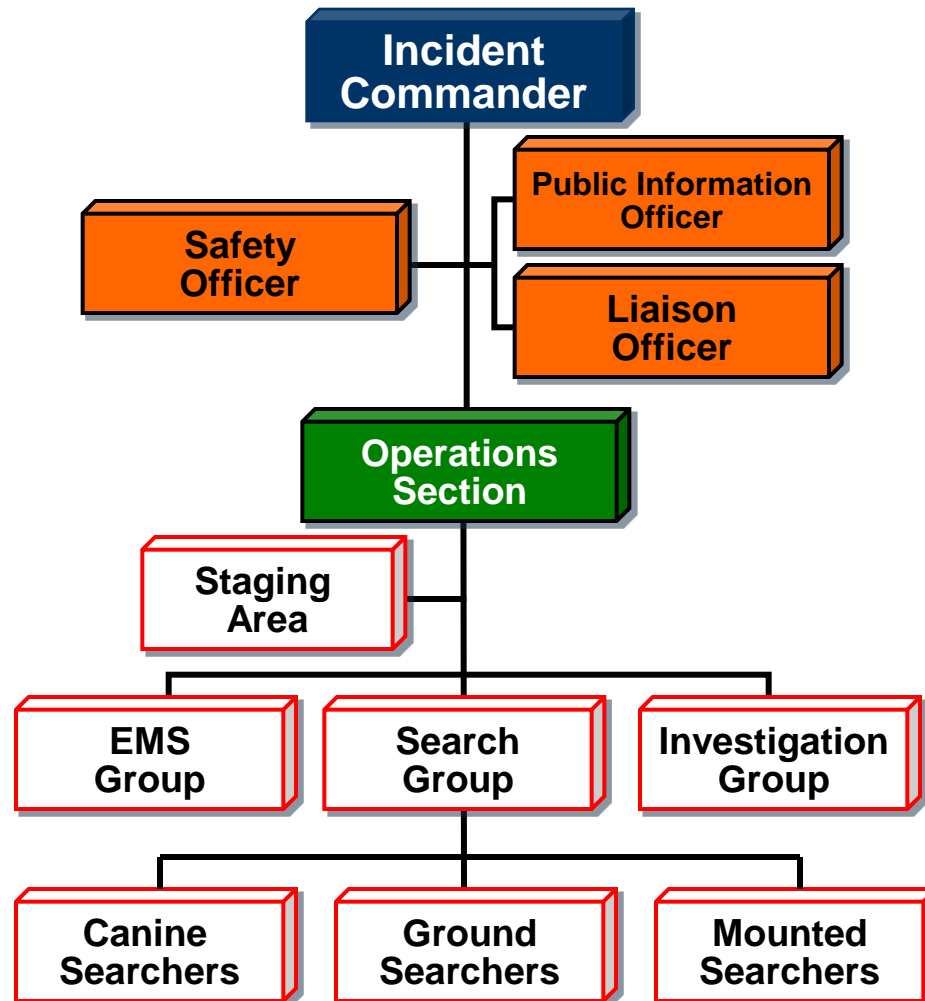


Branches

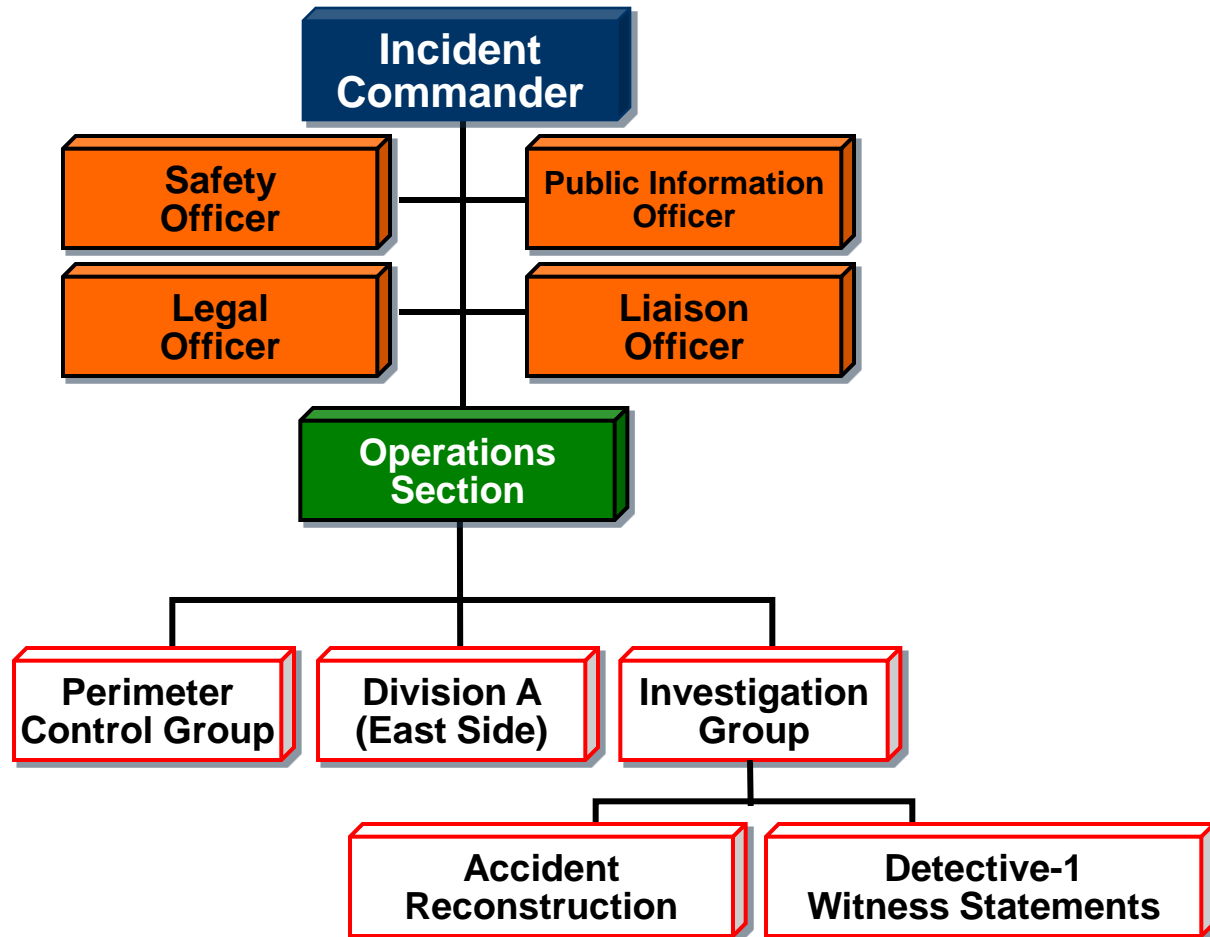
- Established if the number of Divisions or Groups exceeds the span of control.
- Have functional or geographical responsibility for major parts of incident operations.
- Identified by Roman numerals or functional name.
- Managed by a Branch Director.



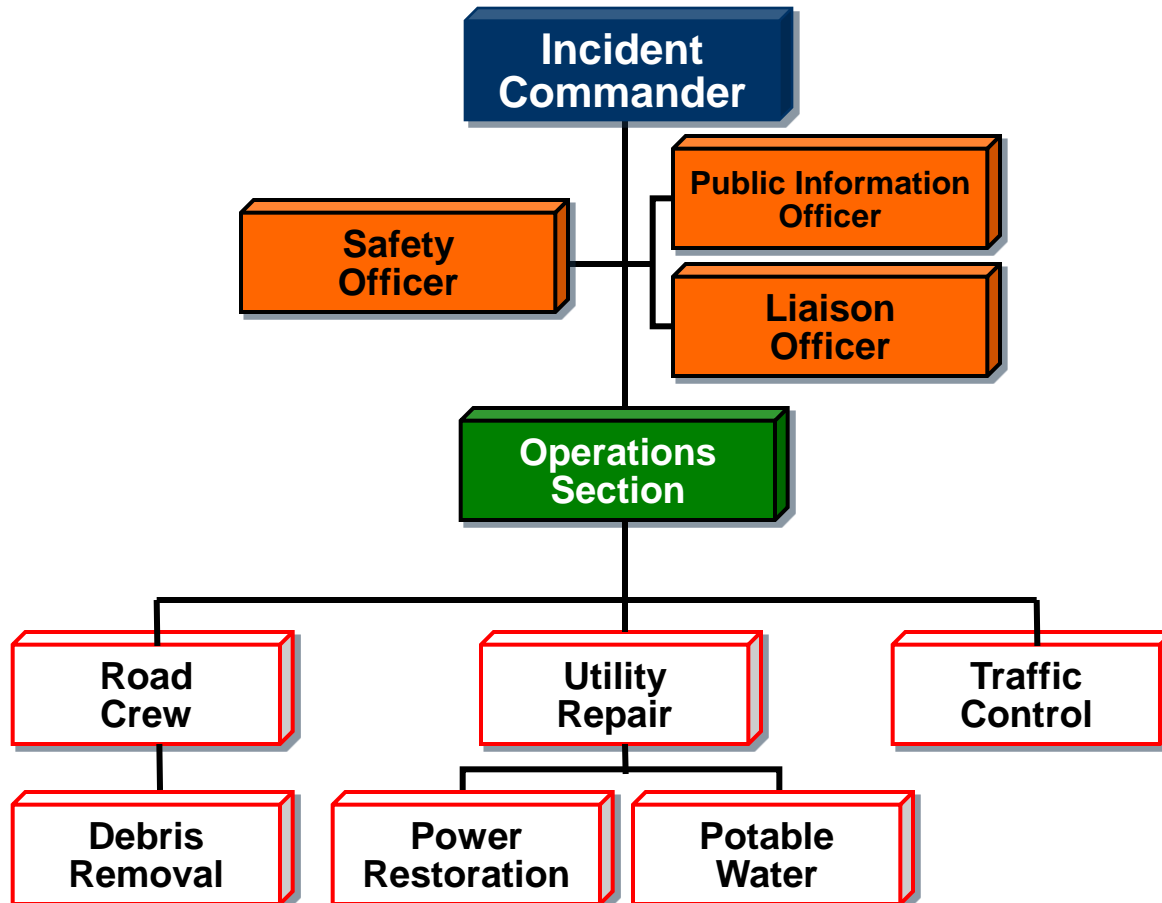
ICS Example for a Search & Rescue Incident



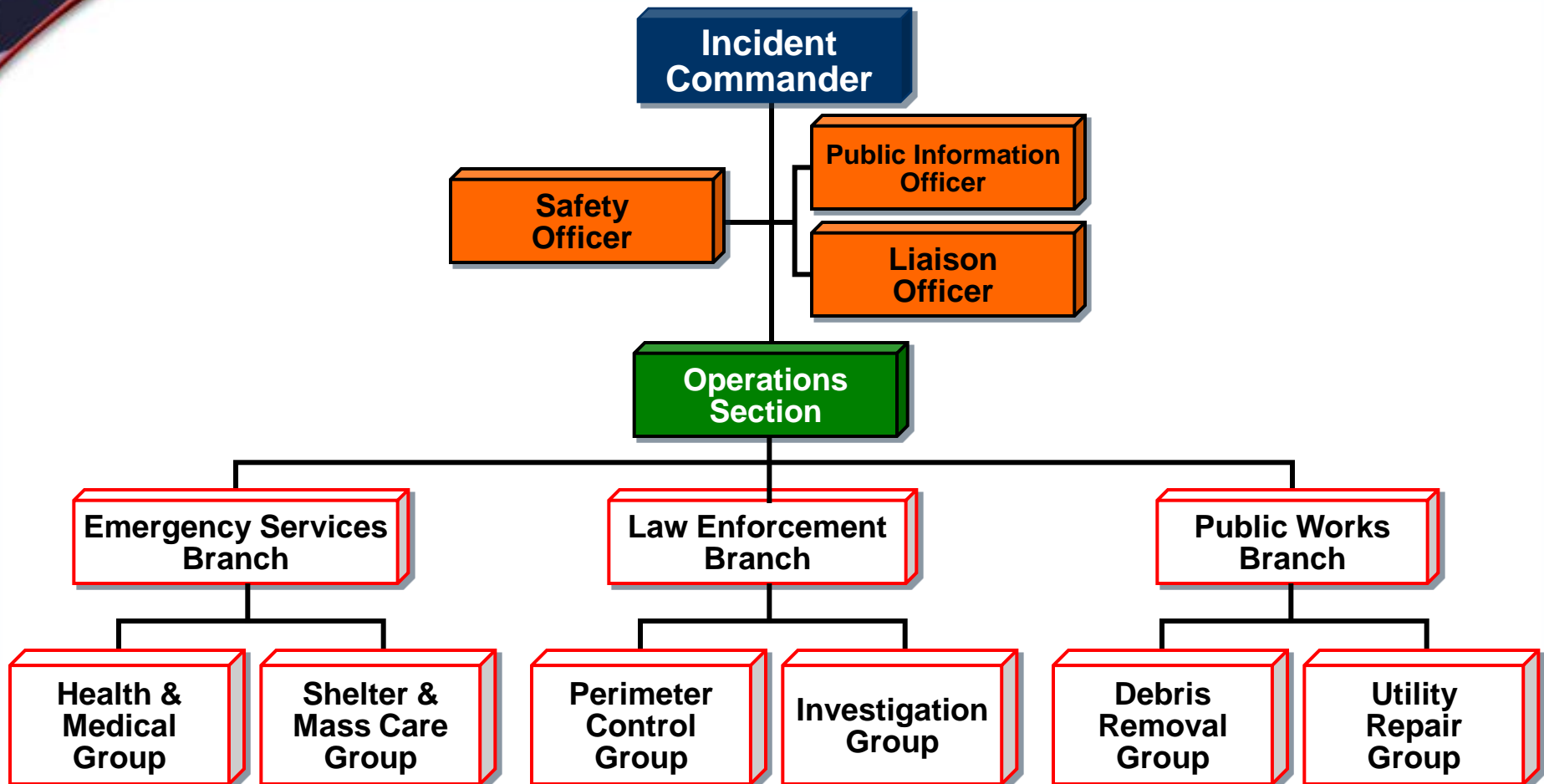
ICS Example for a Law Enforcement Incident



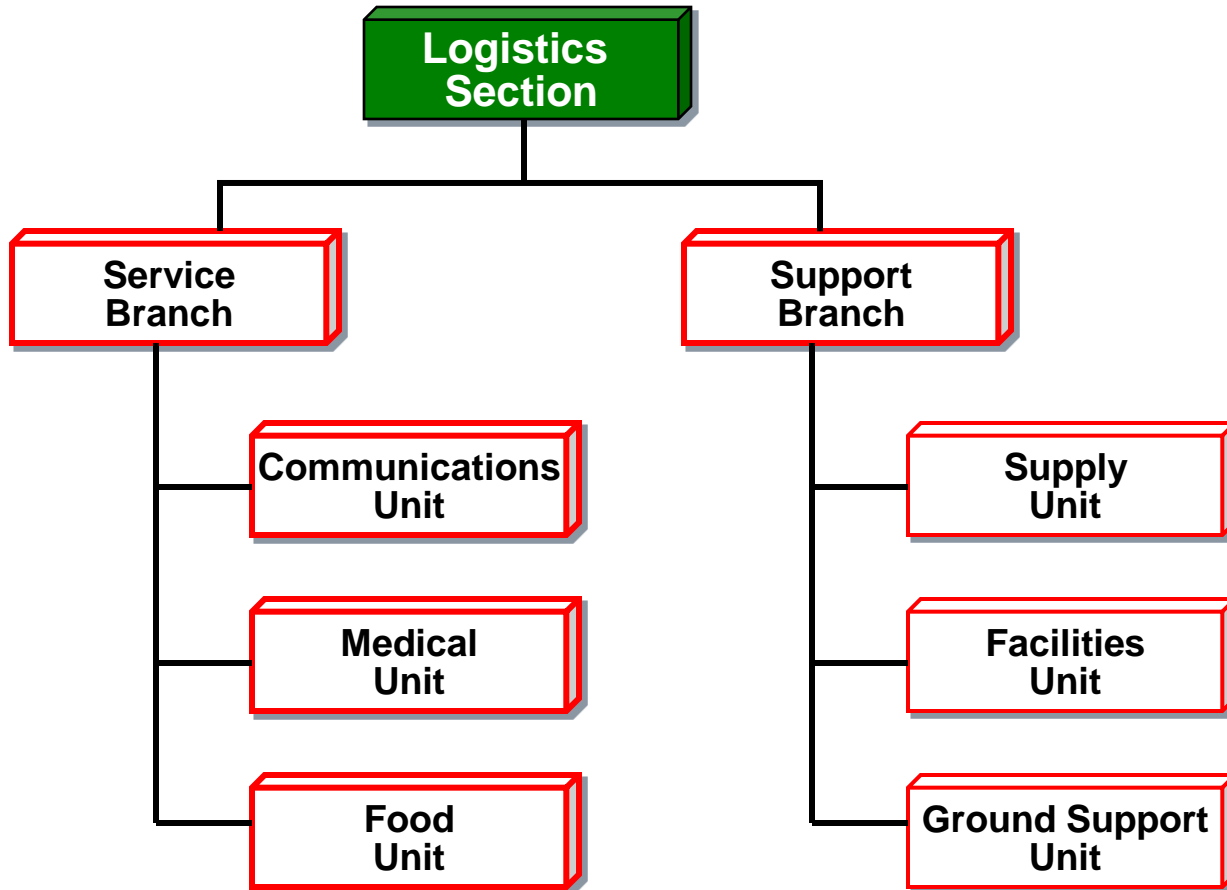
ICS Example for Public Works



ICS Example for Multiple Agency Incident



Logistics Section





Logistics Section – Service Branch

◆ **Communications Unit**


- Prepares and supports the Incident Communication Plan
- Distributes and maintains communications equipment.
- Supervises the Incident Communications Center.
- Ensures adequate communications over the incident.

◆ **Medical Unit**

- Provides first aid and light medical treatment.
- Prepares procedures for a major medical emergency.

◆ **Food Unit**

- Supplies the food and potable water.
- Obtains equipment and supplies to operate food service facilities.



Logistics Section – Support Branch

◆ **Supply Unit**

- Assists in determining the type and amount of supplies needed to support the incident.
- Orders, receives, stores, and distributes supplies.
- Services nonexpendable equipment.
- Places all resource orders.
- Maintains inventory of supplies and equipment.

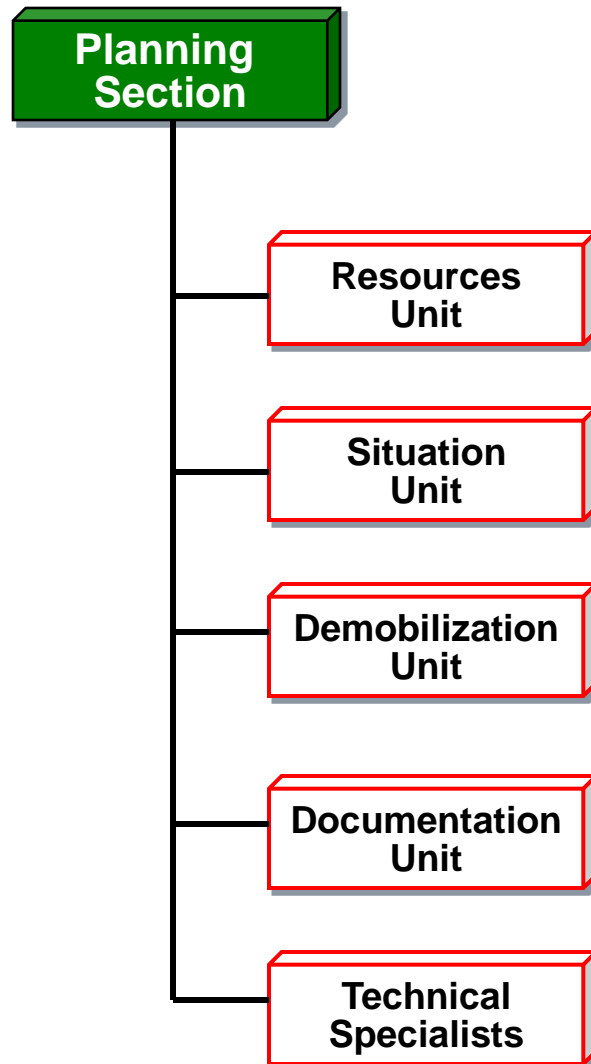
◆ **Facilities Unit**

- Sets up and maintains facilities.
- Provides managers for Base and Camps.
- Provides facility security and maintenance services (sanitation, lighting, cleanup).

◆ **Ground Support Unit**

- Prepares the Transportation Plan.
- Arranges for, activates, and documents the fueling and maintenance of ground resources.
- Arranges for transportation of personnel, supplies, food, and equipment.

Planning Section



Planning Section Units

◆ Resources Unit

- Conducts all check-in activities and maintains the status of all incident resources.

◆ Situation Unit

- Collects and analyzes information on the current situation.
- Prepares situation displays and situation summaries.
- Complies the Incident Action Plan

◆ Demobilization Unit

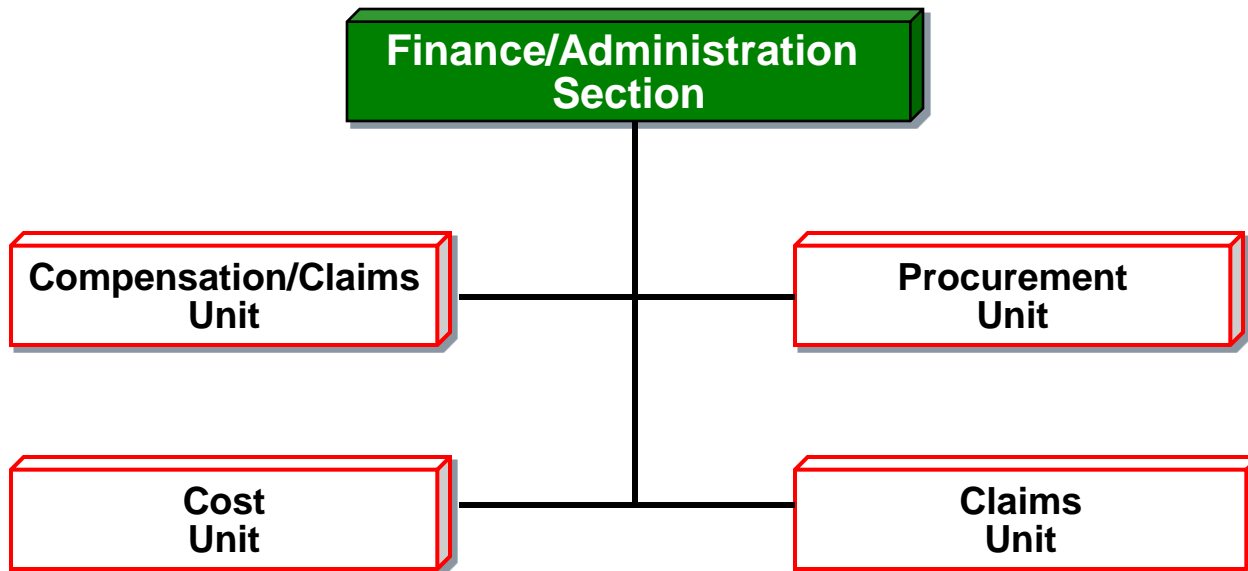
- Assists in ensuring that resources are released from the incident in an orderly, safe, and cost-effective manner.

◆ Documentation Unit

- Provides duplication services, including the written Incident Action Plan.
- Maintains and archives all incident-related documentation.

◆ Technical Specialists

Finance & Administration Section





Finance & Administration Section Units

◆ **Compensation/Claims Unit**

- Responsible for management and direction of administrative matters pertaining to:
 - Compensation for injury.
 - Claims-related activities kept for the incident.

◆ **Cost Unit**

- Collects all cost data.
- Performs cost effectiveness analyses.
- Provides cost estimates.
- Makes cost savings recommendations

◆ **Procurement Unit**

- Responsible for administering all financial matters pertaining to:
 - Vendor contracts.
 - Leases.
 - Fiscal agreements

◆ **Time Unit**

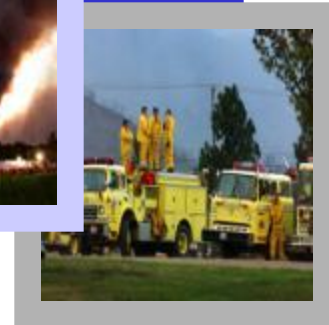
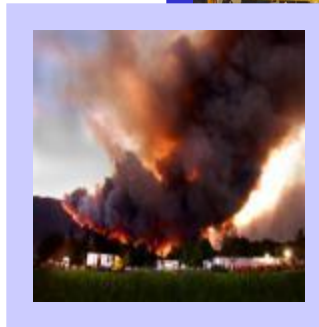
- Responsible for incident personnel time recording.

7 - Facilities

- ◆ **Incident Command Post (ICP)**

- **An ICP is always established**

- ◆ Staging Area
- ◆ Incident Base
- ◆ Camps
- ◆ Helibase
- ◆ Helispot



Incident Command Post (ICP)



◆ Incident Command Post (ICP):

- Is the location from which the Incident Commander oversees all incident operations.
- May change locations during the event.
- May be located in a vehicle, trailer, tent, or within a building.
- Should be positioned outside of the present and potential hazard zone but close enough to the incident to maintain command.

◆ Every incident must have some form of an Incident Command Post.



Incident Base

◆ Base:



- Is the location from which primary logistics and administrative functions are coordinated and administered. There is only one Base per incident, and it is designated by the incident name.
- May be collocated with the Incident Command Post.
- Is established and managed by the Logistics Section. The resources in the Base are always out of service.
- Not all incidents will have a base
- There will be only one base per incident

Staging Area

◆ Staging Areas:



- Are temporary locations at an incident where personnel and equipment are kept while waiting for tactical assignments. The resources in the Staging Area are always in available status. There may be more than one Staging Area at an incident.
- Should be located close enough to the incident for a timely response, but far enough away to be out of the immediate impact zone.
- May be collocated with the ICP, Bases, Camps, Helibases, or Helispots.

8 - Resource Management

- ◆ **Resource management includes processes for:**
 - Categorizing resources.
 - Ordering resources.
 - Dispatching resources.
 - Tracking resources.
 - Recovering resources.

- ◆ It also includes processes for reimbursement for resources, as appropriate.

Tactical Resource Classifications



- ◆ Currently working on an assignment under the direction of a supervisor
- ◆ Ready for immediate assignment and has been issued all required equipment
- ◆ Not available or ready to be assigned (e.g., maintenance issues, rest periods)



Resource Kinds and Types

- ◆ To ensure that responders get the right personnel and equipment, ICS resources are categorized by:
 - Kinds of Resources: Describe what the resource is (for example: medic, firefighter, Planning Section Chief, helicopter, ambulance, combustible gas indicator, bulldozer).
 - Types of Resources: Describe the size, capability, and staffing qualifications of a specific kind of resource.

Types of Resources

Kind

◆ Police Dogs



Type

- ◆ Bomb Dog
- ◆ Drug Dog
- ◆ Search Dog
- ◆ Cadaver Dog

Resource Typing



Type I

Capabilities

Type IV

Strike Team / Task Force

Strike Team

Same Type Units with a Leader



Task Force

Different Type Units with a leader

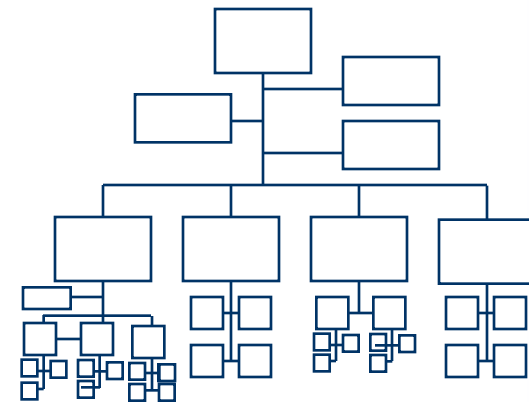
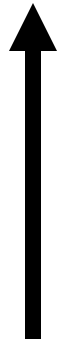


Incident Complexity and Resource Needs

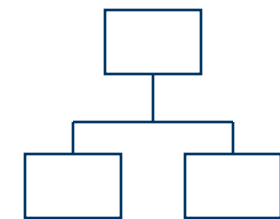
Incident Complexity

Resource Needs

ICS Structure



Complexity



Accountability

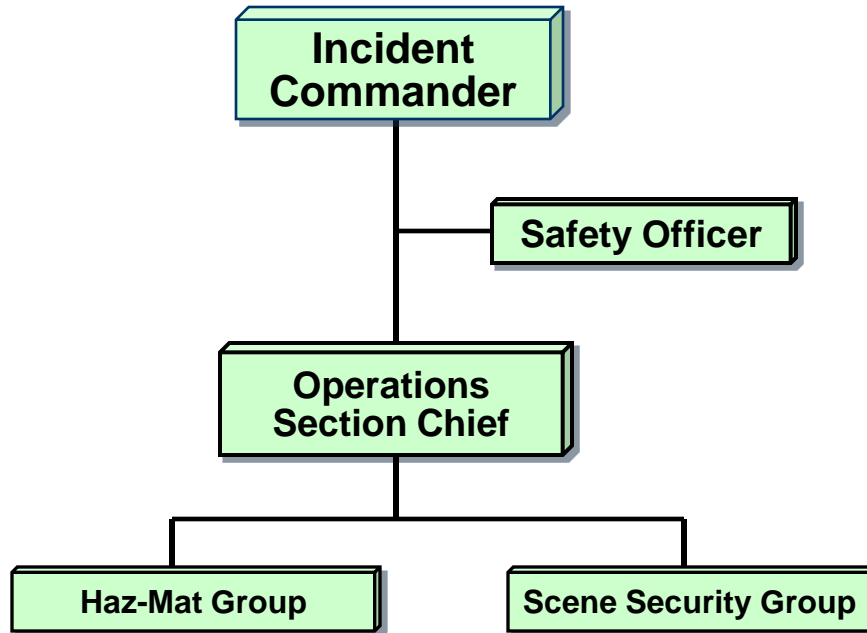
- ◆ Check-in for all responders
- ◆ Assignment of only one supervisor per individual (unity of command)
- ◆ Check-in for all responders
 - Ensures personnel accountability
 - Tracks resources
 - Organizes the demobilization
 - Locate personnel in case of an emergency
- ◆ After check-in locate your supervisor and obtain your initial briefing
- ◆ Use established procedures to track resources from mobilization through demobilization



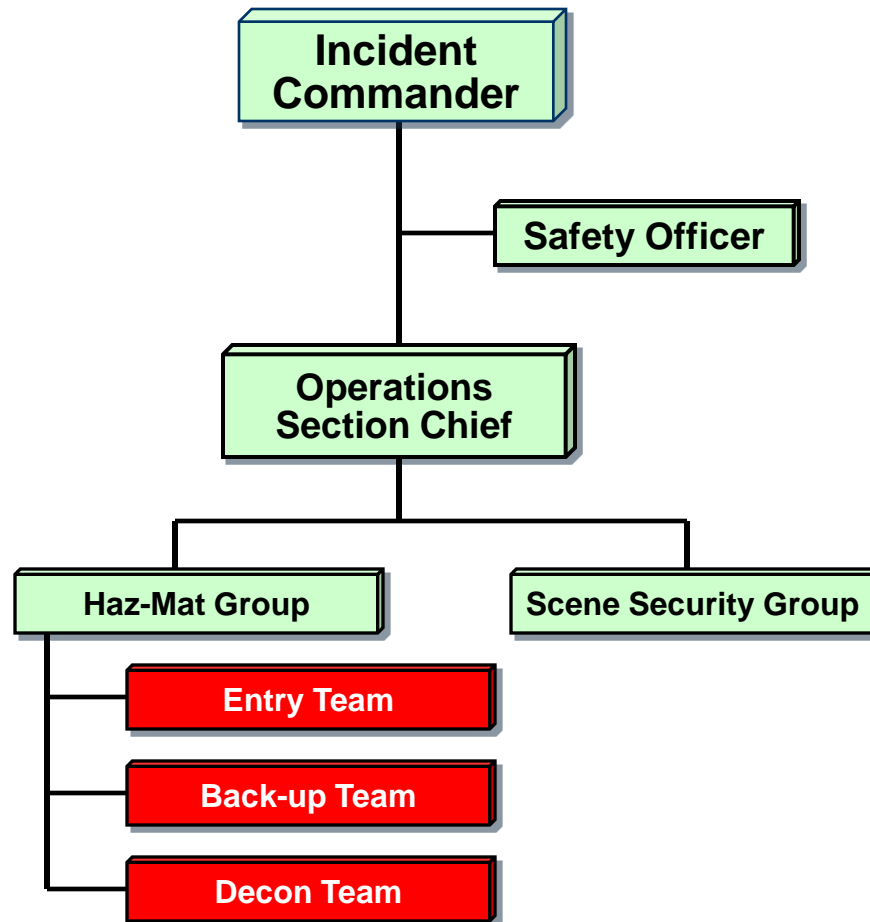
Common Responsibilities for Incident Personnel

- ◆ Receive assignment from your agency
- ◆ Bring any specialized supplies or equipment
- ◆ Follow check-in procedures
- ◆ Obtain a briefing upon arrival
- ◆ Use clear text radio communications
- ◆ Acquire necessary work materials
- ◆ Organize and brief subordinates
- ◆ Brief relief personnel
- ◆ Complete required forms
- ◆ Follow demobilization Plan

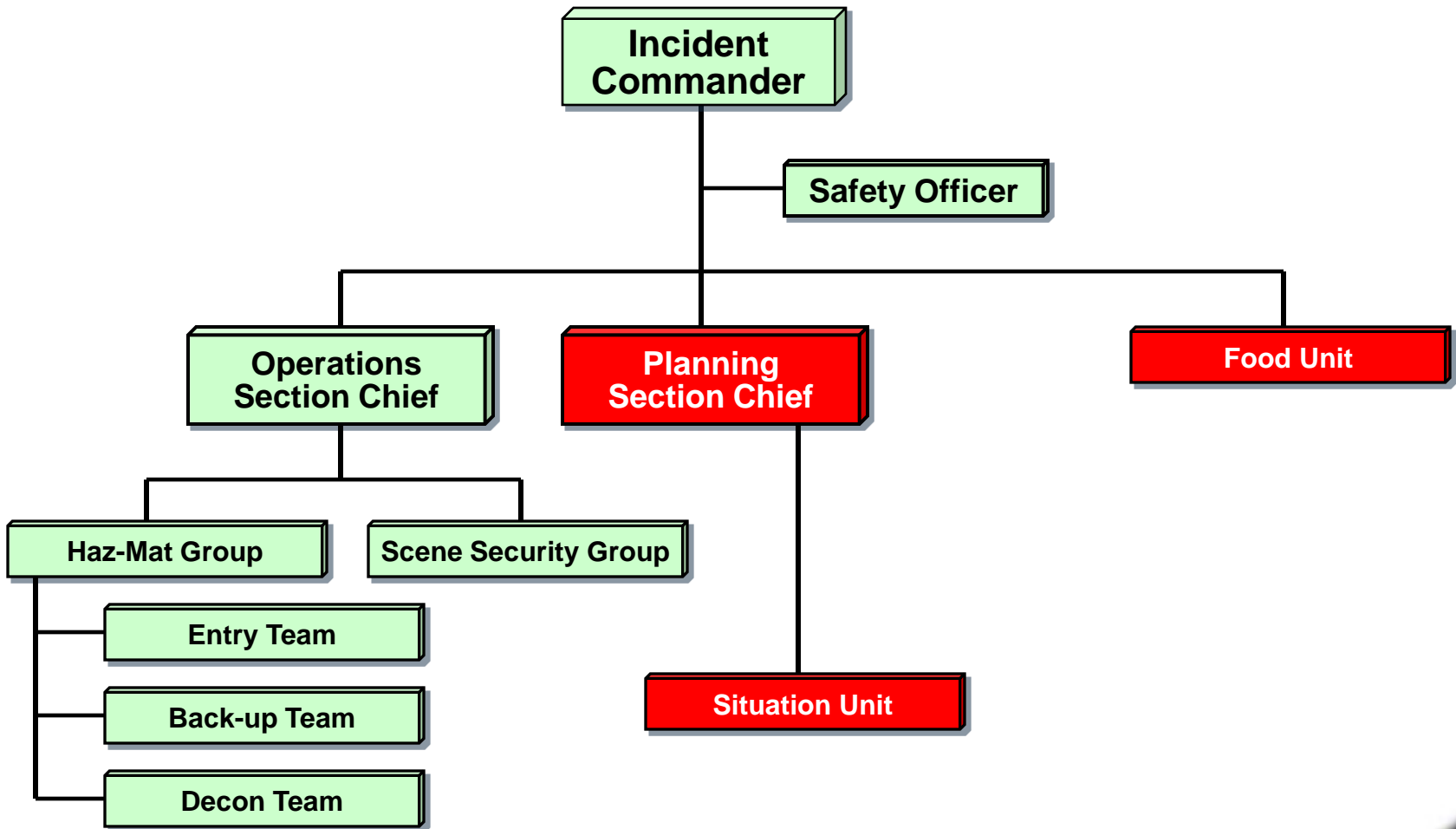
How might an Incident progress - 1



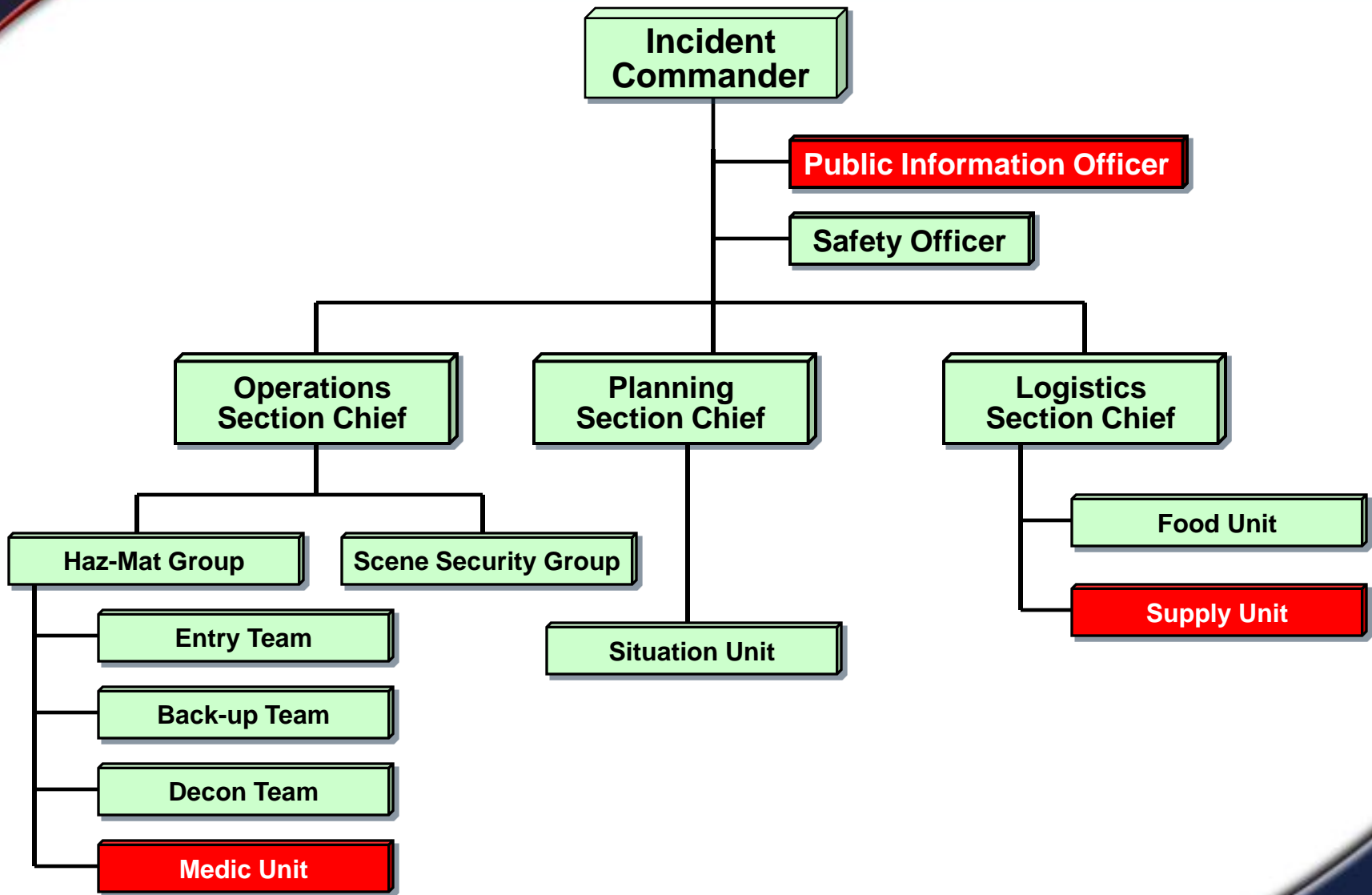
How might an Incident progress - 2



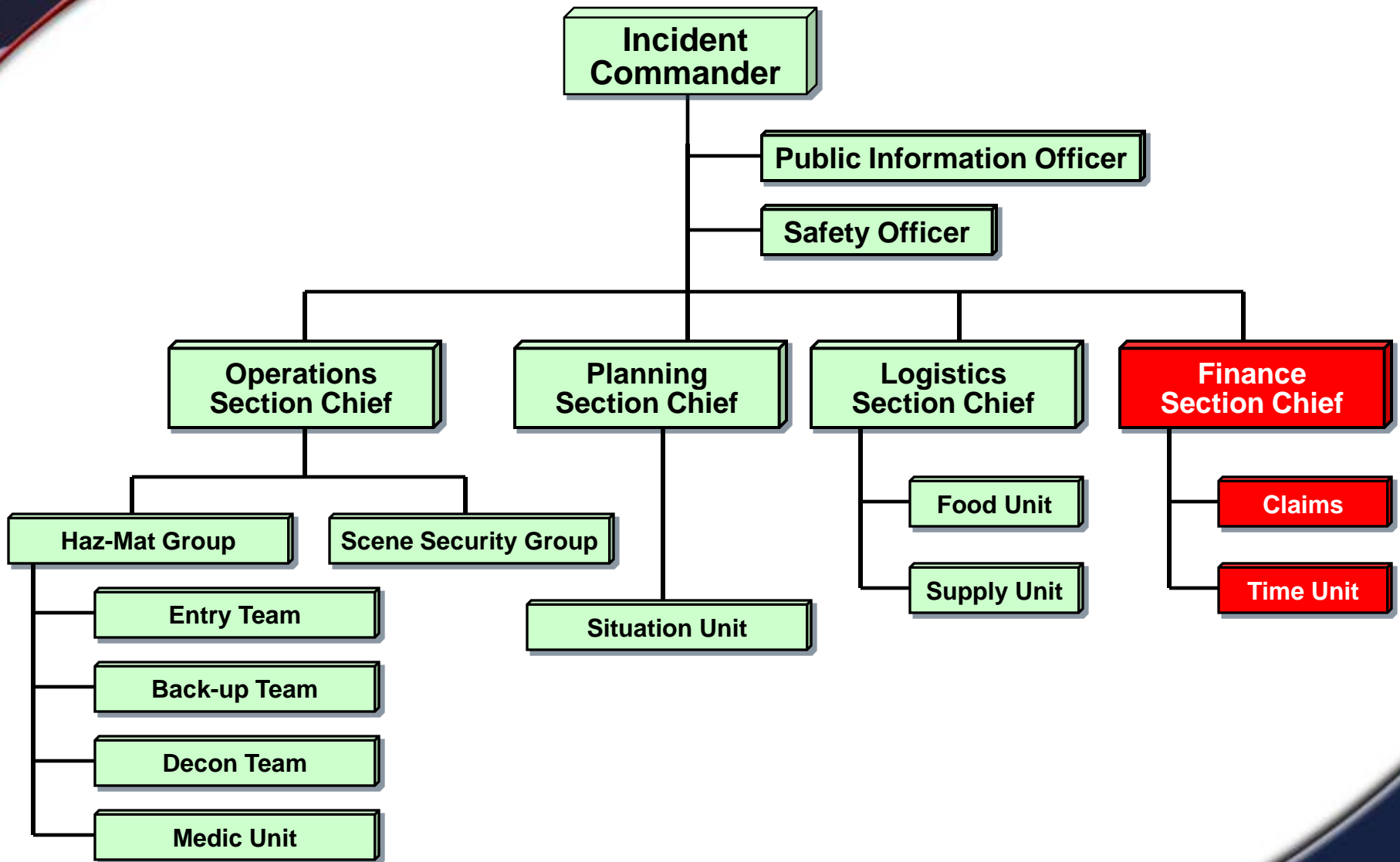
How might an Incident progress - 3



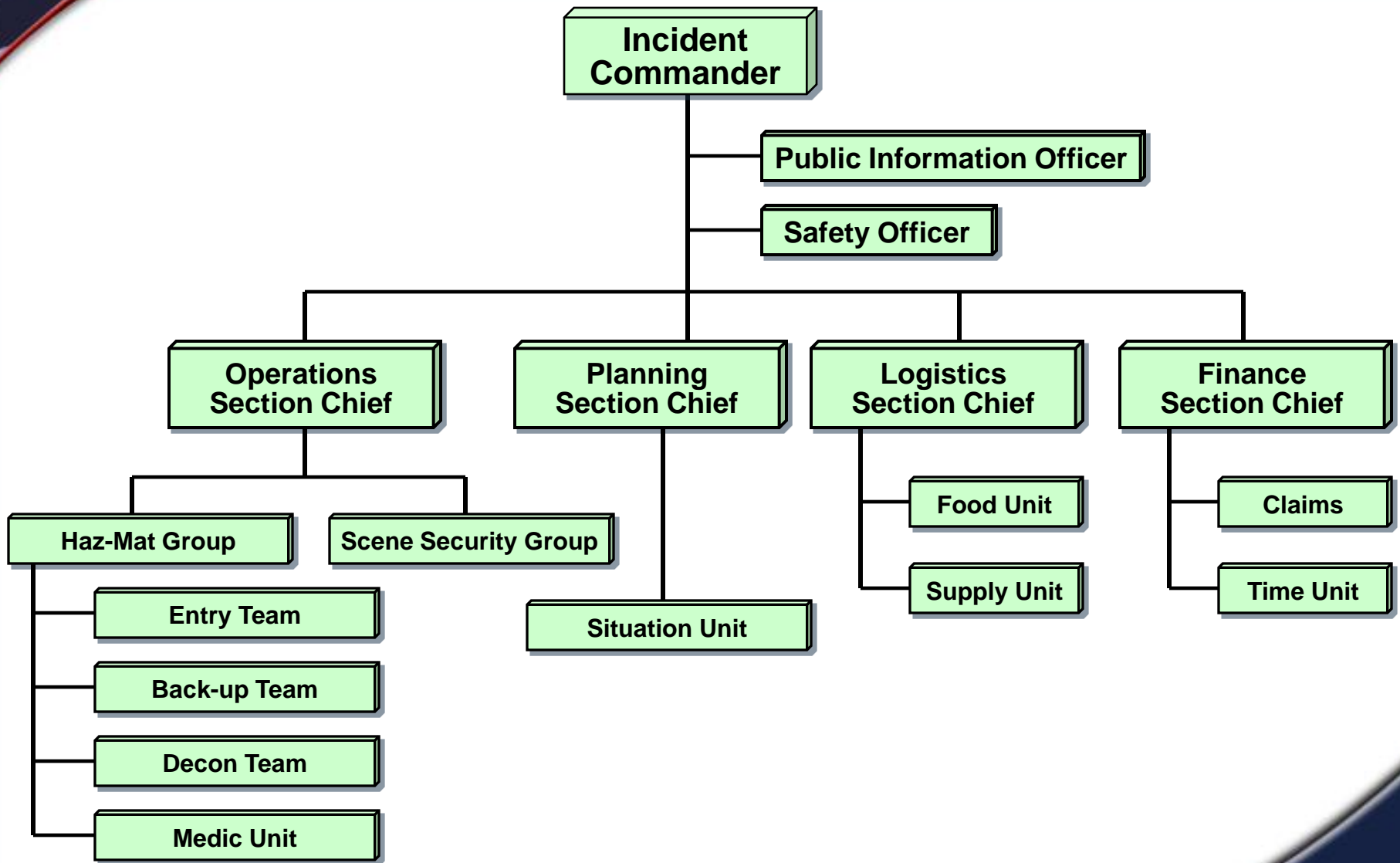
How might an Incident progress - 4



How might an Incident progress - 5



How might an Incident progress - 6



National Incident Management System

