National Incident Management System Overview
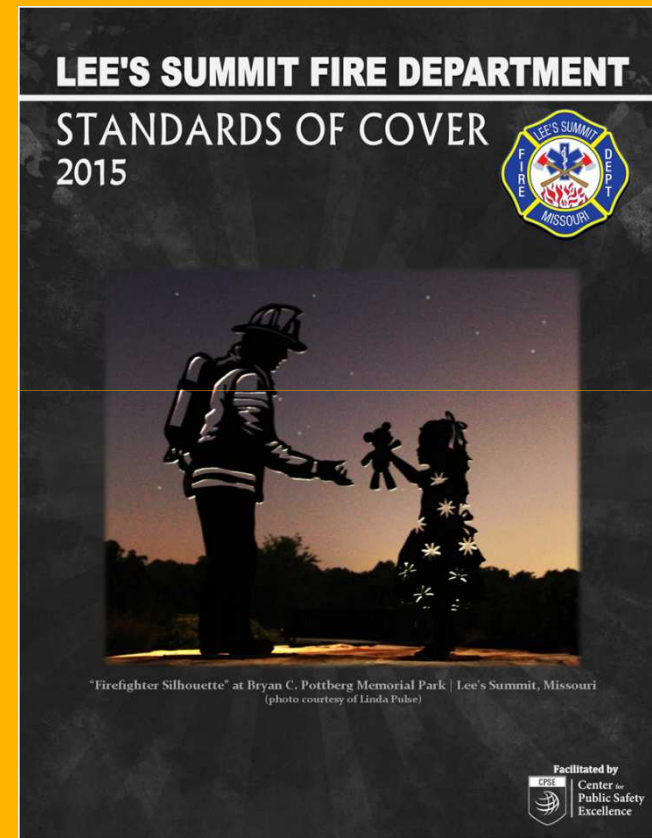
LS LEE'S SUMMIT
MISSOURI

Today's Presentation

- Community Risk
- City of Lee's Summit Local Emergency Operations Plan
- Emergency Operations Center
- Regional Collaboration and Coordination
- State and Federal Roles and Responsibilities

What are the risk to our community?

- Natural Events
- Hazardous Materials
- Technology and Infrastructure
- Human factors

LEE'S SUMMIT FIRE DEPARTMENT

STANDARDS OF COVER 2015

"Firefighter Silhouette" at Bryan C. Pottberg Memorial Park | Lee's Summit, Missouri
(photo courtesy of Linda Pulse)

Facilitated by
CPSE Center for Public Safety Excellence

How do we manage emergencies in LS?

- In accordance with Chapter 10 of City Code of Ordinances
- Local Emergency Operations Plan
- Policies, Procedures, and Guidelines
- Manage Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery

Emergency Operations Center

- Collect, gather and analyze data
- Make policy decisions that protect life and property
- Maintain continuity of the organization, within the scope of applicable laws
- Disseminate those decisions to all concerned agencies and individuals.

Emergency Operations Center

How do we work with the State and Federal agencies and why?

- Legal Authority
- Access resources to mitigate risk
- Access resources to support response
- Access resources to recover from event
  - Public Assistance
  - Individual Assistance

What Is an Incident?

- An incident is . . .

  . . . an occurrence, caused by either human or natural phenomena, that requires response actions to prevent or minimize loss of life, or damage to property and/or the environment.

Incident Timeframes

How long will a complex incident last?

How long do we need to be self-sufficient?

- How will you know that the incident is over?

What Is ICS?

- The Incident Command System:

  - Is a standardized, on-scene, all-hazards incident management concept.

  - Allows its users to adopt an integrated organizational structure to match the complexities and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.

ICS Purposes

- Using management best practices, ICS helps to ensure:

  - The safety of responders and others.

  - The achievement of tactical objectives.

  - The efficient use of resources.
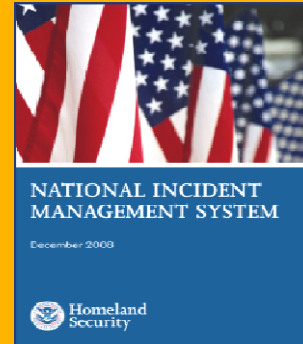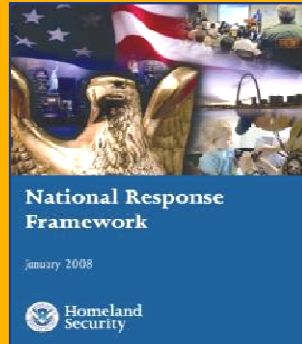
Legal Basis for ICS
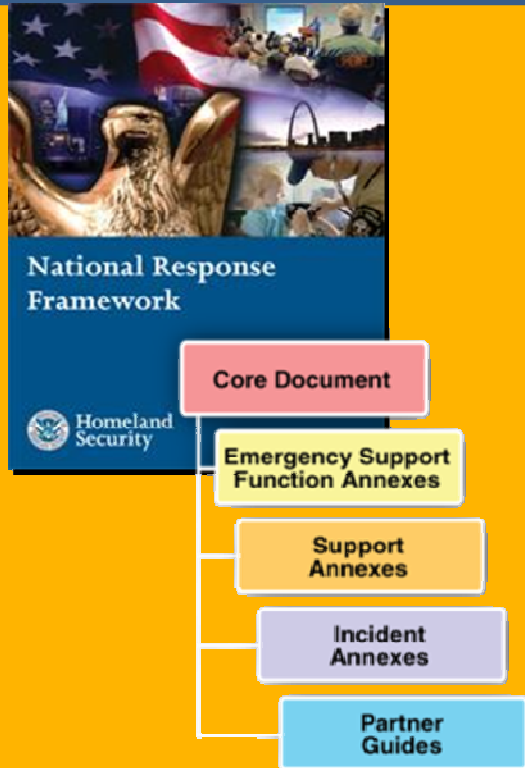
HSPD-5

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Management of Domestic Incidents

National Preparedness

Mandates

National Response Framework

January 2008

Homeland Security

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
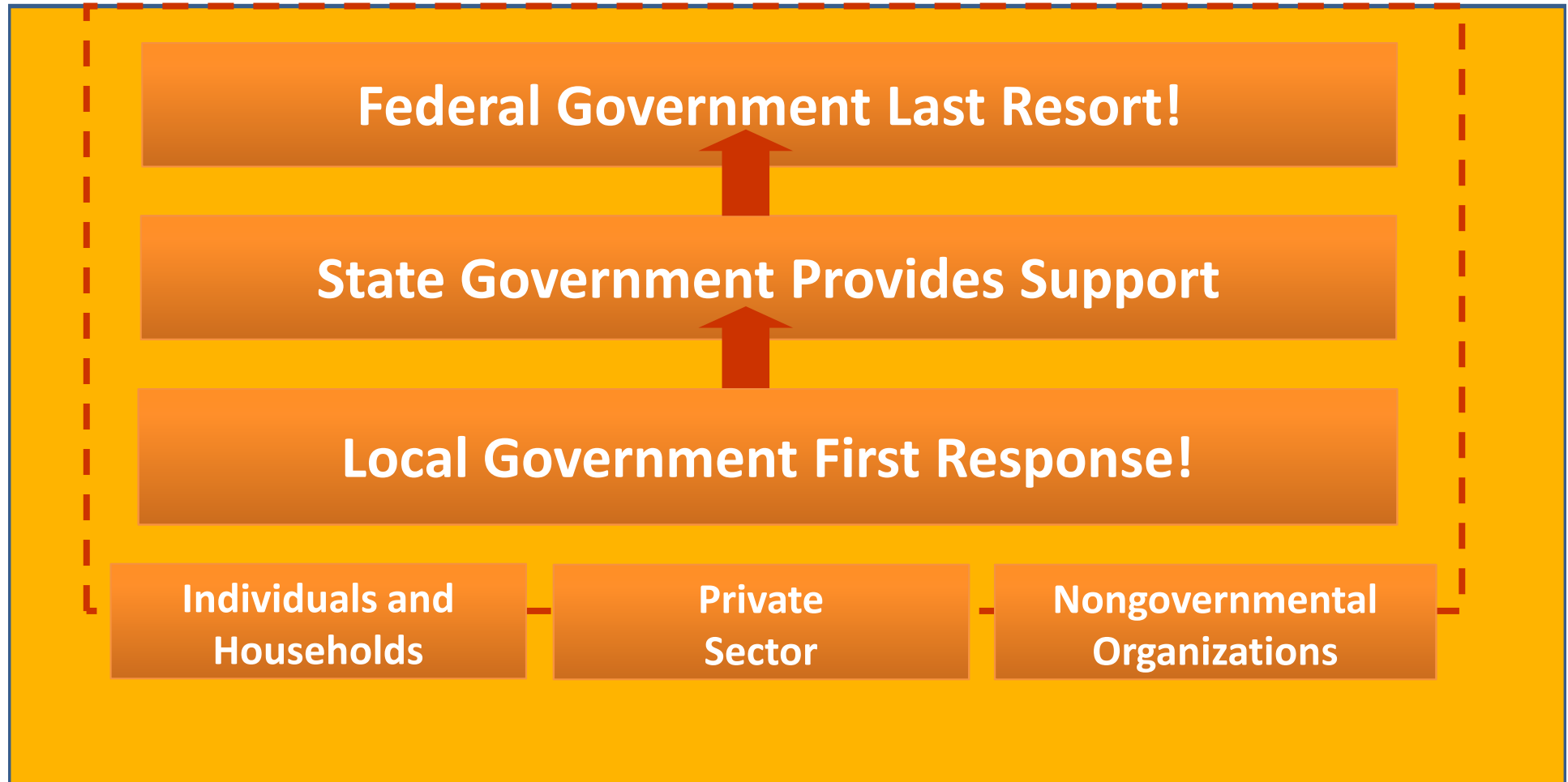
December 2008

Homeland Security
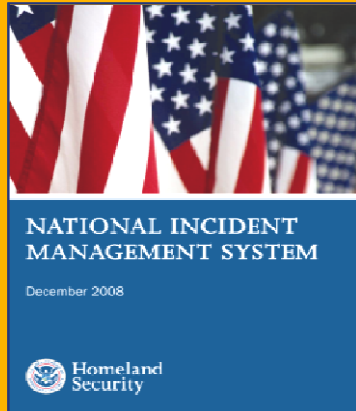
National Response Framework (NRF)

- – Establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response.
- – Presents an overview of key response principles, roles, and structures that guide the national response.
- – Includes the Core Document, Annexes, and Partner Guides.
- – Replaces the National Response Plan.

NRF Emphasizes Partnerships

Federal Government Last Resort!

State Government Provides Support

Local Government First Response!

| Individuals and Households | Private Sector | Nongovernmental Organizations |

National Incident Management System

- – What? . . . NIMS provides a consistent nationwide template . . .

- – Who? . . . to enable Federal, State, tribal, and local governments, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work together.

- – How? . . . to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity . . .

- – Why? . . . in order to reduce the loss of life and property, and harm to the environment.
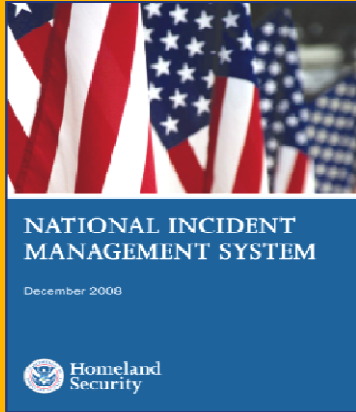
NIMS: What It Is/What It's Not

- NIMS is . . .
  - A flexible framework of:
    - Doctrine
    - Concepts
    - Principles
    - Terminology
    - Organizational processes
  - Applicable to all hazards and jurisdictions

- NIMS is <u>not</u> . . .
  - An operational incident management plan
  - A resource allocation plan
  - A terrorism/WMD-specific plan
  - Designed to address international events

NIMS Components

Preparedness

Communications and
Information Management

Resource Management

Command and Management

Ongoing Management and
Maintenance

Incident Command System

Multiagency Coordination Systems

Public Information

NIMS & Institutionalizing ICS

- Governmental officials must:

  - Adopt the ICS through executive order, proclamation, or legislation as the agency's/jurisdiction's official incident response system.

  - Direct that incident managers and response organizations train, exercise, and use the ICS.

  - Integrate ICS into functional and system-wide emergency operations policies, plans, and procedures.

  - Conduct ICS training for responders, supervisors, and command-level officers.

  - Conduct coordinating ICS-oriented exercises that involve responders from multiple disciplines and jurisdictions.

Other ICS Mandates

- – Hazardous Materials Incidents
    - • Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) – 1986
    - • Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Rule 29 CFR 1910.120

- – State and Local Regulations

Examples of Incidents Managed Using ICS

- – Fire, both structural and wildland
- – Natural disasters, such as tornadoes, floods, ice storms, or earthquakes
- – Human and animal disease outbreaks
- – Search and rescue missions
- – Hazardous materials incidents
- – Criminal acts and crime scene investigations
- – Terrorist incidents, including the use of weapons of mass destruction
- – National Special Security Events, such as Presidential visits or the Super Bowl
- – Other planned events, such as parades or demonstrations

ICS Benefits

- Meets the needs of incidents of any kind or size.

- Allows personnel from a variety of agencies to meld rapidly into a common management structure.

- Provides logistical and administrative support to operational staff.

- Is cost effective by avoiding duplication of efforts.

Questions?