

Report Date: 19 Apr 2013

Summary Report for Individual Task
031-627-4105
Establish an Incident Command System Structure at the Incident Command Level
Status: Approved

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DESTRUCTION NOTICE: None

Condition: As an incident commander (IC), given an emergency response plan (ERP) and a hazardous material (HAZMAT)/ weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incident. This task should not be trained in MOPP.

Standard: Establish an incident command system (ICS) structure at the incident command level IAW the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472 by:

- a. Identifying the role of the IC during HAZMAT incident.
- b. Describing the concept of unified command.
- c. Identifying the duties of the HAZMAT branch.
- d. Identifying the steps for implementing the ERP.
- e. Identifying the elements of the ERP documents.
- f. Identifying the elements of the incident management system necessary to coordinate response activities.
- g. Identifying the primary governmental agencies with authority pertaining to the production, transportation, storage, disposal, and use of HAZMAT.
- h. Identifying the governmental agencies that can provide assistance during a HAZMAT/WMD incident.

Special Condition: None

Special Standards: None

Special Equipment:

Safety Level: Low

MOPP: Never

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER
None

WARNING
None

CAUTION
None

Remarks: None

Notes: None

Performance Steps

1. Identify the role of the incident commander during a HAZMAT/WMD incident.

- a. Overall control of operations.
- b. Ensure after-action reports are completed.
- c. Order demobilization as needed.
- d. Approve resource requests and the use of volunteers and auxiliary personnel.
- e. Coordinate command and general staff activities.
- f. Approve the incident action plan (IAP).
- g. Establish the incident command system (ICS) organizations needed to manage the incident.
- h. Set priorities, determine incident objectives and strategies to be followed.
- i. Establish the incident command post (ICP).
- j. Ensure incident safety.
- k. Ensure necessary notifications are made so that there is a seamless transfer of command from the emergency phase IC to those agencies responsible for the management and coordination of post-emergency cleanup and recovery operations.

2. Describe the concept of unified command and its applications during a HAZMAT/WMD incident.

- a. Unified command (UC) is an important element in multijurisdictional or multiagency incident management. It provides guidelines to enable agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional responsibilities to coordinate, plan, and interact effectively.
- b. As a team effort, UC allows all agencies with jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility for the incident to jointly provide management direction through a common set of incident objectives and strategies and a single IAP. Each participating agency maintains its authority, responsibility, and accountability.

3. Identify the duties of the HAZMAT branch within the ICS.

- a. Decontamination.
- b. Entry (backup).
- c. HAZMAT branch director or group supervisor.
- d. HAZMAT safety.
- e. Information and research.

4. Identify the steps for implementing the ERP.

- a. The ERP is set in motion when someone notifies an emergency operations center that an incident has occurred.

b. Identify the type of resources that are to be dispatched and determine whether there are any additional entities that should be notified.

5. Identify the elements of the emergency response planning documents.

a. The emergency plan must address: pre-emergency planning and coordination with outside parties, personnel roles, lines of authority, training and communications, emergency recognition and prevention, safe distances and places of refuge, site security and control, evacuation routes and procedures, decontamination, emergency medical treatment and first aid, emergency alert and response procedures, critique response and follow up, and personal protective equipment (PPE).

b. If the standard operating procedures (SOP) for the HAZMAT response team adequately covers these elements, as is sometimes the case, they do not need to be included in the emergency plan.

6. Identify the elements of the incident management system necessary to coordinate response activities.

a. Incident command.

b. Operations.

c. Planning.

d. Logistics.

e. Finance.

f. Public information officer.

g. Incident safety officer.

h. For HAZMAT incident include HAZMAT officer, HAZMAT safety officer, decontamination unit leader, rehabilitation unit leader, information research and resources unit leader, and entry/reconnaissance unit leader.

7. Identify primary government agencies with authority pertaining to the production, transportation, storage, disposal, and use of HAZMAT.

a. Production of HAZMAT: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 1910.120, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

b. Transportation of HAZMAT: Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR), OSHA 1910.120.

(1) The United States Department of Transportation (DOT) regulates HAZMAT transportation within the territory of the US.

(2) The U.S. DOT Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), the Office of Hazardous Materials Safety, is the federal safety authority for ensuring the safe transport of HAZMAT by air, rail, highway, and water.

c. Storage of HAZMAT: OSHA 1910.120 (a) (1)(iv), operations involving hazardous waste that are conducted at treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities are regulated by 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265.

d. Disposal of HAZMAT: OSHA 1910.120 (a) (1)(iv), operations involving hazardous waste that are conducted at treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities are regulated by 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265.

e. Use of HAZMAT: OSHA and 29 CFR 1910.120 regulates the handling of HAZMAT in the workplace as well as response to HAZMAT related incidents.

f. Mobilization Guide: Reference document used by organizations outlining agreements, processes, and procedures used by all participating agencies/organizations for activating, assembling, and transporting resources.

8. Identify governmental agencies that can provide assistance during a hazardous materials/WMD incident.

a. U.S. Coast Guard maintains a specialized team of regional responders trained to deal with hazardous materials incidents in U.S. waters.

b. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has a WMD coordinator in each of their 56 field divisions. They also have the FBI evidence response teams and the FBI hazardous materials response teams as well as other assets.

c. The EPA has a response component called Environmental Response Team (ERT) which is comprised of engineers and scientists who are trained in sampling and analysis, hazard assessment, cleanup techniques, and other technical support.

d. State and local governments and private industries can provide technical assistance such as hazardous materials response teams.

e. The Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) can put team members in touch with private sector resources.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

Evaluation Preparation: Setup: In a real or simulated HAZMAT incident, provide the Soldier with the items listed in the condition statement and direct the Soldier to establish an incident command system structure.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. Identified the role of the incident commander during a HAZMAT/WMD incident.			
2. Described the concept of unified command and its applications during a HAZMAT/WMD incident.			
3. Identified the duties of the HAZMAT branch within the ICS.			
4. Identified the steps for implementing the ERP.			
5. Identified of the elements of the emergency response planning documents.			
6. Identified the elements of the ICS necessary to coordinate response activities.			
7. Identified the primary government agencies with authority pertaining to the production, transportation, storage, disposal, and use of HAZMAT.			
8. Identified the governmental agencies that can provide assistance during a HAZMAT/WMD incident.			

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	NFPA 472 2008 ED	National Fire Protection Association, Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, 2008 Ed	No	No

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 Environmental-Related Risk Assessment.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination. In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment IAW FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 Composite Risk Management Worksheet during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available, and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination.

Prerequisite Individual Tasks : None

Supporting Individual Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
031-627-3043	Provide Technical Advice on the Components, Production, and Behavior of High Energy Compounds	031 - CBRN (Individual)	Approved

Supported Individual Tasks : None

Supported Collective Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
03-1-6592	Establish A CBRN Incident Response Operations Center	03 - CBRN (Collective)	Approved

ICTL Data :

ICTL Title	Personnel Type	MOS Data
CBRN SLC, 2011	Enlisted	MOS: 74D, Skill Level: SL4