Unit 8: Course Summary
Leadership and Management (1 of 4)

The Leadership and Management unit covered:

- Chain of Command.
- Unity of Command.
- Unified Command.
Leadership and Management (2 of 4)

Formal communication must be used when:

- Receiving and giving work assignments.
- Requesting support or additional resources.
- Reporting progress of assigned tasks.
Leadership and Management (3 of 4)

Responsibilities include:

- Ensuring safe practices.
- Taking command of assigned resources.
- Motivating.
- Demonstrating initiative.
- Communicating.
- Supervising the scene.
- Evaluating effectiveness.
- Accepting modifications.
Leadership and Management (4 of 4)

The ICS organization:

- Facilitates command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance and administration.
- Has a scalable organizational structure.
- Uses standard terminology.
- Helps maintain a span of control that is between 3 and 7 subordinates.
Delegation of Authority (1 of 2)

The Delegation of Authority & Management by Objectives unit presented information about:

- The delegation of authority process.
- Management by objectives and the Incident Action Plan.
- Preparedness plans.
Delegation of Authority (2 of 2)

Objectives are established based on:

#1: Life Safety
#2: Incident Stabilization
#3: Property Preservation
The Functional Areas & Positions unit reviewed ICS organizational components, including:

- The Incident Commander.
- The Deputy Incident Commander.
- The Command Staff.
Functional Areas & Positions (2 of 5)

Remember:

- **An Agency Representative** is an individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating agency.
- **An assisting agency** is defined as an agency or organization providing personnel, services, or other resources to the agency with direct responsibility for incident management.
- **A cooperating agency** is an agency supplying assistance other than direct operational or support functions or resources to the management effort.
Functional Areas & Positions (3 of 5)

The Operations Section:
- Is part of the General Staff.
- Directs and coordinates all incident tactical operations.
- Is typically one of the first organizations to be assigned to the incident.
- Expands from the bottom up.
- Has the most resources.
- May have Staging Areas and special organizations.
The General Staff also includes the:

- Planning Section.
- Logistics Section.
- Finance/Administration Section.
The Incident Briefing Form includes:

- Incident situation.
- Incident objectives.
- Summary of current actions.
- Status of resources assigned or ordered for the incident.
Briefings (1 of 2)

The Briefings unit introduced the three types of briefings/meetings used in ICS, including:

- Staff-level briefings.
- Field-level briefings.
- Section-level briefings.
Briefings (2 of 2)

The operational period briefing:

- Is conducted at the beginning of each operational period.
- Presents the Incident Action Plan for the upcoming period to personnel within the Operations Section.
- Should be concise.
The Organizational Flexibility unit described:
- The flexibility within the standard ICS organizational structure.
- The ICS principle of management by objectives.
Organizational Flexibility (2 of 3)

To ensure that responders get the right personnel and equipment, ICS resources are categorized by:

- **Kinds of Resources**: Describe what the resource is (for example: medic, firefighter, Planning Section Chief, helicopter, ambulance, combustible gas indicator, bulldozer).

- **Types of Resources**: Describe the size, capability, and staffing qualifications of a specific kind of resource.
Incidents may be categorized into five types based on complexity.

Incident typing may be used to:

- Make decisions about resource requirements.
- Order Incident Management Teams (IMTs).
Transfer of command may take place when:

- It is legally required.
- It is necessary for effectiveness.
- Incident complexity changes.
- There is a need to relieve personnel on incidents of extended duration.
- Personal emergencies arise.
- Agency administrator directs a change in command.
Transfer of Command (2 of 2)

Transfer of command should:
- Take place face-to-face.
- Include a complete briefing.

The effective time and date of the transfer should be communicated to personnel.
Taking the Exam

Instructions:
1. Take a few moments to review your Student Manuals 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.
   - Check your work and transfer your answers to the computer-scan (bubble) answer sheet or enter the answers online.

➔ You may refer to your Student Manuals and the NIMS document when completing this test.
Feedback

Please complete the course evaluation form.

Your comments are important!