Civil-Military Incident Command: Integrating ICS and C2 to Meet Current Emergency Response Demands

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Introduction

• Incident Command System

• ICS and the Military

• Civil Military Operations Center - CMOC

• Civil Military Incident Response System
Incident Command System - ICS

• Historical Perspective
  • FIRESCOPE -1988
  • Multi-Agency Response Failure
  • Coordinate, Improved Methods, Standard Terminology, Multi-Agency Comm., and Multi-Agency Training

• Purpose
  • Modular, Expandable, Adaptive Organizational Structure

• Current Status and Use
  • National Standard throughout Public Sector
  • Training, Practice, and Continual Emergency Response Plan Improvement
ICS and the Military

• Hurricane Katrina

• Military Air Operation Began +10

• No Communication Structure

• Reminiscent of the Wildfire Response Which Prompted FIRESCOPE.
CMOC

• Military Version of an Emergency Operations Center
• EOC’s are Support Organizations
• EOC’s Primarily Provide Resource Management.
• They are not command organizations.
Civil Military Incident Response System

• FEMA Training
  • IS 100 – IS 800
  • http://training.fema.gov/is/

• Joint State Response Training System
  • National Guard Bureau
  • Virtual Incident Response Simulations

• Drills, Exercises, and Planning
  • Local, Regional, and National
Impediments to Success

• Failure to Train Military in ICS
• Failure to Create a Collaborative Civil-Military Environment
• Failure to Implement All Three Phases of CMIRS
• Failure to Develop a Shared Dependency
Military Contributions to ICS

- Command and Control
  - Process, Function, and Organization

- Sense-and Respond Technology
  - Sense Early and Respond Quickly

- Reach Back Capabilities
Conclusions

- Military use in National Disaster response has become necessary.
- Training all personnel to operate within the ICS framework is essential.
- Creating a collaborative training environment will create a more effective multi-agency response.
- Military expertise is invaluable to the future of incident response.