Basic Incident Command System – Presentation at NASPA. Boston, MA
**Presenters**

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The National Incident Management System (NIMS) and College & University Campuses
Course Objectives

6 Why NIMS?
6 Name the primary incident facilities and explain how each is used.
6 List ICS resources and describe how they are managed.
6 List the steps you should take to prepare for, participate in, and demobilize from an incident.
Characteristics of ICS

- Common Template
- Flexible Framework
- Expanded Application
Components

- Command & Management
  - ICS
  - Public Information Systems
  - Multi-Agency Coordination Systems
Components

- Preparedness
  - Planning
  - Training
  - Exercises
  - Qualification & Certification
  - Equipment Acquisition & Certification
  - Publications Management
Components

- Resource Management
- Pre & Post Event
- Communications & Information Management
- Supporting Technologies
- Ongoing Management & Maintenance
Goals

- Complete the NIMS Awareness Course Online (ICS 100, & 700)
- Adopt the use of ICS on your campus
- Be prepared to jump into any ICS role at a moment’s notice.
Define ICS.

Identify the main ICS functions and their responsibilities.

Identify key ICS concepts and principles.

Describe the advantages of using ICS.

Describe where you might be assigned in an ICS structure and list possible job responsibilities.
When Is ICS Used?

- Hazardous Materials (HazMat) incidents
- Planned events (e.g., concerts, ball games official visits)
- Response to natural hazards
- Single and multiagency law enforcement incidents
- Fires
- Multi-casualty incidents
- Wide-area search and rescue missions
ICS Use

- Vehicle Accidents
OOOPS!
Inexperienced Golf Cart Drivers!
Athletic Events
ICS History

6 Nonstandard terminology among response agencies.
6 Lack of capability to expand and contract.
6 Nonstandard and nonintegrated communications.
6 Lack of consolidated action plans.
6 Lack of designated facilities.
6 Lack of a comprehensive resource management strategy.
The Command Staff

Incident Command

- Public Information Officer
- Safety Officer
- Liaison Officer
The ICS Structure

- Incident Commander
- Public Information Officer
- Safety Officer
- Liaison Officer

- Planning Section Chief
- Operations Section Chief
- Logistics Section Chief
- Finance/Administration Section Chief
ICS Principles

6 Common terminology
6 Modular organization
6 Integrated communications
6 Unity of command
6 Unified command structure
6 Consolidated Incident Action Plans (IAPs)
6 Manageable span of control
6 Designated incident facilities
6 Comprehensive resource management
Finance Section

Finance/Administration Section

- Time Unit
- Procurement Unit
- Compensation/Claims Unit
- Cost Unit
Two principles:
- There is complete freedom to exchange information.
- Orders, directives, resources requests, and status changes must follow the chain of command.
The Incident Commander:
- May fill all Command and General Staff positions.
- Can activate positions as the incident expands.
- Will demobilize positions as the incident winds down.

The ICS organization is dependent on incident complexity, not size.
The Incident Commander:

- Is the senior first responder.
- May transfer command several times during an incident.
- Must brief the incoming Incident Commander.
The Incident Commander is responsible for preparing and implementing the Incident Action Plan.

The IAP is prepared around operational periods:

- Longer periods for simple incidents.
- Shorter periods for complex incidents.
Using ICS for Incidents

- It takes time to respond.
- The situation will be unstable.
- The incident has potential to expand.
- Communications may be incomplete.
- First responders may be inexperienced at managing expanding incidents.
Unit 3 – Incident Facilities

Objectives

6 Name the critical facilities used in ICS operations and explain the purpose of each.
6 Identify which facilities may be co-located.
6 Describe how the various incident facilities are managed.
6 Identify the map symbol associated with each facility.
The Incident Command Post

6 Away from the general noise and confusion that are associated with the incident.
6 Outside the area of present and potential hazards.
6 Within view of the incident, when possible.
Staging Areas

6 Are areas where resources can be located while awaiting assignment.
6 May serve as holding areas at simple incidents.
6 May help coordinate a formal resource deployment system in complex incidents.
6 Used to provide a place for uncommitted or out-of-service resources.
6 Only one base for an incident.
6 Must be named.
Helibases and Helispots

6. Used only when air operations are required.

6. Helibase: A location at which helicopters may be parked, maintained, fueled, and equipped.

6. Helispot: A temporary location where helicopters can land and load and offload personnel.
Casualty Collection Points

1. In a safe area, free of hazards and debris.
2. Close to, but upwind and uphill from, the hazard area.
3. Accessible by transportation vehicles.
4. Able to grow.
5. Secure and away from public view.
6 Critical facilities include:
   7 Command Post.
   7 Staging Areas.
   7 Base.
   7 Camps.

6 Other incident facilities may include:
   7 Helibases and helispots.
   7 Casualty Collection Points.
Unit 4 – Incident Resource Management

Objectives

6. Describe the importance of incident resource management.
6. Explain why resources are typed and where to get information about resource types.
6. List the three resource status conditions used at an incident and what each means.
6. Maintain resource status for a small incident.
Resources Used in Operations

6 Personnel

6 Major items of equipment
Resource Kinds

- Security Vehicle/golf cart
- EMS Vehicle/golf cart
- 15 passenger Van
- Utility truck
- Cars
- Security Officers
- RA Staff members
- Other suggestions?
Resource Categories

6 Single Resources:
   7 Individual pieces of equipment and personnel.
   7 Crew of individuals that can be used in an operational application.

6 Task Force:
   7 Any combination and number of single resources.

6 Strike Team:
   7 Resources of the same kind and type.
Tracking Resource Status

- **Assigned**: Performing active functions.
- **Available**: Ready for immediate assignment.
- **Out-of-service**: Not ready for assigned or available status.
Selecting the right resource for an operation assignment is essential to:

1. Accomplishing the task.
2. Ensuring resource safety.
3. Ensuring cost-effective operations.
6 Assemble a “Go Kit” that includes the things you will need at an incident.
6 Check in to the appropriate person.
6 Identify your main job responsibilities.
6 Demobilize from the incident.
“Go Kit” Contents

6 Pens, pencils, markers
6 Paper
6 ICS and other forms
6 CMT Manual
6 Other policies and procedures

6 Maps
6 Masking tape and/or push pins
6 A clipboard
6 Other???
Personal Preparedness

6 Change(s) of clothing
6 Toiletries
6 Hygiene items
6 Appropriate outerwear
6 Flashlight
6 Department or agency ID

6 Medications (prescription and over-the-counter)
6 Snacks
6 Reading material, portable tape player, etc.
Unified Command

- City or County Emergency Units will Establish Incident Command System if we have not done so already
- Emergency Units will mix into our established ICS system as they arrive and may set up a Unified Command system.
- The Liaison Officer is a key figure at this point
Demobilization

- The Campus ICS Team is the last group to be demobilized.
- No one is released from a scene without the permission of the Incident Commander.
Demobilization

6 Complete all work in progress.
6 Ensure that records and files are up to date.
6 Brief your relief and subordinates, as necessary.
6 Brief your supervisor.
6 Return or transfer equipment.
6 Follow check-out procedures.
NIMS Online Resources/Classes

- ICS Training at the 100, 200, 700 & 800
- Available at www.fema.gov/nims
Questions?

Contact Grant Azdell at Lynchburg College
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Available for ICS Training on YOUR campus.

Campus ICS equipment available from
www.triagetag.com