Kentucky Department for Public Health

Incident Command System (ICS) 200
For Kentucky Long Term Care Facilities

Approved by the Kentucky Hospital Association (KHA) as the KY Long Term Care Facility Equivalent for FEMA's National Incident Management (NIMS)
ICS 200

June 2011
ICS 200 Course Objectives

1. List Incident Command System (ICS) Features
2. Describe qualities of good Leadership & Delegation of Authority
3. Discuss steps for Management by Objectives
4. Describe key Incident Command System (ICS) Tools
5. Give examples of Incident Command System (ICS) Briefing topics
6. Discuss Organizational Flexibility
Incident Command System
(ICS 200)

This course was developed in order to:

- Train in ICS 200 designated Long Term Care supervisors and management who may be directly involved in the facility’s emergency planning process and/or may serve as Incident Commander, Command Staff, or General Staff.

- Familiarize Long Term Care facilities with emergency planning and response utilized by Healthcare Preparedness Coalitions and Hospital Preparedness Programs (HPC/HPP).
ICS 200
Networking & Funding

Prior to an emergency, LTC facilities can qualify for Healthcare Preparedness Coalition (HPC) funding for equipment & supplies and network with other LTC providers. Basic requirements for funds include:

• Certification in NIMS/ICS
• Active participation in HPC meetings
• Registration and/or provision of LTC facility data
• Meeting other requirements as stipulated by KY Department for Public Health
Regional Healthcare Preparedness Coalitions

- Administered by KDPH on behalf of the US Department of Health & Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness & Response (ASPR)
- Managed by the KY Hospital Association and organized into 14 regions
- Members meet regularly to enable all hazards preparedness for hospitals, LTC facilities and other health care organizations
- Members include regional and local first responders such as emergency management, hospitals, LTC, Emergency Medical Services, Veterans Administration, fire, education, public health, behavioral health, home health and aging services
Objective 1: Incident Command System (ICS) Features

- Unified Command
- Pre-designated Incident Locations
- Resource Management
- Information & Management
- Integrated Communications
- Transfer of Command

- Chain of Command & Unity of Command
- Common Terminology
- Manageable Span of Control
- Management by Objectives
- Modular Organization
- Reliance on an Incident Action Plan (IAP)
Unity of Command

Under unity of command:

- Workers report to only **one** supervisor
- Workers receive assignments only from that one supervisor
- The workers' supervisor during an emergency may be different from the everyday supervisor
Unified Command

- Responsible agencies manage the emergency together
- A single set of objectives guides incident response
- Information flow and coordination are improved
- All agencies involved in the emergency response understand joint priorities and restrictions
- No agency's legal authorities compromised or neglected
- Efforts are more effective under a single Incident Action Plan (IAP)
- Each employee only reports to one supervisor (unity of command)
Communication

Formal Communication

• Receiving and giving work assignments
• Requesting support or additional personnel, equipment and supplies
• Reporting progress of assigned tasks

Informal Communication

• Non-critical information about the event
• Can be passed horizontally and vertically
Span of Control

**Span of control** - The number of individuals that one supervisor can manage effectively during an emergency

ICS span of control for any supervisor:

- From 3 to 7 workers
- Optimally does not exceed 5 workers
Span of Control

The number of staff reporting to one supervisor may depend on a number of factors such as:

- Safety issues
- Stability of the situation
- Complexity of the emergency and objectives
- Training and experience of responders
- Communication limitations/constraints
- Environmental and weather conditions

**Important Note:** Planning is critical to avoid runaway ordering of personnel, equipment and supplies (resources) and the loss of an effective span of control
Objective 2: Leadership & Delegation of Authority

A Good Leader

- **ENSURES** safe work practices
- **MANAGES** assigned resources effectively
- **MOTIVATES** with a "can do safely" attitude
- **DEMONSTRATES INITIATIVE** by taking action
- **COMMUNICATES** by giving specific instructions and asking for feedback
- **SUPERVISES** the scene of action
- **EVALUATES** the effectiveness of the plan
- **UNDERSTANDS** and **ACCEPTS** the need to modify plans or instructions
Delegation of Authority Process

An Incident Commander's **scope of authority** comes from:

- Existing laws, agency policies and procedures
- Delegation of authority from the LTC facility administrator or elected official

A delegation of authority **may not be required** if the Incident Commander is acting within existing authorities. For example:

- A facility administrator has the authority to implement the facility emergency plan and call for more help from local responders
- An Emergency Manager may already have the authority to call up response agencies such as the Fire Department Rescue and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) for a small flash flood
- A fire chief probably has the authority (as part of the job description) to serve as an Incident Commander at a structure fire
Implementing Authorities

Within his or her scope of authority, the Incident Commander:

- Establishes incident objectives
- Determines strategies, resources, and ICS structure
- Ensures safety of responders, residents/staff and citizens
- Controls spread of damage
- Protects the environment
Command Staff Functions

Command Staff functions are to provide needed support to the Incident Commander

Command Staff include:

• **Public Information Officer (PIO)** – develops timely, accurate information for media/external uses

• **Safety Officer** – reviews Incident Action Plan (IAP) for safety implications, identifies and prevents hazardous situations within the event

• **Liaison Officer** – acts as point-of-contact for responding agencies to the Incident Commander
General Staff Functions

General Staff are responsible for functional implementation of the Incident Response

General Staff include:

- **Operations Chief** – implements emergency plan, authorize resources to deal with the emergency
- **Logistics Chief** – provides emergency resources for response, including transportation, communication and supplies
- **Planning Chief** – collects and manages operational data, clocks staff in, supervises preparation of the Incident Action Plan (IAP)
- **Finance/Administration Chief** – manages financial aspects of operations
Objective 3: Management by Objectives – Steps

ICS is managed by objectives. Objectives are communicated throughout the entire ICS organization through the emergency planning process.

Management by Objectives includes these steps:

- Establishing overarching objectives
- Developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures and protocols
- Establishing specific, measurable objectives for response activities to resolve the emergency
- Executing functional activities in support of defined objectives
- Documenting results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action
Overall Priorities

Objectives are established based on the following priorities:

• **First Priority:** Life Safety
• **Second Priority:** Emergency Stabilization
• **Third Priority:** Property Preservation

Effective Incident Objectives

Objectives should be:

• Specific and state what is to be accomplished
• Measurable and include a specific outcome and timeframe
• Attainable and reasonable
• In accordance with the Incident Commander's authorities
• Evaluated to determine effectiveness of response
Initial Response

An assessment (size-up) is done to set the immediate incident objectives. This includes:

- Hazards and safety concerns
- Hazards facing response personnel and the public
- Evacuation and warnings
- Injuries and casualties
- Need to secure and isolate the area
- Initial priorities and immediate resource requirements
- Location of Incident Command Post and Staging Area
- Entrance and exit routes for responders

Size-up may be conducted by the first responder, staff designated by the LTC facility plan or an outside response agency.
Elements of the Incident Action Plan (IAP)

Some important questions you should ask:

- What do we want to do and how are we going to do it?
- Who is responsible for doing it?
- How do we communicate with each other?
- What if incident personnel are injured?
Objective 4: ICS Tools To Manage Incident Response

Some tools you should have available include:

- LTC facility Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
- LTC Facility Policies and Procedures Manual, Maps, Building Plans, etc.
- City or County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
- FEMA Incident Command System (ICS) Forms, including ICS Form 201
ICS Form 201: Incident Briefing

The Incident Briefing Form (ICS 201) is completed by the initial Incident Commander and designed to be transferred easily to the members of the Command Staff and General Staff as they arrive and begin work. It is also used for briefing incoming response agencies, an incoming Incident Commander or team, or an immediate supervisor.

Occasionally, the ICS Form 201 serves as the initial Incident Action Plan (IAP) until a Planning Section has been established and generates an IAP at the direction of the Incident Commander. Basic information in the ICS Form 201:

- Incident situation (map, significant events)
- Incident objectives
- Summary of current actions to deal with the emergency
- Status of resources assigned or ordered for the incident or event
### Example: ICS Form 201
#### Incident Briefing
Four Page Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCIDENT BRIEFING</th>
<th>1. Incident Name</th>
<th>2. Date Prepared</th>
<th>3. Time Prepared</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. Map Sketch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<th>5. Prepared by (Name and Position)</th>
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<tr>
<td>ICS 201 Page 1 of 4</td>
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<tr>
<th>6. Summary of Current Actions</th>
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<td>ICS 201 Page 2</td>
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<tr>
<th>7. Current Organization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICS 201 Page 3</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. Resources Summary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICS 201 Page 4</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources Ordered</th>
<th>Resource Identification</th>
<th>ET On Scene</th>
<th>Location/Assignment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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Preparedness Plans & Agreements

The Incident Commander, as well as the Command Staff and General Staff, should have a working knowledge of jurisdictional and LTC facility preparedness plans and agreements

- Local, State, or Federal Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs)
- Standard operational guidelines (SOGs)
- Standard operating procedures (SOPs)
- Jurisdictional (city, county, regional or state) or LTC facility policies
Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs)

• Are developed at the Federal, State, and local levels to provide a uniform response to all hazards that a community may face

• Must be consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS)

• Are made available to the public upon request; County emergency managers are responsible for local EOPs and may post EOPs on their county website

• Describe specific responsibilities of government agencies; See the [http://kyem.ky.gov/](http://kyem.ky.gov/) for the KY state level all hazards Emergency Operations Plan (KyEOP)
Long Term Care & Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs)

LTC administrators need to know their community’s local EOP in order to know how the local plan fits with their own facility plan.

- Local EOPs provide action plans for what steps are included in a community response.
- Some local plans may build in LTC facilities as a source of shelter or hospital surge during a community-wide emergency.
- Local plans can include plans for power restoration during a community-wide power outage.
Objective 5: Briefings

To ensure sharing of critical information, all responders must:

- Brief others as needed
- Debrief their actions
- Communicate hazards to others
- Acknowledge messages
- Ask for more information as needed

**Note:** While not always possible, face-to-face is the most effective form of communication
Elements of a Briefing

Provide complete briefings that include clearly stated objectives and the following elements:

- Task: What is to be done
- Purpose: Why it is to be done
- End State: How it should be done
Levels of Briefings

There are three types of briefings/meetings used in ICS:

- **Staff-level briefings** - delivered to personnel assigned to support activities at the Incident Command Post or Base

- **Field-level briefings** - delivered to personnel or crews who are assigned to emergency tasks and/or work at or near the site of the emergency

- **Section-level briefings** - delivered to an entire Section and include the Operational Period (shift) Briefing
Briefing Topics Checklist

- Current Situation and Objectives
- Safety Issues and Emergency Procedures
- Work Tasks
- Work Areas
- Protocols for Communications Systems
- Supervisory/Performance Expectations
- Process for Acquiring Personnel, Supplies & Equipment
- Work Schedules
- Questions or Concerns
Operational Period Briefing

The operational period is the period of time scheduled to meet the actions set forth in the Incident Action Plan.

May be various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours, and may be called a shift. The briefing:

- Should be concise
- Is facilitated by the Planning Section Chief at the beginning of each operational period
- Presents the Incident Action Plan (IAP) for the upcoming period to supervisory personnel within the Operations Section

The Operations Section Chief, members of the Command Staff and General Staff and other personnel can provide important information for safe and effective performance during the shift/operational period.
Incident Management Assessment

Assessment is an important leadership responsibility, and is conducted after a major activity in order to allow employees and leaders to discover what happened and why. Assessment methods include:

- Corrective action report/After-action review (AAR)
- Post-incident analysis (PIA)
- Debriefing after the emergency
- Post-incident critique
- Plans for what can be improved
Incident Management Assessment
After Action Review (AAR)

• **Executive Summary**
  Examples of departments for After Action Review AAR:
  -- Facility Preparedness and Participation
  -- Resident Safety & Health
  -- Staff Safety & Health
  -- Nursing
  -- Communications
  -- Dietary
  -- Infection Control

• **Major Strengths**
• **Primary Areas for Improvement**
• **Lessons Learned**
## Incident Management Assessment
### After Action Review (AAR) Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Dept. / Function</th>
<th>Observation</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Corrective Action Description</th>
<th>Type of Correction</th>
<th>Primary Responsible Dept.</th>
<th>Dept. Point of Contact</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>Completion Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE Nursing</td>
<td>No medical records to accompany residents in evacuation</td>
<td>Identify process to attach medical records to evacuating resident</td>
<td>Duplicate medical records will be stored in facility “go-box” in plastic sleeves and sent with each resident in event of evacuation</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Nursing</td>
<td>Jane Smith, BSN</td>
<td>08/15/2010</td>
<td>09/15/2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- **Document your observations and findings!**
- **Broad, general statement**
- **Very focused statement**
- **(Pick one)**
  - Equipment
  - Organization
  - Personnel
  - Planning
  - Process Training

*Give yourself plenty of time*
Objective 6: Organizational Flexibility

The initial response to most domestic emergencies is typically handled by local "911" dispatch centers, emergency responders within a single jurisdiction, and direct support of emergency responders. Most responses need go no further. Approximately 95% of all emergencies are small responses that include:

- **Incident Command**: Incident Commander, Public Information Officer, Liaison Officer and Safety Officer

- **Resources**: An individual piece of equipment, its operator and support staff, or an established crew or team of individuals with an identified supervisor that can be used in an emergency; May include the Fire Department, Emergency Medical Services, etc.
Expanding Incidents Scenario

Emergencies may rapidly expand requiring additional personnel, equipment, supplies and multiple response agencies.

Read the following real-life example of a Long Term Care (LTC) fire and review the chart demonstrating Expanding Incidents within ICS Modular Organization.
Scenario: Evacuation of a Long Term Care Facility

In late January, 2008, an 80+ bed Long Term Care facility experienced an electrical fire around midnight. The outside temperature was hovering around freezing. The staff person who found the fire became the initial Incident Commander and called the Fire Department. The facility administrator arrived shortly thereafter and assumed the role of Incident Commander for the facility. The Fire Department arrived on the scene with the Fire Chief serving as Incident Commander for the fire response and an evacuation of the facility was ordered.

The administrator implemented the facility’s emergency plans including the evacuation plan. She called the local emergency management office and made arrangements for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) to begin planning for evacuation. This included plans for EMS ambulances to transport non-ambulatory residents and the local bus company buses to transport the ambulatory residents.

The administrator and staff contacted local nursing facilities to implement their Memoranda of Understanding to receive resident transfers. EMS arrived on the facility property as did the local bus company buses to begin the evacuation. The fire was extinguished within one shift. The evacuation involved two shifts and the return of residents to the facility was completed the next evening.

This scenario expanded from one responding agency, the Fire Department, to three responding agencies including fire, Emergency Medical Services, and the local bus company, as well as multiple receiving nursing facilities.
Expanding Incidents Scenario

*Command and General Staff may or may not be implemented at the receiving site based on the receiving LTC facility’s emergency plan, policies and procedures*
Flexibility & Standardization

- A key principle of the Incident Command System (ICS) is its **flexibility**; organization may be expanded easily from a very small size for routine operations to a larger organization capable of handling catastrophic events.

- Standardization of terms, position titles, and forms works for small, routine operations as well as catastrophic events.

- Flexibility is allowed only within the standard ICS organizational structure language and position titles.
Analyzing Incident Complexity

Having too few resources can lead to loss of life and property, while having too many resources can result in unqualified personnel working without proper supervision. A complexity analysis should assess the following:

• Community and responder safety
• Impacts to life, property, and the economy
• Potential hazardous materials
• Weather and other environmental influences
• Likelihood of cascading events
• Potential crime scene (including terrorism)
• Political sensitivity, external influences, and media relations
• Area involved, jurisdictional boundaries
• Availability of personnel, equipment & supplies
Incident Complexity & Resource Needs

As illustrated below, when incident complexity increases, your resource needs and ICS structure grow accordingly.
Incident Typing

Incidents (emergencies) may be categorized into **five types** based on complexity

- **Type 1 - most complex**, involving many response agencies, state resources and possibly national resources

- **Type 5 incidents - least complex**, involving the fewest response agencies and are managed within one shift (operational period)
Incident Typing

The incident type corresponds to both the **number of resources** required and the **anticipated incident duration**.
Type 1 Incident  
(Most Complex)

- **Resources:** National resources are required to safely and effectively manage the emergency response and recovery. All Command Staff and General Staff positions are activated, and Branches need to be established. Operations personnel often exceed 500 per operational period and total personnel will usually exceed 1,000. There is a high impact on the local jurisdiction, requiring additional staff for office administrative and support functions. The event may result in a presidential disaster declaration.

- **Time Span:** The event is expected to go into multiple shifts (operational periods). A written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required for each shift (operational period).
Type 2 Incident

• **Resources:** Regional and/or national resources are required to safely and effectively manage the operations. Most or all Command Staff and General Staff positions are filled. Operations personnel typically do not exceed 200 per operational period and the total does not exceed 500. The agency administrator/official, such as the regional or state Emergency Manager is responsible for the incident complexity analysis, agency administrator briefings, and written delegation of authority. The event may result in a presidential disaster declaration.

• **Time Span:** The event is expected to go into multiple shifts (operational periods). A written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required for each shift (operational period).
Type 3 Incident

- **Resources:** State and/or metropolitan resources are required to safely and effectively manage the operations. When an emergency expands, the appropriate ICS positions should be added to match the complexity of the event. Some or all of the Command Staff and General Staff positions may be activated, as well as Division or Group Supervisor and/or Unit Leader level positions.

- **Time Span:** The event may extend into multiple shifts (operational periods) and a written Incident Action plan (IAP) may be required for each shift (operational period).
Type 4 Incident

- **Resources:** City, County and/or Fire District resources may be required to safely and effectively manage the operations. Command Staff and General Staff functions are activated *(only if needed)*. Several response agencies may be used; for example a facility fire that also involves resident evacuation may require the Fire Department, Emergency Medical Services (EMS) ambulances, and local buses for evacuation.

- **Time Span:** Limited to two shifts (operational periods). No written Incident Action Plan is required for non-Hazardous Materials (HazMat) emergencies. A documented shift (operational period) briefing is completed.
Type 5 Incident (Least Complex)

- **Resources:** Local village or township resources may be required to safely and effectively manage the operations. Response may include only one or two response agencies with up to six personnel. Command Staff and General Staff positions (other than the Incident Commander) are not activated.

- **Time Span:** Emergency is contained within the first shift (operational period) and often within a few hours after responders arrive on scene. **No** written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required.

**Examples:** LTC facility fire that requires first responders such as the fire department and is resolved in one shift or a small flood effecting one facility involving emergency responders that is resolved in one shift.
Self-Contained Incidents (Most Common)

- **Resources:** No outside responders are needed and no ICS structure is required. The LTC facility staff implement their facility emergency plans and resolve the incident.

- **Time Span:** Emergency is contained with minimal impact to facility operations or structure. No Incident Action Plan (IAP) needed.

**Examples:** Power outage during a storm, a shelter-in-place situation during a water main break or a small kitchen fire managed by facility staff with no outside responders
Changing Incident Commanders

Command may change to meet the needs of the incident when the emergency:

- Expands or contracts
- Changes in jurisdiction or discipline
- Becomes more or less complex

Transfer of command requires both:

- Transfer of command briefing for the incoming Incident Commander and
- Notification to all personnel that a change in command is taking place
ICS 200 Summary

• List Incident Command (ICS) Features (Objective 1)

• Describe qualities of good Leadership & Delegation of Authority (Objective 2)

• Discuss steps for Management by Objectives (Objective 3)

• Describe key Incident Command System (ICS) Tools (Objective 4)

• Give examples of Incident Command System (ICS) Briefing Topics (Objective 5)

• Discuss Organizational Flexibility (Objective 6)
Please Stop Here!

Complete the ICS 200 Quiz Questions on the Handout
Question 1: Unified Command allows multiple response agencies to manage an incident together so that:

A. Each agency may establish response strategies for their own agency
B. All responding agencies manage an emergency together using a common set of objectives
C. Agencies know when to establish an Incident Action Plan (IAP)
D. The Incident Commander (IC) can make all the critical response decisions
Question 2: Think about typical incidents you may need to manage. Which factor is likely to influence span of control?

A. Stability of the situation
B. Expected length of time to control the emergency
C. Number of responding agencies
D. Location of the helipad
Scenario: A catastrophic ice storm hits parts of Kentucky. Communication is a major concern for Long Term Care Administrators. Response and recovery of an emergency of this scope succeed or fail based on the cooperation of the unified command and other community agencies.

**Question 3: What steps should the LTC facility Incident Commander take to support a unified command with the Emergency Management Incident Commander?**

A. Jointly develop strategic goals for the incident  
B. Conduct periodic briefings to keep unified command informed  
C. Work together to manage external relations  
D. All of the above
Question 4: The LTC facility administrator has the authority to function as the facility Incident Commander because:

A. The Fire Chief delegated the authority
B. She is acting within her existing authority established by her position with the facility and facility policy
C. The ICS structure requires it
D. She arrived after the Fire Department was called
Question 5: Which Command Staff position serves as the primary contact for supporting agencies and organizations that are assisting at an emergency?

A. Public Information Officer
B. Safety Officer
C. Liaison Officer
D. Operations Planning Officer
Question 6: Which General Staff position collects, evaluates, and disseminates incident situation information and intelligence?

A. Operations
B. Logistics
C. Planning
D. Finance
Question 7: Who is responsible for monitoring incident operations and advising the Incident Commander on all matters relating to operational safety, including health and safety of emergency responder personnel?

A. Operations Section Chief  
B. Medical Unit Leader  
C. Public Information Officer  
D. Safety Officer
Scenario: At noon, a sudden, severe windstorm strikes the county, uprooting trees and damaging one wing of the Long Term Care facility. This is a widespread power outage that includes the facility. The storm has passed as quickly as it began.

**Question 8: The primary incident objectives in the Case Study above would be to:**

A. Confirm the safety and immediate needs of the staff and residents in the damaged area of the facility  
B. Contact the local Emergency Manager  
C. Develop the Incident Action Report  
D. Call out the National Guard
Question 9: Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs):

A. Are required to be developed at the Local (city or county), State and Federal levels

B. May include plans for power restoration during community-wide power outage

C. May build in LTC facilities as a source of shelter or hospital surge during a community wide emergency

D. All of the above
Question 10: Who generally facilitates the Operational Period Briefing?

A. Logistics Section Chief
B. Operations Section Chief
C. Incident Commander
D. Planning Section Chief
Question 11: Modular Organization can expand or contract based on the complexity of the emergency, the need for personnel, equipment, and supplies, and the scope of the ICS structure. Approximately 95% of emergencies involve:

A. An Incident Commander, verbal or written Incident Action Plan and local response agencies
B. Five to ten shifts or operational periods
C. The Governor’s request for a Presidential Declaration of Emergency
D. The ICS structure to include Branches, Divisions, and Strike Teams
Question 12: When analyzing an incident’s complexity, what factor is not considered?

A. Community and responder safety
B. Likelihood of cascading events
C. Whether the LTC facility needs to evacuate or shelter-in-place
D. Ordering resources in excess of what the analysis suggests “to be on the safe side”
Question 13: The most complex type of incident requiring national resources to safely and effectively manage an incident:

A. Type 1  
B. Type 2  
C. Type 3  
D. Type 4
Scenario: A facility fire has occurred. The fire chief has required full evacuation of the facility. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and the LTC facility administration manage the evacuation with ambulances and local buses. LTC facilities are contacted to activate Memorandums of Understanding (MOU’s) to receive evacuated residents. The facility is restored to operations and evacuees are returned to the facility. The incident is controlled within two operational periods/shifts. Operational briefings were documented; a written Incident Action Plan was not prepared.

Question 14: Which Incident TYPE does the scenario represent?

A. Type 2  
B. Type 3  
C. Type 4  
D. Type 5
**Scenario:** A power outage has occurred at a nursing facility due to a windstorm. Outside temperatures have reached 30 degrees. The facility notified the local power company which estimates an 8-hour delay for power restoration. The facility activates its back-up diesel generator to heat the main area of the facility. The diesel generator provides emergency power for oxygen supply, critical equipment and emergency lighting. Power is restored within 6 hours because the power company had the facility listed as a priority healthcare facility.

**Question 15:** Which Incident TYPE does the scenario represent?

A. Type 2  
B. Type 3  
C. Type 4  
D. Type 5

End ICS 200 Quiz Questions
For More Information

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