



FEMA ICS 100b Course Modified for Civil Air Patrol.

For squadron use when doing group training.



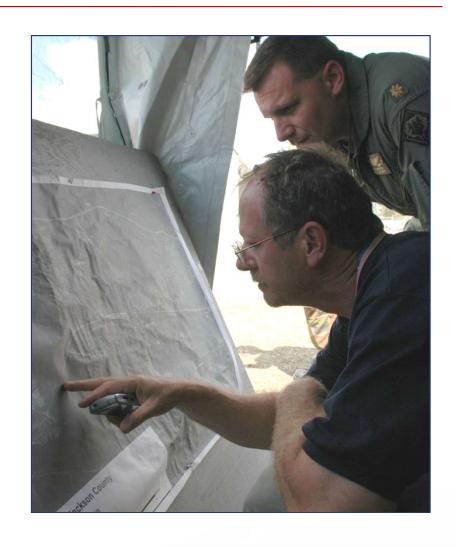
Course Overview





Course Goals

- Demonstrate basic knowledge of the Incident Command System (ICS).
- Be prepared to work within the Civil Air Patrol ICS system.
- Enable member to complete the IS 100 course for SQTR.





Visual 1.3

Overall Course Objectives

After completion of this course, you should be familiar:

- How CAP uses ICS.
- Organization of ICS.
- Positions and responsibilities.
- Types of Facilities and functions.
- ICS Planning.



Course Structure

Unit 1: Course Overview Unit 2: ICS Overview

Unit 3: ICS Features & Principles

Unit 4: Incident Commander & Command Staff Functions Unit 5: General Staff Functions

Unit 6: Unified Command

Unit 7:
Course Summary –
Putting It All Together



Course Logistics

- Safety Briefing
- Sign-in sheet
- Housekeeping:
 - Breaks
 - Cell phone policy
 - Facilities
 - Other concerns





Successful Course Completion

 Achieve 75% or higher on the online exam.

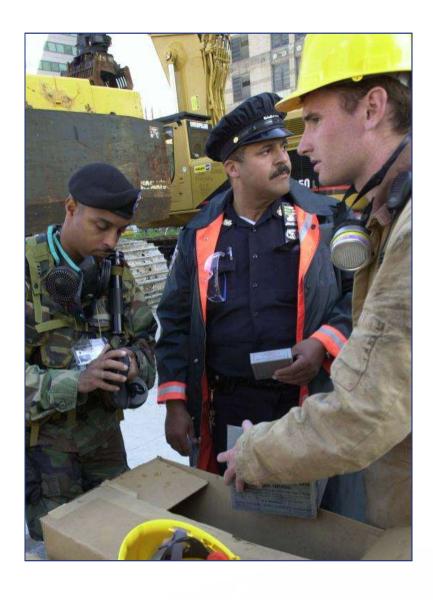


Possible exam material





ICS Overview





Unit Objectives

Identify:

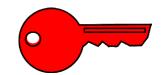
- Purpose of ICS.
- Requirements to use ICS.

Unit List

- ✓ Course Overview
- → ICS Overview
- ICS Features & Principles
- Incident Commander & Command Staff
 Functions
- General Staff Functions
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 Putting It All Together



What Is ICS?



The Incident Command System is:

- A standardized approach to incident management that is applicable for use in 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.





When Is ICS Used?

ICS can be used to manage:

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





When Does CAP Use ICS?

ICS can be used to manage:

- Air Force Missions.
- Search and Rescue Exercises (SAREX).
- Multi-Agency Operations.
- Planned events.

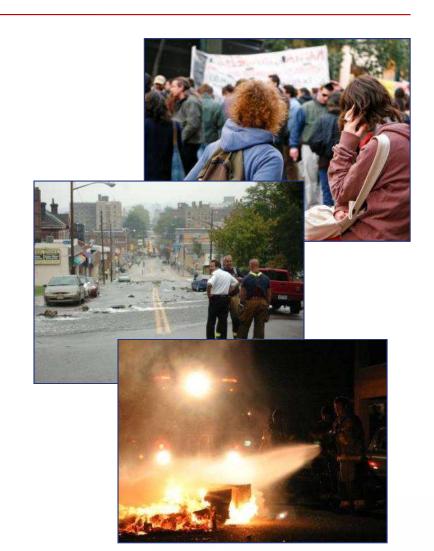




What Is an Incident?

An incident is . . .

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

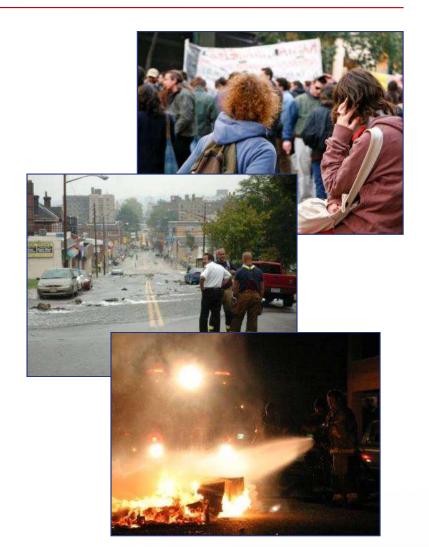




What Is an Incident for CAP?

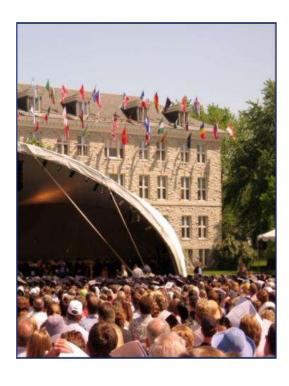
An incident is . . .

... a mission, be it actual or training.

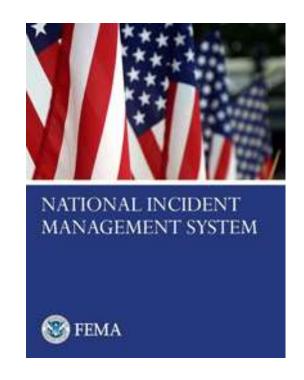




Why Does CAP Use ICS?



1. It Works!



2. Mandated by FEMA to be NIMS compliant



Discussion Question

Why did FEMA establish NIMS in 2001?





Lessons Learned from Sept 1, 2001

Without ICS, incident responses typically:

- Lack accountability.
- Have poor communications.
- Use unsystematic planning processes.
- Are unable to efficiently integrate responders.





ICS Benefits for Civil Air Patrol

ICS helps to ensure:

- The safety of members and others.
- That CAP can work effectivity with other organizations.
- The efficient use of resources.





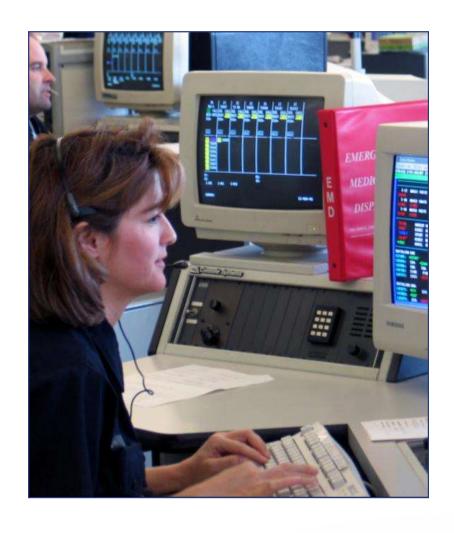
Summary

The Incident Command System (ICS):

- Is a standardized management tool for meeting the demands of small or large emergency and nonemergency situations.
- Represents best practices, and has become the standard for emergency management (including Search and Rescue) across the country.
- May be used for planned events, natural disasters, and acts of terrorism.
- Is a key feature of NIMS.



ICS Features and Principles





Objectives

- Describe the basic features of ICS.
- Select the correct terminology for ICS facilities.
- Relate ICS facilities to CAP
- Identify common tasks related to personal accountability.

Unit List

- ✓ Course Overview
- ✓ ICS Overview
- → ICS Features & Principles
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- General Staff Functions
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 Putting It All Together



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
- Professionalism
 - Accountability
 - Dispatch/Deployment

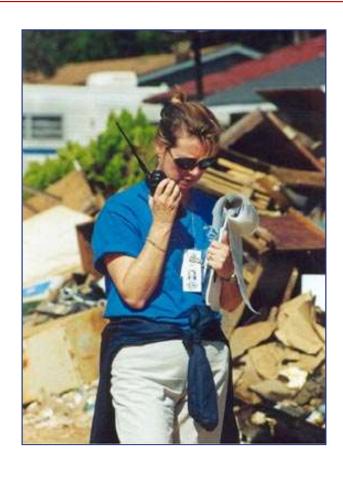




Common Terminology - No Codes!

Using common terminology helps define:

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





Discussion Question

Why should you use plain English during an incident response?





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





Why Plain English even for CAP?

GTM = Ground Team Member

GTM = Generative Topographic Map

GTM = Global Traffic Manager

GTM = Gross Ton Mile

GTM = Gross Trailer Mass

GTM = Guatemala

GTM = Government Technical Monitor

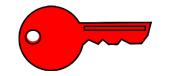
GTM = Global Travel Management

GTM = Grounded Theory Memo





Common Terminology



ICS & CAP requires the use of Common Terminology to:

- Ensure efficient, clear communication.
- Enable CAP to work with other agencies.
- Remove confusion over acronyms.





ICS Features: Overview

- Standardization
 - Common terminology

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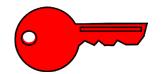
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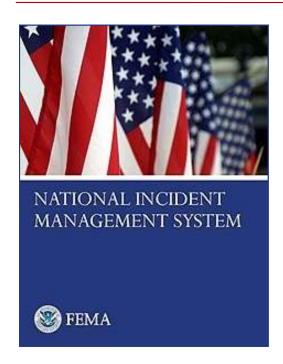
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Command: Definition





Command: The act of directing, ordering, or controlling, by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

At an incident scene, the Incident Commander has the authority to assume command!



Transfer of Command

- 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).





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.





Discussion Question

What would you include in a transfer of command briefing?





Chain of Command

Chain of command:

- Is an orderly line of authority.
- Gives incident managers the authority to deploy and use all personnel under their supervision.
- Requires that orders flow from supervisors.
- Does not prevent personnel from sharing information.



Unity of Command

Under unity of command, personnel:

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







ICS Features: Overview

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Management by Objectives



Priorities for incident objectives are:

#1: Life Safety

#2: Incident

Stabilization

#3: Property/
Environmental
Preservation



ICS Organization & Civil Air Patrol



- CAP has adapted the unique ICS position titles and organizational structures.
 - Mission Base → Incident Command Post
- Assigning personnel based on expertise, not rank. For example, The Emergency Services Director may not hold that title when deployed under an ICS structure.

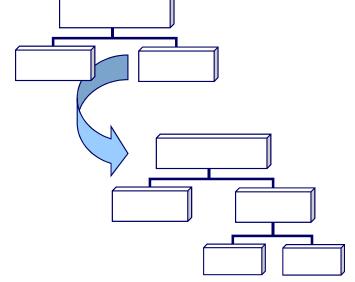


Modular Organization

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.





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.
- For CAP must be written and kept on file.

Incident Action Plan





Elements of an Incident Action Plan

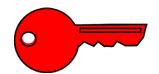
Every IAP must have four elements:

- 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?



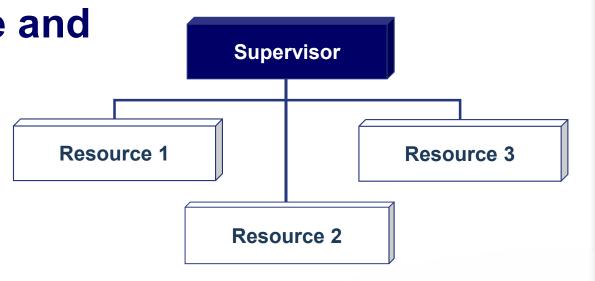


Manageable Span of Control



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.

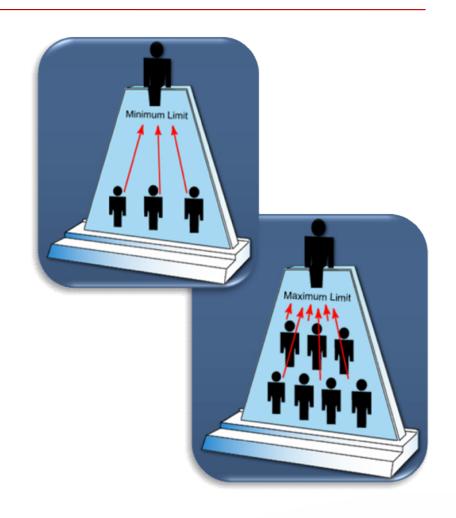




ICS Management: Span of Control

ICS span of control for any supervisor:

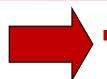
- Is between 3 and 7 subordinates.
- Optimally does not exceed 5 subordinates.





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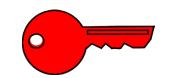


- **Facilities and Resources**
 - Comprehensive resource management
 - Incident locations and facilities
- Communications/Information Management
 - Integrated communications
 - Information and intelligence management
- Professionalism
 - Accountability
 - Dispatch/Deployment





Incident Facility Map Symbols



Incident Command Post



Where the ICP
Staff is
located. All
information is
funneled into
the Incident
Command
Post

Staging Area



Where personnel and equipment are kept while waiting for an assignment

Base



Location from which primary logistics and administrative functions are coordinated and administered

Camp, Helibase, and Helispot

(C)

H



H-3
Camps
provide eating,
sleeping areas
and sanitary
services



Incident Facilities: Summary

- A single Incident Command Post should be established on all incidents—even small ones!
- Incidents may require additional facilities (e.g., remote launch of aircrew).
- 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.

CAP Example: Cadets, Radio, L-Per, or a van







Resource Management

Resource management includes processes for:

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

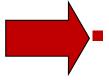




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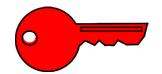
Communications/ Information Management

- Integrated communications
- Professionalism
 - Accountability
 - Dispatch/Deployment





Integrated Communications



Incident communications are facilitated through:

- The development and use of a common communications plan. In CAP this is done by the Communications Unit Leader (CUL)
- The interoperability of communication equipment, procedures, and systems can operate together during a response.
 - CAP maintains interoperability by use of various Radio Frequencies and Repeater systems.



Discussion Question

What are some examples of communication CAP may utilize?





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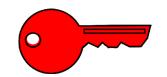
Professionalism

- Accountability
- Dispatch/Deployment





Accountability (1 of 4)

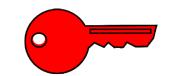


- Check-In. After arriving at an incident all members must first check and receive an assignment.
 Check-In at a SAREX or Mission is Mandatory
- Unity of Command. Each individual will be assigned to only one supervisor based on what their assignment. For Example, a Ground Team Member will be assigned to a Ground Team Leader.



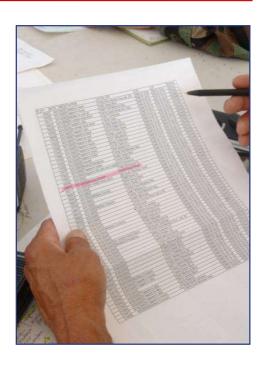


Accountability (2 of 4)



Unity of Command allows:

- Span of Control. Allows supervisors to adequately supervise and control their subordinates.
- Resource Tracking. Supervisors must record and report resource status changes as they occur.
- CAPR 60-3. Status boards for resource tracking can be electronic in nature, not just paper, and can be posted online, access needs to be controlled closely. Backup procedures need to be in place should electronic methods fail.





Accountability (3 of 4)

- Initial Briefing. All members will receive a briefing to explain the mission and information specific to what their assignment is. CAP uses the Incident Action Plan to facilitate the briefing.
- Demobilization Procedures. Each individual will need to check out before leaving the incident, both actual and training. These procedures are typically given during the initial briefing.

CAP members will not leave without checking out.





Accountability (4 of 5)

Debriefing. Allows members inform the Incident Commander of what worked and didn't work. This allows CAP to improve its ability to work as a team during incidents. Debriefing will also occur as soon as possible upon sortie completion. Results of each sortie are determined and immediately provided to the air operations and ground branch directors and planning section.



Accountability (5 of 5)

- Record Keeping. All of the forms used on a mission tell the story of what was done and how, and thus need to be retained. You never know if one piece of paper has the critical piece of information needed to solve a bigger problem.
- CAPR 60-3 Outlines what needs to be kept, but also how and who can access them.



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.





Discussion Question

Why shouldn't personnel arrive at an incident without being requested or dispatched?



Summary (1 of 2)

ICS:

- Utilizes management features including the use of common terminology and a modular organizational structure.
- Emphasizes effective <u>planning</u> through the use of <u>management by objectives</u> and <u>Incident Action Plans</u>.
- Supports responders by providing data they need through effective <u>information and</u> intelligence management.



Summary (2 of 2)

ICS:

- Utilizes the principles of <u>chain of command</u>, <u>unity of command</u>, and <u>transfer of</u> <u>command</u>.
- Ensures full utilization of incident resources by maintaining a <u>manageable span of</u> <u>control</u>, establishing predesignated <u>incident</u> <u>facilities</u>, implementing <u>resource</u> <u>management</u> practices, and ensuring <u>integrated communications</u>.



Incident Commander and Command Staff Functions





Unit Objectives

- Identify the five major ICS management functions.
- Identify the position titles associated with the Command Staff.
- Describe the role and function of the Incident Commander.
- Describe the role and function of the Command Staff.

Unit List

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Management Function Descriptions



Function	Description
Incident Command	 Establishes incident objectives, strategies, and priorities. Assume overall responsibility for the on-scene 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.



Incident Commander

The Incident Commander is responsible for all ICS management functions until delegated.





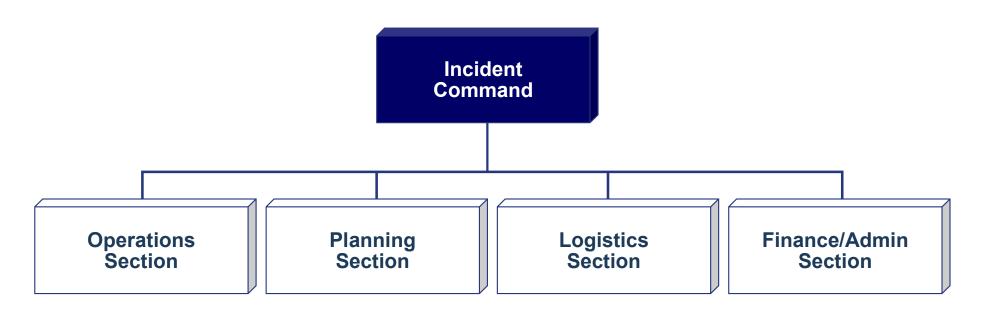
Discussion Question

Why is it critical to establish command from the beginning of an incident?





Delegating Incident Management Functions



Remember: The Incident Commander only creates those Sections that are needed. If a Section is not staffed, the Incident Commander will personally manage those functions.





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.



Overall Responsibility of the on-scene incident



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.





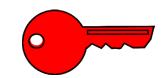
Discussion Question

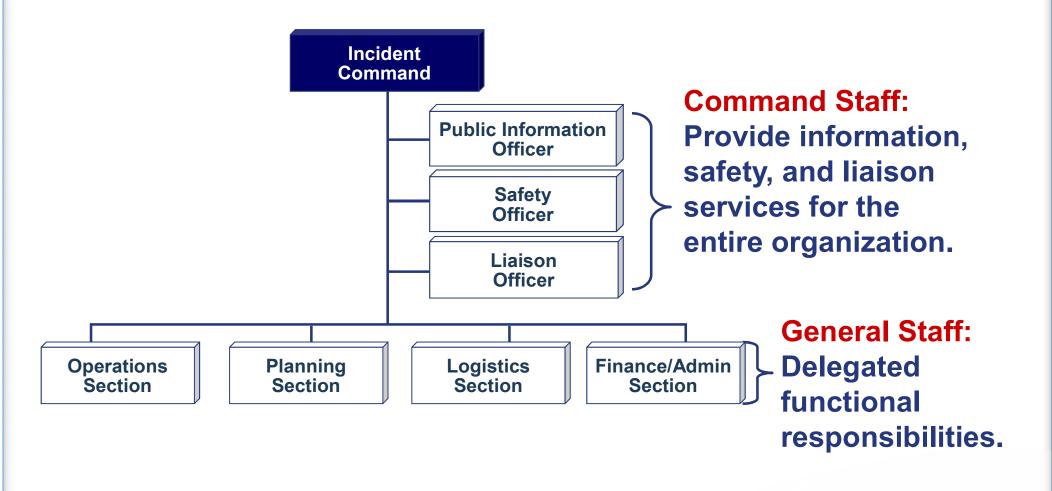
What needs to occur before the Deputy Incident Commander assumes control?





Expanding the Organization



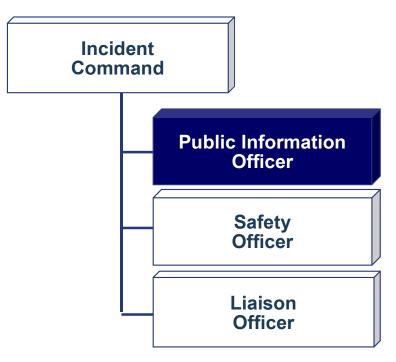






Public Information Officer (PIO)





The Public Information Officer:

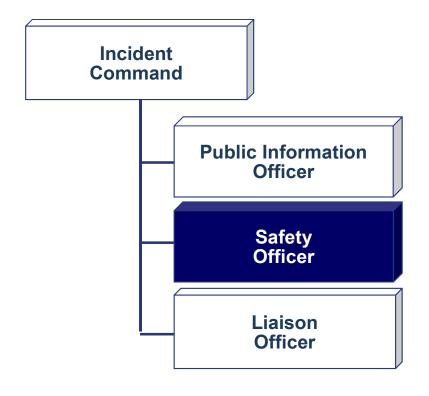
- Advises the Incident Commander on information dissemination and media inquires.
- Obtains information from and provides information to the Planning Section, the community, and the media.

The Incident Commander approves information that the PIO releases.





Safety Officer

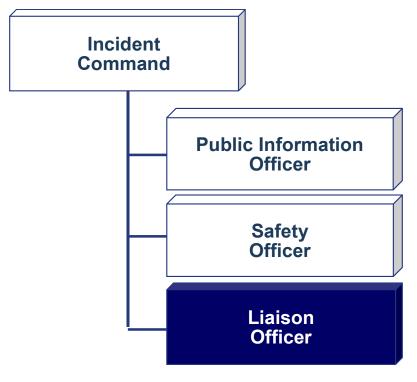


The Safety Officer:

- Advises the Incident Commander on issues regarding incident safety.
- Works with Operations to ensure safety of field personnel.
- Ensures safety of all incident personnel.



Liaison Officer



The Liaison Officer:

- Assists the Incident Commander by serving as point of contact for representatives from other response organizations.
- Provides briefings to and answers questions from supporting organizations.
- Is the point of contact for other response organizations



Discussion Question

Who within CAP is qualified to serve as Command Staff?





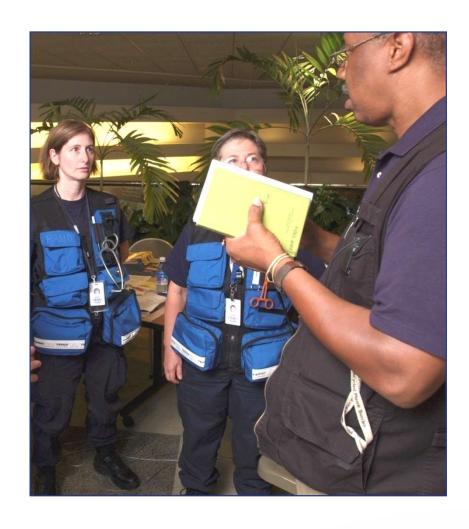
Summary

Are you now able to:

- Identify the five major ICS management functions?
- Identify the position titles associated with the Command Staff?
- Describe the role and function of the Incident Commander?
- Describe the role and function of the Command Staff?



General Staff Functions





Unit Objective

Describe the roles and functions of the General Staff, including:

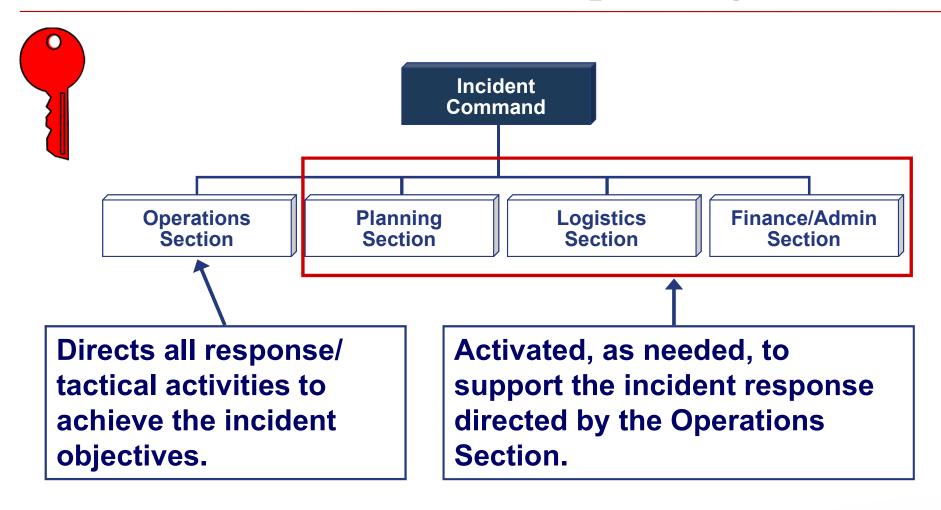
- Operations Section
- Planning Section
- Logistics Section
- Finance/Administration Section

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General Staff Overview – Expanding Incidents







Expanding Incidents

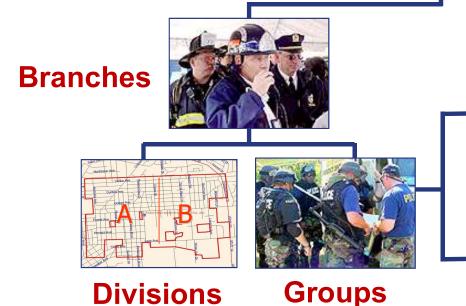
Expanding incidents may add supervisory layers to the organizational structure as needed.



CommandIncident
Commander



Sections
Operations Section
Chief



Units



Single Resources





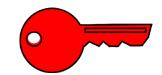
ICS Supervisory Position Titles



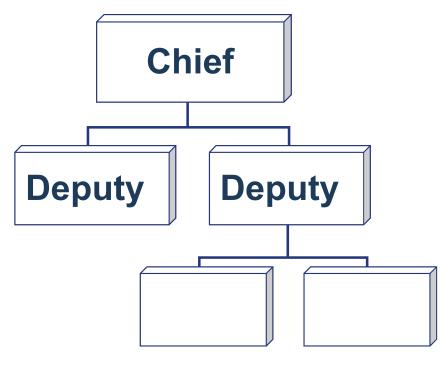
Organizational Level	Supervisor Title	Support Position Title
Incident Command	Incident Commander	Deputy
Command Staff	Officer	Assistant
General Staff (Section)	Chief	Deputy
Branch	Director	Deputy
Division/Group	Supervisor	N/A
Unit	Leader	Manager
Strike Team/Task Force	Leader	Single Resource Boss



ICS Section Chiefs and Deputies



- Section Chiefs may have one or more deputies.
- Deputies must be as proficient and qualified as the Section Chief.
- The Public Information officer is the only position that does not have a deputy.





Increasing Interagency Coordination

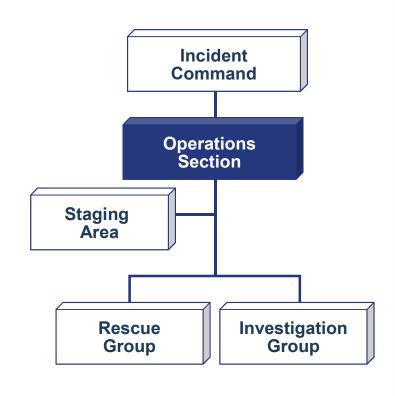
When an incident involves multiple organizations, assigning Deputies from other organizations can increase interagency coordination.





Operations Section: Major Activities

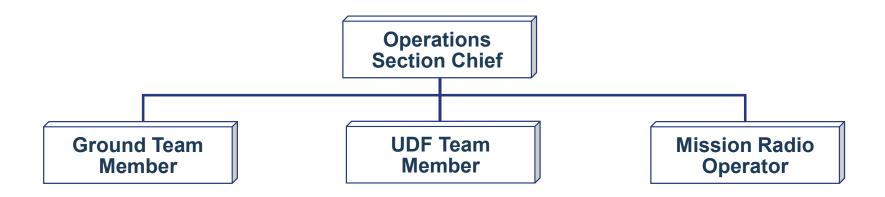
- Directs tactical actions to achieve the incident objectives.
- Is typically one of the first organizations to be assigned to the incident.
- Expands from the bottom up.
- Has the most incident resources.
- May have Staging Areas and special organizations.





Operations: Single Resources

On a smaller incident, the Operations Section may be comprised of an Operations Section Chief and single resources.





Operations: Teams

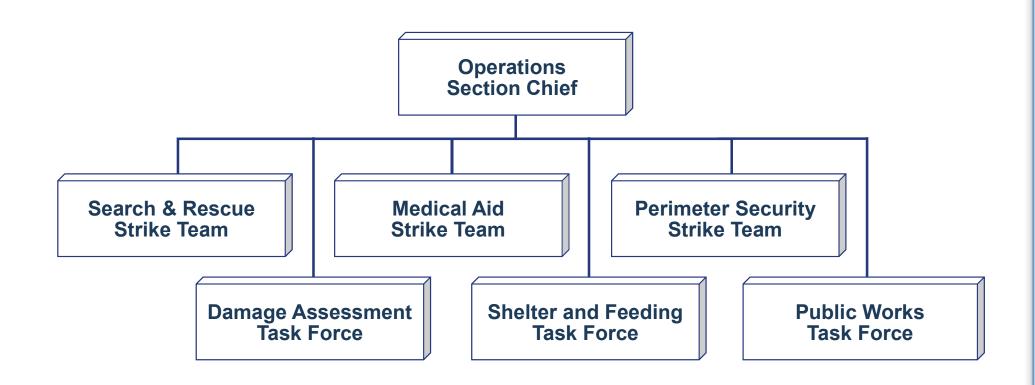


Single resources may be organized into teams. Using standard ICS terminology, the two types of team configurations are:

- Task Forces, which are a <u>combination of</u> <u>mixed resources</u> with common communications supervised by a Leader.
- Strike Teams, which include all <u>similar</u> resources with common communications supervised by a Leader.

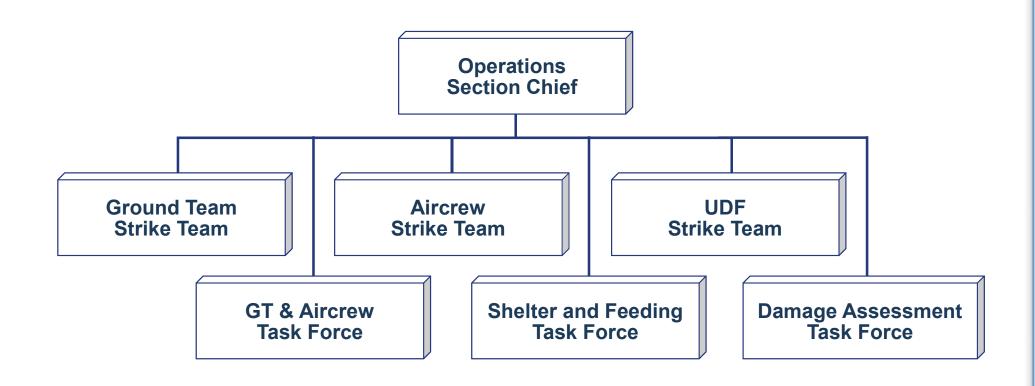


Sample Strike Teams and Task Forces





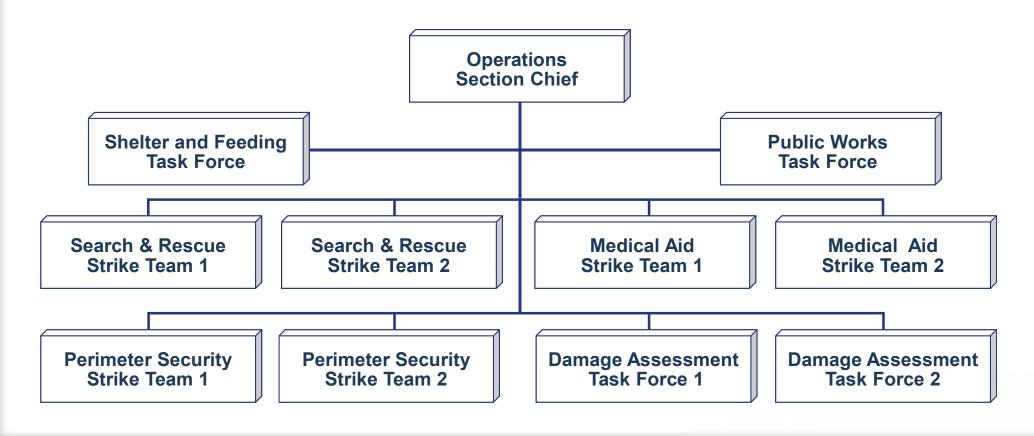
CAP Sample Strike Teams and Task Forces





Operations: Too Many Teams!

Additional levels of supervision must be added as the number of teams expands.

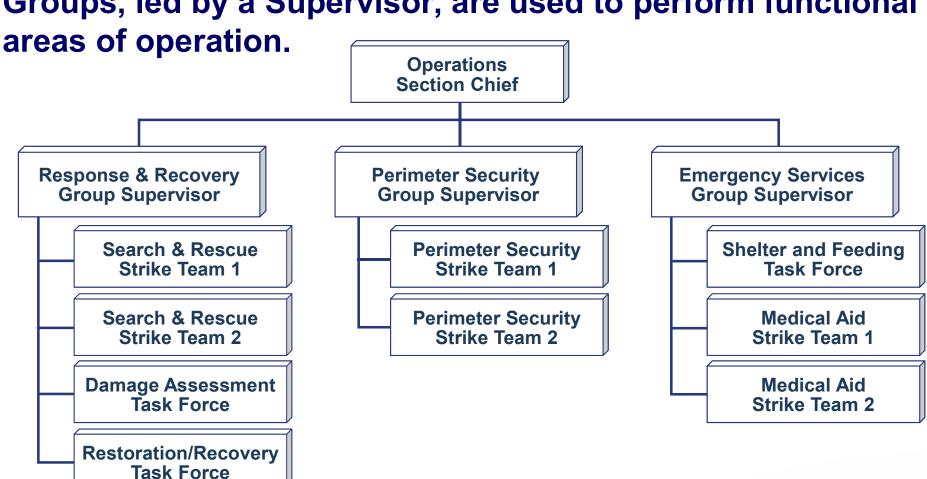






The Solution: Add Functional Groups

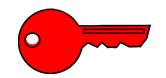
Groups, led by a Supervisor, are used to perform functional







Geographic Divisions & Groups



Divisions, led by a Supervisor, are used to divide an incident geographically.

Operations Section Chief East Division West Division Recovery **Group Supervisor** Supervisor **Supervisor** Search & Rescue Search & Rescue **Damage Assessment** Strike Team 1 Strike Team 2 Task Force **Perimeter Security Perimeter Security** Restoration/Recovery Strike Team 1 Strike Team 2 **Task Force** Medical Aid Medical Aid Strike Team 1 Strike Team 2 **Shelter and Feeding Shelter and Feeding** Task Force 2 Task Force 1

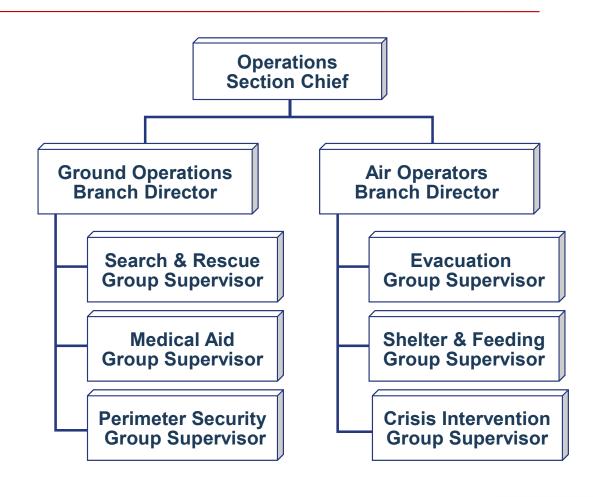




Complex Incidents

Adding Branches helps to:

- Supervise Groups and Divisions.
- Further reduce span of control.

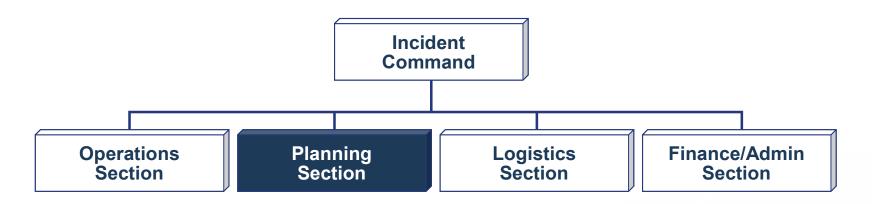




Planning Section: Major Activities



- Collecting, evaluating, and displaying incident intelligence and information.
- Preparing and documenting Incident Action Plans.
- Tracking resources assigned to the incident.
- Maintaining incident documentation.
- Developing plans for demobilization.



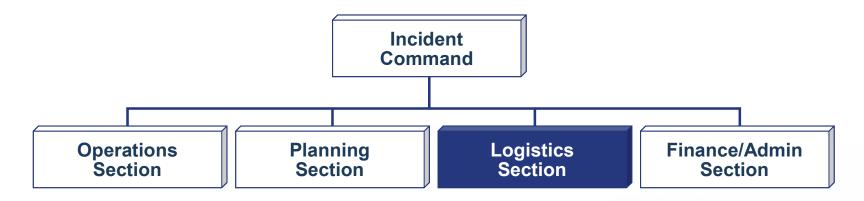




Logistics Section: Major Activities



- Ordering, obtaining, maintaining, and accounting for essential personnel, equipment, and supplies.
- Providing communication planning and resources.
- Setting up food services for responders.
- Setting up and maintaining incident facilities.
- Providing support transportation.
- Providing medical services for injured personnel.

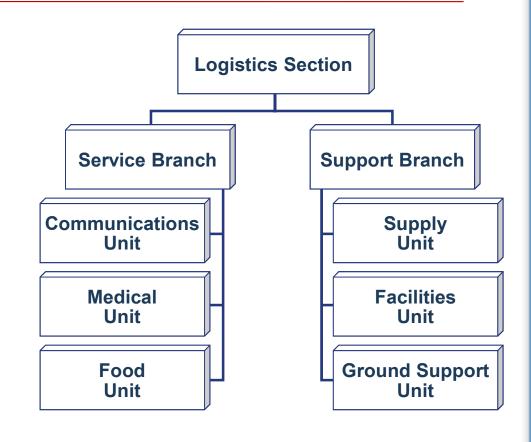






Logistics Section: Branches and Units

- The Logistics Section can be further staffed by two Branches and six Units.
- The titles of the Units are descriptive of their responsibilities.





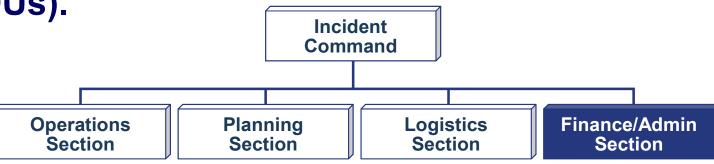
Finance/Administration Section: Major Activities



The Finance/Administration Section is responsible for:

- Contract negotiation and monitoring for procuring needed items.
- Time accounting.
- Cost analysis.
- Compensation for injury or damage to property.

Documentation for reimbursement (e.g., under MOUs).







Summary

Are you able to describe the roles and functions of the:

- Operations Section?
- Planning Section?
- Logistics Section?
- Finance/Administration Section?

Unit List

- ✓ Course Overview
- ✓ ICS Overview
- ✓ ICS Features & Principles
- ✓ Incident Commander & Command Staff Functions
- ✓ General Staff Functions
- → Unified Command
- Course Summary –
 Putting It All Together



Unified Command





Unit Objectives

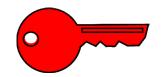
- Define Unified Command.
- List the advantages of Unified Command.
- Identify the primary features of Unified Command.
- Differentiate between command and coordination.

Unit List

- ✓ Course Overview
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Unified Command



The Unified Command organization consists of the Incident Commanders from the various jurisdictions or organizations operating together to form a single command structure.













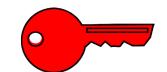
Fire & Rescue Incident Commander

Local Law Enforcement Incident Commander

HazMat Incident Commander



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.
- Better resource utilization.

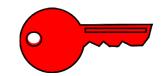








Unified Command Features





- 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



Possible Organization

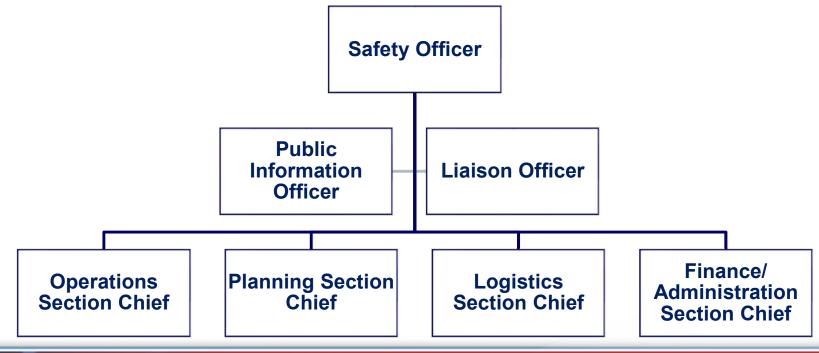


HazMat Incident
Commander

Law Enforcement Incident Commander

Civil Air Patrol Incident Commander

Unified Incident Objectives







Discussion Question

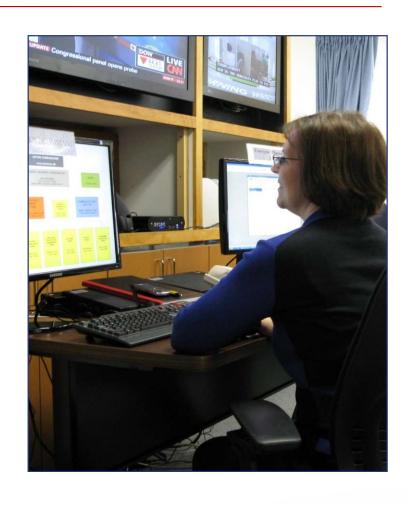
What are potential barriers to implementing Unified Command?





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.





Incident Coordination



Coordination activities include:

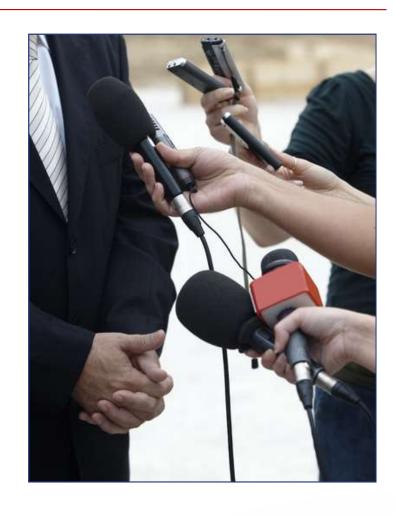
- Establishing policy.
- Collecting information.
- Establishing priorities.
- Resolving resource issues.
- Facilitating support.
- Synchronizing public messages.



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.





Summary

Are you now able to:

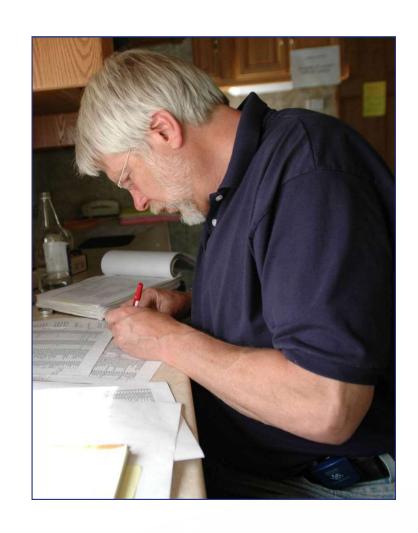
- Define Unified Command?
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Unit List

- ✓ Course Overview
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- ✓ Unified Command
- → Course Summary —
 Putting It All Together



Course Summary – Putting It All Together





Unit Objectives

- Describe the steps to take to ensure you are ready to assume ICS responsibilities.
- Assess your organization's readiness for implementing ICS.
- Take the final exam.

Unit List

- ✓ Course Overview
- ✓ ICS Overview
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- √ General Staff Functions
- ✓ Unified Command
- → Course Summary –
 Putting It All Together



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.



Dispatch/Deployment and Check-In



Do you know the procedures for:

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



Initial Briefing



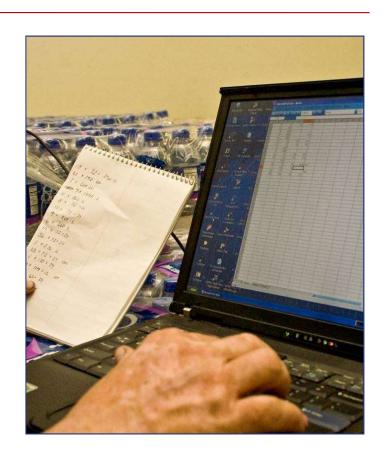
Briefings should include:

- Situation assessment.
- Job responsibilities.
- Identification of coworkers.
- Location of work area.
- Identification of break areas.
- Instructions for obtaining resources.
- Operational periods.
- Required safety procedures.



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.
- Use military time.





Lengthy Assignments

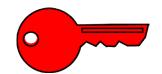


Have you:

- Assembled a go-kit?
- Prepared personal items needed for your estimated length of stay?
- Made arrangements to take care of your personal matters?



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!

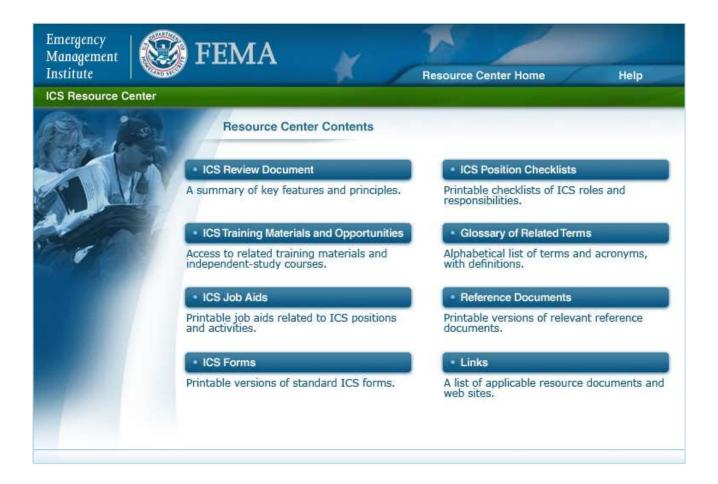


ICS works when everyone commits to:

- Following the chain of command.
- Reporting critical information.
- Waiting to be dispatched.



Additional Resources



http://www.training.fema.gov/emiweb/IS/ICSResource





Taking the Exam

Instructions:

- 1. Go to https://cdp.dhs.gov/femasid and register for a FEMA Student ID (SID) Number.
- 2. Make sure that you get all of your questions answered prior to beginning the final test.
- 3. Go to https://training.fema.gov/is/examnotice.aspx?eid=IS100b to start the exam.
- 4. When taking the test . . .
 - Read each item carefully.
 - Check your work and enter the answers online.
 - If you do not understand the question raise your hand.
- → You may refer to the presentation and IS100b Document when taking the test



