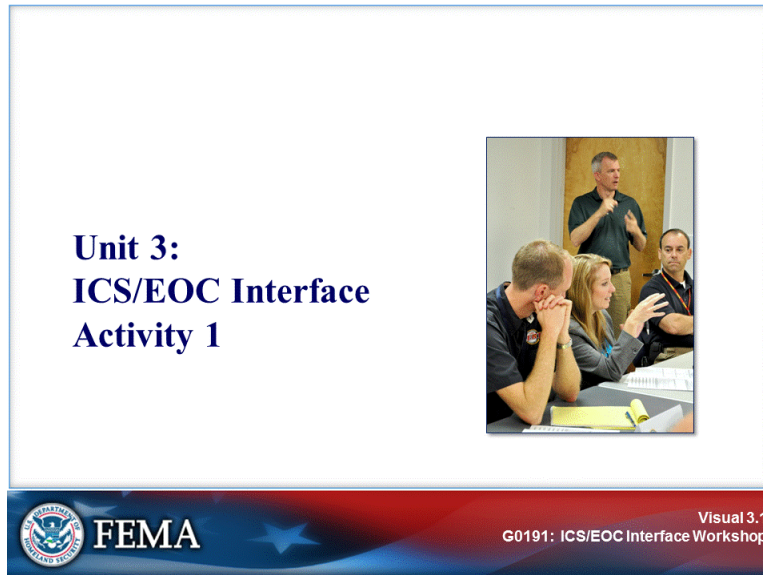

UNIT 3. ICS/EOC INTERFACE ACTIVITY 1

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INTRODUCTION

Visual 3.1



Key Points

This unit will provide an opportunity to use scenarios to analyze the ICS and EOC systems and identify potential interface issues.

INTRODUCTION

Visual 3.2

Unit 3 Objectives

- Identify potential ICS and EOC interface issues.
- Describe potential strategies for improving ICS/EOC interface.



 **FEMA** Visual 3.2
G0191: ICS/EOC Interface Workshop


Key Points

The unit objectives are listed on the visual.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS


Visual 3.3


Activity Instructions (1 of 2)



Instructions: Read the scenario assigned by the instructor. In your groups, discuss the scenario and answer the following questions:

- Goals:**
 - What are the primary goals/priorities of the on-scene Incident Command?
 - What are the primary goals of the EOC?
 - Are there any differences in these goals?
- Support:** What support might the on-scene Incident Command require from the EOC?

 Activity 1 Worksheet

 **FEMA**

Visual 3.3
G0191: ICS/EOC Interface Workshop

Key Points


Introduction: This activity includes scenarios to generate interest in and awareness of ICS/EOC interface issues in your communities and to build teams within jurisdictions. The scenarios provided in the Student Manual focus on some immediate issues that may face your communities in an emergency or following a disaster. These scenarios also call attention to necessary linkages between the EOC and field operations.

Instructions: Read the scenario assigned by the instructor. In your groups, discuss the scenario and answer the questions provided in the Activity 1 Worksheet. Select a spokesperson and be prepared in 30 minutes to share your responses. If possible, share anecdotes to support points made in the discussion.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

Visual 3.4

Activity Instructions (2 of 2)




3. Issues:

- What are the potential communication challenges between the on-scene Incident Command and the EOC?
- What additional issues could affect the interface between the EOC and on-scene operations?

4. Strategies: What steps can be taken to prevent or address these potential interface issues?

Be prepared to share your ideas in 30 minutes.



FEMA

Visual 3.4
G0191: ICS/EOC Interface Workshop

Key Points

The activity worksheet is provided on the next page.

Activity 1 Worksheet

Instructions: Read the scenario assigned by the instructor. Then work in your table group to answer the following questions.

1. What are the primary goals/priorities of the on-scene Incident Command? What are the primary goals of the EOC? Are there any differences in these goals?
2. What support might the on-scene Incident Command require from the EOC?
3. What are the potential communication challenges between the on-scene Incident Command and the EOC? What additional issues could affect the interface between the EOC and on-scene operations?
4. What steps can be taken to prevent or address these potential interface issues?

Scenario 1 GYMNASIUM COLLAPSE

SITUATION:

A sudden, turbulent change in the weather during a thunderstorm caused a small tornado to set down outside of the Packard School. The wind collapsed a section of the gymnasium during a volleyball game involving 250 occupants. The local EOC has been activated.

CONDITIONS:

The weather is cold with rain and heavy fog. The local temperature is approximately 40 degrees. There is a strong wind from the west at 40 mph.

PROBLEM:

One hundred of the spectators are uninjured and flee into the parking lot. Of the remaining 150 people, 45 are critically injured and 80 are only slightly injured. Twenty-five people are missing and believed to be trapped under the wreckage.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS:

- Additional building collapse
- Potential gas explosion
- Fire from electrical or other sources
- Continuing hazardous weather



Scenario 2 SHIP FIRE**SITUATION:**

The S.S. Flounder, a registered commercial vessel, set sail at 5:30 a.m. for a fishing excursion with 45 passengers and a crew of 10 on board. About 50 yards from the pier, an explosion rocked the boat, causing it to develop an immediate list to starboard. The explosion was followed by an on-board fire that engulfed the aft section of the 75-foot vessel. Within 10 minutes of the initial explosion, the ship had sunk, leaving debris strewn across the surface along with large oil slicks. The local EOC has been activated.

CONDITIONS:

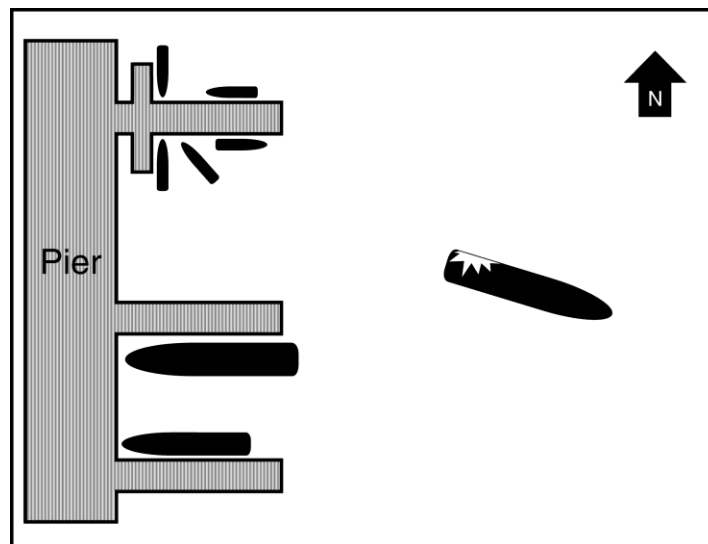
The weather is cool. The local temperature is approximately 62 degrees, with a water temperature of 50 degrees. There is a wind from the east at 15 knots. The accident occurred during low tide and within the enclosure of the harbor. Wave heights are minimal. There are no boats in the immediate vicinity of the Flounder. Several fishing boats, however, are located within 100 yards of the site.

PROBLEM:

Twenty of the original 55 people on board are missing. Of the 35 remaining, 15 sustained severe burns as well as traumatic injuries secondary to the explosion. These 15 victims were unable to swim to shore and are currently clinging to wreckage or otherwise attempting to stay afloat. Ten others have some degree of injury and are attempting to swim to shore along a 300-yard front. The remaining 10 people have no injuries and are making their way to shore.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS:

- Drowning
- Hypothermia
- Surface oil fire
- Inattentive marine traffic



Scenario 3 HOSPITAL FIRE

SITUATION:

Suburban General, a 120-bed rural community hospital, experiences a fire in the loading dock area. Several lower-level storage rooms are engulfed by flames, causing thick black smoke to billow up across patient floors. The hospital currently has 96 of its beds occupied, including 20 patients in the critical care unit.

CONDITIONS:

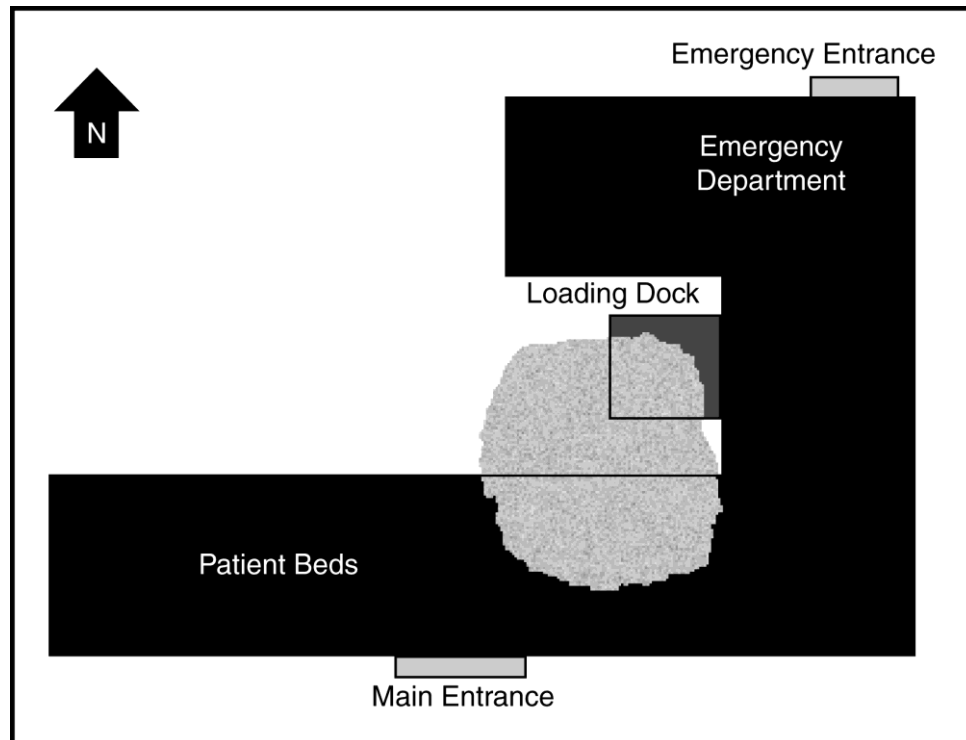
The weather is warm. The local temperature is approximately 73 degrees. There is a wind from the east at 15 mph.

PROBLEM:

Due to the wind direction, it is decided to evacuate the entire hospital as a precautionary measure. In addition to the patients, several firefighters are injured while controlling the blaze, which had spread to the hospital basement.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS:

- Explosion of oxygen tanks (which are located within 50 feet of the loading dock)
- Fire
- Hazardous materials



Scenario 4 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LEAK

SCENARIO:

Acme Ammonia, an ammonia bottling company, is located on a 50-acre site outside of town. While schools were in session and businesses open, a fire alarm activated in the building adjacent to Acme's ammonia storage tanks. First arriving fire units reported seeing smoke and flames. During size-up, however, fire units reported that the storage tank closest to the building had been damaged by an explosion and that ammonia was leaking from the tank. The local EOC has been activated.

CONDITIONS:

Although the temperature is a relatively cool 65 degrees, the daytime high is forecast to be 92 degrees. There is a wind blowing from the northeast at 10 mph, gusting to 15 mph.

PROBLEM:

As the air temperature rises, the ammonia leaking from the tank vaporizes. Initial calculations forecast the vapor plume to travel in a southeast direction, with winds carrying it across approximately 4,000 residences; 20 businesses; 4 farms; and several critical facilities, including 1 nursing home, 1 hospital, 2 elementary schools, and 1 junior high school.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS:


- Toxic fumes
- Explosion

UNIT SUMMARY

Visual 3.5

Unit Summary

- **Goals:** ICS/EOC goal differences include . . .
- **Support:** The EOC supports the Incident Command by . . .
- **Issues:** Potential interface issues and challenges include . . .
- **Strategies:** Issues could be prevented or addressed by . . .



The slide features a blue and red footer with the FEMA logo on the left, the text 'FEMA' in the center, and 'Visual 3.5' and 'G0191: ICS/EOC Interface Workshop' on the right.

Key Points

Do you have any questions or comments about the material covered in this unit?