Welcome to Emergency Management

Introductions

- **Your Name**
- **Your Position at Skyline**
- **Your Role in Emergency Management**
- **Previous Emergency Management Training**
- **Previous Emergency Experience**

Please:

- Avoid Electronic Devices as Much as You Can
- Contribute When You Can
- Ask Questions
- Appear to be Attentive
- Have Fun
- Be Nice to the Instructor

What is Emergency Management ?

Communication and Coordination
- **At all levels**

Management of Resources
- **Inter-Agency**
- **Mutual Aid**
- **Private Sector**

Monetary Considerations

SEMS / NIMS / ICS Combined Course

ICS 100 / ICS 200 / IS 700.A / IS 800.C
and
Standardized Emergency Management System Introduction

SEMS / NIMS / ICS Combined Course

ICS 100

Governor's Executive Order S-2-05

- Directed SEMS Advisory Board to integrate SEMS and NIMS

- Identify statutes or regulatory changes as necessary

Five Levels of Response

Field:

- Tactical on-scene response
- The use of Incident Command Posts as required
- Provides for "Unified Command"
- Requests support from the Local Government EOC or DOC

Five Levels of Response

Local Government:

- Supports Field Level Activity
- City, County, Special District
- Emergency Management
- Establish and maintain EOCs and DOCs
- Implement Local Emergency Plans
- Requests Support from Operational Area (County EOC)
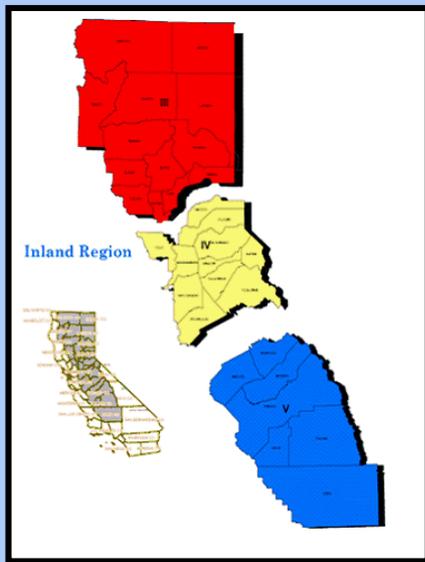
Five Levels of Response

Operational Area:

- County and all Political Subdivisions
- Establish and maintain Op. Area EOCs
- Coordinates with Cities and Special Districts to Broker Resources
- Make requests to the Regional EOC

Five Levels of Response

Region:

- State Level
- Located in Sacramento and Los Alamitos
- Establish and maintain REOCs
- Implement State Emergency Plan
- Brokers Resources between Operational Areas
- Coordinates Assigned Federal Resources

Five Levels of Response

State:

- OES & State Agency Executive
- Located in Sacramento
- Brokers Resources between Regions
- Interface with the National Response Plan
- Informs Governor and Legislature
- Implements State Level Media Policy

SKYLINE COLLEGE

Basic ICS Features (FIELD)

- Use of Common terminology
- Modular organization
- Management by Objectives
- Reliance on an Incident Action Plan
- Chain of Command and Unity of Command
- Unified Command
- Manageable span of control
- Resource Management
- Pre-designated Incident Facilities

Common Terminology

Using common terminology helps to define:

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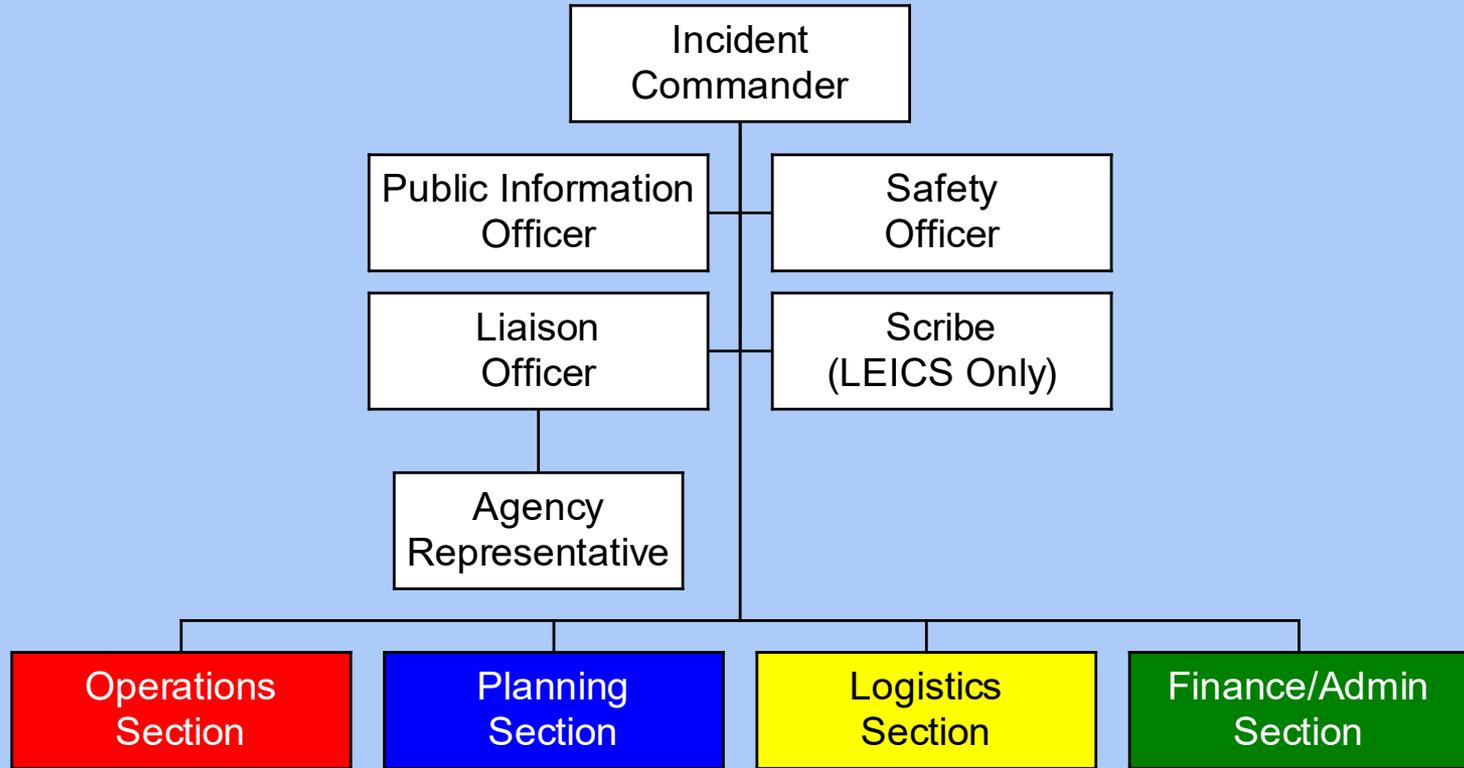- Resource descriptions
- Position titles

Clear Text

- Communications should be in Plain English or Clear Text
- The use of "Radio Codes," Jargon, or discipline specific lingo is to be avoided

WHY??

Modular Organization

- Develops in a top-down modular method
- Size is based upon the complexity of the incident
  - Incident objectives will determine size
  - Only necessary functions will be activated
- Each activated element will have someone in charge

ICS Modular Structure

Incident Commander

Public Information Officer

Safety Officer

Liaison Officer

Scribe (LEICS Only)

Agency Representative

Operations Section

Planning Section

Logistics Section

Finance/Admin Section

SS Skyline COLLEGE

Management By Objectives

- ICS is managed by objectives

- Objectives are communicated throughout the organization via the incident planning process

Incident Action Plan

To facilitate "Management by Objectives" each Incident must have an Action Plan, that includes:

- Incident Objectives
- Activities to be completed
- Time period for completion of Activities (Operational Period)
- Can be written or oral

Unity of Command

Unity of Command, personnel:

- Report to only one supervisor
- Receive work assignments only from their supervisor

Note: Unity of Command is not Unified Command
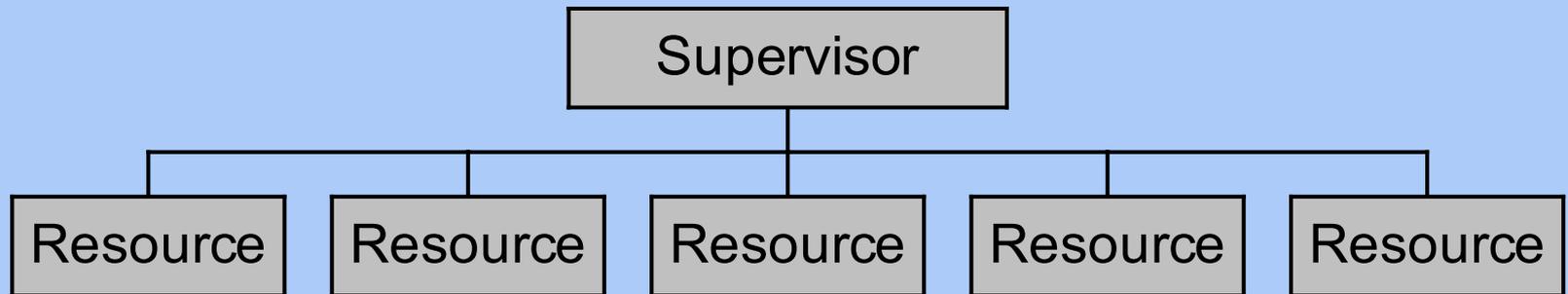
Unified Command

- All responsible agencies operating within a single Incident Action Plan, with common objectives

- Allows Incident Commanders to make joint decisions, establishing a single command structure

- Maintains Unity of Command

Manageable Span of Control

Span of Control:
- Number of personnel or resources that one supervisor can manage effectively during an incident

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                    ┌──────────────┐
                    │  Supervisor  │
                    └──────┬───────┘
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┌─────────┐┌─────────┐┌─────────┐┌─────────┐┌─────────┐
│Resource ││Resource ││Resource ││Resource ││Resource │
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Span of Control Considerations

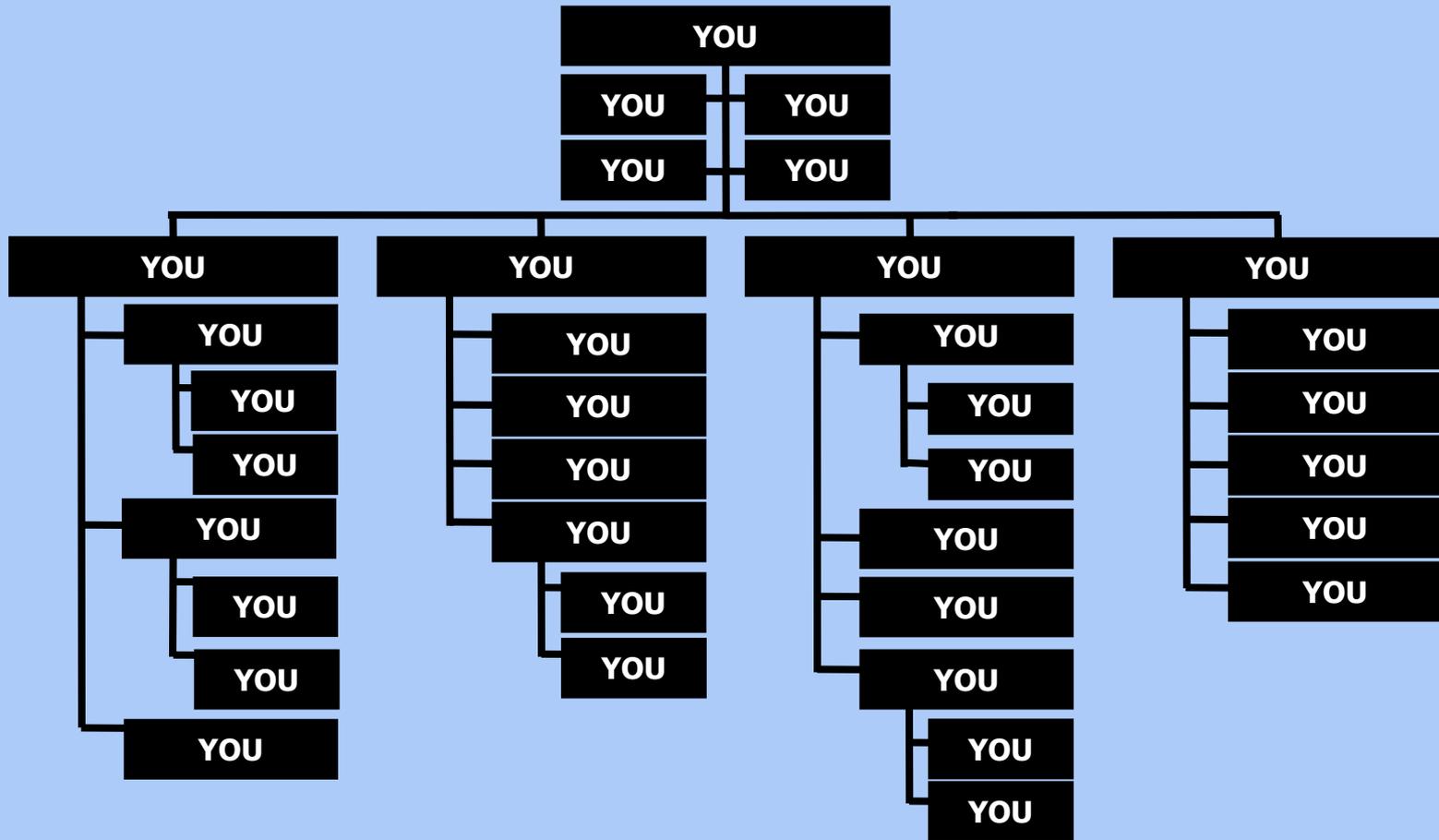An effective Span of Control can be affected by:

- Type of incident
- Nature of the task
- Hazards or safety factors
- Distance between personnel or resources

Span of Control

ICS Span of Control for any one supervisor:

- Is between 3 and 7 subordinates
- Optimum is 5

Span "Out of Control"

Resource Management

Resource Management includes processes for:

- Categorizing Resources
- Ordering Resources
- Dispatching Resources
- Tracking Resources
- Recovering Resources

Resource Management also includes processes for reimbursement for resources, as appropriate.

Integrated Communications

Incident Communications are facilitated through:

- The development of a common incident communications plan
- The interoperability of communications equipment, procedures and protocols

Transfer of Command

- Moves the responsibility of Command from one Incident Commander to another

- Must include a transfer of command briefing (may be written, oral or both)

Transfer of Command

Transfer of Command occurs:

- A more qualified person assumes command
- The incident situation changes over time, resulting in a legal requirement to change command
- Personnel turnover on extended incidents
- The incident response is concluded and responsibility is transfer to the home agency

Accountability

- Span of Control: Supervisors must be able to adequately supervise and control their subordinates, as well as communicated and manage all resources under their supervision

- Resource Tracking: Supervisors must record and report resource status changes as they occur

Mobilization

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

Pre-designated ICS Facilities

- The Incident Commander establishes specific facilities to meet the needs of the incident. Each facility supports response functions

- Examples:
  - Incident Command Post
  - Staging Area
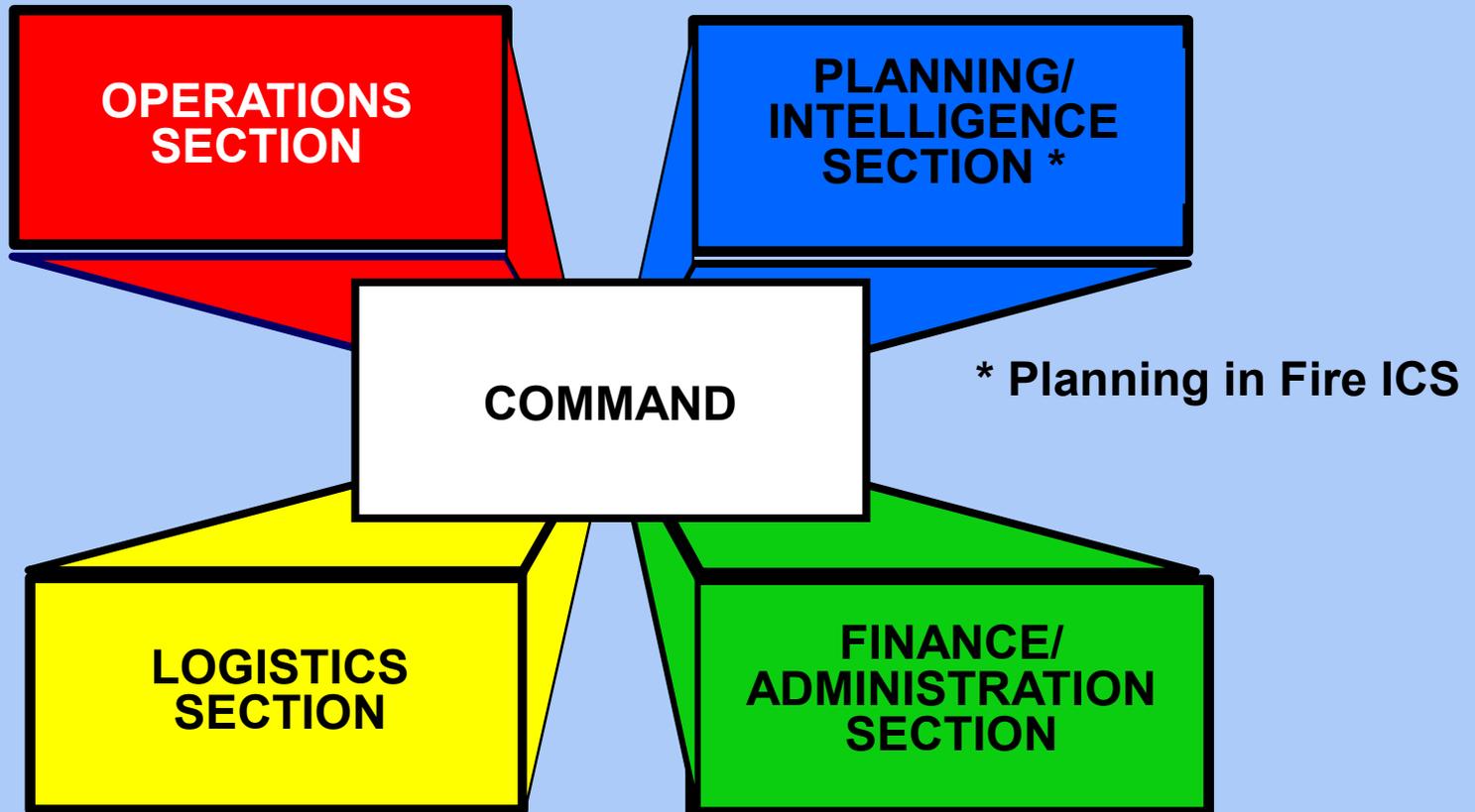 - Base (wildfires)
  - Camp (wildfires)

Questions ???

SEMS / NIMS / ICS Combined Course
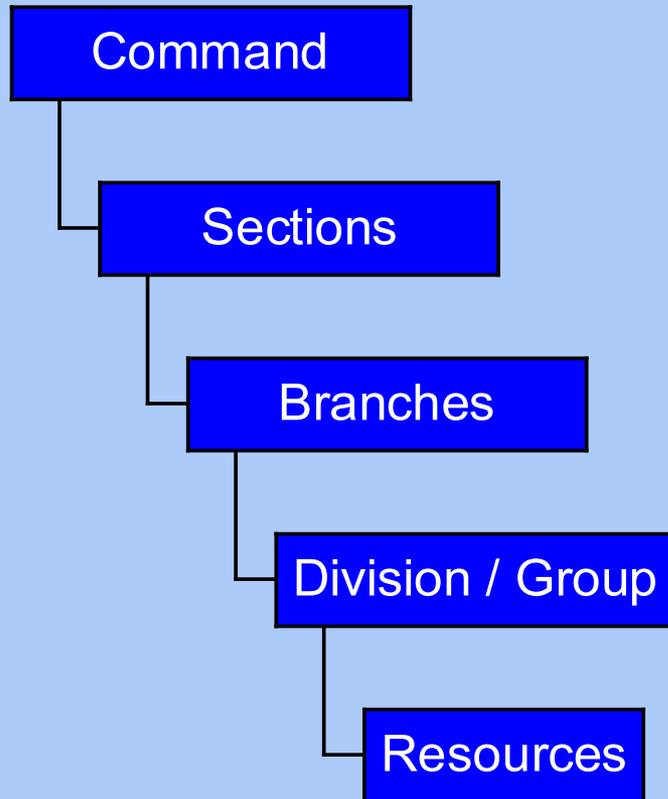
ICS 200

Incident Command System

- ICS Organization

- Common Responsibilities

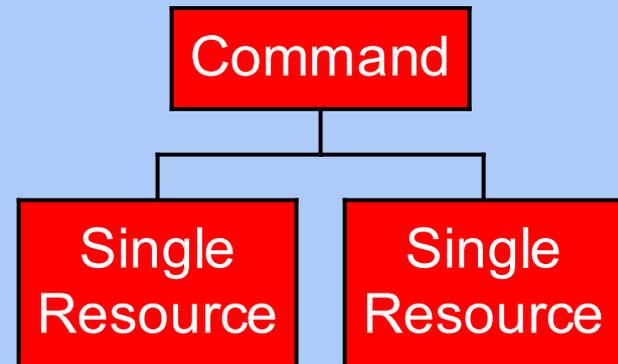- Facilities
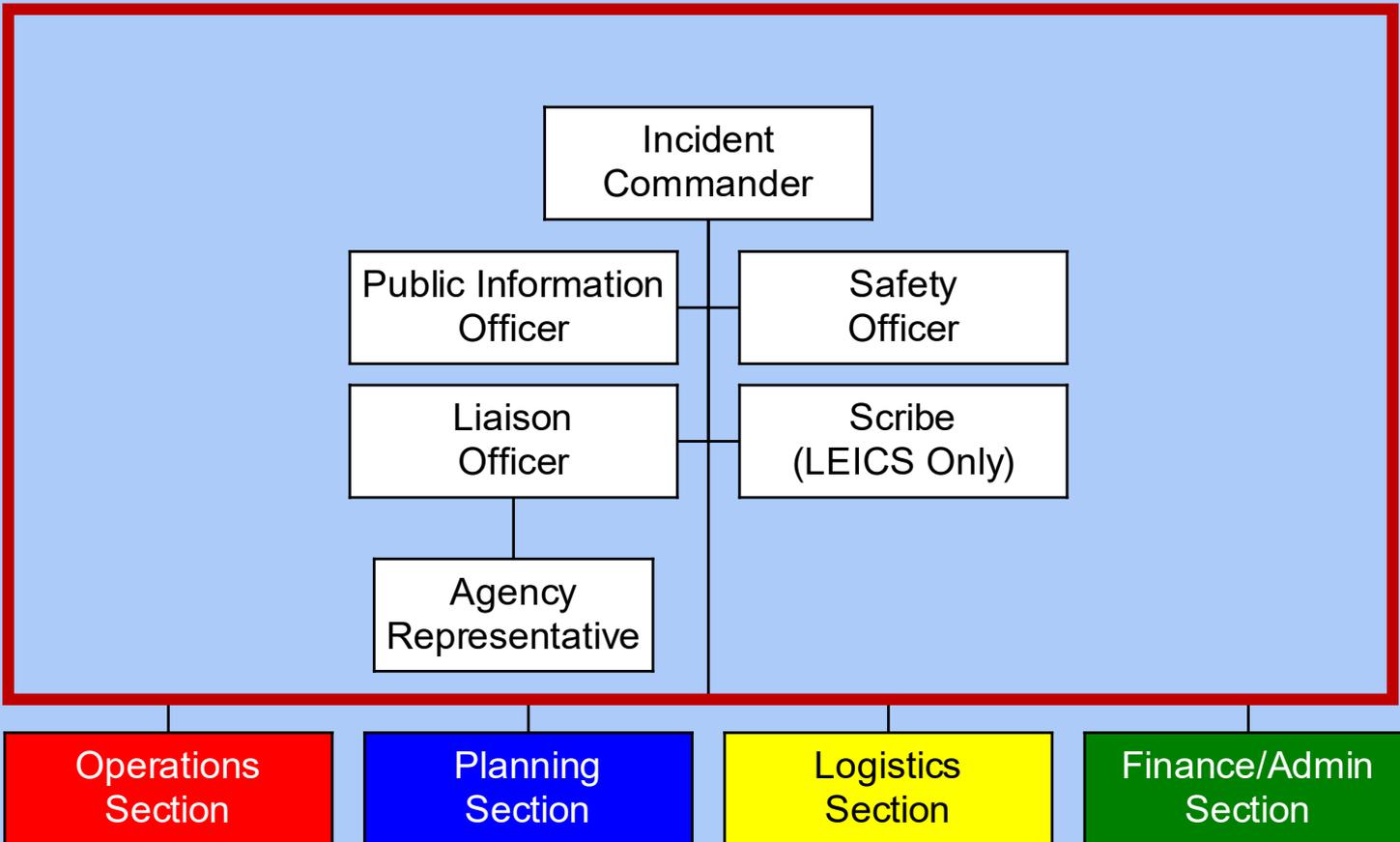
5 Basic Organizational Functions

OPERATIONS SECTION

PLANNING/ INTELLIGENCE SECTION *

COMMAND

* Planning in Fire ICS

LOGISTICS SECTION

FINANCE/ ADMINISTRATION SECTION

Incident Operations Organization

Large Incident Organization

```
Command
   │
   └── Sections
          │
          └── Branches
                 │
                 └── Division / Group
                        │
                        └── Resources
```

Small Incident Organization

```
         Command
        ┌────┴────┐
   Single      Single
  Resource    Resource
```

Command Staff
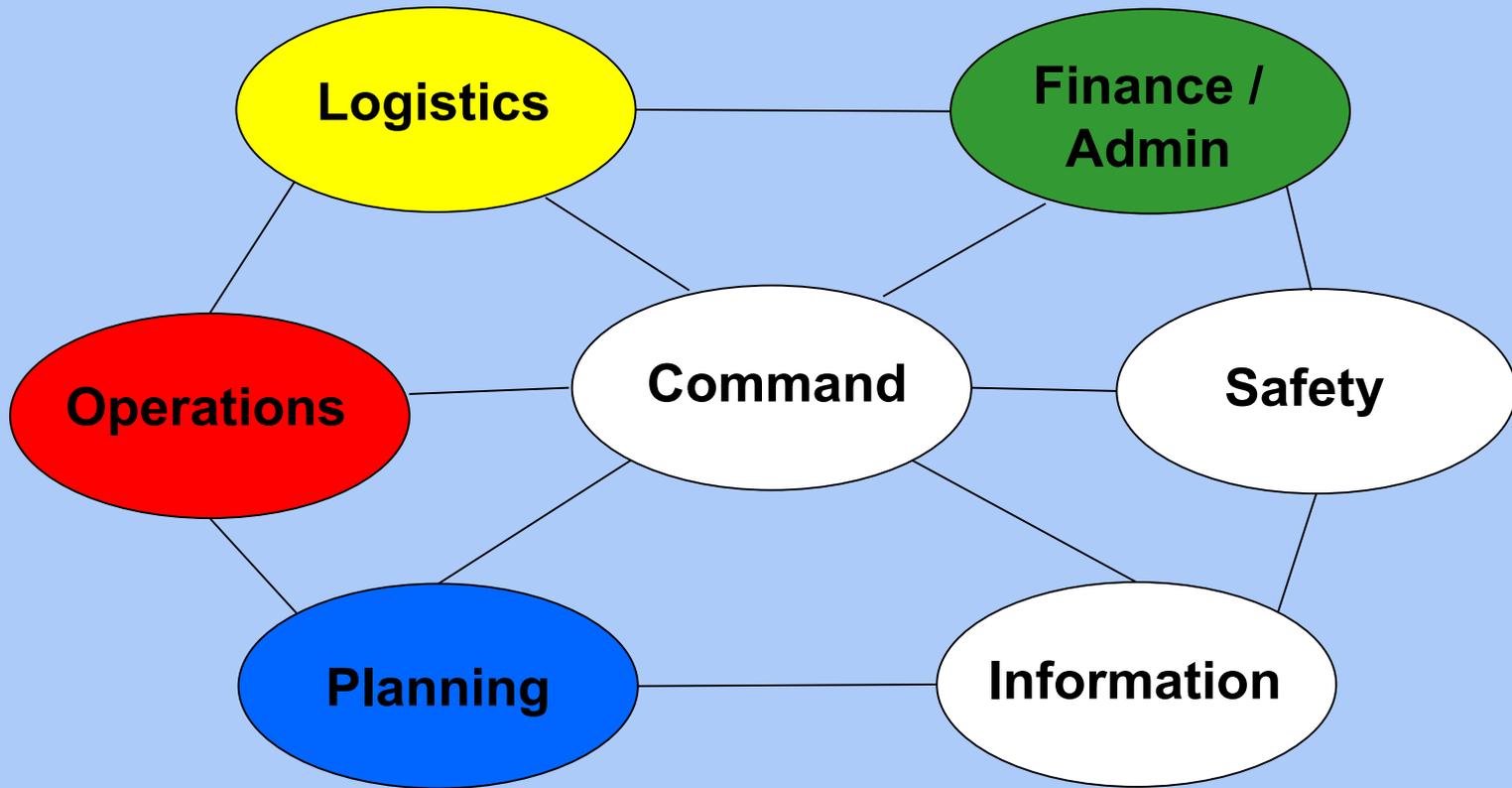

Skyline College Emergency Management Training
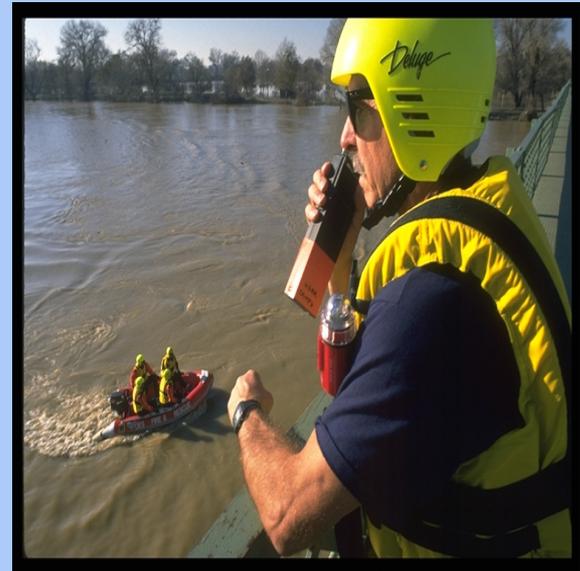
Incident Commander
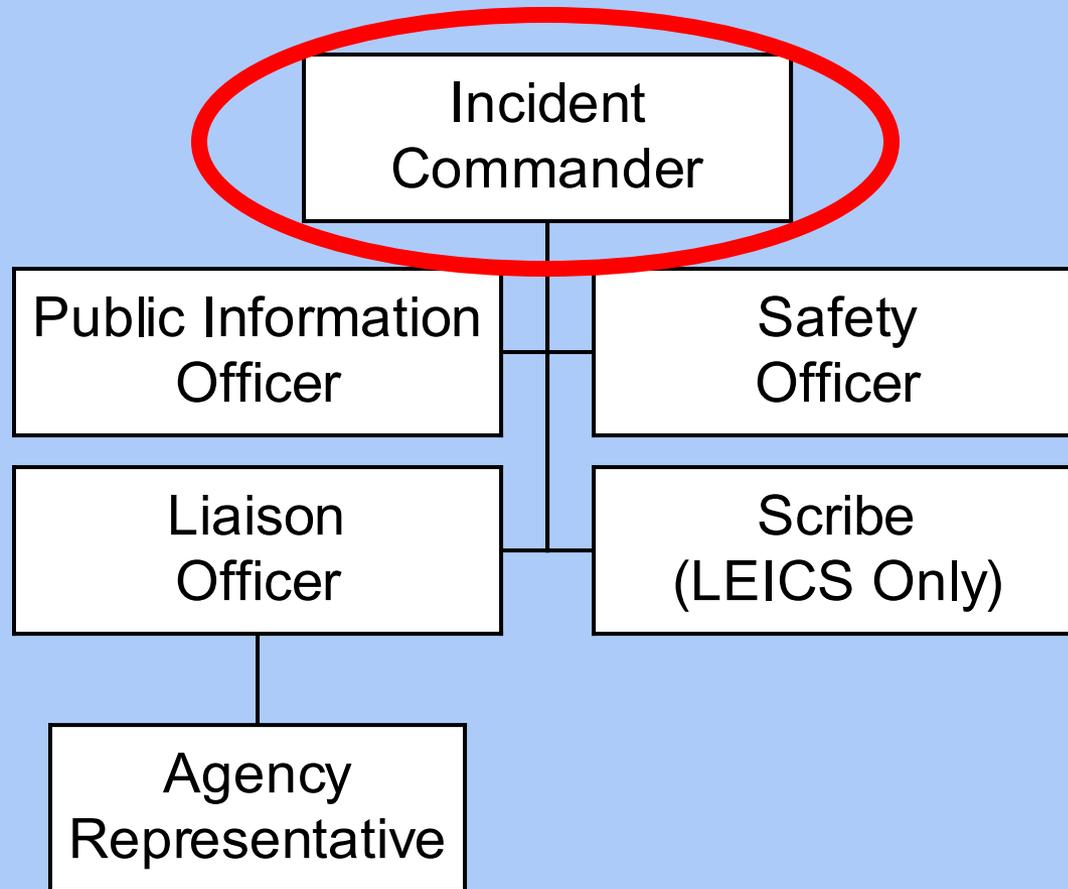
Incident Commander


Functional Responsibilities

Incident Commander

- Establishes the Incident Command Post (ICP)
- Assigns Command and General Staff
- Conducts Initial Briefing
- Activates ICS Elements
- Approves all Plans
- Approves Media Releases

Incident Commander

- Manages Incident Through the Operations Section Chief

- Ensures Coordination of Staff

- Approves all Resource Requests

- Ensures Proper Deactivation of Functions via an Approved Demobilization Plan
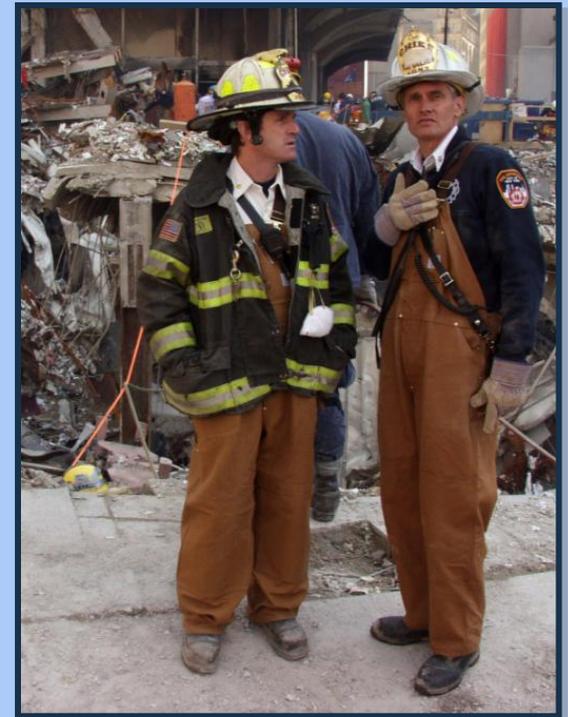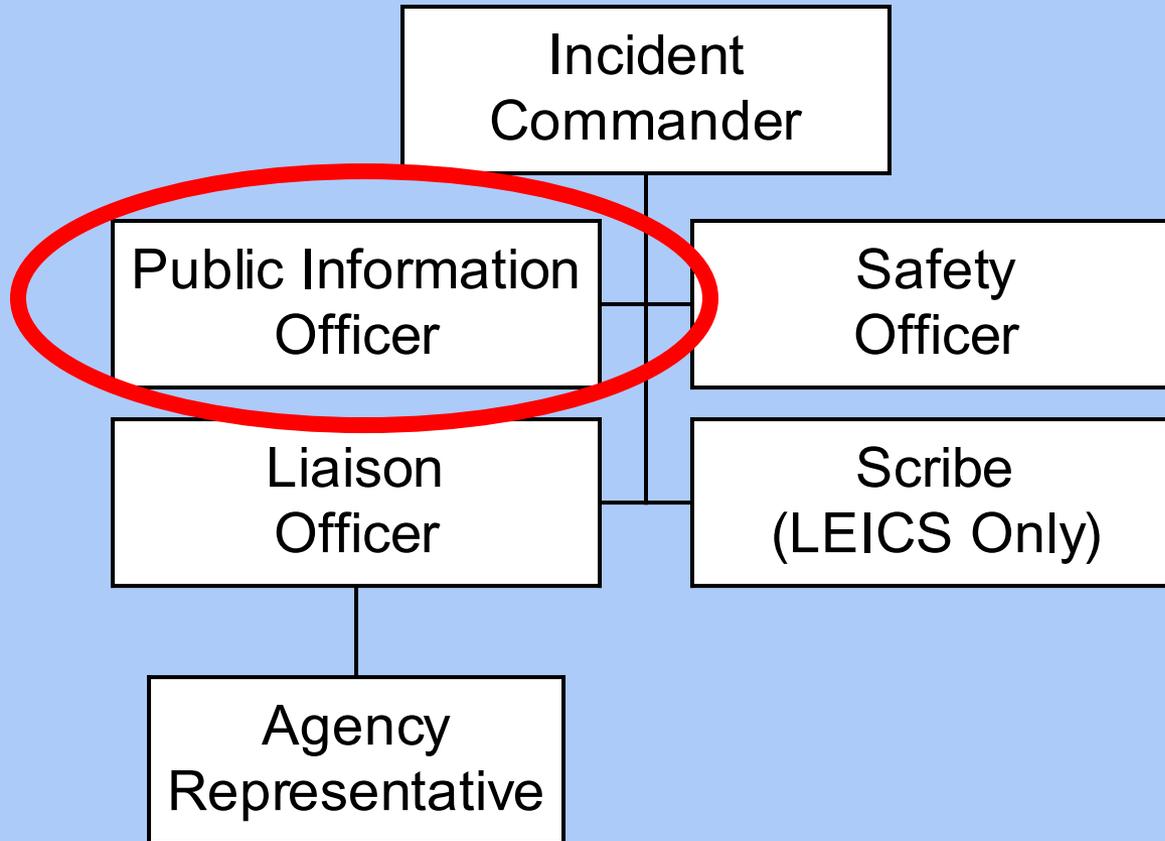
Unified Command

When 2 or more Agencies or Jurisdictions respond with their "JURISDICTIONAL AUTHORITY," a Unified Command must be established.

Public Information Officer

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                    ┌─────────────────┐
                    │    Incident     │
                    │   Commander     │
                    └────────┬────────┘
                             │
  ┌─────────────────┐        │        ┌─────────────────┐
  │ Public Information │      │      │     Safety      │
  │    Officer      │────────┼────────│    Officer     │
  └─────────────────┘        │        └─────────────────┘
                             │
  ┌─────────────────┐        │        ┌─────────────────┐
  │     Liaison     │        │        │     Scribe      │
  │    Officer      │────────┘        │  (LEICS Only)   │
  └────────┬────────┘                 └─────────────────┘
           │
  ┌─────────────────┐
  │     Agency      │
  │  Representative │
  └─────────────────┘
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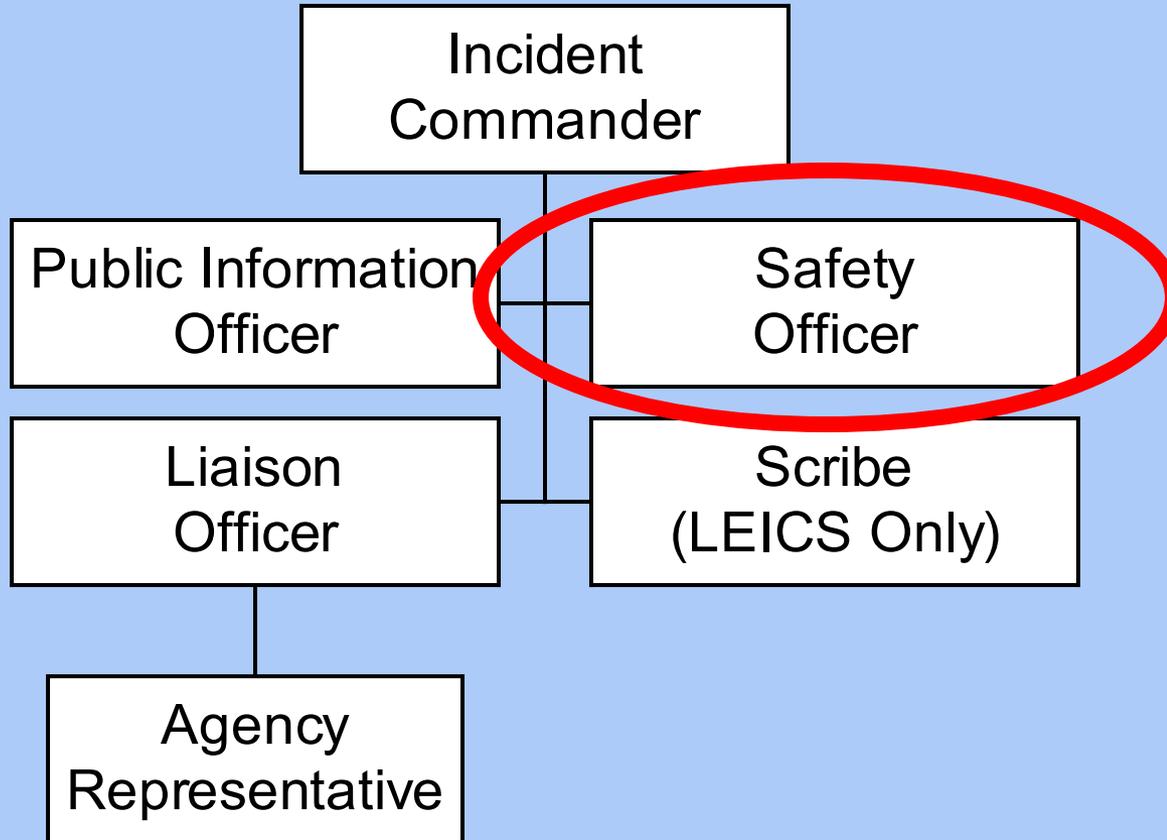
Public Information Officer

- One per Incident
- Central point for information dissemination
- Incident Commander approval needed for all releases
- Provides periodic media briefings
- Rumor control
- If necessary, establishes a Joint Information Center
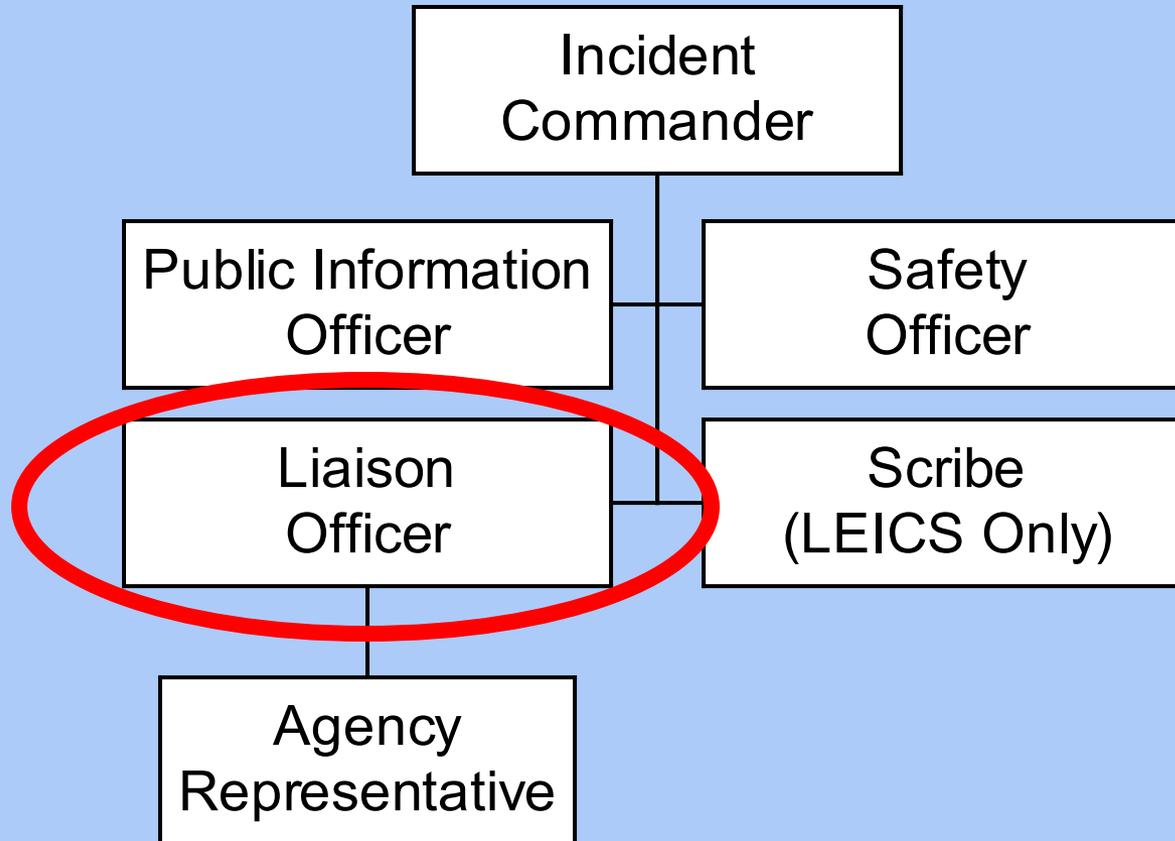
Safety Officer

Safety Officer

- One per incident
- Anticipates, detects and corrects unsafe situations
- Reviews Action Plan for safety implications
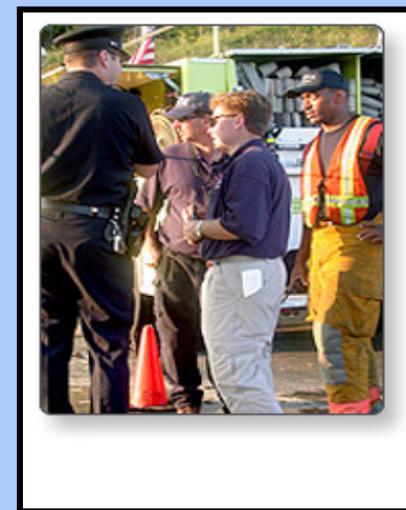- Has authority to stop unsafe activities (Outside of the Action Plan)
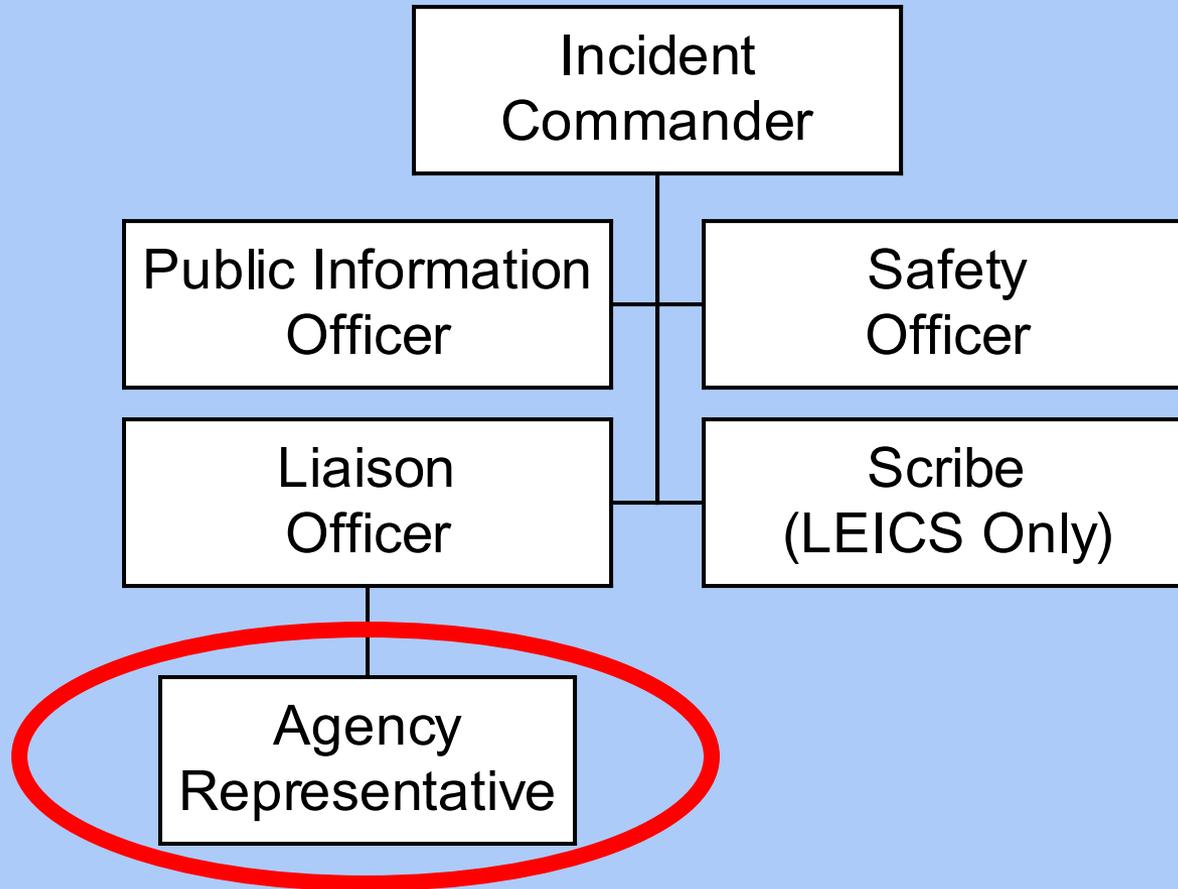
Liaison Officer

Liaison Officer

- Point of contact for other responding organizations

- Assists in-coming organizations in obtaining incident information

- Provides for accountability of contributing organizations resources

- Provides info to Agencies not responding

Agency Representative

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            ┌──────────────────┐
            │     Incident     │
            │    Commander     │
            └──────────────────┘
                     │
   ┌────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────┐
   │ Public Information │   │     Safety       │
   │      Officer       │   │    Officer       │
   └────────────────────┘   └──────────────────┘

   ┌────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────┐
   │     Liaison        │   │     Scribe       │
   │     Officer        │   │  (LEICS Only)    │
   └────────────────────┘   └──────────────────┘
             │
   ┌────────────────────┐
   │      Agency        │
   │   Representative   │
   └────────────────────┘
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Agency Representative

- Individual assigned to an incident by an assisting or cooperating agency.

- Must have the authority to make decisions for their agency

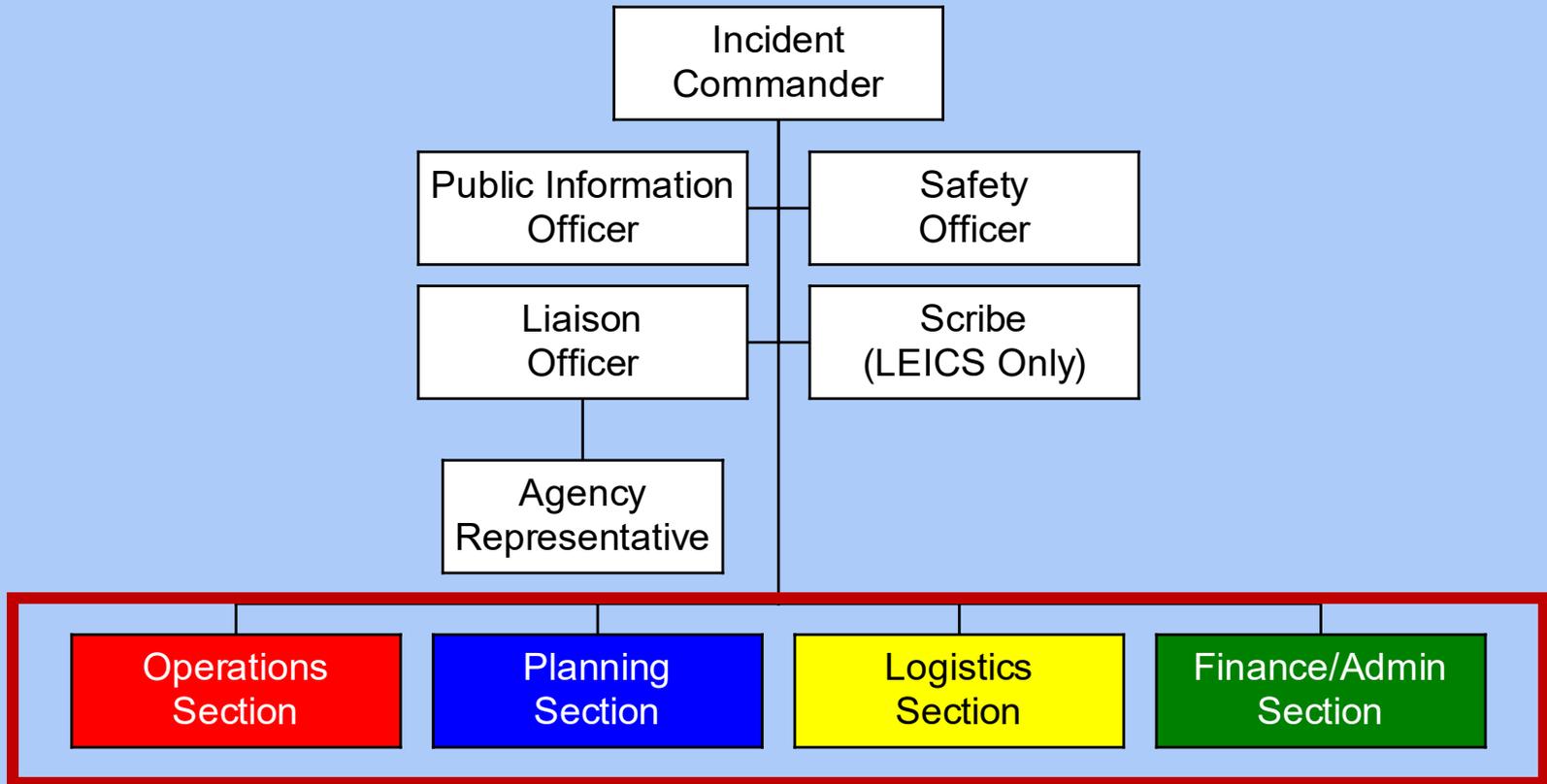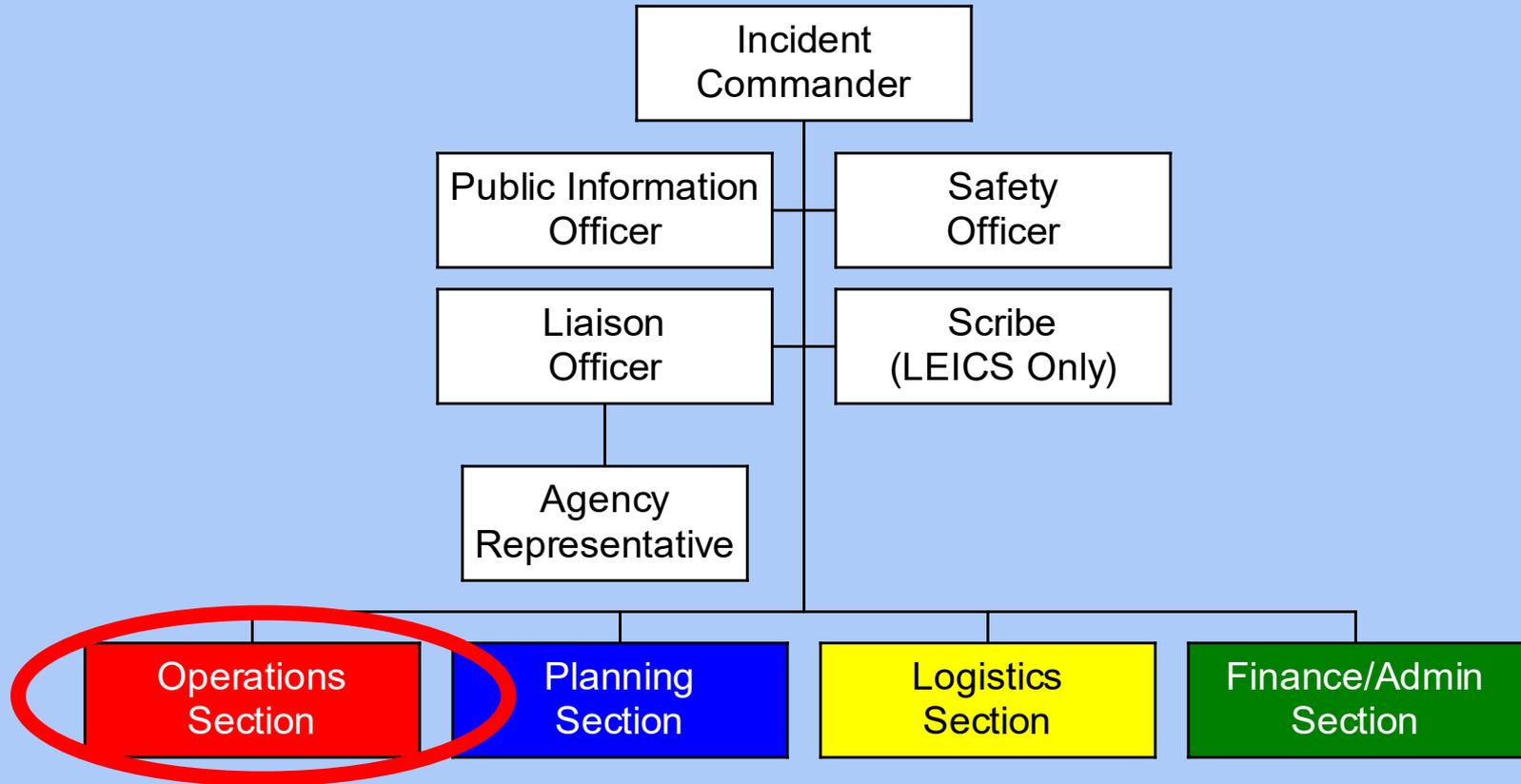- Report to the Liaison Officer (if delegated) or Incident Commander

Assistant

- Assistants are subordinates of Command Staff, particularly for the Public Information Officer and Safety Officer

General Staff

Incident Commander

Public Information Officer
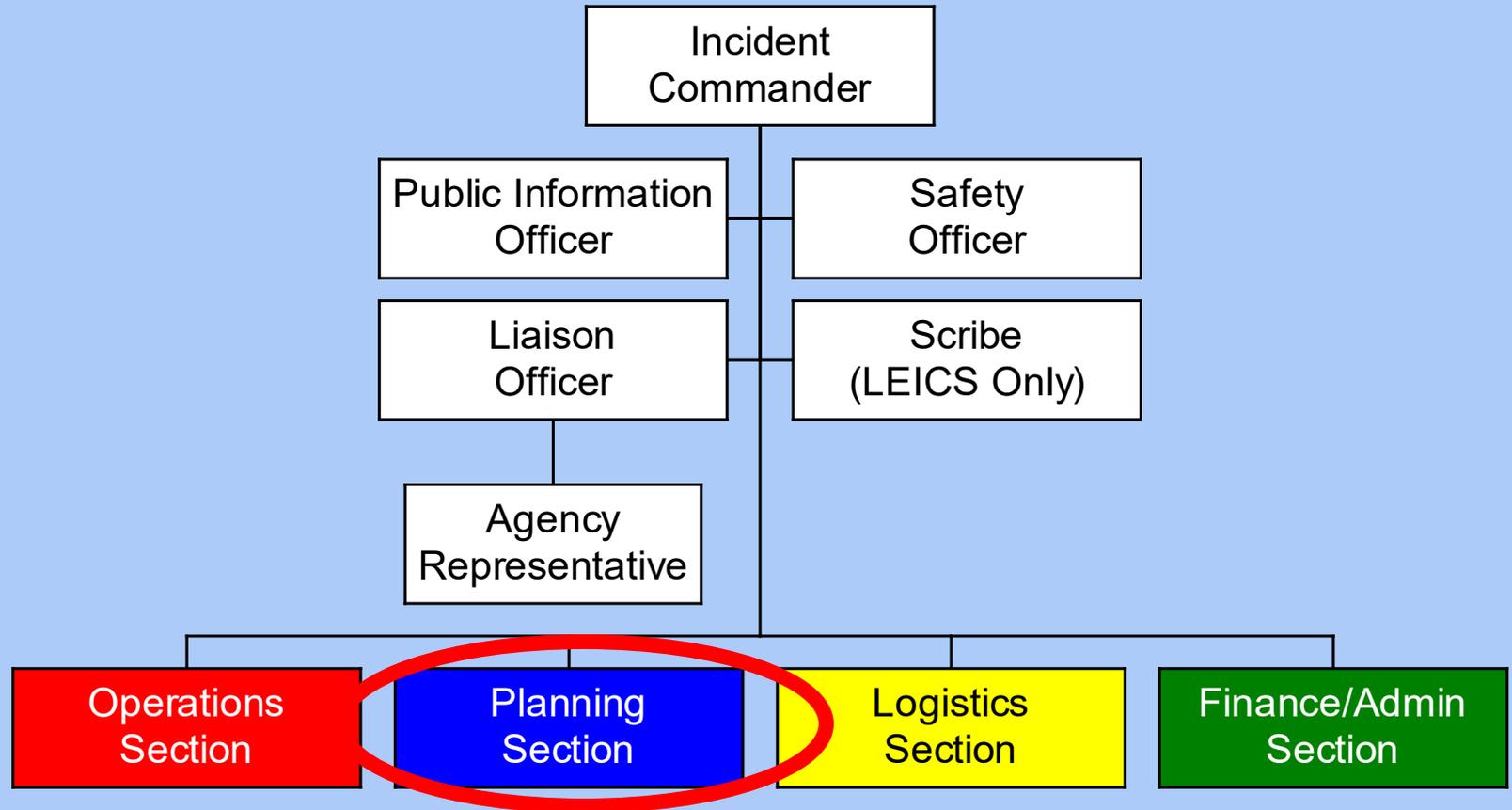
Safety Officer

Liaison Officer

Scribe (LEICS Only)

Agency Representative

Operations Section

Planning Section

Logistics Section

Finance/Admin Section

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Operations Section

Incident Commander

Public Information Officer

Safety Officer

Liaison Officer

Scribe (LEICS Only)

Agency Representative

Operations Section

Planning Section

Logistics Section

Finance/Admin Section

Skyline College Emergency Management Training

Operations Section

- Directs and coordinates all incident tactical operations (Police, Fire, Public Works)

- Organization develops as required

- Organization can consist of:
  - Single Resources, Task Forces or Strike Teams
  - Staging Areas
  - Air Resources
  - Divisions, Groups or Branches

Staging Area

- Location at which incident assigned resources are held pending tactical assignment

- Most large incidents will have a Staging Area, and some incidents may have several.

- Must be on a 3 minute available status.

Planning Section

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                    ┌──────────────────┐
                    │    Incident      │
                    │   Commander      │
                    └──────────────────┘
                              │
      ┌──────────────────┐    │    ┌──────────────────┐
      │ Public Information│────┼────│      Safety      │
      │     Officer       │    │    │     Officer      │
      └──────────────────┘     │    └──────────────────┘
      ┌──────────────────┐     │    ┌──────────────────┐
      │     Liaison       │────┼────│      Scribe      │
      │     Officer       │    │    │   (LEICS Only)   │
      └──────────────────┘     │    └──────────────────┘
              │                │
      ┌──────────────────┐     │
      │      Agency       │     │
      │  Representative   │     │
      └──────────────────┘     │
```

| Operations Section | Planning Section | Logistics Section | Finance/Admin Section |

Planning Section

- Maintains Resource Status
- Maintains Situation Status
- Prepares Incident Action Plan
- Prepares Demobilization Plan
- Provides Documentation Services
- Provides Technical Specialists

Planning Section

Can be organized as follows:

Planning Section Chief
- Situation Unit
- Resource Unit
- Documentation Unit
- Demobilization Unit
- Technical Specialist
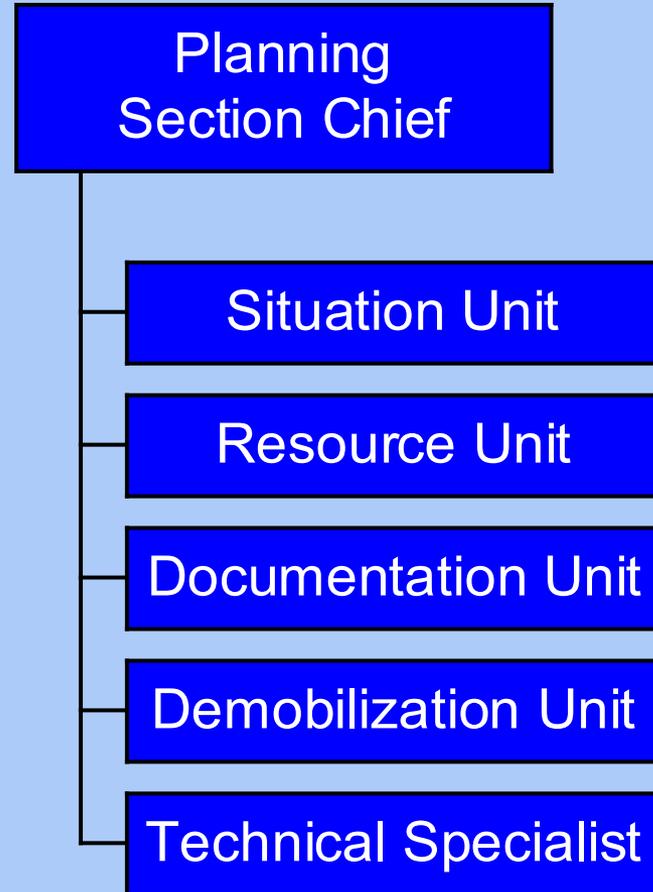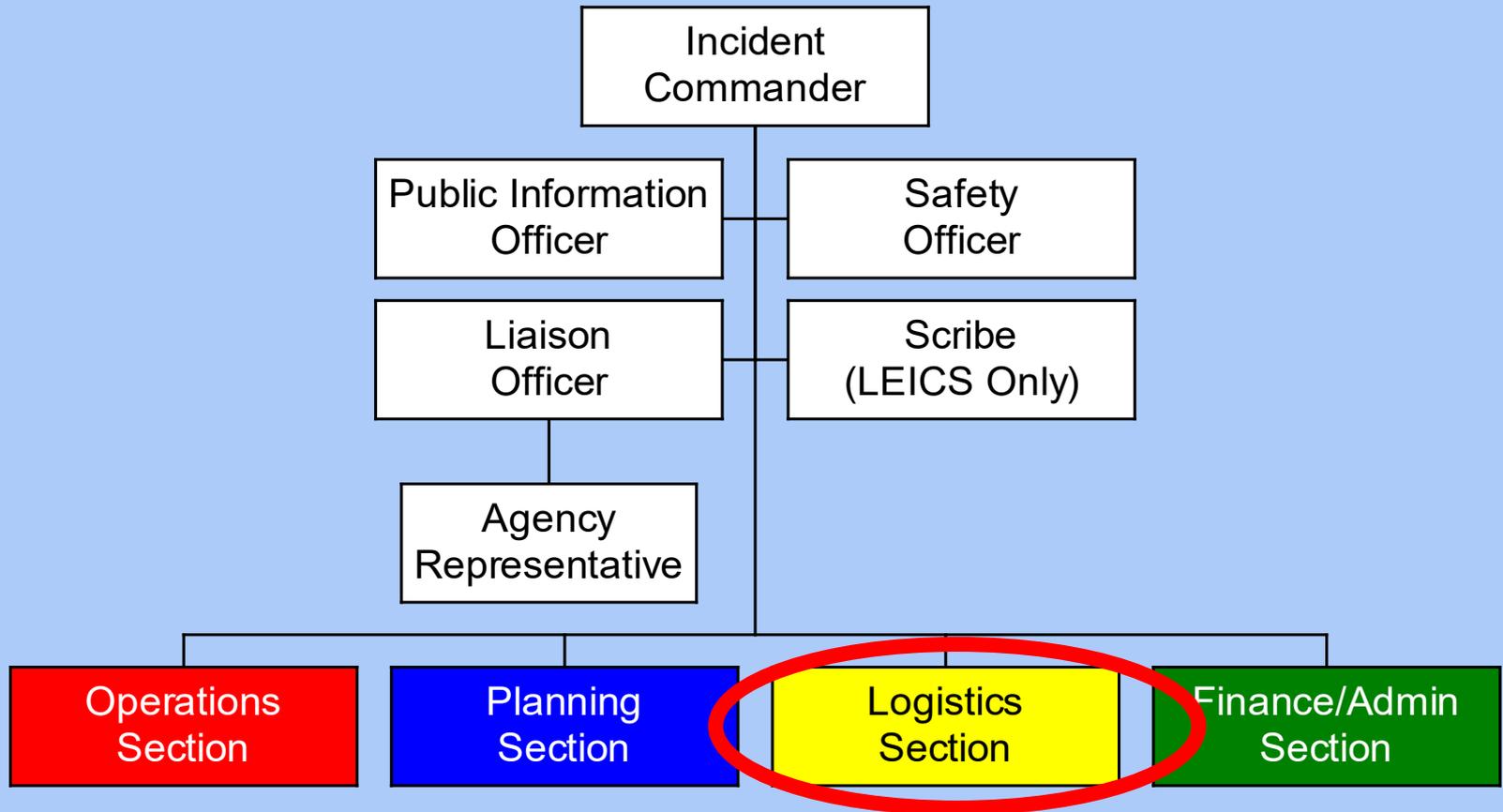
Logistics Section

Logistics Section

- Provides services and support to the incident or event

- Six principle activities

- Two Branch structure if needed
  - Support
  - Services

Logistics Section

Primary Logistics Section Units:
- Communications
- Medical
- Food
- Supply
- Facilities
- Ground Support
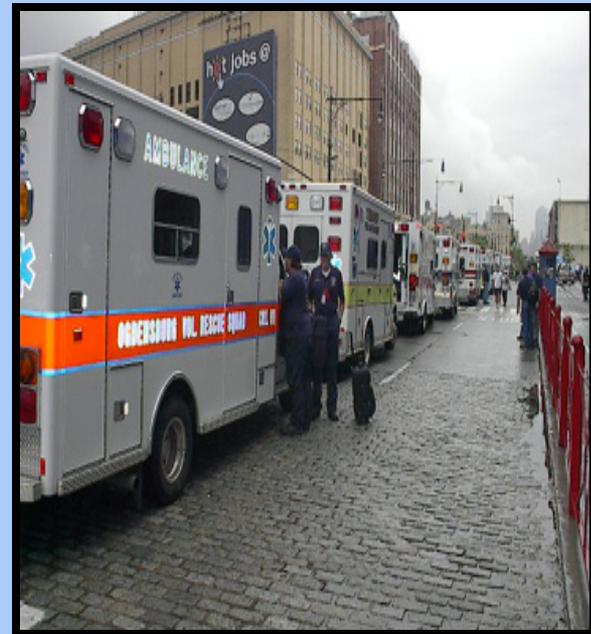
Logistics Branch Structure

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                    ┌──────────────────┐
                    │    Logistics     │
                    │  Section Chief   │
                    └──────────────────┘
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      ┌──────────────┐               ┌──────────────┐
      │   Support    │               │   Services   │
      │   Branch     │               │   Branch     │
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Support Branch	Services Branch
Supply Unit	Communications Unit
Facilities Unit	Medical Unit
Ground Support Unit	Food Unit
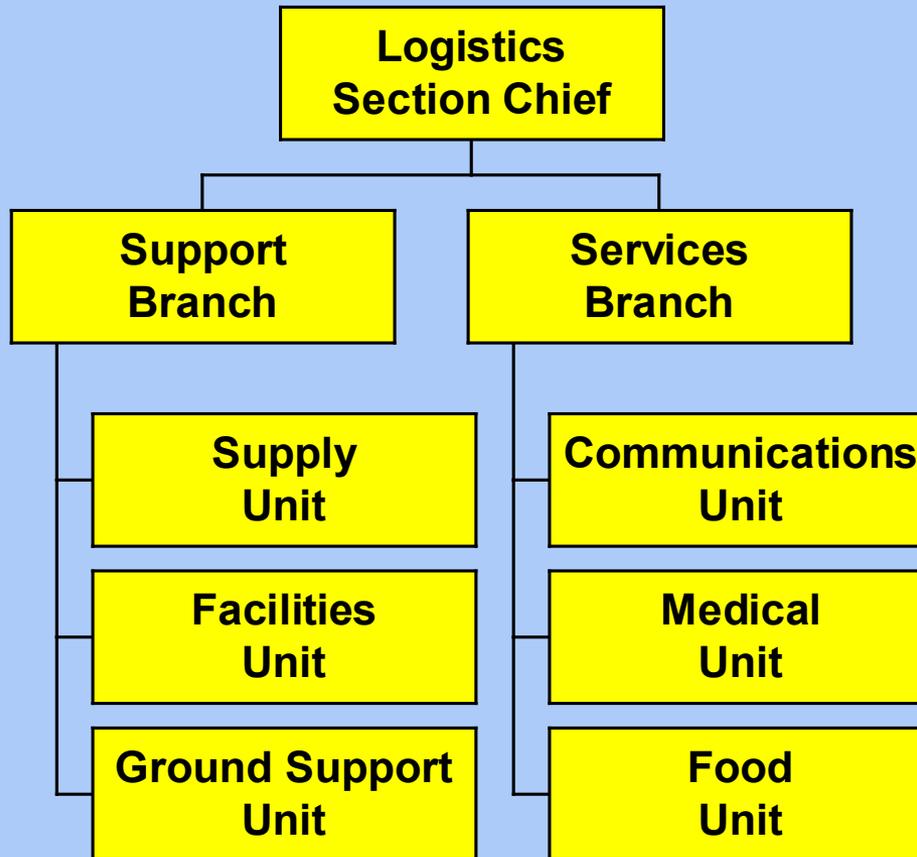
Finance & Administration Section
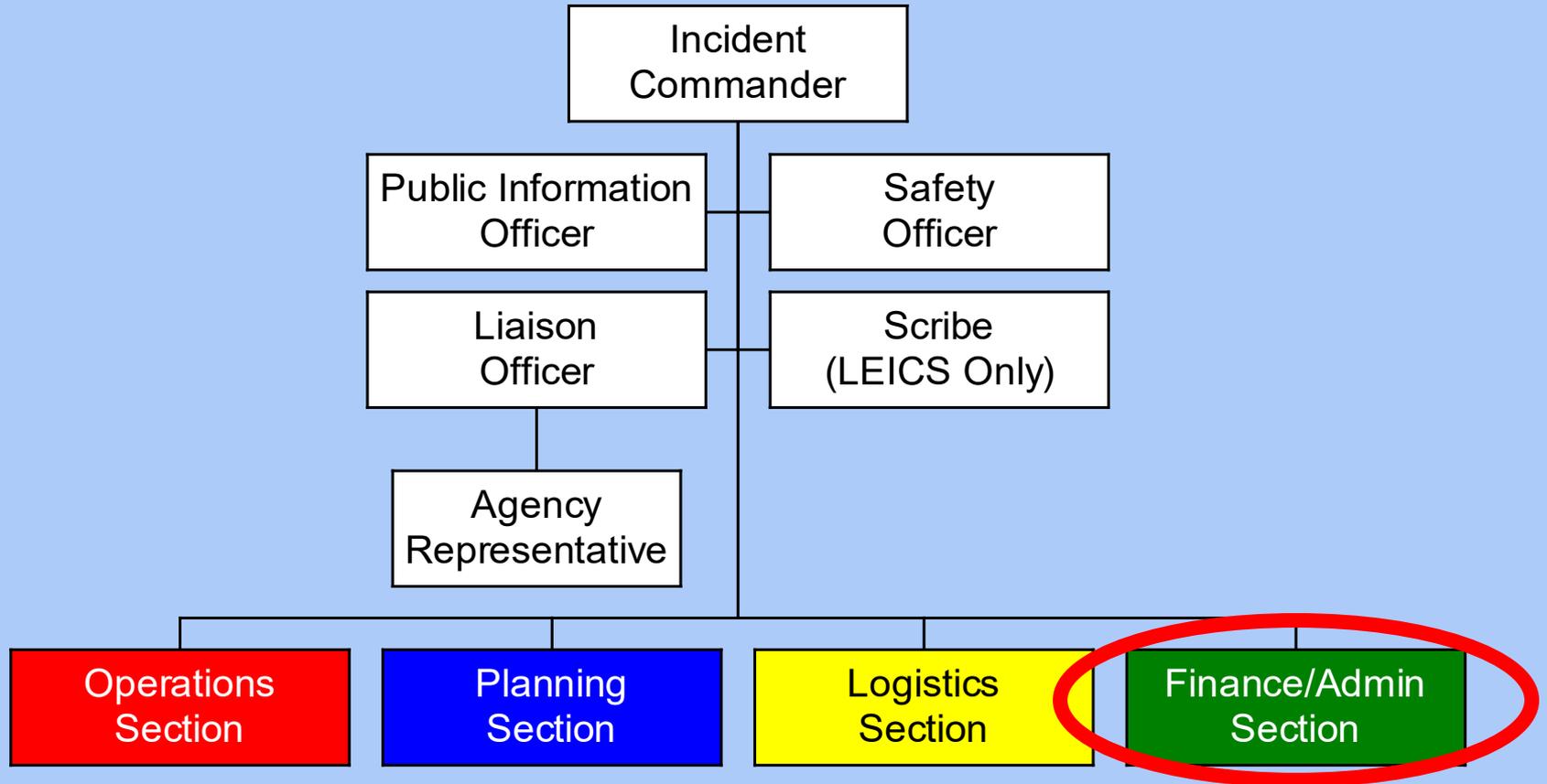
Finance & Administration Section

- Monitors incident costs
- Maintains financial records
- Administers procurement contracts
- Performs time recording

Finance & Administration Section

**Finance / Admin
Section Chief**

Time Unit
(Personnel Time Recording)

Procurement Unit
(Equipment & Rental Supply Contracts)

Compensation/Claims Unit
(Workers Comp. Records, Claims)

Cost Unit
(Collect cost information, provide cost estimates)
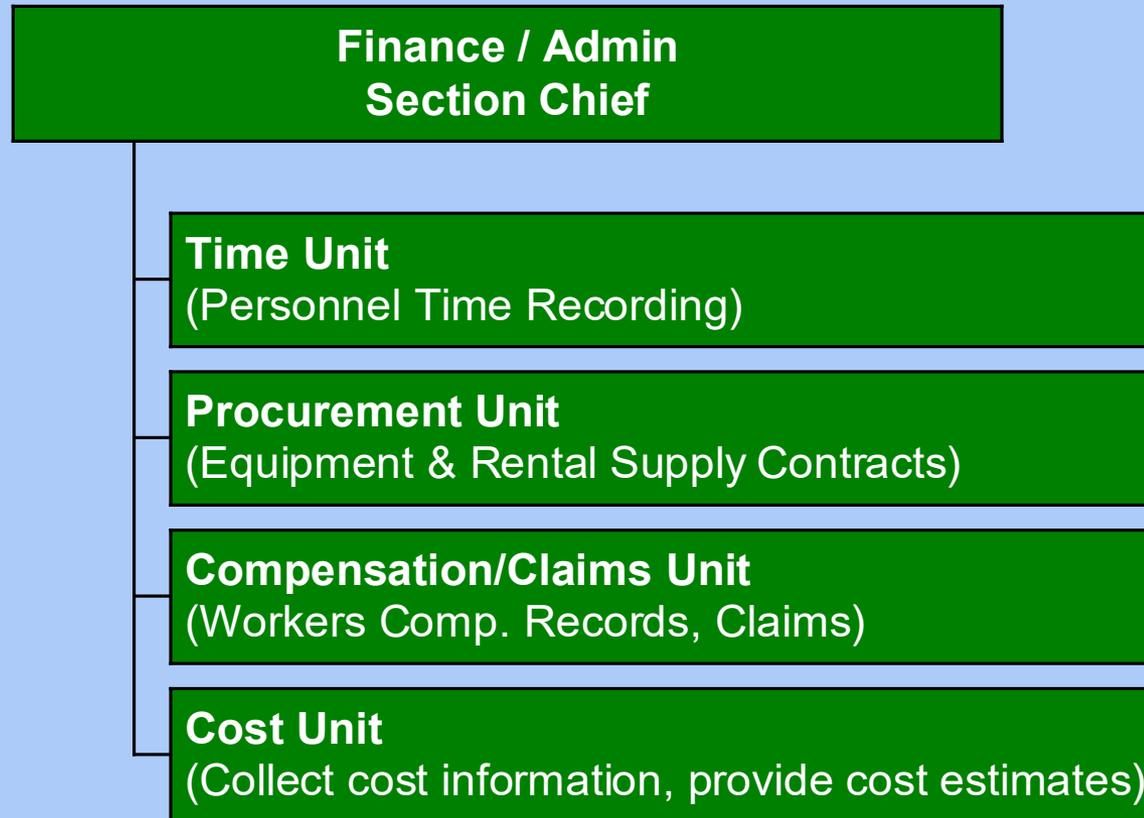
Developing an ICS Organization in the Field

- Establish an Incident Command Post
- Determine organization needs
- Consider Command Staff needs
- Monitor & maintain span of control
- Demobilize organizational elements when possible
- Avoid combining organizational elements

Common Responsibilities

- Receive assignment from your agency
- Bring any specialized supplies or equipment
- Follow check-in procedures
- Obtain a briefing upon arrival

Common Responsibilities

- Use clear text communications
- Acquire necessary work materials
- Organize and brief subordinates
- Brief relief personnel
- Complete required forms
- Follow Demobilization Plan

Incident Facilities

ICS predetermines certain facilities:

- Incident Command Post
- Staging Area
- Base (wildfires)
- Camp (wildfires)
- Helibase (wildfires)
- Helispot (wildfires)

Facility Considerations:

- The needs of the incident take first priority

- Length of time the facility will be in use

- Cost to establish the facility

- Environmental concerns

Incident Command Post

Incident Command Post

- Location where primary command functions are performed
- Only one per incident, even when multi-jurisdictional
- May be located with other facilities
- Normally not relocated
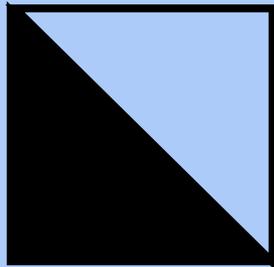
Incident Command Post

- Command Function carried out at ICP

- Communication Center often adjacent

- Planning Function normally done at ICP

- Situation and Resource displays

- Agency Representatives normally located at ICP

ICP Site Considerations

- Away from noise and confusion

- Out of the present & potential hazard

- When possible, in sight of incident

- Have to ability to grow with the incident

- Announce activation and location

Staging Area

- Temporary locations for resources awaiting assignment
- May be several Staging Areas
- Resources available within 3 minutes
- Staging Area Manager required
- May include fueling and sanitation

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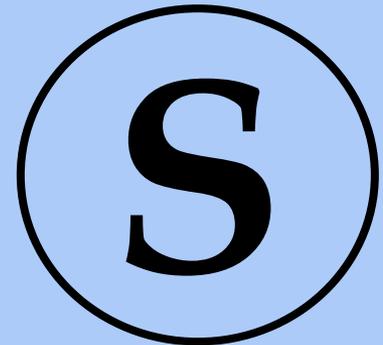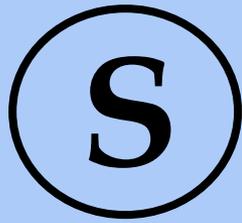
Ⓢ Staging Area

- Located out of line of hazardous affects to minimize risk

- Different access routes for in-coming and out-going traffic

- Large enough to accommodate available resources and potential growth

- Location to minimize environmental damage
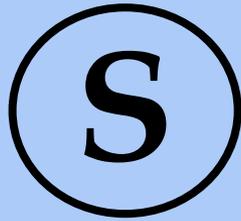
Staging Area

- Provides location for resources to be formed into operational units (task forces, strike teams)
- Allows the Ops Chief or IC to properly plan for resource use and provide for contingency plans
- Control and assist "Check-In" for personnel
- Minimize excessive communications of resources calling for assignments

Incident Base

- Primary support facility
- Logistics Section located
- "Out-of-Service" personnel and equipment located here
- One Base per Incident
- Base Manager will be designated

B
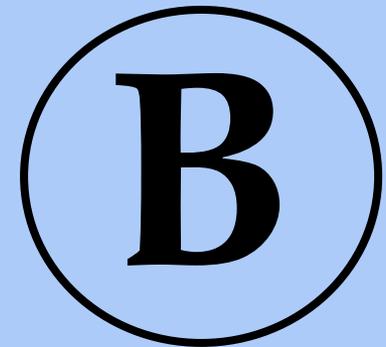
Incident Camps

- Temporary location to provide services to incident personnel

- All Base activities can be accomplished at a Camp

- Camp Manager is always assigned

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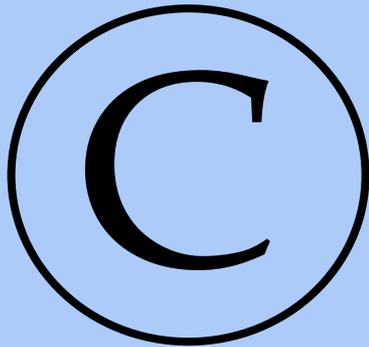
Helibase

- Location where helicopters are parked, maintained, refueled, loaded
- Can be located at an airport or other off-incident location
- Helibase Manager will be assigned
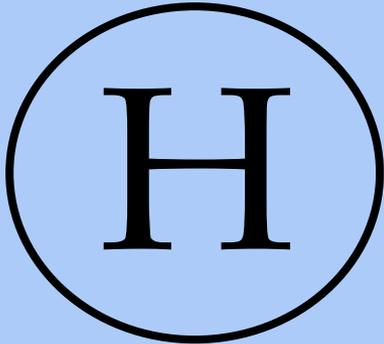
Helispot

- Temporary location that Helicopters can safely land and take-off

- Can be used to load and unload personnel, supplies and equipment

- Helispot Manager may be assigned (Reports to Heliport Manager)
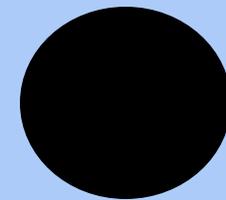
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Questions ???

SEMS / NIMS / ICS Combined Course

Standardized Emergency Management System Introduction

SEMS Components

The Four Components of SEMS are:

- Incident Command System (ICS)
- Multi-Agency / Inter-Agency Coordination (MACS)
- State's Mutual Aid Program
- Operational Area Concept

Inter-Agency Coordination System

- Agencies and/or Jurisdictions with a Response Requirement (Jurisdictional Authority)

- Facilitates the Management of Resources and Response Information

Master Mutual Aid System

- 1950 agreement among all CA political subdivisions.

- Voluntary and reciprocal agreements which provide services, resources, and facilities, when jurisdictional resources are inadequate.

- Several Mutual Aid Systems form essential links in SEMS.

Operational Area Concept

- County and All Political Subdivisions

- Coordinate Mutual Aid within the County Boundaries

Five Levels of Response

State

   Region

      Operational Area

         Local Government

            Field

Five Levels of Response

State:

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- Brokers Resources between Regions
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Five Levels of Response

Field:

- Tactical on-scene response
- The use of Incident Command Posts as required
- Provides for "Unified Command"
- Requests support from the Local Government EOC or DOC

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Five Levels of Response

Local Government:

- Supports Field Level Activity
- City, County, Special District
- Emergency Management
- Establish and maintain EOCs and DOCs
- Implement Local Emergency Plans
- Requests Support from Operational Area (County EOC)

Five Levels of Response

Operational Area:

- County and all Political Subdivisions
- Establish and maintain Op. Area EOCs
- Coordinates with Cities and Special Districts to Broker Resources
- Make requests to the Regional EOC

Five Levels of Response

Region:

Inland Region

- State Level
- Located in Sacramento and Los Alamitos
- Establish and maintain REOCs
- Implement State Emergency Plan
- Brokers Resources between Operational Areas
- Coordinates Assigned Federal Resources

Five Levels of Response

State
Region
Operational Area
Local Government
Field

SEMS Organization

SEMS Functional Organization Chart

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                    ┌──────────────────┐
                    │    Management    │
                    └──────────────────┘
        ┌────────────────┬──────────────┬────────────────┐
┌───────────────┐ ┌────────────────────┐ ┌───────────────┐ ┌──────────────────────┐
│  Operations   │ │ Planning Intelligence│ │   Logistics   │ │ Finance Administration│
│   Section     │ │     Section         │ │   Section     │ │      Section         │
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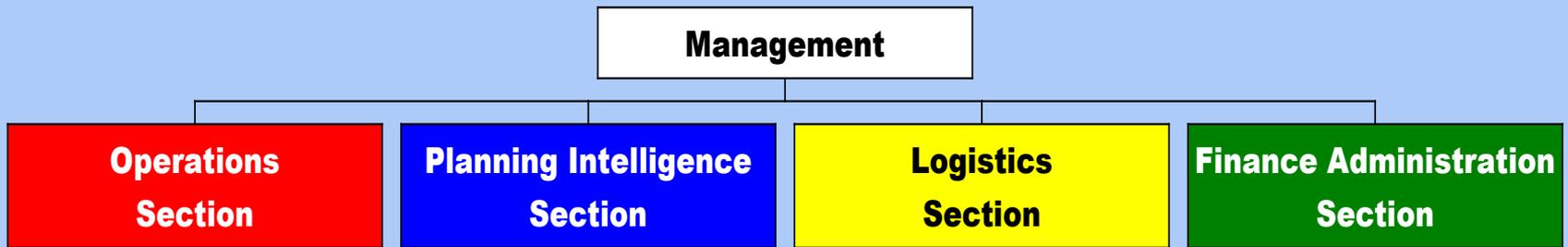
Five Functions

SEMS Functional Organization Chart
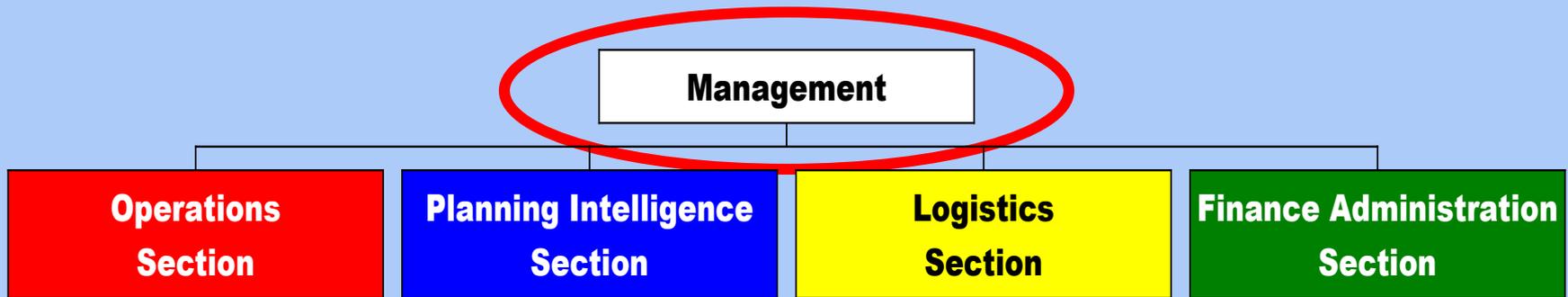
Five Functions

Management:
- Sets policy for the jurisdiction
- Provides for continuity
- Directs the overall emergency response
- Ultimate accountability

Management

Five Functions

SEMS Functional Organization Chart

Management

Operations Section

Planning Intelligence Section

Logistics Section

Finance Administration Section
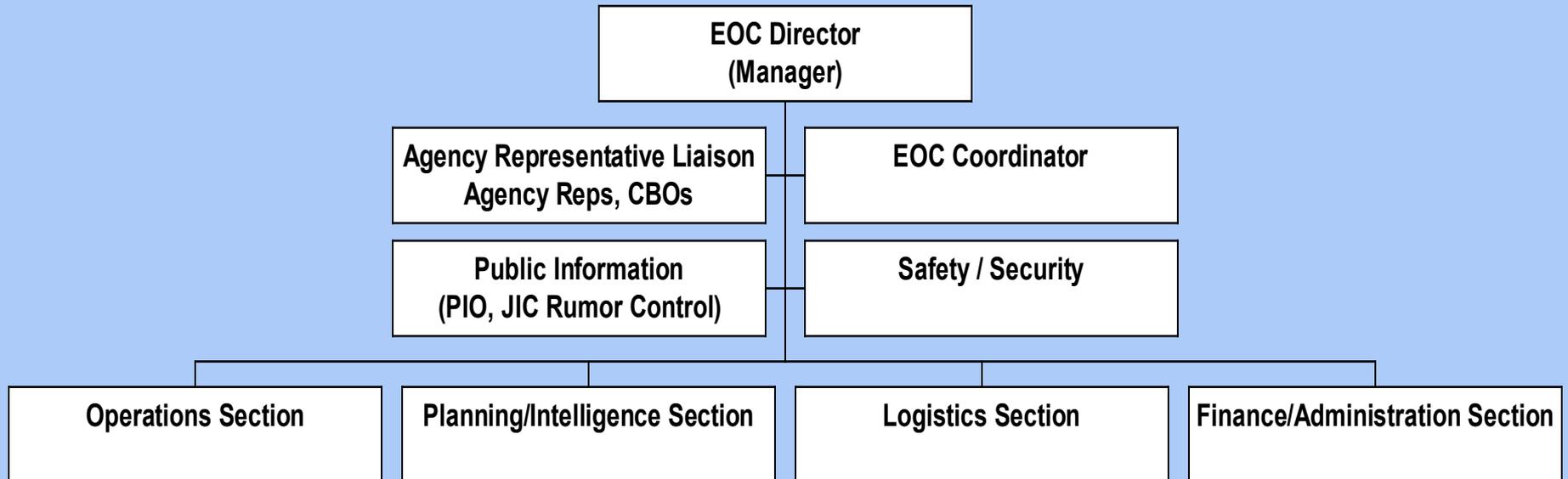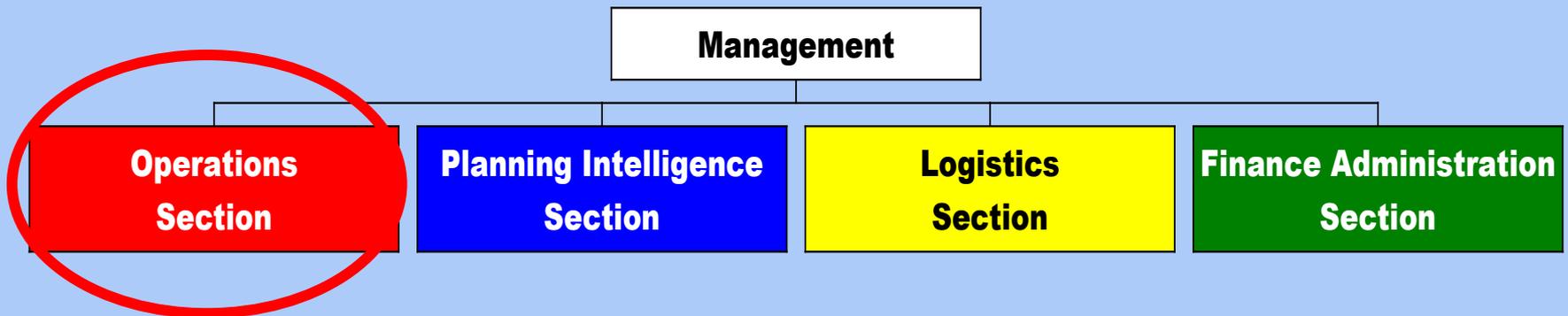
Five Functions

Operations:

- Coordinates inter-agency response
- Receive, Evaluate and Respond to Requests for Assistance/Resources in accordance with the EOC Action Plan.
- Participate in setting jurisdiction-wide priorities
- Provide Field Status Reports to Management and Planning Intelligence

Skyline College Emergency Management Training

Operations

Skyline College Emergency Management Training
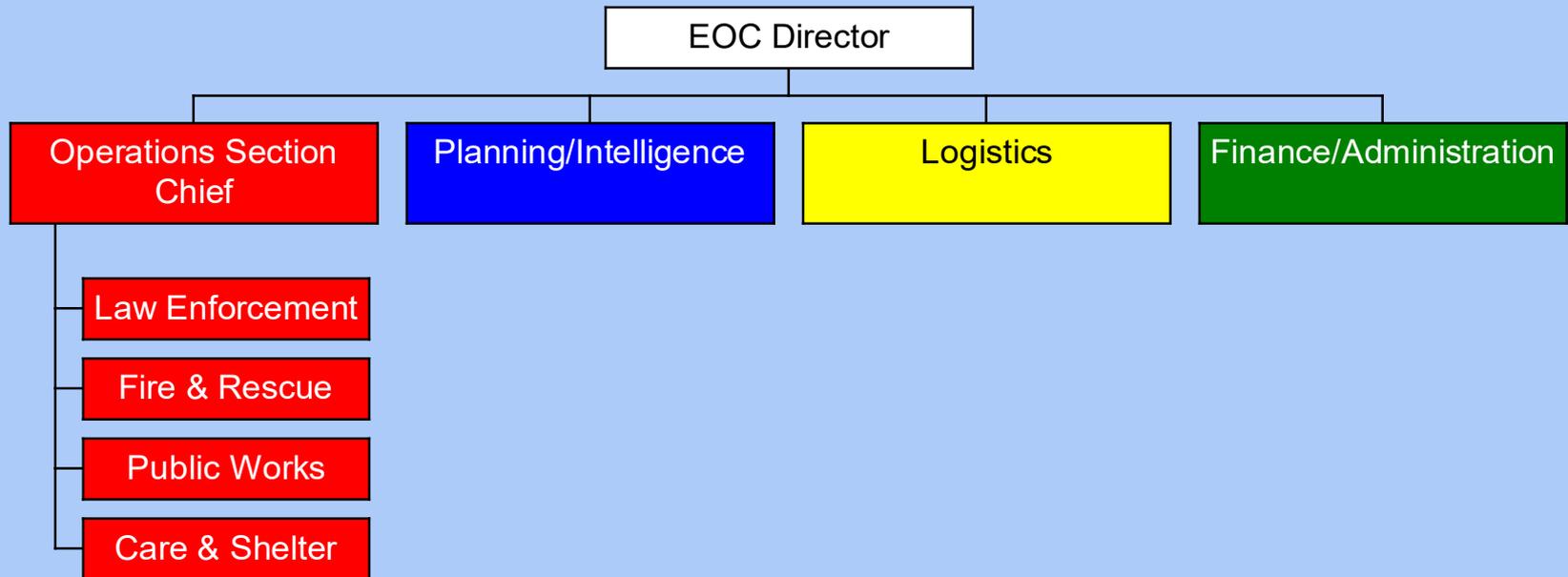
Five Functions

SEMS Functional Organization Chart
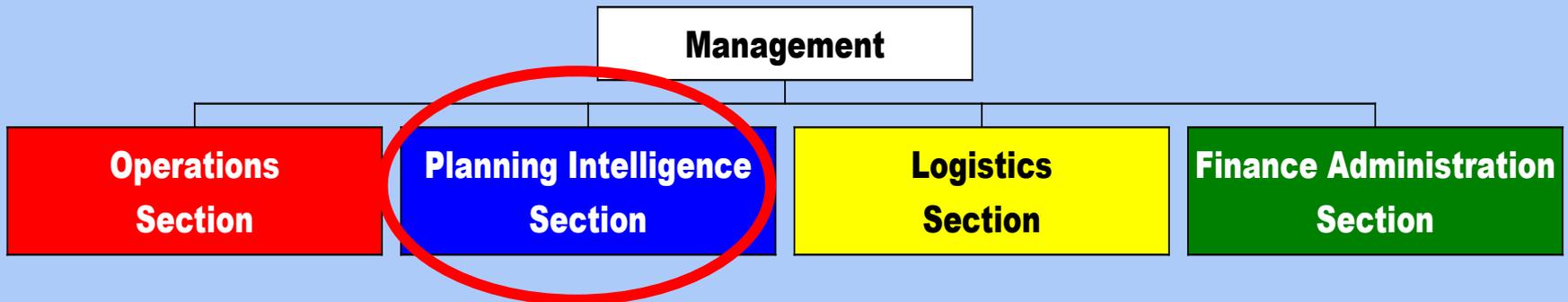
Five Functions

Planning & Intelligence:

- Collects / analyzes information
- Develops Situation Reports
- Documentation Services
- Action Planning
- Advanced Planning

Planning / Intelligence

EOC Director

Operations

Planning / Intelligence Chief

Logistics

Finance/Administration

Situation Status

Advance Planning

GIS

Demobilization

Technical Specialist

Skyline College Emergency Management Training

Five Functions

SEMS Functional Organization Chart

Management

Operations Section | Planning Intelligence Section | Logistics Section | Finance Administration Section
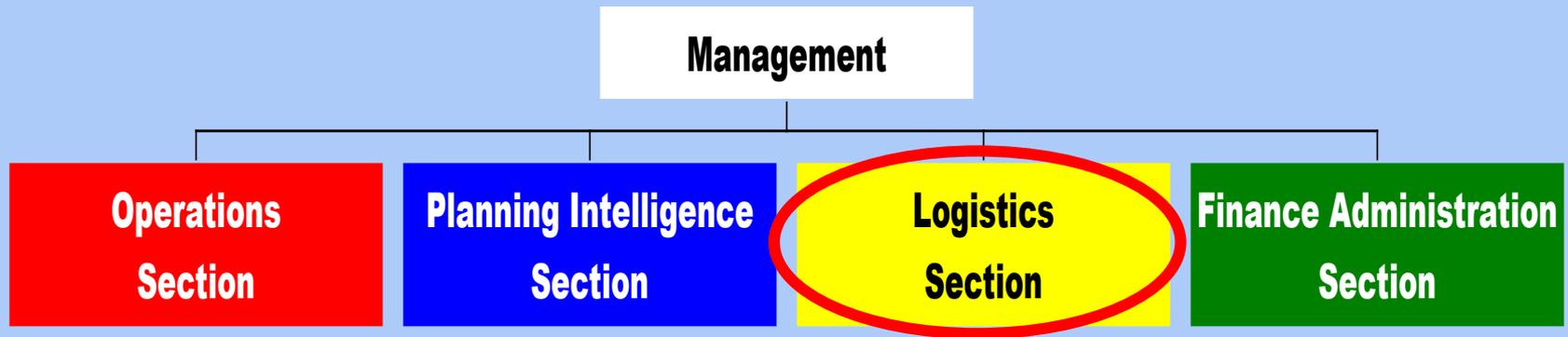
Five Functions

Logistics

Personnel

Equipment

Communications

Transportation and Facilities

Procurement

Logistics

Five Functions

SEMS Functional Organization Chart

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                    ┌──────────────┐
                    │  Management  │
                    └──────┬───────┘
        ┌──────────────┬───┴────┬──────────────────┐
┌───────────────┐ ┌──────────────────┐ ┌──────────┐ ┌──────────────────────┐
│  Operations   │ │ Planning         │ │ Logistics│ │ Finance Administration│
│  Section      │ │ Intelligence     │ │ Section  │ │ Section               │
│               │ │ Section          │ │          │ │                       │
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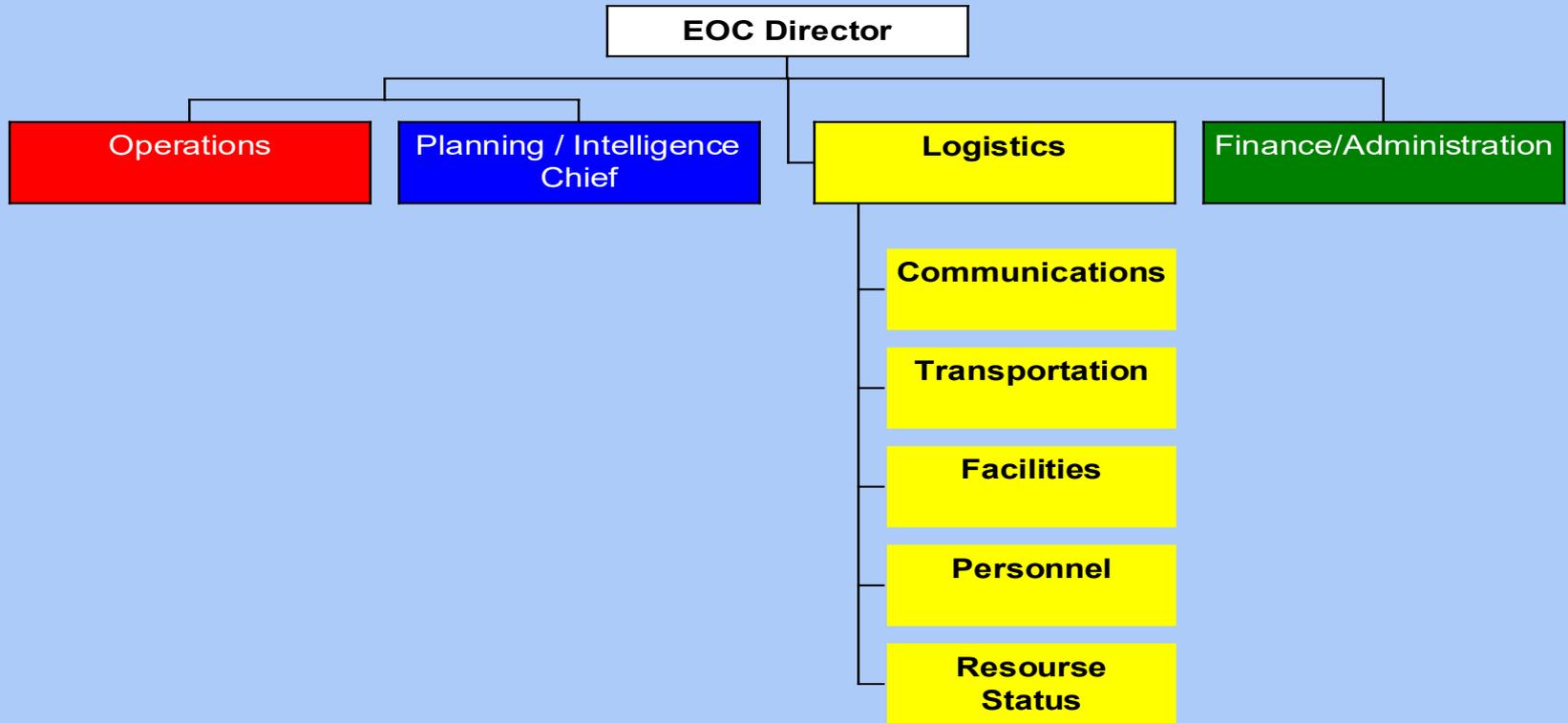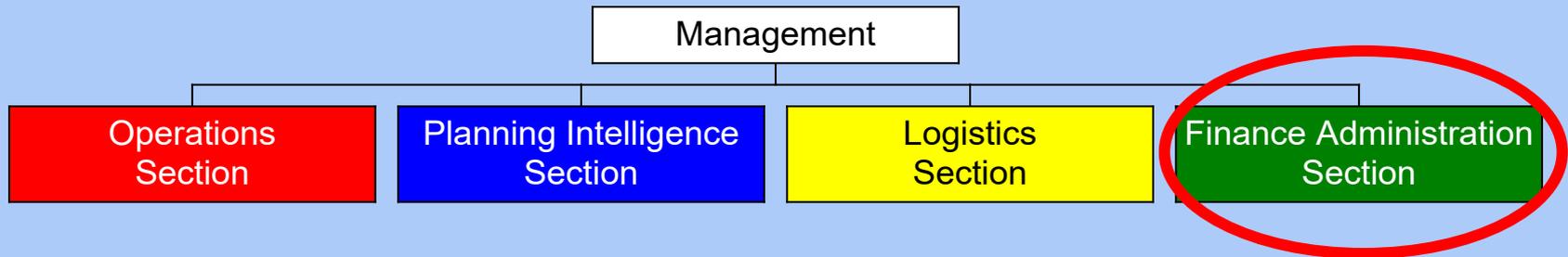
Five Functions

Finance / Administration:

- Provide input in all plans for financial and cost analysis
- Prepare all financial obligation documents
- Prepare incident cost summaries as needed
- Processing Claims & Compensation requests

Finance / Administration

EOC Director

| Operations | Plans/Intel | Logistics | Finance Administration |

Finance Administration:
- Time Keeping
- Cost Accounting
- Claims/Compensation
- Purchasing
- Cost Recovery
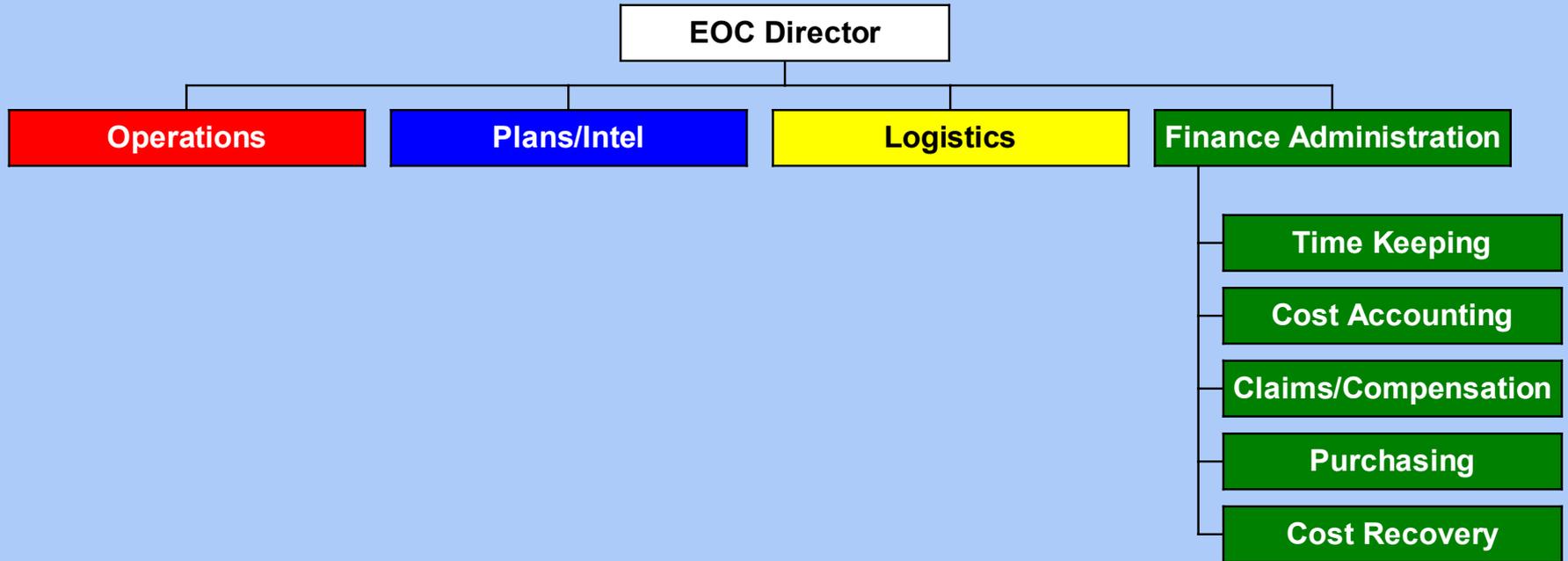
Questions ???

SEMS / NIMS / ICS Combined Course

IS 700.A
National Incident Management System

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

FEMA
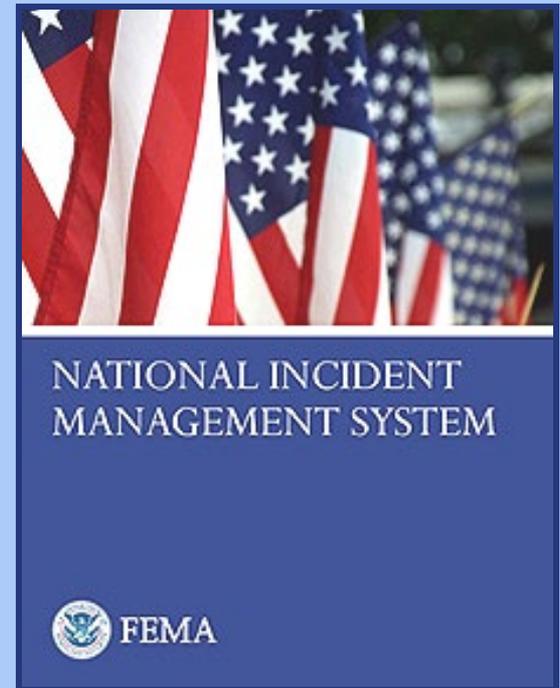
Why We Need NIMS

- Lessons Learned Point To Need For National System

- Emergencies Happen Daily

- Responders Need To Be Able To Work / Communicate Together

- No Comprehensive Standards For Response

- Provides Standards For Domestic Incident Response

NIMS

- National approach to Incident Management
- Across Functional Disciplines & Jurisdictional Levels
- Applies to all events regardless of size or complexity

Intent of NIMS

Just as with SEMS

   Improve coordination between responding agencies

But also incorporate support from:
- Private Sector
- Non-Government Organizations
- Tribal Governments

NIMS Compliance

- Federal Agencies <u>must</u> use NIMS.

- State, Local and Tribal Governments must comply with NIMS in order to receive federal funding just as we must use SEMS to receive State funding.
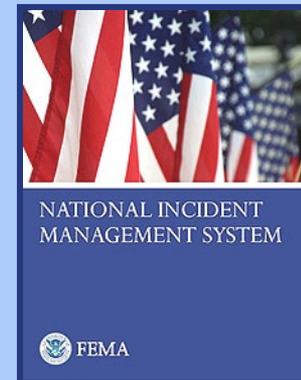
Governor's Executive Order S-2-05

- Directs SEMS Advisory Board to integrate SEMS and NIMS

- Identify statutes or regulatory changes necessary

Concepts & Principles

NIMS is:

- Flexible to support all organizations in working together

- Standardized to improve overall response and interoperability

Components of NIMS

- Command & Management
- Preparedness
- Resource Management
- Communications / Information Management
- Supporting Technologies
- Ongoing Management & Maintenance

Command & Management

- Incident Command System

- Multi-Agency Coordination System

- Public Information System

Multi-Agency Coordination Systems

- A combination of resources
- Integrated into a common framework
- Used to coordinate and support incident management activities

Multi-Agency Coordination Systems

- Support incident management policies and priorities
- Facilitate logistics support and resource tracking
- Make resource allocation decisions based on incident management priorities
- Coordinate incident-related information
- Coordinate inter-agency and inter-jurisdictional issues regarding incident management policies, priorities, and strategies

Ongoing Management & Maintenance

After Action Report   (Corrective Actions)
- Exercise
- Events

Improvement Plan requires after-action suggestions and specific dates that they are to be completed

SEMS/NIMS/ICS Combined Course

NIMS - Preparedness

Responsibilities of Preparedness Organizations

- Establishing/coordinating plans and protocols
  - All Plans will be in accordance with the State Emergency Plan
  - Protocols will comply with SEMS
- Promote interoperability
- Adopting guidelines for resource management
- Establishing response priorities
- Establishing/maintaining multi-agency coordination mechanisms

Preparedness Plans

- Plans describe how resources will be used
- Plans describe mechanisms for:
    - Setting priorities
    - Integrating entities/functions
    - Establishing relationships
- Ensuring that systems support all incident management activities

Types of Plans

- <u>Department Emergency Plans</u>   (Specific)
- <u>Emergency Operation Plans</u> (EOC)
- <u>Procedures</u> (Annexes)
- <u>Mitigation Plans</u> (Local Hazard Mitigation Plan)
- <u>Recovery Plans</u> (Part of Emergency Plan)

City of South Pasadena

DRAFT
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

July 2018
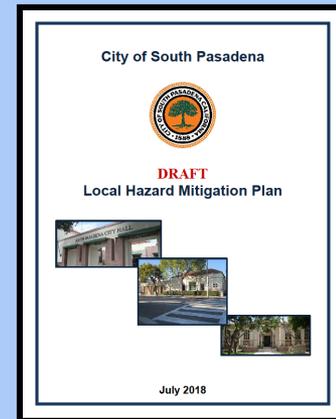
NIMS Integration Center

NIC:

Oversees all aspects of NIMS including:
- development of compliance criteria
- implementation activities at federal, state and local levels.

Provides guidance and support to jurisdictions as they adopt the system.

NIMS Integration Center

Established by the Department of Homeland Security, provides oversight on:

- Training & Exercises
- Personnel qualifications and certifications
- Publication Management
- Equipment Certification

Training & Exercises

The NIC will:

- Facilitate development and dissemination of national standards, guidelines, and protocols.

- Facilitate use of modeling/simulation.

- Define general training requirements and approved courses.

- Review/approve discipline-specific training requirements.

Personnel Qualifications and Certification

Development of standards, including:

- Training

- Experience

- Credentialing

- Currency requirements

- Physical and medical fitness
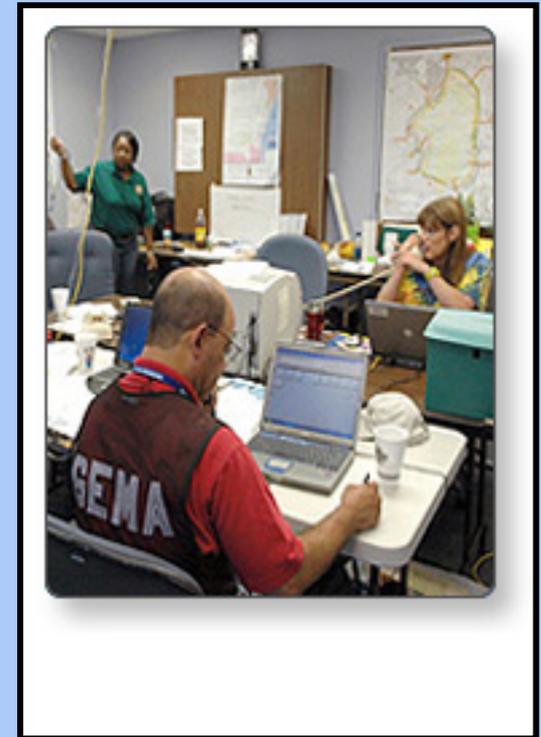
Publication Management

- The development of naming and numbering conventions

- Review and certification of publications

- Methods for publications control, including distribution

- Identification of sources and suppliers for publications and related services

National Infrastructure
Protection Plan
2006
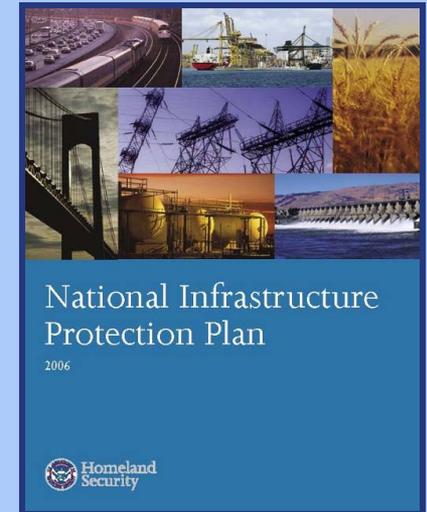
Homeland
Security

Equipment Certification

- Facilitate development of national equipment standards, guidelines, and protocols

- Review and approve equipment meeting national standards

Homeland Security Presidential Directive - 8

HSPD – 8 Directs DHS to coordinate development of the "National Preparedness Goal"

The Goal establishes:
- Measurable Priorities
- Targets, and
- Standards

For assessing the Nation's overall level of preparedness

HSPD – 8 Planning Scenarios

15 Planning Scenarios:

1. Nuclear Detonation
2. Biological Attack (Aerosol Anthrax)
3. Biological Disease (Pandemic Influenza)
4. Biological Attack (Plague)
5. Chemical Attack (Blister Agent)
6. Chemical Attack (Toxic Industrial Agent)
7. Chemical Attack (Nerve Agent)
8. Chemical Attack (Chlorine Tank Explosion)

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HSPD – 8 Planning Scenarios

15 Planning Scenarios:

9.   Natural Disaster (Major Earthquake)
10. Natural Disaster (Major Hurricane)
11. Radiological Attack (RDD)
12. Explosives Attack (Bombing using IED)
13. Biological Attack (Contaminated Food)
14. Biological Attack (Foreign Animal Disease)
15. Cyber Attack

Planning Scenario Effects

Each Scenario's Capability to Affect:

1. Causalities
2. Infrastructure Damage
3. Evacuations/Displaced Persons
4. Contamination
5. Economic Impact
6. Potential for Multiple Events
7. Recovery Timeline

Target Capabilities List

36 essential capabilities to developed and maintained to prevent, protect against, respond to and recover from terrorist attacks and major disasters.

- Common
- Prevent Mission
- Protect Mission
- Respond Mission
- Recovery Mission

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Universal Tasks List

A detailed tasking list based upon the

- 15 Planning Scenarios
- Target Capabilities List

No one single jurisdiction is expected to perform, or complete all tasks

SEMS/NIMS/ICS
Combined Course

NIMS - Resource Management

Resource Management

Areas to be covered
- Resource Typing
- Mutual Aid
- Resource Coordination
- Tracking Resources
- Resource Demobilization

Principles of Resources Management

NIMS identifies 5 principles of Resource Management

1. Advance Planning (Prior to and during incident response)
2. Resource Identification and Ordering
3. Resource Categorization
4. Use of Agreements (Mutual Aid and SEMS)
5. Effective Management

Resource Typing

- The NIMS Integration Center ("NIC") has begun the process of "typing" resources based on measurable standards of capability and performance
- Utilizes typing standards of Fire, Hazardous Materials and Law Enforcement as a guideline
- To date 1200 Resource Types identified
- Process supports ICS' "Common Terminology"

Resource Management Organization

ICS

- Planning Section Responsibilities
- Logistics Section Responsibilities
- Finance/Administration Section Responsibilities
- Operations Section Responsibilities
- Area Command

SEMS

- Levels of Response
- Coordination at the lowest (nearest) level first

Staging of Resources

- Pre-disaster resource needs identification, and near site locating
- Staging Area
- Mobilization Centers

Mutual Aid

Mutual Aid agreements provide the means for one jurisdiction to provide resource or other support to another jurisdiction during an incident.

CA Master Mutual Aid Agreement

- Originated in 1950 as the Civil Defense and Disaster Mutual Aid Agreement

- Voluntary and reciprocal agreement which provide services, resources, and facilities, when jurisdictional resources are committed and are inadequate

CA Master Mutual Aid Agreement

- Mutual Aid is one of the components of SEMS

- Mutual Aid providers need not jeopardize their capability to protect their community

Mutual Aid

- The jurisdiction/agency where an incident has occurred shall remain in charge
- Agencies receiving mutual aid are responsible for logistical support to all mutual aid personnel and equipment received

Discipline Specific Plans

Officially recognized California Mutual Aid
Plans:
- Fire & Rescue
- Law Enforcement
  - Coroner (Annex)
- Emergency Management

Operational Area
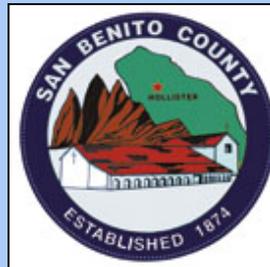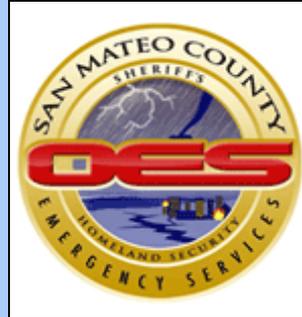
Mutual Aid Regions

To facilitate Mutual Aid, the state
is geographically divided into
mutual aid regions

Each Mutual Aid
Region has a Regional
Coordinator and a
State OES Coordinator

Regional Level Mutual Aid

- If Operational Area unable to handle with OA resources, contacts Regional Coordinator

- Regional Coordinator develops response from other OA's in region

Statewide Mutual Aid

- Region unable to handle with resources available
- Regional Coordinator contacts State Coordinator
- Statewide response developed

Interstate Mutual Aid

- Interstate Agreements
  (Oregon, Washington, Nevada)

- Emergency Management Assistance
  Compact
  (EMAC)

Resource Tracking

Resources are to be tracked from "Mobilization to Demobilization"

Tracking tools:
- ICS Forms
- EOC Resources Status Report
- Web EOC / CalEOC

Resource Tracking

Web EOC

CalEOC

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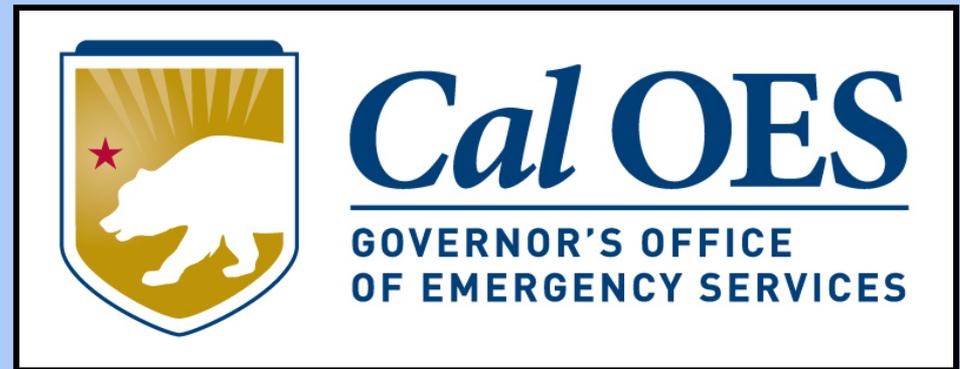
Resource Demobilization

Incident and EOC Action Planning process identifies functions no longer necessary

- Deactivate as soon as possible
- Demobilize the resource

Demobilization is the orderly release and return of resources

Resource Demobilization

Demobilization Priorities:

- Required to be returned to Emergency Services
- Mobilized from off-site (Mutual Aid)
- Local Resources

SEMS/NIMS/ICS
Combined Course

NIMS - Public Information

Public Information

As the complexity of the event increases, so to increases the complexity and necessity of Public Information.

Public Information Officer

Why appoint an Information Officer?

- Is it a high visibility incident?
- Are the media taking up the IC's time?
- Will they get the information anyway?
- Are there multiple agencies involved?

Public Information Officer Responsibilities

ICS

 Releases must have IC approval prior to release

SEMS

 Releases must have EOC Director approval prior to release

 Each appoints Assistants to support functions

Joint Information Center

When should a Joint Information Center (JIC) be established?

- Multiple Agencies/Jurisdictions involved
- Incidents of National Significance

Per NIMS:

- JIC must include representatives from all responding organizations
- Must have established protocols & procedures for communicating and coordinating with other JICs

Public Information System

- Incident Commander or EOC Director is responsible for timely and accurate public information.
- Public Information Officer
    - Reports to the Incident Commander/EOC Director
    - Appoints Assistants to support JIC functions
- Multiple JICs coordinate the release of approved Public Information

Questions ???

SEMS / NIMS / ICS Combined Course

Quiz

SEMS / NIMS / ICS Combined Course

ICS Exercise

ICS Exercise

**Participants will break into FIVE groups
Each group will represent**

- **Command**
- **Planning and Intelligence**
- **Operations**
- **Logistics**
- **Finance**

ICS Exercise

- **Each group will take on the role of an ICS Section in dealing with the scenario**

- **The groups will then report back to the entire class on FIVE ISSUES that they would deal with in this scenario**

ICS Exercise

Incident Command System organizational chart: Incident Commander at top, with Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and Agency Representative. Four sections report below: Operations Section, Planning Section, Logistics Section, and Finance/Admin Section.

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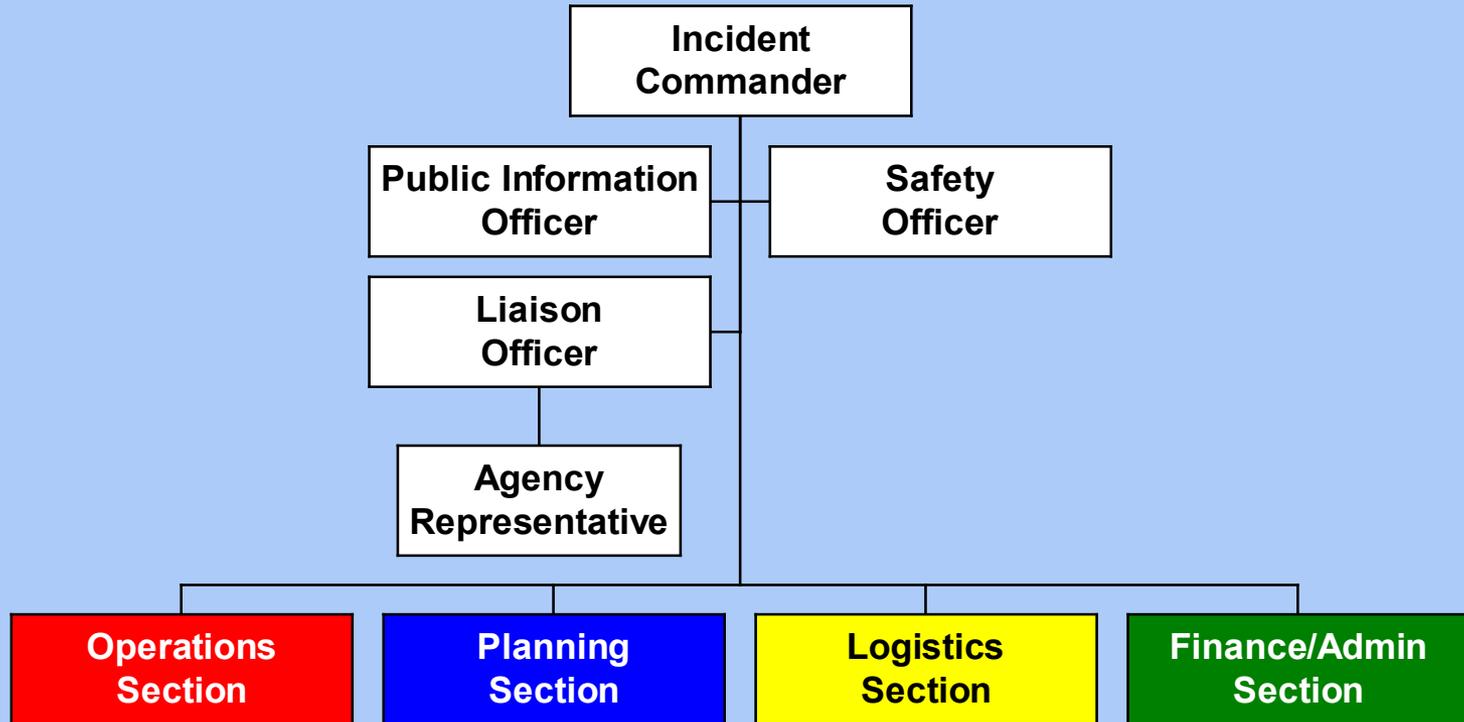
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IS 800.C National Response Framework

National Response Framework

January 2008

Homeland Security

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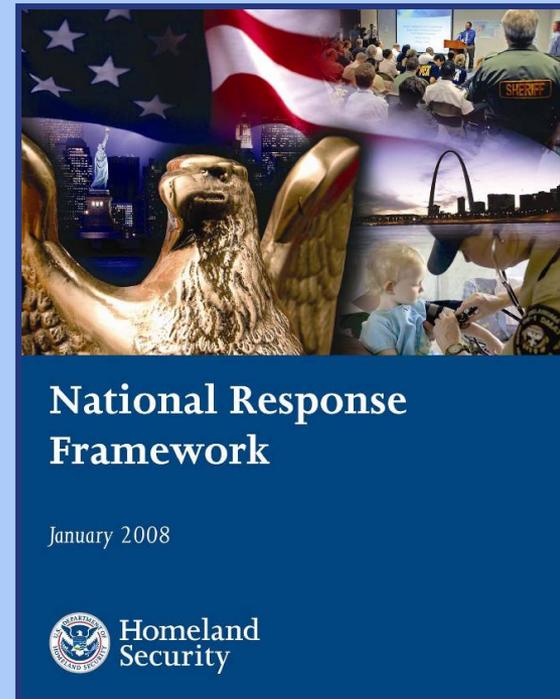
National Mandates

HSPD-5	Management of Domestic Incidents
HSPD-8	National Preparedness

Mandates

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

FEMA

National Response Framework

Homeland Security
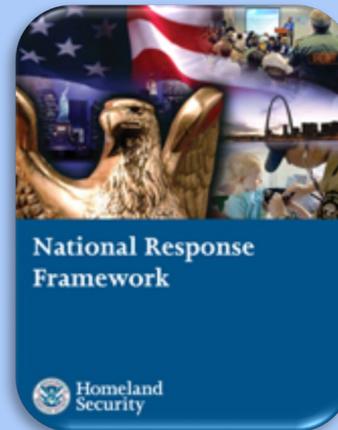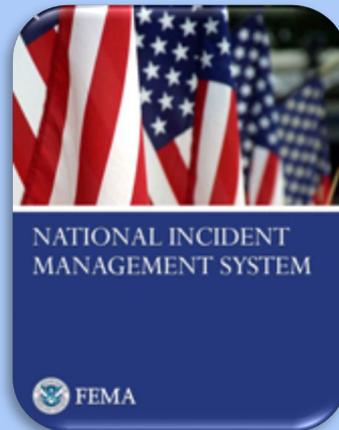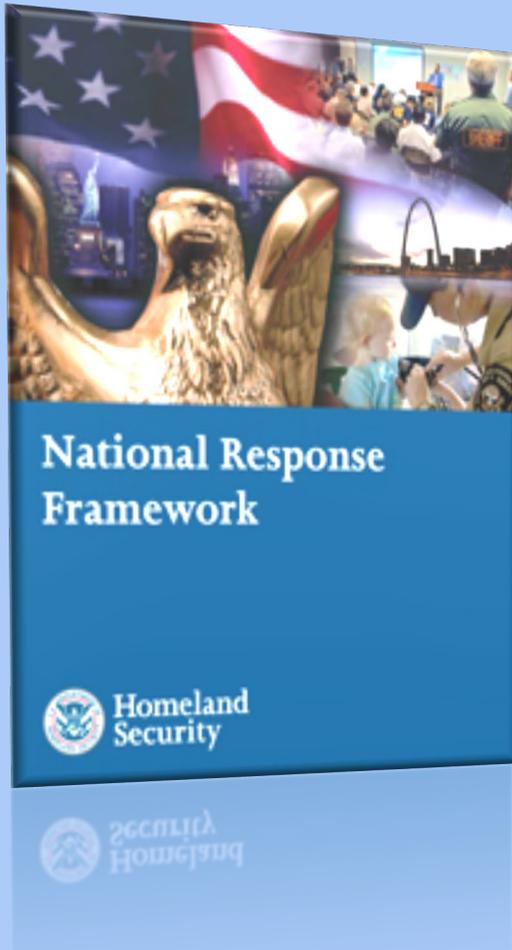
Framework Purpose

The purpose of the National Response Framework is to ensure that all response partners:

- Understand domestic incident response roles, responsibilities, and relationships.

- Respond effectively to any type of incident.

Scope: Domestic Incident Response

Response includes:

- Immediate actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs.

- The execution of emergency plans and actions to support short-term recovery.

Part of a Broader Strategy

The National Response Framework is required by, and integrates under, a larger National Strategy for Homeland Security.
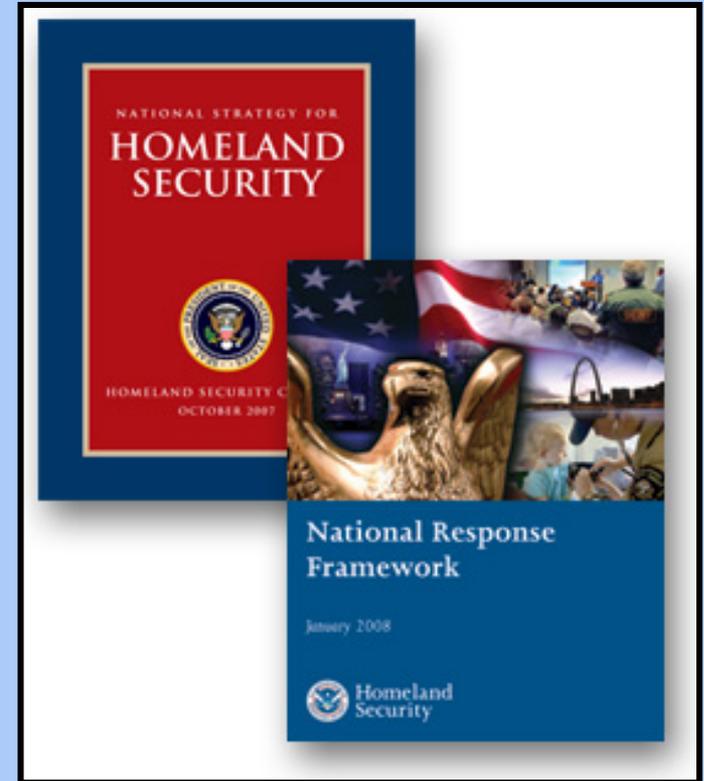
NRF Focus

The Framework:

- Focuses on response and short-term recovery instead of all of the phases of incident management.
- Represents a key component of a broader National Homeland Security Strategy for integrating national efforts for prevention, protection, preparedness, response, and recovery.

NRF Premise

- The Framework is always in effect and can be implemented at any level at any time.

- Incident management activities are initiated and conducted using the principles contained in the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

Response Doctrine: Overview

Response doctrine defines basic roles, responsibilities, and operational concepts for response across all levels of government and with the private sector and nongovernmental organizations.

Response Doctrine

National Response Framework
Homeland Security
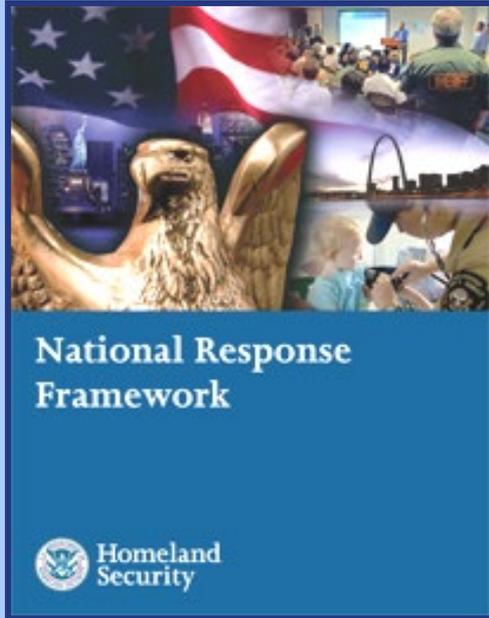
Engaged Partnership

Tiered Response

Scalable, Flexible, and Adaptable Operational Capabilities

Unity of Effort Through Unified Command

Readiness To Act

Key Principle: Engaged Partnership

National Response Framework — Homeland Security
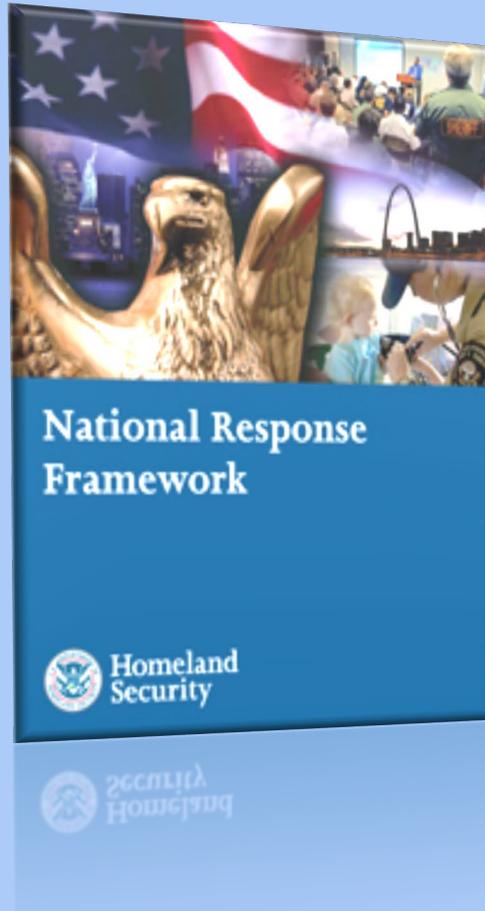
Engaged partnership means that leaders at all levels develop shared response goals and align capabilities so that no one is overwhelmed in times of crisis. Engaged partnerships are essential to preparedness.

Key Principle: Tiered Response

National Response Framework

Homeland Security
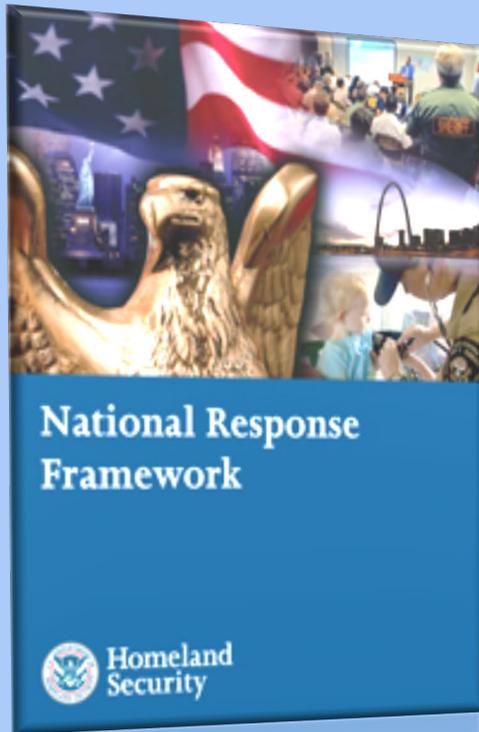
A basic premise of the Framework is that incidents are generally handled at the lowest jurisdictional level possible.

Key Principle: Scalable, Flexible, Adaptable

National Response Framework

Homeland Security
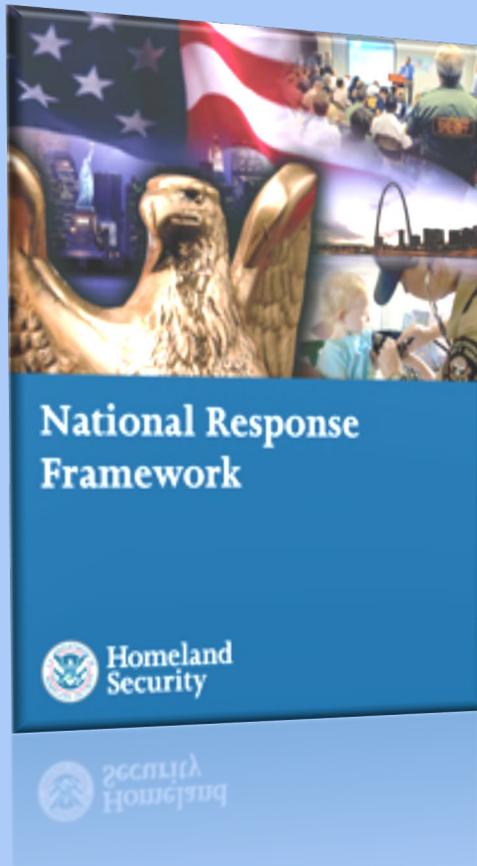
As incidents change in size, scope, and complexity, the response must adapt to meet requirements.

Key Principle: Unified Command
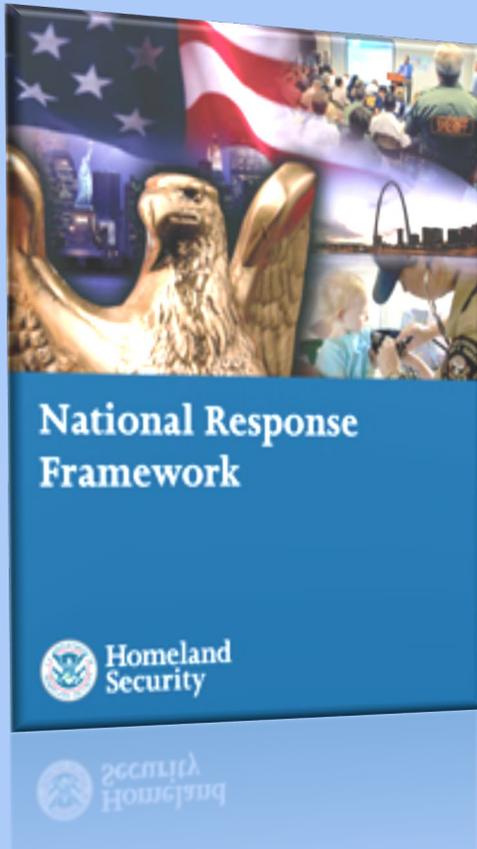
Unity of effort through Unified Command:

- Is a collective, strategic approach.
- Enables different agencies and jurisdictions to coordinate, plan, and interact effectively.
- Uses joint priorities and resource allocation.
- Relies on a single plan and set of objectives.

National Response Framework

Homeland Security

Advantages of Unified Command

- Improves information flow.
- Fosters a mutual understanding of priorities and restrictions.
- Ensures that agency authority not compromised.
- Allows for awareness of others' tactics.
- Optimizes response through combined efforts.
- Avoids duplication of efforts/ resources reduced or eliminated.

Key Principle: Readiness to Act
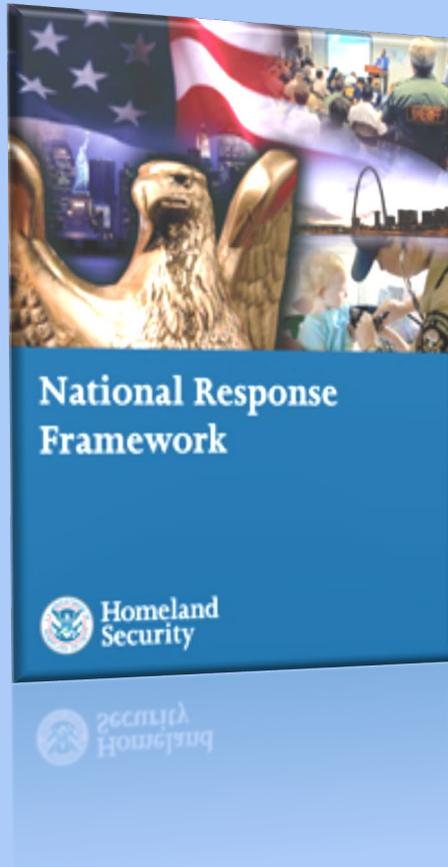
Readiness is a collective responsibility. Effective national response depends on our readiness to act.

NRF Organization
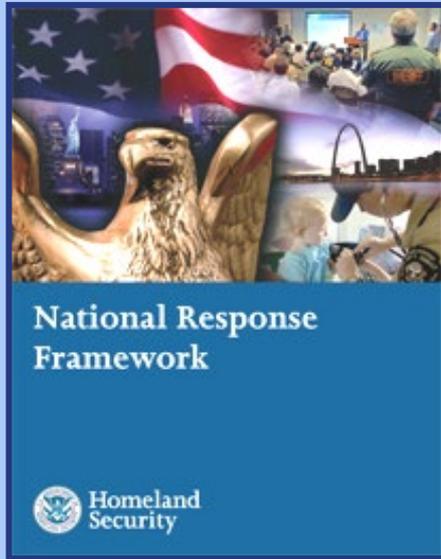
Core Document — Doctrine, organization, roles and responsibilities, response actions, and planning requirements that guide national response

Emergency Support Function Annexes — Mechanisms to group and provide Federal resources and capabilities to support State and local responders

Support Annexes — Essential supporting aspects of the Federal response

Incident Annexes — Incident-specific applications of the Framework

Partner Guides — Additional detail about response actions

National Response Framework

Homeland Security

Implementing the Response Doctrine

http://www.fema.gov/nrf

NRF Emphasizes Partnerships

Federal Government Supports State

State Government Supports Local Response

Local Government First Response!

Individuals and Households

Private Sector

Nongovernmental Organizations

Local Roles

Examples of local roles include:

- **Rescue and treatment**

- **Law enforcement**

- **Protection and restoration of critical infrastructure including utilities, transportation systems, etc.**

- **Sheltering evacuees**

- **Controlling hazards**

- **Managing resources (use mutual aid and assistance agreements)**

- **Developing incident action plans**

- **Determining needs and shortfalls**

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Nongovernmental Organizations

Nongovernmental and voluntary organizations help provide:

- Shelter, emergency food supplies, counseling services, and other vital services.

- Specialized services that help individuals with special needs.

Individuals and Households

- Individuals can contribute by:
  - Reducing hazards in and around their homes.
  - Preparing an emergency supply kit and household emergency plan.
  - Monitoring emergency communications carefully.
  - Volunteering with an established organization.
  - Enrolling in emergency response training courses.
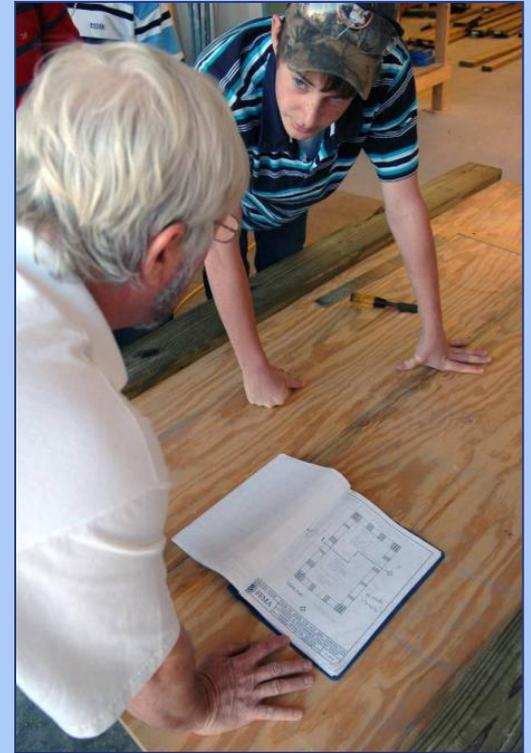
Private Sector

The private sector:

- Is responsible for most of the critical infrastructure and may be required to assist the response efforts.

- Provides critical goods and services to support response and recovery.

State Roles

Supplement and facilitate local efforts before, during, and after incidents.

Deploy State resources such as:

- Food, ice, other emergency supplies
- Law enforcement assets
- Public works teams
- Specialized technical assistance
- National Guard assets

Serve as a conduit for Federal assistance.

Federal Roles

- Provide resources and capabilities to support the State response.

- Serve as first responders for incidents involving primary Federal jurisdiction or authorities.

- Work with private sector and nongovernmental organizations who support response efforts.

Federal Response Goals

The Federal Government supports the State:

- To save lives, and to protect property and the environment.

- To ensure basic human needs are met:
    - Public health and safety,
    - Temporary shelter, and
    - Critical resources (water, food, ice, etc.).

- To restore critical infrastructure:
    - Utilities,
    - Telecommunications, and
    - Transportation.

- To restore essential Government services.
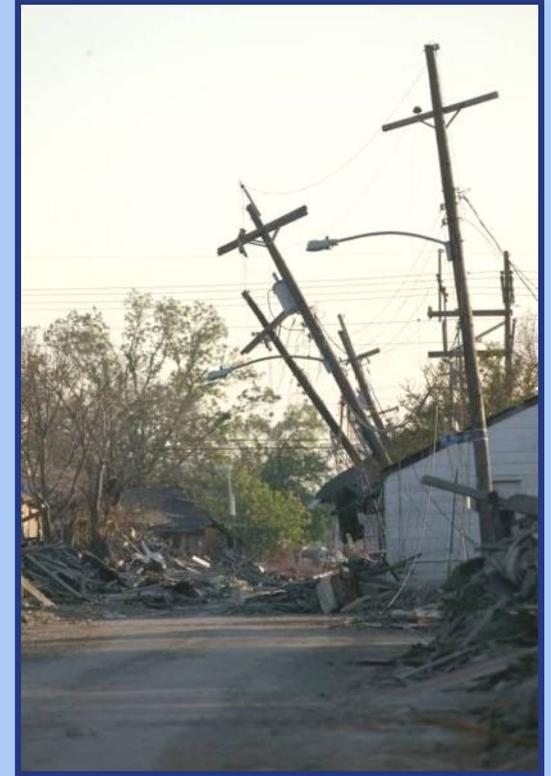
Federal Response: Key Players

- The President leads the Federal Government response.
- The Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management consistent with HSPD-5.
- The FEMA Administrator is responsible of the preparation for, protection against, response to, and recovery from all-hazards incidents.
- When DHS coordination is NOT required, Federal agencies may provide assistance consistent with their authorities.

Other Key Players

Title	Responsibility
Attorney General	**Serves as the Chief Law Enforcement Officer**
Secretary of Defense	**Approves Requests for Military Support**
Secretary of State	**Coordinates International Response**
Director of National Intelligence	**Oversees National Intelligence**
Other Department/Agency Heads	**Provides Coordination and Support Under Their Authorities**

Notes: When DHS coordination is NOT required, Federal agencies may provide assistance consistent with their authorities.

Requesting Assistance

Needs Exceeding Resources & Capabilities ↑

Federal Government Support

Interstate Mutual Aid

State Government Support

Local (Intrastate) Mutual Aid

Local Responders With Private Sector and NGOs

Federal Assistance

Federal support to States and local jurisdictions:

- Non-Stafford Act: Agencies responding under their own authorities.
- Stafford Act: Most widely known authority.

The Stafford Act

Robert T. Stafford

- Provides a system of emergency preparedness for the protection of life and property from hazards.
- Places responsibility for emergency preparedness jointly in the Federal Government, State governments, and their political subdivisions.
- Gives FEMA responsibility for coordinating government response.

Defense Support of Civil Authorities

- Title 10 U.S.C. authorizes the Secretary of Defense to provide DOD supplies, services, and equipment to persons affected by a public emergency.
- Defense Coordinating Officers serve as the Federal coordination point for DOD assistance.
- National Guard assets remain under the control of the Governor.

NRF Federal-to-Federal Assistance
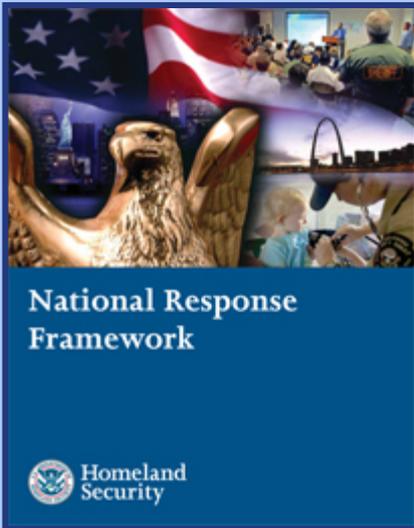
- Coordinated by DHS using the NRF multiagency coordination structures.

- Generally funded by the Federal entity with primary responsibility and statutory authority in accordance with provisions of the Economy Act.

- Facilitated by the interagency memorandum of understanding for Mutual Aid (see the NRF Financial Management Support Annex).

National Response Framework

Homeland Security

Preparedness Cycle

Plan

Organize, Train & Equip

Exercise

Evaluate & Improve

Capability Building
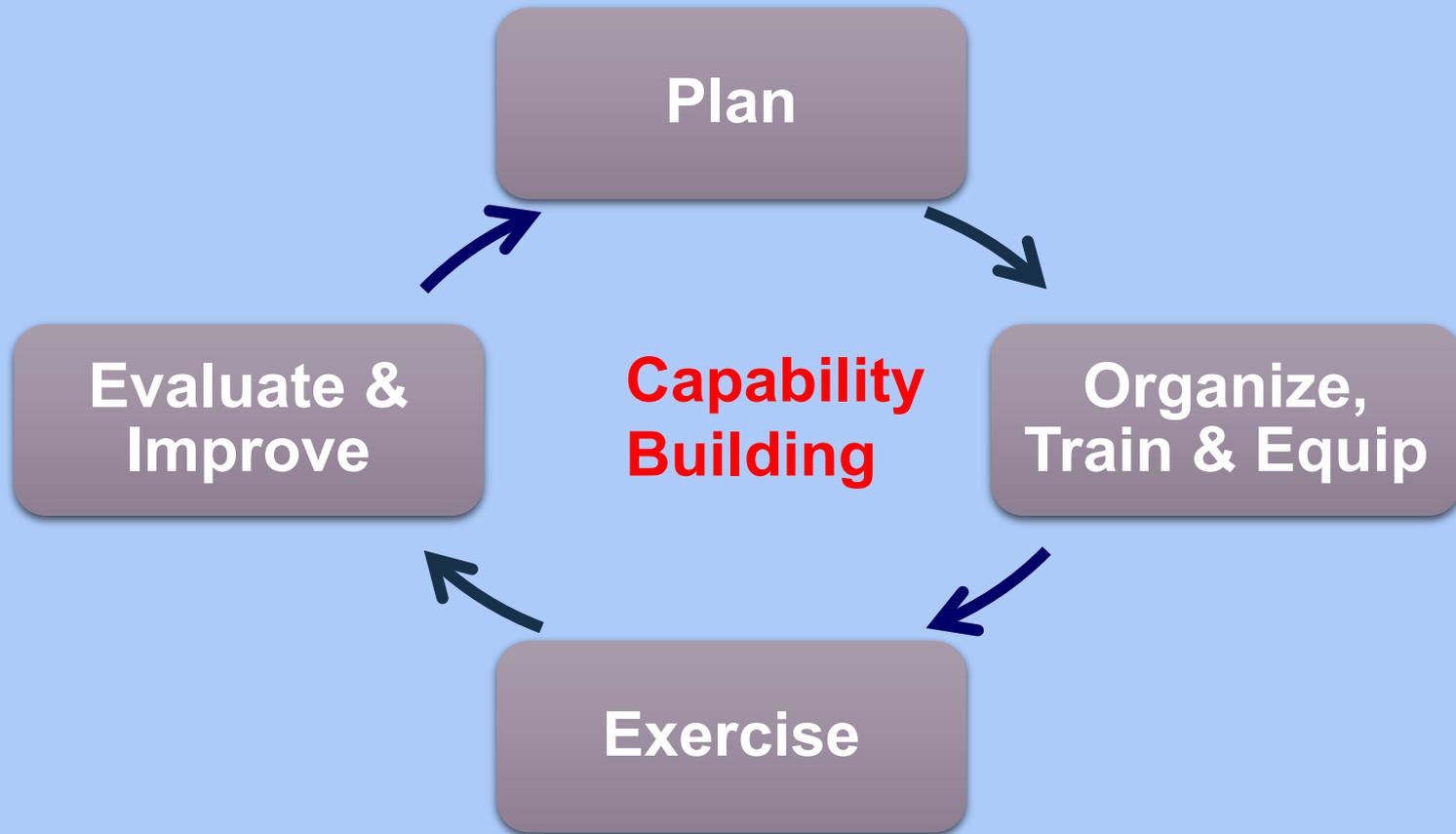
The Preparedness Cycle Builds Capabilities

Plan

Planning makes it possible to manage the entire life cycle of a potential crisis, determine capability requirements, and help response partners learn their roles.

Organize, Train & Equip

Plan

Evaluate & Improve

Capability Building

Organize, Train & Equip

Exercise
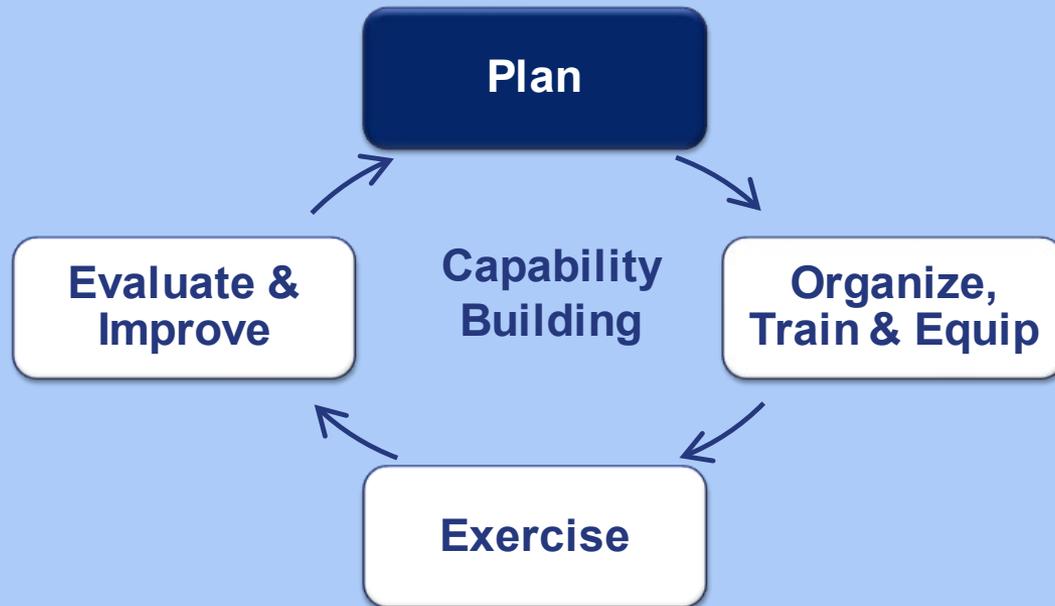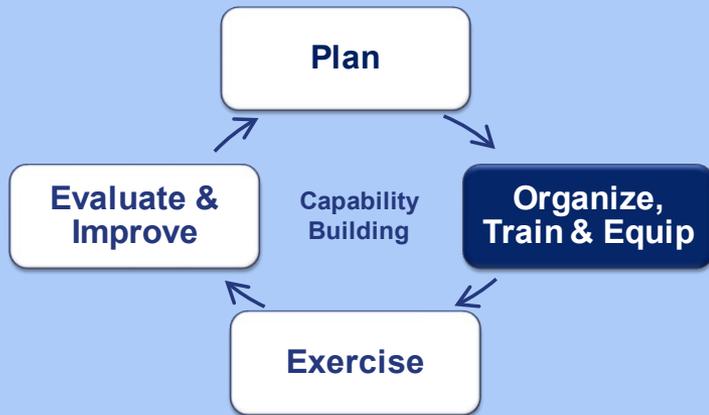
Organize: Develop an overall organizational structure, strengthen leadership, and assemble teams.

Train: Use a systematic program to train individual teams and organizations.

Equip: Acquire equipment that will perform to established standards.

Exercise
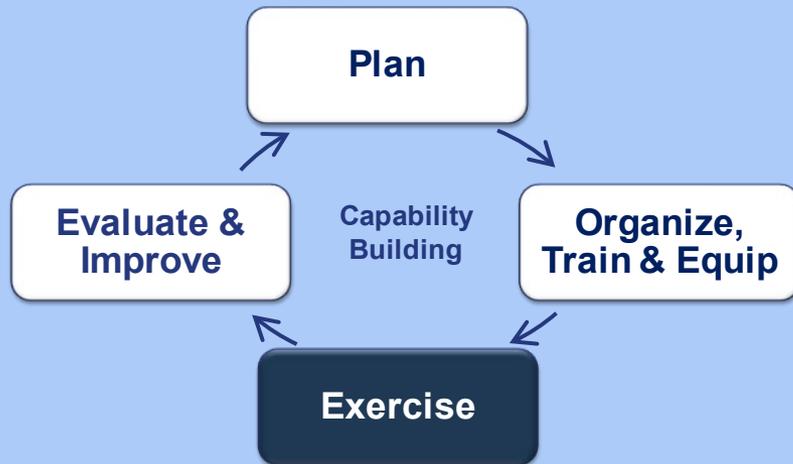
Effective exercises:

- Assess and validate proficiency levels.
- Clarify and familiarize personnel with roles and responsibilities.
- Improve interagency coordination and communications.

Evaluate and Improve

Plan

Capability
Building

Organize,
Train & Equip

Evaluate &
Improve
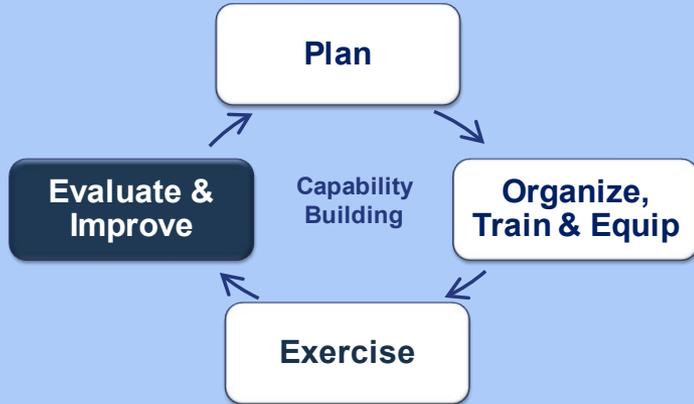
Exercise

Corrective action programs are used to:

- Evaluate exercise participation and response.
- Capture lessons learned.
- Make improvements in response capabilities.

National Operations Center

Watch

- **Multiagency operations 24/7.**
- **Monitors national picture.**
- **Puts incident in national context.**

Intel & Analysis

- **Provides threat information, analysis, and intelligence.**
- **Monitors national intel picture.**

DHS Secretary

NOC Components

Watch

Intel & Analysis

Planning Element

National Infrastructure Coordination Center (NICC)

National Response Coordination Center

Planning Element

- **Provides national-level planning recommendations to the Secretary.**
- **Provides staff support to the Domestic Readiness Group.**

NOC-NICC (DHS)

- **Monitors critical infrastructure and key resources.**
- **Supports government and industry partners.**

National Response Coordination Center

DHS Secretary

NOC Components

Watch

Intel & Analysis

Planning Element

NOC-NICC

NRCC

- Monitors potential or developing incidents.

- Supports the efforts of regional and field components.

- Initiates mission assignments or reimbursable agreements to activate other Federal departments and agencies.

- Activates and deploys national-level specialized teams.

Regional Response Coordination Centers

RRCCs coordinate regional response efforts, including:

- Establishing initial Federal objectives.

- Providing Federal support to the affected States.

- Deploying teams to establish the Joint Field Office (JFO) that will assume these functions.

Catastrophic Incidents

For catastrophic incidents, State and Federal agencies:

- May proactively deploy and mobilize assets.
- Do not need to wait for a formal request for assistance.
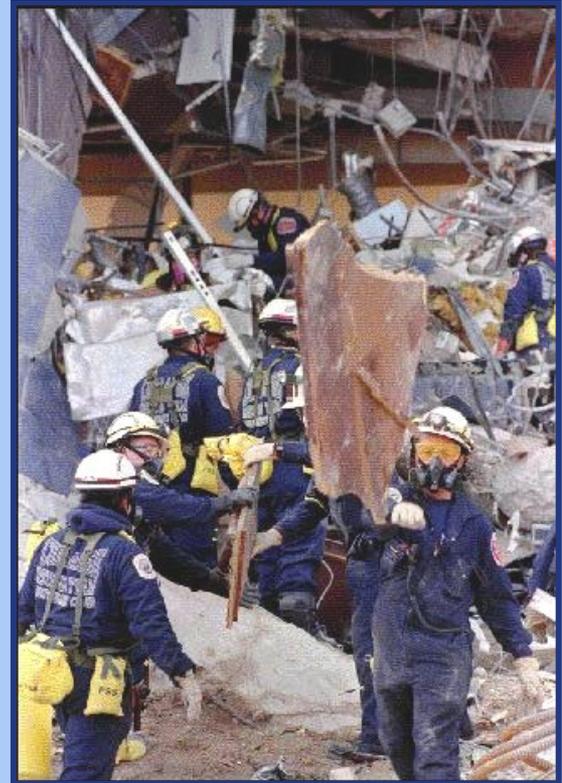
Joint Field Office

The Joint Field Office (JFO):

- Is the primary Federal incident management field structure.
- Provides a central location for the coordination of response and recovery efforts.
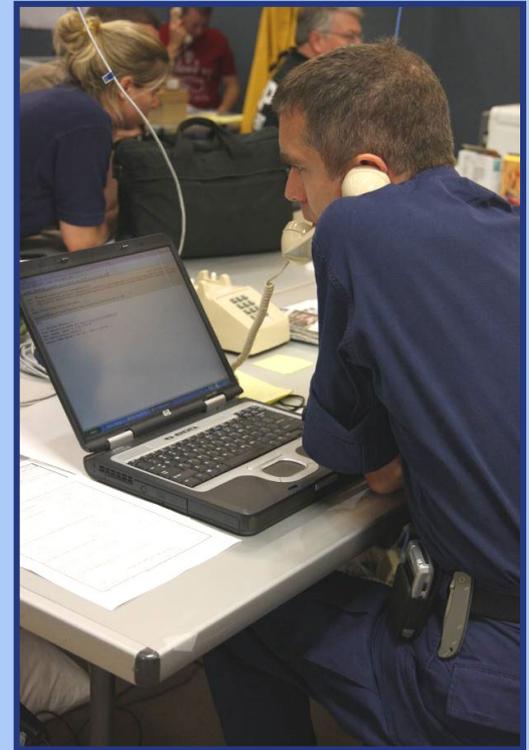
Principal Federal Official

Secretary of Homeland Security:

- **Is the principal Federal official responsible for coordination of all domestic incidents.**

- **May designate a Principal Federal Official (PFO) to act as a field representative.**

When appointed, the PFO:

- **Serves as a member of the Unified Coordination Group.**

- **Provides a primary point of contact and situational awareness locally for the Secretary.**

- **Does not direct or replace the incident command structure established at the incident.**

ESF Functional Areas

ESF #1 - Transportation

ESF #2 - Communications

ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering

ESF #4 - Firefighting

ESF #5 - Emergency Management

ESF #6 - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance,
Housing, and Human Services

ESF #7 - Logistics Management and Resource Support

ESF #8 - Public Health and Medical Services

ESF #9 - Search and Rescue

ESF #10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

ESF #11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources

ESF #12 - Energy

ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security

ESF #14 - Long-Term Community Recovery

ESF #15 - External Affairs

ESF Annexes

The ESF Annexes describe the scope, policies, and concept of operations of each ESF. In addition, these annexes identify:

- An ESF coordinator
- A primary agency
- Support agencies
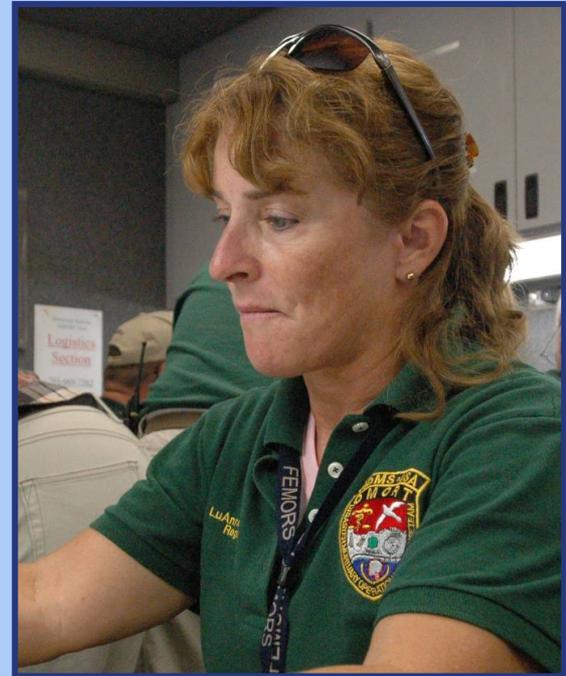
ESF Activation

- Not every incident requires the activation of ESFs.

- ESFs may be <u>selectively</u> activated for:

  - Stafford Act Emergency and Major Disaster Declarations.

  - Non-Stafford Act incidents as specified in HSPD-5.
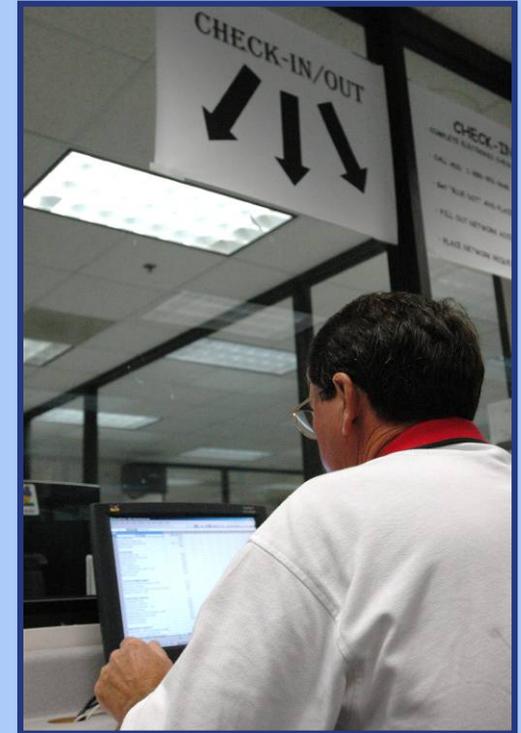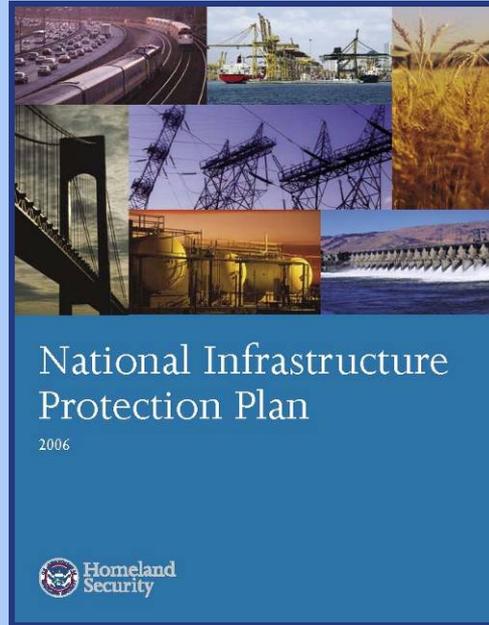

> **ESF deployment must be coordinated even if under agency's own authority**

National Preparedness Guidelines

Integrating Other Key Documents
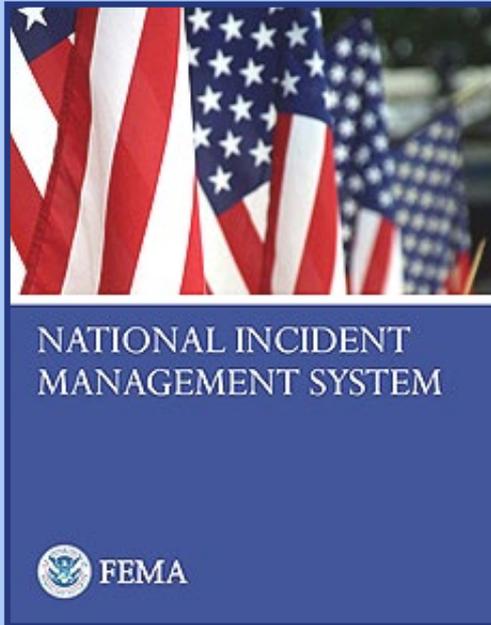
National Incident Management System

National Infrastructure Protection Plan
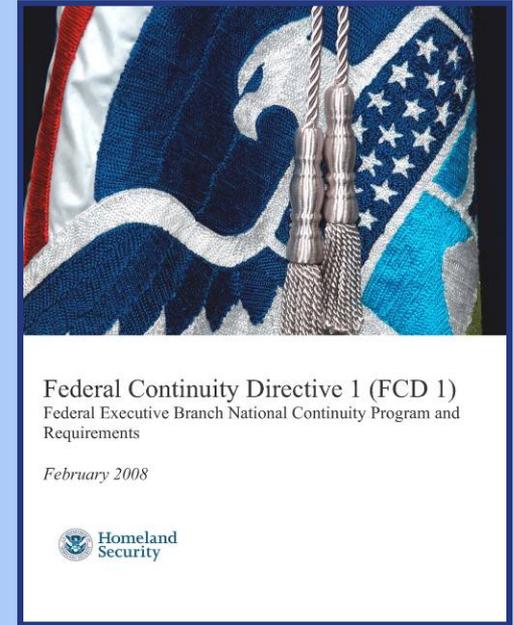
Other National Continuity Policies and Directives

NRF Resource Center

References
- **Authorities**
- **Overviews of Federal Assistance**
- **Glossary/Acronyms**
- **Additional Resources**
- **Briefings and Training**

www.fema.gov/nrf

Questions ???