1. The National Incident Management System (NIMS):
2. Is limited in applicability to incidents managed by the Federal Government.
3. **Includes the use of ICS standardized features and structures.**
4. Establishes a nationwide plan for resource allocation.
5. Requires the implementation of specific operational incident management tactics.

(p. 2.2 SM, 2.6 IG)

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that each individual involved in incident operations will be assigned to only one supervisor.
2. Span of Control
3. **Unity of Command**
4. Supervisor Authority
5. Unified Command

(p. 2.7 SM; 2.14 IG)

1. Agency Executives/Senior Officials:
2. Conduct an assessment of the incident and direct the tactical operations at the incident scene.
3. Establish the incident objectives and write the incident action plan.
4. Identify potential safety hazards and develop strategies to mitigate the hazards.
5. **Provide strategic direction and delegate the authority needed to accomplish the incident objectives**.

(p. 2.10 SM, 2.19 IG)

1. The organizational elements at the incident that can order resources include the:
* Incident Commander
* Logistics Section Chief
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
1. **Supply Unit Leader (Logistics Section)**
2. Group Supervisor (Operations Section)
3. Resources Unit Leader (Planning Section)
4. Liaison Officer (Command Staff)

(p. 6.8 SM, 6.18 IG)

1. These levels of the ICS organization may have Deputy positions:
* Branch
* Incident Commander
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
1. **Section**
2. Staging Area
3. Group
4. Division

(p. 2.25 SM, 2.54 IG)

1. Select the TRUE statement:
2. **In Unified Command, resources stay under the administrative and policy control of their agencies.**
3. Unified Command is only applicable to those incidents in which several political jurisdictions are involved.
4. Unified Command staff members may be located at several different Incident Command Posts at an incident.
5. In Unified Command, each agency develops its own Incident Action Plan for its role.

(p. 3.5 SM, 3.15 IG)

1. In Unified Command, tactical resources are managed by:
2. Each agency's Incident Commander
3. **The Operations Section Chief**
4. Command Staff of the Unified Command
5. The Planning Section Chief

(p. 3.5 SM, 3.15 IG)

1. One purpose of the Unified Command Meeting is to:
2. Establish policies to ensure appropriate delegations of jurisdiction/agency authority.
3. Develop a budget and establish ceilings on cost-sharing arrangements.
4. **Designate an Operations Section Chief and develop a collective set of incident objectives.**
5. Conduct an initial press conference with the media to demonstrate cohesiveness.

(p. 3.10 SM, 3.24 IG)

1. List three advantages of Unified Command: (Write your answer below.)

|  |
| --- |
| Any three statements equivalent to the following:* A single set of objectives is developed for the entire incident.
* A collective approach is used to develop strategies to achieve incident objectives.
* Information flow and coordination are improved between all jurisdictions and agencies involved in the incident.
* All agencies with responsibility for the incident have an understanding of joint priorities and restrictions.
* No agency's legal authorities will be compromised or neglected.
* The combined efforts of all agencies are optimized as they perform their respective assignments under a single Incident Action Plan.
 |

(p. 3.13 SM, 3.35 IG)

1. During initial response actions, the person currently in charge (Incident Commander) must:
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Determine if life is at immediate risk.
* Ensure that personnel safety factors are taken into account.
* Determine if there are any environmental issues that need to be addressed.
1. Assert authority when assuming command.
2. Help execute critical tactical activities.
3. Gather input from stakeholders.
4. **Size up the situation.**

(p. 4.3 SM, 4.9 IG)

1. The steps for assuming control include the following: (Fill in the missing item.)
* Assess the situation with the current Incident Commander.

|  |
| --- |
| * **Receive a briefing from the current Incident Commander.**
 |

* Determine an appropriate time for the transfer of command.
* Notify others of the change in incident command.
* Assign the current Incident Commander to another position in the incident organization.

(p. 4.10 SM, 4.31 IG)

1. The ICS Form 201 is used for:
2. Ordering resources.
3. **Providing basic information on the incident.**
4. Documenting medical emergencies.
5. Demobilization.

(p. 5.20 SM, 5.42 IG)

1. The credentialing process is:
2. A testing and certification process managed by the FEMA National Integration Center to ensure that responders nationwide are qualified.
3. The issuance of badges at the incident site in order to allow individuals and/or teams access to the scene.
4. **A preparedness activity that includes an objective evaluation and documentation of a person’s ability to meet nationally accepted minimum standards during an incident.**
5. Assigned to the Logistic Section during an incident to ensure that responders acquired through mutual aid and assistance are properly typed.

(p. 6.5 SM, 6.10 IG)

1. Which of the following is an example of an objective that follows the SMART characteristics?
2. As needed, provide assistance to those who might have damage from the fire.
3. Enable public works teams to locate downed power lines or set up generators.
4. **Clear all debris and reopen roadways no later than 0700 tomorrow morning.**
5. Facilitate the provision of assistance to the victims of the airplane crash.

(p. 4.8 SM, 4.24 IG)

1. The ICS 215, Operational Planning Worksheet, is used to:
2. **Communicate decisions made during the tactics meeting concerning resource assignments to the Resources Unit**.
3. Elicit feedback from support staff members about the proposed incident objectives.
4. Serve as a legal basis to order resources through mission assignments to other agencies.
5. Identify resources that are no longer needed and should be demobilized during the next operational period.

(p. 5.21 SM, 5.43 IG)

1. The ICS 215A, Incident Safety Analysis, is used by the Safety Officer to:
2. Document and analyze injuries to responders that occur at the incident scene.
3. Justify stopping unsafe tactics being implemented by responders.
4. Assess the factors that contributed to victim injuries during the initial incident.
5. **Identify potential hazards/risks and determine ways of mitigating those issues.**

(p. 5.15 SM, 5.34 IG)

1. When all General Staff Sections are activated, which Section identifies, assigns, and supervises the resources needed to accomplish the incident objectives?
2. **Operations Section**
3. Planning Section
4. Logistics Section
5. Finance and Administration Section

(p. 6.8 SM, 6.17 IG)

1. When all General Staff Sections are activated, which Section tracks resources and identifies resource shortages?
2. Operations Section
3. **Planning Section**
4. Logistics Section
5. Finance and Administration Section

(p. 6.8 SM, 6.17 IG)

1. Single-point resource ordering means:
2. That one point of contact from each agency is allowed to order resources from its agency dispatch/operations center.
3. **That ordering all incident resources is accomplished through one dispatch/operations center even if multiple agencies are involved.**
4. That orders are placed with a single vendor in order to speed up the process of gaining access to critical resources.
5. That the Operations Section is the organizational location where resources are both identified and ordered.

(p. 6.8 SM, 6.20 IG)

1. You have been asked to serve as a crisis counselor at an incident scene. You must check in upon arrival at the scene. What Unit within the ICS organization is responsible for establishing check-in procedures and completing ICS Form 211?
2. The Facilities Unit (Logistics Section)
3. The Documentation Unit (Planning Section)
4. The Medical Unit (Logistics Section)
5. **The Resources Unit (Planning Section)**

(p. 6.10 SM, 6.29 IG)

1. Single Resources are sent to a Staging Area to:
2. Be debriefed before being demobilized.
3. Receive food and take advantage of support services.
4. **Be formed into Task Forces and/or Strike Teams.**
5. Receive training required prior to tactical deployment.

(p. 6.12 SM, 6.34 IG)

1. Where would tactical resources that are out of service be assigned?
2. Incident Command Post
3. **Base**
4. Staging Area
5. Emergency Operations Center

(p. 6.13 SM, 6.37 IG)

1. Write the correct sequence number to the left of each planning activity.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sequence #** | **Planning Activity** |
| **2** | Tactics Meeting |
| **5** | Operations Briefing |
| **1** | Incident Command/Unified Command Sets Objectives |
| **4** | Incident Action Plan Preparation and Approval |
| **3** | Planning Meeting |

(p. 5.8 SM, 5.15 IG)

1. The Demobilization Plan should have general information about the demobilization process, responsibilities for implementation of the Demobilization Plan, general release priorities, travel information, and:
2. **Specific release procedures.**
3. Training recommendations for personnel.
4. Next assignments for responders.
5. Assessment of the Incident Commander.

(p. 7.4 SM, 7.12 IG)

1. Select the TRUE statement:
2. On larger incidents, the planning for demobilization occurs just prior to when demobilization actually takes place.
3. The Logistic Section coordinates the demobilization of resources based on the need for continued support resources.
4. **When tactical resources assigned to the Operations Section are no longer needed, other parts of the organization can also be reduced**.
5. Resources should not be released and returned until the incident or event enters its last operational period.

(p. 7.2 SM, 7.5 IG)