

RESOLUTION NO. 1783

A Resolution Adopting the National Incident Management System (NIMS)

THE TROUTDALE CITY COUNCIL FINDS AS FOLLOWS:

1. On March 1, 2004 the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) approved the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) as the consistent nationwide approach to managing domestic incidents; and
2. Adoption of NIMS by state and local agencies is a condition for receiving future federal preparedness assistance funds, such as grants from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) beginning in Fiscal Year 2005; and
3. NIMS, includes the ICS and, therefore, adoption of NIMS automatically includes the adoption of the ICS.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TROUTDALE


Section 1. The National Incident Management System, Attachment A, is hereby adopted.

Section 2. This resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

YEAS: 7

NAYS: 0

ABSTAINED: 0



Paul Thalhofer, Mayor
October 27, 2005

Date



Debbie Stickney, City Recorder

Adopted: October 25, 2005

National Incident Management System

1. NIMS Components

The following discussion provides a synopsis of each major component of the NIMS, as well as how these components work together as a system to provide the national framework for preparing for, preventing, responding to, and recovering from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

a. Command and Management

NIMS standard incident command structures are based on three key organizational systems:

(1) The ICS

The ICS defines the operating characteristics, interactive management components, and structure of incident management and emergency response organizations engaged throughout the life cycle of an incident;

(2) Multiagency Coordination Systems

These define the operating characteristics, interactive management components, and organizational structure of supporting incident management entities engaged at the Federal, State, local, tribal, and regional levels through mutual-aid agreements and other assistance arrangements; and

(3) Public Information Systems

These refer to processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely and accurate information to the public during crisis or emergency situations.

b. Preparedness

Effective incident management begins with a host of preparedness activities conducted on a “steady-state” basis, well in advance of any potential incident. Preparedness involves an integrated combination of planning, training, exercises, personnel qualification and certification standards, equipment acquisition and certification standards, and publication management processes and activities.

(1) Planning

Plans describe how personnel, equipment, and other resources are used to support incident management and emergency response activities. Plans provide mechanisms and systems for setting priorities, integrating multiple entities and functions, and ensuring that communications and other systems are available and integrated in support of a full spectrum of incident management requirements.

(2) Training

Training includes standard courses on multiagency incident command and management, organizational structure, and operational procedures; discipline-specific and agency-specific incident management courses; and courses on the integration and use of supporting technologies.

(3) Exercises

Incident management organizations and personnel must participate in realistic exercises – including multidisciplinary, multijurisdictional, and multisector interaction – to improve integration and interoperability and optimize resource utilization during incident operations.

(4) Personnel Qualification and Certification

Qualification and certification activities are undertaken to identify and publish national-level standards and measure performance against these standards to ensure that incident management and emergency responder personnel are appropriately qualified and officially certified to perform NIMS-related functions.

(5) Equipment Acquisition and Certification

Incident management organizations and emergency responders 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 similar equipment used by other jurisdictions.

(6) Mutual Aid

Mutual-aid agreements are the means for one jurisdiction to provide resources, facilities, services, and other support to another jurisdiction during an incident. Each jurisdiction should be party to a mutual-aid agreement with appropriate jurisdiction from which they expect to receive or to which they expect to provide assistance during an incident.

(7) Publications Management

Publications management refers to forms and forms standardization, developing publication materials, administering publications – including establishing naming and numbering conventions, managing the publication and promulgation of documents, and exercising control over sensitive documents – and revising publications when necessary.

c. Resource Management

The NIMS defines standardized mechanisms and establishes requirements for processes to describe, inventory, mobilize, dispatch, track, and recover resources over the life cycle of an incident.

d. Communications and information Management

The NIMS identifies the requirement for a standardized framework for communications, information management (collection, analysis, and dissemination), and information-sharing at all levels of incident management.

(1) Incident Management Communications

Incident management organizations must ensure that effective, interoperable communications processes, procedures, and systems exist to support a wide variety of incident management activities across agencies and jurisdictions.

(2) Information Management

Information management processes, procedures, and systems help ensure that information, including communications and data, flows efficiently through a commonly accepted architecture supporting numerous agencies and jurisdictions responsible for managing or directing domestic incidents, those impacted by the incident, and those contributing resources to the incident management effort.

Effective information management enhances incident management and response and helps insure that crisis decision-making is better informed.

e. Supporting Technologies

Technology and technological systems provide supporting capabilities essential to implementing and continuously refining the NIMS. These include voice and data communications systems, information management systems (i.e., record keeping and resource tracking), and data display systems. Also included are specialized technologies that facilitate ongoing operations and incident management activities in situations that call for unique technology-based capabilities.

f. Ongoing Management and Maintenance

This component establishes an activity to provide strategic direction for and oversight of the NIMS, supporting both routine review and the continuous refinement of the system and its components over the long term.