

Pretest

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** This is a multiple-choice test. Choose the letter next to the best answer to the question provided.

1. Command and Coordination is the NIMS component that focuses on \_\_\_\_\_, Emergency Operations Center, Multiagency Coordination Groups, and Joint Information System.
  - a. Resource Management
  - b. Incident Command System
  - c. Common Operating Picture
  - d. NIMS Program Development
  
2. What term defines the concept of incident operations personnel who are assigned to only one supervisor?
  - a. Span of control
  - b. Supervisor Authority
  - c. Unified Command
  - d. Unity of Command
  
3. Who is the primary person in charge at the incident?
  - a. Incident Commander/Unified Command
  - b. A member of the General Staff
  - c. Senior Officials
  - d. Agency Executives
  
4. Designating subordinate Command and General Staff supervisors allows the Incident Commander to: \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Size up the incident
  - b. Maintain a manageable span of control.
  - c. Categorize resources.
  - d. Write the Incident Action Plan.
  
5. Unified Command organization:
  - a. receives work assignments from one supervisor.
  - b. allows the Incident Commanders and their Incident Management Teams to focus their attention on their incident objectives, strategies, and tactics.
  - c. shares facilities and coordinates a process for resource ordering.
  - d. determines the incident objectives and tactics.

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6. What type of command structure may be used for managing an incident with the incident crosses political boundaries and involves multiple functional authorities?
  - a. Incident Commander
  - b. Area Command
  - c. Incident Management Team
  - d. Unified Command
  
7. When planning for events, what is an important preparation consideration?
  - a. Event stability.
  - b. Potential for expansion.
  - c. Logistical requirements, such as communications, food, and medical.
  - d. Time criticality.
  
8. When planning for a complex incident, such as a terrorist attack, what should be considered that differs when planning for an event, such as a championship basketball game?
  - a. Immediately organize management control and actions.
  - b. Type of incident management facility required.
  - c. Consider financial necessities.
  - d. Know involvement of cooperating agencies.
  
9. What is a cascading incident?
  - a. A deluge of water that floods a community.
  - b. Occurs as a direct or indirect result if an initial incident.
  - c. An incident at a waterfall.
  - d. Occurs when Situational Awareness is not accurate.
  
10. Of the documents listed, what is an example of an individual agency's policy that influences the way incidents are managed?
  - a. Incident Briefing
  - b. Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness (PPD-8)
  - c. National Incident Management System document
  - d. Standard Operating Procedures
  
11. Before establishing strategies or executing tactics, what must be written?
  - a. Incident Action Plan
  - b. Incident objectives
  - c. Contingency Plan
  - d. Local Mitigation Planning Handout

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12. When assuming incident command, what is the first step the incoming Incident Commander should do?
  - a. Receive briefing.
  - b. Notify others of change in command.
  - c. Assess situation with current Incident Commander.
  - d. Determine appropriate time for change in command.
  
13. Why must personnel and logistical support factors be considered in determining tactical operations?
  - a. The lack of logistical support can mean the difference between success and failure.
  - b. Knowing resource and logistical support prior to investing time on tactical strategies that may not even be achievable.
  - c. Lack of resources could require a reassessment of tactics and strategy.
  - d. All of the above
  
14. In what meeting are the incident strategies and tactics reviewed?
  - a. Planning Meeting
  - b. Tactics Meeting
  - c. Strategy Meeting
  - d. Initial Unified Command Meeting
  
15. What ICS form is a planning tool used to assist in establishing resource needs for an Operational Period?
  - a. ICS Form 215, Operational Planning Worksheet
  - b. ICS Form 215A, Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis
  - c. ICS Form 260, Resource Order Form
  - d. ICS Form 213, General Message
  
16. For what does the Safety Officer use ICS Form 215A, Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis?
  - a. Document and analyze injuries to responders that occur at the incident scene.
  - b. Justify stopping unsafe tactics being implemented by responders.
  - c. Assess the factors that contributed to victim injuries during the initial incident.
  - d. Identify potential hazards/risks and determine ways of mitigating those issues.

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17. During what meeting is the Operational Plan reviewed and resource requirements identified?
  - a. Tactics Meeting
  - b. Planning Meeting
  - c. Operations Meeting
  - d. Strategy Meeting
  
18. What document is a series of standard forms and supporting documents that convey the Incident Commander's and the Operations Section's directions for the accomplishment of the plan for that Operational Period?
  - a. Incident Action Plan
  - b. Continuity of Operations Plan
  - c. National Incident Management System document
  - d. National Response Framework
  
19. What is the purpose of the Operational Briefing?
  - a. To develop the incident objectives.
  - b. To review the strategy and tactics.
  - c. To present the Incident Action Plan to tactical resources' supervisors.
  - d. To write the Incident Action Plan.
  
20. What is the method that provides standardized procedures, practices, and functions for incident resource management?
  - a. ICS Form 260, Resource Order Form
  - b. Incident Resource Management Process
  - c. Standard Operating Procedures
  - d. Incident Action Plan
  
21. From the list below, who has authority to order incident resources?
  - a. Logistics Section Chief
  - b. Operations Section Chief
  - c. Planning Section Chief
  - d. Finance/Admin Section Chief
  
22. When ordering resources, what type of ordering places the responsibility on the jurisdiction or agency dispatch and not on the incident organization?
  - a. Agency ordering
  - b. Single-point ordering
  - c. Mutual aid ordering
  - d. Multi-point ordering

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23. What type of resource may be dispatched for a large-scale, complex incident such as a train derailment or civil unrest?
- Unified Command
  - Single Incident Commander
  - Incident Management Team
  - Incident Command System
24. What form is used to evaluate a resource's performance on an incident?
- Individual Development Plan (IDP)
  - ICS Form 225, Incident Personnel Performance Rating
  - ICS Form 214, Activity Log
  - ICS Form 209, Incident Status Summary
25. Oftentimes the absence of resource management results in poor resource performance. What management action may cause personnel to perform poorly?
- Micro managing personnel.
  - Lack of proper training or unprepared for the assignment.
  - Not delegating enough.
  - Surplus of resources causes confusion.
26. What does planning for demobilization help to eliminate?
- Weary first responders.
  - Waste.
  - Fiscal and legal impacts.
  - Both b and c are correct.
27. With whom or what should the Incident Commander consult when demobilizing resources?
- Agency protocols
  - Demobilization Unit Leader
  - Safety Officer
  - Agency Administrator
28. What section of the Incident Management Team develops and implements the Demobilization Plan?
- Operations Section
  - Logistics Section
  - Planning Section
  - Finance/Admin Section

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29. The five sections of a Demobilization Plan include: General Information, Release Priorities, Travel Information, Responsibilities, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Safety Precautions
  - Financials
  - Release Procedures
  - Incident Objectives
30. A team closeout meeting is needed when:
- The incident was large and it attracted media interest.
  - The incident was so small that it generated no media coverage.
  - Recovery efforts were short-lived.
  - The incident lasted longer than five days.
31. An After-Action Review, or closeout meeting, summaries the original mission, actual events, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- potential 'what if' scenarios
  - lessons learned
  - performance evaluations by supervisor
  - peer evaluations
32. Support for recovery includes a partnership between many sectors of the all levels of government as well as private industries and known as:
- Whole Framework
  - Whole Perspective
  - It Takes a Village
  - Whole Community