

2015 SD/ND Pipeline Safety Operator Training



Allan C Miller

Response Branch Team Leader

South Dakota Office of Emergency Management



ICS-402

Incident Command System (ICS) Overview



What Is ICS?



What Is an Incident?

An incident is . . .

. . . an occurrence, caused by either human or natural phenomena, that requires response actions to prevent or minimize loss of life, or damage to property and/or the environment.



What Is ICS?

The Incident Command System:

- Is a standardized, on-scene, all-hazards incident management concept.
- Allows its users to adopt an integrated organizational structure to match the complexities and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.



ICS Purposes

Using management best practices, ICS helps to ensure:

- The safety of responders and others.
- The achievement of tactical objectives.
- The efficient use of resources.



Legal Basis for ICS

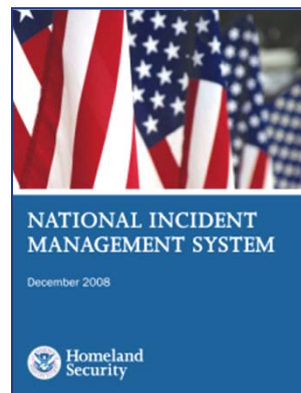
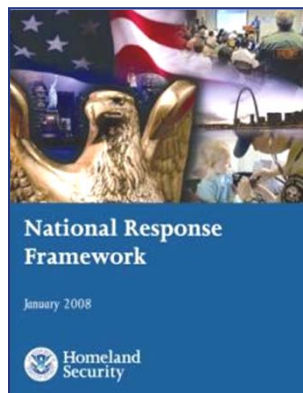
HSPD-5

Management of Domestic Incidents

PPD-8

National Preparedness

Mandates



Other ICS Mandates

- **Hazardous Materials Incidents**
 - **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) – 1986**
 - **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Rule 29 CFR 1910.120**
- **State and Local Regulations**



ICS Benefits



- Meets the needs of incidents of any kind or size.
- Allows personnel from a variety of agencies to meld rapidly into a common management structure.
- Provides logistical and administrative support to operational staff.
- Is cost effective by avoiding duplication of efforts.

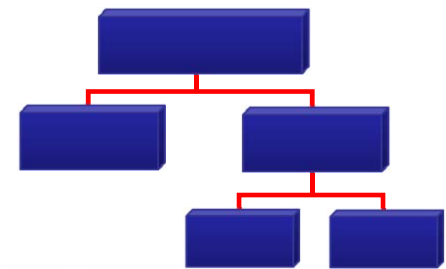
ICS Organization & Features



ICS Organization

Differs from the day-to-day, administrative organizational structures and positions.

- **Unique ICS position titles and organizational structures are designed to avoid confusion during response.**
- **Rank may change during deployment. A “chief” may not hold that title when deployed under an ICS structure.**



Common Terminology

ICS requires the use of common terminology.
Common terminology helps to define:

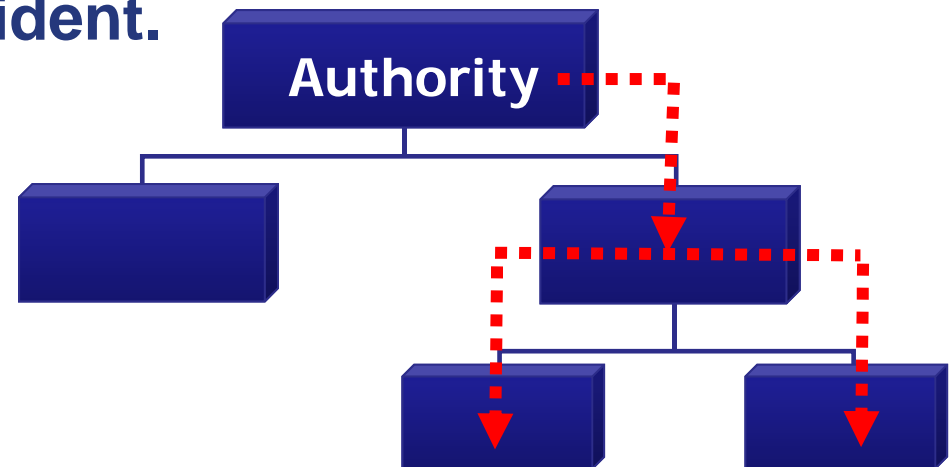
- Organizational functions.
- Incident facilities.
- Resource descriptions.
- Position titles.

**This is Unit 1,
we have a
10-37,
Code 2.**



Chain of Command

- **Chain of command** is an orderly line of authority within the ranks of the incident management organization.
- **Unity of command** means that every individual has a designated supervisor to whom he or she reports at the scene of the incident.



Incident Commander's Role

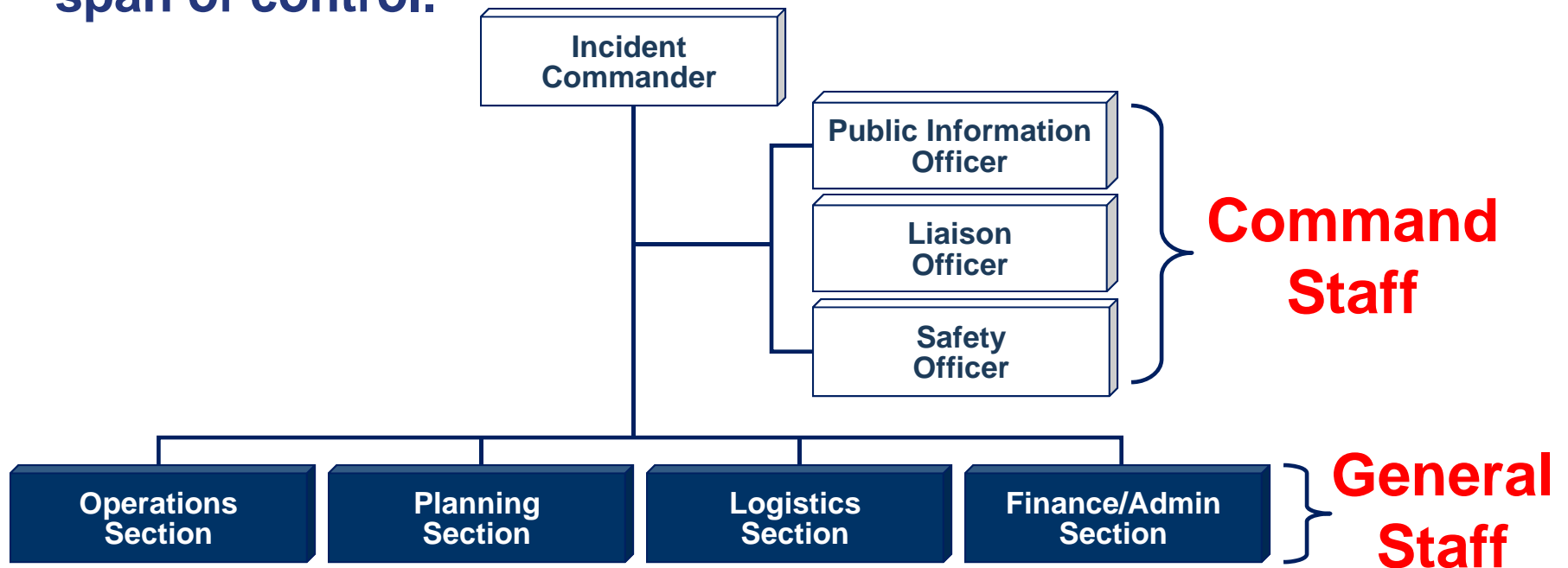


The Incident Commander:

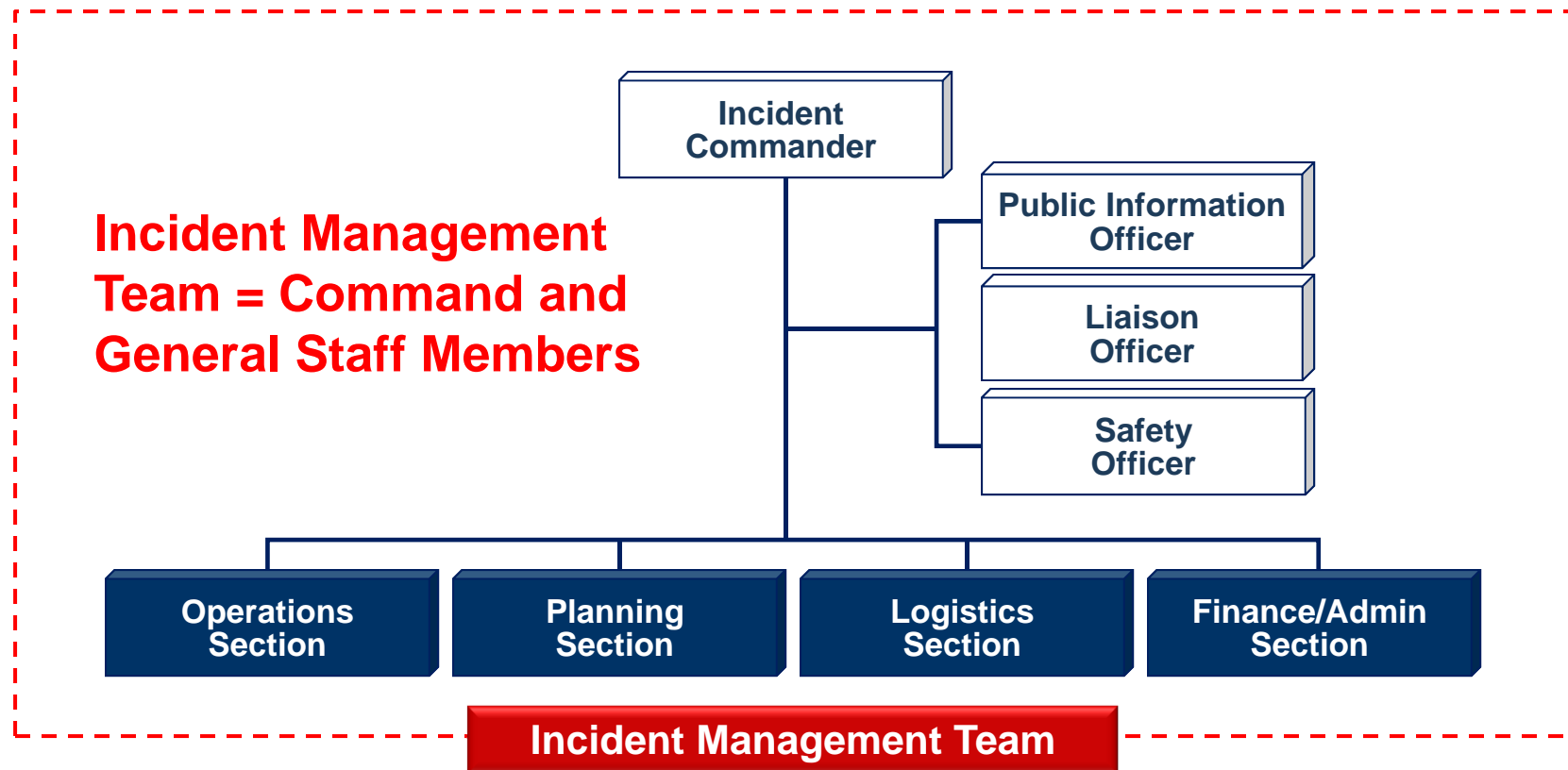
- Provides overall leadership for incident response.
- Takes policy direction from the Executive/Senior Official.
- Delegates authority to others.
- Ensures incident safety.
- Provides information to internal and external stakeholders.
- Establishes and maintains liaison with other agencies participating in the incident.
- Establishes incident objectives.
- Directs the development of the Incident Action Plan.

General Staff

As the incident expands in complexity, the Incident Commander may add **General Staff Sections** to maintain span of control.

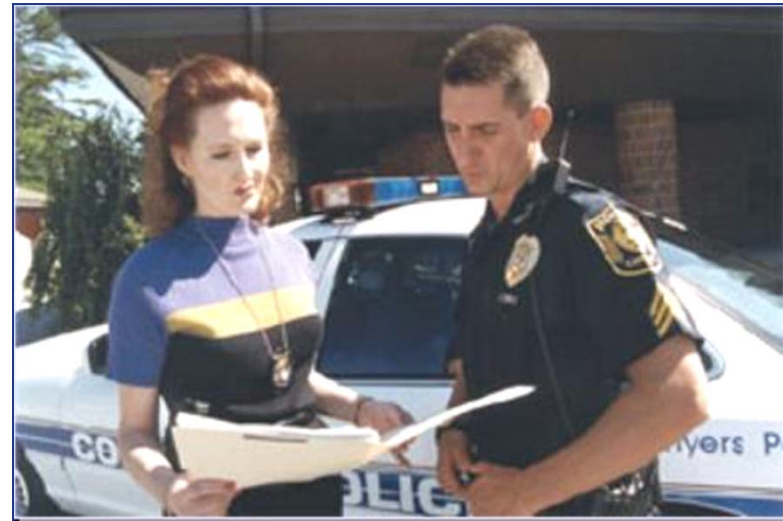


Incident Management Team



Management by Objectives

- ICS is managed by objectives.
- Objectives are communicated throughout the entire ICS organization.



Overall Priorities

Initial decisions and objectives are established based on the following priorities:

#1: Life Safety

#2: Incident Stabilization

#3: Property/Environmental Conservation



Reliance on an Incident Action Plan

The Incident Commander creates an Incident Action Plan (IAP) that:

- Specifies the incident objectives.
- States the activities to be completed.
- Covers a specified timeframe, called an operational period.
- May be oral or written—except for hazardous materials incidents, which require a written IAP.
- Takes into account legal and policy considerations and direction.



Incident
Action Plan

Unified Command



Unified Command

As a team effort, Unified Command allows all agencies with jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility for an incident to jointly provide management direction to the incident.

In Unified Command, no agency's legal authorities will be compromised or neglected.



Unified Command

- Establishes a common set of incident objectives and strategies.
- Allows Incident Commanders to make joint decisions by establishing a single command structure.
- Maintains unity of command. Each employee reports to only one supervisor.



Transfer of Command



Review: Transfer of Command

Why Transfer Command?



Steps in Assuming Command

Incoming IC (Assuming)	Outgoing IC (Transferring)
Assess situation with current IC.	Assess situation with incoming IC.
Receive briefing.	Deliver briefing.
Determine appropriate time for transfer of command.	Determine appropriate time for transfer of command.
Notify others of change in command.	Notify others of change in command
Reassign or demobilize current IC.	Accept new assignment or demobilize.

Scenario Discussion



Training Information

<http://www.training.fema.gov>



Questions / Comments

