

Final Exam for

IS-15.A Special Events Contingency Planning: Training For Public Safety Agencies

1. Hampton is a rural community in the Midwest. The local high school football team has just won the State championship. The team has never won a championship in any sport before. The community is sponsoring a parade to celebrate the win. Thousands of people are expected to turn out for the event, including many from surrounding communities. There isn't much time to plan the parade, and the Mayor is concerned about whether Hampton's four-person police department can manage traffic and control the anticipated crowd.

Is this event a special event?

- a. Yes
 - b. No
2. A special event:
 - Is nonroutine.
 - Places a strain on community resources.
 - May involve a large number of people.
 - _____
 - a. Brings a large amount of revenue to the jurisdiction.
 - b. Includes large numbers of vendors.
 - c. Requires special permits or additional planning, preparation, and mitigation.
 - d. Draws participants from outside the jurisdiction.
 3. Having a pre-event emergency plan in place will help:
 - a. "Sell" an unpopular event to the community.
 - b. The promoter or sponsor avoid paying for local emergency services.
 - c. Reduce response times for first-response agencies.
 - d. Increase revenue to the community by attracting out-of-town spectators.
 4. One way for special event planners to gather information about event specifics is to require the promoter or sponsor to:
 - a. Post a bond.
 - b. Obtain permits.
 - c. Provide testimonials from other venues.
 - d. Survey potential event participants.
 5. A multidisciplinary planning team should be composed of the promoter or sponsor and all:
 - a. Vendors who wish to participate in the event.
 - b. Community groups that may be affected by the event.
 - c. Members of nongovernmental organizations that might be interested in the event.
 - d. Agencies that hold a stake in the event.

6. One of the many advantages of using a team approach to planning for special events is:
 - a. Professional relationships developed during planning translate into better cooperation during emergencies.
 - b. More people become aware of the promoter's or sponsor's intent and can determine whether a bond is necessary.
 - c. Response agencies can agree on whether or not the event requires the use of an ICS structure.
 - d. Public safety agencies can unite to oppose the event.
7. The purpose of public safety special event planning is to:
 - a. Ensure a successful event for the promoter or sponsor.
 - b. Plan for incidents that might impact or result from the event.
 - c. Increase the budget for public service agencies.
 - d. Bring more events to the community.
8. If additional response resources are thought to be required for an incident at a special event, a good option for obtaining those resources is to:
 - a. Request the resources from the State.
 - b. Develop mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.
 - c. Purchase the needed resources.
 - d. Obtain the resources through a DHS grant.
9. At its initial meeting, the planning team should:
 - Develop a mission statement.
 - Develop the event objectives.
 - _____
 - a. Determine whether the event will require that a curfew be imposed.
 - b. Determine how many resources will be required to respond to incidents related to the event.
 - c. Determine where the Incident Command Post will be located.
 - d. Determine the necessary components of the public safety plan.
10. A good rule of thumb for developing event objectives is to ensure that the objectives are:
 - a. SIMPLE.
 - b. SMART.
 - c. EASY.
 - d. APPROPRIATE.
11. "One-stop shopping" for special-event permits allows completion of the application at one office and the information is then forwarded to the appropriate agencies for approval.
 - a. True
 - b. False

12. "User Pays" policies are intended to:
- Discourage the promoters from making excessive profits.
 - Transfer the costs of the event to the public safety agencies.
 - Offset the costs of public services at special events.
 - Cover overtime costs for event staff employed by the promoter or sponsor.
13. Because each special event is somewhat different from others a hazard analysis should be conducted prior to each event.
- True
 - False
14. One reason for developing contingency plans for permit-approved special events is to:
- Ensure that nothing out of the ordinary occurs.
 - Evaluate high-risk, high-impact events more thoroughly.
 - Prepare for events that may not run as planned.
 - Determine if the event is too risky to approve.
15. Crowds are complex social structures that can assume roles that are different from the personalities of the individuals. Those who provide verbal support for crowd leaders are called:
- Observers.
 - Cheerleaders.
 - The active core.
 - Ring leaders.
16. Extra security precautions since September 11, 2001, have not impacted crowd throughput capacities.
- True
 - False
17. One area of great concern in special events planning is the physical setup of the event. Both temporary and permanent structures must comply with:
- Items pointed out during inspection.
 - The Job Aid Manual included in this course.
 - The planning team's safety recommendations.
 - Local building codes.
18. _____ is a main factor in determining stage configuration.
- Expected crowd behavior
 - Whether the venue has a temporary or permanent stage
 - The necessity to erect temporary platforms
 - Whether temporary seating will be used

19. A rock festival has been planned for this weekend. The promoter and sponsor have been advertising the festival for weeks. On the day before the event, large crowds of teens and young adults swarmed into the area. Many spent the night drinking and using drugs. By the morning of the event, several fights had already broken out between competing local gangs. The Mayor and City Council want to cancel the festival, but the sponsor is balking. How could this situation have been resolved?
- The Mayor and City Council should have taken control and canceled the event.
 - Agreement on who could cancel the event should have been reached during event planning.
 - Private security guards should have negotiated with the gangs.
 - A barrier should have been erected to separate the gang members.
20. The use of _____ is/are a good way to protect the bases of temporary structures from damage by vehicular traffic.
- Orange snow fencing
 - Yellow safety tape
 - Buffer zones
 - Variable signs
21. A special events hazard analysis should include analysis of:
- Resources available through the State.
 - Mutual aid agreements that are in place.
 - Special and unique hazards inherent in the event.
 - Police staffing that is typical on that day of the week.
22. When assessing food safety measures at a special event, the planning team should consider the vendor compliance with appropriate State and local regulations related to food preparation, handling, distribution, and storing of food.
- True
 - False
23. To help reunite lost children with their parents or guardians, event planners should:
- Designate "meet me" locations throughout the site.
 - Require children to be restrained by hand-holding or in strollers.
 - Announce the names of lost children at the end of the event.
 - Hire security personnel to look for lost children.
24. Because _____ provide a less confrontational security presence, this technique has been effective with young audiences.
- Private security guards
 - Plain-clothes security guards
 - Peer security personnel
 - Younger uniformed police officers

25. Planners should assign _____ to events that are expected to draw very large crowds and impact mobility throughout the community.
- Public transportation
 - Volunteer traffic controllers
 - A motorcycle squad
 - A traffic management group
26. Media outlets have proven to be particularly useful in providing travel information and instructions on the day of the event.
- True
 - False
27. Because National Special Security Events (NSSE) are under the control of the U.S. Secret Service, there is no need to involve local planners.
- True
 - False
28. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) requires the use of the Incident Management System on all domestic incidents.
- True
 - False
29. Whether you are handling a routine emergency, organizing for a special event, or managing the response to a major disaster, the five major management functions that must be covered are:
- Command
 - _____
 - Planning
 - Logistics
 - Finance/Administration
- Tactics
 - Control
 - Operations
 - Response
30. The _____ sets the incident objectives, strategies, and priorities and has overall responsibility for managing an incident.
- Operations Section Chief
 - Planning Section Chief
 - Event Planning Team
 - Incident Commander

31. The Public Information Officer, the Safety Officer, and the Liaison Officer are all part of the:
- Command Staff.
 - General Staff.
 - Operations Section.
 - Logistics Section.
32. _____ is often used when more than one agency or jurisdiction shares responsibility for an event or incident.
- Single command
 - Unified command
 - Area command
33. Sponsors of organized auto races conducted by professional racing organizations at permanent facilities typically have sophisticated contingency plans available.
- True
 - False
34. The placement of launch pads for pyrotechnic displays must anticipate the:
- Prevailing wind direction and strength.
 - Time of year.
 - Level of audience control.
 - Desirability of ground displays.
35. Spontaneous events present unique difficulties to public safety personnel because they offer no warning.
- True
 - False
36. A national organization has been issued a permit to demonstrate at the State capitol building. An opposing group has threatened to turn out to disrupt the demonstration. Public safety officials are concerned that the demonstration may turn violent. What should they do?
- Activate the National Guard.
 - Revoke the organization's demonstration permit.
 - Develop contingency plans to address the potentially violent situation.
 - Forbid the opposing group from demonstrating.