UNIT 2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW
Unit 2. Resource Management Overview

Unit Objectives

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

- The comprehensive approach to resource management.
- The concepts and principles that are the foundation of NIMS resource management.

Scope

- Unit Overview
- Resource Management Mandates
- NIMS Overview
- Resource Management Introduction
- Resource Management Concepts
- Unit Summary

Methodology

After introducing this unit and providing the unit objectives, the instructor will review the differences between command and coordination, providing examples of each and stressing that both are needed for effective resource management.

Then, the instructor will introduce resource management specifically, describing what resources are, why effective resource management is important to incident managers, where resource management generally takes place, and the NIMS resource management concepts.

The instructor will summarize the key points of this unit and transition to Unit 3.

Materials

- PowerPoint visuals 2.1 – 2.18
- Instructor Guide
- PowerPoint slides and a computer display system
- Student Manual
## 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit Overview</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Management Mandates</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIMS Overview</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Management Introduction</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Management Concepts</td>
<td>20 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit Summary</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Time</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 hour</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.

Unit 2 will present an overview of the concepts and principles that are the foundation of National Incident Management System (NIMS) resource management.
UNIT OVERVIEW

Visual 2.2

Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.

Tell the participants that at the end of this unit, they should be able to describe:

- The comprehensive approach to resource management.
- The concepts and principles that are the foundation of NIMS resource management.

Ask if anyone has any questions about what will be covered in this unit.
Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.

- Complex 21st century threats demand that all Americans share responsibility for homeland security. All levels of government, the private sector, and nongovernmental agencies must be prepared to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from a wide spectrum of major events that exceed the capabilities of any single entity. These hazards require a unified and coordinated national approach to planning and to domestic incident management.


- The National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF) provide the process and structures for meeting these mandates. Together, these related efforts align Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental preparedness, incident management, and emergency response plans into an effective and efficient national structure.
The NRF:

- Is a guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response.
- Builds upon the NIMS coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation, linking all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector.

The NRF is comprised of:

- The Core Document, which describes the doctrine that guides our national response, roles and responsibilities, response actions, response organizations, and planning requirements to achieve an effective national response to any incident that occurs.
- Emergency Support Function Annexes that identify Federal resources and capabilities that are most frequently needed in a national response (e.g., Transportation, Firefighting, Mass Care).
- Support Annexes that describe essential supporting aspects that are common to all incidents (e.g., Financial Management, Volunteer and Donations Management, Private-Sector Coordination).
- Incident Annexes that address the unique aspects of how we respond to seven broad categories or types of incidents (e.g., Biological, Nuclear/Radiological, Cyber, Mass Evacuation).
- Partner Guides that provide ready references describing key roles and actions for local, tribal, State, Federal, and private-sector response partners.
**Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.**

The NRF provides the broad response doctrine, while NIMS includes greater detail on the processes used to manage a response.

**NIMS:**

- Defines what needs to be done to prepare for, prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from a major event, how it needs to be done, and how well it needs to be done.
- Provides a systematic approach for all levels of government, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work seamlessly together.
- Applies to all incidents regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity.
- Integrates existing best practices into a consistent, nationwide approach to domestic incident management.
- Is applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines in an all-hazards context.

Note that the NRF reinforces that incidents should be managed using NIMS principles and structures.
Resource management is only one facet of NIMS. Following is a synopsis of each major component of NIMS:

- **Preparedness**
  Effective emergency management and incident response activities begin with a host of preparedness activities conducted on an ongoing basis, in advance of any potential incident. Preparedness involves an integrated combination of assessment; planning; procedures and protocols; training and exercises; personnel qualifications, licensure, and certification; equipment certification; and evaluation and revision.

- **Communications and Information Management**
  Emergency management and incident response activities rely on communications and information systems that provide a common operating picture to all command and coordination sites. NIMS describes the requirements necessary for a standardized framework for communications and emphasizes the need for a common operating picture. This component is based on the concepts of interoperability, reliability, scalability, and portability, as well as the resiliency and redundancy of communications and information systems.

- **Resource Management**
  Resources (such as personnel, equipment, or supplies) are needed to support critical incident objectives. The flow of resources must be fluid and adaptable to the requirements of the incident. NIMS defines standardized mechanisms and establishes the resource management process to identify requirements, order and acquire, mobilize, track and report, recover and demobilize, reimburse, and inventory resources.

(Continued on next page.)
NIMS OVERVIEW

Visual 2.6 (Continued)

- Command and Management
  The Command and Management component of NIMS is designed to enable effective and efficient incident management and coordination by providing a flexible, standardized incident management structure. The structure is based on three key organizational constructs: the Incident Command System, Multiagency Coordination Systems, and Public Information.

- Ongoing Management and Maintenance
  Within the auspices of Ongoing Management and Maintenance, there are two components: the National Integration Center (NIC) and Supporting Technologies.
Command is the process of directing and controlling resources to address the needs of a particular incident or event. In NIMS, responsibility for this process is delegated to the on-scene Incident Commander by the Agency Administrator.

Coordination includes the activities that must be performed to ensure that the ICS organization(s) receive the resources and support they need when they need them.

Coordination takes place in a number of entities and at all levels of government. Examples of coordination entities include:

- Dispatch center or office (local and/or regional levels).
- Emergency Operations Center (EOC) (local, State, and/or regional levels).
- Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) (FEMA/Federal regional level).
- Joint Field Office (JFO) (Federal resources).
During an incident, getting the right resources, to the right place, at the right time, can be a matter of life and death. NIMS establishes a standardized approach for managing resources before, during, and after an incident.
Resource management involves coordinating and overseeing the application of tools, processes, and systems that provide incident managers with timely and appropriate resources during an incident.

Generally, resource coordination activities take place within EOCs. As incidents grow in size or complexity, other multiagency coordination (MAC) entities such as JFOs and MAC Groups may be established to prioritize and coordinate resource allocation and distribution.
Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.

Ask the participants: Why is it important to track and report resource status?

Acknowledge the participants’ responses. If not mentioned by the group, include the following:

The purpose of tracking and reporting is accountability. Resource accountability helps ensure responder safety and effective use of incident resources.
Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.

NIMS establishes a standardized approach for resource management, based on:

- Consistency
- Standardization
- Coordination
- Use
- Information Management
- Credentialing

The remainder of this lesson covers each of these concepts in more detail.
Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.

Resource management provides a **consistent** method for identifying, acquiring, allocating, and tracking resources.
Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.

Resource management includes **standardized** systems for classifying resources to improve the effectiveness of mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements.

Unit 4: Resource Typing and Readiness covers this concept in more detail.
Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.

Resource management includes **coordination** to facilitate the integration of resources for optimal benefit.

The MAC System is responsible for coordinating support to the incident(s). This may include prioritizing incidents for the purpose of allocating scarce resources, mobilizing resources, ensuring interagency and interjurisdictional coordination, and making policy decisions to support incidents, but not decisions reserved for Area Commands and Incident Commanders.

Unit 5: Resource Management During Incidents covers coordination in more detail.
Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.

Resource management planning efforts incorporate use of all available resources from all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector, where appropriate.

Unit 3: Resource Management Planning covers this concept in more detail.
Resource management integrates communications and information management elements into its organizations, processes, technologies, and decision support.

The FEMA IS-704 Communications and Information Management course covers this concept in much greater detail.
Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.

Resource management includes the use of **credentialing** criteria that ensure consistent training, licensure, and certification standards.

Unit 4: Resource Typing and Readiness covers this concept in more detail.
Instructor Notes: Present the following key points.

This lesson introduced you to NIMS Resource Management. In the next lesson, you will learn how jurisdictions work together in advance of an incident to develop plans to:

- Identify resource needs based on the threats to and vulnerabilities of the jurisdiction.
- Develop alternative strategies to obtain the needed resources.
- Align policies, procedures, and protocols to ensure effective resource management.