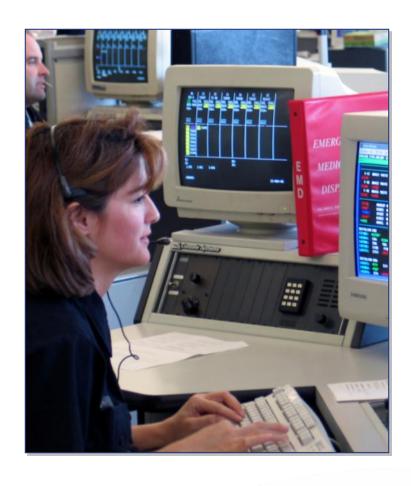
# Unit 3: ICS Features and Principles



# **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.



# 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
  - Common terminology

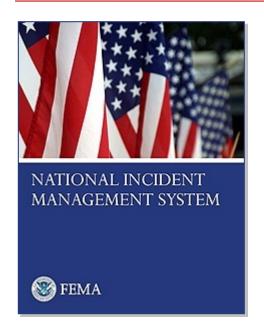


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#### **Command: Definition**



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.



#### **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
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# Planning/Organizational Structure

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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.

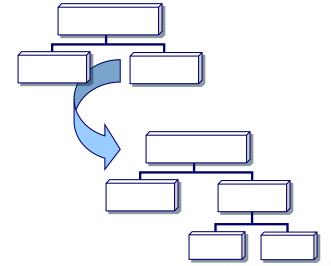


### **Modular Organization**

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?

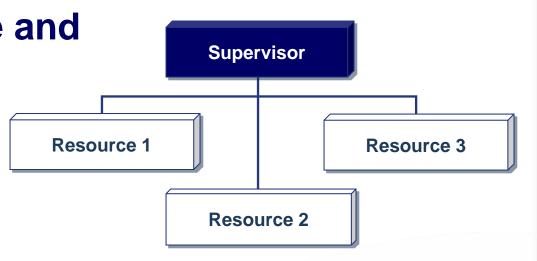


# Manageable Span of Control

#### **Span of control:**

 Pertains to the number of individuals or resources that one supervisor can manage effectively during an incident.

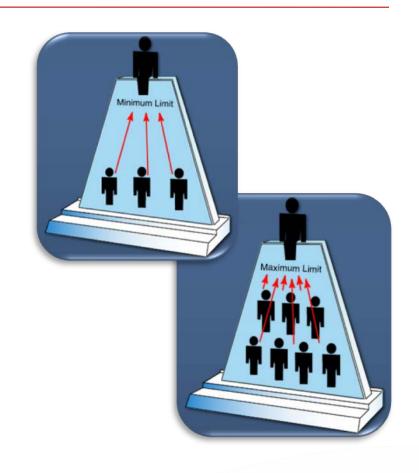
 Is key to effective and efficient incident management.



# ICS Management: Span of Control

# ICS span of control for any supervisor:

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



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#### **Facilities and Resources**

- Comprehensive resource management
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# **Incident Facility Map Symbols**

Incident Command Post



Staging Area



**Base** 



Camp, Helibase, and Helispot





### **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.



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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).



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#### **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)

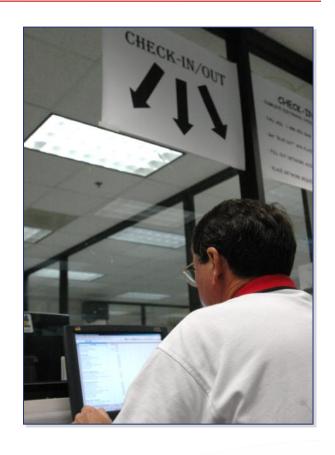
- Span of Control. Supervisors must be able to adequately supervise and control their subordinates, as well as communicate with and manage all resources under their supervision.
- Resource Tracking.
   Supervisors must record and report resource status changes as they occur.



# 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.



# 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> <u>intelligence management</u>.



# **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>.

