
Unit 3: ICS Features & Principles

INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

Objectives

At the end of this unit, the participants should be able to:

- Describe the basic features of ICS.
 - Identify the principal ICS facilities.
 - Identify facility map symbols.
-

Scope

- Unit Introduction
 - Unit Objectives
 - ICS Features
 - Video: ICS Features
 - Common Terminology
 - Use of Plain English
 - Modular Organization
 - Management by Objectives
 - Management by Objectives: Steps
 - Overall Priorities
 - Incident Action Plan (IAP)
 - Reliance on IAP
 - Elements of an IAP
 - Activity: IAP
 - Span of Control
 - Span of Control Considerations
 - ICS Management: Span of Control
 - Knowledge Review
 - Predesignated Incident Facilities
 - Video: Incident Facilities Virtual Tour
 - Map Symbols
 - Knowledge Review
 - Summary
-

Methodology

The instructors will begin by explaining that this unit provides an overview of the basic features of the Incident Command System, or ICS. Instructors will display a visual that outlines the unit objectives.

After reviewing the unit objectives, the instructors will show a video presentation that provides an overview of the features of ICS. The instructors will review the video and explain that this Unit covers those features in detail.

The instructors will explain the importance of common terminology and plain English. They will ask the participants why they should use plain English during an incident response. The instructors will then provide two examples of incident communication and ask the participants to identify the one that uses common terminology.

The instructors will then describe the modular organization of the Incident Command System, including the fact that only functions or positions that are necessary will be filled.

The instructors will explain that ICS is managed by objectives, and they will review the steps for establishing incident objectives, and briefly review the overall priorities that assist in determining objectives.

The next ICS feature covered is the reliance on an Incident Action Plan, or IAP. They will review the four elements that every IAP must have. The participants will then work in teams to identify four items to include in the IAP for a scenario-based incident.

The group will then learn about the importance of maintaining a manageable span of control: A supervisor optimally should not have more than 5 subordinates. The instructor will present a situation and ask the participants if the span of control is consistent with ICS guidelines. The instructors will emphasize that one key way of maintaining the optimal span of control is to use the ICS feature of modular organization.

The instructors will then briefly review predesignated incident facilities, and show a video presentation describing the main facilities used in an incident response. To check for comprehension, the instructors will ask the participants two questions about the ICS features that have just been covered.

The instructors will then summarize the key ICS features, and transition to Unit 4.

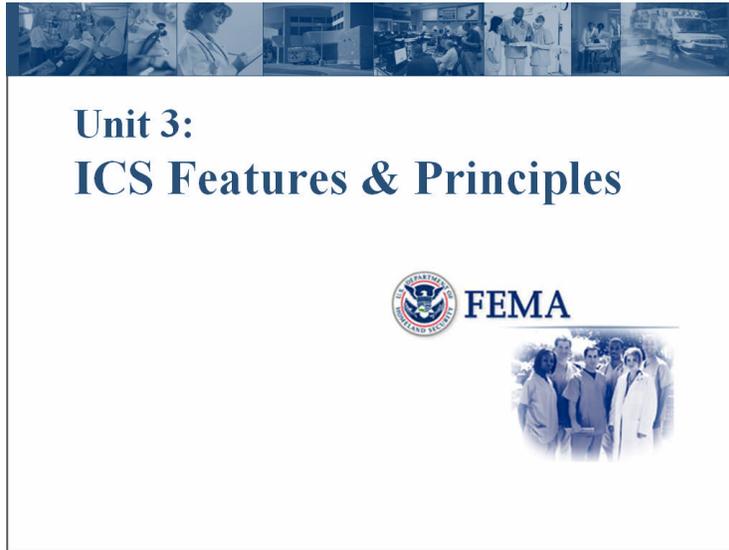
Time Plan

A suggested time plan for this unit is shown below. More or less time may be required, based on the experience level of the group.

Topic	Time
Unit Objectives	5 minutes
ICS Features	10 minutes
Common Terminology	10 minutes
Modular Organization	5 minutes
Management by Objectives	10 minutes
Incident Action Plan (IAP)	15 minutes
Span of Control	10 minutes
Predesignated Incident Facilities	10 minutes
Summary	5 minutes
Total Time	1 hour, 20 minutes



Visual 3.1



Visual Description: Unit Introduction

Instructor Notes

Tell the participants that this unit will provide an overview of the basic features of the Incident Command System.



Visual 3.2

Unit Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe the basic features of ICS.
- Identify the principal ICS facilities.
- Identify facility map symbols.



Visual Description: Unit Objectives

Instructor Notes

Tell the group that by the end of this unit they should be able to:

- Describe the basic features of ICS
- Identify the principal ICS facilities.
- Identify facility map symbols.



Visual 3.3



Visual Description: Video Presentation: ICS Features

Instructor Notes

Explain that this video presentation provides an overview of features of the Incident Command System. A complete transcript of the video appears on the next page.

Instructions for playing video: The videos are activated by a single click on the play button in Slide Show mode. The videos will not work unless you are in Slide Show mode. The presentation can be reset by clicking on the play button.

The total running time for the video is 1:33.

ICS Features

As you learned in the previous lesson, ICS is based on proven management principles, which contribute to the strength and efficiency of the overall system.

ICS principles are implemented through a wide range of management features including the use of common terminology and clear text, and a modular organizational structure.

ICS emphasizes effective planning, including management by objectives and reliance on an Incident Action Plan.

ICS helps ensure full utilization of all incident resources by:

- Maintaining a manageable span of control.
- Establishing predesignated incident locations and facilities.
- Implementing resource management practices.
- Ensuring integrated communications.

The ICS features related to command structure include chain of command and unity of command, as well as unified command and transfer of command. Formal transfer of command occurs whenever leadership changes.

Through accountability and mobilization, ICS helps ensure that resources are on hand and ready.

And, finally, ICS supports responders and decision makers by providing the data they need through effective information management.

This lesson covers each of these ICS features in detail.



Visual 3.4

ICS Features – Video Key Points

ICS principles are implemented through a wide range of management features, including:

- Common terminology and clear text.
- Modular organizational structure.
- Management by objectives.
- Reliance on an Incident Action Plan.
- Variable command structures.
- Accountability and mobilization.
- Effective information management.



Visual Description: ICS Features – Video Key Points

Instructor Notes

Review the following key points with the participants:

- ICS is based on proven management principles, which contribute to the strength and efficiency of the overall system.
- ICS principles are implemented through a wide range of management features including the use of common terminology and clear text, and a modular organizational structure.



Visual 3.5

Use of Plain English

- Communications should be in plain English or clear text.
- Do not use radio codes, organization-specific codes, or jargon.

Even if you use organization-specific codes on a daily basis, why should you use plain English during an incident response?



Visual Description: Use of Plain English. Discussion question: Even if you use organization-specific codes on a daily basis, why should you use plain English during an incident response?

Instructor Notes

Optional Activity: Prior to showing this visual, provide each team with a different message containing jargon or codes. Indicating an action they should take in the classroom (e.g., going to a certain corner of the report, count the number of PWDs (personal writing devices) at the table, giving the teams yellow rectangles and red circles and tell them to fold the ROs (rectangular objects), etc.). Ask the teams to read the codes and then implement the required action. Next, ask the teams if decoding the messages delayed their ability to respond.

Next, explain that using common terminology means that communications should be in plain English or clear text. It also means that you should not use organization-specific codes or jargon.

Ask the participants the following question:

Even if you use organization-specific codes on a daily basis, why should you use plain English during an incident response?

Allow the participants time to respond. If not mentioned by the group, tell the participants that it is important to use plain English during an incident response because often there is more than one agency or organization involved in an incident. Ambiguous codes and acronyms have proven to be major obstacles in communications. Not every code is the same, nor does every acronym have the same meaning for all organizations. When these codes and acronyms are used on an incident, confusion is often the result. The National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) requires that all responders use “plain English,” referred to as “clear text,” and within the United States, English is the standard language.



Visual 3.6

Why Plain English?

EMT = Emergency Medical Treatment
EMT = Emergency Medical Technician
EMT = Emergency Management Team
EMT = Eastern Mediterranean Time (GMT+0200)
EMT = Effective Methods Team
EMT = Effects Management Tool
EMT = El Monte, CA (airport code)
EMT = Electron Microscope Tomography
EMT = Email Money Transfer



Visual Description: Why Plain English?

Instructor Notes

Refer the participants to the following examples of different meanings of a common acronym.

EMT = Emergency Medical Treatment
EMT = Emergency Medical Technician
EMT = Emergency Management Team
EMT = Eastern Mediterranean Time (GMT+0200)
EMT = Effective Methods Team
EMT = Effects Management Tool
EMT = El Monte, CA (airport code)
EMT = Electron Microscope Tomography
EMT = Email Money Transfer

Ask the participants for examples of other codes or jargon that could be misunderstood by responders from different agencies.



Visual 3.7

Common Terminology

Using common terminology helps to define:

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



Visual Description: Common Terminology

Instructor Notes

Explain that ICS establishes common terminology allowing diverse incident management and support entities to work together. Common terminology helps to define:

- **Organizational Functions:** Major functions and functional units with incident management responsibilities are named and defined. Terminology for the organizational elements involved is standard and consistent.
- **Resource Descriptions:** Major resources (personnel, facilities, and equipment/ supply items) are given common names and are "typed" or categorized by their capabilities. This helps to avoid confusion and to enhance interoperability.
- **Incident Facilities:** Common terminology is used to designate incident facilities.
- **Position Titles:** ICS management or supervisory positions are referred to by titles, such as Officer, Chief, Director, Supervisor, or Leader.

Remind participants that each of the above areas will be covered in more detail in this and the remaining lessons.



Visual 3.8

Common Terminology: Example

Which is the example of common terminology?

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

B.
This is Unit 1, the flood waters are rising and we need additional resources for sandbagging.

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Visual 3.8

Visual Description: Which is the example of common terminology? (A) This is Unit 1, we have a 10-37, Code 2. OR (B) This is Unit 1, the flood waters are rising and we need additional resources for sandbagging.

Instructor Notes

Ask the participants the following question:

Which is the example of common terminology?

- A. This is Unit 1, we have a 10-37, Code 2.
- B. This is Unit 1, the flood waters are rising and we need additional resources for sandbagging.

Allow the group time to respond.

If not mentioned by the group, explain that B (This is Unit 1, the flood waters are rising and we need additional resources for sandbagging) is the correct choice. Point out that this is an example of common terminology.

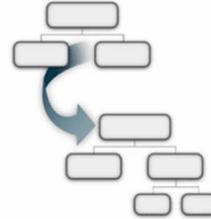


Visual 3.9

Modular Organization (1 of 2)

The ICS organizational structure:

- Develops in a top-down, modular fashion.
- Is based on the size and complexity of the incident.
- Is based on the hazard environment created by the incident.



Visual Description: Modular Organization (1 of 2)

Instructor Notes

Tell participants that another important ICS feature is modular organization, which means that the Incident Command System:

- Develops in a top-down, modular fashion.
- Is based on the size and complexity of the incident
- Is based on the hazard environment created by the incident.

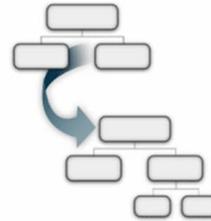
When needed, separate functional elements can be established, each of which may be further subdivided to enhance internal organizational management and external coordination.



Visual 3.10

Modular Organization (2 of 2)

- Incident organizational structure is flexible and expands to meet requirements.
- Only functions/positions that are necessary will be filled.
- Each element must have a person in charge.



Visual Description: Modular Organization (2 of 2)

Instructor Notes

Explain that the ICS organizational structure is flexible. When needed, separate functional elements can be established and subdivided to enhance internal organizational management and external coordination. As the ICS organizational structure expands, the number of management positions also expands to adequately address the requirements of the incident.

Explain that in ICS, only those functions or positions necessary for a particular incident will be filled.



Visual 3.11

Management by Objectives

- ICS is implemented through identifying an initial Incident Commander, who identifies objectives to guide response activities.
- Objectives are communicated throughout the entire ICS organization through the incident planning process.



Visual Description: Management by Objectives

Instructor Notes

Explain that during the NIMS compliance process, ICS will be incorporated in the organization's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for priority hazards. This guidance is used in the early phases to "start" the response to an event. As part of that initial response phase, ICS is implemented through identifying an initial Incident Commander, who identifies objectives to guide response activities. This is how the incident action planning process begins.

Tell the group that management by objectives is another key ICS feature. Emphasize these key points:

- ICS is managed by objectives.
- Objectives are communicated throughout the entire ICS organization through the incident planning process.

Tell the group that the next visual will outline the steps for establishing incident objectives.



Visual 3.12

Management by Objectives: Steps

The steps for establishing incident objectives include:

- **Step 1:** Understand organization policy and direction.
- **Step 2:** Assess incident situation.
- **Step 3:** Establish incident objectives.
- **Step 4:** Select appropriate strategy or strategies to achieve objectives.
- **Step 5:** Perform tactical direction.
- **Step 6:** Provide necessary followup.



Visual Description: Management by Objectives: Steps

Instructor Notes

Tell participants that the steps for establishing incident objectives include:

- Step 1: Understand organization policy and direction.
- Step 2: Assess incident situation.
- Step 3: Establish incident objectives.
- Step 4: Select appropriate strategy or strategies to achieve objectives.
- Step 5: Perform tactical direction (applying tactics appropriate to the strategy, assigning the right resources, and monitoring their performance).
- Step 6: Provide necessary followup (changing strategy or tactics, adding or subtracting resources, etc.).

Tell participants that this “management by objectives” approach is used to communicate functional actions throughout the entire ICS organization.



Visual 3.13

Overall Priorities

Incident objectives are established based on the following priorities:

#1: Life Saving

#2: Incident Stabilization

#3: Property Preservation



Visual Description: Overall Priorities

Instructor Notes

Explain that incident objectives are established based on the following priorities:

First Priority: Life Saving

Second Priority: Incident Stabilization

Third Priority: Property Preservation

Ask the participants for examples of each type of priority. Present examples based on your experience.



Visual 3.14

Reliance on an Incident Action Plan

Every incident must have an Incident Action Plan (IAP) that:

- Specifies the incident objectives.
- States the activities to be completed.
- Identifies resources and assignments.
- Covers a specified timeframe, called an operational period.
- May be oral or written—except for hazardous materials incidents, which require a written IAP.

Incident Action Plan Operational Period

Identifying the overall objectives and activities to be completed during the operational period.



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Visual 3.14

Visual Description: Reliance on an Incident Action Plan

Instructor Notes

Tell participants that in ICS, considerable emphasis is placed on developing effective Incident Action Plans. Every incident relies on an IAP.

Explain that an Incident Action Plan (IAP) can be an oral or written plan. It reflects the overall strategy for managing an incident within a prescribed timeframe called an Operational Period. An IAP includes the identification of operational resources and assignments and may include attachments that provide additional direction.



Visual 3.15

Elements of an Incident Action Plan

Every IAP must have four elements:

- What do we want to do and how are we going to do it?
- Who is responsible for doing it?
- How do we communicate with each other?
- What is the procedure if incident personnel are injured?



Visual Description: Elements of an Incident Action Plan

Instructor Notes

Explain that every IAP must answer the following four questions:

- What do we want to do and how are we going to do it?
- Who is responsible for doing it?
- How do we communicate with each other?
- What is the procedure if incident personnel are injured?

Written Incident Action Plan

All levels of a growing organization must have a clear understanding of the tactical actions for the next operational period. It is recommended that written plans be used whenever:

- Oral plans could result in the miscommunication of critical information.
- Two or more jurisdictions or disciplines are involved.
- Large changes of personnel occur by operational periods.
- Personnel are working across more than one operational period.
- There is a full activation of the ICS organization.
- The incident has important legal, political, or public ramifications.
- Complex communication issues arise.
- A written record of actions taken is needed for historical or administrative needs.

Written Incident Action Plans are required for all HazMat incidents. In addition, the Incident Commander may direct the organization to develop a written Incident Action Plan at any time.

Documenting the Plan

In ICS, an Incident Briefing Form is used to record initial actions and list assigned and available resources. For example, during initial actions, the outgoing Incident Commander would brief the incoming Incident Commander using the Initial Briefing Form, ICS-201, during the transition meeting. As incidents grow in complexity and/or size, ICS provides a format and a systematic process for the development of a written Incident Action Plan.

Four essential elements of a plan are:

- Incident Objectives (ICS 202)
- Organization Assignment List (ICS 203)
- Division Assignment List(s) (ICS 204)
- Supporting Documents

Developing Incident Objectives

The initial step in the incident action planning process is to develop the incident objectives. The Incident Commander must develop incident objectives within a short timeframe after assuming command. After the incident objectives are clear, strategies and tasks to achieve the objectives can begin to be developed. Some objectives will change over the course of the incident. Some objectives will be achieved and new objectives will be developed. Strategies will also change.

The Incident Objectives are documented and displayed in ICS Form 202.



Visual 3.16

Activity: Incident Action Plan

Instructions:

- Working as a team, identify four items you would include in the IAP, based on the incident objectives identified earlier.
- Write these items on chart paper.
- Select a spokesperson. Be prepared to present in 5 minutes.



Visual Description: Activity: Incident Action Plan

Instructor Notes

Purpose: The purpose of this activity is to illustrate how to develop an IAP.

Instructions: Follow the steps below to conduct this activity:

1. Assign the participants to groups of five or six.
2. Explain that the participants should, based on the incident objectives identified earlier, identify four items they would include in the Incident Action Plan.
3. Tell the groups that they should record the IAP elements on chart paper and they should select a spokesperson to report back to the group.
4. Inform the group that they will have 5 minutes to complete this activity.

Debrief: Monitor the time. When 5 minutes have passed, ask the spokesperson from each group to present the elements of their IAP. Their answers will depend on the incident objectives that were developed in the previous activity, but, at a minimum, should include:

- What they want to do.
- Who is responsible for doing it.
- How they will communicate with one another.
- The procedures if someone is injured.

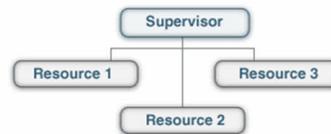


Visual 3.17

Manageable Span of Control

Span of control:

- Pertains to the number of individuals or resources that one supervisor can manage effectively during incidents or special events.
- Is key to effective and efficient incident management.



Visual Description: Manageable Span of Control

Instructor Notes

Tell participants that another basic ICS feature concerns the supervisory structure of the organization.

Explain that **span of control** pertains to the number of individuals or resources that one supervisor can manage effectively during emergency response incidents or special events. Maintaining an effective span of control is particularly important on incidents where safety and accountability are a top priority.

Emphasize that span of control is the key to effective and efficient incident management. The type of incident, nature of the task, hazards and safety factors, and distances between personnel and resources all influence span of control considerations.



Visual 3.18

Span of Control Considerations

Span of control considerations are influenced by the:

- Type of incident.
- Nature of the task.
- Hazards and safety factors.
- Distances between personnel and resources.



Visual Description: Span of Control Considerations

Instructor Notes

Explain that span of control considerations are influenced by the:

- Type of incident.
- Nature of the task.
- Hazards and safety factors.
- Distances between personnel and resources.

Ask the participants if there are other factors that could influence the span of control.

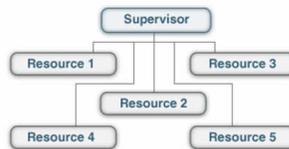


Visual 3.19

ICS Management: Span of Control

ICS span of control for any supervisor:

- Is between 3 and 7 subordinates.
- Optimally does not exceed 5 subordinates.



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Visual 3.19

Visual Description: ICS Management: Span of Control

Instructor Notes

Emphasize the following key points:

- Maintaining adequate span of control throughout the ICS organization is very important.
- Effective span of control on incidents may vary from three (3) to seven (7), and **a ratio of one (1) supervisor to five (5) reporting elements is recommended.**
- If the number of reporting elements falls outside of these ranges, expansion or consolidation of the organization may be necessary. There may be exceptions, usually in lower-risk assignments or where resources work in close proximity to each other.



Visual 3.20

Knowledge Review (1 of 2)

Discussion Question:

At the simplest level, what are the four elements that all Incident Action Plans must have?



Visual Description: Discussion Question: At the simplest level, what are the four elements that all Incident Action Plans must have?

Instructor Notes

Ask the participants the following discussion question:

At the simplest level, what are the four elements that all Incident Action Plans must have?

Answer:

- Incident Objectives (ICS 202)
- Organization Assignment List (ICS 203)
- Division Assignment List(s) (ICS 204)
- Supporting Documents



Visual 3.21

Knowledge Review (2 of 2)

Instructions: Read the situation and question below, then select your answer.

Scenario: Heavy rains have caused flash flooding throughout the municipality, and the hospital has stood up its ICS to allow closer coordination with its outpatient facilities and nursing homes. The diagram below shows how eight resources are organized under the Operations Section Chief.



Is the situation consistent with the basic ICS feature of span of control?



Visual Description: Determine if the span of control is consistent with ICS guidelines. Scenario: Heavy rains have caused flash flooding throughout the municipality, and the hospital has stood up its ICS to allow closer coordination with its outpatient facilities and nursing homes. The diagram below shows how eight resources are organized under the Operations Section Chief.

Instructor Notes

Tell the participants to review the situation on the visual.

Scenario: Heavy rains have caused flash flooding throughout the municipality, and the hospital has stood up its ICS to allow closer coordination with its outpatient facilities and nursing homes. The diagram below shows how eight resources are organized under the Operations Section Chief.

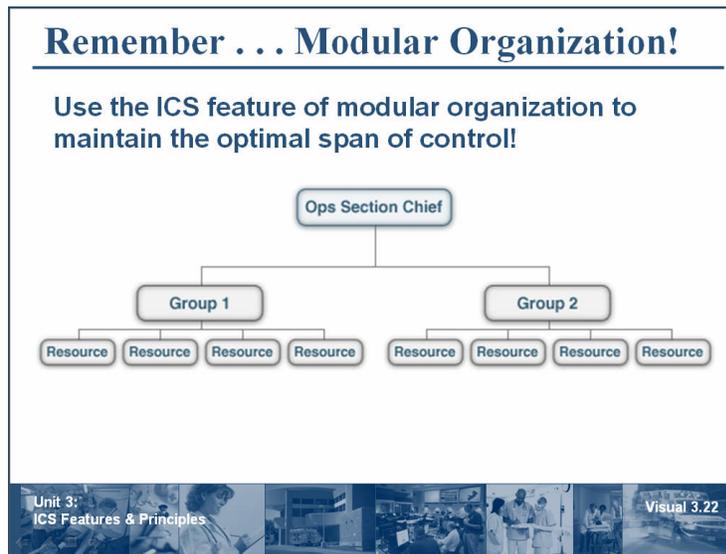
Ask the participants to determine if the span of control is consistent with ICS guidelines.

Allow the participants time to respond.

If not mentioned, point out that the span of control is NOT consistent with ICS guidelines. Remind them that ICS span of control for any supervisor is between 3 and 7 subordinates and optimally does not exceed 5 subordinates.



Visual 3.22



Visual Description: Remember...Modular Organization with a visual depicting the Operations Section's eight resources divided into two groups.

Instructor Notes

Emphasize that the participants should use the ICS feature of modular organization to maintain the optimal span of control.

Point out that in the chart on the visual, the Operations Section Chief has two groups reporting to him or her, and each group has only four resources under it.

Because the ICS organization develops in a top-down modular fashion, you can add positions as the needs of the incident grow and still maintain an optimal span of control.

Note that the participants will learn more about the standard ICS organizational structures in the next units.



Visual 3.23



Visual Description: Video Presentation: Incident Facilities Virtual Tour

Instructor Notes

Explain that incident activities may be accomplished from a variety of operational locations and support facilities. Facilities will be identified and established by the Incident Commander depending on the requirements and complexity of the incident or event.

Explain that this video presentation provides an overview of standard ICS incident facilities. A complete transcript of the video appears on the next page.

Instructions for playing video: The videos are activated by a single click on the play button in Slide Show mode. The videos will not work unless you are in Slide Show mode. The presentation can be reset by clicking the play button.

The total running time for the video is 2:15.

Transcript: Incident Facilities Virtual Tour

The **Incident Command Post**, or ICP, is the location from which the Incident Commander oversees all incident operations. There is generally only one ICP for each incident or event, but it may change locations during the event. Every incident or event must have some form of an ICP. It may be located in a vehicle, trailer, tent, or within a building. The ICP will be positioned outside of the present and potential hazard zone but close enough to the incident to maintain command. It will be designated by the name of the incident, e.g., City General ICP.

Staging Areas are temporary locations at an incident where personnel and equipment are kept while waiting for tactical assignments. A **Labor Pool** is a specific type of staging area for medical and non-medical personnel within the ICS application for healthcare organizations. The resources in the Staging Area/Labor Pool are **always** in available status. Staging Areas/Labor Pools should be located close enough to the incident for a timely response, but far enough away to be out of the immediate impact zone. There may be more than one Staging Area/Labor Pool at an incident. Staging Areas/Labor Pools can be co-located with the ICP, Helibases, or Helispots.

A **Helibase** is the location from which helicopter-centered air operations are conducted, mainly for field operations. Helibases are generally used on a more long-term basis and include such services as fueling and maintenance. The Helibase is usually designated by the name of the incident (e.g., Trail Creek Helibase).

Helispots are more relevant to hospitals and healthcare organizations. Helispots may be either fixed, pre-constructed locations (such as a hospital's helipad) or temporary locations adjacent to the healthcare facility, where helicopters can safely land and take off. Multiple helispots may be used.



Visual 3.24

Incident Facilities – Video Key Points

The standard ICS incident facilities include:

- Incident Command Post (ICP). Every incident or event will have an ICP.
- Staging Areas or Labor Pool
- Helibase/Helispot

For large incidents involving multiple organizations and government agencies, there may also be an Emergency Operations Center (EOC).



Visual Description: Incident Facilities – Video Key Points

Instructor Notes

Emphasize the following key points:

The standard ICS incident facilities include:

- **Incident Command Post (ICP):** Where the Incident Commander oversees the incident. Every incident or event will have an ICP.
- **Staging Areas or Labor Pool:** Where resources are kept while waiting to be assigned. A Labor Pool is a specific type of staging area for medical and non-medical personnel within the ICS application for healthcare.
- **Helibase/Helispot:** The area from which helicopter operations are conducted.

For large incidents involving multiple organizations and government agencies, there may also be an Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The EOC is a multi-agency coordination center that provides support and coordination to the on-scene responders.



Visual 3.25

Incident Facility Map Symbols

The map symbols used to represent each of the principle ICS facilities are:

<p>Incident Command Post</p>  <p>On a map, the ICP location appears as a green and white square.</p>	<p>Staging Area</p>  <p>On a map, the Staging Area appears as a circle with an S in it.</p>	<p>Helibase and Helispot</p>  <p>H-3</p>
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Visual 3.25

Visual Description: Incident Facility Map Symbols

Instructor Notes

Explain that in ICS, it is important to be able to identify the map symbols associated with the basic incident facilities. The map symbols used to represent each of the principle ICS facilities are:

Incident Command Post



On a map, the ICP location appears as a green and white square.

Staging Area



On a map, the Staging Area appears as a circle with an S in it.

Helibase and Helispot



H-3



Visual 3.26

Knowledge Review (1 of 2)

Instructions: Answer the question below.

Where would you find Disaster Medical Assistance Teams and other medical personnel that are awaiting tactical assignments?

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Visual 3.26

Visual Description: Answer the following question: Where would you find Disaster Medical Assistance Teams and other medical personnel that are awaiting tactical assignments?

Instructor Notes

Ask the following question:

Where would you find Disaster Medical Assistance Teams and other medical personnel that are awaiting tactical assignments?

Allow the participants time to respond.

If not mentioned, tell the group that a Disaster Medical Assistance Team, and all resources awaiting assignment, will be in a Staging Area/Labor Pool.



Visual 3.27

Knowledge Review (2 of 2)

Instructions: Answer the question below.

The Incident Commander is operating out of a first floor conference room because it allowed for effective communication and easy access. What incident facility is the conference room?

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Visual 3.27

Visual Description: Answer the following question: The Incident Commander is operating out of a first floor conference room because it allowed for effective communication and easy access. What incident facility is the conference room?

Instructor Notes

Ask the following question:

The Incident Commander is operating out of a first floor conference room because it allowed for effective communication and easy access. What incident facility is the conference room?

Allow the participants time to respond.

If not mentioned, tell the group that the Incident Commander operates out of the Incident Command Post.



Visual 3.28

Objectives Review

You should now be able to:

- Describe the basic features of ICS.
- Identify the principal ICS facilities.
- Identify facility map symbols.



Visual Description: Objectives Review

Instructor Notes

Ask participants if they are now able to:

- Describe the basic features of ICS.
- Identify the principal ICS facilities.
- Identify facility map symbols.