## Incident Command System (ICS 100)





## **Course Goals**

- Demonstrate basic knowledge of the Incident Command System (ICS).
- Be prepared to coordinate with response partners from all levels of government and the private sector.





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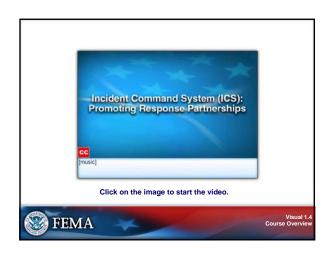
## **Overall Course Objectives**

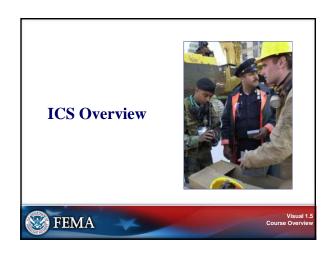
After completion of this course, you should be familiar with ICS:

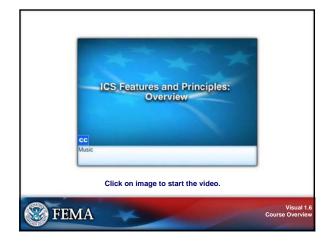
- Applications.
- Organizational principles and elements.
- Positions and responsibilities.
- Facilities and functions.
- Planning.



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## What Is ICS?

- Is a standardized, approach to incident management applicable for all hazards
- Enables a coordinated response among various jurisdictions and agencies.
- Establishes common processes for planning and management of resources.
- Allows for integration within a common organizational structure. (Dynamic structure – not identical for every incident)



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## When Is ICS Used?

ICS can be used to manage:

- Natural hazards.
- Technological hazards.
- Human-caused hazards.
- Planned events.





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## What Is an Incident?

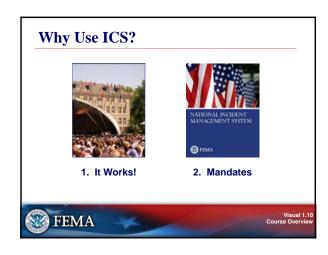
An incident is . . .

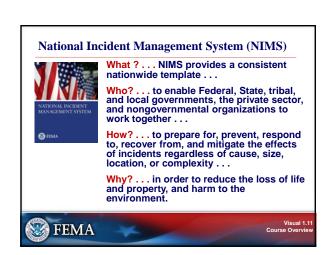
... an occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, that requires a response to protect life or property.

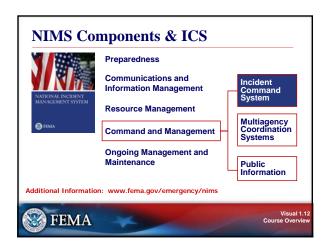




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## **Lessons Learned**

Without ICS, incident responses typically:

- Lack accountability.
- Have poor communications.
- Use unsystematic planning and management processes.
- Are unable to efficiently integrate responders.
- Fail to develop an Emergency Operations Plan



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## **ICS Benefits**

## ICS helps to ensure:

- The safety of responders, workers, and others.
- The achievement of response objectives.
- The efficient use of resources.





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## **ICS Features** and Principles





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## **ICS Features: Overview**

- Standardization
  - Common terminology
- Command
  - Establishment and transfer of command
  - Chain of command and unity of command
- Planning/Organizational Structure
  - Management by objectives
  - Incident Action Plan (IAP)
  - Modular organization
  - Manageable span of control

- Facilities and Resources
  - Comprehensive resource management
  - Incident locations and facilities
- Communications/Information Management
  - Integrated communications

  - Information and intelligence management
- Professionalism
  - Accountability
  - Dispatch/Deployment



## Common Terminology - Plain English **No Agency Codes**

**Using common** terminology helps define



- Organizational functions.
- Incident facilities.
- Resource descriptions.
- Position titles.



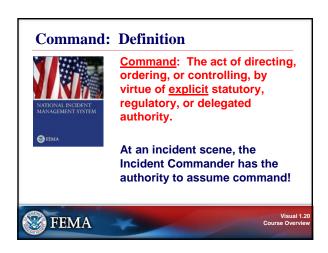
## Why Plain English?

- **EMT = Emergency Medical Treatment**
- **EMT = Emergency Medical Technician**
- **EMT = Emergency Management Team**
- **EMT = Eastern Mediterranean Time (GMT+0200)**
- **EMT = Effective Methods Team**
- **EMT = Effects Management Tool**
- **EMT = El Monte, CA (airport code)**
- **EMT = Electron Microscope Tomography**
- **EMT = Email Money Transfer**



### **ICS Features: Overview** Standardization Facilities and Resources Common terminology Comprehensive resource management Command Incident locations and Establishment and transfer facilities of command Communications/Information Chain of command and Management unity of command Integrated communications Planning/Organizational Structure Information and Management by objectives intelligence management Incident Action Plan (IAP) Professionalism Modular organization Accountability Manageable span of control Dispatch/Deployment

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## Moves the responsibility for command from one Incident Commander to another. Must include a transfer of command briefing (which may be oral, written, or both).

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## When Command Is Transferred

- A more qualified Incident Commander arrives.
- A jurisdiction or agency is legally required to take command.
- Incident complexity changes.
- The current Incident Commander needs to rest.





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## **Chain of Command**

### Chain of command:

- Is an orderly line of authority within the response organization.
- Allows incident managers to direct and control the actions of all personnel under their supervision.
- Avoids confusion by requiring that orders flow from supervisors.
- Does not prevent personnel from sharing information outside their organizational units.



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## **Unity of Command**

Under unity of command, personnel:

- Individuals should report to only <u>one</u> incident supervisor.
- Receive work assignments only from the assigned supervisor.



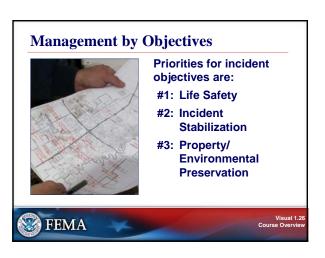




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# ICS Organization Differs from day-to-day organizational structures and positions by: • Using unique ICS position titles and organizational structures. • Assigning personnel based on expertise, not rank. For example, a director may not hold that title when deployed under an ICS structure.

## **Modular Organization**

Incident command organizational structure is based on:

- Size, type, and complexity of the incident.
- Specifics of the hazard environment created by the incident.
- Incident planning process and incident objectives.





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## **Incident Action Planning**

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

- Specifies the incident objectives.
- States the activities.
- Covers a specified timeframe, called an operational period.
- May be oral or written.





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## **Elements of an Incident Action Plan**

Every IAP must have four elements:

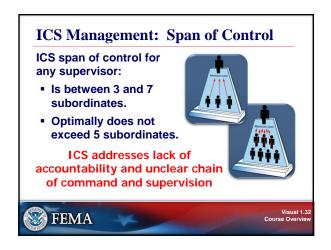
- What do we want to do?
- Who is responsible for doing it?
- How do we communicate with each other?
- What is the procedure if someone is injured?





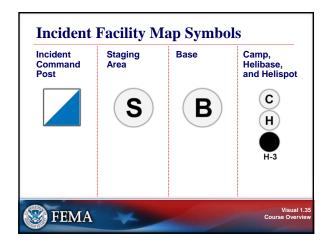
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## Manageable Span of Control Span of control: Pertains to the number of individuals or resources that one supervisor can manage effectively during an incident. Is key to effective and efficient incident management. Accomplished by organizing Resources into Teams, Groups, Branches or Sections Visual 1.31 Course Overview









## **Incident Facilities: Summary**

- A single Incident Command Post should be established on all incidents—even small ones!
- Incidents may require additional facilities (e.g., a call center).
- Areas may be predesignated incident facilities for the surrounding community (e.g., shelters, staging areas, helibases, medical centers).



# Resources: Definition Resources are personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources does not refer to available of FUNDING



## Resource Management

Resource management includes processes for:

- Categorizing resources.
- Ordering resources.
- Dispatching resources.
- Tracking resources.
- Recovering resources.
- Reimbursing other organizations.

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## ICS Features: Overview

- Standardization
  - Common terminology
- Command
  - Establishment and transfer of command
  - Chain of command and unity of command
- Planning/Organizational Structure
  - Management by objectives
     Insident Action Plan (IAP)
  - Incident Action Plan (IAP)Modular organization
  - Manageable span of control

- Facilities and Resources
  - Comprehensive resource management
  - Incident locations and facilities

## Communications/ Information Management

- Integrated communications
- Information and intelligence management
- Professionalism
  - Accountability
  - Dispatch/Deployment



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## **Integrated Communications**

Incident communications are facilitated through:

- The development and use of a common communications plan.
- The interoperability of communication equipment, procedures, and systems.



Before an incident, it is critical to develop an integrated voice and data communications system (equipment, systems, and protocols).



## **ICS Features: Overview**

- - Common terminology
- - Establishment and transfer of command
  - Chain of command and unity of command
- Planning/Organizational Structure
  - Management by objectives
  - Incident Action Plan (IAP)
  - Modular organization
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- **Facilities and Resources** 
  - Comprehensive resource management
  - Incident locations and facilities
- Communications/Information Management
- Integrated communications
- Information and intelligence management



- Accountability
  - Dispatch/Deployment



## Accountability (1 of 2)

- Check-In. All responders must report in to receive an assignment in accordance with the procedures established by the Incident Commander.
- **Incident Action Plan. Response** operations must be coordinated as outlined in the IAP.
- Unity of Command. Each individual will be assigned to only one supervisor.





## Accountability (2 of 2)

 Span of Control. Supervisors must be able to adequately supervise and control their subordinates, as well as communicate with and manage all resources under their supervision.



Resource Tracking.
Supervisors must record and report resource status changes as they occur.



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## **Dispatch/Deployment**

At any incident:

- The situation must be assessed and the response planned.
- Managing resources safely and effectively is the most important consideration.
- Personnel and equipment should respond only when requested or when dispatched by an appropriate authority.



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**Incident Commander and Command Staff Functions** 



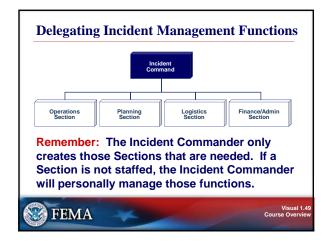


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Function	Description
Incident Command	Establishes incident objectives, strategies, and priorities.     Assume overall responsibility for the incident.
Operations	Determines tactics and resources for achieving objectives.     Directs the tactical response.
Planning	Collects and analyzes information.     Tracks resources.     Maintains documentation.
Logistics	Provides resources and needed services.
Finance/ Administration	Accounts for expenditures, claims, and compensation.     Procures needed resources.
Administration	Procures needed resources.







## **Incident Commander Responsibilities**

The Incident Commander is responsible for:

- Ensuring incident safety.
- Providing information to internal and external stakeholders.
- Establishing and maintaining liaison with other agencies participating in the incident.





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## **Deputy Incident Commander**

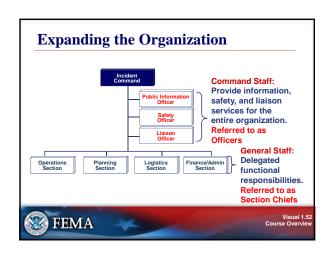
A Deputy Incident Commander may be designated to:

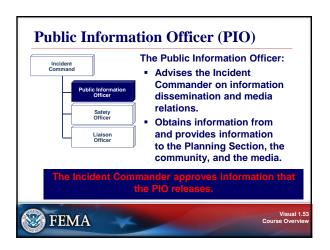
- Perform specific tasks as requested by the Incident Commander.
- Perform the incident command function in a relief capacity.
- Represent an assisting agency that shares jurisdiction.





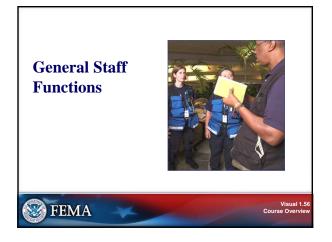
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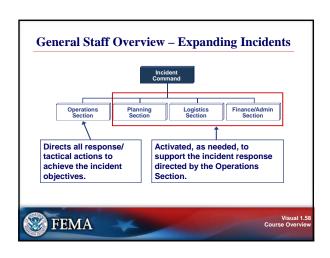






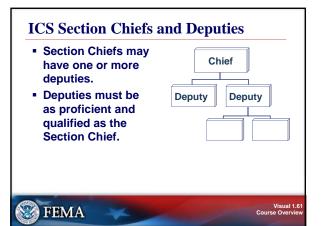






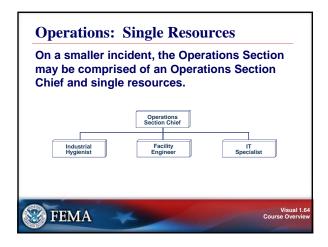




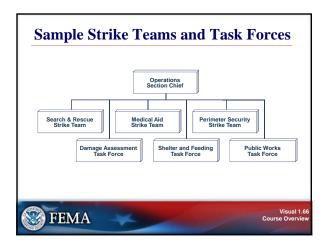




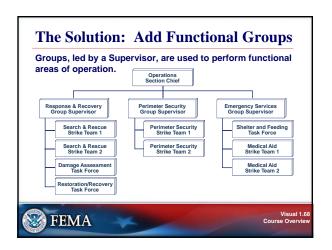


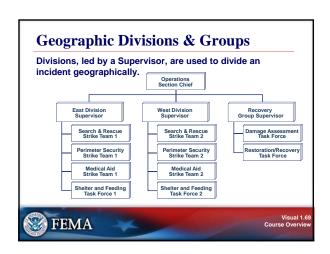


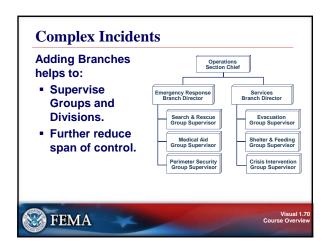
## Operations: Teams Single resources may be organized into teams. Using standard ICS terminology, the two types of team configurations are: • Task Forces, which are a combination of mixed resources with common communications supervised by a Leader. • Strike Teams, which include all similar resources with common communications supervised by a Leader.

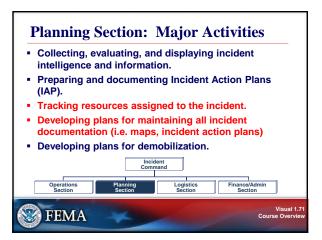


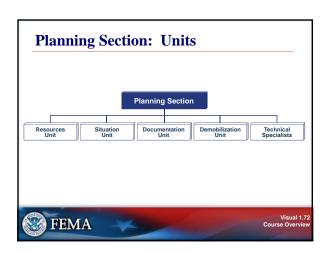


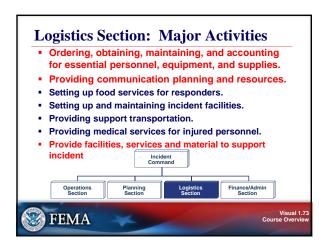


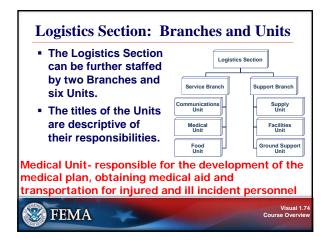


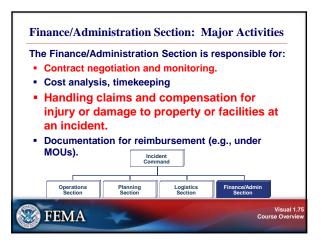


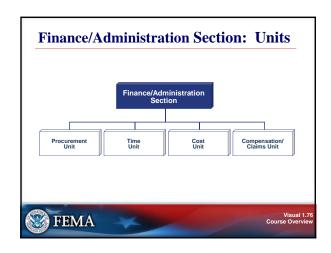












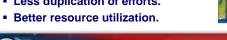




## **Unified Command Benefits**

- A shared understanding of priorities and restrictions.
- A single set of incident objectives.
- Collaborative strategies.
- Improved internal and external information flow.
- Less duplication of efforts.







## **Unified Command Features**



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- A single integrated incident organization
- Co-located (shared) facilities
- One set of incident objectives, single planning process, and Incident Action Plan
- Integrated General Staff Only one Operations Section
- Coordinated process for resource ordering



	Unified Command	
HazMat Incident Commander	Law Enforcement Incident Commander	Public Works Incident Commander
	Unified Incident Objective	s
	Safety Officer Public Information Officer	
	Liaison Officer	
Operations Section Chief	Planning Logistics Section Chief Section Ch	Finance/ Administration Section Chief

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## **Making Unified Command Work**

- Include key community response personnel.
- Make sure that first responders know their legal and ethical responsibilities.
- Learn ICS.
- Train and exercise together.





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## **Incident Coordination**



Coordination activities include:

- Establishing policy.
- Collecting information.
- Establishing priorities.
- Resolving resource issues.
- Facilitating support.
- Synchronizing public messages.



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## **Joint Information Center**

The Joint Information Center (JIC):

- May be established to coordinate public information activities.
- Serves as the central point of contact for all news media.





Visual Course Over Course Summary – Putting It All Together





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## **Assuming Accountability**

ICS requires that you be accountable for:

- Abiding by policies, procedures, and guidelines.
- Working on objectives outlined in the Incident Action Plan.
- Ensuring unity of command and chain of command by taking directions from your incident supervisor.
- Managing your stress and being professional during the incident.



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## **Dispatch/Deployment and Check-In**



Do you know the procedures for:

- Being dispatched/ deployed to an incident?
- Checking in at the incident scene?



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## Recordkeeping

- Print or type all entries.
- Enter dates by month/day/year format.
- Enter date and time on all forms and records. Use local time.
- Fill in all blanks. Use N/A as appropriate.
- Don't create own unique reporting formats
- Use military time.

All incidents require some form of recordkeeping



## **Demobilization**

At the end of your assignment:

- Complete all tasks and required forms/reports.
- Brief replacements, subordinates, and supervisor.
- Evaluate the performance of subordinates.
- Follow check-out procedures.
- Return any incident-issued equipment or other nonexpendable supplies.
- Complete post-incident reports, critiques, evaluations, and medical followup.
- Complete all time records or other accounting obligations.



# Making ICS Work! ICS works when everyone commits to: Following the chain of command. Reporting critical information. Waiting to be dispatched.

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