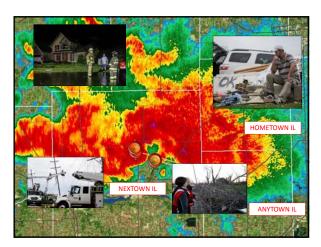
# ICS Forms *Work* for Public Works

Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network 10<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference October 17, 2018 Bloomington IL



# Overview

- Establishment of the incident command system.
- Development of an incident action plan.
- ICS Forms.
- How the forms establish functions of incident management.
- The significance of the IAP and ICS forms to incident mitigation.



# Simplifying Complex Incidents

- Large scale or complex incidents require a systematic approach in order to establish objectives, task, resource allocations, communications, and organizational structure to achieve a specific strategy.
- The incident action plan and its comprising forms establish those necessary elements and communicate a consistent and clear expectation of the objectives, structures, work assignments, communication platforms, and any other specific information which is needed.

## **Incident Command Structures**

- Early in most incidents, command structures are established by emergency first responders.
- As the incident progresses, the command structure may expand in command and general staff functions.

## **Incident Command Structures**

- Most often, large and complex incidents are eventually managed in a unified command structure.
- Public works officials and administrators may have involvement in the latter portion of the initial response as plans are made to transition from response, to stabilization, to recovery.

# **Incident Command Structures**

- Public works resources play a major role in supporting stabilization and recovery efforts.
- The public works command designee has a joint authority to manage the decision making of those resources while supporting the mission of incident action plan's objectives.

## **Incident Command Structures**

- At some point the incident may require more public works resources to be managed as the need for emergency response diminishes.
  - The resources may still require the implementation of an incident action plan to manage these resources and their objectives.

# What are the situations when you would consider developing a written Incident Action Plan?

## When a Written IAP Is Considered

- Two or more jurisdictions are involved in the response.
- The incident continues into the next operational period.
- A number of ICS organizational elements are activated (typically when General Staff Sections are staffed).
- It is required by agency policy.
- It is a hazmat incident.

"BIG INCIDENT"

10/17/18-10/19/18

0700-0700

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- Development of the incident action plan (IAP) occurs from the moment emergency responders receive the dispatch.
  - IAP vs. Tactical Worksheet
  - The IAP will evolve from a scene size-up, initial operational period objectives, and progress.
- The initial assessment will establish strategy and tactics that are appropriate for the mode of operation.

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## Developing the Incident Action Plan

- An IAP is developed using the Planning "P" to maintain continuity and planning duties.
- Development of the IAP in large or complex incidents is derived from the unified command staff's establishment of strategy and tactics.
  - The public works unified command designee will have input, especially during the plans for recovery efforts.



# Local/Regional Incidents: Situation Report

### Typical Information Shared:

- Specific Job
   Responsibilities
- Co-Workers
- Work Area(s)
- Situation Assessment Domestic Arrangements (Lodging, Food, Sanitary)
  - Instructions for obtaining additional supplies, services, and personnel
  - Operational Periods/Work Cycles
  - Required Safety Practices

# Large/Complex Incidents: Operation Period Briefing: "IAP Presentation"

1. Review Incident Objectives PSC/IC Current incident status osc 2. 3. Work assignments OSC SOFR Hazard mitigation Logistical issues LSC Finance issues FASC 6. Other issues PIO/LOFR IC/PSC Closing remarks

9. Conclusions/Breakout assignments

- All the forms have a specified function in the IAP.
- Each form is developed to establish an expectation regarding work objectives, resource allocation, resource assignments, communications, safety issues, and any supporting documents (maps, diagrams, routing, specialized warnings, etc.).
- The forms do not make the decisions for the incident; the people do!

# Overview of ICS Forms

Incident action plans are typically comprised of the following forms:

- Cover Page
- 202
- 203
- 204
- 207 • 208

• 206

- Appending documents
- 205

Depending on the magnitude of the incident, the forms content may vary

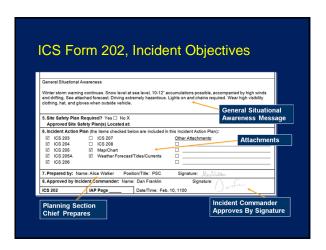
# Overview of ICS Forms

- Cover Page
  - First page of every IAP.
  - Provides authority, incident number.

Identifes the incident action plan and the "what", "when", and "where"

# Overview of ICS Forms ICS 202 Incident objectives. General message. Weather information. Inventory of the forms and documents contained within the IAP. ICS 202 Heed to Know\* Defines what needs to be done at the strategic level Provides forecasted weather for the operational period

# 



- ICS 203
  - Resource assignments.
  - Provides the identifiers and names of the respective authorities assigned to those positions for the operational period.

Names all the supervisors, managers, and leaders assigned for the operational period

# ORGANIZATION ASSIGNMENT LIST (ICS 203) I. Incident Name: Very Stem I. Incident Name: I. Operational Period: Date From Feb 10 Date To Feb 11 Time From 100 Time From 100 Time From 100 Time From Feb 100 Time Feb 110 Time

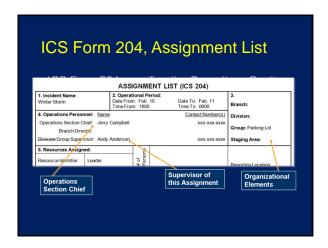
Command and General Staff

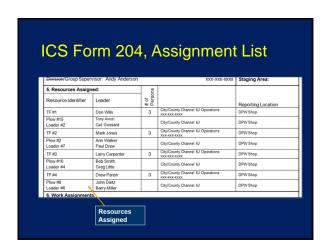
# Overview of ICS Forms

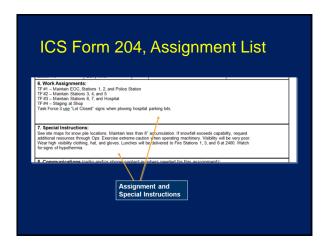
- ICS 204
  - Work assignments
  - Defines:
    - Work assignments
    - Objectives
    - Specific instructions

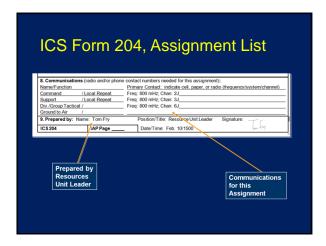
CS 204 "Need to Know

Defines specific work assignments and general instructions by branch, division, group, task force, single resource

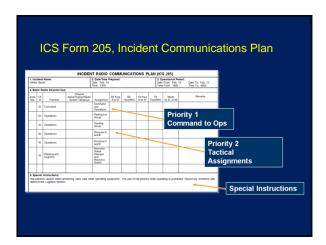








# Overview of ICS Forms ICS 205 Communications Plan. Establishes the communication channels, banks, or frequencies that will be assigned to each function or geographic area for use during the operational period. ICS 205 Place to Khow! Identifies all the radio communication frequencies that will be used for the operational period



- ICS 206
  - Medical Plan.
  - $\bullet\,$  On-site medical plan and first aid for the operational period.
  - Specifically notes emergency reporting, aid stations, transport options, hospital addresses, hospital drive time, qualifications of site medical personnel, medevac landing zones & coordinates.

#### CS 202 "Need to Know

Identifies the operational period's "first aid" stations and where the closest transport units would be responding from

from May provide specific instructions on "reporting procedures"

# | Special Medical Plan | Continue Period | Conti

# Overview of ICS Forms

- ICS 207
  - Organizational Chart.
  - Establishes the hierarchy for the operational period to provide the necessary pathway to make contacts and channel information up and down the organizational structure.

### ICS 207 "Need to Know

Pictorial representation of who is charge, who is working for who, and the path of communication

- ICS 208
  - General Safety Message.
  - Universal safety messages that are specific to the hazards or dangers associated with the operations and environment of that operational period.

General messages regarding best safety practices for the operational period

# Overview of ICS Forms

- Appending Documentation
  - Various documents which provide specific references, imagery, maps, identification features, etc.
  - These documents will between IAPs and are specific to the appending documents needs of the operations period.

Will vary from incident to incident but provide you necessary information that is helpful or supplemental to the mission

# **Other Forms**

# ICS 211: Check-In

- Documentation used at a reception area to log resources into the incident's location.
- The form is similar to a "sign-in" form to document attendance.
- This form begins the resource's tracking as it becomes part of the incident until it is released or demobilized.

Sign in sheet

# ICS 214: Unit Log

- Typically kept by the section chief, supervisor, manager, or leader of the function as a means of field documentation.

  May be required for specific work assignments or positions to maintain the form for tracking purposes.

  Example: Debris Removal Task Force Each operator may be required to track their progress: mileage to debris disposal site, number of trips, number of loads, etc.
- Activity record of any significant actions or benchmarks that were completed or prominent during the operational period.

Note-taking tool; what was done, when it was done

# ICS 214: Unit Log

- Significance
  - Operationally
    - Tracks the progress of functional aspects assigned throughout the duration of the incident.
    - Marks significant events.
    - · Notes completions.
    - Identifies issues or trends that are hindering objective
    - Written record of what happened; IF YOU DID NOT WRITE IT DOWN, YOU DID NOT DO IT.

# ICS 214: Unit Log

- Significance
  - Planning
    - Provides perspective of how the incident has progressed in strategy and whether there is improvement in stabilization.
    - What is being completed; what is not.
    - Shift or change in objectives for later operational periods.
    - Identifies issues or trends that are hindering objective completion and require adjustments in the next operational period.

## ICS 221: Demobilization

- Form which ensures that resources checking out of the incident have completed all appropriate incident matters.
- Provides information on resources released from the incident.
- All requirements must be met in the check out before the resource is permitted to return home.

ICS 221 "Need to Know

Check off system to ensure you complete all the requirements to go home

# Thoughts before we "Demob"...

- Although recovery operations are not emergent, large scale operations may require an incident action plan to organize, coordinate, and deploy resources.
- The incident action plan captures the planning elements and puts strategy and tactical operations to work.

# Thoughts before we "Demob"...

- The forms are reference materials to ensure consistency and continuity but they do not drive the operations.
- Forms outside of the incident action plan have significance and it is important you and your organizations understand how the forms are used for accountability, tracking, planning, and formal release from an incident.



