Handout 2-3: ICS Summary

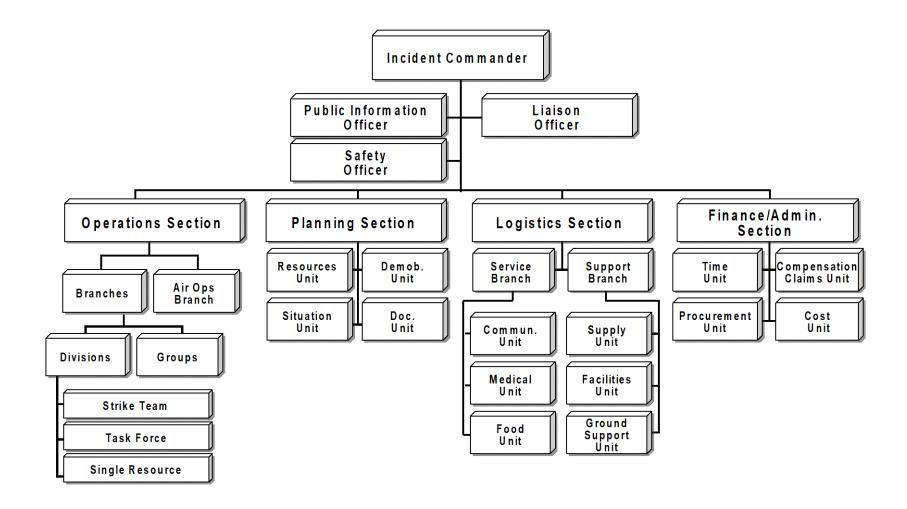
Source: NIMS

Position	Responsibility
Incident Commander	Has overall responsibility for the incident. Establishes incident objectives.
Safety Officer	Manages all safety-related issues.
	Monitoring incident operations and advising the Incident Commander or Unified Command on all matters relating to operational safety, including the health and safety of incident personnel.
Liaison Officer	Coordinate with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies or organizations.
Public Information Officer	Interfaces with the public and media and/or with other agencies with incident-related information needs.
Operations	Manages all tactical operations at an incident.
Section Chief	Develops tactical organization and directs all resources to carry out the Incident Action Plan. The Incident Action Plan provides the necessary guidance. The need to expand the Operations Section is generally dictated by the number of tactical resources involved and is influenced by span of control considerations.
Planning	Provides planning services for the incident.
Section Chief	Develops Incident Action Plan to accomplish the objectives Under the direction of the Planning Section Chief, the Planning Section collects situation and resources status information, evaluates it, analyzes it, and processes the information for use in developing action plans. Dissemination of information can be in the form of the Incident Action Plan, in formal briefings, or through map and status board displays.
Logistics Section Chief	Provides resources and services needed to support the incident except for logistics support to air operations.
Finance/Admin. Section Chief	Monitors incident-related costs. Provides overall fiscal guidance. Not all incidents will require a Finance/Administration Section. Only when the involved agencies have a specific need for finance services will the Section be activated.

Intelligence/ Investigations Function

Ensures intelligence and investigative operations and activities are properly managed and coordinated. Used only when needed and may be organized in the manner that will best support the specific incident or event.

Typically, the task of collecting and distributing information is shared by the Planning and Operations Sections; however, some incidents (criminal, terrorist act, disease outbreak, etc.) involve intensive intelligence gathering and investigative activity, and for such incidents, the Incident Commander or Unified Command may opt to reconfigure intelligence and investigations responsibilities to meet the needs of the incident.



ICS Organization Descriptions

- **Command Staff:** The staff who report directly to the Incident Commander, including the Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required.
- Section: The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management (e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence/Investigations (if established)). The Section is organizationally situated between the Branch and the Incident Command.
- Branch: The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A Branch is organizationally situated between the Section Chief and the Division or Group in the Operations Section, and between the Section and Units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified by the use of Roman numerals or by functional area.
- **Division:** The organizational level having responsibility for operations within a defined geographic area. The Division level is organizationally between the Strike Team and the Branch.
- **Group:** An organizational subdivision established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are located between Branches (when activated) and Resources in the Operations Section.
- **Unit:** The organizational element with functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.
- Task Force: Any combination of different kinds and types of different kinds and types of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.
- Strike Team (or Resource Team): A set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel, common communications, and a designated leader. Resource Team is an alternative term for Strike Team used by some law enforcement organizations.
- Single Resource: An individual, a piece of equipment and its personnel complement, or a crew/team of individuals with an identified work supervisor that can be used on an incident.

Overall Organizational Functions

ICS was designed by identifying the primary activities or functions necessary to effectively respond to incidents. Analyses of incident reports and review of military organizations were all used in ICS development. These analyses identified the primary needs of incidents.

As incidents became more complex, difficult, and expensive, the need for an organizational manager became more evident. Thus, in ICS, and especially in larger incidents, the Incident Commander manages the organization and not the incident. In addition to the Command function, other desired functions and activities were to:

- Delegate authority and provide a separate organizational level within the ICS structure with sole responsibility for the tactical direction and control of resources.
- Provide logistical support to the incident organization.
- Provide planning services for both current and future activities.
- Provide cost assessment, time recording, and procurement control necessary to support the incident and the managing of claims.
- Promptly and effectively interact with the media, and provide informational services for the incident, involved agencies, and the public.
- Provide a safe operating environment within all parts of the incident organization.
- Ensure that assisting and cooperating agencies' needs are met, and to see that they are used in an effective manner.

Incident Commander

The Incident Commander is technically not a part of either the General or Command Staff. The Incident Commander is responsible for:

- Having clear authority and knowing agency policy.
- Ensuring incident safety.
- Establishing an Incident Command Post.
- Setting priorities and determining incident objectives and strategies to be followed.
- Establishing the ICS organization needed to manage the incident.
- Approving the Incident Action Plan.
- Coordinating Command and General Staff activities.
- Approving resource requests and use of volunteers and auxiliary personnel.
- Ensuring after-action reports are completed.

- Authorizing information release to the media.
- Ordering demobilization as needed.

Command Staff

The Command Staff is assigned to carry out staff functions needed to support the Incident Commander. These functions include interagency liaison, incident safety, and public information.

Command Staff positions are established to assign responsibility for key activities not specifically identified in the General Staff functional elements. These positions may include the Public Information Officer (PIO), Safety Officer (SO or SOFR), and Liaison Officer (LNO or LOFR), in addition to various others, as required and assigned by the Incident Commander.

General Staff

The General Staff represents and is responsible for the functional aspects of the Incident Command structure. The General Staff typically consists of the Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections. In some incidents it may also include the intelligence/investigations function. General guidelines related to General Staff positions include the following:

- Only one person will be designated to lead each General Staff position.
- General Staff positions may be filled by qualified persons from any agency or jurisdiction.
- Members of the General Staff report directly to the Incident Commander. If a General Staff position is not activated, the Incident Commander will have responsibility for that functional activity.
- Deputy positions may be established for each of the General Staff positions.
 Deputies are individuals fully qualified to fill the primary position. Deputies can be designated from other jurisdictions or agencies, as appropriate. This is a good way to bring about greater interagency coordination.
- General Staff members may exchange information with any person within the organization. Direction takes place through the chain of command. This is an important concept in ICS.
- General Staff positions should not be combined. For example, to establish a "Planning and Logistics Section," it is better to initially create the two separate functions, and if necessary for a short time place one person in charge of both. That way, the transfer of responsibility can be made easier.

Agency Representatives

An Agency Representative is an individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating agency. The Agency Representative must be given authority to make decisions on matters affecting that agency's participation at the incident.

Agency Representatives report to the Liaison Officer, or to the Incident Commander in the absence of a Liaison Officer.

Major responsibilities of the Agency Representative are to:

- Ensure that all of their agency resources have completed check-in at the incident.
- Obtain briefing from the Liaison Officer or Incident Commander.
- Inform their agency personnel on the incident that the Agency Representative position has been filled.
- Attend planning meetings as required.
- Provide input to the Incident Action Planning Process on the use of agency resources, unless resource Technical Specialists are assigned from the agency.
- Cooperate fully with the Incident Commander and the Command and General Staffs on the agency's involvement at the incident.
- Oversee the well-being and safety of agency personnel assigned to the incident.
- Advise the Liaison Officer of any special agency needs, requirements, or agency restrictions.
- Report to agency dispatch or headquarters on a prearranged schedule.
- Ensure that all agency personnel and equipment are properly accounted for and released prior to departure.
- Ensure that all required agency forms, reports, and documents are complete prior to departure.
- Have a debriefing session with the Liaison Officer or Incident Commander prior to departure.

Technical Specialists

Certain incidents or events may require the use of Technical Specialists who have specialized knowledge and expertise. Technical Specialists may function within the Planning Section, or be assigned wherever their services are required.

Generally, if the expertise is needed for only a short time and involves only one individual, that individual is assigned to the Situation Unit. If the expertise is needed on a long-term basis and necessitates several persons, a separate Technical Unit is established in the Planning Section. While each incident dictates the need for Technical Specialists, some examples of technical specialists include:

- Access and Functional Needs Advisor
- Community Representative
- Environmental Impact Specialist
- Flood Control Specialist
- Industrial Hygienist
- Legal Advisor
- Meteorologist
- Pharmacist
- Toxicologist
- Agricultural Specialist
- Decontamination Specialist
- Epidemiologist
- Health Physicist
- Intelligence Specialist
- Behavioral Health Specialist
- Science and Technology Advisor
- Veterinarian

Intelligence/Investigations Function

The collection, analysis, and sharing of incident-related information are important activities for all incidents. Typically, staff in the Planning Section are responsible for gathering and analyzing operational information and sharing situational awareness, and staff in the Operations Section are responsible for executing tactical activities. However, some incidents involve intensive intelligence gathering and investigative activity, and for such incidents, the Incident Commander or Unified Command may opt to reconfigure intelligence/investigations responsibilities to meet the needs of the incident. This may

occur when the incident involves a criminal or terrorist act and/or other non-lawenforcement intelligence/investigations efforts such as epidemiological investigations. The purpose of the Intelligence/Investigations function is to ensure that intelligence and investigative operations and activities are properly managed and coordinated to:

- Prevent and/or deter potential unlawful activity, incidents, and/or attacks
- Collect, process, analyze, secure, and disseminate information, intelligence, and situational awareness
- Identify, document, process, collect, create a chain of custody for, safeguard, examine and analyze, and store evidence or specimens
- Conduct thorough and comprehensive investigations that lead to the perpetrators' identification and apprehension
- Conduct missing persons and mass fatality/death investigations
- Inform and support life safety operations, including the safety and security of all response personnel, by helping to prevent future attacks or escalated impacts
- Determine the source or cause of an ongoing incident (e.g., disease outbreak, fire, complex coordinated attack, or cyber incident) to control its impact and/or help prevent the occurrence of similar incidents

ICS allows for organizational flexibility, so the Intelligence/Investigations Function can be embedded in several different places within the organizational structure:

- Within the Planning Section: This is the traditional placement for this function and is appropriate for incidents with little or no investigative information requirements, nor a significant amount of specialized information.
- As a Separate General Staff Section: This option may be appropriate when there is an intelligence/investigative component to the incident or when multiple investigative agencies are part of the investigative process and/or there is a need for classified intelligence.
- Within the Operations Section: This option may be appropriate for incidents that require a high degree of linkage and coordination between the investigative information and the operational tactics that are being employed.
- Within the Command Staff: This option may be appropriate for incidents with little need for tactical information or classified intelligence and where supporting Agency Representatives are providing real-time information to the Command Element.

Regardless of how the Intelligence/Investigations Function is organized, a close liaison will be maintained and information will be transmitted to Command, Operations, and Planning. However, classified information requiring a security clearance, sensitive information, or specific investigative tactics that would compromise the investigation will be shared only with those who have the appropriate security clearance and/or need to know.

Responsibilities	s of Command Staff
Position	Responsibilities
Public Information Officer	 Determine, according to direction from the IC, any limits on information release. Develop accurate, accessible, and timely information for use in press/media briefings. Obtain IC's approval of news releases. Conduct periodic media briefings. Arrange for tours and other interviews or briefings that may be required. Monitor and forward media information that may be useful to incident planning. Maintain current information, summaries, and/or displays on the incident. Make information about the incident available to incident personnel.
Safety Officer	 Participate in planning meetings. Identify and mitigate hazardous situations. Ensure safety messages and briefings are made. Exercise emergency authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts. Review the Incident Action Plan for safety implications. Assign assistants qualified to evaluate special hazards. Initiate preliminary investigation of accidents within the incident area. Review and approve the Medical Plan. Participate in planning meetings.
Liaison Officer	 Act as a point of contact for agency representatives. Maintain a list of assisting and cooperating agencies and agency representatives. Assist in setting up and coordinating interagency contacts. Monitor incident operations to identify current or potential interorganizational problems. Participate in planning meetings, providing current resource status, including limitations and capabilities of agency resources. Provide agency-specific demobilization information and requirements.
Assistants	In the context of large or complex incidents, Command Staff members may need one or more assistants to help manage their workloads. Each Command Staff member is responsible for organizing his or her assistants for maximum efficiency.

Responsibilities of Command Staff	
Position	Responsibilities
Additional Command Staff	Additional Command Staff positions may also be necessary depending on the nature and location(s) of the incident, and/or specific requirements established by the Incident Commander.
	For example, a Legal Counsel may be assigned directly to the Command Staff to advise the Incident Commander on legal matters, such as emergency proclamations, legality of evacuation orders, and legal rights and restrictions pertaining to media access.
	Similarly, a Medical Advisor may be designated and assigned directly to the Command Staff to provide advice and recommendations to the Incident Commander in the context of incidents involving medical and mental health services, mass casualty, acute care, vector control, epidemiology, and/or mass prophylaxis considerations, particularly in the response to a bioterrorism event.

Responsibilities of General Staff	
Position	Responsibilities
Operations Section Chief	The Operations Section Chief is responsible for managing all tactical operations at an incident. The Incident Action Plan (IAP) provides the necessary guidance. The need to expand the Operations Section is generally dictated by the number of tactical resources involved and is influenced by span of control considerations.
	 Major responsibilities of the Operations Section Chief are to: Assure safety of tactical operations. Manage tactical operations. Develop the operations portion of the IAP. Supervise execution of operations portions of the IAP. Request additional resources to support tactical operations. Approve release of resources from active operational assignments. Make or approve expedient changes to the IAP. Maintain close contact with IC, subordinate Operations personnel, and other agencies involved in the incident.

Responsibilities of General Staff	
Position	Responsibilities
Planning Section Chief	The Planning Section Chief is responsible for providing planning services for the incident. Under the direction of the Planning Section Chief, the Planning Section collects situation and resources status information, evaluates it, and processes the information for use in developing action plans. Dissemination of information can be in the form of the IAP, in formal briefings, or through map and status board displays.
	 Major responsibilities of the Planning Section Chief are to: Collect and manage all incident-relevant operational data. Supervise preparation of the IAP. Provide input to the IC and Operations in preparing the IAP. Incorporate Traffic, Medical, and Communications Plans and other supporting materials into the IAP. Conduct and facilitate planning meetings. Reassign personnel within the ICS organization. Compile and display incident status information. Establish information requirements and reporting schedules for units (e.g., Resources and Situation Units). Determine need for specialized resources. Assemble and disassemble Task Forces and Strike (Resource) Teams not assigned to Operations. Establish specialized data collection systems as necessary (e.g., weather). Assemble information on alternative strategies. Provide periodic predictions on incident potential. Report significant changes in incident status. Oversee preparation of the Demobilization Plan.

Responsibilities	s of General Staff
Position	Responsibilities
Logistics Section Chief	The Logistics Section Chief provides all incident support needs with the exception of logistics support to air operations. The Logistics Section is responsible for providing: • Facilities • Transportation • Communications • Supplies • Equipment maintenance and fueling • Food services (for responders) • Medical services (for responders) • All off-incident resources
	 Major responsibilities of the Logistics Section Chief are to: Provide all facilities, transportation, communications, supplies, equipment maintenance and fueling, food and medical services for incident personnel, and all off-incident resources. Manage all incident logistics. Provide logistical input to the IAP. Brief Logistics Staff as needed. Identify anticipated and known incident service and support requirements. Request additional resources as needed. Ensure and oversee the development of the Communications, Medical, and Traffic Plans as required. Oversee demobilization of the Logistics Section and associated resources.

Responsibilities of General Staff	
Position	Responsibilities
Finance/ Admin Section Chief	The Finance/Administration Section Chief is responsible for managing all financial aspects of an incident. Not all incidents will require a Finance/Administration Section. Only when the involved agencies have a specific need for finance services will the Section be activated.
	Major responsibilities of the Finance/Administration Section Chief are to:
	Manage all financial aspects of an incident.
	Provide financial and cost analysis information as requested.
	 Ensure compensation and claims functions are being addressed relative to the incident.
	 Gather pertinent information from briefings with responsible agencies.
	Develop an operating plan for the Finance/Administration Section and fill Section supply and support needs.
	 Determine the need to set up and operate an incident commissary. Meet with assisting and cooperating agency representatives as needed.
	Maintain daily contact with agency(s) headquarters on finance matters.
	Ensure that personnel time records are completed accurately and transmitted to home agencies.
	Ensure that all obligation documents initiated at the incident are properly prepared and completed.
	Brief agency administrative personnel on all incident-related financial issues needing attention or follow-up.
	Provide input to the IAP

Responsibilities of General Staff	
Position	Responsibilities
Intelligence/ Investigations Function	The collection, analysis, and sharing of incident-related information are important activities for all incidents. Typically, staff in the Planning Section are responsible for gathering and analyzing operational information and sharing situational awareness, and staff in the Operations Section are responsible for executing tactical activities. However, some incidents involve intensive intelligence gathering and investigative activity, and for such incidents, the Incident Commander or Unified Command may opt to reconfigure intelligence and investigations responsibilities to meet the needs of the incident. This may occur when the incident involves a criminal or terrorist act and/or other non-law-enforcement intelligence/investigations efforts such as epidemiological investigations.
	 The purpose of the Intelligence/Investigations function is to ensure that intelligence and investigative operations and activities are properly managed and coordinated to: Prevent and/or deter potential unlawful activity, incidents, and/or attacks Collect, process, analyze, secure, and disseminate information, intelligence, and situational awareness Identify, document, process, collect, create a chain of custody for, safeguard, examine and analyze, and store evidence or specimens Conduct thorough and comprehensive investigations that lead to the perpetrators' identification and apprehension Conduct missing persons and mass fatality/death investigations Inform and support life safety operations, including the safety and security of all response personnel, by helping to prevent future attacks or escalated impacts Determine the source or cause of an ongoing incident (e.g., disease outbreak, fire, complex coordinated attack, or cyber incident) to control its impact and/or help prevent the occurrence of similar incidents