

Welcome to the self-study Introductory Course of the:

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS)

A project sponsored by
Mountain-Valley EMS Agency.

Course Objectives

Upon completion of this course, the student will be able to:

- 1 List several elements for effective interagency emergency response.
- 2 Describe the major components of the Incident Command System.
- 3 List various levels of emergency response and management.
- 4 Describe activities involved in disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.
- 5 Illustrate the major principles of SEMS and NIMS

S.E.M.S. / N.I.M.S. Introductory Course

- The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and National Incident Management System are based upon a proven system which provides:
 - Organization
 - Guidance
 - Training at each level of the emergency response

Basis for SEMS

- SEMS was developed in response to the 1991 Oakland Hills Fire, due to lack of standard response protocols among responding agencies in California



- The SEMS Regulations became effective in September 1994



National Incident Management System

Basis for NIMS

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5): Management of Domestic Incidents:
 - Directed the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to develop and administer NIMS
 - Is applicable across all jurisdictions and functions to improve coordination and cooperation among responders
 - Requires all Federal departments and agencies to adopt NIMS

Who Uses SEMS / NIMS

- All agencies must use SEMS / NIMS when responding to emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions or multiple agencies to be eligible for state / federal funding of preparedness and response related costs



5 Levels of Response

SEMS Organizational Levels



Field Response Level

- The level where emergency response personnel and resources carry out **tactical** decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat

Local Government Level

- Cities, Counties, & Special Districts
- Local Governments manage and coordinate the overall emergency response and recovery within their jurisdictions

Operational Area Level

- Intermediate level which includes the county and all political subdivisions
- Coordinates among local governments within the Operational Area
- Serves as the coordination and communication link between local governments and the region

Regional Level

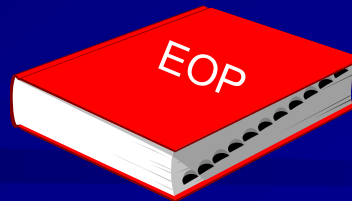
- Coordinates among operational areas within the region
- Coordinates between operational areas and the state
- Coordinates overall state agency support for emergency response activities within the region

State Level

- Manages state resources in response to needs of other levels
- Coordinates mutual aid program
- Serves as coordination and communication with federal disaster response system

Similarities between NIMS and SEMS

- Incident Management System
- Multi-agency coordination
- Mutual Aid
- EOP Features
- All Hazards



NIMS : SEMS

✓ National Incident Management	✓ CA System – Incident to EOC
✓ After/Corrective Action	✓ After Action
✓ Resource Mgmt. System, includes Mutual Aid	✓ Master Mutual Aid
✓ Certs. & Quals.	✓ Some disciplines Certs/Quals
✓ ICS Instruction adding NIMS components	✓ ICS Based-SEMS Approved Course of Instruction

Key Differences with SEMS

NIMS

- ICS - Separates Intelligence from Planning/Intelligence, some terms are slightly different
- Corrective Actions - More emphasis on corrective actions, mitigation and follow-up



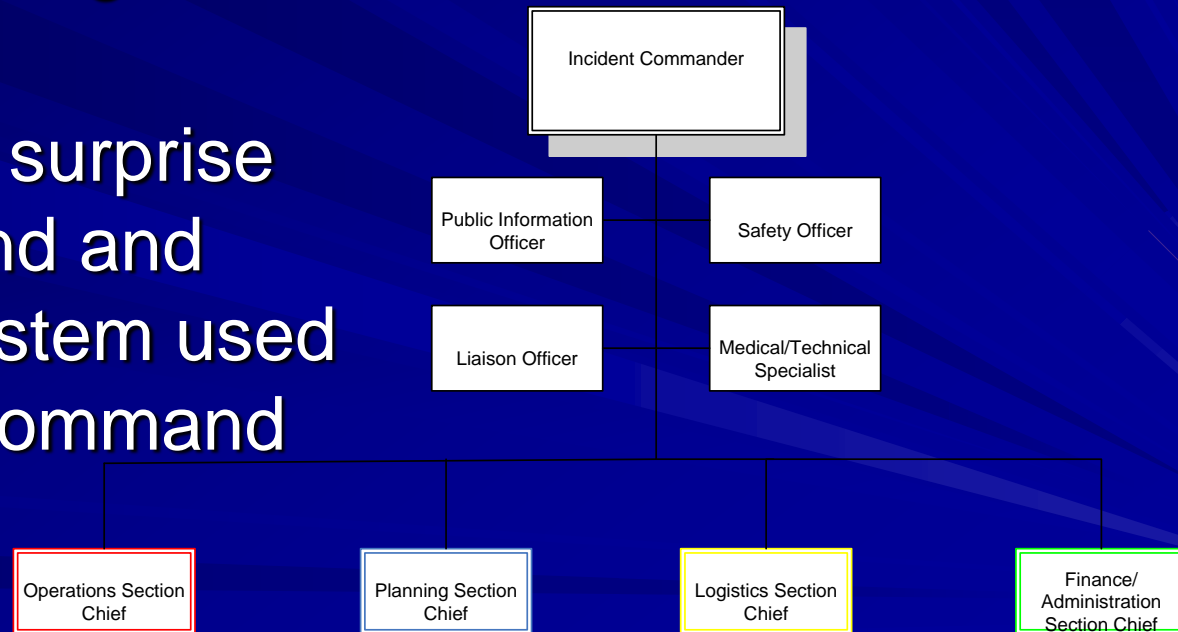
SEMS/NIMS Components

Major Components of SEMS/NIMS include:

- Command and management**
- Preparedness**
- Resource management**
- Communications and information management**

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

- The first component of SEMS & NIMS is Command & Management
- It is probably no surprise that the command and management system used is the Incident Command System (ICS)



SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

■ In this section we will be reviewing:

- Basic Principles of ICS
- Span of Control
- Role of the Incident Commander
- Roles of the Command Staff & General Staff
- Incident Facilities
- Unified Command & Area Command
- Multi-agency Coordination System
- Joint Information System

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Incident Command System

■ ICS is...

- Modular and scalable
You only activate the positions you need
- Common terminology, standards and procedures
ICS uses plain English and common titles, standards and procedures that facilitate communication and common procedures among responders

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Incident Command System

- ICS uses Measurable objectives and Incident Action Planning
- ICS is a proven incident management system based on organizational “best practices”

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Span of Control

- Span of Control is defined as:
 - The number of individuals or resources one supervisor can manage effectively
 - Is accomplished by organizing resources into Sections, Branches, Groups, Divisions and Teams
- Ideal span is 1:5 personnel per supervisor
 - Ratios may vary from 3 to 7 personnel/supervisor

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

The Incident Commander

- ICS uses Measurable objectives and Incident Action Planning
- ICS is a proven incident management system based on organizational “best practices”

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

The Incident Commander

- The IC is the one position **ALWAYS** activated
- The IC has overall responsibility for managing the overall incident
- The IC activates ICS positions and appoints staff, based upon the size and magnitude of the incident

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

The Incident Commander

- The IC should be the most qualified and trained person, not appointed by rank, grade, or seniority
- The IC is responsible until the authority is delegated to another person
- The IC may appoint one or more deputies
- Formal transfer of command includes:
 - Command briefing for incoming IC
 - Notification to all personnel of the effective time and date of the change in command.
 - Demobilization of the out-going IC to avoid confusion.

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

The Incident Commander

■ IC Mission:

- Give overall strategic direction for incident management and support activities, response and recovery
- Ensure incident safety
- Initiate and approve the Incident Action Plan
- Liaison with agency executives, governing boards and other organizations

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

The ICS Organization



SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Command Staff

■ The Command Staff positions, include:

- Public Information Officer
- Safety Officer
- Liaison Officer

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Command Staff

■ PIO Mission:

- Serve as the conduit for information to the news media and other stakeholders.



SEMS/NIMS Command & Management Command Staff

■ Safety Officer Mission:

- Ensure safety of all incident personnel, monitor and correct hazardous conditions.
- Has the authority to halt any operation that poses immediate threat to life and health



SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Command Staff

■ Liaison Officer

Mission:

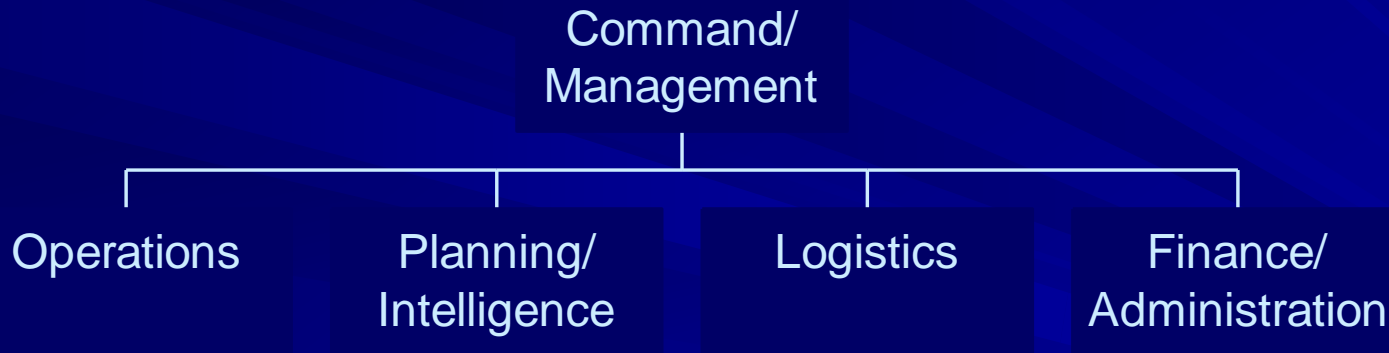
- Function as the primary contact for outside agencies and organizations



SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

General Staff

The ICS Organization



The Incident Commander may appoint Chiefs to assist in overseeing Sections of incident management: Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance.

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Incident Facilities

- The Incident Command Post is the location where the IC oversees all incident operations



SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Incident Facilities

- Staging Areas are temporary locations where resources are available and waiting for assignment

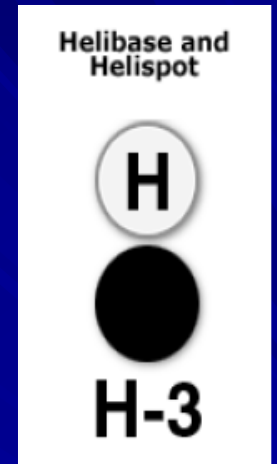


SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Incident Facilities

■ Helibase

- Location for management of helicopter operations



■ Helispots

- Fixed or temporary areas where helicopters can land and take off

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Unified Command

Unified Command

Unified Command is an application of ICS used when:

- There is more than one responding agency with responsibility for the incident.
- Incidents cross political jurisdictions (like two counties or states).



In a Unified Command, agency representatives jointly develop overall incident objectives and priorities.

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Area Command

- An Area Command may be established to oversee multiple Incident Command Posts (ICPs) on a very large scale



SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Area Command

An Area Command:

- Sets overall strategy and priorities
- Allocates critical resources
- Ensures incident is managed, objectives are met, and strategies are followed
- Develops a common Incident Action Plan



SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Multi-agency Coordination Systems

Another component under SEMS/NIMS Command and Management is:

Multi-agency Coordination Systems (MACS)

MACS groups typically consist of principals from organizations with direct incident management responsibilities or with significant incident management support or resource responsibilities. These entities may be used to facilitate incident management and policy coordination.

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Multi-agency Coordination Systems

The Multi-agency Coordination System (MACS)

- Supports policies and procedures developed for the system
- Ensures logistical support of responders
- Allocates resources based on the priorities of the responding agencies
- Coordinates information among responders and issues coordinated messages

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Multi-agency Coordination Systems

- An Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is an entity in a Multi-agency Coordination System
- An EOC supports multi-agency coordination and information management activities
- EOCs may be established by emergency management agencies at the local, operational area, regional, state, and federal levels

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Multi-agency Coordination Systems

Post-incident Responsibilities

Following incidents, MACS groups are typically responsible for ensuring that revisions or updates are made to:

- Plans
- Procedures
- Communications
- Staffing
- Other capabilities necessary for improved incident management

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Joint Information Systems

The next component of SEMS/NIMS under Command and Management are Joint Information Systems

The Joint Information System:

- coordinates incident information and provides timely and accurate information to the public
- has established policies and procedures and is usually led by government agencies

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Joint Information Systems

Key elements of a Joint Information System include:

- interagency coordination and integration,
- developing and delivering coordinated messages,
- support for decision makers.

The Public Information Officer uses the Joint Information System to ensure that decision makers—and the public—are fully informed throughout a domestic incident response.

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Joint Information Systems

Under ICS, the Public Information Officer (PIO) is a key member of the command staff.

The PIO advises the Incident Commander on all public information matters related to the management of the incident, including media and public inquiries, emergency public information and warnings, rumor monitoring and control, media monitoring, and other functions required to coordinate, clear with proper authorities, and disseminate accurate and timely information related to the incident.

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Joint Information Center

An entity in a Joint Information System is a Joint Information Center (JIC.)

A JIC is a physical location, usually established in the Emergency Operations Center, where the information management activities are performed.

Emergency response agencies typically send a PIO to the JIC to represent their agency and assist with coordinated message development and dissemination. The PIO can be physically or “virtually” (connected by phone and computer) in the JIC.

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Joint Information Systems

JICs provide the organizational structure for coordinating and disseminating official information.

Incident Commanders and Multi-agency Coordination Entities are responsible for establishing and overseeing JICs, including processes for coordinating and clearing public communications.

The JIC includes representatives of all agencies in managing the response, including jurisdictions, agencies, private entities, and nongovernmental organizations.

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management

Joint Information Systems

JICs may be established at various levels of government. All JICs must communicate and coordinate with each other on an ongoing basis using established JIS protocols.

When multiple JICs are established, information must be coordinated among them to ensure that a consistent message is disseminated to the public.

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management Summary

- ICS is the command and management system used under SEMS & NIMS
- The IC is the one position always activated
- The Command Staff consists of the PIO, Liaison, & Safety Officer
- The General Staff consists of the Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance Chiefs

SEMS/NIMS Command & Management Summary

- In a Unified Command, agency reps jointly develop incident objectives & priorities
- An Area Command oversees multiple ICPs
- The ideal Span of Control is 1:5
- The EOC is an entity in a Multi-Agency Coordination System
- Agencies typically send PIOs to the JIC to coordinate public information messages

SEMS/NIMS: Preparedness

The next component of SEMS/NIMS is preparedness.

Preparedness includes:

- Planning
- Training
- Exercises
- Personnel qualification and certification
- Equipment acquisition and certification
- Mutual aid agreements

SEMS/NIMS: Preparedness

Preparedness is critical to emergency management.

Preparedness involves all of the actions required to establish and sustain the level of capability necessary to execute a wide range of incident management operations.

Preparedness is implemented through a continual cycle of planning, training and equipping, exercising, and evaluating and taking action to correct and mitigate.

SEMS/NIMS: Preparedness

A major objective of preparedness is to ensure mission integration and interoperability in response to emergent crises across functional and jurisdictional lines.

Preparedness also includes efforts to coordinate between public and private organizations.

Preparedness is the responsibility of individual jurisdictions, which coordinate their activities among all preparedness stakeholders.

Each level of government is responsible for its preparedness.

SEMS/NIMS: Preparedness Plans

Preparedness includes developing plans

Plans include:

- Setting priorities
- Integrating entities/functions
- Establishing relationships
- Managing resources
- Ensuring that systems support all incident management activities

SEMS/NIMS: Preparedness Plans

Jurisdictions must develop several types of plans, including:

- **Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs)**, which describe how the jurisdiction will respond to emergencies
- **Procedures**, which may include overviews, standard operating procedures, field operations guides, job aids, or other critical information needed for a response
- **Preparedness Plans**, which describe how training needs will be identified and met, how resources will be obtained through mutual aid agreements, and the facilities and equipment required for the hazards faced by the jurisdiction
- **Corrective Action or Mitigation Plans**, which include activities required to implement procedures based on lessons learned from actual incidents or training and exercises
- **Recovery Plans**, which describe the actions to be taken to facilitate long-term recovery and resumption of business

SEMS/NIMS: Preparedness Training/Exercises

The next SEMS/NIMS Preparedness component is Training and Exercises

Training and Exercising:

- Enhances all-hazard incident management capabilities
- Increases effectiveness of response and recovery
- Provides a mechanism to test plans, policies and systems

SEMS/NIMS: Preparedness

Personnel Certs/Quals

- Under NIMS, preparedness is based on:
 - National standards for qualification and certification of emergency response personnel
- Standards include:
 - Training
 - Experience
 - Credentialing
 - Continuing education on current practices
 - Physical and mental fitness

SEMS/NIMS: Preparedness Equipment

- Equipment is needed to perform mission-essential tasks
 - Equipment must perform to certain standards and be interoperable with other responders
- EMS equipment should be interoperable with other responders in the community, i.e.,
 - Triage Tags
 - PPE
 - Decontamination equipment

SEMS/NIMS: Preparedness

Mutual Aid

- Jurisdictions at all levels are encouraged to enter into agreements with:
 - Other jurisdictions or government agencies
 - Private organizations
- Mutual aid agreements facilitate the timely delivery of assistance during incidents

SEMS/NIMS: Preparedness

Mutual Aid

- The State Master Mutual Aid Agreement was signed by most cities and counties in California in 1950
- The Master Mutual Aid agreement describes how public agencies will share resources during an emergency

SEMS/NIMS: Preparedness

Mutual Aid

- Several formal mutual-aid systems currently exist in California, including:
 - Fire & Rescue Mutual Aid
 - Law Enforcement Mutual Aid
 - Medical/Health Mutual Aid



The above diagram shows the general flow of information and resources between the Local, Operational Area, Region, State, and Federal levels

SEMS/NIMS: Resource Management

– Resource management involves four primary tasks:

- **Establishing** systems for describing, inventorying, requesting, and tracking resources
- **Activating** those systems prior to, during, and after an incident
- **Dispatching** resources prior to, during, and after an incident
- **Deactivating** or recalling resources during or after an incident

SEMS/NIMS: Resource Management

Classification of Resources

- Requires standardizes identification, allocation, and tracking of resources by:
 - Classification of resources by kind and type
 - Implementation of personnel and equipment credentialing system
 - Incorporating resources from both private and public organizations

SEMS/NIMS: Communications

- The key concept of Communications and Information Management is ensuring consistency among all who respond
- This includes:
 - Ensuring communications technology is interoperable among all responders
 - Establishing communication protocols with key responders in advance of an event

MCI's Happen...



Congratulations – You have completed the course content

- Click START to begin the test
- REMEMBER to download your CE Certificate (print or save to your device), then click continue to move to the next module