



medical  
reserve  
corps



# Introduction to the Incident Command System (ICS100)

# 2023

An Introduction to ICS 100 for the GO Health VALOR Medical Reserve Corps

1 of 2 Required MRC Trainings



Preview the online  
course here!

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**Understand the  
process so you can be  
part of the solution!**



# Why is ICS 100 Important?

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Having a better understanding of the ICS structure and process helps different agencies work together in unprecedented ways at times of emergency

- Fosters new cooperation and collaboration
- Clarifies the chain of command and supervision responsibilities
- Improves accountability
- Provides an orderly, systematic planning process with standardized concepts and terminology
- Implements a common, flexible, predesigned management structure
- Helps diverse agencies and people who may be unaccustomed to working together in high pressure environments to engage in safe and effective response



# ICS Helps Ensure:

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- ✓ The safety of responders, community members, and others.
- ✓ The achievement of incident objectives.
- ✓ The efficient use of resources.

# Where Can I Access the Course?

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The ICS-100 Course can be accessed on the FEMA website:

<https://bit.ly/39GRvHW>



After completing the online interactive course, you will create a FEMA ID# to start/complete the final exam.







## IS-100.C: Introduction to the Incident Command System, ICS 100

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### Course Date

6/25/2018

### Course Overview

ICS 100, Introduction to the Incident Command System, introduces the Incident Command System (ICS) and provides the foundation for higher level ICS training. This course describes the history, features and principles, and organizational structure of the Incident Command System. It also explains the relationship between ICS and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The Emergency Management Institute developed its ICS courses collaboratively with:

- National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- United States Fire Administration's National Fire Programs Branch

### Course Objectives:

At the completion of this course, you should be able to:

- Explain the principles and basic structure of the Incident Command System (ICS).
- Describe the NIMS management characteristics that are the foundation of the ICS.
- Describe the ICS functional areas and the roles of the Incident Commander and Command Staff.

### TAKE THIS COURSE

[Interactive Web Based Course](#)

### CLASSROOM MATERIALS

[Download Classroom Materials](#)

### TAKE FINAL EXAM

Please note that the is program now requires a fema sid to be used instead of your ssn. if you do not have a sid, [register for one here](#).

[Take Final Exam Online](#)

### NOTICES

Test questions are scrambled to protect test integrity



# Course Structure

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**Unit 1: Course Welcome and ICS Overview**

**Unit 2: NIMS Management Characteristics**

**Unit 3: ICS Functional Areas and Command Staff Roles**

**Unit 4: General Staff Roles**

**Unit 5: How ICS Applies to you**



# What is the Incident Command System?

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The Incident Command System (ICS) is a standardized approach to incident management that:



- Is used for all kinds of incidents by all types of organizations and at all levels of government; ICS is applicable to small incidents as well as large and complex ones.
- Can be used not only for emergencies, or for planned events.
- Enables a coordinated response among various jurisdictions and agencies.
- Establishes common processes for incident-level planning and resource management.
- Allows for the integration of resources (such as facilities, equipment, personnel) within a common organizational structure.



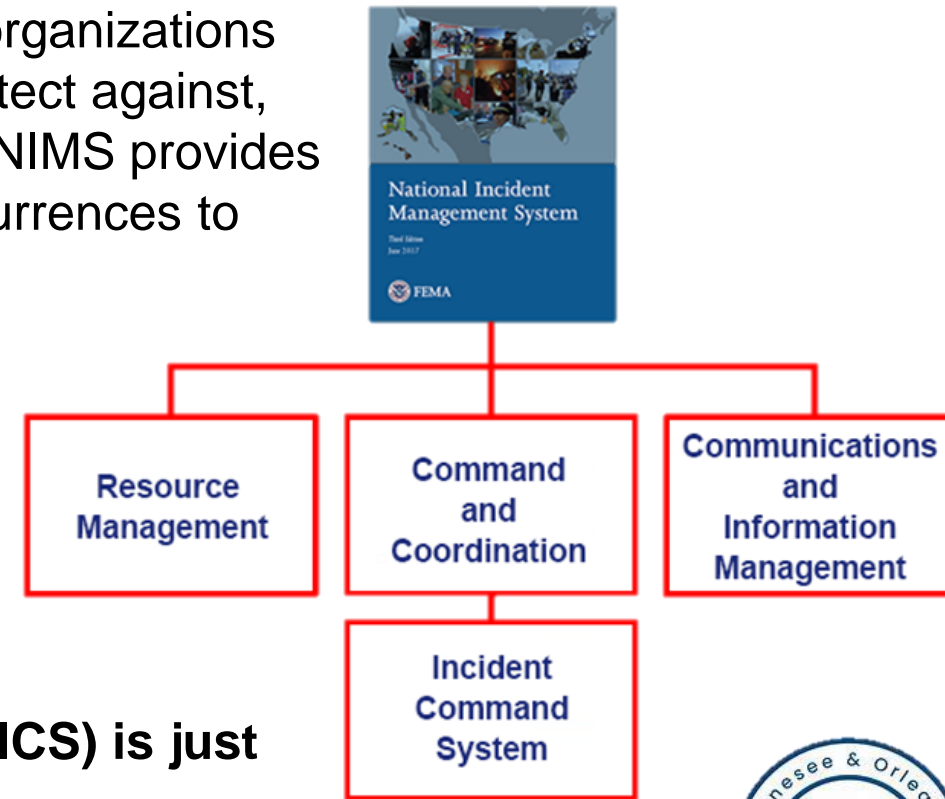
# ICS as a Component of the National Incident Management System (NIMS)

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is a systematic, proactive approach to guide all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the effects of incidents. NIMS provides a consistent foundation for all incidents, ranging from daily occurrences to incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

NIMS is organized into three major components:

- Resource Management
- Command and Coordination - including the Incident Command System
- Communications and Information Management

**It is important to note that the Incident Command System (ICS) is just one part of NIMS.**



# NIMS Characteristics

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★ There are 14 ★

# Management by Objectives

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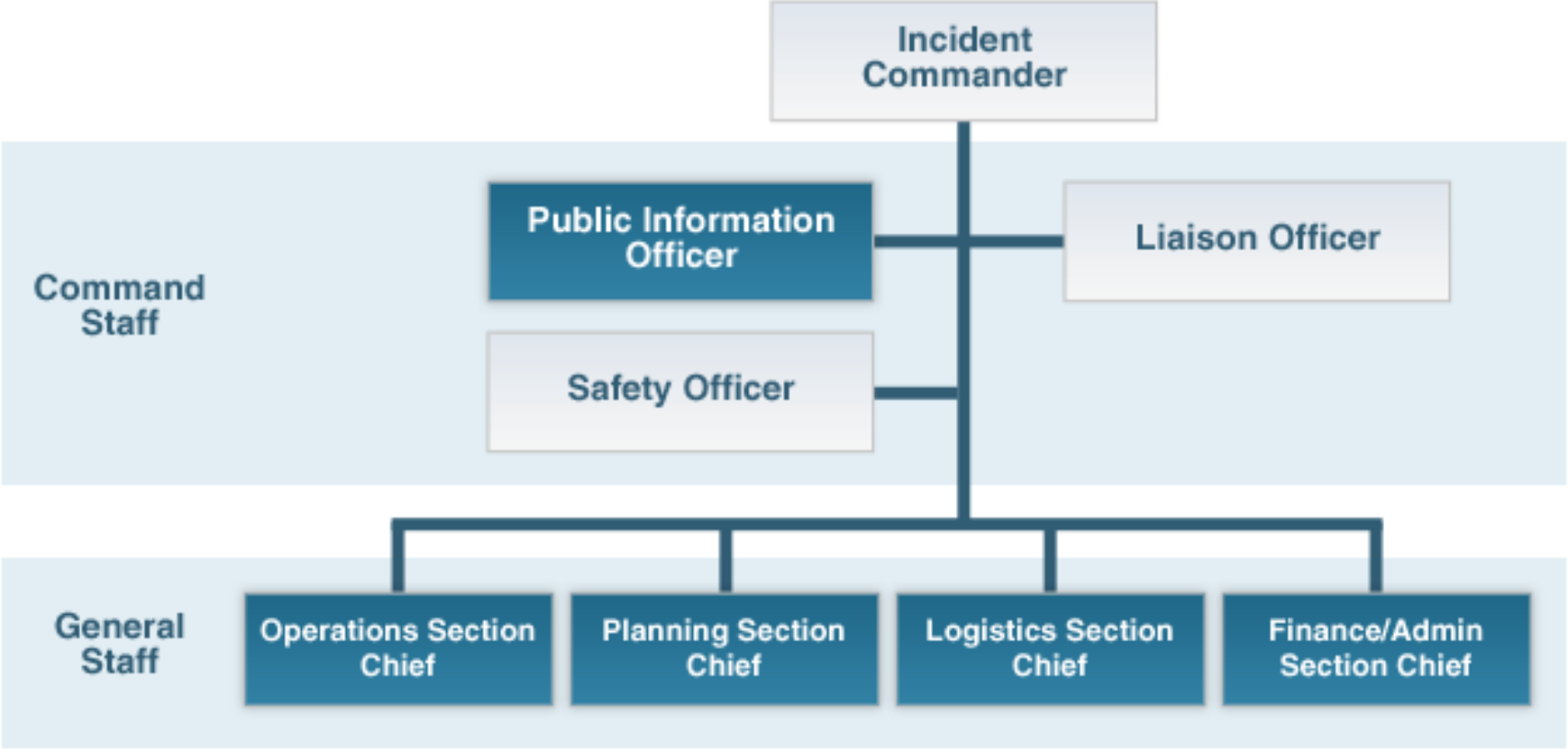
**The Incident Commander or Unified Command (which will be discussed later), establishes incident objectives that drive incident operations.**

Management by Objectives includes the following:

- Establishing specific, measurable incident objectives.
- Identifying strategies, tactics, tasks and activities to achieve the objectives.
- Developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols to accomplish identified tasks.
- Documenting results for the incident objectives.



# ICS Structure



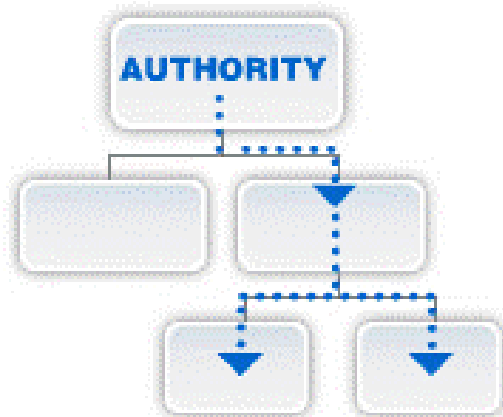
# Chain of Command

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**Chain of command** is an orderly line that details how authority flows through the hierarchy of the incident management organization.

Chain of command...

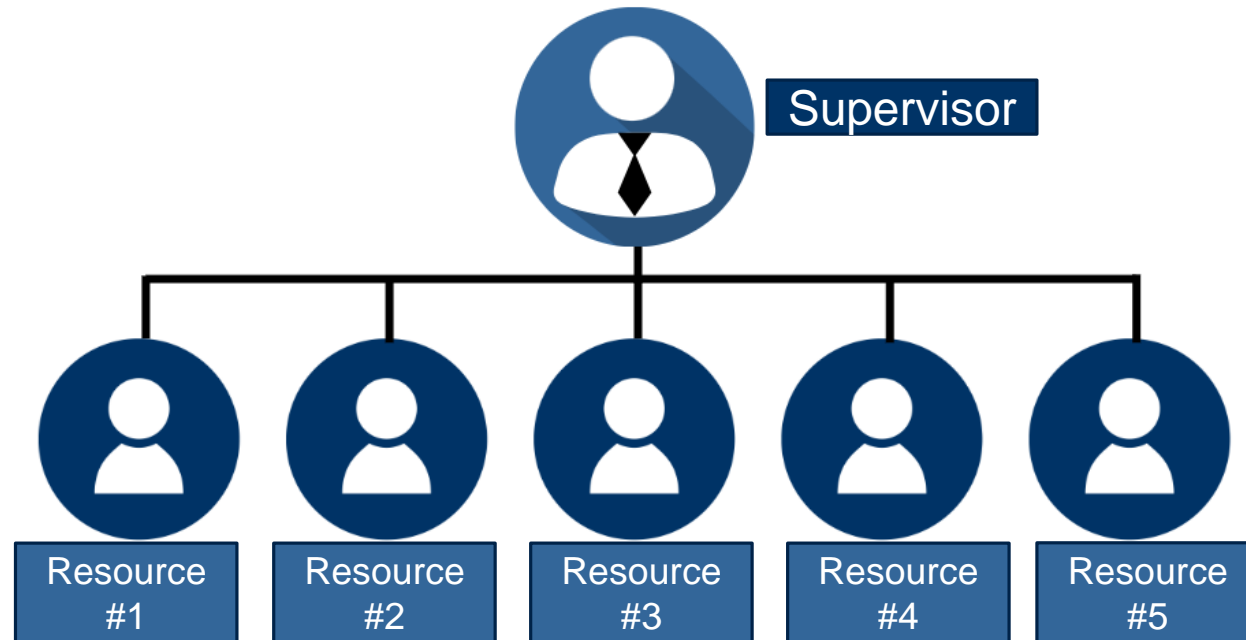
- Allows an Incident Commander to direct and control the actions of all personnel on the incident
- Avoids confusion by requiring that orders flow from supervisors



# Manageable Span of Control

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**Manageable Span of Control** refers to the number of individuals, subordinates, or resources that one supervisor can manage effectively during an incident.





# Transfer of Command

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When command is transferred, the process should include a briefing that captures all essential information for continuing safe and effective operations.

## **Who designates the process for transferring command?**

The jurisdiction or organization with primary responsibility for the incident designates the Incident Commander and the process for transferring command.



# Unified Command

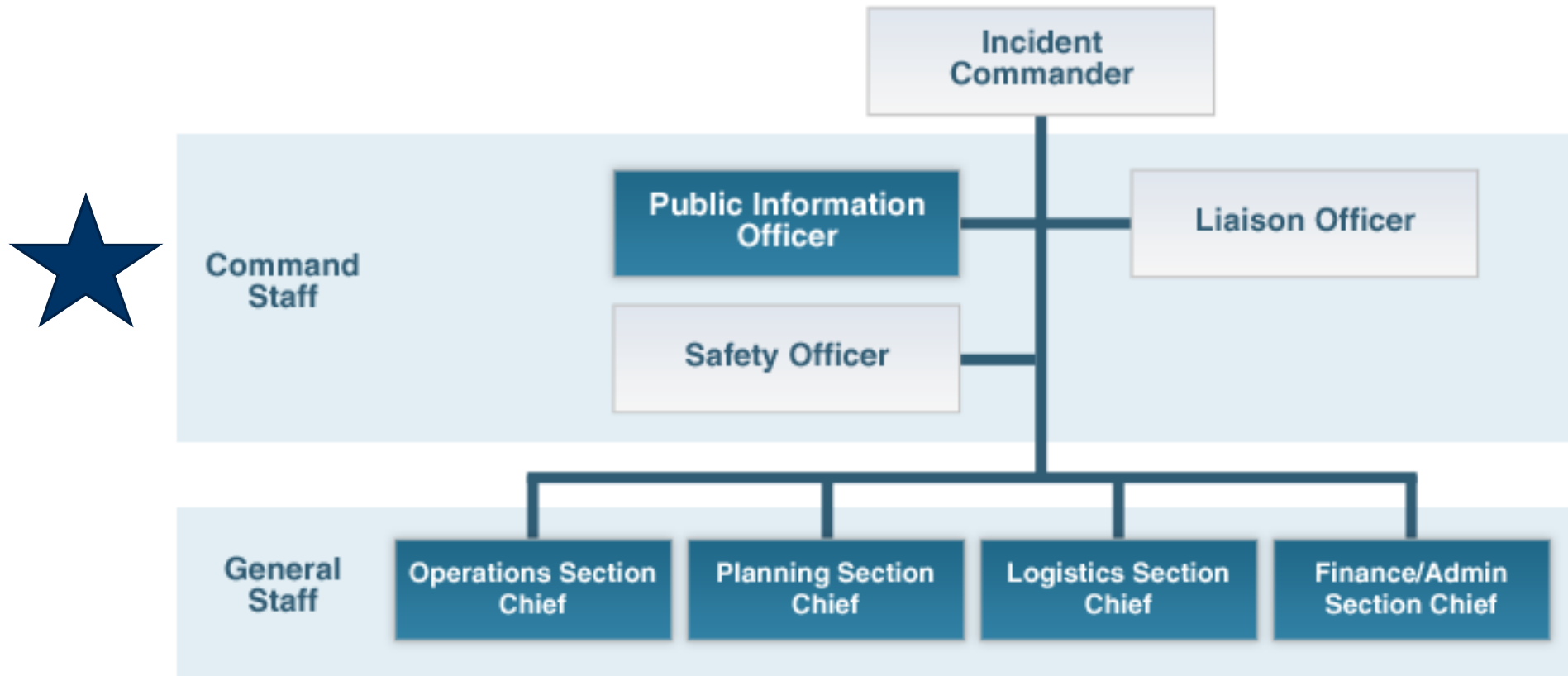
Instead of one incident commander, it becomes....



In a Unified Command there is no single "Commander." Instead, the Unified Command manages the incident through jointly approved objectives. Unified Command allows agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional responsibilities to work together effectively without affecting individual agency authority, responsibility, or accountability.

Unified Command is typically established when no single jurisdiction, agency or organization has the authority and/or resources to manage the incident on its own.

# ICS Structure



# ICS Functional Area Descriptions

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**Incident Command:** Sets the incident objectives, strategies, and priorities, and has overall responsibility for the incident.

The Incident Commander is responsible for the overall management of the incident. Overall management includes Command Staff assignments required to support the incident command function. **The Incident Commander is the only position that is always staffed in ICS applications.**



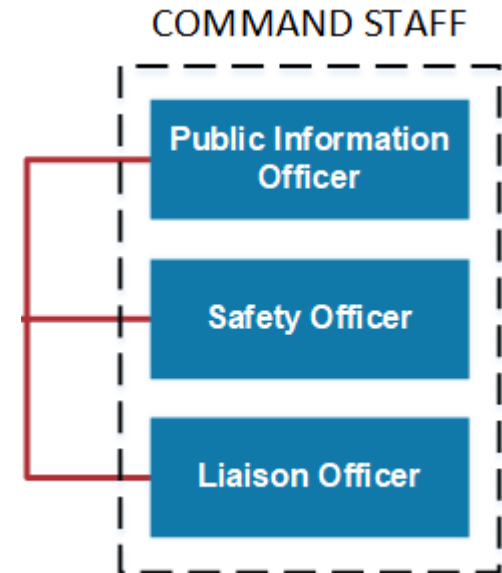
# ICS Command Staff

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Depending upon the size and type of incident or event, the Incident Commander may designate personnel to provide information, safety, and liaison services. In the Incident Command System (ICS), the Command Staff may include:

- **Public Information Officer**, who interfaces with the public and media and/or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.
- **Safety Officer**, who monitors incident operations and advises the Incident Commander on all matters relating to safety, including the health and safety of incident management personnel.
- **Liaison Officer**, who serves as the Incident Commanders point of contact for representatives of governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private-sector organizations.

The Command Staff reports directly to the Incident Commander.



# ICS Functional Area Descriptions

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**Operations:** Conducts operations to reach the incident objectives. Establishes tactics and directs all operational resources.

**Planning:** Supports the incident action planning process by tracking resources, collecting/analyzing information, and maintaining documentation.

**Logistics:** Arranges for resources and needed services to support achievement of the incident objectives (resources can include personnel, equipment, teams, supplies, and facilities).

**Finance/Administration:** Monitors costs related to the incident. Provides accounting, procurement, time recording, and cost analyses.

Operations

Planning

Logistics

Finance/Administration





# IS-100.c Final Exam Instructions

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When the review is completed, follow these Final Exam instructions:

1. Take a few moments to review your Student Manual and identify any questions.
2. Make sure that you get all of your questions answered prior to beginning the final test.
3. When taking the test online
  - Go to <http://training.fema.gov/IS/crslist.asp> and click on the link for IS-0100.c.
  - Click on "Take Final Exam."
  - Read each item carefully.
  - Check your work before submitting your answers.



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# Quiz!



# Incident objectives that drive incident operations are established by:

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- A. Agency Administrator
- B. Planning Section Chief
- C. Operations Section Chief
- D. Incident Commander or Unified Command



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A. Agency Administrator

B. Planning Section Chief

C. Operations Section Chief

**D. Incident Commander or Unified Command**



Which ICS functional area sets the incident objectives, strategies, and priorities, and has overall responsibility for the incident?

A. Finance/Administration

B. Command

C. Operations

D. Logistics



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A. Finance/Administration

**B. Command**

C. Operations

D. Logistics





# How many NIMS Management Characteristics are there?

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A. 12

B. 13

C. 14

D. 15



# How many NIMS Management Characteristics are there?

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A. 12

B. 13

**C. 14**

D. 15



If the Incident Commander designates personnel to provide public information, safety, and liaison services, the personnel are collectively referred to as the:

- A. Command Staff
- B. Director Staff
- C. Incident Staff
- D. Executive Staff



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To ensure a smooth transfer, the outgoing Incident Commander should provide a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to the new Incident Commander.

- A. Situational Analysis Document
- B. Lessons Learned Report
- C. Briefing
- D. Incident Action Plan



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D. Incident Action Plan



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# Congratulations!

