FEMA Course IS-100b Introduction to the Incident Command System

for

Search & Rescue Merit Badge









Search & Rescue Merit Badge

(requirement #5)

Complete the training for ICS-100, Introduction to Incident Command System. Print out the certificate of completion and show it to your counselor. Discuss with your counselor how the ICS compares with Scouting's patrol method.









This course has been modified...

The original content of this FEMA-provided course has been modified to fit a Boy Scout Troop meeting schedule. Although many areas have been reduced, the key learning points remain in support of the on-line final exam for IS-100.b.







Unit 1: Course Overview



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.
- Recognize how the ICS system relates to the Patrol Method



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.



Participant Introductions





Please provide your:

Name

Leadership position in the Troop

Participant Expectations



What do you expect to gain from this course?



Instructor Expectations





- Pay attention.
- Cooperate.
- Be open minded to new ideas.
- Participate actively in all of the training activities and exercises.
- Use what you learn in the course to perform effectively within an ICS organization.
- Recognize how the patrol method relates to the ICS system



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

- **PROPERTY**
 - SAR

- Course agenda
- Sign-in sheet
- Breaks
- In case of emergency:
 - First Aid kit?
 - Exit locations?
 - Phone?
 - Location of AED?
 - Who's in charge?



Successful Course Completion







- Participate in unit activities/exercises.
- Achieve 75% or higher on the final exam.



Unit 2: ICS Overview



Unit Objectives



Identify:

- Three purposes of ICS.
- Requirements to use ICS.

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

What Is ICS?



ICS:

- Is a standardized, on-scene, all-hazards incident management concept.
- 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.



What Is an Incident?

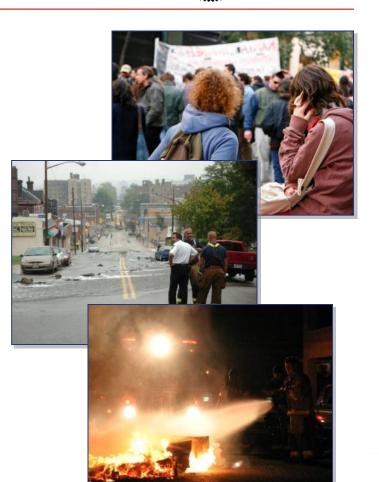






An incident is . . .

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



Why Use ICS?

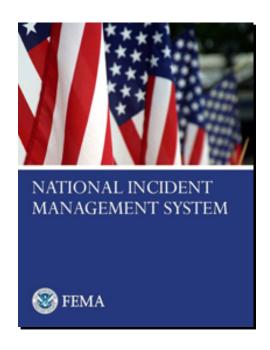








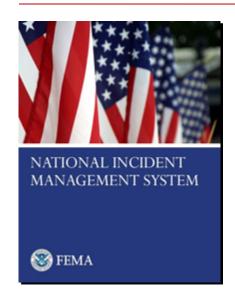
1. It Works!



2. Mandates



National Incident Management System (NIMS)



What ? . . . NIMS provides a consistent nationwide template . . .

Who? . . . to enable Federal, State, tribal, and local governments, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work together . . .

How? . . . to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity . . .

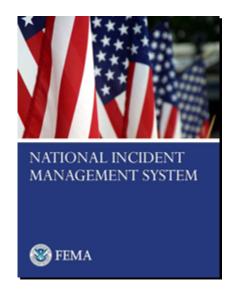
Why? . . . in order to reduce the loss of life and property, and harm to the environment.

NIMS Components & ICS









Preparedness

Communications and Information Management

Resource Management

Command and Management

Ongoing Management and Maintenance

Incident Command System

Multiagency Coordination Systems

Public Information

Additional Information: www.fema.gov/emergency/nims



Discussion Question



What are common causes of incident response problems?

Lessons Learned







Without ICS, incident responses typically:

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



ICS Benefits







ICS helps to ensure:

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



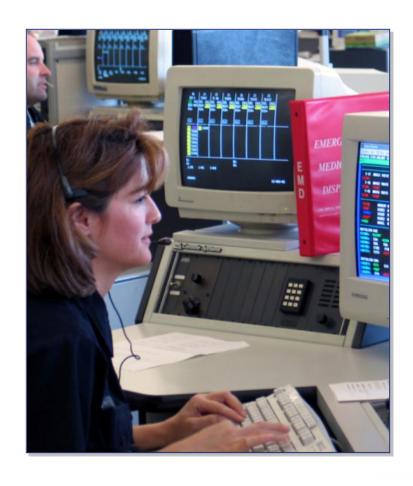
Summary



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 across the country.
- May be used for planned events, natural disasters, and acts of terrorism.
- Is a key feature of NIMS.

Unit 3: ICS Features and Principles



Unit Objectives



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

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



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 – 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



ICS Features: Overview









Command

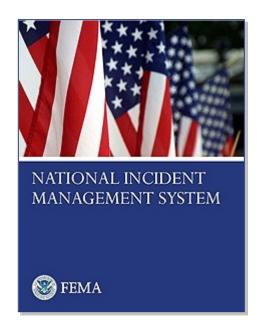
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Command: Definition





Command: The act of directing, ordering, or controlling, by virtue of <u>explicit</u> 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 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.



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



- 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
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- Professionalism
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Management by Objectives





Priorities for incident objectives are:

#1: Life Safety

#2: Incident

Stabilization

#3: Property/
Environmental
Preservation



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.

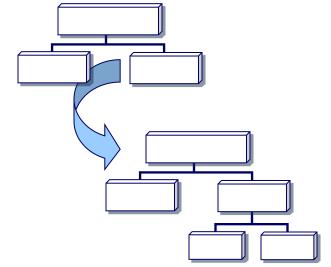


Modular Organization



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.



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.

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



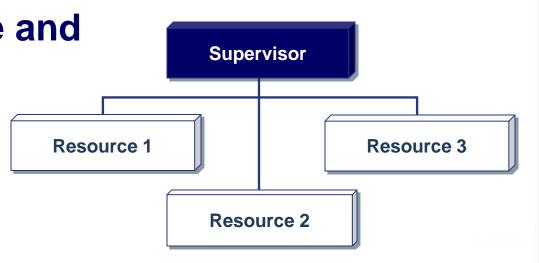




Span of control:

 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

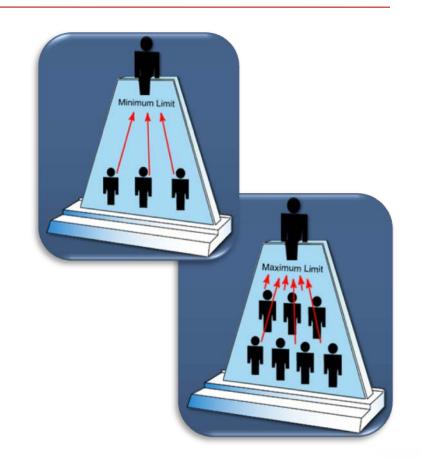






ICS span of control for any supervisor:

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



ICS Features: Overview



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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



Staging Area



Base



Camp, Helibase, and Helispot







H-3



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.





Resource Management



Resource management includes processes for:

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



ICS Features: Overview



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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



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).

Discussion Question



What are some examples of information and intelligence used to manage an incident?

ICS Features: Overview



- Standardization
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 - Information and intelligence management



Professionalism

- 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)

SAR SAR

- 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.



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 planning through the use of management by objectives and **Incident Action Plans.**
- Supports responders by providing data they need through effective information and 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 manageable span of control, establishing predesignated incident facilities, implementing resource management practices, and ensuring integrated communications.



Unit 4: 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

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



Management Function Descriptions

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.



Incident Commander



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



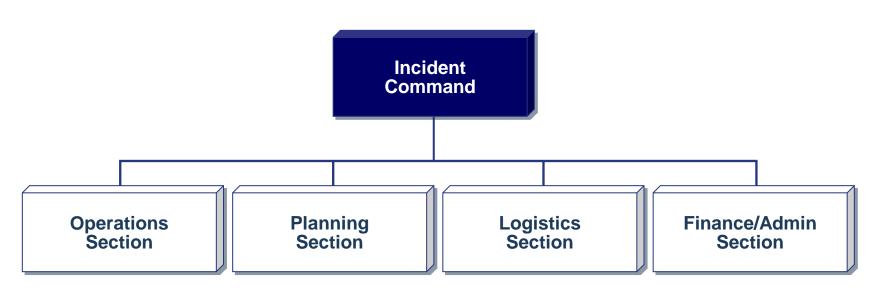
Discussion Question



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.





Discussion Question



Who has overall responsibility at an incident scene?

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

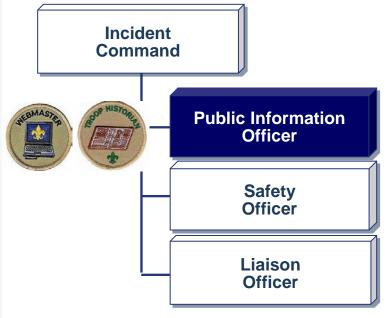






Public Information Officer (PIO)





The Public Information Officer:

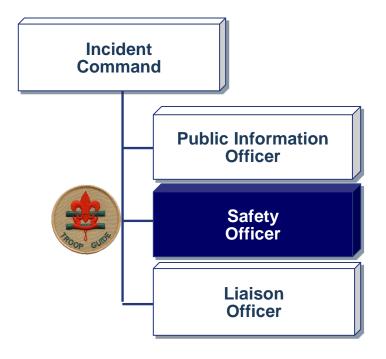
- Advises the Incident Commander on information dissemination and media relations.
- Obtains information from and provides information to the Planning Section, the community, and the media.

The Incident Commander approves information that the PIO releases.



Safety Officer



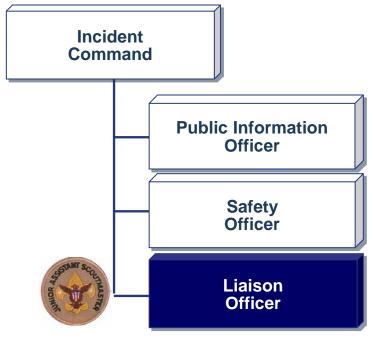


The Safety Officer:

- 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.

Discussion Question



Who within your organization is qualified to serve as Command Staff?















Summary



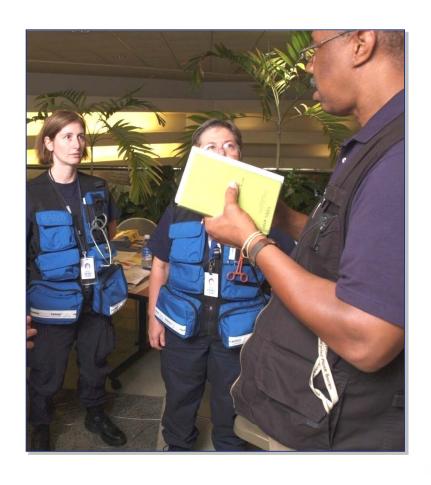


Are you now able to:

- 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?



Unit 5: General Staff Functions



Unit Objective



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

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

Unit List

- ✓ Course Overview
- ✓ ICS Overview
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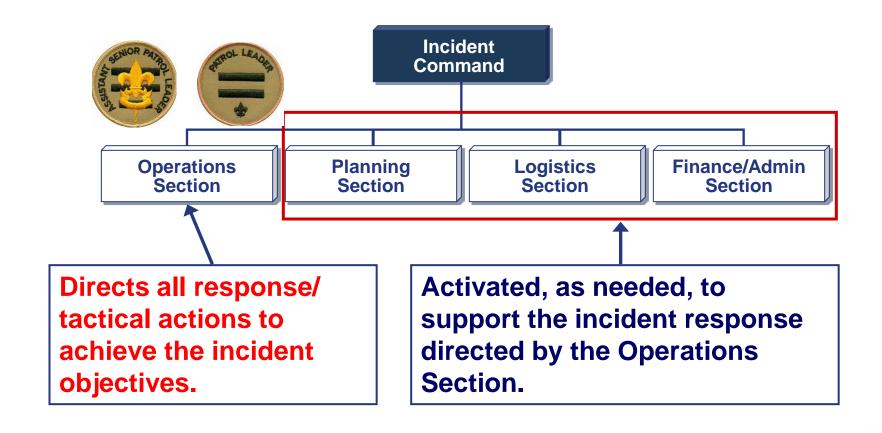


General Staff Overview – Expanding Incidents









Expanding Incidents



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







Sections
Operations Section
Chief



Divisions

Units



Single Resources



Groups

ICS Supervisory Position Titles

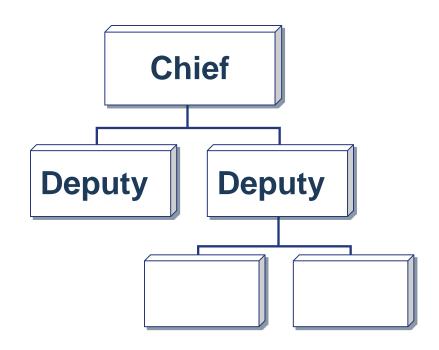


Organizational Level	Supervisor Title	Support Position Title
Incident Command	Incident Commander	Deputy
Command Staff	Officer	Assistant
General Staff (Section)	Chief	Deputy
Branch	Director	Deputy
Division/Group	Supervisor	N/A
Unit	Leader	Manager
Strike Team/Task Force	Leader	Single Resource Boss

ICS Section Chiefs and Deputies



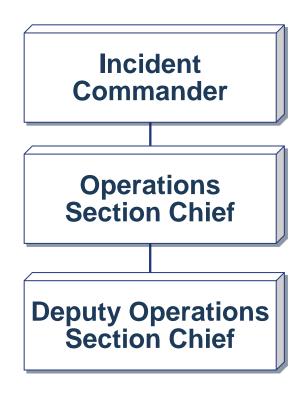
- Section Chiefs may have one or more deputies.
- Deputies must be as proficient and qualified as the Section Chief.



Increasing Interagency Coordination



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



Operations Section: Major Activities



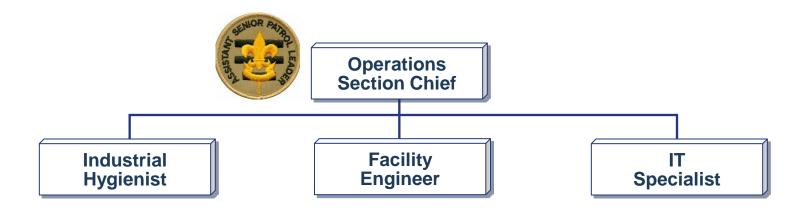
- Directs and coordinates all incident tactical operations.
- Is typically one of the first organizations to be assigned to the incident.
- Expands from the bottom up.
- Has the most incident resources.
- May have Staging Areas and special organizations.



Operations: Single Resources



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



Operations: Teams

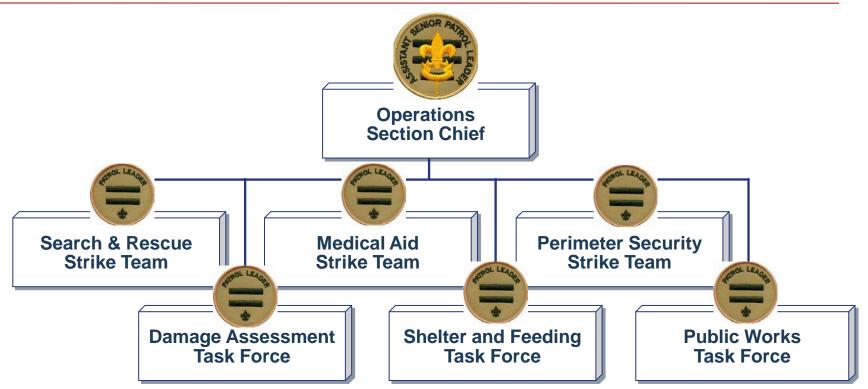


Single resources may be organized into teams. Using standard ICS terminology, the two types of team configurations are:

- 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> <u>resources</u> with common communications supervised by a Leader.

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

areas of operation. **Operations Section Chief Response & Recovery Perimeter Security Emergency Services Group Supervisor Group Supervisor Group Supervisor** Search & Rescue **Perimeter Security Shelter and Feeding** Strike Team 1 Strike Team 1 **Task Force** Search & Rescue **Perimeter Security** Medical Aid Strike Team 2 Strike Team 2 Strike Team 1 **Medical Aid Damage Assessment** Task Force Strike Team 2 Restoration/Recovery **Task Force**



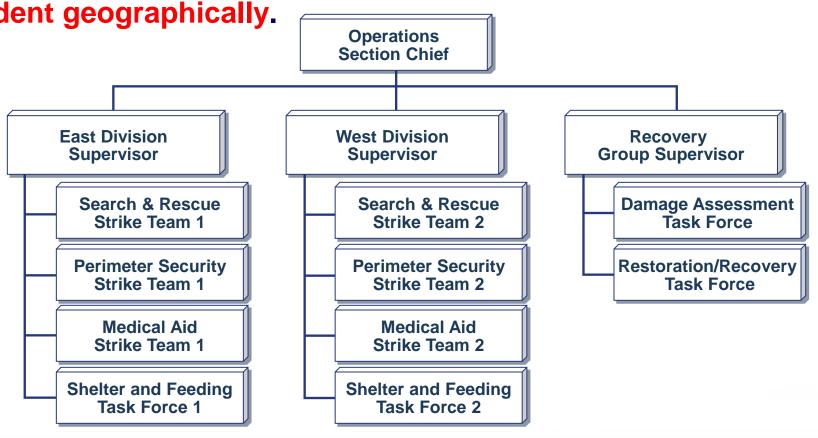
Geographic Divisions & Groups







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



Complex Incidents

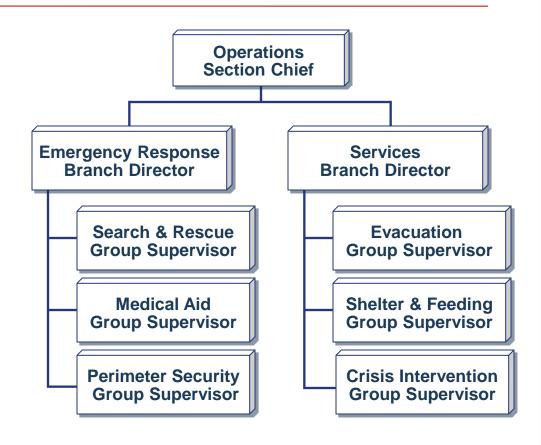






Adding Branches helps to:

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



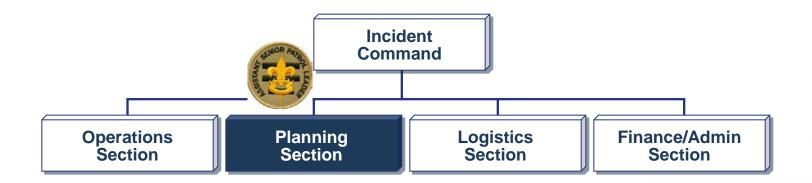
Planning Section: Major Activities







- 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.



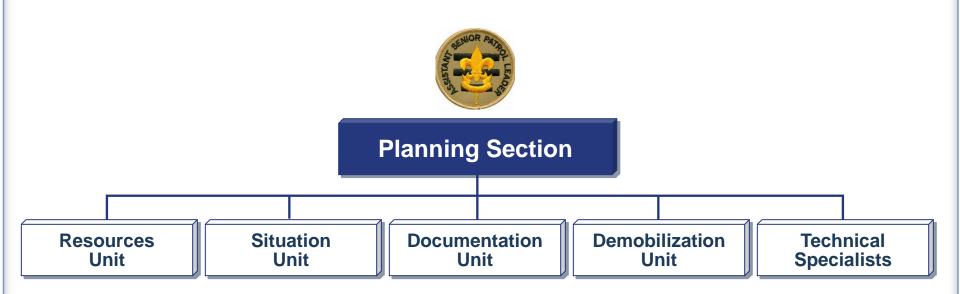


Planning Section: Units









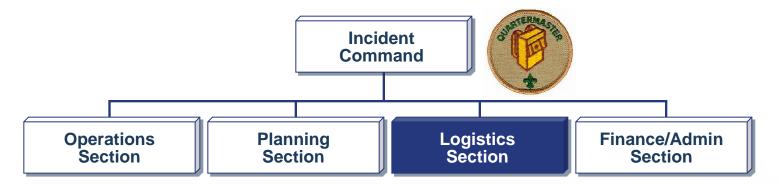
Logistics Section: Major Activities







- 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.

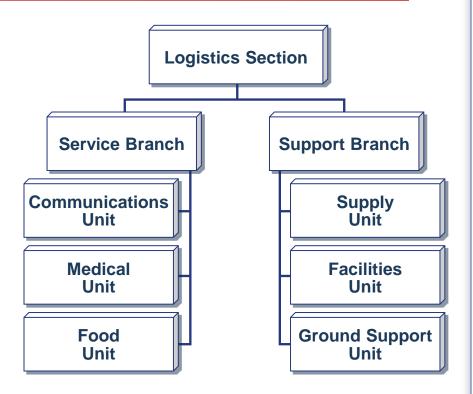




Logistics Section: Branches and Units



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



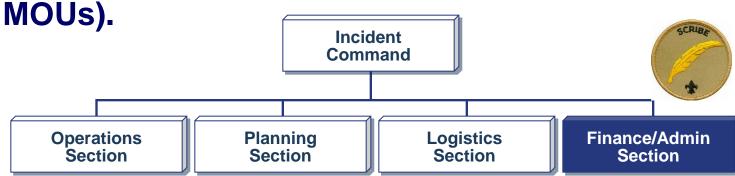
Finance/Administration Section: Major Activities



The Finance/Administration Section is responsible for:

- Contract negotiation and monitoring.
- Timekeeping.
- Cost analysis.
- Compensation for injury or damage to property.

Documentation for reimbursement (e.g., under



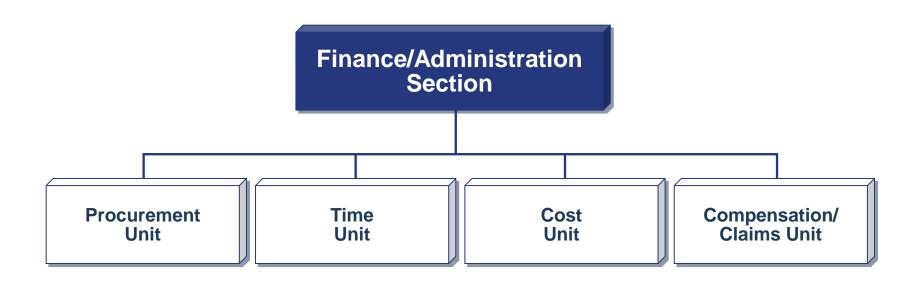


Finance/Administration Section: Units









Summary



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

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

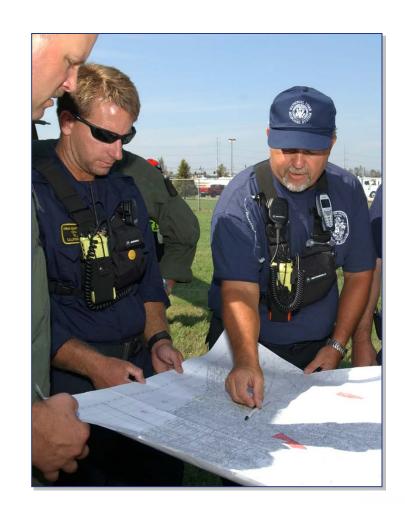
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Unit 6: Unified Command



District or Council - Level



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
- ✓ ICS 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





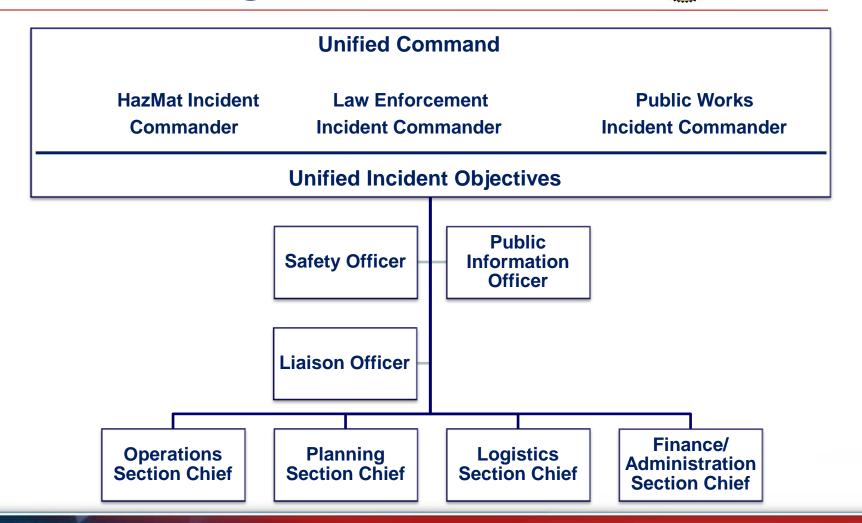
- A <u>single integrated incident</u> <u>organization</u>
- Co-located (shared) facilities
- One set of incident objectives, single planning process, and Incident Action Plan
- Integrated General Staff –
 Only one Operations Section
- Coordinated process for resource ordering

Possible Organization











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.

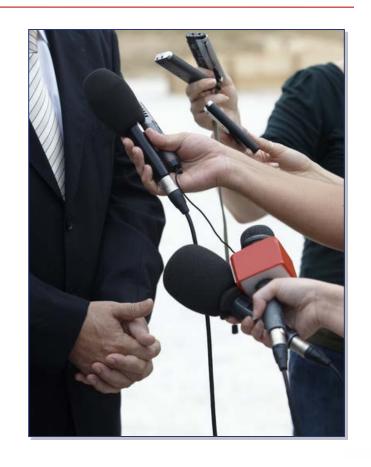


Joint Information Center



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



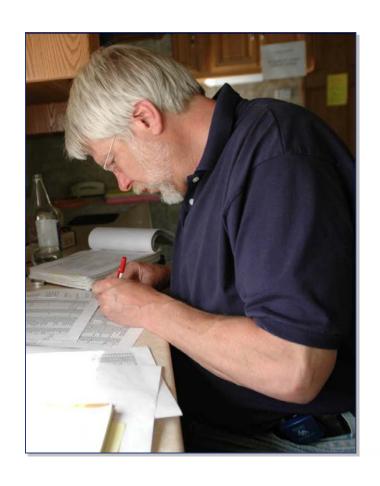
Are you now able to:

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

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

Unit 7: 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
- ✓ ICS Features & Principles
- ✓ Incident Commander & Command Staff Functions
- ✓ 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







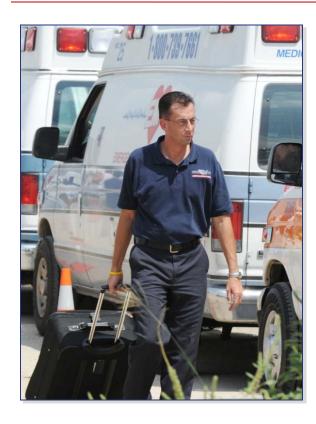


Briefings should include:

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

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



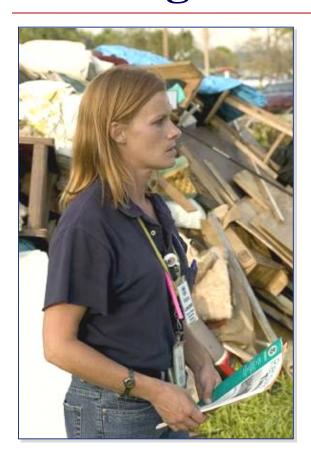
At the end of your assignment:

- 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!



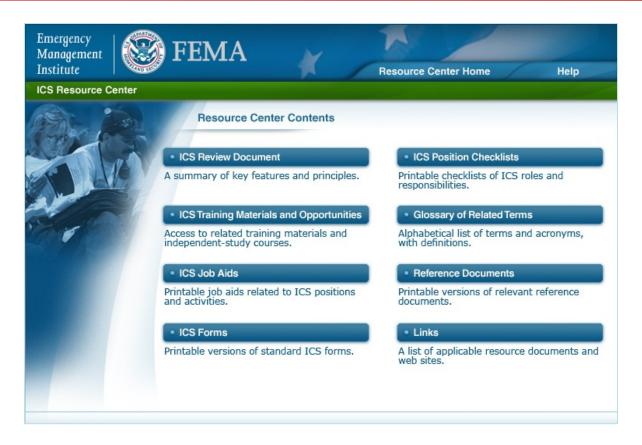


ICS works when everyone commits to:

- 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:

- Logon to FEMA's Independent Study Program and select the IS100.b. course; or http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-100.b
- 2. Select "Take Final Exam Online"
- 3. Acknowledge that "I agree that completion of this examination will be an individual effort." then select "continue"
- 4. Carefully select your answers, then follow the prompts and provide the requested information.
- 5. Once you have submitted your test, you will receive a reply email with a link to your certificate (if you passed).



