

NIMS-Derived Compliance Statements-Revised

Chapter II – Command and Management			
A. Incident Command System			
1. Concepts and Principles			
NIMS	<p>a. Most Incidents Are Managed Locally. <i>The initial response to most domestic incidents is typically handled by local “911” dispatch centers, emergency responders within a single jurisdiction, and direct supporters of emergency responders. Most responses need go no further. In other instances, incidents that begin with a single response discipline within a single jurisdiction may rapidly expand to multidiscipline, multijurisdictional incidents requiring significant additional resources and operational support. Whether for incidents in which additional resources are required or are provided from different organizations within a single jurisdiction or outside the jurisdiction, or for complex incidents with national-level implications (such as an emerging infectious disease or a bioterror attack), the ICS provides a flexible core mechanism for coordinated and collaborative incident management. When a single incident covers a large geographical area, multiple local ICS organizations may be required. Effective cross-jurisdictional coordination using processes and systems described in the NIMS is absolutely critical in this instance.</i></p>	II-A-1-a (Page 7)	
NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)			
1.	<p>The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, systems, procedures, and/or plans to ensure effective cross-jurisdictional coordination between multiple local ICS organizations responding to an incident covering a large geographical area.</p>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	

Chapter II – Command and Management			
A. Incident Command System			
1. Concepts and Principles			
NIMS	<p>b. The NIMS Requires That Field Command and Management Functions Be Performed in Accordance with a Standard Set of ICS Organizations, Doctrine, and Procedures. However, Incident Commanders generally retain the flexibility to modify procedures or organizational structure to align as necessary with the operating characteristics of their specific jurisdictions or to accomplish the mission in the context of a particular hazard scenario.</p>	II-A-1-b (Page 8)	
NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)			
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes and/or plans to ensure:			
1.	<p>field command and management functions are performed in accordance with a standard set of ICS organizations, doctrine, and procedures.</p>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
2.	<p>Incident Commanders have the authority and flexibility to modify procedures and organizational structure as necessary to align with the operating characteristics of their specific jurisdiction or to accomplish the mission in the context of a particular hazard scenario.</p>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	1. Concepts and Principles	
NIMS	<p>c. ICS Is Modular and Scalable. <i>ICS is designed to have the following operating characteristics; it should be</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>suitable for operations within a single jurisdiction or single agency, a single jurisdiction with multiagency involvement, or multiple jurisdictions with multiagency involvement;</i> • <i>applicable and acceptable to users throughout the country;</i> • <i>readily adaptable to new technology;</i> • <i>adaptable to any emergency or incident to which domestic incident management agencies would be expected to respond; and</i> • <i>have a scalable organizational structure that is based on the size and complexity of the incident.</i> 	II-A-1-c (Page 8)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that its ICS is modular and scalable through the following operating characteristics:	
1.	suitable for operations within a single jurisdiction or agency .	• Yes • No
2.	suitable for operations within a single jurisdiction with multiagency involvement .	• Yes • No
3.	suitable for operations within multiple jurisdictions with multiagency involvement .	• Yes • No
4.	readily adaptable to new technology .	• Yes • No
5.	adaptable to any emergency or incident to which domestic incident management agencies would be expected to respond.	• Yes • No
6.	scalable in organizational structure based on the size and complexity of the incident.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	1. Concepts and Principles	
NIMS	d. ICS Has Interactive Management Components. <i>These set the stage for effective and efficient incident management and emergency response.</i>	II-A-1-d (Page 8)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that its ICS has interactive management components .	• Yes • No

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	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	1. Concepts and Principles	
NIMS	f. ICS Incorporates Measurable Objectives. <i>Measurable objectives ensure fulfillment of incident management goals. Objective-setting begins at the top and is communicated throughout the entire organization.</i>	II-A-1-f (Page 9)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that its:	
1.	ICS incorporates measurable objectives to ensure fulfillment of incident management goals.	• Yes • No
2.	incident management objective-setting begins at the top and is communicated throughout the entire organization.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	1. Concepts and Principles	
NIMS	g. The Implementation of ICS Should Have the Least Possible Disruption On Existing Systems and Processes. <i>This will facilitate its acceptance across a nationwide user community and to insure continuity in the transition process from normal operations.</i>	II-A-1-g (Page 9)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that its ICS has the least possible disruption on existing systems and processes.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	1. Concepts and Principles	
NIMS	h. ICS Should Be User Friendly and Be Applicable Across a Wide Spectrum of Emergency Response and Incident Management Disciplines. <i>This will enable the communication, coordination, and integration critical to an effective and efficient NIMS.</i>	II-A-1-h (Page 9)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that its ICS is user friendly and applicable across a wide spectrum of emergency response and incident management disciplines.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management A. Incident Command System 2. Management Characteristics	
NIMS	<p>a. Common Terminology. ICS establishes common terminology that allows diverse incident management and support entities to work together across a wide variety of incident management functions and hazard scenarios. This common terminology covers the following:</p> <p>(1) Organizational Functions. Major functions and functional units with domestic incident management responsibilities are named and defined. Terminology for the organizational elements involved is standard and consistent.</p> <p>(2) Resource Descriptions. Major resources—including personnel, facilities, and major equipment and supply items—used to support incident management activities are given common names and are “typed” with respect to their capabilities, to help avoid confusion and to enhance interoperability. The process for accomplishing this task is specified in Chapter IV.</p> <p>(3) Incident Facilities. Common terminology is used to designate the facilities in the vicinity of the incident area that will be used in the course of incident management activities.</p>	II-A-2-a (Page 9)
NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)		
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that its ICS uses common terminology for organizational functions, resource descriptions, and incident facilities.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management A. Incident Command System 2. Management Characteristics	
NIMS	<p>b. Modular Organization. <i>The incident command organizational structure develops in a top-down, modular fashion that is based on the size and complexity of the incident, as well as the specifics of the hazard environment created by the incident. When needed, separate functional elements can be established, each of which may be further subdivided to enhance internal organizational management and external coordination. Responsibility for the establishment and expansion of the ICS modular organization ultimately rests with the Incident Commander (IC), who bases these on the requirements of the situation. As incident complexity increases, the organization expands from the top down as functional responsibilities are delegated. Concurrently with structural expansion, the number of management positions expands to adequately address the requirements of the incident.</i></p>	II-A-2-b (Page 10)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that its ICS:	
1.	places responsibility for the establishment and expansion of the ICS modular organization on the IC.	• Yes • No
2.	expands from the top down as incident complexity increases and functional responsibilities are delegated.	• Yes • No
3.	expands the number of management positions concurrently with structural expansion to adequately address the requirements of the incident.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management A. Incident Command System 2. Management Characteristics	
NIMS	<p>c. Management by Objectives. Management by objectives represents an approach that is communicated throughout the entire ICS organization. This approach includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishing overarching objectives; • developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols; • establishing specific, measurable objectives for various incident management functional activities, and directing efforts to attain them, in support of defined strategic objectives; and • documenting results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action. 	II-A-2-c (Page 10)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that its approach to management by objectives includes:	
1.	establishing overarching objectives.	• Yes • No
2.	developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols.	• Yes • No
3.	establishing and directing efforts to attain specific, measurable objectives for various incident management functional activities in support of defined strategic objectives.	• Yes • No
4.	documenting results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action.	• Yes • No

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	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	2. Management Characteristics	
NIMS	d. Reliance on an Incident Action Plan. <i>Incident action plans (IAPs) provide a coherent means of communicating the overall incident objectives in the contexts of both operational and support activities.</i>	II-A-2-d (Page 10)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that its ICS relies upon an IAP to provide a coherent means of communicating the overall incident objectives in the context of operational and support activities.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	2. Management Characteristics	
NIMS	e. Manageable Span of Control. <i>Span of control is key to effective and efficient incident management. Within ICS, the span of control of any individual with incident management supervisory responsibility should range from three to seven subordinates. The type of incident, nature of the task, hazards and safety factors, and distances between personnel and resources all influence span-of-control considerations.</i>	II-A-2-e (Page 10)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that its ICS provides for a manageable span of control , where supervisors are expected to manage a range of three to seven subordinates.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	2. Management Characteristics	
NIMS	f. Predesignated Incident Locations and Facilities. <i>Various types of operational locations and support facilities are established in the vicinity of an incident to accomplish a variety of purposes, such as decontamination, donated goods processing, mass care, and evacuation. The IC will direct the identification and location of facilities based on the requirements of the situation at hand. Typical predesignated facilities include incident command posts, bases, camps, staging areas, mass casualty triage areas, and others, as required.</i>	II-A-2-f (Page 10)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that the IC directs the identification and location of predesignated facilities based on the requirements of the situation at hand.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management A. Incident Command System 2. Management Characteristics	
NIMS	<p>g. Comprehensive Resource Management. <i>Maintaining an accurate and up-to-date picture of resource utilization is a critical component of domestic incident management. Resource management includes processes for categorizing, ordering, dispatching, tracking, and recovering resources. It also includes processes for reimbursement for resources, as appropriate. Resources are defined as personnel, teams, equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment or allocation in support of incident management and emergency response activities.</i></p>	II-A-2-g (Page 11)
NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)		
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans for categorizing, ordering, dispatching, tracking, and recovering resources in order to maintain an accurate, up-to-date picture of resource utilization.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management A. Incident Command System 2. Management Characteristics	
NIMS	<p>h. Integrated Communications. <i>Incident communications are facilitated through the development and use of a common communications plan and interoperable communications processes and architectures. This integrated approach links the operational and support units of the various agencies involved and is necessary to maintain communications connectivity and discipline and enable common situational awareness and interaction. Preparedness planning must address the equipment, systems, and protocols necessary to achieve integrated voice and data incident management communications.</i></p>	II-A-2-h (Page 11)
NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)		
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure an integrated communications capability, which includes:	
1.	the development and use of a common communications plan .	• Yes • No
2.	the development and use of interoperable communications processes and architectures .	• Yes • No
3.	The jurisdiction's preparedness planning addresses equipment, systems, and protocols necessary to achieve integrated voice and data incident management communications.	• Yes • No

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	Chapter II – Command and Management A. Incident Command System 2. Management Characteristics	
NIMS	<i>i. Establishment and Transfer of Command. The command function must be clearly established from the beginning of incident operations. The agency with primary jurisdictional authority over the incident designates the individual at the scene responsible for establishing command. When command is transferred, the process must include a briefing that captures all essential information for continuing safe and effective operations.</i>	II-A-2-i (Page 11)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure:	
1.	the command function is clearly established at the beginning of incident operations.	• Yes • No
2.	the agency with primary jurisdictional authority over the incident designates the individual at the scene responsible for establishing command .	• Yes • No
3.	the process for transferring command includes a briefing that captures all essential information for continuing safe and effective operations.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management A. Incident Command System 2. Management Characteristics	
NIMS	<i>k. Unified Command. In incidents involving multiple jurisdictions, a single jurisdiction with multiagency involvement, or multiple jurisdictions with multiagency involvement, unified command allows agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional authorities and responsibilities to work together effectively without affecting individual agency authority, responsibility, or accountability.</i>	II-A-2-k (Page 11)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that in incidents involving multiple jurisdictions, a single jurisdiction with multiagency involvement, or multiple jurisdictions with multiagency involvement:	
1.	its Unified Command structure allows agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional authorities and responsibilities to work together effectively .	• Yes • No
2.	its Unified Command structure does not affect individual agency authority, responsibility, or accountability .	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	2. Management Characteristics	
NIMS	<p>I. Accountability. Effective accountability at all jurisdictional levels and within individual functional areas during incident operations is essential. To that end, the following principles must be adhered to:</p> <p>(1) Check-In. All responders, regardless of agency affiliation, must report in to receive an assignment in accordance with the procedures established by the IC.</p> <p>(2) Incident Action Plan. Response operations must be directed and coordinated as outlined in the IAP.</p> <p>(3) Unity of Command. Each individual involved in incident operations will be assigned to only one supervisor.</p> <p>(4) Span of Control. Supervisors must be able to adequately supervise and control their subordinates, as well as communicate with and manage all resources under their supervision.</p> <p>(5) Resource Tracking. Supervisors must record and report resource status changes as they occur.</p>	II-A-2-I (Page 12)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure:	
1.	all responders, regardless of agency affiliation, report in to receive an assignment in accordance with procedures established by the IC.	• Yes • No
2.	response operations are directed and coordinated as outlined in the IAP.	• Yes • No
3.	each individual involved in incident operations is assigned to only one supervisor.	• Yes • No
4.	supervisors adequately supervise and control their subordinates.	• Yes • No
5.	supervisors communicate with and manage all resources under their supervision.	• Yes • No
6.	supervisors record and report resource status changes as they occur.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	2. Management Characteristics	
NIMS	m. Deployment. Personnel and equipment should respond only when requested or when dispatched by an appropriate authority.	II-A-2-m (Page 12)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure personnel and equipment respond only when requested or dispatched by an appropriate authority.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	2. Management Characteristics	
NIMS	n. Information and Intelligence Management. <i>The incident management organization must establish a process for gathering, sharing, and managing incident-related information and intelligence.</i>	II-A-2-n (Page 12)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans for gathering, sharing, and managing incident-related information and intelligence.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	3. ICS Organization and Operations	
NIMS	a. Command and General Staff Overview. <i>The ICS organization has five major functions. These are: command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance and administration (with a potential sixth functional area to cover the intelligence function).</i> <i>(1) Command. Command comprises the IC and Command Staff. Command Staff positions are established to assign responsibility for key activities not specifically identified in the General Staff functional elements. These positions may include the Public Information Officer (PIO), Safety Officer (SO), and Liaison Officer (LNO), in addition to various others, as required and assigned by the IC.</i> <i>(2) General Staff. The General Staff comprises incident management personnel who represent the major functional elements of the ICS including the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief. Command Staff and General Staff must continually interact and share vital information and estimates of the current and future situation and develop recommended courses of action for consideration by the IC.</i>	II-A-3-a (Page 12)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure its Command Staff and General Staff continually interact and share vital information and estimates of the current and future situation and develop recommended courses of action for consideration by the IC.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management A. Incident Command System 3. ICS Organization and Operations	
NIMS	<p>b. The Command Staff. <i>Command Staff is responsible for overall management of the incident. This includes Command Staff assignments required to support the command function.</i></p> <p>(1) <i>The Command Function. The command function may be conducted in two general ways:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>Single Command IC. When an incident occurs within a single jurisdiction and there is no jurisdictional or functional agency overlap, a single IC should be designated with overall incident management responsibility by the appropriate jurisdictional authority. (In some cases in which incident management crosses jurisdictional and/or functional agency boundaries, a single IC may be designated if all parties agree to such an option.) Jurisdictions should consider predesignating ICs in their preparedness plans. The designated IC will develop the incident objectives on which subsequent incident action planning will be based. The IC will approve the Incident Action Plan (IAP) and all requests pertaining to the ordering and releasing of incident resources.</i></p>	II-A-3-b-1-a (Page 13)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure:	
1.	the Command Staff is responsible for the overall management of an incident.	• Yes • No
2.	a single IC is designated for incidents that occur within a single jurisdiction with no functional agency overlap or when all parties to a cross-jurisdictional or multi-functional response agree to a single IC.	• Yes • No
3.	has considered predesignating ICs in its preparedness plans.	• Yes • No
4.	the IC develops incident objectives on which subsequent incident action planning will be based.	• Yes • No
5.	the IC approves the IAP and all requests pertaining to the ordering and releasing of incident resources.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	3. ICS Organization and Operations	
	b. The Command Staff	
	(1) The Command Function	
NIMS	<p>(b) Unified Command. UC is an important element in multijurisdictional or multiagency domestic incident management. It provides guidelines to enable agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional responsibilities to coordinate, plan, and interact effectively. As a team effort, UC overcomes much of the inefficiency and duplication of effort that can occur when agencies from different functional and geographic jurisdictions, or agencies at different levels of government, operate without a common system or organizational framework. All agencies with jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility for any or all aspects of an incident and those able to provide specific resource support participate in the UC structure and contribute to the process of determining overall incident strategies; selecting objectives; ensuring that joint planning for tactical activities is accomplished in accordance with approved incident objectives; ensuring the integration of tactical operations; and approving, committing, and making optimum use of all assigned resources. The exact composition of the UC structure will depend on the location(s) of the incident (i.e., which geographical administrative jurisdictions are involved) and the type of incident (i.e., which functional agencies of the involved jurisdiction(s) are required). In the case of some multijurisdictional incidents, the designation of a single IC may be considered to promote greater unity of effort and efficiency.</p>	II-A-3-b-1-b (Page 14)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure all agencies with jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility for any or all aspects of an incident and those able to provide specific resource support participate in the UC structure.	• Yes • No
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure it is prepared to participate in the Unified Command structure by contributing to the process of:	
2.	determining overall incident strategies.	• Yes • No
3.	selecting objectives.	• Yes • No
4.	jointly planning tactical activities in accordance with approved incident objectives.	• Yes • No
5.	integrating tactical operations.	• Yes • No
6.	approving, committing, and making optimum use of all assigned resources.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management A. Incident Command System 3. ICS Organization and Operations b. The Command Staff (1) The Command Function (b) Unified Command	
NIMS	(iii) Under UC, the IAP is developed by the Planning Section Chief and is approved by the UC. A single individual, the Operations Section Chief, directs the tactical implementation of the IAP. The Operations Section Chief will normally come from the agency with the greatest jurisdictional involvement. UC participants will agree on the designation of the Operations Section Chief.	II-A-3-b-1- b-iii (Page 15)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that, when operating under a UC structure:	
1.	the Planning Section Chief develops the IAP, which is approved by the UC.	• Yes • No
2.	the Operations Section Chief directs the tactical implementation of the IAP.	• Yes • No
3.	all participants agree on the designation of the Operations Section Chief.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management A. Incident Command System 3. ICS Organization and Operations b. The Command Staff (1) The Command Function (b) Unified Command	
NIMS	(iv) UC works best when the participating members of the UC collocate at the Incident Command Post and observe the following practices: • Select an Operations Section Chief for each operational period; • Keep each other informed of specific requirements; • Establish consolidated incident objectives, priorities, and strategies; • Coordinate to establish a single system for ordering resources; • Develop a consolidated IAP, written or oral, evaluated and updated at regular intervals; and • Establish procedures for joint decision-making and documentation.	II-A-3-b-1- b-iv (Page 15)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that participating members of the UC:	
1.	collocate at the Incident Command Post.	• Yes • No

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2.	select an Operations Section Chief for each operational period.	• Yes • No
3.	keep each other informed of specific requirements.	• Yes • No
4.	develop a consolidated IAP , written or oral, that is evaluated and updated at regular intervals.	• Yes • No
5.	establish procedures for joint decision-making and documentation.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	3. ICS Organization and Operations	
	b. The Command Staff	
NIMS	(2) Command Staff Responsibilities. <i>In an incident command organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Command and various special staff positions. The special staff positions are specifically designated, report directly to the Incident Command, and are assigned responsibility for key activities that are not a part of the ICS General Staff functional elements. Three special staff positions are typically identified in ICS: Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer. Additional positions may be required, depending on the nature, scope, complexity, and location(s) of the incident(s), or according to specific requirements established by the IC.</i>	
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure necessary special staff positions (such as a Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer) are specifically designated, report directly to the Incident Command, and are assigned responsibility for key activities that are not a part of the ICS General Staff functional elements.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	3. ICS Organization and Operations	
	b. The Command Staff	
	(2) Command Staff Responsibilities	
NIMS	(a) Public Information Officer. <i>The PIO is responsible for interfacing with the public and media and/or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements. The PIO develops accurate and complete information on the incident's cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest for both internal and external consumption. The PIO may also perform a key public information-monitoring role. Whether the command structure is single or unified, only one incident PIO should be designated. Assistants may be assigned from other agencies or departments involved. The IC must approve the release of all incident-related information.</i>	II-A-3-b-2-a (Page 16)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure when a PIO is designated:	
1.	the PIO develops accurate and complete information on the incident for both internal and external consumption.	• Yes • No
2.	only one incident PIO is designated (even under Unified Command).	• Yes • No
3.	the IC approves the release of all incident-related information.	• Yes • No

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	Chapter II – Command and Management A. Incident Command System 3. ICS Organization and Operations b. The Command Staff (2) Command Staff Responsibilities	
NIMS	<p>(b) Safety Officer. <i>The SO monitors incident operations and advises the IC on all matters relating to operational safety, including the health and safety of emergency responder personnel. The ultimate responsibility for the safe conduct of incident management operations rests with the IC or UC and supervisors at all levels of incident management. The SO is, in turn, responsible to the IC for the set of systems and procedures necessary to ensure ongoing assessment of hazardous environments, coordination of multiagency safety efforts, and implementation of measures to promote emergency responder safety, as well as the general safety of incident operations. The SO has emergency authority to stop and/or prevent unsafe acts during incident operations. In a UC structure, a single SO should be designated, in spite of the fact that multiple jurisdictions and/or functional agencies may be involved. Assistants may be required and may be assigned from other agencies or departments constituting the UC. The SO, Operations Section Chief, and Planning Section Chief must coordinate closely regarding operational safety and emergency responder health and safety issues. The SO must also ensure the coordination of safety management functions and issues across jurisdictions, across functional agencies, and with private-sector and nongovernmental organizations. It is important to note that the agencies, organizations, or jurisdictions that contribute to joint safety management efforts do not lose their individual identities or responsibility for their own programs, policies, and personnel. Rather, each entity contributes to the overall effort to protect all responder personnel involved in incident operations.</i></p>	II-A-3-b-2-b (Page 17)
NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)		
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure when a Safety Officer is designated:		
1.	the SO monitors incident operations and advises the IC on all matters relating to operational safety.	• Yes • No
2.	the SO is responsible to the IC for the set of systems and procedures necessary to ensure ongoing assessment of hazardous environments, coordination of multiagency safety efforts, implementation of measures to promote emergency responder safety, and the general safety of incident operations.	• Yes • No
3.	the SO has emergency authority to stop and/or prevent unsafe acts during incident operations.	• Yes • No
4.	only one incident SO is designated (even under Unified Command).	• Yes • No
5.	the SO, Operations Section Chief, and Planning Section Chief coordinate closely regarding operational safety and emergency	• Yes • No

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	responder health and safety issues.	
6.	the SO coordinates safety management functions and issues across jurisdictions, across functional agencies, and with private-sector and nongovernmental organizations.	• Yes • No

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	A. Incident Command System	
	3. ICS Organization and Operations	
	b. The Command Staff	
	(2) Command Staff Responsibilities	
NIMS	<p>(c) Liaison Officer. <i>The LNO is the point of contact for representatives of other governmental agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and/or private entities. In either a single or UC structure, representatives from assisting or cooperating agencies and organizations coordinate through the LNO. Agency and/or organizational representatives assigned to an incident must have the authority to speak for their parent agencies and/or organizations on all matters, following appropriate consultations with their agency leadership.</i> Assistants and personnel from other agencies or organizations (public or private) involved in incident management activities may be assigned to the LNO to facilitate coordination.</p>	II-A-3-b-2-c (Page 17)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure when a Liaison Officer is designated:	
1.	the LNO is the point of contact for representatives of other government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and/or private entities, in either a single or UC structure.	• Yes • No
2.	agency and organizational representatives have the authority to speak for their parent agencies on all matters , following appropriate consultations with their agency leadership.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	3. ICS Organization and Operations	
	c. The General Staff	
	(1) Operations Section	
NIMS	<p>(a) Operations Section Chief. <i>The Operations Section Chief is responsible to the IC or UC for the direct management of all incident-related operational activities. The Operations Section Chief will establish tactical objectives for each operational period, with other section chiefs and unit leaders establishing their own supporting objectives. The Operations Section Chief may have one or more deputies assigned, with the assignment of deputies from other agencies encouraged in the case of multijurisdictional incidents. An Operations Section Chief should be designated for each operational period and should have direct involvement in the preparation of the IAP for the corresponding period of responsibility.</i></p>	II-A-3-c-1-a (Page 19)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure the Operations Section Chief:	
1.	is responsible to the IC or UC for the direct management of all incident-related operational activities.	• Yes • No
2.	establishes tactical objectives for each operational period.	• Yes • No
3.	is designated for each operational period.	• Yes • No
4.	has direct involvement in the preparation of the IAP for their operational period of responsibility.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	3. ICS Organization and Operations	
	c. The General Staff	
	(1) Operations Section	
NIMS	<p>(b) Branches. Branches may be used to serve several purposes, and may be functional or geographic in nature. <i>In general, branches are established when the number of divisions or groups exceeds the recommended span of control of one supervisor to three to seven subordinates for the Operations Section Chief (a ratio of 1:5 is normally recommended, or 1:8 to 1:10 for many larger-scale law enforcement operations).</i></p>	II-A-3-c-1-b (Page 19)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure branches are established when the number of divisions or groups exceeds the recommended span of control for the Operations Section Chief.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	3. ICS Organization and Operations	
	c. The General Staff	
	(1) Operations Section	
NIMS	<p>(c) Divisions and Groups. <i>Divisions and Groups are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the IC and the Operations Section Chief. Divisions are established to divide an incident into physical or geographical areas of operation. Groups are established to divide the incident into functional areas of operation.</i> For certain types of incidents, for example, the IC may assign intelligence-related activities to a functional group in the Operations Section. There also may be additional levels of supervision below the Division or Group level.</p>	II-A-3-c-1-c (Page 19)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure:	
1.	Divisions and Groups are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the IC and the Operations Section Chief.	• Yes • No
2.	Divisions are established to divide an incident into physical or geographical areas of operation.	• Yes • No
3.	Groups are established to divide the incident into functional areas of operation.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management A. Incident Command System 3. ICS Organization and Operations c. The General Staff (1) Operations Section	
NIMS	<p>(d) Resources. <i>Resources refer to the combination of personnel and equipment required to enable incident management operations. Resources may be organized and managed in three different ways, depending on the requirements of the incident:</i></p> <p class="list-item-l1">(i) Single Resources. <i>These are individual personnel and equipment items and the operators associated with them.</i></p> <p class="list-item-l1">(ii) Task Forces. <i>A Task Force is any combination of resources assembled in support of a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.</i></p> <p class="list-item-l1">(iii) Strike Teams. <i>Strike Teams are a set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel. The use of Strike Teams and Task Forces is encouraged, wherever possible, to optimize the use of resources, reduce the span of control over a large number of single resources, and reduce the complexity of incident management coordination and communications.</i></p>	II-A-3-c-1-d (Page 20)
NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)		
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure resources are organized and managed , depending on the requirements of the incident, as either single resources, Task Forces, or Strike Teams .	• Yes • No

Chapter II – Command and Management A. Incident Command System 3. ICS Organization and Operations c. The General Staff		
NIMS	<p>(2) Planning Section. <i>The Planning Section collects, evaluates, and disseminates incident situation information and intelligence to the IC or UC and incident management personnel, prepares status reports, displays situation information, maintains status of resources assigned to the incident, and develops and documents the IAP based on guidance from the IC or UC.</i></p> <p><i>The Planning Section comprises four primary units, as well as a number of technical specialists to assist in evaluating the situation, developing planning options, and forecasting requirements for additional resources.</i></p> <p><i>The Planning Section is normally responsible for gathering and disseminating information and intelligence critical to the incident, unless the IC places this function elsewhere.</i></p> <p><i>The Planning Section is also responsible for developing and documenting the IAP. The IAP includes the overall incident objectives and strategies established by the IC or UC. In the case of UC, the IAP must adequately address the mission and policy needs of each jurisdictional agency, as well as interaction between jurisdictions, functional agencies, and private organizations. The IAP also addresses tactical objectives and support activities required for one operational period, generally 12 to 24 hours. The IAP also contains provisions for continuous incorporation of “lessons learned” as incident management activities progress. An IAP is especially important when</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) resources from multiple agencies and/or jurisdictions are involved;</i> <i>(b) multiple jurisdictions are involved;</i> <i>(c) the incident will effectively span several operational periods;</i> <i>(d) changes in shifts of personnel and/or equipment are required; or</i> <i>(e) there is a need to document actions and/or decisions.</i> 	II-A-3-c-2 (Page 20)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure the Planning Section:	
1.	collects, evaluates, and disseminates incident situation information and intelligence to the IC or UC and incident management personnel.	• Yes • No
2.	prepares status reports, displays situation information, and maintains status of resources assigned to the incident.	• Yes • No
3.	develops and documents the IAP based on guidance from the IC or UC.	• Yes • No

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4.	gathers and disseminates information and intelligence critical to the incident, unless the IC places this function elsewhere.	• Yes • No
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure the IAP:	
5.	includes the overall incident objectives and strategies established by the IC or UC.	• Yes • No
6.	adequately addresses the mission and policy needs of each jurisdictional agency in the case of UC.	• Yes • No
7.	adequately addresses the interaction between jurisdictions, functional agencies, and private organizations in the case of UC.	• Yes • No
8.	addresses tactical objectives and support activities required for each operational period, generally 12 to 24 hours.	• Yes • No
9.	contains provisions for continuous incorporation of “lessons learned” as incident management activities progress.	• Yes • No
10.	is developed when resources or authorities from multiple agencies and/or jurisdictions are involved.	• Yes • No
11.	is developed when the incident will effectively span several operational periods .	• Yes • No
12.	is developed when changes in shifts of personnel and/or equipment are required .	• Yes • No
13.	is developed when there is a need to document actions and/or decisions .	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	3. ICS Organization and Operations	
	c. The General Staff	
NIMS	(3) Logistics Section. <i>The Logistics Section is responsible for all support requirements needed to facilitate effective and efficient incident management, including ordering resources from off-incident locations. It also provides facilities, transportation, supplies, equipment maintenance and fuel, food services, communications and information technology support, and emergency responder medical services, including inoculations, as required.</i>	II-A-3-c-3 (Page 22)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure the Logistics Section:	
1.	is responsible for all support requirements needed to facilitate effective and efficient incident management, including ordering resources from off-incident locations.	• Yes • No
2.	provides facilities .	• Yes • No
3.	provides transportation .	• Yes • No
4.	provides supplies .	• Yes • No
5.	provides equipment maintenance and fuel .	• Yes • No
6.	provides food services .	• Yes • No
7.	provides communications and information technology support .	• Yes • No
8.	provides emergency responder medical services, including inoculations , as required.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	3. ICS Organization and Operations	
	c. The General Staff	
NIMS	(4) Finance/Administration Section. <i>A Finance/Administration Section is established when the agency(s) involved in incident management activities require(s) finance and other administrative support services. Not all incidents will require a separate Finance/Administration Section. In cases that require only one specific function (e.g., cost analysis), this service may be provided by a technical specialist in the Planning Section.</i>	II-A-3-c-4 (Page 23)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure:	
1.	a Finance/Administration Section is established when the agency(s) involved in incident management activities require(s) finance and other administrative support services.	• Yes • No
2.	a technical specialist is assigned to the Planning Section when only one specific Finance/Administration function is required .	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management A. Incident Command System 3. ICS Organization and Operations c. The General Staff	
NIMS	<p>(5) Information and Intelligence Function. <i>The analysis and sharing of information and intelligence are important elements of ICS. In this context, intelligence includes not only national security or other types of classified information but also other operational information, such as risk assessments, medical intelligence (i.e., surveillance), weather information, geospatial data, structural designs, toxic contaminant levels, and utilities and public works data, that may come from a variety of different sources.</i></p> <p><i>Traditionally, information and intelligence functions are located in the Planning Section. However, in exceptional situations, the IC may need to assign the information and intelligence functions to other parts of the ICS organization. In any case, information and intelligence must be appropriately analyzed and shared with personnel, designated by the IC, who have proper clearance and a “need-to-know” to ensure that they support decision-making.</i></p>	II-A-3-c-5 (Page 23)
NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)		
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that information and intelligence is appropriately analyzed and shared with personnel, designated by the IC, who have a proper clearance and a “need-to know” to ensure that they support decision-making.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management A. Incident Command System 3. ICS Organization and Operations c. The General Staff (5) Information and Intelligence Function	
NIMS	<p><i>...The intelligence and information function may be organized in one of the following ways:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Within the Command Staff. This option may be most appropriate in incidents with little need for tactical or classified intelligence and in which incident-related intelligence is provided by supporting Agency Representatives, through real-time reach-back capabilities. (b) As a Unit Within the Planning Section. This option may be most appropriate in an incident with some need for tactical intelligence and when no law enforcement entity is a member of the UC. (c) As a Branch Within the Operations Section. This option may be most appropriate in incidents with a high need for tactical intelligence (particularly classified intelligence) and when law enforcement is a member of the UC. (d) As a Separate General Staff Section. This option may be most appropriate when an incident is heavily influenced by intelligence factors or when there is a need to manage and/or analyze a large volume of classified or highly sensitive intelligence or information. This option is particularly relevant to a terrorism incident, for which intelligence plays a crucial role throughout the incident life cycle. <p>Regardless of how it is organized, the information and intelligence function is also responsible for developing, conducting, and managing information related security plans and operations as directed by the IC. These can include information security and operational security activities, as well as the complex task of ensuring that sensitive information of all types (e.g., classified information, sensitive law enforcement information, proprietary and personal information, or export-controlled information) is handled in a way that not only safeguards the information but also ensures that it gets to those who need access to it so that they can effectively and safely conduct their missions. The information and intelligence function also has the responsibility for coordinating information and operational-security matters with public awareness activities that fall under the responsibility of the PIO, particularly where such public awareness activities may affect information or operations security.</p>	II-A-3-c-5-a (Page 24)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	

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1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to organize the intelligence and information function either within the Command Staff, as a unit within the Planning Section, as a branch within the Operations Section, or as a separate General Staff Section.	• Yes • No
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure the information and intelligence function is responsible for:	
2.	developing, conducting, and managing information related security plans and operations as directed by the IC, including safeguarding sensitive information of all types.	• Yes • No
3.	coordinating information and operational-security matters with the public awareness activities of the PIO.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management A. Incident Command System 4. Area Command	
NIMS	<p>a. Description. An Area Command is activated only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the incident and incident management span-of-control considerations. An agency administrator or other public official with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident usually makes the decision to establish an Area Command. An Area Command is established either to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate ICS organization or to oversee the management of a very large incident that involves multiple ICS organizations, such as would likely be the case for incidents that are not site specific, geographically dispersed, or evolve over longer periods of time, (e.g., a bioterrorism event). In this sense, acts of biological, chemical, radiological, and/or nuclear terrorism represent particular challenges for the traditional ICS structure and will require extraordinary coordination between Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations. Area Command is also used when there are a number of incidents in the same area and of the same type, such as two or more hazardous material (HAZMAT) or oil spills, and fires. These represent incidents that may compete for the same resources. When incidents do not have similar resource demands, they are usually handled separately and are coordinated through an Emergency Operations Center (EOC). If the incidents under the authority of the Area Command are multijurisdictional, then a Unified Area Command should be established. This allows each jurisdiction to have representation in the command structure. Area Command should not be confused with the functions performed by an EOC. An Area Command oversees management of the incident(s), while an EOC coordinates support functions and provides resources support.</p>	II-A-4-a (Page 25)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure an Area Command is established, when necessary, to:	
1.	oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate ICS organization.	• Yes • No
2.	oversee the management of a very large incident that involves multiple ICS organizations.	• Yes • No
3.	manage a number of incidents in the same area and of the same type.	• Yes • No
4.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that if incidents under the authority of an Area Command are multijurisdictional, a Unified Area Command is established.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	A. Incident Command System	
	4. Area Command	
NIMS	<p>b. Responsibilities. <i>For incidents under its authority, an Area Command has the responsibility to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set overall incident-related priorities; • allocate critical resources according to priorities; • ensure that incidents are properly managed; • ensure that incident management objectives are met and do not conflict with each other or with agency policy; • identify critical resource needs and report them to EOCs and/or multiagency coordination entities; and • ensure that short-term emergency recovery is coordinated to assist in the transition to full recovery operations. 	II-A-4-b (Page 25)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure an Area Command has the responsibility to:	
1.	set overall incident-related priorities.	• Yes • No
2.	allocate critical resources according to priorities.	• Yes • No
3.	ensure that incidents are properly managed.	• Yes • No
4.	ensure that incident management objectives are met and do not conflict with each other or with agency policy.	• Yes • No
5.	identify critical resource needs and report them to EOCs and/or multiagency coordination entities.	• Yes • No
6.	ensure that short-term emergency recovery is coordinated to assist in the transition to full recovery operations.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	B. Multiagency Coordination Systems	
	2. System Elements	
NIMS	<p>a. Emergency Operations Center (see paragraph 3) EOCs may be permanent organizations and facilities or may be established to meet temporary, short-term needs. The physical size, staffing, and equipping of an EOC will depend on the size of the jurisdiction, resources available, and anticipated incident management workload. EOCs may be organized and staffed in a variety of ways. Regardless of the specific organizational structure used, EOCs should include the following core functions: coordination; communications; resource dispatch and tracking; and information collection, analysis, and dissemination.</p>	II-B-2-a (Page 27)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans for its EOC to include the following core functions:	
1.	coordination.	• Yes • No
2.	communications.	• Yes • No
3.	resource dispatch and tracking.	• Yes • No
4.	information collection, analysis, and dissemination.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management B. Multiagency Coordination Systems 2. System Elements	
NIMS	<p>b. Multiagency Coordination Entities. ...<i>Regardless of form or structure, the principal functions and responsibilities of multiagency coordination entities typically include the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensuring that each agency involved in incident management activities is providing appropriate situational awareness and resource status information; • establishing priorities between incidents and/or Area Commands in concert with the IC or UC(s) involved; • acquiring and allocating resources required by incident management personnel in concert with the priorities established by the IC or UC; • anticipating and identifying future resource requirements; • coordinating and resolving policy issues arising from the incident(s); and • providing strategic coordination as required. <p><i>Following incidents, multiagency coordination entities are also typically responsible for ensuring that improvements in plans, procedures, communications, staffing, and other capabilities necessary for improved incident management are acted on. These improvements should also be coordinated with appropriate preparedness organizations, if these organizations are constituted separately.</i></p>	II-B-2-b (Page 28)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans for multiagency coordination entities, when established, to be responsible for the following functions:	
1.	ensure each agency involved in incident management activities is providing appropriate situational awareness and resource status information.	• Yes • No
2.	establish priorities between incidents and/or Area Commands in concert with the IC or UC(s) involved.	• Yes • No
3.	acquire and allocate resources required by incident management personnel in concert with the priorities established by the IC or UC.	• Yes • No
4.	anticipate and identify future resource requirements.	• Yes • No
5.	coordinate and resolve policy issues arising from the incident(s).	• Yes • No
6.	provide strategic coordination as required.	• Yes • No
7.	ensure improvements in plans, procedures, communications, staffing, and other capabilities are acted on, following the incident(s).	• Yes • No
8.	ensure necessary improvements are coordinated with appropriate preparedness organizations, following the incident(s).	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	C. Public Information Systems	
	1. Public Information Principles	
NIMS	<p>a. The PIO Supports the Incident Command. <i>Under the ICS, the Public Information Officer (PIO) is a key staff member supporting the incident command structure. The PIO represents and advises the Incident Command on all public information matters relating to the management of the incident. The PIO handles media and public inquiries, emergency public information and warnings, rumor monitoring and response, media monitoring, and other functions required to coordinate, clear with appropriate authorities, and disseminate accurate and timely information related to the incident, particularly regarding information on public health and safety and protection. The PIO is also responsible for coordinating public information at or near the incident site and serving as the on-scene link to the Joint Information System (JIS). In a large-scale operation, the on-scene PIO serves as a field PIO with links to the Joint Information Center (JIC), which is typically collocated with the Federal, regional, State, local, or tribal EOC tasked with primary incident coordination responsibilities. The JIS provides the mechanism for integrating public information activities among JICs, across jurisdictions, and with private-sector and nongovernmental organizations.</i></p>	II-C-1-a (Page 28)
NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)		
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans for the PIO to:		
1.	represent and advise the Incident Command on all public information matters relating to the management of the incident.	• Yes • No
2.	handle functions required to coordinate, clear with appropriate authorities, and disseminate accurate and timely information related to the incident, including handling media and public inquiries, emergency public information and warnings, rumor monitoring and response, and media monitoring.	• Yes • No
3.	coordinate public information at or near the incident site.	• Yes • No
4.	serve as the on-scene link to the Joint Information System (JIS).	• Yes • No
5.	serve as a field PIO with links to the Joint Information Center (JIC) during a large-scale operation.	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	C. Public Information Systems	
	1. Public Information Principles	
NIMS	<i>b. Public Information Functions Must Be Coordinated and Integrated Across Jurisdictions and Across Functional Agencies; Among Federal, State, Local, and Tribal Partners; and with Private Sector and Nongovernmental Organizations.</i>	II-C-1-b (Page 29)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to coordinate and integrate public information functions:	
1.	across jurisdictions and across functional agencies .	• Yes • No
2.	among Federal, State, local, and tribal partners .	• Yes • No
3.	with private sector and nongovernmental organizations .	• Yes • No

	Chapter II – Command and Management	
	C. Public Information Systems	
	2. System Description and Components	
NIMS	<i>a. Joint Information System. The JIS provides an organized, integrated, and coordinated mechanism to ensure the delivery of understandable, timely, accurate, and consistent information to the public in a crisis. It includes the plans, protocols, and structures used to provide information to the public during incident operations, and encompasses all public information operations related to an incident, including all Federal, State, local, tribal and private organization PIOs, staff, and JICs established to support an incident. Key elements include the following:</i>	II-C-2-a (Page 30)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans for its Joint Information System to:	
1.	provide an organized, integrated, and coordinated mechanism to ensure the delivery of understandable, timely, accurate, and consistent information to the public in a crisis.	• Yes • No
2.	include plans, protocols, and structures used to provide information to the public during incident operations.	• Yes • No
3.	encompass all public information operations related to an incident , including all Federal, State, local, tribal and private organization PIOs, staff, and JICs established to support an incident.	• Yes • No
4.	perform interagency coordination and integration.	• Yes • No
5.	develop and deliver coordinated messages.	• Yes • No
6.	provide support for decision-makers.	• Yes • No
7.	be flexible, modular, and adaptable.	• Yes • No

NIMS-Derived Compliance Statements-Revised

Chapter II – Command and Management			
C. Public Information Systems			
2. System Description and Components			
NIMS	<p>b. Joint Information Center. A JIC is a physical location where public affairs professionals from organizations involved in incident management activities can collocate to perform critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. It is important for the JIC to have the most current and accurate information regarding incident management activities at all times. The JIC provides the organizational structure for coordinating and disseminating official information. JICs may be established at each level of incident management, as required. Note the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The JIC must include representatives of each jurisdiction, agency, private sector, and nongovernmental organization involved in incident management activities. • A single JIC location is preferable, but the system should be flexible and adaptable enough to accommodate multiple JIC locations when the circumstances of an incident require. Multiple JICs may be needed for a complex incident spanning a wide geographic area or multiple jurisdictions. • Each JIC must have procedures and protocols to communicate and coordinate effectively with other JICs, as well as with other appropriate components of the ICS organization. 	II-C-2-b (Page 30)	
NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)			
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans for:			
1.	the JIC to include representatives of each jurisdiction, agency, private sector organization, and nongovernmental organization involved in incident management activities.	• Yes • No	
2.	multiple JIC locations when required by the circumstances of an incident.	• Yes • No	
3.	each JIC to communicate and coordinate with other JICs and other appropriate components of the ICS organization.	• Yes • No	

Chapter III – Preparedness		
A. Concepts and Principles		
NIMS	2. A Unified Approach. Preparedness requires a unified approach. A major objective of preparedness efforts is to ensure mission integration and interoperability in response to emergent crises across functional and jurisdictional lines, as well as between public and private organizations.	III-A-2 (Page 33)
NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)		
1.	The jurisdiction utilizes a unified approach to preparedness, ensuring mission integration and interoperability across functional and jurisdictional lines, as well as between public and private organizations.	• Yes • No

Chapter III – Preparedness		
B. Achieving Preparedness		
NIMS	<i>Individual Federal, State, local, and tribal jurisdictions are responsible for implementing the preparedness cycle in advance of an incident and appropriately including private-sector and nongovernmental organizations in such implementation.</i>	III-B (Page 34)
NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)		
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented the preparedness cycle in advance of an incident and appropriately included the private sector and nongovernmental organizations .	• Yes • No

	Chapter III – Preparedness B. Achieving Preparedness	
NIMS	<p>1. Preparedness Organizations. <i>Preparedness is the responsibility of individual jurisdictions; this responsibility includes coordinating various preparedness activities among all appropriate agencies within a jurisdiction, as well as across jurisdictions and with private organizations.</i> This coordination is effected by mechanisms that range from individuals to small committees to large standing organizations. These mechanisms are referred to in this document as “preparedness organizations,” in that they serve as ongoing forums for coordinating preparedness activities in advance of an incident. Preparedness organizations represent a wide variety of committees, planning groups, and other organizations that meet regularly and coordinate with one another to ensure an appropriate focus on planning, training, equipping, and other preparedness requirements within a jurisdiction and/or across jurisdictions. The needs of the jurisdictions involved will dictate how frequently such organizations must conduct their business, as well as how they are structured. When preparedness activities routinely need to be accomplished across jurisdictions, preparedness organizations should be multijurisdictional. Preparedness organizations at all jurisdictional levels should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish and coordinate emergency plans and protocols including public communications and awareness; • integrate and coordinate the activities of the jurisdictions and functions within their purview; • establish the standards, guidelines, and protocols necessary to promote interoperability among member jurisdictions and agencies; • adopt standards, guidelines, and protocols for providing resources to requesting organizations, including protocols for incident support organizations; • set priorities for resources and other requirements; • and ensure the establishment and maintenance of multiagency coordination mechanisms, including EOCs, mutual-aid agreements, incident information systems, nongovernmental organization and private-sector outreach, public awareness and information systems, and mechanisms to deal with information and operations security. 	III-B-1 (Page 34)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has defined and institutionalized one or more preparedness organizations responsible for the jurisdictional and inter-jurisdictional coordination of NIMS preparedness requirements.	• Yes • No
2.	The jurisdiction’s preparedness organization(s) have implemented and institutionalized processes, systems, procedures and/or plans that ensure preparedness activities are coordinated among all appropriate agencies within a jurisdiction, across jurisdictions, and with private organizations.	• Yes • No

NIMS-Derived Compliance Statements-Revised

3.	The jurisdiction's preparedness organizations meet regularly.	• Yes • No
4.	The jurisdiction's preparedness organization(s) is/are multi-jurisdictional when regular cross-jurisdiction coordination is necessary.	• Yes • No
	The jurisdiction's preparedness organization(s) conduct the following preparedness activities:	
5.	establish and coordinate emergency plans and protocols , including public communications and awareness.	• Yes • No
6.	integrate and coordinate activities of the jurisdictions and functions within their purview.	• Yes • No
7.	establish the standards, guidelines, and protocols necessary to promote interoperability among member jurisdictions and agencies.	• Yes • No
8.	adopt standards, guidelines, and protocols for providing resources to requesting organizations, including protocols for incident support organizations.	• Yes • No
9.	set priorities for resources and other requirements .	• Yes • No
	The jurisdiction's preparedness organization(s) have ensured the establishment and maintenance of the following multi-agency coordination mechanisms:	
10.	Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs).	• Yes • No
11.	mutual-aid agreements.	• Yes • No
12.	incident information systems.	• Yes • No
13.	nongovernmental organization and private-sector outreach.	• Yes • No
14.	public awareness and information systems.	• Yes • No
15.	mechanisms to deal with information and operations security.	• Yes • No

Chapter III – Preparedness		
B. Achieving Preparedness		
NIMS	<p>2. Preparedness Programs. <i>Individual jurisdictions establish programs that address the requirements for each step of the preparedness cycle (planning, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking action to correct and mitigate). These programs should adopt relevant NIMS standards, guidelines, processes, and protocols.</i></p>	III-B-2 (Page 35)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has established preparedness programs that specifically address the requirements for each of the following preparedness cycle steps:	
1.	planning.	• Yes • No
2.	training.	• Yes • No
3.	equipping.	• Yes • No
4.	exercising.	• Yes • No
5.	evaluating.	• Yes • No
6.	corrective actions.	• Yes • No
7.	mitigation actions.	• Yes • No
8.	The jurisdiction's preparedness programs have adopted relevant NIMS standards, guidelines, processes, and protocols.	• Yes • No

Chapter III – Preparedness		
B. Achieving Preparedness		
2. Preparedness Programs		
NIMS	<p>a. Preparedness Planning. <i>Plans describe how personnel, equipment, and other governmental and nongovernmental resources will be used to support incident management requirements. Plans represent the operational core of preparedness and provide mechanisms for setting priorities, integrating multiple entities and functions, establishing collaborative relationships, and ensuring that communications and other systems effectively support the complete spectrum of incident management activities.</i></p>	III-B-2-a (Page 35)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction's preparedness planning program has implemented and institutionalized plans that:	
1.	describe how governmental and nongovernmental resources will be used to support incident management requirements.	• Yes • No
2.	provide mechanisms for setting priorities .	• Yes • No
3.	provide mechanisms for integrating multiple entities and functions .	• Yes • No
4.	provide mechanisms for establishing collaborative relationships .	• Yes • No
5.	provide mechanisms for ensuring that communications and other systems effectively support the complete spectrum of incident management activities .	• Yes • No

	Chapter III – Preparedness B. Achieving Preparedness 2. Preparedness Programs a. Preparedness Planning	
NIMS	(1) Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). <i>Each jurisdiction develops an EOP that defines the scope of preparedness and incident management activities necessary for that jurisdiction. The EOP should also describe organizational structures, roles and responsibilities, policies, and protocols for providing emergency support. The EOP facilitates response and short-term recovery activities (which set the stage for successful long-term recovery). It should drive decisions on long-term prevention and mitigation efforts or risk-based preparedness measures directed at specific hazards. An EOP should be flexible enough for use in all emergencies. A complete EOP should describe the purpose of the plan, situation and assumptions, concept of operations, organization and assignment of responsibilities, administration and logistics, plan development and maintenance, and authorities and references. It should also contain functional annexes, hazard-specific appendices, and a glossary. EOPs should predesignate jurisdictional and/or functional area representatives to the IC or UC whenever possible to facilitate responsive and collaborative incident management. While the preparedness of the public is generally beyond the scope of the NIMS, EOPs should also include preincident and postincident public awareness, education, and communications plans and protocols.</i>	III-B-2-a-1 (Page 35)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that:	
1.	defines the scope of preparedness and incident management activities necessary for the jurisdiction.	• Yes • No
2.	describes organizational structures, roles and responsibilities, policies, and protocols for providing emergency support.	• Yes • No
3.	facilitates response and short-term recovery activities.	• Yes • No
4.	is flexible enough to use in all emergencies.	• Yes • No
5.	describes the EOP purpose .	• Yes • No
6.	describes the EOP situation and assumptions .	• Yes • No
7.	describes the EOP concept of operations .	• Yes • No
8.	describes the EOP organization and assignment of responsibilities .	• Yes • No
9.	describes the administration and logistics of the EOP.	• Yes • No
10.	describes EOP development and maintenance .	• Yes • No
11.	describes the EOP authorities and references .	• Yes • No
12.	contains functional annexes .	• Yes • No
13.	contains hazard-specific appendices .	• Yes • No
14.	contains a glossary .	• Yes • No
15.	predesignates jurisdictional and/or functional area representatives to the IC or UC whenever possible.	• Yes • No

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16.	includes preincident and postincident public awareness, education, and communications plans and protocols.	• Yes • No
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Chapter III – Preparedness B. Achieving Preparedness 2. Preparedness Programs a. Preparedness Planning			
NIMS	<p>(2) Procedures. Each organization covered by the EOP should develop procedures that translate the tasking to that organization into specific action-oriented checklists for use during incident management operations, including how the organization will accomplish its assigned tasks. Procedures are documented and implemented with checklists; resource listings; maps, charts, and other pertinent data; mechanisms for notifying staff; processes for obtaining and using equipment, supplies, and vehicles; methods of obtaining mutual aid; mechanisms for reporting information to organizational work centers and EOCs; and communications operating instructions, including connectivity with private-sector and nongovernmental organizations. The development of procedures is required in accordance with the law for certain risk-based, hazard-specific programs. There are four standard levels of procedural documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview—a brief concept summary of an incident-related function, team, or capability • Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) or Operations Manual—a complete reference document that details the procedures for performing a single function or a number of interdependent functions • Field Operations Guide (FOG) or Handbook—a durable pocket or desk guide that contains essential information required to perform specific assignments or functions. • Job Aid—a checklist or other aid that is useful in performing or training for a job. 		
	III-B-2-a-2 (Page 36)		
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)		
Each organization with responsibilities under the EOP has developed procedures that are documented and implemented through:			
1. checklists.	• Yes • No		
2. resource listings.	• Yes • No		
3. maps, charts, and other pertinent data.	• Yes • No		
4. mechanisms for notifying staff.	• Yes • No		
5. processes for obtaining and using equipment, supplies, and vehicles.	• Yes • No		
6. methods of obtaining mutual aid.	• Yes • No		
7. mechanisms for reporting information to organizational work centers and EOCs.	• Yes • No		
8. communications operating instructions (that include connectivity with private-sector and nongovernmental organizations).	• Yes • No		
9. Procedures for risk-based, hazard-specific programs were developed in accordance with all applicable legal requirements.	• Yes • No		

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	Chapter III – Preparedness	
	B. Achieving Preparedness	
	2. Preparedness Programs	
	a. Preparedness Planning	
NIMS	(3) Preparedness Plans. <i>Preparedness plans describe the process and schedule for identifying and meeting training needs (based on expectations the EOP has outlined); the process and schedule for developing, conducting, and evaluating exercises and correcting identified deficiencies; arrangements for procuring or obtaining required incident management resources through mutual-aid mechanisms; and plans for facilities and equipment that can withstand the effects of hazards that the jurisdiction is more likely to face.</i>	III-B-2-a-3 (Page 36)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized preparedness plans that describe:	
1.	the process and schedule for identifying and meeting training needs.	• Yes • No
2.	the process and schedule for developing, conducting, and evaluating exercises and correcting identified deficiencies.	• Yes • No
3.	arrangements for procuring or obtaining required incident management resources through mutual-aid mechanisms.	• Yes • No
4.	plans for facilities and equipment that can withstand the effects of hazards that the jurisdiction is more likely to face.	• Yes • No

	Chapter III – Preparedness	
	B. Achieving Preparedness	
	2. Preparedness Programs	
	a. Preparedness Planning	
NIMS	(4) Corrective Action and Mitigation Plans. <i>Corrective action plans are designed to implement procedures that are based on lessons learned from actual incidents or from training and exercises. Mitigation plans describe activities that can be taken prior to, during, or after an incident to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident.</i>	III-B-2-a-4 (Page 37)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has designed corrective action plans to implement procedures based on lessons learned from actual incidents or from training and exercises.	• Yes • No
2.	The jurisdiction has designed mitigation plans that describe activities that can be taken prior to, during, or after an incident to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident.	• Yes • No

NIMS-Derived Compliance Statements-Revised

	Chapter III – Preparedness B. Achieving Preparedness 2. Preparedness Programs a. Preparedness Planning	
NIMS	<p>(5) Recovery Plans. Recovery plans describe actions beyond rapid damage assessment and those necessary to provide immediate life support for victims. Long-term recovery planning involves identifying strategic priorities for restoration, improvement, and growth.</p>	III-B-2-a-5 (Page 37)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has engaged in long-term recovery planning to identify strategic priorities for restoration, improvement, and growth.	• Yes • No

	Chapter III – Preparedness B. Achieving Preparedness 2. Preparedness Programs	
NIMS	<p>b. Training and Exercises. Incident management organizations and personnel at all levels of government, and within the private-sector and nongovernmental organizations, must be appropriately trained to improve all-hazards incident management capability nationwide. Incident management organizations and personnel must also participate in realistic exercises—including multidisciplinary and multijurisdictional events and private-sector and nongovernmental organization interaction—to improve integration and interoperability. Training involving standard courses on incident command and management, incident management structure, operational coordination processes and systems—together with courses focused on discipline-specific and agency-specific subject-matter expertise—helps ensure that personnel at all jurisdictional levels and across disciplines can function effectively together during an incident.</p>	III-B-2-b (Page 37)
	NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented a training and exercise program that involves:	
1.	incident management organizations and personnel participating in realistic exercises, including multidisciplinary and multijurisdictional events and private-sector and nongovernmental organization interaction.	• Yes • No
2.	standard courses on incident command and management and incident management structure .	• Yes • No
3.	standard courses on operational coordination processes and systems .	• Yes • No
4.	courses focused on discipline-specific subject-matter expertise.	• Yes • No
5.	courses focused on agency-specific subject-matter expertise.	• Yes • No

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	Chapter III – Preparedness B. Achieving Preparedness 2. Preparedness Programs	
NIMS	<p>c. Personnel Qualification and Certification. <i>Under the NIMS, preparedness is based on national standards for the qualification and certification of emergency response personnel.</i> Standards will help ensure that participating agencies and organizations field personnel who possess the minimum knowledge, skills, and experience necessary to execute incident management and emergency response activities safely and effectively. Standards typically include training, experience, credentialing, currency, and physical and medical fitness.</p> <p>Personnel that are certified for employment in support of an incident that transcends interstate jurisdictions through the Emergency Management Assistance Compacts System will be required to meet national qualification and certification standards. Federal, State, local, and tribal certifying agencies; professional organizations; and private organizations should credential personnel for their respective jurisdictions.</p>	III-B-2-c (Page 38)
NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)		
1.	The jurisdiction has credentialed its emergency response personnel in accordance with a standard measure of qualification and certification .	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

	Chapter III – Preparedness B. Achieving Preparedness 2. Preparedness Programs	
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NIMS	<p>d. Equipment Certification. Incident management and emergency responder organizations at all levels rely on various types of equipment to perform mission essential tasks. A critical component of operational preparedness is the acquisition of equipment that will perform to certain standards, including the capability to be interoperable with equipment used by other jurisdictions.</p> <p>To enable national-level equipment certification, the NIMS Integration Center, as defined in Chapter VII, will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with appropriate Federal agencies, standards-making, certifying, and accrediting organizations and with appropriate State, local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations, facilitate the development and/or publication of national standards, guidelines, and protocols for equipment certification. This effort includes the incorporation of standards and certification programs already in use by incident management and emergency response organizations nationwide. • Review and approve (with the assistance of national professional organizations and with input from Federal, State, local, tribal, and private sector and nongovernmental entities) lists of emergency responder equipment that meet national certification requirements. 	III-B-2-d (Page 39)
NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)		
1.	<p>The jurisdiction has implemented an equipment acquisition program that ensures the required equipment will comply with the relevant performance and interoperability standards.</p>	• Yes • No

	Chapter III – Preparedness B. Achieving Preparedness 2. Preparedness Programs	
NIMS	<p>e. Mutual-Aid Agreements. Mutual-aid agreements are the means for one jurisdiction to provide resources, facilities, services, and other required support to another jurisdiction during an incident. Each jurisdiction should be party to a mutual-aid agreement (such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact) with appropriate jurisdictions from which they expect to receive or to which they expect to provide assistance during an incident. This would normally include all neighboring or nearby jurisdictions, as well as relevant private-sector and nongovernmental organizations. States should participate in interstate compacts and look to establish intrastate agreements that encompass all local jurisdictions. Mutual-aid agreements are also needed with private organizations, such as the American Red Cross, to facilitate the timely delivery of private assistance at the appropriate jurisdictional level during incidents. At a minimum, mutual-aid agreements should include the following elements or provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • definitions of key terms used in the agreement; • roles and responsibilities of individual parties; • procedures for requesting and providing assistance; • procedures, authorities, and rules for payment, reimbursement, and allocation of costs; • notification procedures; • protocols for interoperable communications; • relationships with other agreements among jurisdictions; • workers compensation; • treatment of liability and immunity; • recognition of qualifications and certifications; and • sharing agreements, as required. <p>Authorized officials from each of the participating jurisdictions will collectively approve all mutual-aid agreements.</p>	III-B-2-e (Page 39)
NIMS-Derived Compliance Statement(s)		
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented mutual-aid agreements , including interstate compacts and intrastate agreements where applicable, with all jurisdictions and organizations they expect to support or from which they expect support.	• Yes • No
The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized mutual-aid agreements, each of which includes the following elements:		
2.	definitions of key terms used in the agreement.	• Yes • No
3.	roles and responsibilities of individual parties.	• Yes • No
4.	procedures for requesting and providing assistance.	• Yes • No
5.	procedures, authorities, and rules for payment, reimbursement, and allocation of costs.	• Yes • No
6.	notification procedures.	• Yes • No
7.	protocols for interoperable communications.	• Yes • No
8.	relationships with other inter-jurisdictional agreements.	• Yes • No
9.	workers compensation.	• Yes • No

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10.	treatment of liability and immunity .	• Yes • No
11.	recognition of qualifications and certifications .	• Yes • No
12.	sharing agreements (as required).	• Yes • No

	Chapter IV – Resource Management A. Concepts and Principles	
NIMS	<p>1. Concepts. <i>The underlying concepts of resource management in this context are that</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>It provides a uniform method of identifying, acquiring, allocating, and tracking resources.</i> • <i>It uses effective mutual-aid and donor assistance and is enabled by the standardized classification of kinds and types of resources required to support the incident management organization.</i> • <i>It uses a credentialing system tied to uniform training and certification standards to ensure that requested personnel resources are successfully integrated into ongoing incident operations.</i> • <i>Its coordination is the responsibility of EOCs and/or multiagency coordination entities, as well as specific elements of the ICS structure.</i> • <i>It should encompass resources contributed by private sector and nongovernmental organizations.</i> 	IV-A-1 (Page 43)
	NIMS Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, systems, procedures, and/or plans to address the underlying concepts of resource management, including:	
1.	a uniform method of identifying, acquiring, allocating, and tracking resources.	• Yes • No
2.	effective mutual-aid and donor assistance.	• Yes • No
3.	standardized classification of kinds and types of resources required to support the incident management organization.	• Yes • No
4.	a credentialing system tied to uniform training and certification standards.	• Yes • No
5.	coordination that is the responsibility of EOCs and/or multiagency coordination entities , as well as specific elements of the ICS structure.	• Yes • No
6.	encompassing resources contributed by private sector and nongovernmental organizations.	• Yes • No

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	Chapter IV – Resource Management A. Concepts and Principles 2. Principles	
NIMS	<p>c. Categorizing Resources. <i>Resources are categorized by size, capacity, capability, skill, and other characteristics. This makes the resource ordering and dispatch process within jurisdictions, across jurisdictions, and between governmental and nongovernmental entities more efficient and ensures that ICs receive resources appropriate to their needs.</i></p>	IV-A-2-c (Page 44)
	NIMS Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, systems, procedures, and/or plans to ensure its resources are categorized by:	
1.	size.	• Yes • No
2.	capacity.	• Yes • No
3.	capability.	• Yes • No
4.	skill.	• Yes • No

	Chapter IV – Resource Management A. Concepts and Principles 2. Principles	
NIMS	<p>e. Effective Management of Resources. <i>Resource managers use validated practices to perform key resource management tasks systematically and efficiently. Examples include the following:</i></p> <p class="list-item-l1">(1) Acquisition Procedures. <i>Used to obtain resources to support operational requirements. Preparedness organizations develop tools and related standardized processes to support acquisition activities. Examples include mission tasking, contracting, drawing from existing stocks, and making small purchases.</i></p> <p class="list-item-l1">(2) Management Information Systems. <i>Used to collect, update, and process data; track resources; and display their readiness status. These tools enhance information flow and provide realtime data in a fast-paced environment where different jurisdictions and functional agencies managing different aspects of the incident life cycle must coordinate their efforts. Examples include geographical information systems (GISs), resource tracking systems, transportation tracking systems, inventory management systems, and reporting systems.</i></p> <p class="list-item-l1">(3) Ordering, Mobilization, Dispatching, and Demobilization Protocols. <i>Used to request resources, prioritize requests, activate and dispatch resources to incidents, and return resources to normal status. Preparedness organizations develop standard protocols for use within their jurisdictions. Examples include tracking systems that identify the location and status of mobilized or dispatched resources and procedures to “demobilize” resources and return them to their original locations and status.</i></p>	IV-A-2-e (Page 44)
	NIMS Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, systems, procedures, and/or plans to ensure resource managers use validated practices to perform key resource management tasks systematically and efficiently, including acquisition procedures; management information systems; and ordering, mobilization, dispatching, and demobilization protocols.	• Yes • No

	Chapter IV – Resource Management B. Managing Resources	
NIMS	<p>3. Inventorying Resources. <i>A key aspect of the inventorying process is determining whether or not the primary-use organization needs to warehouse items prior to an incident.</i> Resource managers make this decision by considering the urgency of the need, whether there are sufficient quantities of required items on hand, and/or whether they can be produced quickly enough to meet demand. Another important part of the process is managing inventories with shelf life or special maintenance considerations. Resource managers must build sufficient funding into their budgets for periodic replenishments, preventive maintenance, and capital improvements.</p>	IV-B-3 (Page 46)
	NIMS Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, systems, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that the resource inventory process includes a determination of whether or not the primary-use organization will warehouse items prior to an incident.	• Yes • No
2.	The jurisdiction's resource managers build sufficient funding into their budgets for periodic replenishments, preventive maintenance, and capital improvements.	• Yes • No

	Chapter IV – Resource Management B. Managing Resources	
NIMS	<p>4. Identifying Resource Requirements. <i>Resource managers identify, refine, and validate resource requirements throughout the incident life cycle. This process involves accurately identifying (1) what and how much is needed, (2) where and when it is needed, and (3) who will be receiving or using it.</i> Resources to be identified in this way include supplies, equipment, facilities, and incident management personnel and/or emergency response teams. If a requestor is unable to describe an item by resource type or classification system, resource managers provide technical advice to enable the requirements to be defined and translated into a specification. Because resource availability and requirements will constantly change as the incident evolves, all entities participating in an operation must coordinate closely in this process. Coordination begins at the earliest possible point in the incident life cycle.</p>	IV-B-4 (Page 46)
	NIMS Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, systems, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that resource managers:	
1.	identify, refine, and validate resource requirements throughout the incident life cycle by accurately identifying what and how much is needed, where and when it is needed, and who will be receiving or using the resource.	• Yes • No
2.	are able to provide technical assistance to define and translate requirements into a specification when a requestor is unable to describe an item by resource type or classification system.	• Yes • No

	Chapter IV – Resource Management B. Managing Resources	
NIMS	5. Ordering and Acquiring Resources. <i>Requests for items that the IC cannot obtain locally are submitted through the local EOC or multiagency coordinating entity using standardized resource-ordering procedures. If the servicing EOC is unable to fill the order locally, the order is forwarded to the next level—generally an adjacent local, State, regional EOC, or multiagency coordination entity.</i>	IV-B-5 (Page 46)
	NIMS Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, systems, procedures, and/or plans to ensure:	
1.	requests for items that the IC cannot obtain locally are submitted through the local EOC or multiagency coordination entity using standardized resource-ordering procedures.	• Yes • No
2.	that if a resource order cannot be filled by the local EOC or multiagency coordination entity, the order is forwarded to the next level (generally an adjacent local, State, regional EOC, or multiagency coordination entity).	• Yes • No

Chapter IV – Resource Management B. Managing Resources		
NIMS	<p>6. Mobilizing Resources. <i>Incident personnel begin mobilizing when notified through established channels. At the time of notification, they are given the date, time, and place of departure; mode of transportation to the incident; estimated date and time of arrival; reporting location (address, contact name, and phone number); anticipated incident assignment; anticipated duration of deployment; resource order number; incident number; and applicable cost and funding codes. The resource tracking and mobilization processes are directly linked. When resources arrive on scene, they must formally check in. This starts the on-scene in-processing and validates the order requirements. Notification that the resource has arrived is sent back through the system.</i></p> <p><i>For resource managers, the mobilization process may include equipping, training, and/or inoculating personnel; designating assembly points that have facilities suitable for logistical support; and obtaining transportation to deliver resources to the incident most quickly, in line with priorities and budgets.</i></p> <p>EOCs and Incident Management Teams (IMTs) take direction from standard interagency mobilization guidelines at the national, regional, State, local, and tribal levels.</p> <p><i>Managers should plan and prepare for the demobilization process well in advance; often at the same time they begin the resource mobilization process. Early planning for demobilization facilitates accountability and makes transportation of resources as efficient, costs as low, and delivery as fast as possible.</i></p>	IV-B-6 (Page 47)
NIMS Derived Compliance Statement(s)		
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized established notification channels for mobilizing incident response personnel.	• Yes • No
2.	date, time, and place of departure.	• Yes • No
3.	mode of transportation to the incident.	• Yes • No
4.	estimated date and time of arrival.	• Yes • No
5.	reporting location (address, contact name, and phone number).	• Yes • No
6.	anticipated incident assignment.	• Yes • No
7.	resource order number.	• Yes • No
8.	incident number.	• Yes • No
9.	applicable cost and funding codes.	• Yes • No
10.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, systems, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that initial mobilization notifications include:	
11.	source organizations are promptly notified when their deploying personnel formally check in on scene.	• Yes • No
12.	emergency operations centers and incident management teams comply with standard interagency mobilization guidelines .	• Yes • No
	demobilization planning begins as soon as possible.	• Yes • No

	Chapter IV – Resource Management B. Managing Resources 8. Recovering Resources	
NIMS	<p>a. Nonexpendable Resources. <i>These are fully accounted for at the incident site and again when they are returned to the unit that issued them. The issuing unit then restores the resources to fully functional capability and readies them for the next mobilization. Broken and/or lost items should be replaced through the Supply Unit, by the organization with invoicing responsibility for the incident, or as defined in pre-incident agreements. In the case of human resources, such as IMTs, adequate rest and recuperation time and facilities are provided. Mobilization guides developed at each jurisdictional level and within functional agencies provide appropriate rest and recuperation time guidelines. Important occupational health and mental health issues must also be addressed, including monitoring how such events affect emergency responders over time.</i></p>	IV-B-8-a (Page 48)
	NIMS Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, systems, procedures, and/or plans to ensure:	
1.	all nonexpendable resources are fully accounted for at the incident site and again upon return to the issuing unit.	• Yes • No
2.	returned resources are restored to fully functional capability and readied for mobilization.	• Yes • No
3.	broken and/or lost items are replaced, whether through the Supply Unit, by the organization with invoicing responsibility for the incident, or as defined in pre-incident agreements.	• Yes • No
4.	the provision of adequate rest and recuperation time and facilities for human resources.	• Yes • No
5.	occupational health and mental health issues are addressed, including monitoring how such events affect emergency responders over time.	• Yes • No

	Chapter IV – Resource Management B. Managing Resources 8. Recovering Resources	
NIMS	b. Expendable Resources. <i>These are also fully accounted for. Restocking occurs at the point from which a resource was issued. The incident management organization bears the costs of expendable resources, as authorized in preplanned financial agreements concluded by preparedness organizations. Returned resources that are not in restorable condition—whether expendable or nonexpendable—must be declared as excess according to established regulations and policies of the controlling entity. Waste management is of special note in the process of recovering resources. Resources that require special handling and disposition (e.g., biological waste and contaminated supplies, debris, and equipment) are dealt with according to established regulations and policies.</i>	IV-B-8-b (Page 48)
	NIMS Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure:	
1.	all expendable resources are fully accounted for.	• Yes • No
2.	the restocking of expendable resources occurs at the point of resource issue.	• Yes • No
3.	the incident management organization bears the costs of expendable resources , as authorized in preplanned financial agreements concluded by preparedness organizations.	• Yes • No
4.	all returned resources that are non-restorable, whether expendable or nonexpendable, are declared as excess according to controlling entity policies and regulations.	• Yes • No
5.	the management of resources requiring special handling and disposition (e.g., biological waste, contaminated debris, etc.) complies with established regulations and policies.	• Yes • No

	Chapter IV – Resource Management B. Managing Resources	
NIMS	<p>9. Reimbursement. <i>Reimbursement provides a mechanism to fund critical needs that arise from incident-specific activities. Reimbursement processes also play an important role in establishing and maintaining the readiness of resources.</i></p> <p>Processes and procedures must be in place to ensure that resource providers are reimbursed in a timely manner. These must include mechanisms for collecting bills, validating costs against the scope of the work, ensuring that proper authorities are involved, and accessing reimbursement programs, such as the Public Assistance Program and the Emergency Relief Program.</p>	IV-B-9 (Page 48)
	NIMS Derived Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes and/or procedures that ensure resource providers are reimbursed in a timely manner , including mechanisms for collecting bills, validating costs against the scope of the work, ensuring that proper authorities are involved, and accessing reimbursement programs .	• Yes • No

	Chapter V – Communications and Information Management B. Managing Communications and Data Standards 1. Incident Management Communications	
NIMS	b. Incident Communications. <i>These will follow the standards called for under the ICS. The IC manages communications at an incident, using a common communications plan and an incident-based communications center established solely for use by the command, tactical, and support resources assigned to the incident. All entities involved in managing the incident will utilize common terminology, prescribed by the NIMS, for communications.</i>	V-B-1-b (Page 50)
	NIMS Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure:	
1.	incident communications follow the standards called for under the ICS .	• Yes • No
2.	incident communications will be managed by the IC, using a common communications plan and an incident-based communications center .	• Yes • No
3.	all incident management entities utilize common terminology for communications .	• Yes • No

	Chapter V – Communications and Information Management B. Managing Communications and Data Standards 2. Information Management a. Policies	
NIMS	<p>(3) Networks. <i>Indications and warnings, incident notifications and public communications, and the critical information that constitute a common operating picture are disseminated through a combination of networks used by EOCs.</i> <i>Notifications are made to the appropriate jurisdictional levels and to private-sector and nongovernmental organizations through the mechanisms defined in emergency operations and incident action plans at all levels of government.</i></p>	V-B-2-a-3 (Page 51)
	NIMS Compliance Statement(s)	
	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized information management processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure:	
1.	indications and warnings, incident notifications and public communications, and critical information that constitute a common operating picture are disseminated through a combination of networks used by EOCs.	• Yes • No
2.	notifications are made through mechanisms defined in emergency operations and incident action plans.	• Yes • No

	Chapter V – Communications and Information Management B. Managing Communications and Data Standards 2. Information Management a. Policies	
NIMS	<p>(4) Technology Use. <i>Agencies must plan in advance for the effective and efficient use of information management technologies (e.g., computers and networks) to tie together all command, tactical, and support units involved in incident management and to enable these entities to share information critical to mission execution and the cataloguing of required corrective actions.</i></p>	V-B-2-a-4 (Page 51)
	NIMS Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and processes, procedures, and/or plans for the use of information management technologies to tie together all command, tactical, and support units and to enable information sharing and corrective actions cataloguing.	• Yes • No

	Chapter V – Communications and Information Management	
	B. Managing Communications and Data Standards	
	2. Information Management	
	b. Interoperability Standards	
NIMS	(1) Incident Notification and Situation Report. <i>Incident notification takes place at all levels. Although notification and situation report data must be standardized, it must not prevent information unique to a reporting organization from being collected or disseminated. Standardized transmission of data in a common format enables the passing of appropriate notification information to a national system that can handle data queries and information and intelligence assessments and analysis.</i>	V-B-2-b-1 (Page 51)
	NIMS Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	The jurisdiction has implemented and institutionalized information management processes, procedures, and/or plans to ensure that incident notifications and situation reports are standardized.	• Yes • No

	Chapter VI – Supporting Technologies	
	B. Supporting Incident Management with Science and Technology	
NIMS	3. Research and Development to Solve Operational Problems. <i>R&D planning will be based on the operational needs of the entire range of NIMS users. These needs represent key inputs as the nation formulates its R&D agenda for developing new and improved incident management capabilities. Since operational needs will usually exceed the resources available for research to address them, these needs must be validated, integrated, and prioritized. The preparedness organizations described in Section III.B.1 perform these functions. The Department of Homeland Security is responsible for integrating user needs at all levels into the national R&D agenda.</i>	VI-B-3 (Page 57)
	NIMS Compliance Statement(s)	
1.	Preparedness organizations in the jurisdiction validate, integrate, and prioritize the operational needs of the NIMS users within their purview.	• Yes • No