

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM
NATIONAL TRAINING CURRICULUM

MODULE 1

I-100

ICS ORIENTATION

October 1994

REFERENCE TEXT
(Self Paced)

INCLUDING BRIEF HISTORY & BACKGROUND OF ICS

New York State Emergency Management Office
Electronic Edition



HISTORY AND BACKGROUND OF ICS

Need for a Common Incident Management System

The complexity of incident management, coupled with the growing need for multi-agency and multi functional involvement on incidents, has increased the need for a single standard incident management system that can be used by all emergency response disciplines.

ICS provides an important framework from which all state agencies can work together. In any major incident many local, state and federal agencies may become involved. The challenge is to get the various agencies to work together in the most efficient and effective manner.

The principles of the Incident Command System will enable State and local emergency response agencies to utilize common terminology, span of control, organizational flexibility, personnel accountability, comprehensive resource management, unified command and incident action plans.

The Governor's Executive Order

On March 5, 1996, Governor George Pataki signed Executive Order No. 26 establishing the National Interagency Incident Management - Incident Command System as the State standard command and control system that will be utilized during emergency operations. ICS is a management system that sets forth standardized procedures for managing personnel, communications, facilities, and resources.

[Click here for the Governor's Executive Order](#)

History of ICS Development

ICS resulted from the obvious need for a new approach to the problem of managing rapidly moving wildfires in the early 1970s. At that time, emergency managers faced a number of problems.

- Too many people reporting to one supervisor.
- Different emergency response organizational structures.
- Lack of reliable incident information.
- Inadequate and incompatible communications.
- Lack of a structure for coordinated planning between agencies.
- Unclear lines of authority.
- Terminology differences between agencies.
- Unclear or unspecified incident objectives.

Designating a standardized emergency management system to remedy the problems listed above took several years and extensive field testing. The Incident Command System was developed by an interagency task force working in a cooperative local, state, and federal interagency effort called FIREScope (Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies). Early in the development process, four essential requirements became clear:

1. The system must be organizationally flexible to meet the needs of incidents of any kind and size.
2. Agencies must be able to use the system on a day-to-day basis for routine situations as well as for major emergencies.
3. The system must be sufficiently standard to allow personnel from a variety of agencies and diverse geographic locations to rapidly meld into a common management structure.
4. The system must be cost effective.

Initial ICS applications were designed for responding to disastrous wildland fires. It is interesting to note that the characteristics of these wildland fire incidents are similar to those seen in many law enforcement, hazardous materials, and other kinds of situations.

They occur with no advance notice. They develop rapidly. Unchecked, they may grow in size or complexity. Personal risk for response personnel can be high. There are often several agencies with some on-scene responsibility. They can very easily become multi-jurisdictional. They often have high public and media visibility. Risk of life and property loss can be high. Cost of response is always a major concern.

ICS is now widely used throughout the United States by fire agencies, and is increasingly used for law enforcement, other public safety applications, and for emergency and event management.

Evolution of ICS

ICS applications and users have steadily increased since the system's original development. In 1980, the ICS that was originally developed in California under the FIREScope program made the transition into a national program called the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS). At the time ICS became the backbone of a wider-based system for all federal agencies with wildland fire management responsibilities.

The following agencies and entities, among others, have endorsed the use of ICS:

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

National Curriculum Advisory Committee on Incident Command Systems/Emergency Operations Management System recommends adoption of ICS as a multi hazard/all-agency system.

FEMA's National Fire Academy (NFA) has adopted ICS as a model system for fire services.

FEMA's Urban Search and Rescue Response System, a component of the Federal Response Plan, uses ICS as its on site management structure.

NFPA Standard 1405 (Land-Based Firefighters who respond to marine vessel fires) was developed at the request of, and in cooperation with, the U.S. Coast Guard and calls for the use of ICS. The U.S. Coast Guard also is incorporating ICS basic structure and management principles into the National Response System used for oil and hazardous material pollution response.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires that all governmental and private organizations that handle hazardous materials use ICS.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 1500 states that all departments should establish written procedures for use of ICS.

Some states now require the use of an emergency management system based on ICS.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rules require non-OSHA states to use ICS at hazardous materials incidents.

The National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) has formally adopted ICS for use by all federal and state wildfire management organizations.

Applications of the Incident Command System

The Incident Command System has considerable flexibility. It can grow or shrink to meet different needs. This makes it a very cost-effective and efficient management system. The system can be applied to a wide variety of emergency and non-emergency situations. Listed below are some examples of these kinds of incidents and events that can use the Incident Command System:

Fires, HAZMAT, and multi-casualty incidents, multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency disasters, wide-area search and rescue missions, pest eradication programs, oil spill response and recovery incidents, single and multi-agency law enforcement incidents, air, rail, water, or ground transportation accidents, planned events; e.g., celebrations, parades, concerts, private sector emergency management programs, state or local major natural hazards manage.

ICS Organization

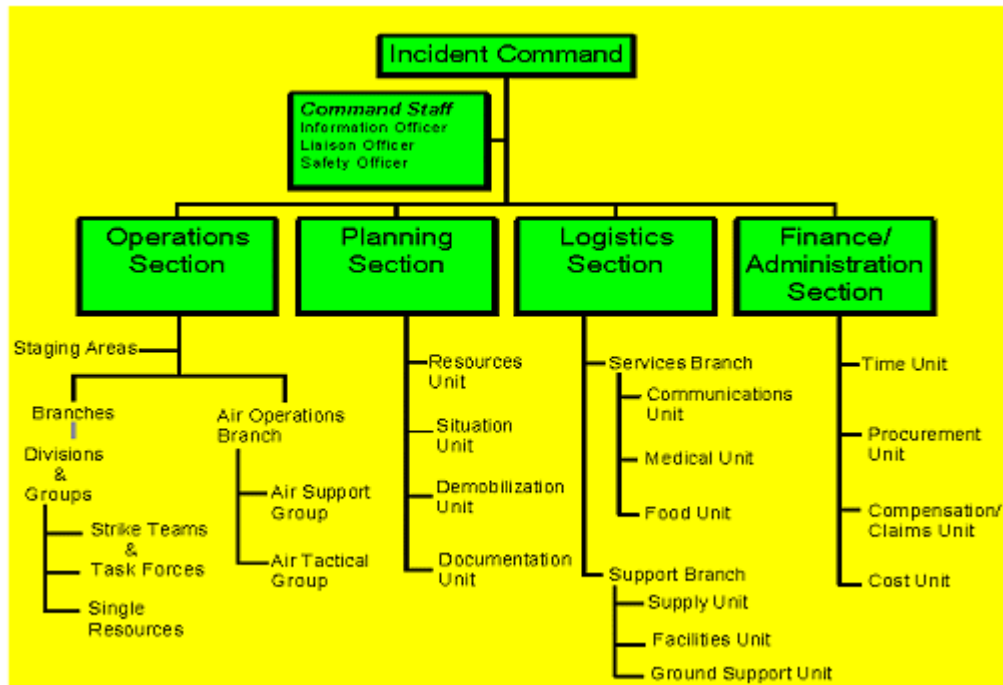
Every incident or event has certain major management activities or actions that must be performed. Even if the event is small, and only one or two people are involved, these activities will still always apply to some degree.

The organization of the Incident Command System is built around five major management activities. They are:

<p style="text-align: center;">COMMAND Sets objectives and priorities Has overall responsibility at the incident or event</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">OPERATIONS Conducts tactical operations to carry out the plan Develops the tactical objectives Organization Directs all resources</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PLANNING Develops the action plan to accomplish the objectives Collects and evaluates information Maintains resource status</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">LOGISTICS Provides support to meet incident needs Provides resources and all other services needed to support the incident</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION Monitors costs related to incident Provides accounting Procurement Time recording Cost analyses</p>

These five major management activities are the foundation upon which the ICS organization develops. They apply whether you are handling a routine emergency, organizing for a major event, or managing a major response to a disaster.

On small incidents, these major activities may be managed by one person, the Incident Commander (IC). Large incidents usually require that they be set up as separate Sections within the organization as shown below.



Each of the primary ICS Sections may be sub-divided as needed. The ICS organization has the capability to expand or contract to meet the needs of the incident.

A basic ICS operating guideline is that the person at the top of the organization is responsible until the authority is delegated to another person. Thus, on smaller situations where additional persons are not required, the Incident Commander will directly manage all aspects of the incident organization.

<End History & Background>

PREFACE

This module is one of seventeen modules which comprise the Incident Command System (ICS) National Training Curriculum. The entire curriculum has been developed by an interagency steering group and a contract consultant. The curriculum was sponsored by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group, and development was directed and supported by the National Interagency Fire Center, Division of Training. The Steering Group was represented by several application areas (Search & Rescue, Law Enforcement, Structural Fire, Wildfire, etc.) which guided the work of the contractor in the development of this package.

The Steering Group was:

David P. Anderson – USDA, Forest Service
Mike Colgan – Orange County Fire Department
Dave Engle – USDI, Bureau of Land Management
Dan Francis – California Department of Forestry
Ken Mallette – New Jersey State Police
Mike Munkres – USDI, Bureau of Land Management
Gary Nelson – Los Angeles County Fire Department
Bill Vargas – State of New Mexico Department of Public Safety

The Contract Consultant was:

The Terence Haney Company
Woodland Hills, California

NIIMS - ICS Orientation - Module 1 (I-100)

The ICS Orientation can be used alone or as a pre-course study program for I-200 ICS Basic. Module 1 is intended as a self-paced module, followed by a multiple choice test, included at the end of the module.

STUDENT INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION TO REFERENCE TEXT

ICS Orientation is designed to help you learn the principles of the Incident Command System and to briefly acquaint you with the basic ICS structure and terminology.

The majority of the reference text is to be used as a note-taking guide, but other practical information and exercises are included that replicate situations you may encounter in any incident. Many are applicable in planning and conducting planned events as well.

To measure how well you received and retained this information, there will be a final examination covering all the course material.

We hope you will have a good learning experience which helps you accomplish your job more effectively.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

ICS Orientation is intended for personnel assigned to an incident or event who have a minimum requirement for understanding ICS. This module reviews the ICS organization, basic terminology, and common responsibilities. It will provide enough information about the Incident Command System to enable you to work in a support role at an incident or event, or to work in a support role at an incident from an off-site location.

This module may also be used as a pre-course study program by personnel who will be continuing their training with additional modules.

TARGET AUDIENCE

This is an orientation for an entry-level personnel assisting at an incident or event, persons working in support roles, and off-incident personnel who require a minimum of ICS orientation.

SUGGESTED PREREQUISITE MODULES

This is the first of seventeen modules of the ICS National Training Curriculum. No prerequisites are necessary. There are other ICS National Training Curriculum materials which will help you understand this course material more easily. You may wish to obtain copies of the following documents:

ICS Development Paper
ICS Glossary
ICS Forms Manual
ICS Position Description & Responsibilities

Contact the person assigned to administer and assist you with completing this self paced instruction for help in acquiring copies of the documents listed above.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

At the conclusion of this self-study module, you should be able to do the following:

1. List the five major organizational activities within the Incident Command System and explain their primary functions.
2. Give the titles, and explain the duties of Command and General Staff members.
3. Match organizational units to appropriate Operations, Planning, Logistics, or Finance Sections.
4. Match supervisory titles with appropriate levels within the organization.
5. Describe the terms used to name major incident facilities, and state the function of each.
6. Describe what an Incident Action Plan is and how it is used at an incident.
7. Describe how span of control functions within the incident organization and in use of resources.
8. Describe the common responsibilities (general instructions) associated with incident or event assignments.
9. Describe several applications for the use of ICS.

DELIVERY METHOD

This module is self paced.

TESTING

For successful completion of this course, you must receive a minimum of 70% average score on the final exam.

A self-study examination is located at the back of the module.

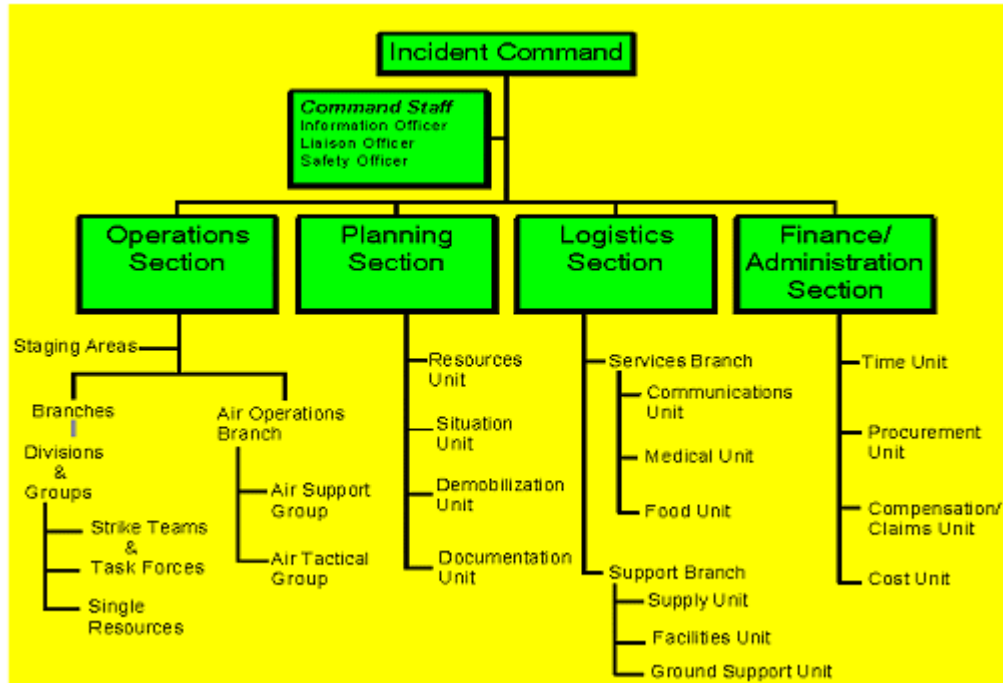
DURATION

This module can be completed in two-to-four- hours of self-paced study time.

EVALUATION

An evaluation summary questionnaire is included in Appendix A. It is to be completed and returned to the person assigned to administer and assist you with the completion of the course.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM ORGANIZATION



Incident Command System Organization (Figure 1-1)

ICS ORIENTATION

I. Introduction

The Incident Command System is used to manage an emergency incident or a non-emergency event. It can be used equally well for both small and large situations.

The system has considerable internal flexibility. It can grow or shrink to meet different needs. This makes it a very cost-effective and efficient management system. The system can be applied to a wide variety of emergency and non-emergency situations. Listed below are some examples of the kinds of incidents and events that can use the ICS:

Applications of the Incident Command System

Fires, HAZMAT, and multi casualty incidents
Multi jurisdictional and multi-agency disasters
Wide-area search and rescue missions
Pest eradication programs
Oil spill response and recovery incidents
Single and multi-agency law enforcement incidents
Air, rail, water, or ground transportation accidents
Planned events; e.g., celebrations, parades, concerts
Private sector emergency management programs
State or local major natural hazards management

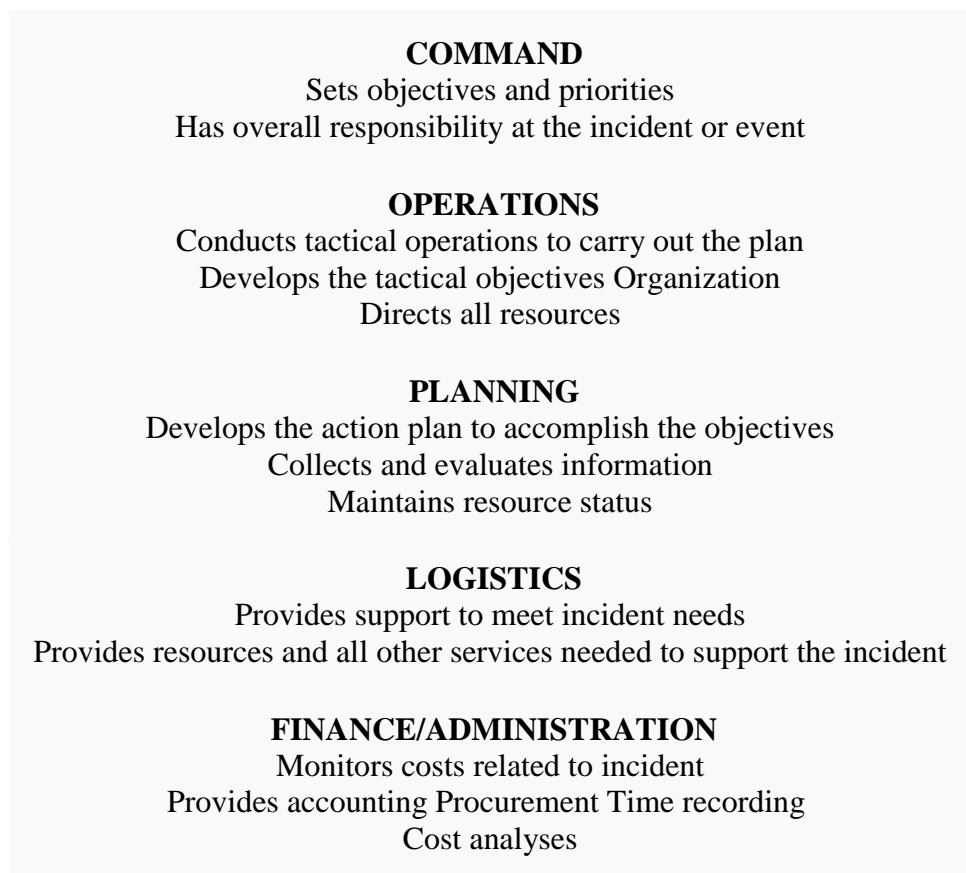
ICS has a number of features which will be covered in this module. Major area to be covered include:

ICS Organization
Incident Facilities
The Incident Action Plan
Span of Control
Common Responsibilities
Applications

II. ICS Organization

Every incident or event has certain major management activities or actions that must be performed. Even if the event is small, and only one or two people are involved, these activities will still always apply to some degree.

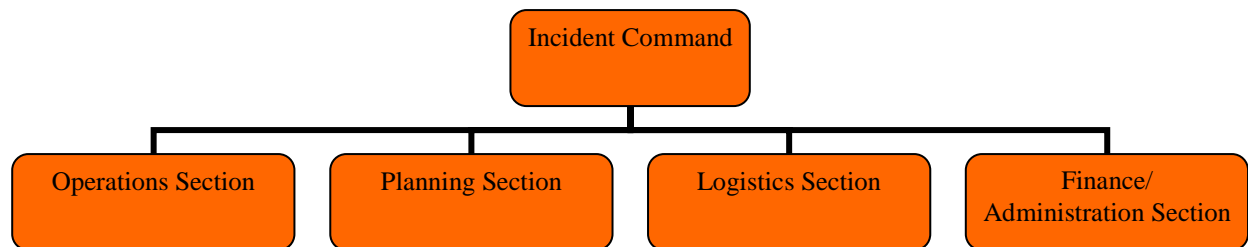
The organization of the Incident Command System is built around five major management activities. These are depicted in Figure 1-2.



Incident Command System Major Activities (Figure 1-2)

These five major management activities are the foundation upon which the ICS organization develops. They apply whether you are handling a routine emergency, organizing for a major event, or managing a major response to a disaster.

On small incidents, these major activities may be managed by one person, the Incident Commander (IC). Large incidents usually require that they be set up as separate Sections within the organization as shown in Figure 1-3 below.



ICS Sections (Figure 1-3)

Each of the primary ICS Sections may be sub-divided as needed. The ICS organization has the capability to expand or contract to meet the needs of the incident.

A basic ICS operating guideline is that the person at the top of the organization is responsible until the authority is delegated to another person. Thus, on smaller situations where additional persons are not required, the Incident Commander will directly manage all aspects of the incident organization.

Now we will look at each of the major functional entities of the ICS organization starting with the Incident Commander and the Command Staff.

A. Incident Commander and the Command Staff

Incident Commander

The Incident Commander is the person in charge at the incident, and must be fully qualified to manage the incident. As incidents grow in size or become more complex, a more highly qualified Incident Commander may be assigned by the responsible jurisdiction or agency. The Incident Commander may have one or more deputies from the same agency or from other agencies or jurisdictions. Deputies must always be as qualified as the person for whom they work.

The Incident Commander may assign personnel for both a Command Staff and a General Staff. The Command Staff provides Information, Safety, and Liaison services for the entire organization. The General Staff are assigned major functional authority for Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration.

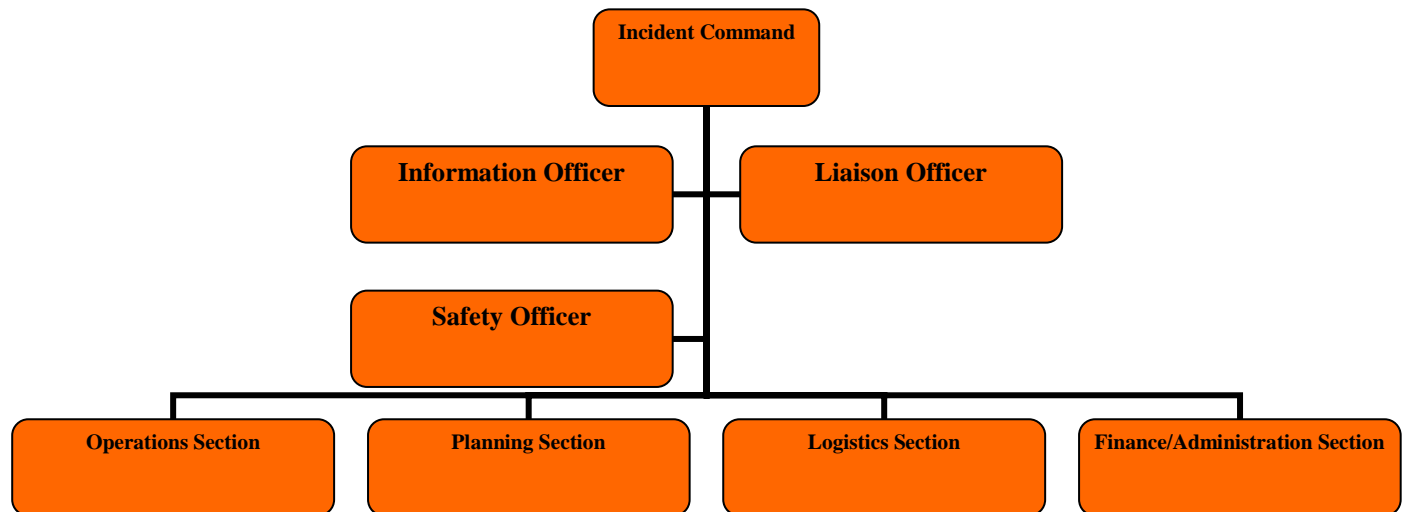
Initially, assigning tactical resources and overseeing operations will be under the direct supervision of the Incident Commander. As incidents grow, the Incident Commander may delegate authority for performance of certain activities to others as required.

Taking over command at an incident always requires that there be a full briefing for the incoming Incident Commander, and notification that a change in command is taking place.

Command Staff

In addition to the primary incident response activities of Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration, the Incident Commander has responsibilities for several other important services. Depending on the size and type of an incident or event, it may be necessary to designate personnel to handle these additional activities.

Persons filling these positions are designated as the Command Staff and are called Officers. The Command Staff is shown in Figure 1-4. There is only one Command Staff position for each of the functions. The Command Staff does not have deputies. However, each of these positions may have one or more assistants if necessary. On large incidents or events, it is not uncommon to see several assistants working under Command Staff Officers.



ICS Command Staff (Figure 1-4)

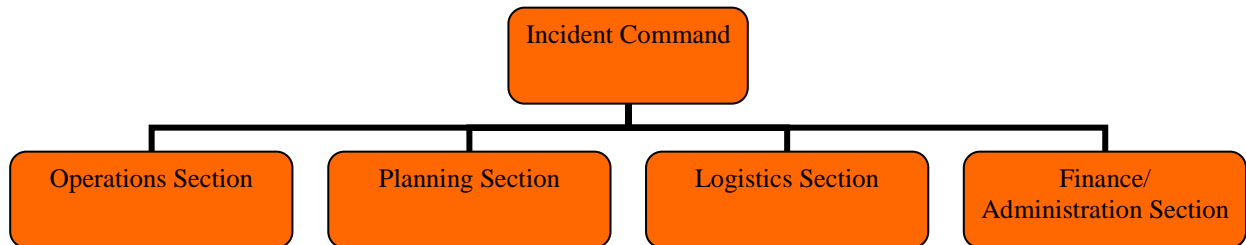
Information Officer - The Information Officer will be the point of contact for the media, or other organizations seeking information directly from the incident or event. Although several agencies may assign personnel to an incident or event as Information Officers, there will only be one Incident Information Officer. Others will serve as assistance.

Safety Officer - This individual monitors safety conditions and develops measures for assuring the safety of all assigned personnel.

Liaison Officer - On large incidents or events, representatives from other agencies (usually called Agency Representatives) may be assigned to the incident to coordinate their agency's involvement. The Liaison Officer will be their primary contact.

B. The General Staff

The people who perform the four major activities of Operations, Logistics, Planning, and Finance/Administration are designated as the General Staff.



ICS General Staff (Figure 1-5)

Each of the General Staff may have a deputy, or more than one if necessary. The role of the deputy position is flexible. The deputy can work with the primary position, work in relief capacity, or be assigned tasks. Deputies should always be as qualified as the person for whom they work.

In large events, especially where multiple agencies or jurisdictions are involved, the use of deputies from other agencies can greatly increase interagency coordination.

At the Section level, the person in charge will be designed as a Chief. For example, in the Logistics Section, the person in charge will always be called the Logistics Section Chief.

Within the ICS organization, there are a number of organizational elements which can be activated as necessary. Each of the major Sections has the ability to expand internally to meet the needs of the situation.

Let's start with the Operations Section of the ICS organization.

1. Operations Section

The Incident Commander will determine the need for a separate Operations Section at an incident or event. Until Operations is established as a separate Section, the IC will have direct control tactical resources.

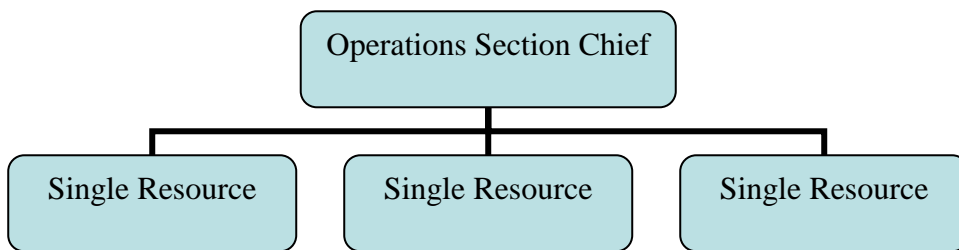
When activating an Operations Section, the IC will assign an individual as the Operations Section Chief. The Operations Section Chief will develop and manage the Operations Section to accomplish the incident objectives.

There is only one Operations Section Chief for each operational period. That person is normally (but not always) from the jurisdiction or agency which has the greatest involvement either in terms of resources assigned or area of concern. The Operations Section Chief may have deputies from the same agency, or from other agencies or jurisdictions. Using deputies from other agencies often helps in the coordination of actions.

Within the Operations Section, two additional levels of organization can be used as necessary. These are Division and/or Groups, and Branches.

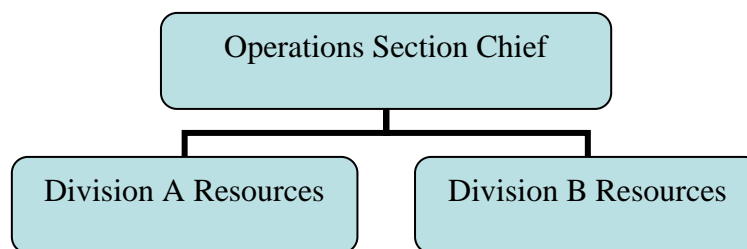
Divisions

The Operations organization usually develops from the bottom up. This is due to the need to expand supervision as more and more resources are applied. For example, the Incident Commander or the Operations Section Chief of an incident may initially work with only a few single resources. This is shown in Figure 1-6.



Single Resources in Operations (Figure 1-6)

As more resources are added to the incident, another layer of organization may be needed within the Operations Section to maintain proper span of control. Normally, this will be done at the Division or Group level as shown in Figure 1-7.



Example of Two Divisions Within Operations Section (Figure 1-7)

The goal is to keep the organization as simple and as streamlined as possible, and not to overextend the span of control.

A Division is established to divide an incident geographically. How that will be done will be determined by the needs of the incident. Divisions covering an area on the ground are usually labeled by the letters of the alphabet. Within a building, divisions are often designated by floor numbers. The important thing to remember about ICS divisions is that they describe some geographical area related to incident operations.

Groups

Groups are established to described functional areas of operation. The kind of group to be established will be determined by the needs of an incident. For example, in an earthquake incident with widespread structural damage, search and rescue activity would be organized geographically, using divisions.

A specialized resource team, using dogs or electronic equipment in an earthquake, or salvage group in a maritime incident ma be designated as functional groups. Groups will work wherever they are needed, and will not be designated to any single division.

Divisions and Groups can be used together on an incident. Divisions and Groups are equal level in the organization. One does not supervise the other. When a functional group is working within a division on a special assignment, division and group supervisors must closely coordinate their activities. Division and group supervisors always report to the Incident Commander unless the Operations Section Chief and/or Branch Director positions have been established. Deputies are not used at the Division and Group level.

Branches

On some incidents, it may be necessary to establish another level of organization within the Operations Section called Branches.

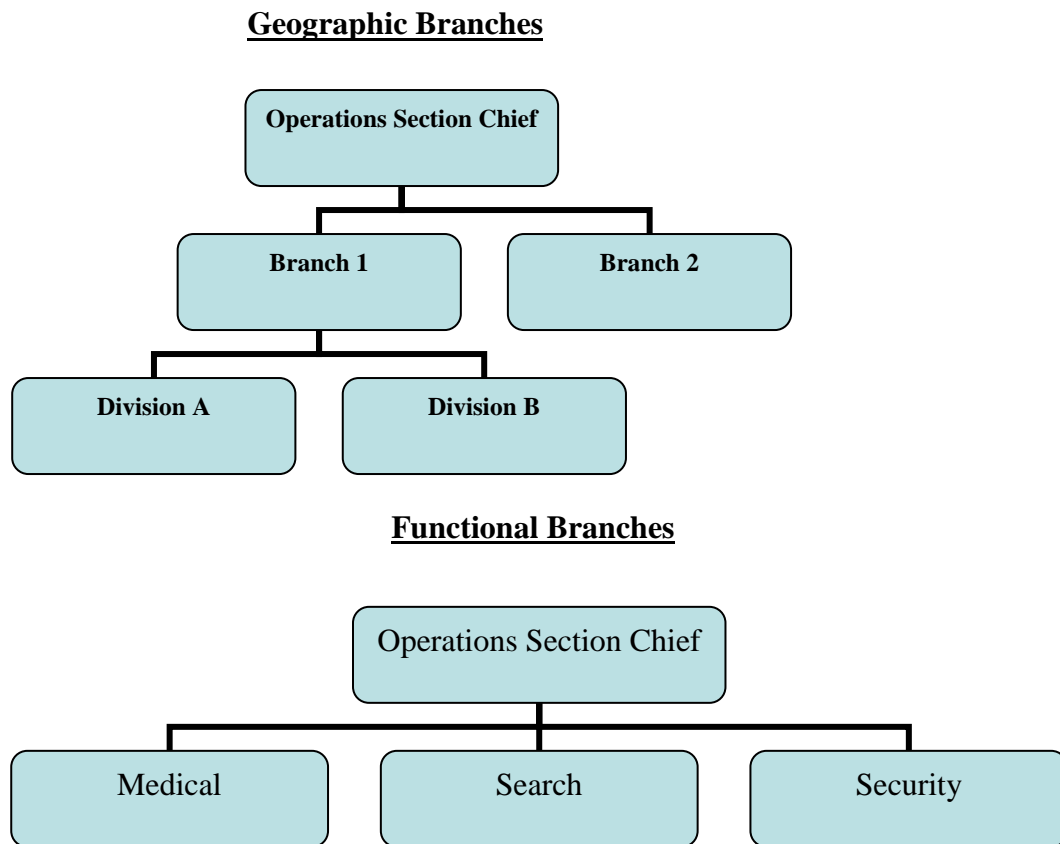
There are generally three reasons to use Branches on an incident or an event.

Span of Control - If the number of Divisions and Groups exceeds the recommended Span of Control, another level of management is necessary. Span of Control will be discussed in more detail later in this module.

Need for a Functional Branch Structure - Some kinds of incidents have multiple disciplines involved, e.g., police, fire, search and rescue, and medical, that may create the need to set up incident operations around a functional branch structure.

Multi jurisdictional Incidents - In some incidents it may be better to organize the incident around jurisdictional lines. In these situations, Branches may be set up to reflect differences in the agencies involved. For example, in flooding, earthquake, or wildfire incidents, federal, county, and city property all could be simultaneously affected. One way of organizing operations in these kinds of incidents is to designate a separate Branch for each of the agencies involved.

Various kinds of Branch alignments are shown in Figure 1-8 below.



Options for Establishing Branches Within ICS (Figure 1-8)

Each branch that is activated will have a Branch Director. Deputies may be used at the Branch level.

There are two other parts of the Operations Section that you may need to understand.

Air Operations

If established separately at an incident, Air Operations will be activated at the Branch level within the Operations Section. Usually this is done on incidents which may have complex needs for the use of aircraft in both tactical and logistical operations.

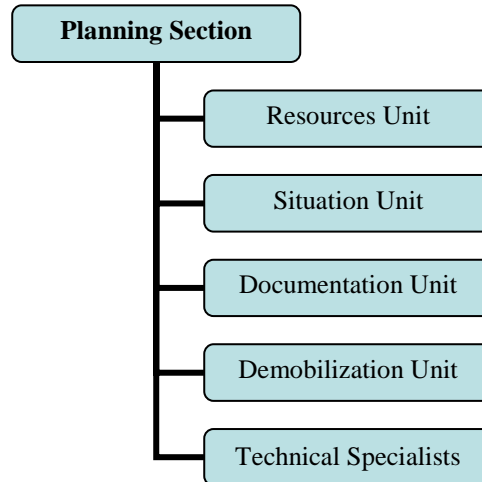
Staging Areas

Staging Areas may be established wherever necessary to temporarily locate resources awaiting assignment. Staging Areas and the resources within them will always be under the control of the Operations Section Chief. Staging Areas will be discussed later under incident facilities.

Summary

There is no one "best" way to organize an incident. The organization should develop to meet the functions required. The characteristics of the incident and the management needs of the Incident Commander will determine what organization elements should be established. The incident organization may change over time to reflect the various phases of the incident.

2. Planning Section



Planning Section (Figure 1-9)

Briefly stated, the major activities of the Planning Section are to:

Collect, evaluate, and display information about the incident.

Develop Incident Action Plans for each operational period, conduct long-range planning, and develop plans for demobilization at the end of the incident.

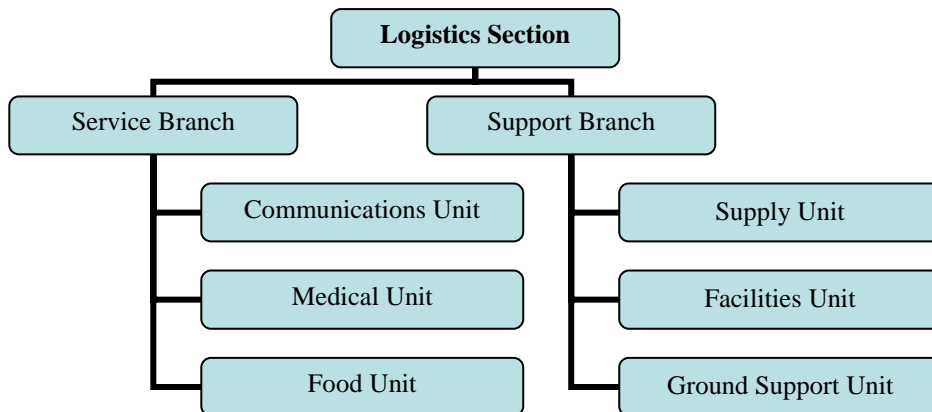
Maintain resource status information on all equipment and personnel assigned to the incident.

Maintain incident documentation.

The Planning Section is also the initial place of check-in for any Technical Specialists assigned to the incident. Depending on their assignment, Technical Specialist may work within the Planning Section, or be reassigned to other incident areas.

Several Planning Section Units may be established. Duties of each Unit are covered in other modules. Not all of the Units may be required, and they will be activated based upon need. Planning Section Units are shown in Figure 1-9.

3. Logistics Section



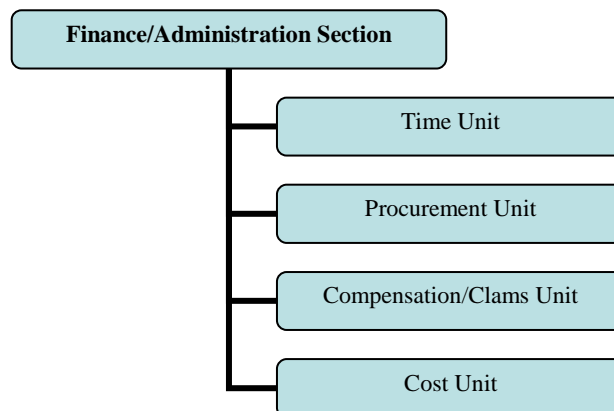
Branches and Units in the Logistics Section (Figure 1-10)

The Logistics Section is responsible for all of the services and support needs of an incident, including obtaining and maintaining essential personnel, facilities, equipment, and supplies.

The Incident Commander will determine the need to establish a Logistics Section on the incident. This is usually determined by the size of the incident, complexity of support, and how long the incident may last. Once the IC determines that there is a need to establish a separate Logistics function, an individual will be assigned as the Logistics Section Chief.

Six functional units can be established within the Logistics Section. If necessary, a two-branch structure can be used to facilitate span of control. The titles of the units are self descriptive. Detailed duties of each unit are covered in other modules. Not all of the units may be required, and they will be established based upon need. Branches and Units in the Logistics Section are shown in Figure 1-10.

4. Finance/Administration Section



Finance/Administration Section Units (Figure 1-11)

The IC will determine if there is a need for a Finance/Administration Section, and designate an individual to perform that role. If no Finance Section is established, the IC will perform all finance functions.

The Finance/Administration Section is set up for any incident that may require on-site financial management. More and more, larger incidents are using a Finance/Administration Section to monitor costs.

Smaller incidents may also require certain Finance/Administration functions. For example, the Incident Commander may establish one or more units of the Finance/Administration Section for such things as procuring special equipment, contracting with a vendor, or for making cost estimates of alternative strategies.

The Finance Section may establish four units as necessary. Duties of each unit are covered in other modules. Not all of the units may be required, and they will be established based upon need.

Finance/Administration Section Units are shown in Figure 1-11.

C. Organization Terminology

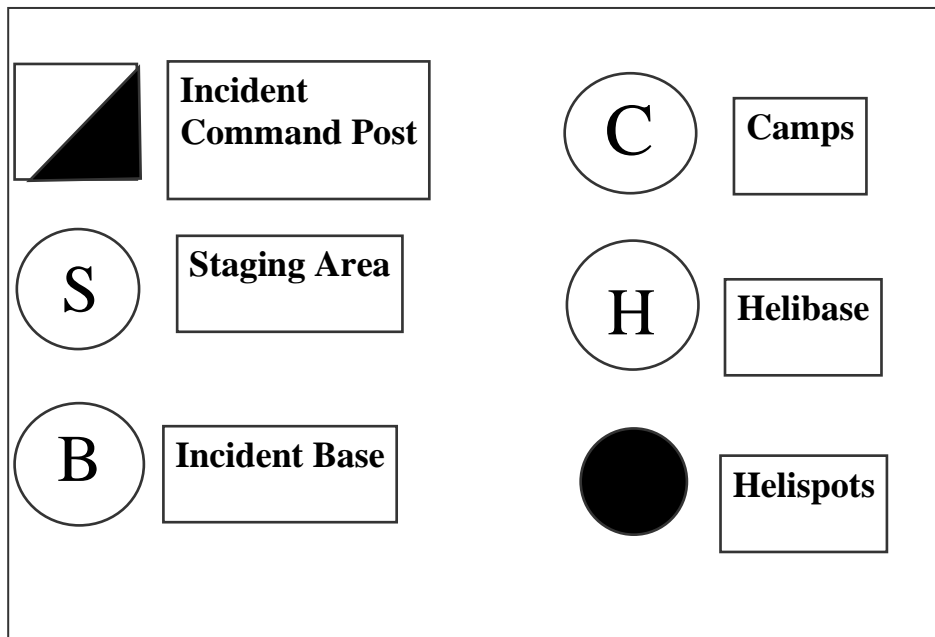
At each level in the ICS organization, individuals with primary responsibility positions have distinctive titles, as shown in Figure 1-12.

Primary Position	Title	Support Position
Incident Commander	Incident Cmdr.	Deputy
Command Staff	Officer	Assistant
Section	Chief	Deputy
Branch	Director	Deputy
Division/Group	Supervisor	NA
Strike Team/Task Force	Leader	NA
Unit	Leader	Manager
Single Resource	Use Unit Designation	NA

ICS Organizational Terminology (Figure 1-12)

D. Incident Facilities

Facilities will be established depending on the kind and complexity of the incident or event. It is important to know and understand the names and functions of the principles ICS facilities. Not all of those listed below will necessarily be used.



ICS Facilities (Figure 1-13)

Each of the facilities is briefly described below:

Incident Command Post (ICP) - The location from which the Incident Commander oversees all incident operations. There is only one ICP for each incident or event. Every incident or event must have some form of an Incident Command Post.

Staging Areas - Locations at which resources are kept while awaiting incident assignment. Most large incidents will have a Staging Area, and some incidents may have several. Staging Areas will be managed by a Staging Area Manager who reports to the Operations Section Chief or to the Incident Commander if an Operations Section has not been established.

Base - The location at the incident at which primary service and support activities are performed. Not all incidents will have a Base. There will only be one Base for each incident.

Camps - Incident locations where resources may be kept to support incident operations. Camps differ from Staging Area in that essential support operations are done at Camps, and resources at Camps are not always immediately available for use. Not all incidents will have camps.

Helibase - A location in and around an incident area at which helicopters may be parked, maintained, fueled, and equipped for incident operations. Very large incidents may require more than one Helibase.

Helispots - Helispots are temporary locations where helicopters can land and load and off-load personnel, equipment, and supplies. Large incidents may have several Helispots.

E. Incident Action Plan

Every incident must have oral or written action plan. The purpose of the plan is to provide all incident supervisory personnel with direction for future actions. Action plans which include the

measurable tactical operations to be achieved are always prepared around a time-frame called an Operational Period.

Operational Periods can be of various lengths, but should be no longer than twenty- four hours. Twelve-hour Operational Periods are common on many large incidents. It is not unusual, however, to have much shorter Operational Periods covering, for example, two- or four-hour time periods. The length of an Operational Period will be based on the needs of the incident, and these can change over the course of the incident.

The planning for an Operational Period must be done far enough in advance to ensure that requested resources are available when the Operational Period begins.

Large incidents, which involve a partial or full activation of the ICS organization, should have a written Incident Action Plan. Incidents extending through an Operational Period should also have a written Incident Action Plan to ensure continuity due to personnel changes. The decision to have a written action plan will be made by the Incident Commander.

Several forms have been developed to help in preparing the Incident Action Plan. These are shown in Figure 1-14. They will be discussed in other modules.

Incident Objectives –	ICS Form 202
Organization Assignment –	ICS Form 203
Assignment List –	ICS Form 204
Supporting Plans –	ICS Forms 205, 206, etc.

Forms Commonly Used in Incident Action Plan (Figure 1-14)

Essential elements in any written or oral Incident Action Plan are:

Statement of Objectives - Appropriate to the overall incident.

Organization - Describes what parts of the ICS organization will be in place for each Operational Period.

Assignments to Accomplish the Objectives - These are normally prepared for each Division or Group and include the strategy, tactics, and resources to be used.

Supporting Material - Examples can include a map of the incident, communications plan, medical plan, traffic plan, etc.

The Incident Action Plan must be made known to all incident supervisory personnel. This can be done through briefings, by distributing a written plan prior to the start of the Operational Period, or by both methods.

F. Span of Control

Span of Control means how many organizational elements may be directly managed by another person. Maintaining adequate Span of Control throughout the ICS organization is very important. Effective Span of Control may vary from three to seven, and a ratio of one to five reporting elements is recommended. If the number of reporting elements falls outside of those ranges, expansion or consolidation of the organization may be necessary. There will be exceptions, for example in some applications specially trained hand crews may utilize a larger Span of Control.

G. Common Responsibilities

There are certain common responsibilities or instructions associated with an incident assignment that everyone assigned to an incident should follow. Following these simple guidelines will make you job easier and result in a more effective operation.

Receive your incident assignment from your organization. This should include, at a minimum, a reporting location and time, likely length of assignment, brief description of assignment, route information, and a designated communications link if necessary. Different agencies may have additional requirements.

Bring any specialized supplies or equipment required for your job. Be sure you have adequate personnel supplies to last you for the expected stay.

Upon arrival, follow the Check-in procedure for the incident. Check-in locations may be found at:

Incident Command Post (at the Resources Unit) Staging Areas Base or Camps Helibases
Division or Group Supervisors (for direct assignments)

Radio communications on an incident should use clear text, that is, no radio codes. Refer to incident facilities by the incident name, for example, Rossmoor Command Post, or 42nd Street Staging Area. Refer to personnel by ICS title, for example, Division C not numeric code or name.

Obtain a briefing from your immediate supervisor. Be sure you understand your assignment.

Acquire necessary work materials, locate, and set up your work station.

Organize and brief any subordinates assigned to you.

Brief your relief at the end of each Operational and, as necessary, at the time you are demobilized from the incident.

Complete required forms and reports and give them to your supervisor or to the documentation Unit before you leave.

Demobilize according to plan.

III. Conclusion

The information you have learned through this short self-study module will provide you with enough general background to understand the principles and primary organizational elements of the ICS.

You are encouraged to expand your understanding of ICS by taking other modules or courses. For additional course offerings on ICS please check the training schedule on our [WEBSITE](#) or contact your local Emergency Management Office.

MODULE 1 - ICS ORIENTATION TEST

This examination will test your knowledge of *Module 1 – ICS Orientation*. Answer the following questions after completing your self-paced study of this module.

The answers to this exam will be submitted via the exam answer sheet. You must successfully pass this exam with a score of 70% or higher to receive credit for the course and a course completion certificate, which will be mailed to you.

Indicate which choice best answers each of the following questions.

- 1) The five major activities around which the ICS is organized are:
 - a) Command, Liaison, Operations, Communications, and Logistics
 - b) Command, Planning, Operations, Communications, and Logistics
 - c) Command, Planning, Operations, Finance/Administration, and Logistics
 - d) Command, Liaison, Safety, Operations, and Planning

- 2) The General Staff consists of:
 - a) Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Information
 - b) Operations, Command, Planning, and Logistics
 - c) Operations, Finance/Administration, Planning, Liaison
 - d) Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration

- 3) Name the three major activities of the Command Staff.
 - a) Safety, Information, and Logistics
 - b) Information, Safety, and Planning
 - c) Safety, Information, and Liaison
 - d) Planning, Logistics, and Safety

- 4) What is the one ICS position staffed at all incidents?
 - a) Division Supervisor
 - b) Incident Commander
 - c) Task Force Leader
 - d) Operations Section Chief

- 5) Air Operations, if activated at an incident, will be at what organizational level?
 - a) Division
 - b) Unit
 - c) Section
 - d) Branch

- 6-9) For each of the organizational elements listed below on the left, designate the letter for the appropriate ICS title.

6. Branch	a) Leader
7. Section	b) Officer
8. Unit	c) Chief
9. Command Staff	d) Director

- 10) The Incident Commander may have one or more deputies from the same agency or from other agencies or jurisdictions.
- True
 - False
- 11) When would Branches be used in the Logistics Section?
- In place of units
 - To reduce span of control
 - To maintain unity of command
 - To place personnel with their day-to-day supervisors
- 12) Assuming that the Incident Commander has activated the Operations Section, which, in turn, has activated several Staging Areas, Divisions, Branches, and Groups, which of these managers and supervisors would report directly to the Incident Commander?
- The Operations Section Chief and the Staging Area Managers only
 - Branch Supervisors and Staging Area Managers only
 - The Operations Section Chief only
 - Any of these managers and supervisors could report to the Incident Commander.
- 13) Each individual reporting to only one supervisor defines:
- Unified Command.
 - Unity of command.
 - Span of Control.
 - Consolidated Command.
- 14) The _____ is responsible for tracking incident costs.
- Finance/Administration Section
 - Command Section
 - Public Information Section
 - Planning Section
- 15) _____ is responsible for providing facilities, services, and materials for the incident.
- Finance
 - Logistics
 - Liaison
 - Staging
- 16) An organizational level responsible for operations in a specified geographic area defines a _____.
- Group.
 - Division.
 - Section.
 - Branch.

- 17) Deputies must always be qualified as the person for whom they work.
- True
 - False
- 18) The Incident Action Plan must be documented in writing for all incidents.
- True
 - False
- 19) The Information Officer is responsible for:
- Bypassing the chain of command when talking with the press.
 - Coordinating all incident decisions.
 - Establishing the Staging Area.
 - Interfacing with the press and disseminating public information.
- 20) Effective span of control in ICS is:
- One to three.
 - Two to seven.
 - Three to seven.
 - Five to seven.
- 21) Groups and Divisions are at the same organizational level.
- True
 - False
- 22) The decision to have a written Incident Action Plan is made by:
- Operations Chief
 - Incident Commander
 - Planning Section Chief
 - Safety Officer
- 23) Operational Periods are how long?
- One hour
 - Six hours
 - Twelve hours
 - No fixed length
- 24) Staging area managers report to whom?
- Planning Section Chief
 - Operations Section Chief
 - Resource Unit Leader
 - Logistics Section Chief
- 25) Groups have _____ responsibility, while Divisions have _____ responsibility.
- functional; geographic
 - more; less
 - outside; inside
 - geographic; functional