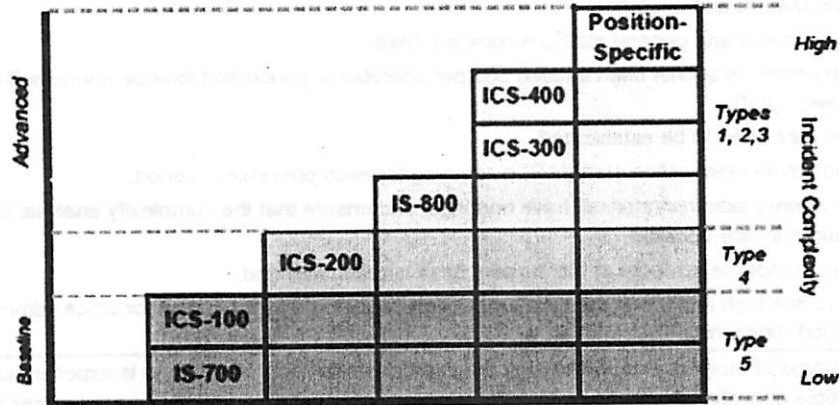


Organizations should use their jurisdictions' hazard/threat analyses to determine the "types" of incidents most likely and tailor their NIMS training to meet their needs. For example, if a jurisdiction faces significant and frequent threats, such as hurricanes or hazardous materials incidents, their training program should prepare responders for those threats. The NIC assumes that most jurisdictions will have, at a minimum, Type 4 incidents.

Figure 4 illustrates the recommended progression of NIMS training from baseline courses (ICS-100, IS-700) to the advanced ICS and all-hazards position-specific coursework.

Figure 4. Training for Field (ICS) Personnel



Additionally, the implementation of the *NIMS Training Program* suggests that the training needs for personnel working within an EOC or other element of the MACS will differ from training required of personnel operating in the field within ICS. Individuals who will be working in MACS including EOCs should take IS-700, ICS-100, IS-800, and other NIMS courses related to emergency management responsibilities. Figures 6 and 7 illustrate the training requirements for personnel within EOCs/MACS and those in the field.

Figure 6. Training for EOC/MACS Personnel

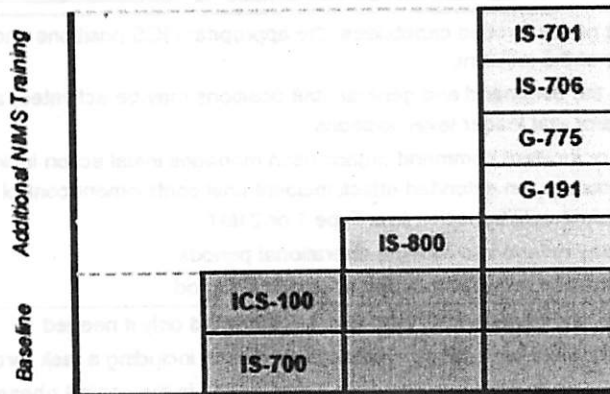


Figure 7. EOC/MACS Training Needs

Core Courses	Additional Courses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICS-100 • IS-700 • IS-701 • IS-706 • IS-800 • G-191 • G-775 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific training based on EOC/emergency management role or expected role • Training based on jurisdiction risk and/or specific interest (see Appendix A for sources of Federal Training)

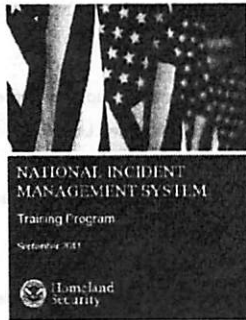
The guidance within the NIMS Training Program on Federal, State, tribal, and local training is not absolute. Incident and/or event complexity determines emergency and incident response personnel responsibilities as well as recommended audience for NIMS curriculum coursework delivery. The NIMS Training Program training recommendations reflect the following five levels of complexity identified in Figure 2:

Figure 2. Incident Complexity

Type 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This type of incident is the most complex, requiring national resources for safe and effective management and operation. • All command and general staff positions are filled. • Operations personnel often exceed 500 per operational period and total personnel will usually exceed 1,000. • Branches need to be established. • A written incident action plan (IAP) is required for each operational period. • The agency administrator will have briefings, and ensure that the complexity analysis and delegation of authority are updated. • Use of resource advisors at the incident base is recommended. • There is a high impact on the local jurisdiction, requiring additional staff for office administrative and support functions.
Type 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This type of incident extends beyond the capabilities for local control and is expected to go into multiple operational periods. A Type 2 incident may require the response of resources out of area, including regional and/or national resources, to effectively manage the operations, command, and general staffing. • Most or all of the command and general staff positions are filled. • A written IAP is required for each operational period. • Many of the functional units are needed and staffed. • Operations personnel normally do not exceed 200 per operational period and total incident personnel do not exceed 500 (guidelines only). • The agency administrator is responsible for the incident complexity analysis, agency administration briefings, and the written delegation of authority.
Type 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When incident needs exceed capabilities, the appropriate ICS positions should be added to match the complexity of the incident. • Some or all of the command and general staff positions may be activated, as well as division/group supervisor and/or unit leader level positions. • A Type 3 IMT or incident command organization manages initial action incidents with a significant number of resources, an extended attack incident until containment/control is achieved, or an expanding incident until transition to a Type 1 or 2 IMT. • The incident may extend into multiple operational periods. • A written IAP may be required for each operational period.
Type 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Command staff and general staff functions are activated only if needed. • Several resources are required to mitigate the incident, including a task force or strike team. • The incident is usually limited to one operational period in the control phase. • The agency administrator may have briefings, and ensure the complexity analysis and delegation of authority is updated. • No written IAP is required but a documented operational briefing will be completed for all incoming resources. • The role of the agency administrator includes operational plans including objectives and priorities.
Type 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incident can be handled with one or two single resources with up to six personnel. • Command and general staff positions (other than the incident commander) are not activated. • No written IAP is required. • The incident is contained within the first operational period and often within an hour to a few hours after resources arrive on scene. • Examples include a vehicle fire, an injured person, or a police traffic stop.

National Incident Management System Training Program

Overview



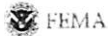
NIMS Training Program

- Supersedes Five-Year NIMS Training Plan
- Defines a national NIMS curriculum
- Identifies broad NIMS training goals and objectives
- Provides specifications for delivery of NIMS training, including:
 - Course objectives, Contact Hours, Instructor qualification guidelines
- Guides development of stakeholders' long-term training plans, budgets, and schedules as well as grant qualifications and applications

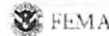
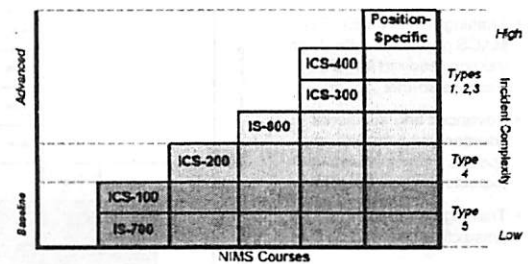


NIMS Core Curriculum

- Two categories for level of training:
 - Baseline and Advanced
- Training recommendations based upon Incident Complexity: Type 1-5
 - Type 1 – Most complex, requiring national resources for safe and effective management and operation
 - Type 3 - Incident needs exceed capabilities, the appropriate ICS positions should be added to match the complexity of the incident
 - Type 5 - The incident can be handled with one or two single resources with up to six personnel



ICS (Field-level) Training Recommendations



NIMS ICS Position-Specific Training

- Provide all-hazard competencies and behaviors for the 8 Command and General Staff positions and for selected Unit Leader positions under the Incident Command System (ICS)
- Competencies focus on the ability of the student to:
 - assume position responsibilities
 - lead assigned personnel
 - communicate effectively
 - ensure the completion of assigned tasks to meet identified objectives for the position



Target Audience and Administration

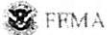
- Position Specific training should be completed by personnel who are members of (or seeking credentials/certification for) Type III or Type IV Incident Management Teams (IMTs)
- Personal qualifications rely on a combination of training, operational experience, job shadowing, and various administrative requirements
- The Emergency Management Institute (EMI) administers the NIMS ICS All-Hazards Position Specific Training Program
- Students completing Position Specific training receive EM/FEMA certificates and are tracked in a national database



ICS Position-Specific Courses

Command & General Staff

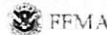
- Incident Commander E/L950
- Public Information Officer E/L952
- Safety Officer E/L954
- Liaison Officer E/L956
- Operations Section Chief E/L 958
- Planning Section Chief E/L962
- Logistics Section Chief E/L967
- Finance/Admin Section Chief E/L973



ICS Position-Specific Courses

Unit Leader

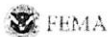
- Division/Group Supervisor E/L960
- Situation Unit Leader E/L964
- Resource Unit Leader E/L965
- Communications Unit Leader E/L969
- Supply Unit Leader E/L970
- Facilities Unit Leader E/L971
- Finance/Admin Unit Leader E/L975



MACS Training Recommendations

- Training needs for EOC / MACS personnel differ from training required for ICS / Field Personnel
- Advanced and additional courses combine with specific training based upon expected role of personnel
- Training based on jurisdiction risk

Additional NIMS Training			IS-701
			IS-706
			G-775
			G-191
Baseline		IS-400	
		IS-400	IS-700



NIMS MACS Courses

- IS-701: NIMS Multiagency Coordination System
- IS-706: NIMS Intrastate Mutual Aid, An Introduction
- G-191: Incident Command System / Emergency Operations Center Interface
- G-775: Emergency Operations Center Management and Operations



NIMS References

- NIMS Resource Center: www.fema.gov/emergency/nims/
- NIMS Training Plan: www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nims/nims_training_program.pdf



Questions?

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