Unit 1: Course Overview
Advanced ICS for Command and General Staff, Complex Incidents, and MACS
ICS-400 Course Goals

- Explain how major incidents pose special management challenges.
- Describe the circumstances in which an Area Command is established.
- Describe the circumstances in which Multiagency Coordination Systems are established.

This course is designed for senior personnel who are expected to perform in a management capacity in an Area Command or Multiagency Coordination System.
Student Introductions

- Name, job title, and organization
- Overall experience with emergency or incident response
- Incident Command System qualifications and most recent ICS experience
Expectations

What do you expect to gain from this course?
Instructor Expectations

- Cooperate with the group.
- Be open minded to new ideas.
- Participate actively in all of the training activities.
- Return to class at the stated time.
- Use what you learn in the course to perform effectively within an ICS organization.
ICS Challenges in Complex Incidents

What challenges do you face in managing complex incidents?
Course Structure

Unit 1: Course Overview

Unit 2: Fundamentals Review

Unit 3: Major and/or Complex Incident/Event Management

Unit 4: Area Command

Unit 5: Multiagency Coordination

Unit 6: Course Summary

FEMA
Course Overview
Course Logistics

- Course agenda
- Sign-in sheet
- Housekeeping
  - Breaks
  - Message and telephone location
- Cell phone policy
- Facilities
- Other concerns
Successful Course Completion

- Participate in unit activities.
- Achieve 70% or higher on the final exam.
- Complete the end-of-course evaluation.
Unit Objectives (1 of 2)

- Describe types of agency(ies) policies, guidelines, and agreements that influence management of incident or event activities.
- Describe issues that influence incident complexity and the tools available to analyze complexity.
- Describe the process for transfer of command.
- Describe the primary guidelines and responsibilities of the Command and General Staff positions.
- List the major steps in the planning process.
Unit Objectives (2 of 2)

- Describe the purposes and responsibilities of Agency Representatives or technical specialists, reporting relationships, and how they can be used effectively within the incident organization.
- Define the advantages of Unified Command and list the kinds of situations that may call for a Unified Command organization.
- Describe how Unified Command functions on a multijurisdiction or multiagency incident.
Review Activity

Follow instructions . . .

- Presented by instructors.
- Outlined on handouts.
Review Activity: Instructions

1. You will be assigned to one of six teams. Each team will select a leader.

2. Each team will be given an assigned area. During the next 75 minutes, each team will develop a 10- to 15-minute presentation that:
   - Is based on the scenario.
   - Addresses all assigned questions.
   - Uses chart paper to create visual displays and bullet items summarizing key points.
   - Allows ALL team members to have a role during the presentation.

3. Use the review materials in your Student Manuals to help formulate your presentations!
### Activity Debrief (1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team Assignment</th>
<th>Points To Cover</th>
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<tr>
<td>Complexity &amp; Transfer of Command</td>
<td>▪ Factors/scenarios that increase complexity</td>
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<td>▪ Strategies for maintaining situational awareness</td>
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<td>▪ Steps for assuming command</td>
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<td>Command Staff</td>
<td>▪ Primary responsibilities of the Incident Commanders within Unified Command</td>
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<td>▪ Primary responsibilities of the Officers</td>
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<td>General Staff—Tactical Resources</td>
<td>▪ Operations Section Chief responsibilities</td>
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<td>▪ Tactical resource needs</td>
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<td>▪ Span of control</td>
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<td>▪ Ops Section organizational structure</td>
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## Activity Debrief (2 of 2)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team Assignment</th>
<th>Points To Cover</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>▪ Planning process responsibilities&lt;br&gt;▪ Initial incident objectives&lt;br&gt;▪ Length of first operational period&lt;br&gt;▪ Major steps/meetings conducted&lt;br&gt;▪ ICS forms used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unified Command</td>
<td>▪ Unified Command advantages&lt;br&gt;▪ Jurisdictions/agencies included in the Unified Command structure&lt;br&gt;▪ Top three challenges associated with using Unified Command&lt;br&gt;▪ Strategies to address challenges</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 3: Major and/or Complex Incident/Event Management
Unit Objectives

- List the principal factors often found in or related to major and/or complex incidents/events.
- List the four expansion options for incident/event organization and describe the conditions under which they would be applied.
- Demonstrate, through an activity, how to apply the various options related to major or complex incident management.
Complex Incident Management

What are the characteristics of a complex incident?

How does major or complex incident management differ?
What Are Major/Complex Incidents? (1 of 2)

Major/complex incidents:

- Involve more than one agency and/or political jurisdiction.
- Involve complex management and communication issues.
- Require experienced, highly qualified supervisory personnel.
- Require numerous tactical and support resources.
- May involve multiple victims with injuries, fatalities, or illnesses.
What Are Major/Complex Incidents? (2 of 2)

Major/complex incidents:

- Include widespread damage to property/environment/economy.
- Result in psychological threat/trauma.
- Span multiple operational periods (weeks, months, years).
- Are costly to control and mitigate.
- Require extensive post-incident recovery efforts.
- Draw national media interest.
- May require a coordinated Federal response.
Factors for Determining Size & Structure

- Administrative and jurisdictional complexity
- Geographic area involved
- Consideration of the span of control
- Functional specialties required
- Logistics, planning, and other support needs
- Potential for growth
Most Command and General Staff positions are filled.
Divisions and Groups are used to organize tactical resources. Branches may be required to reduce span of control.
Characteristics: Organization (3 of 3)

Most support units are needed.
Characteristics: Resources & Planning

- Large number of tactical and support resources will need to be ordered, tracked, and managed.
- Multiple operational periods are required.
- Written Incident Action Plans are produced.
- Transfer of command is likely.
- The use of an Incident Management Team may be required.
ICS Organizational Options

- Combine Several Incidents Into an Incident Complex
- Divide an Incident Into Two or More Single Incidents
- Expand the Planning Capability
- Add a Second Operations or Logistics Section
Incident Complex: Definition

An Incident Complex is two or more individual incidents located in the same general proximity that are assigned to a single Incident Commander or Unified Command to facilitate management.
Discussion Question

What are some examples of when it might be advantageous to establish an Incident Complex?
Incident Complex: Structure

Typically, each separate incident is organized as a Branch, allowing for future expansion if required.
ICS Organizational Options

- Combine Several Incidents Into an Incident Complex
- Divide an Incident Into Two or More Single Incidents
- Expand the Planning Capability
- Add a Second Operations or Logistics Section
Dividing a Single Incident (1 of 2)

A single incident may be divided when it:

- Spreads into other jurisdiction(s) and Unified Command is not feasible.
- Is difficult to manage from one location due to terrain and access.
- Has objectives that are naturally separating into two operations.
Incidents may be divided when:

- The Planning and/or Logistics Section can no longer adequately provide support services.
- The Operations Section cannot manage the number of resources required without exceeding span of control.
Dividing an Incident

- **Step 1:** Determine how best to divide the incident.
- **Step 2:** Assign Incident Commanders and Command and General Staffs for each incident.
- **Step 3:** Designate additional supporting organizational facilities, locations, etc.
- **Step 4:** Designate an appropriate time for establishing two separate incidents (each with a unique name).
- **Step 5:** Coordinate planning strategies and use of critical resources for at least the next operational period.
- **Step 6:** Consider the need for **Area Command.** (Area Command is covered in the next unit.)
ICS Organizational Options

- Combine Several Incidents Into an Incident Complex
- Divide an Incident Into Two or More Single Incidents
- Expand the Planning Capability
- Add a Second Operations or Logistics Section
Branch Tactical Planning

Branch Tactical Planning means that:

- Detailed action plans are developed within the Operations Section at the Branch level.
- The Planning Section provides support.
Branch Tactical Planning: Examples

- In a mass fatalities incident, the Medical Examiner/Morgue Operations Branch may be best suited to establish its own incident tactical plans.

- In a structural collapse, the Search and Rescue Branch typically will include its own planning component.
Accomplishing Branch Planning

When Branch Tactical Planning is used, the Planning Section provides:

- General incident objectives.
- Strategy for the Branch for the next operational period.
- Branch resource summary for the next operational period.
- Weather and safety information.
- Changes to logistical support.
- Personnel to support planning.
Discussion Questions

Why is advanced planning critical during a complex incident?

What are the challenges to ensuring that advanced planning occurs?
Separate Advanced Incident Planning

To ensure that advanced planning occurs, the Planning Section Chief may:

- Assign a Deputy Planning Section Chief to manage advanced planning.
- Assign technical specialists to perform advanced planning.
- Establish a special unit within the Planning Section.
Advanced Planning Considerations

Advanced planning should project ahead at least 36 to 72 hours, and consider:

- Overall goal and incident objectives.
- Adequacy of previous and present plans.
- Future resource availability.
- Strategy assessment and alternatives.
- Environmental factors.
- Organizational assessment and alternatives.
- Political and economic issues.
- Long-term recovery needs.
ICS Organizational Options

- Combine Several Incidents Into an Incident Complex
- Divide an Incident Into Two or More Single Incidents
- Expand the Planning Capability
- Add a Second Operations or Logistics Section
Adding an Ops Section is designed to address issues related to span of control and geography, not function. This is an extremely rare occurrence.
Adding Operations Section: Considerations

- Ensure that Command and General Staffs can support the expansion.
- Ensure adequate incident action planning.
- Ensure adequate logistics support.
- Establish the second Operations Section at the beginning of an operational period.
- Ensure that all incident supervisory personnel are aware of the expanded organization.
- Add a Deputy Incident Commander for Operations, if necessary.
If an incident is so geographically dispersed that it is not feasible for the Incident Base to support the incident logistical needs, it may be necessary to establish another Logistics Section. This is an extremely rare occurrence.
Adding Logistics Section: Considerations

- Ensure that Command and General Staffs can support the expansion.
- Ensure adequate incident action planning.
- Establish the second Logistics Section at the beginning of an operational period.
- Ensure that all incident supervisory personnel are aware of the expanded organization.
- Add a Deputy Incident Commander for Logistics, if necessary.
**Applied Activity**

Follow instructions . . .
- Presented by instructors.
- Outlined on handouts.
Summary

You should now be able to:

- List the principal factors often found in or related to major and/or complex incidents/events.
- List the four expansion options for incident/event organization and describe the conditions under which they would be applied.
- Demonstrate, through an activity, how to apply the various options related to major or complex incident management.
Unit 4: Area Command
Unit Objectives

- Define Area Command.
- List the principal advantages of using Area Command.
- Describe how, when, and where Area Command would be established.
- Describe the Area Command organization.
- Identify six primary functional responsibilities of Area Command.
- Given a scenario, develop an Area Command organization.
Definition of Area Command

Area Command is used to oversee the management of:

- Multiple incidents that are each being handled by an Incident Command System organization; or
- A very large incident that has multiple Incident Management Teams assigned to it.
Area Command: Primary Functions

- Provide agency or jurisdictional authority for assigned incidents.
- Ensure a clear understanding of agency expectations, intentions, and constraints.
- Establish critical resource use priorities between various incidents.
- Ensure that Incident Management Team personnel assignments and organizations are appropriate.
- Maintain contact with officials in charge, and other agencies and groups.
- Coordinate the demobilization or reassignment of resources between assigned incidents.
**Key Terms Review**

**Emergency Operations Center:** Coordinates information and resources to support local incident management activities.

**Area Command:** Oversees the management of multiple incidents. Area Command may be Unified, and works directly with Incident Commanders.

**Incident Commander:** Performs primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions. The Incident Commander is located at an Incident Command Post at the incident scene.
Unified Command vs. Area Command

What is the difference between Unified Command and Area Command?
Advantages of Area Command

Area Command:

- Assists in interincident coordination.
- Ensures efficient resource use.
- Ensures that agency policies, priorities, constraints, and guidance are being made known and implemented consistently across incidents.
- Reduces workload for agency officials.
Chain of Command & Reporting Relationships

Diagram:

Agency Administrator(s) 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Commander/Unified Command</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Incident Commander 1</td>
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<td>Incident Commander 2</td>
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<td>Incident Commander 3</td>
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Area Command: Best Practices

Area Command should:

- Receive its authority through a written delegation of authority.
- Notify Incident Commanders of its authorities and roles.
- Be staffed with qualified and experienced personnel.
- Operate under standard ICS principles.
- Be kept small.
Katrina Area Command Scenario

1. Review the case-study Katrina Area Command scenario in your Student Manuals.

2. Working as a team, answer the following questions:
   - Why did the Coast Guard choose to use Area Command?
   - How did the Coast Guard adapt the Area Command structure? Why?
   - What are the lessons learned for your agency or jurisdiction?

3. Select a spokesperson and be prepared to present your analysis to the entire group.
When Should Area Command Be Established?

As soon as possible when:

- Several active incidents are in close proximity.
- Critical life saving or property values are at risk due to incidents.
- Incidents will continue into the next operational period.
- Incidents are using similar and limited critical resources.
- Difficulties are encountered with interincident resource allocation and coordination.
Area Command Organization

Area Commander

Assistant Area Commander Planning
  - Area Command Situation Unit Leader
  - Area Command Critical Resources Unit Leader

Assistant Area Commander Logistics

Incident 1 Commander

Incident 2 Commander

Incident 3 Commander

Area Command Public Information Officer

Area Command Liaison Officer
Area Command: Storm

Liberty County
Unified Area Command
Public Works/County
Sheriff/Fire/EMS

Area Command
Public Information Officer

Assistant Area Commander
Planning

Area Command
Situation Unit Leader

Traffic Engineer
Weather Specialists
GIS Mapping Specialist

Area Command
Liaison Officer

Assistant Area Commander
Logistics

Area Command
Critical Resources
Unit Leader

Springfield Unified
Command Law
Enforcement/
Fire/EMS/
Public Works

Dayton Unified
Command Law
Enforcement/
Fire/EMS/
Public Works

River Bend Unified
Command Law
Enforcement/
Fire/EMS/
Public Works

Assistant Area Commander
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Critical Resources
Unit Leader

Area Command
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Area Command
Liaison Officer

Assistant Area Command
Area Command: July 4th Celebrations/Terrorist Threat

July 4th Unified Area Command Law Enforcement
Fire/EMS/Public Health

Area Command
Investigation/Intel Officer

Assistant Area Commander
Planning

Area Command
Situation Unit Leader

Terrorist Specialists

Area Command
Critical Resources Unit Leader

Central City July 4th Unified Command
Law Enforcement/ Fire/EMS/ Public Health

River Bend July 4th Unified Command
Law Enforcement/ Fire/EMS/ Public Health

Liberty Co. July 4th Unified Command
Law Enforcement/ Fire/EMS/ Public Health

Area Command Liaison Officer

Area Command
Public Information Officer

Assistant Area Commander
Logistics
Area Commander: Overall Responsibilities

- Set overall objectives.
- Ensure incident objectives are met and do not conflict with each other or agency policy.
- Establish incident-related priorities.
- Allocate/reallocate critical resources.
- Ensure that personnel are qualified and incidents are properly managed.
- Coordinate demobilization of assigned resources.
- Coordinate with Agency Administrator, EOC, other entities, and the media.
Area Commander: Critical Activities

- Assess
  - Rapidly assess each incident.

- Establish Priorities
  - Communicate priorities to Commanders.
  - Ensure plans support priorities and policies.

- Allocate Resources
  - Allocate/reallocate critical resources.
  - Plan resource demobilization.
Area Command Officers

Public Information Officer
- Provides public information coordination between incidents. Serves as the contact point for media requests.

Liaison Officer
- Maintains off-incident interagency contacts and coordination.

Assistant Area Commander Planning
- Area Command Situation Unit Leader

Assistant Area Commander Logistics
- Area Command Critical Resources Unit Leader
Assistant Area Commander – Planning

- Assembles information on individual incident objectives.
- Recommends resource allocation priorities.
- Maintains critical resources status.
- Ensures advance planning is accomplished.
- Ensures demobilization plans are coordinated.
- Prepares Area Command briefings.
- Reviews Incident Action Plans and completed ICS 209 forms from assigned incidents.
Assistant Area Commander – Logistics

- Obtains briefings from Area Commander.
- Provides facilities, services, and materials for Area Command.
- Designates and coordinates ordering process.
- Ensures communications are coordinated.
- Assists in Area Command decisionmaking.
- Ensures that critical resources are used.
Area Command Technical Specialists

- Aviation Specialist
- Hazardous Materials Specialist
- Environmental Specialist
- Communications Specialist
## Agency Administrator In-Briefing

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Agency Administrator In-Briefing</th>
<th>Policies, political factors, or other constraints</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ General situation and incidents assigned</td>
<td>✓ Policies, political factors, or other constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Jurisdictional delegation of authority</td>
<td>✓ Agency advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Assumption of command timing and notifications procedure</td>
<td>✓ Area Command facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Names and qualifications of Incident Commanders (indicating those under Unified Command)</td>
<td>✓ Status of communications systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Limitations on the Area Commander's authority</td>
<td>✓ Critical resource designations</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Current IAPs</td>
<td>✓ Policy and expectations for interaction with the media</td>
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<td>✓ Area Command reporting responsibility to agency</td>
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<td>✓ Briefing and contact schedules</td>
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Area Commander In-Briefing With ICs

✓ Concise incident briefings (including IAPs and other documentation).
✓ Area Command roles and responsibilities.
✓ Policy, direction, and priorities.
✓ Conflict resolution procedures.
✓ Communication procedures, meeting schedules, etc.
✓ Resource ordering process.
✓ Critical resource needs.
Why must Incident Commanders accept the need for Area Command to establish critical priorities?
Area Command Meeting Agenda

- Incident situation reports
- Technical specialist reports
- Identification of critical resource needs
- Allocation and reallocation of resources
- Public Information Officer report
- Liaison Officer report
- Demobilization of resources
- Unified Area Command wrap-up
Demobilization Procedures

- Establish procedures with incidents and EOCs/multiagency coordination centers on demobilization.
- Determine demobilization priorities and procedures for handling critical resources.
- Provide incidents with a list of critical resources and instructions for clearing releases with Area Command.
- Incidents must provide Area Command with copies of demobilization schedules.
Applied Activity

Follow instructions . . .

- Presented by instructors.
- Outlined on handouts.
Summary

You should now be able to:

- Define Area Command.
- List the principal advantages of using Area Command.
- Describe how, when, and where Area Command would be established.
- Describe the Area Command organization.
- Identify six primary functional responsibilities of Area Command.
- Given a scenario, develop an Area Command organization.
Unit 5: Multiagency Coordination
Unit Objectives (1 of 2)

- Describe the kinds of incident/event management problems that can occur due to a lack of multiagency coordination.
- Define essential terms related to multiagency coordination.
- Identify the major guidelines for establishing and using Multiagency Coordination Groups and Systems.
- Provide examples of the different levels at which multiagency coordination is commonly accomplished.
- Identify the primary components of a Multiagency Coordination System.
Unit Objectives (2 of 2)

- Describe examples of organizations that may provide multiagency coordination.
- List the responsibilities of multiagency coordination organizations.
- Identify principal positions within a Multiagency Coordination System.
- Identify differences between Area Command, Unified Command, and multiagency coordination organizations.
Response Coordination Challenges

- Increasing incident complexity
- Complex and confusing legal authorities
- Increasing litigation
- Increasing response costs
- High property and economic losses
- Life, health, safety issues
- Deteriorating public view of government
- Intense media and public scrutiny
- Political, legislative, and budgetary ramifications
NIMS Components Review

- Preparedness
- Communications and Information Management
- Resource Management
- Command and Management
- Ongoing Management and Maintenance

Additional Information:  www.fema.gov/emergency/nims
What Is a Multiagency Coordination System?

NIMS Element: Command and Management

Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Systems

MAC Systems provide the architecture to support coordination for:

- Incident prioritization.
- Critical resource allocation.
- Communications systems integration.
- Information coordination.
Multiagency Support and Coordination

Provide support and coordination to incident command by:

- Making policy decisions.
- Establishing priorities.
- Resolving critical resource issues.
- Facilitating logistics support and resource tracking.
- Collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information.

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[Diagram showing Local Multiagency Coordination (MAC), State Multiagency Coordination (MAC), Federal Multiagency Coordination (MAC), and Unified Command]

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Visual 5.7
Multiagency Coordination
Command vs. Coordination

What is the difference between command and coordination?
NIMS: Command

Command: The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

Who has the explicit authority for the management of all incident operations?
Multiagency coordination is a process that allows all levels of government and all disciplines to work together more efficiently and effectively.

An entity/individual may have “command and control” over resources and policies without being in command of the incident scene.
MAC Systems Overview

Multiagency Coordination Systems

What are Multiagency Coordination Systems?
Terminology Review

How does Area Command differ from a Multiagency Coordination System?

Where is Unified Command applied?
Unity of Command & Unity of Effort

Unity of Effort

- Local Emergency Ops Center (EOC)
- State Emergency Ops Center (EOC)
- Federal Emergency Ops Center (EOC)

Unity of Command

- Area Command
  - Incident Commander 1
  - Incident Commander 2
  - Incident Commander 3

Multiagency Coordination System
A System . . . Not a Facility

Multiagency Coordination System

- Dispatch
- On-Scene Command
- Coordination Resource Centers
- Coordination Organizations/Groups
- Emergency Operations Centers
Multiagency Coordination System

A MAC System:

- May be as simple as a teleconference, or
- May require an assembled group and associated support systems.
MAC System Components: Elements

Policy-Level Group (MAC Organization)
- Consists of agency representatives with decisionmaking authority.
- Prioritizes critical resource allocations.
- Provides policy direction.

Implementation Staff
- Consists of agency representatives with functional or jurisdictional authority.
- Implements multiagency coordination organization decisions.

Coordination Center
- Serves as a location from which to operate.
- May consist of permanent or temporary facilities including dispatch center, EOCs, etc.
Common Coordination Organizations

- Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Group
- Crisis Action Teams
- Policy Committees
- Agency Executives

- Dispatch Centers
- Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs)
- Department Operations Center (DOCs)
- National Operations Center

Decisionmakers

Facilities/Ops Support
MAC System Components: Relationships

On-Scene Multiagency Coordination

Incident Command/Unified Command

Liaison Officer

As incident grows and transitions, coordination moves off-scene

Incident Command/Unified Command

Requests and Information

Support and Coordination

Off-Scene EOCs and/or MAC Groups

Dispatch Centers

Jurisdictional EOCs*

MAC Groups

DOCs

*Includes State-level EOCs.
Multiagency Coordination Centers

Organizational structures may be based on:
- Incident Command System principles.
- Management functions.
- Emergency support functions.
Multiagency Coordination System Activation

Activated when . . .

- An emergency situation threatens, significantly impacts, or involves multiple agencies and/or political subdivisions.
- Preestablished threat levels are reached.
Primary Coordination Functions

- Situation assessment
- Incident policy/priorities
- Critical resource acquisition and allocation
- Support of incident management policies and interagency activities
- Coordination with other ops centers/MAC organizations
- Coordination with elected and appointed officials
- Support maintenance of a common operating picture
Common Operating Picture

**Common Operating Picture** = A single, identical summary/presentation of critical incident information that is shared by all responders and organizations.

What are the potential challenges in maintaining a common operating picture?

What can an EOC do to address those challenges?
The Public Information Officer supports the Incident Command.

- Public information functions must be coordinated and integrated across all levels of government and with the private sector and NGOs.
- Organizations participating in incident management retain their independence.
The Joint Information Center (JIC):

- Is a physical location used to coordinate crisis communications, critical emergency information, and public affairs functions.
- May be established at each level of incident management, as required.
- Must include representatives of all stakeholders.
The Joint Information System (JIS):

- Is the framework for organizing, integrating, and coordinating the delivery of understandable, timely, accurate, and consistent public information.
- Encompasses all public information operations (i.e., local, tribal, State, Federal, and private sector) related to an incident.
Discussion Question

What can the policymakers within a multiagency coordination organization do to facilitate their decisionmaking process?
Criteria for Determining Priorities

**Life Safety**
- Threat to responders
- Threat to public

**Incident Stabilization**
- High damage potential
- Incident complexity
- Infrastructure protection

**Property Conservation**
- Real property threatened
- Environmental impact
- Economic impact
Role of the MAC Group

Interagency decisionmaking related to:

- Incident management policies and priorities.
- Logistics support and critical resource tracking.
- Resource allocation.
- Coordinating incident-related information.
- Coordinating interagency and intergovernmental issues regarding incident management policies, priorities, and strategies.
MAC Group Organization

- MAC Group
  - Agency Representatives
  - MAC Group Coordinator
    - MAC Group Situation Assessment Unit
    - MAC Group Resource Status Information Unit
    - Joint Information Center (JIC)
National Response Framework

- Establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response.
- Defines principles, roles, and structures.
NRF Emphasizes Partnerships

Federal Government Last Resort!

State Government Provides Support

Local Government First Response!

Individuals and Households

Private Sector

Nongovernmental Organizations
Resource Request and Delivery Flow

Joint Field Office

Federal Agencies and Departments

Funding

Resources and Equipment

Expertise

State EOC

Intrastate Mutual Aid
Interstate Mutual Aid
Private Sector/NGOs

Local-to-Local Mutual Aid
Private Sector/NGOs

Incident Command/Unified Command

Local EOCs

National Response Framework

Command Coordination

Requests

Coordination Command

Visual 5.32
Multiagency Coordination Version 2.0
Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreements

Allow one jurisdiction to provide resources, facilities, services, and other needed support to another jurisdiction during an incident.

- Intrastate Mutual Aid
- Interstate Mutual Aid (EMAC)
- Local-to-Local Mutual Aid
## National Operations Center (NOC)

### Watch
- Multiagency operations 24/7.
- Monitors national picture.
- Puts incident in national context.

### Intel & Analysis
- Provides threat information, analysis, and intelligence.
- Monitors national intel picture.

### Planning Element
- Provides national-level planning recommendations to the Secretary.
- Provides staff support to the Domestic Readiness Group.

### NICC
- Monitors critical infrastructure and key resources.
- Supports government and industry partners.

### NOC Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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**DHS Secretary**
National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)

- Coordinates resource deployment.
- Provides operational support to regional and field structures.
- Develops strategic plans.
- Serves as an information conduit.
Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCCs)

Coordinate regional response efforts, including:

- Establishing initial Federal objectives.
- Providing Federal support to the affected States.
- Deploying teams to establish the Joint Field Office that will assume these functions.
Joint Field Office (JFO)

JFO Unified Coordination Group

- Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)
- State Coordinating Officer (SCO)
- Senior Federal Officials (SFOs)

Chief of Staff

- External Affairs
- Safety Officer
- Defense Coordinating Element

Operations Section
Planning Section
Logistics Section
Finance/Admin Section

Emergency Support Functions

Multiagency Coordination

Visual 5.37
Multiagency Coordination
Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

- Primary Federal-level mechanism to provide assistance.
- Organized around functional capabilities (e.g., public health, search and rescue, etc.).
- Composed of primary and supporting agencies.
Applied Activity

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Summary (2 of 2)

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Unit 6: Course Summary
Review ICS-400 Course Objectives

Are you now able to:

- Explain how major incidents pose special management challenges?
- Describe the circumstances in which an Area Command is established?
- Describe the circumstances in which Multiagency Coordination Systems are established?
Review Course Expectations

Did the course meet your expectations?
Taking the 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 . . .
   - Read each item carefully.
   - Circle your answer on the test.

➔ You may refer to your Student Manual when completing this test.
Feedback

Please complete the course evaluation form.

Your comments are important!